

Self Help Africa (UK)
(A company limited by guarantee)

Reports and Financial Statements
for the financial year ended
31 December 2016

COMPANY NUMBER: 02226352
CHARITY NUMBER: 298830

SELF HELP AFRICA (UK)
(A company limited by guarantee)

REPORTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

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TRUSTEES AND OTHER INFORMATION

TRUSTEES

Mr. Michael Hoevel (Chair)
Ms. Dervla Owens (Appointed 21st December 2016)
Mr. Jeremy Woolwich (Retired 4th July 2016)
Mr. Paul Adams (Retired 21st December 2016)
Mr. Sean Gaule (Retired 21st December 2016)
Ms. Sheila Walsh (Appointed 21st December 2016)
Mr. Tom Kitt

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Mr. Ray Jordan

SECRETARY

Mr. Malachy Cardiff

REGISTERED OFFICE

Second Floor Suite
Westgate House
Dickens Court
25 Hills Lane
Shrewsbury
Shropshire
SY1 1QU

COMPANY NUMBER

02226352

CHARITY NUMBER

298830

AUDITORS

Deloitte
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm
Deloitte & Touche House
Earlsfort Terrace
Dublin 2
Ireland

BANKERS

Barclays Bank Plc
Business Banking
P.O Box 89
Shrewsbury
Shropshire
SY1 2WQ

SOLICITORS

Bates Wells Braithwaite
2-6 Cannon St
London
EC4M 6YH

SELF HELP AFRICA (UK)
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REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

Introduction

The trustees present herewith the reports and audited financial statements of the charity for the year ended 31 December 2016.

Reference and administrative details

The reference and administrative details of Self Help Africa (UK) are fully set out on page 2.

Objectives and activities

Self Help Africa (UK) is an international development, non-governmental organisation. The main purpose of the organisation as set out in our constitution is the assistance and advancement of people in need in less developed areas of the world. We have expertise in small-scale farming and growing family-farm businesses. We work with farmers and agricultural businesses in Africa to help them grow and sell more food, diversify their income and their diets, and make their livelihoods more sustainable and resistant to external shocks.

Gorta-Self Help Africa

The activities of Self Help Africa (UK) are carried out in association with Gorta (trading as Gorta-Self Help Africa), an Irish registered charity.

Vision, mission and values

Our vision is an economically thriving rural Africa.

Our mission is to support sustainable livelihoods for Africa's smallholder farmers.

Our core values are:

- Equality – people are equal in rights and must be treated with respect and dignity
- Innovation – we are conscious that finding effective solutions requires innovative thinking combined with a pragmatic approach.
- Learning – we strive for the highest quality standards in our work and encourage a culture of constant learning and improvement.
- Accountability – accountability and transparency are central to all our actions and use of resources.

Strategic objectives

Our primary strategic objectives are to:

- Improve **food, nutrition and income security** for smallholder farmers
- Support the establishment and growth of inclusive, profitable and sustainable **agri-business**
- Support the improvement of the **policy environment** for smallholder farmers

Activities

Our primary client targets are poor and vulnerable rural communities in sub-Saharan Africa. We support both small projects and large programmes. We seek to leverage small projects into larger programmes to maximize the extent of their positive impacts. We are respectful of the culture, needs and wishes of the communities we work with and proactively seek out their views on and participation in programme development and implementation.

We are committed to the principle of empowering communities and helping them to help themselves, rather than simply providing funds. We work with local government and the business community to create sustainable linkages that last beyond the life-cycle of projects.

Self Help Africa UK employs professional development staff and agronomists in all its countries of operation. We believe that indigenous staff best understand the context and culture of the people we work with and are best placed to lead country programmes. We work with and through local partners from civil society, the public sector and business community and provide training and support to help them develop.

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REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

Programme Review Committee

This committee oversees the quality and depth of programme performance on behalf of the trustees and provides advisory support for management on the development and delivery of programmes. In particular, it has the following delegated responsibilities:

- Ensure that all programming is delivered in line with organisational strategy, policy and governance standards.
- Ensure that an effective programmes approval process is in place and applied.
- Ensure that an effective results-based management system is in place and applied.
- Support the development of country strategy papers, programme policies and programme approaches.

Achievements and performance

In 2016, Self Help Africa UK continued its work on the implementation of programmes in sub-Saharan Africa in conjunction with Gorta-Self Help Africa. The context and operational highlights of these programmes are detailed below.

Ethiopia

The unrest in Oromia and Amhara in Ethiopia which started in 2015 as a result of a government proposed plan to annex part of Oromia land into the capital, increased in intensity resulting in a government crackdown and the declaration of a state of emergency. While the government put the plan on hold, the protests broadened into a demand for more rights and for the release of detained activists, opposition figures and journalists. This made support to our projects difficult as there was a travel restriction in place for several months. The government has had a series of high level meetings and many government officers were removed from their offices as part of a reform process to address good governance issues. In addition, the failure of the 2016 October-December rains across parts of the Horn of Africa has led to a devastating drought in south-eastern Ethiopia, Somalia, and northern and eastern Kenya. More than 15 million people in these three countries are facing food and water shortages. This has affected some of our project areas and the food insecurity situation will be felt strongly into 2017.

In 2016, SHA Ethiopia implemented a total of 13 projects which have made significant contributions to increasing agricultural production and productivity and subsequently the incomes of smallholder farmers. Through these projects, SHA work with 19 farmers' cooperative unions and 1,167 primary cooperatives in 91 Woredas in Amhara, Oromia and SNNP regions and reached approximately 86,224 new beneficiaries (54% female). The majority of beneficiaries were reached through the Rural Savings and Credit Cooperative work - 75,843 (56% female). A total of 10,491 (40% female) were reached through agricultural and agri-enterprise projects.

The productivity analysis of the new Malt Barley project showed that the yield increases for the newly introduced traveller variety of malt barley seed in the Amhara region are enormous, with an average yield increase of 94%. Farmers produced on average 3500 kg/ha of traveller variety, in 2015 the average production for the holker variety was 1800kg /ha. Total yield of 7,000 quintals is expected. The project target cooperatives have linked with Dashen brewery factory to deliver malt grain. An MoU was signed among the three farmers' cooperatives, Dashen brewery, and woreda cooperative promotion office and a floor price was set at 1,100 birr per quintal. Our climate smart agriculture project supported Edget SMMCU to pilot hybrid maize seed production using an irrigation scheme. This is a first for the union and will be another landmark for Edget in playing a crucial role in addressing the critical seed shortages in Ethiopia. Two quintals of BH 540 maize variety were planted by 4 member farmers on 3 hectares of land. The pilot was able to produce 1,200qt hybrid maize seed, which is sufficient to cover 240 hectares of land and produce 16,800qt grain. Maize seed production will increase diversification of the crop seeds produced by Edget, thereby increasing the profitability and sustainability of their seed business.

