

Charity Registration No. 1120932

Company Registration No. 06317689 (England and Wales)

NETWORK FOR AFRICA
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

NETWORK FOR AFRICA

LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

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NETWORK FOR AFRICA

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TRUSTEES' REPORT (INCLUDING DIRECTORS' REPORT)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

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

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies set out in note 1 to the accounts and comply with the charitable company's governing document, the Companies Act 2006 and "Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) (effective 1 January 2015)"

Objectives and activities

Network for Africa works with communities in the aftermath of conflict and genocide. We help the forgotten survivors of African conflicts who have been left behind by the world after the fighting stops and the disaster relief moves on. We listen to what communities tell us, so we can offer them sustained support for their multiple needs. In doing so, our vision is that communities whose social and economic fabric has been torn apart by conflict and genocide can overcome the paralysis of trauma, rebuilding their lives with access to education, health and the means to support themselves. We provide training in specialised trauma counselling so survivors can tackle the long-term psychological consequences that often block their communities' recovery. We currently have projects in northern Uganda and Rwanda.

The trustees have paid due regard to guidance issued by the Charity Commission in deciding what activities the charitable company should undertake.

Volunteers - Network for Africa has, since it was founded, been indebted to the many volunteers who are crucial to it fulfilling its mission. Their contributions are varied, are completely pro bono, and include psychologists who deliver our counselling training programme in Uganda and Rwanda, graphic designers, English teachers, music teachers, and administrative support in the London office.

Achievements and performance

RWANDA

Aspire's three-year programme increases the income of, and reduces the poverty experienced by, vulnerable women and their families through business skills training and vocational training in key income-generating activities. Many of the women are widows, single mothers, illiterate, HIV positive, victims of sexual and gender based violence (SGBV), unemployed, unskilled and locked in a cycle of poverty. In their first year, women take part in an intensive, 12-month programme of vocational training, education and counselling to improve their literacy and numeracy skills; their physical, mental and sexual health; and their understanding of and access to their legal and human rights. Following their first year with Aspire, the women form a registered cooperative and work together, pooling their energy and talents. They continue to attend literacy and numeracy classes, receiving ongoing support from Aspire, and reinforcing the training they received in their first year. They also help to train, support and mentor the next intake of women. Aspire has two programmes, one in urban Kigali and the other in rural Rutunga.

Aspire Kigali

Aspire's first project started in Gisozi, a poor sector in the Rwandan capital of Kigali in 2009. Seventy women joined in 2015. To date 420 women have benefitted from Aspire's Kigali programme, along with their husbands and children. The women have gained skills to support themselves financially and emotionally, realise their rights, have a voice in family and community decisions; they earn enough to buy medical insurance, and they understand the importance of health care and family planning, and know how to obtain and use contraception. They are earning an income, can read and write, have formed strong friendships and social networks, and feel secure as part of a support group. They have gained respect within their own families, status in the wider community, and have become more confident. In 2015 Aspire Rwanda increased the number of women beneficiaries from 50 to 70, which has enabled the programme to reach more people. The 2015 cohort were extremely poor – according to the Rwandan Government's measurement scale of poverty, 63% were categorised as 'extremely poor' and the remaining 37% were categorised as 'poor'; 47% had never attended school; 60% were unemployed; 59% said they had not earned any money in the week before the enrollment survey; 24% were single mothers; 39% were not using birth control.

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Specific achievements this year include:

Generating income - One of Aspire's main goals is to ensure the women are able to earn money to support themselves and their families. While earning money is important in its own right, it also leads to a more profound change: the women have increased confidence, feel in control of their lives and feel pride in themselves. In a society in which women traditionally have low status, it is hard to overstate the importance of greater self-esteem. A woman whose male partner begins to respect her is less likely to be the victim of abuse, and a mother who feels happy and fulfilled is more likely to be ambitious for her children. In the 2015 end-of year survey, 98% of the women in the 2015 cohort said their income had increased since they joined Aspire, and all of the women said they were now earning money. In addition, none of the women identified themselves as unemployed in the end-of year survey, down from 60% in the enrolment survey. On average, the women were earning about 24,063 RWF (about £24/\$34) per month by the end of 2015. Aspire's impact on the women's income tends to grow after the women complete the first year of the programme and have more time to earn an income. In a October 2015 focus group of 29 Aspire graduates who finished their first year at Aspire in 2013 or 2014, 100% said their socio-economic situation has changed for the better and that their self-confidence to start up small businesses to support their families has increased thanks to the Aspire programme; on average, the women in the focus group made 14,000 RWF (about £14) a week.