SHA Ethiopia participated in the 8th National Cooperatives Day Symposium on "Cooperative: The Power to act for a Sustainable Future" (11 June 2016 at UN-ECA). Farmers' coops and organisations which supported cooperatives were recognised for their good achievements. SHA received a trophy from the president of Ethiopia as 'cooperative enabler of the year'.

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REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

Kenya

The Kenya programme operates on the fringes of arid and semi-arid lands where the effects of climate change are acutely experienced by smallholder farmers and their families. Unreliable rainfall patterns and prolonged dry spells are common and 2016 was no exception, resulting in low yields in some of the areas in which we operate.

For example, Kilifi County, where we have the Walmart Foundation-funded *Empowering Women within the Cashew Value Chain* project, has experienced three consecutive below average rainfall seasons. Throughout Kenya, during the last short rains (October to December 2016), low crop production resulted from delayed onsets, poor distribution and early cessation of rainfall, especially in the mixed farming and food cropping areas, which have continued to affect availability of food at household level.

To mitigate this, the programme continues to focus on climate smart agriculture, drought-tolerant crops and diversified agriculture to ensure smallholder farmers become increasingly resilient to shocks, improving knowledge and skills on nutrition and gender equality. In the Kilifi project, 74% of women within the project have increased their decision-making power within the household and community, rising from 2.5 to 2.96 on the Voice, Choice and Control scale. 4,000 milk suppliers in Keringet County are now able to access monthly price information through access to the bulk-SMS INFOBIP platform. Total turnover for Keringet Foods Limited exceeded €1.27 million. Throughout 2016, cassava has emerged as a key commodity on which the programme focuses, in particular on the value addition of cassava, a valuable drought-tolerant crop in Kenya, and access to markets for cassava producers. On-going meetings with the Ministry of Agriculture have led to SHA being invited to participate in the review of the national cassava strategy and the Roots & Tubers policy and for the Ministry and SHA to jointly host a cassava stakeholder's forum.

Malawi

In 2016, for the second consecutive year, smallholder farmers in Malawi suffered the effects of a prolonged El Niño-induced drought. This greatly reduced the national harvest, leading to the second consecutive year of deficit maize production. Meanwhile, economic conditions remained precarious with high inflation, high food prices and limited opportunity for income-generating work. The food security of smallholder farmers in the country was further undermined by the appearance in late 2016 of the Fall Armyworm (*Spodoptera frugiperda*), an American noctuid pest. So far it seems that maize is the main crop attacked by it, and significant shortfalls in the harvest are expected.

In order to reduce the impact of El Niño and address poor crop performance, we have increased the number of activities targeting affected communities to further diversify their production and income base. In Balaka, we distributed small livestock, poultry and goats on a pass-on scheme, to address communities' nutrition needs and also create an income safety net. We also promoted early mature and drought resistant maize. In Karonga, Self Help Africa has been working in partnership with the International Potato Centre (IPC) in the promotion of orange-fleshed sweet potato. The initiative is aimed at mitigating the effects of climate change through the provision of early maturing and high yielding Orange Fresh Sweet Potato (OFSP) vines.

Moreover, through the Discover project, implemented in the same district, GSHA invested in building community resilience to climate-related disasters and was able to reach all of the 14,612 beneficiaries: 77% of them were involved in Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) activities such as conservation agriculture, post-harvest management, crop diversification and irrigation; while 90% engaged in Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) transformative interventions such as village savings and loans, livestock, natural resource based enterprises and natural resource management. Access to multiple livelihood options was a key element in the enhancement of household resilience.

Furthermore, Self Help Africa, as a leading member of the National Agriculture Content Development Committee, continued to facilitate the development of appropriate agriculture-related content for dissemination through mobile phone technology. These mobiles platforms created through the implementation of the three ICT programs offered smallholder farmers on-demand access to best agricultural production techniques and nutrition advice on crops including maize, groundnuts, soybeans, dairy, pigeon peas, common bean, cassava, chicken, cowpeas, tomato, pumpkin leaves, and mushrooms. Support was also provided for the improvement of husbandry techniques on goats and poultry. The IT

service provided information on crops and livestock market prices and tailor-made information for government extension officers. Since October 2014, 1,164,782 callers (unique users) have accessed the messages on the *321 Platform* and this number continues to increase.

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REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES (CONTINUED) FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

Finally, as a result of the work under SHA's Farm Enterprise Development for Food and Economic Security (FEDFES) project - which focuses on improving access to seed and establishing and strengthening farmer cooperatives - food security for targeted farmers has improved, with 77% of them now reporting 9 to 12 months food security. Smallholder farmers in Chitipa and Lilongwe increased their incomes by 10% and 18% respectively as a result of increased sales of soya and other legumes through a collective marketing and cooperative approach. The productivity of soya bean and other legumes increased by 34% and 26% in Chitipa and Lilongwe respectively, due to use of improved seed and better agronomic practices.

Uganda

Uganda experienced two consecutive seasons of poor rainfall leading to below average production and increases in staple food prices. The fall in production means many poor rural households eat just one meal a day. There were reports of hunger related deaths in the South West, North East and parts of Northern Uganda. Government and development actors provided food aid in the affected districts. As a result of the drought, some of the project actions were affected including low crop yields, pre-mature drying out and complete failure in some areas and inability to cultivate because of unstable rains. While the areas where SHA intervenes have been affected by the drought, smallholders supported through our projects have successfully diversified their income from the production of honey and other products giving them an additional revenue stream.

As an example of how beneficiaries of our programmes have outperformed others, an assessment of our work in Purongo in western Uganda on the Seed Enterprise Development project showed a 4% increase in beneficiary households' ability to meet their annual household minimum food energy requirement in 2016. Non-beneficiary households in the same district experienced an 8% decline in ability to meet minimum energy food requirement in 2016.

While the Community Connector project in Uganda has ended, we are disseminating the learning and impact from our work. Our paper on the Nutritionalisation of the Potato that we produced in conjunction with Makerere University has been accepted by the Canadian based Journal of Sustainable Development for publication.

In light of the food security challenges in Uganda we submitted an expression of interest to WFP in 2016 and were recently invited to submit a full proposal with a focus on agriculture and market support to complement food distributions that will be carried out by other organisations.

West Africa

On the 15th of January 2016, Ouagadougou in Burkina Faso was at the centre of a terrorist attack by Al Qaeda. The attacks targeted a hotel and a café usually frequented by expatriates and higher middle class Burkinabé causing the death of 30 people. Since then the security situation at the border with Niger and Mali has been tense/volatile and travel in those areas highly discouraged by the UK Foreign Office.

The 2015 Presidential elections led to the establishment of a new Government in Burkina in 2016, while at the end of the same year the opposition won the elections in Ghana.

During 2016, our countries of operations in WA experienced very good rains – and only pockets of drought in a few areas – which allowed for good harvests and recovery. In **Burkina Faso**, more than 25,448 smallholder farmers received seed together with training and support particularly in relation to good agricultural practices to sustainably restore soil fertility. 19,200 producers - of which more than 18,500 women - applied agricultural intensification techniques to improve production. These included: water and soil conservation, the use of improved agricultural inputs, and partial control of water. The application of these techniques led to improved cereal yields especially under the Bill and Melinda Gates funded project (focusing on sorghum and millet). Compared to the North Central region and the control groups, an increase of up to 35% was recorded for sorghum production and 37% for millet production.

2016 also saw the completion of a 5-year EU-funded WASH programme. The initiative provided 36,900 people with access to safe drinking water through the drilling of 56 new boreholes and the repairing of 67 existing ones. The project also provided 25,820 people with access to sanitation through improved

latrines, of which 231 were ECOSAN latrines - allowing for the use of human waste as organic fertiliser in order to improve agricultural productivity. The project also sensitised 73,261 people on good hygiene and sanitation practices.

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In **Benin**, despite poor yields this year throughout the country, production of raw cashew nuts per hectare was above 550 kg/ha for producers who had followed and applied the GSHA-recommended practices. In the new project area, yields increased from 200 kg to 450 kg - an increase of more than 125%. 145 producers organised themselves to sell their cashew nut harvest in bulk. During the year, crude cashew

nuts experienced a surge in prices: from between 250 and 300 FCFA/kg at the beginning of the harvest season to between 650 and 800 FCFA/kg for the rest of the season. The good quality of cashew nut and the high quantity available through bulking allowed the farmers to sell their product to the highest bidder with prices up to 800F/kg.

In **Togo**, a JOAC-funded project on increasing agricultural production and income for 3,332 smallholder farmers and their families came to an end in 2016 with all cooperatives members having increased their yields for millet, sorghum, maize, soybean and rice. In 2016, overall seed production was estimated at 167.6 tons compared to 102.7 tons in 2015 representing an increase of about 63%. Regarding cereal production, it is estimated that a quantity of 2,661 tons will be harvested this year compared to the 2,012 tons last year, resulting in an increase of 32%. In December, we signed a contract with the EU for a three-year water and sanitation project that will provide potable water and sanitation to 20,000 people in the Savannah region in northern Togo.

In **Ghana**, we are working with 25,000 smallholder farmers on a project funded by the Walmart Foundation, to increase their production of quality cashew nuts and empower producers within the value chain, linking them to private sector processes. The initiative, which has a particular focus on women, aims at empowering them through their involvement in the intercropping of legumes with cashew and beekeeping.

Financial Review

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with current statutory requirements and the company's Memorandum and Articles of Association.

The current year show to an increase in both donations and legacies and other trading activities fundraising income from £3.2M in 2015 to £3.8M in 2016. Expenditure on charitable activities increased from £3.1M in 2015 to £3.3M in 2016.

The principal sources of funding for the organisation are set out in note 3 to the accounts with DFID, the European Union, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, the US government (via FHI360 sub-grant), the Jersey Overseas Aid Commission, the Big Lottery Fund and the general public being our key donors. We are extremely grateful to all those who support our work in this way.

At 31 December 2016, unrestricted reserves stood at £306,824. Self Help Africa (UK) is in compliance with its policy of retaining at least 12 months budgeted recurring expenditure in reserve. The trustees are satisfied that the company is in a strong financial position and that its regular income streams together with its reserves, ensure that the company is in a position to meet the ongoing obligations of the charity. For this reason, the trustees continue to adopt the "going concern" basis in preparing the financial statements.

Risks and uncertainties facing the organisation are the responsibility of and are under constant review by the trustees. These reviews are undertaken in Self Help Africa (UK)'s own right and in the context of the broader Gorta-Self Help Africa group in conjunction with its Audit Finance and Risk Committee. An overall risk register for the Gorta-Self Help Africa group is reviewed regularly by this committee and the individual boards of the group.

The principal risks for Self Help Africa (UK) are the maintenance of levels of voluntary donations and of institutional donor funding. This has come about by the advent of a difficult fundraising environment, tight regulation and general economic uncertainty. Accessing institutional donor funding is a very competitive process. As funding pools decrease and competition increases, the challenges in attracting

such funding are significant. 2017 will be particularly challenging, with our PPA grant from DFID and our USAID programme in Uganda both coming to an end in 2016. The other risks are political and economic instability in our countries of operation and retention of key staff. Managing these and other risks is a critical focus of management.

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REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

Future plans

Self Help Africa (UK) plans to continue its work in collaboration with Gorta-Self Help Africa. Gorta-Self Help Africa has an updated strategic planning period of 2017-2021 which sees the organisation continue its work with smallholder farmers in agriculture and enterprise. The plan also states the intention to increase its focus on market based programming in existing countries of operation while expanding traditional programming models into more fragile states as well as in "poverty pockets" in current countries of operation. The board of Self Help Africa UK supports this plan and has adopted the plan's objectives for Self Help Africa UK.

In relation to fundraising, Self Help Africa UK intends to work on ways to increase its unrestricted income and to attract new donors. To this end, it is working on ways to increase its activities in the London area with the establishment of a fundraising committee there in 2017.

Structure, governance and management

Self Help Africa (UK) is a charity registered in England. It is a company limited by guarantee that was established to assist and advance people in need in less developed areas of the world. The company which is limited by guarantee was incorporated on 2nd March 1988. Governance of the company is the responsibility of the trustees who are appointed in accordance with the Memorandum and Articles of Association. The trustees delegate the day to day running of the company to a management team who manage the activities of Self Help Africa (UK) in conjunction with the overall Gorta-Self Help Africa group. Trustees are appointed for a three-year term on a rotating basis and can serve for a maximum of nine years. During 2016, three trustee meetings were held. Attendance details are as follows:

Tom Kitt	attended three of three meetings	100%
Sean Gaule	attended two of three meetings	67%
Paul Adams	attended two of three meetings	67%
Michael Hoevel	attended one of three meetings	33%
Jeremy Woolwich	attended two of two meetings	100%
Dervla Owens	attended one of one meeting	100%
Sheila Walsh	attended one of one meeting	100%

The activities of Self Help Africa (UK) are carried out in association with Gorta (trading as Gorta-Self Help Africa), a company registered in the Republic of Ireland and the sole member of Self Help Africa (UK), as referred to above.

Both companies have aligned their objectives under a consolidated strategic plan and management team. The trustees of Self Help Africa (UK) subscribe and contribute to the group strategic plan of Gorta-Self Help Africa. The strategic plan for the overall group is approved both by the group board and by the Self Help Africa (UK) board of trustees.

New charity trustees are appointed by ordinary resolution of the member in accordance with the Memorandum and Articles of Association. Training is given to new trustees in relation to their role and responsibility as a director and in relation to the strategy and objectives of Self Help Africa (UK) and the broader Gorta-Self Help Africa group.

The management team reports to both sets of directors on operational and financial performance, as well as progress against strategic objectives, on a regular basis. Annual budgets are prepared by management and approved by the trustees with reporting against budgets reviewed by the trustees on a regular basis.

The group Audit, Finance and Risk Committee reviews internal financial controls, treasury and risk management processes of Gorta-Self Help Africa companies. It meets on a regular basis to monitor and review the financial performance of the organisation, internal and external audit findings, management information systems and internal control systems. It provides independent oversight of the annual budgets, management and statutory accounts and makes recommendations to the group board and to the trustees of the group companies where relevant.

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FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

Remuneration of key management personnel is delegated to the remuneration committee of the Gorta-Self Help Africa group and is subject to approval by the trustees of each company within the group. Self Help Africa (UK)'s books of account are located at the organisation's premises Hills Lane, Shrewsbury, England.

Health and Safety

Self Help Africa UK is committed to managing and conducting its work activities in such a way as to ensure - so far as is reasonably practicable - the safety, health and welfare at work of its employees and volunteers. Gorta-Self Help Africa management continuously monitors compliance in line with legislative requirements.

Public Benefit

The trustees have referred to the guidance contained in the Charity Commission's general guidance on public benefit when reviewing aims and objectives and planning future activities. Self Help Africa UK is a public benefit entity and the benefit it provides arises from its development work.

Going concern

The trustees have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus, they continue to adopt the going concern in preparing their annual financial statements.

Political donations

No political donations were made during the financial year (2015 – £nil).

Post balance sheet events

No significant events have taken place since the year end that would result in adjustment of the financial statements or inclusion of a note thereto.

Directors and secretary

The current directors and secretary and changes during the financial year are listed on page 2. The company has made qualifying third party indemnity provisions for the benefit of its directors which were made during the year and remain in force at the date of this report.

Disclosure of Information to Auditors

Each of the persons who are trustees at the time when this Trustees' Report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as that trustee is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor are unaware, and
- that trustee has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a trustee in order to be aware of any information needed by the charitable company's auditor in connection with preparing its report and to establish that the charitable company's auditor is aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of section 418 of the Companies Act 2006.

Auditors

The auditors, Deloitte, Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm, were appointed as the company's auditor for the financial year. A resolution to reappoint Deloitte will be proposed at the forthcoming AGM.

Small companies exemption

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies' exemption.

Signed on behalf of the Board:

Michael Hoevel
Director

Date: 26th May 2017

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TRUSTEES' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

The trustees (who are also directors of Self Help Africa (UK) for the purposes of company law) are responsible for preparing the Trustees' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law, the trustees have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland". Under company law, the trustees must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charitable company and of the net income or expenditure of the charitable company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the trustees are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charitable company will continue in business.

The Trustees are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the charitable company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charitable company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the charitable company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SELF HELP AFRICA (UK)

We have audited the financial statements of Self Help Africa (UK) for the financial year ended 31 December 2016 which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Cash Flows and the related notes 1 to 24. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice) including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland".

This report is made solely to the charitable company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the charitable company's members and the trustees those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the charitable company, the charitable company's members as a body and the charitable company's trustees as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of trustees and auditors

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

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

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

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

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the charitable company's affairs as at 31 December 2016 and of its net income and application of resources, including its income and expenditure, for the financial year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

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**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
SELF HELP AFRICA (UK)**

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

- adequate accounting records have not been kept or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of trustees' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Margarita Martin, Senior Statutory Auditor
for and on behalf of Deloitte
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors

Deloitte & Touche House
Earlsfort Terrace
Dublin 2
Ireland

Date: 30 June 2017

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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

		Restricted Funds 2016 £	Unrestricted Funds 2016 £	Total Funds 2016 £	Restricted Funds 2015 £	Unrestricted Funds 2015 £	Total Funds 2015 £
	<i>Notes</i>						
INCOME FROM							
- Donations and legacies	3	2,394,707	1,352,735	3,747,442	1,778,282	1,355,780	3,134,062
- Other trading activities	4	-	30,185	30,185	68,732	11,580	80,312
Other Income							
- Income from investments	5	-	174	174	-	1,471	1,471
Total		2,394,707	1,383,094	3,777,801	1,847,014	1,368,831	3,215,845
EXPENDITURE ON							
Raising funds		-	151,303	151,303	-	142,448	142,448
Charitable activities	6	2,061,013	1,277,318	3,338,331	1,918,170	1,150,270	3,068,440
Total	8	2,061,013	1,428,621	3,489,634	1,918,170	1,292,718	3,210,888
Net Income/ (expenditure)	8	333,694	(45,527)	288,167	(71,156)	76,113	4,957
Gain on revaluations of investment assets		-	-	-	-	141	141
Net movement in funds for the year		333,694	(45,527)	288,167	(71,156)	76,254	5,098
RECONCILIATION OF FUNDS:							
Funds at the beginning of the reporting period		204,856	352,351	557,207	276,012	276,097	552,109
Funds at the end of the reporting period		538,550	306,824	845,374	204,856	352,351	557,207

There are no other recognised gains or losses other than those listed above and the net expenditure for the financial year. All income and expenditure derives from continuing activities.

SELF HELP AFRICA (UK)
(A company limited by guarantee)

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

	<i>Notes</i>	2016 £	2015 £
FIXED ASSETS			
Tangible assets	<i>10</i>	2,258	4,693
Financial investments	<i>11</i>	-	-
		<hr/> 2,258	<hr/> 4,693
CURRENT ASSETS			
Stocks		3,002	2,592
Debtors	<i>12</i>	820,763	321,023
Cash at bank and in hand		339,161	403,834
		<hr/> 1,162,926	<hr/> 727,449
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year	<i>13</i>	(319,810)	(174,935)
		<hr/> 843,116	<hr/> 552,514
NET CURRENT ASSETS		843,116	552,514
NET ASSETS		845,374	557,207
FUNDS OF THE CHARITY			
Restricted funds	<i>15</i>	538,550	204,856
Unrestricted funds	<i>15</i>	306,824	352,351
		<hr/> 845,374	<hr/> 557,207
		<hr/> 845,374	<hr/> 557,207

The financial statements were approved by the trustees on 26th May 2017 and signed on their behalf by:

Michael Hoevel
 Director

SELF HELP AFRICA (UK)
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STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	<i>Notes</i>	2016 £	2015 £
Cash flows from charitable activities			
Net cash used in charitable activities	16	(64,847)	(84,915)
Cash flows provided by investing activities			
Purchase of tangible assets	10	-	(4,281)
Proceeds on disposal of financial investments	11	-	33,823
Interest received		174	1,471
Net cash provided by investing activities		174	31,013
Change in cash and cash equivalents in the reporting year		(64,673)	(53,902)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting year		403,834	457,736
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting year		339,161	403,834
Reconciliation to cash at bank and in hand:			
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year		339,161	403,834

SELF HELP AFRICA (UK)
(A company limited by guarantee)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. They have all been applied consistently throughout the year and the preceding year.

Basis of preparation of financial statements

Self Help Africa (UK) is a company incorporated in the UK under the Companies Act 2006. The address of the registered office is Second Floor Suite, Westgate House, Dickens Court, 25 Hills Lane, Shrewsbury, Shropshire, SY1 1QU. The nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Report of the Trustees on pages 3 to 9.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include certain items at fair value, and in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP 2015) "Accounting and Reporting by Charities", in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102), issued by the Financial Reporting Council, effective 1 January 2015 and the Companies Act 2006.

The functional currency of Self Help Africa (UK) is considered to be pounds sterling because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates.

Going Concern

The organisation's forecasts and projections, taking account of reasonable possible changes in performance, show that the organisation will be able to operate within the level of its current cash and investment resources. The Board have a reasonable expectation that the organisation has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

Fund accounting

Restricted funds are funds which are to be used in accordance with specific restrictions imposed by donors which have been raised by the charity for particular purposes. The costs of raising and administering such funds are charged against the specific fund. The aim and use of each restricted fund is set out in the notes to the financial statements.

Income

All income is included in the Statement of Financial Activities when the charity is legally entitled to the income and the amount can be quantified with reasonable accuracy.

Income tax recoverable in relation to donations received under Gift Aid or deeds of covenant is recognised at the time of the donation.

Grants represent amounts received in respect of grants received from the above name. The company has not benefited from any other form of government assistance.

Income tax recoverable in relation to investment income is recognised at the time the investment income is receivable.

Expenditure

All expenditure is accounted for on an accruals basis and has been included under expense categories that aggregate all costs for allocation to activities. Where costs cannot be directly attributed to particular activities they have been allocated on a basis consistent with the use of the resources.

Support costs are those costs incurred directly in support of expenditure on the objects of the charity and include project management carried out at Headquarters. Governance costs are those incurred in connection with administration of the company and compliance with constitutional and statutory requirements.

SELF HELP AFRICA (UK)
(A company limited by guarantee)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

All assets costing more than £500 are capitalised.

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost of fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives on the following bases:

Furniture, fittings & equipment - 33% straight line

Investments

Fixed Asset Investments are stated at market value at the balance sheet date. The Statement of Financial Activities includes the net gains and losses arising on revaluations and disposals throughout the financial year.

Stocks

Merchandising stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Concessionary loans

Concessionary loans are initially recognised and measured at the amount received or paid, with the carrying amount adjusted in subsequent years to reflect repayments and accrued interest as well as being adjusted if necessary for any impairment.

Operating leases

Rentals under operating leases are charged to the statement of financial activities on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Reserves

Self Help Africa (UK)'s reserves policy is to maintain a readily realisable base reserve sufficient to cover six months of budgeted, recurring unrestricted overhead costs.

Self Help Africa (UK) has established and holds reserves sufficient that:

- If from time to time through unplanned circumstances there is a short term shortfall in expected revenue or increase in expected expenditure, there shall be sufficient liquid assets held that, if the board so decides, the organisation could meet any deficit arising from such an event from reserves.
- In the event a decision is taken to wind down the organisation there shall be sufficient readily accessible net assets such that this winding down can be made in an orderly fashion with the organisation meeting all its obligations, both domestic and programme, in a timely fashion.

The target level of reserves is currently set at six months of budgeted, recurring unrestricted expenditure, which equates to approximately £275,000. The organisation is currently in compliance with this target. The board monitors this target level (and compliance therewith) on an annual basis.

Foreign currencies

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date.

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate ruling on the date of the transaction. Exchange gains and losses are recognised in the statement of financial activities.

SELF HELP AFRICA (UK)
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the charitable company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial liabilities are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into.

(i) Financial assets and liabilities

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. If an arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the financial asset or financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Financial assets are derecognised when and only when a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or are settled, b) the charitable company transfers to another party substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, or c) the charitable company, despite having retained some significant risks and rewards of ownership, has transferred control of the asset to another party and the other party has the practical ability to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party and is able to exercise that ability unilaterally and without needing to impose additional restrictions on the transfer.

Financial liabilities are derecognised only when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires. Balances that are classified as payable or receivable within one year on initial recognition are measured at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received, net of impairment.

Pensions

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme and the pension charge represents the amounts payable by the company to the fund in respect of the financial year.

Taxation

Self Help Africa (UK) has been granted charitable tax exempt status by the HMRC under S478 and S483 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010 and therefore no provision for corporation tax is required.

Comparative Amounts

Certain comparative amounts have been reclassified, where necessary, to ensure comparability with current financial year disclosure and to ensure compliance with SORP 2015 (FRS 102).

2. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the application of the charitable company's accounting policies, which are described in note 1, the trustees are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. Information about critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements is included in the accounting policies and notes to the financial statements. The trustees do not consider there are any critical judgements or sources of estimation requiring disclosure.

SELF HELP AFRICA (UK)
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

3. DONATIONS AND LEGACIES

	Funds 2016 £	Funds 2015 £
Donations	265,393	284,760
Grants	3,482,049	2,849,302
Voluntary income	3,747,442	3,134,062

Grant income is analysed as follows:-

Department for International Development (UK) - PPA	1,000,000	1,045,000
FHI Uganda (USAID)	480,470	619,792
Jersey Overseas Aid Commission	164,993	345,199
European Union	475,555	96,875
Gates Foundation	409,837	-
Big Lottery Fund	187,919	264,609
DFID (Braced – Welthungerhilfe)	493,989	236,356
African Cashew Initiative	36,691	38,243
African Cashew Alliance	112,291	99,693
Intersnack	54,028	44,260
Vitol – EE3	66,276	59,275
	3,482,049	2,849,302

4. OTHER TRADING ACTIVITIES

	2016 £	2015 £
Income from fundraising events - unrestricted	30,185	11,580
Income from fundraising events - restricted	-	68,732

SELF HELP AFRICA (UK)
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

5. INCOME FROM INVESTMENTS

	2016	2015
	£	£
Investment income	-	960
Bank interest	174	511
	174	1,471

6. CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES

Field programme expenditure has been incurred against the following thematic areas:

	2016	2016	2016	2015	2015
	Direct	Support	Total	Direct	Support
	Costs	Costs	Costs	Costs	Costs
	£	£	£	£	£
Agriculture production	1,665,416	18,533	1,683,949	809,554	20,944
Agribusiness development	969,216	10,792	980,008	906,698	23,516
Nutrition	10,514	117	10,631	14,700	381
Gender/Inclusion	12,310	137	12,447	6,303	163
Advocacy/Policy	184,784	2,058	186,842	57,845	1,500
Water, sanitation & health	105,592	1,176	106,768	725,020	18,804
Renewable energy	6,205	69	6,274	8,616	225
Partner capacity building	347,554	3,858	351,412	462,184	11,987
	3,301,591	36,740	3,338,331	2,990,920	77,520

SELF HELP AFRICA (UK)
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

7. SUPPORT COSTS

Field programme expenditure has been incurred against the following thematic areas:

	2016	2016	2016	2015	2015	2015
	Charitable	Fund-	Total	Charitable	Fund-	Total
	Activities	raising	Costs	Activities	raising	Costs
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Direct salaries	-	-	-	20,432	6,036	26,468
Foreign exchange (gain)	(26,053)	-	(26,053)	(2,796)	-	(2,796)
Human resources	819	102	921	1,941	573	2,514
IT/computer	693	925	1,618	1,243	724	1,967
Postage, stationery & communications	3,331	4,441	7,772	4,735	2,758	7,493
Premises	8,156	10,874	19,030	12,347	7,192	19,539
Professional fees	22,651	-	22,651	1,584	923	2,507
Governance costs	20,239	1,002	21,241	16,011	1,024	17,035
Research/advocacy	-	-	-	13,545	866	14,411
Other support costs	6,904	4,769	11,673	8,478	4,490	12,968
	36,740	22,113	58,853	77,520	24,586	102,106

The basis of allocation of the support costs identified above is the percentage of time spend on each activity.

8. NET INCOME

This is stated after charging:

	2016	2015
	£	£
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	2,435	4,242
Auditors' remuneration	12,500	13,539
Operating lease costs	44,114	48,360

During the financial year, no trustees received any remuneration or benefit in kind (2015: £Nil). During the financial year, 1 trustee was reimbursed £381 for travel expenses during the period (2015: 2 trustees were reimbursed £454).

SELF HELP AFRICA (UK)
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

9. STAFF COSTS

Staff costs were as follows:

	2016	2015
	£	£
Wages and salaries		
Wages and salaries	381,249	377,752
Social security costs	35,851	36,498
Other pension costs	33,070	34,908
	<u>450,170</u>	<u>449,158</u>

The average monthly number of employees employed during the financial year was as follows

	2016	2015
	No.	No.
	12	11
	<u>12</u>	<u>11</u>

The total remuneration for key management personnel for the financial year amounted to £66,463 (2015: £69,175) and this relates to 2 personnel (2015: 1 personnel).

The number of employees whose salaries (excluding employer pension contributions) were greater than €60,000 was as follows:

	2016	2015
	Number	Number
€60,001 - €70,000	1	1
	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

SELF HELP AFRICA (UK)
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

10. TANGIBLE ASSETS

	Furniture Fittings & Equipment £	Total £
Cost:		
At 1 January and 31 December 2016	51,988	51,988
Depreciation:		
At 1 January 2016	47,295	47,295
Charge for the financial year	2,435	2,435
At 31 December 2016	49,730	49,730
Net book value:		
At 31 December 2016	2,258	2,258
In respect of prior financial year:		
	Furniture Fittings & Equipment £	Total £
Cost:		
At 1 January 2015	49,496	49,496
Additions	4,281	4,281
Disposals	(1,789)	(1,789)
At 31 December 2015	51,988	51,988
Depreciation:		
At 1 January 2015	44,410	44,410
Charge for the financial year	4,242	4,242
Disposals	(1,357)	(1,357)
At 31 December 2015	47,295	47,295
Net book value:		
At 31 December 2015	4,693	4,693

SELF HELP AFRICA (UK)
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

11. FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS

There are no financial investments at 31 December 2016. The holding of unlisted securities was disposed of in the prior year as follows:

	Unlisted Securities £
Market value	
At 1 January 2015	33,541
Disposals	(34,095)
Revaluations	554
At 31 December 2015	-

12. DEBTORS

	2016 £	2015 £
Due after more than one year		
Other debtors – Lease deposit	2,200	2,200
Due within one year		
Other debtors	2,070	5,484
Prepayments and accrued income	751,106	247,952
Concessionary loan (note 21)	65,387	65,387
	820,763	321,023

13. CREDITORS: (Amounts falling due within one year)

	2016 £	2015 £
Trade creditors	(862)	2,174
Amounts owing to group undertakings (note 25)	293,396	146,970
Social security and other taxes	8,849	10,615
Other creditors	5,927	2,676
Accruals	12,500	12,500
	319,810	174,935
Social security and other taxes		
	2016 £	2015 £
PAYE	3,212	4,817
National insurance	5,637	5,798
	8,849	10,615

SELF HELP AFRICA (UK)
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

14. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The carrying value of the company's financial assets and liabilities are summarised by category below:-

	2016	2015
	£	£
Financial Assets		
<i>Measured at undiscounted amount receivable</i>		
Other debtors – Lease deposit	2,200	2,200
Other debtors	2,070	5,484
Concessionary loan	65,387	65,387
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
Financial Liabilities		
<i>Measured at undiscounted amount payable</i>		
Trade creditors	(862)	2,174
Amounts owing to group undertakings	293,396	146,970
Other creditors	5,927	2,676
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

SELF HELP AFRICA (UK)
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

15. FUNDS OF THE CHARITY

Unrestricted Funds	At 1 Jan 2016	Income	Expenditure	At 31 Dec 2016
	£	£	£	£
Total unrestricted funds	352,351	1,383,094	(1,428,621)	306,824
Restricted Funds	At 1 Jan 2016	Income	Expenditure	At 31 Dec 2016
	£	£	£	£
Ethiopia – ESG II	28,016	76,276	(31,361)	72,931
Ethiopia – Improving Honey Production and Quality	2,757	-	590	3,347
Kenya – Sustainable Rainwater Use	22,920	-	(7,761)	15,159
Kenya– Empowering Women	11,934	13,537	(79,425)	(53,954)
Ghana – Empowering Women	(52,418)	86,613	(5,148)	29,047
Malawi – Sustainable Livelihood Improvement	90,681	187,919	(163,767)	114,833
Uganda - Community Connector Project	(16,819)	480,470	(463,651)	-
Uganda – MANZO Youth Empowerment Project	65,732	197,724	(211,548)	51,908
Burkina Faso - EU WatSan	3,307	112,538	(127,712)	(11,867)
Togo – Increasing Agricultural Production & Incomes	(1,280)	54,826	(62,852)	(9,306)
Burkina Faso – Agri Entrepreneurship	-	379,461	(278,249)	101,212
Burkina Faso – BRACED	46,893	416,109	(430,203)	32,799
Burkina Faso – Food & Nutrition Security	3,133	126,605	(125,822)	3,916
Benin - Linking into the future	-	66,279	(39,565)	26,714
Burkina Faso – Cashew Production	-	24,440	(24,440)	-
Togo – Improving access to water and sanitation facilities	-	163,410	-	163,410
Bam province – Agri Entrepreneurship	-	8,500	(10,099)	(1,599)
	<u>204,856</u>	<u>2,394,707</u>	<u>(2,061,013)</u>	<u>538,550</u>
Funds of the charity	<u>557,207</u>	<u>3,777,801</u>	<u>(3,489,634)</u>	<u>845,374</u>

15. FUNDS OF THE CHARITY (CONTINUED)

The nature of the material projects, with significant movement during the financial year are as follows:-

Ethiopia – Building Farmer Resilience through Community-Based Seed Production & Multiplication (ESG II)

The overall objective of the project is to increase the food security and economic development of rural households in Amhara Region, Ethiopia, through establishing viable farmer-led seed production and marketing systems. Out of 5,380 beneficiaries, 3,766 are male and 1,614 are female. The project has supported the establishment and registration of two seed producer cooperatives which have secured the necessary certification and licensing to formally participate in the Ethiopian seed supply system.

Ethiopia – Improving Honey Production and Quality

In this project, SHA supported farmers in Silti zone, Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's Region, to increase their honey production through training in beekeeping and hive construction from locally-available materials. SHA helped farmers to form six Producer Cooperatives, which in turn established bulking and collection centres to enable farmers to bulk production and get better prices for their produce.

Kenya – Sustainable Rainwater Use

SHA's Sustainable Rainwater Use project worked with 598 farming households and four primary schools in Narok County. Project activities included training on the construction of water pans to conserve water, the installation of small-scale drip irrigation kits on farm plots, and training on good agronomic practices. Farmer groups established demonstration plots, and farmers diversified their crop production by planting indigenous vegetables and orange-fleshed sweet potatoes.

Kenya and Ghana – Empowering Women in the Cashew Value Chain

This three-year project aims to train cashew farmers to increase their production of quality cashew nuts. The project is targeting 35,000 smallholder farmers – 10,000 in Kilifi County, Kenya and 25,000 in the Brong-Ahafo and Northern Regions of Ghana. SHA is using two community-based extension approaches – lead farmers and farmer field schools, to deliver training on production, value chain management and farming as a business.

Malawi – Sustainable Livelihood Improvement Project

The Sustainable Livelihood Improvement project is working with 2,000 vulnerable farming households in the Balaka district of Malawi to diversify their livelihoods and sustainably manage their natural resources. Activities include training on drought-tolerant crops such as sorghum, cassava and sweet potato, as well as legumes which help fix nitrogen in the soil. The project is also supporting the establishment of Village Savings and Loan groups, to enable farmers to both save and access small loans to invest in their agricultural enterprises.

Uganda – Uganda Community Connector Project

This five-year project aimed to improve the livelihoods of Ugandan communities through adopting appropriate technologies to improve productivity and post-harvest handling and decrease women's workload; supporting vulnerable households to increase economic development activities; and reducing gender-based constraints around agriculture and household decision-making. SHA worked with 64,730 farmers across 15 districts of Uganda. Impact assessments carried out in 2015 found that household incomes had increased by an average of 535%. 87% of Community Connector households surveyed were confident they would have sufficient food to last the next three months, and there was a 13% reduction in households reporting moderate to severe hunger, from 19% in 2013 to 6% in 2015.

15. FUNDS OF THE CHARITY (CONTINUED)

Uganda – MANZO Youth Empowerment Project

Self Help Africa is helping to create economic opportunities for 3,000 young people in high-value agricultural value chains through training in good agronomic practices, storage, transport, processing and marketing. The project is also helping establish youth-led fora at district level to enable young people to participate in development planning processes. The project is working in the Maracha, Nebbi and Zombo (MANZO) districts of West Nile region in northern Uganda.

Burkina Faso – Water and Sanitation Project (EU Watsan)

This project aimed to increased access to potable water and sanitation for households in three regions in Burkina Faso (Boucle Mouhoun, Centre Nord and Centre Sud). The project enabled 36,900 people to access clean water through the construction of new boreholes and the rehabilitation of existing waterpoints. In addition, the project improved sanitation facilities for 25,800 people through the construction of latrines. Over 70,000 people were trained in safe water and sanitation practices – 95% of the population of the three target areas.

Togo – Increasing Agricultural Production & Incomes

This three-year project aimed to improve the food security and incomes of rural smallholder households in Northern Togo. SHA helped 3,349 smallholder farmers to achieve production and income increases of between 15-30% as a result of improved agricultural techniques, natural resource management practices and better quality seeds. SHA also trained 64 seed producer farmers to ensure that local farmers have ongoing access to high quality seed post-project end.

Burkina Faso – Agri Entrepreneurship

This two-year action research project is testing whether strengthening and building the service delivery capacity of the Comité Interprofession de Céréales and stimulating local demand will transform the sorghum and millet value chains in Burkina Faso. The Comité Interprofession is an umbrella organisation representing producers, traders, processors input suppliers and transporters, which aims to expand and develop the cereal sector in Burkina Faso.

Burkina Faso – Building Resilience to Climate Extremes and Disasters

This three-year project aims to build the economic, ecological and organisational resilience of 620,000 rural people in four provinces of Plateau Central and Centre Nord regions of Burkina Faso. Through diversifying agricultural production and increasing incomes through improved, sustainable access to drought-tolerant seeds, soil fertility improvement and enterprise development, together with strengthened government extension services to reduce crop losses and improve early-warning weather systems, the project aims to strengthen farmers' ability to cope with increased rainfall variability and higher temperatures.

Burkina Faso – Food and Nutrition Security Project

The three-year Food and Nutrition Security Project is working with 1,240 farmers in Kouritenga province to increase their rice production through access to improved seed varieties and training on effective wetland management. To improve year-round production, the project is also training farmers on irrigated vegetable production and market garden demonstration plots are being established.

Benin - Linking into the Future

This two-year project worked to increase cashew production and food and income security for 2,370 farmers in the Parakou, Djougou and N'Dali districts of Benin. The project trained farmers to intercrop legumes within cashew orchards and establish beekeeping in order to improve cashew pollination.

15. FUNDS OF THE CHARITY (CONTINUED)

Burkina Faso – Cashew Production

This project aimed to increase cashew productivity and production and to improve cashew quality in Haut Basin Region of Burkina Faso. SHA worked with 1500 cashew farmers, delivering training on good agronomic practices, providing quality inputs and linkages to markets which enabled cashew farmers to increase their production and market sales. The project also support 40 bee-keepers to increase honey production and marketing as an alternative livelihood activity.

Togo – Improving access to water and sanitation facilities

This three-year project aims to increase access to water and sanitation facilities and improve the health of 32,570 people in the Naki and Ogaro districts of Savannah region, Togo. This will be achieved through repairing and constructing boreholes, wells and latrines and delivering training in, and raising awareness of, good hygiene practices.

Bam province – Agri Entrepreneurship

This two-year project worked with 420 smallholder farming households in Bam Province, Burkina Faso, to sustainably increase their agricultural production. With a particular focus on sorghum production, as the dominant crop, Self Help Africa trained farmers to increase productivity through techniques such as zaï pits, composting and quality seed multiplication. The project also established tree nurseries, which provide shade and help to stabilise soils.

Partner Organisations

Self Help Africa (UK) works in conjunction with a number of organisations in all of our countries of operation. These organisations undertake the implementation of some of the programme activities. Partner organisations that SHA (UK) currently works with include:

SOS Sahel
TRAX Ghana
Organisation pour une Nouvelle Initiative Communautaire (ORGANIC)
Fédération des Groupements Wend Yam
FHI 360
DEDRAS Benin
Recherche Appui et Formation aux Initiatives d'Autodéveloppement (R.A.F.I.A)
Groupe d'Action Pour le Développement Intégré à la Base (GADIB)
Code Utile
Welthungerhilfe
Association Project Écologie et Reboisement (PER)
Action pour le Développement des Communautés et des Collectivités Locales (ADECCOL)
African Cashew Alliance
Comité Interprofessionnel des Céréales du Burkina
Narok District Network Forum
Enaitoiti Naretu Olmaa Coalition for Women (ENOCOW)
USTADI Foundation
Blantyre Synod Health and Development Commission
Nkhadze Alive Youth Organisation
Agency for Accelerated Rural Development (AFARD)
Association d'Appui aux Activités de Santé Communautaire (3ASC)

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

16. RECONCILIATION OF NET INCOME TO CASH OUTFLOW FROM CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES

	2016	2015
	£	£
NET INCOME FOR THE REPORTING YEAR (as per the Statement of Financial Activities)	288,167	4,957
<i>Adjustments for:</i>		
Depreciation	2,435	4,242
(Increase) in stock	(410)	(392)
(Increase)/Decrease in debtors	(499,740)	47,663
Increase/(Decrease) in creditors	144,875	(140,205)
Loss on fixed assets disposal	-	432
Gain on sale of financial investments	-	(141)
Interest received	(174)	(1,471)
Net cash used in Charitable Activities	(64,847)	(84,915)

17. ANALYSIS OF CHANGES IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	At	Cash	At
	1 January	Flows	31 December
	2016	£	2016
	£	£	£
Cash at bank and in hand	403,834	(64,673)	339,161

18. ANALYSIS OF NET ASSETS BETWEEN FUNDS

	2016	2016	2016	2015
	Restricted	Unrestricted	Total	Total
	Funds	Funds	Funds	Funds
	£	£	£	£
Tangible fixed assets	-	2,258	2,258	4,693
Current assets	538,550	622,176	1,160,726	725,249
Debtors due after more than 1 year	-	2,200	2,200	2,200
Creditors due within one year	-	(319,810)	(319,810)	(174,935)
	538,550	306,824	845,374	557,207

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

19. OPERATING LEASE COMMITMENTS

At 31 December 2016 the company had total future minimum commitments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	Land and Buildings	
	2016	2015
	£	£
Expiry date:		
Less than 1 year	15,240	44,280
Between 2 and 5 years	31,255	43,855
	46,495	88,135

20. CONCESSIONARY LOAN

A concessionary loan was advanced by the charitable company to TruTrade in 2015. The carrying amount of the concessionary loan was £65,387 at 31 December 2016. The loan was advanced exclusively for the purposes of liquidity support for trading transactions and not, for the avoidance of doubt, for any operational support. At the close of each calendar year, the charitable company shall consider whether to continue with this investment. In the event that the charitable company decides not to liquidate its investment, it shall continue to be used by TruTrade for the same trading finance purposes, and under the same terms. In the event that the charitable company decides to liquidate this investment, the full investment minus any incurred trading losses shall be returned to the charitable company within 90 days of communicating that decision to TruTrade's company secretary. There is no interest charged on the loan and no security provided.

The charitable company has not committed to any further concessionary loans as at 31 December 2016.

21. TAXATION

Self Help Africa (UK) is registered as a charity and benefits from corporation tax exemptions available to charitable bodies. On the basis that its activities fall within its charitable purposes and its funds are applied only for these purposes, no provision for corporation tax is made. Irrecoverable value added tax is expensed as incurred.

22. PENSION COMMITMENTS

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme, the assets of which are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. Contributions payable at 31 December 2016 amounted to £5,888 (2015: £2,674).

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
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23. LEGAL STATUS OF COMPANY

In accordance with Section 60 of the Companies Act, 2006, the company is exempt from including the word "Limited" in its name. The company is limited by guarantee and has no share capital.

24. ULTIMATE PARENT UNDERTAKING AND CONTROLLING PARTY

During the year, Gorta-Self Help Africa discharged commitments of £535,863 (2015: £330,608) and transferred funds of £1,190,548 (2015: £1,082,614) to Self Help Africa (UK). Self Help Africa (UK) transferred funds of £1,579,984 to Gorta-Self Help Africa during the year (2015: £1,552,747). The balance due to Gorta-Self Help Africa at 31 December 2016 was £293,396 (2015: £146,970).

Gorta (trading as Gorta-Self Help Africa) is a charitable company registered in Ireland and the results of Self Help Africa (UK) are consolidated into the financial statements of Gorta. Copies of the group financial statements of Gorta may be obtained from the charity's registered office at Kingsbridge House, 17-22 Parkgate Street, Dublin 8, Ireland.