Vocational training

- **Hairdressing and makeup** – The women attended a six-month course in hairdressing and basic makeup skills. They also learned how to give manicures and pedicures.
- **Cookery** – The women attended a five-month cookery course, taught by a professional chef. A by-product of the cookery course is that it encourages the women to attend the literacy training so that they are able to read recipes.
- **Income generation from vocational training skills** – At the start of 2015, only 13 women were making any money at all. By June 2015, 57 women were earning money through the hairdressing skills they had learnt at Aspire, and they earned an average of £2/\$3 a month. By the end of 2015, 68 women were earning money using both cookery and hairdressing skills – 56 were using hairdressing skills and 50 were using cookery skills (some were using both). They earned an average of £24/\$34 per month (with the highest earner making about £61/\$91). Between June and December 2015, the women's average monthly profit increased ten-fold. In the 2015 end of year survey, 98% of the women said they were using the hairdressing and/or cookery skills learned at Aspire to earn money. Others were using the business skills learned at Aspire to run small businesses.

Business skills training – In 2015 we recruited an Income Generating Officer whose responsibility is to augment and complement the vocational skills training by building up the women's business skills. The business skills they are now learning will enable them to set up and manage a small business, for example hairdressing from their home or visiting clients' homes, or selling cakes or produce that they have cooked either on demand or on a stall. The skills they are learning include writing a simple business plan and implementing it; learning basic bookkeeping; how to generate demand for their work e.g. through market linkages; the principles of borrowing and saving; how to run a small business. By the end of 2015, 52 women were able to correctly record basic income and expenditure. They will continue to receive business skills training and support for the remaining two years of their programme.

Childcare centre - The childcare centre at Aspire, established in 2012, goes from strength to strength. Children aged two to five years old attend each weekday. They are divided into different age groups for learning and socialising, and all are given two nutritious meals a day. Their mothers are able to study and work without interruption, while their children are well-cared for and given a head start in their education. Significantly, their older sisters are no longer kept home from school to care for them. In 2015, 67 children attended Aspire's childcare centre each week. The children are divided into three groups – under two year-olds; two to three and a half year-olds; three and a half to five-year olds. The youngest group learnt to socialise and play together and how to do simple tasks like tying their own shoelaces. The middle age group learnt the alphabet, colours, how to count from 1 to 20 in both Kinyarwanda and English, and how to use pens and pencils. The eldest group were taught reading writing and basic arithmetic, and by the end of the year were mostly able to read, write their

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names and do basic addition and subtraction. They all learnt about hygiene, in particular the importance of washing your hands and cleaning your teeth. There was also a noticeable improvement in the children's behaviour over the course of the year – they were better able to share and work together, and listen to instructions, and they were generally more outgoing and confident. Their mothers were encouraged to stop corporal punishment and are now using alternative methods to discipline their children. This has had a marked impact on their children, notably on their levels of aggression. At the start of the year all the children were tested for malnutrition and two were found to be malnourished. Their diet at the childcare centres of porridge in the morning followed by lunch has improved their levels of nutrition, and they are now all of a health weight. In the 2015 end of year survey, all the mothers who sent their children to the childcare centre reported that their children are less disruptive, are more responsive to household rules and discipline, and have improved learning skills. For those in the oldest age group, the childcare centres will stand them in good stead for their first year at primary school.

Working with other organisations - Aspire works with a number of organisations in Rwanda to help deliver its goals. These organisations include:

- **Rwanda Men's Resource Centre (RWAMREC)** was founded in 2006 to act on gender-based violence and gender inequalities in Rwanda. Its vision is of a 'peaceful society where women and men share roles and responsibilities of raising families and governing society in equality and respect'. An important part of its mission is 'to serve as role models for the promotion of positive masculine behaviours'.
- **HAGURUKA (Association of the Defence of Women and Children's Rights)** was founded in 1991, and has more than 90 member organisations. Its overall objective is to enforce the rights of women and children and to improve family life in Rwanda.
- **MEDSAR** was founded in 1995 and is a non-profit and non-political medical students' organisation based at Butare University, which has the only Faculty of Medicine in the country.
- **Microseeds** is a Christian NGO specialising in zero-interest microcredit loans to people living in extreme poverty, with the aim of empowering poor people to help themselves and their families break out of poverty. Microseeds primarily supports widows and single mothers raising children in Rwanda, and works through the church to provide these loans.
- **Amarembo** is an organisation that trains women in the "bead method" of birth control. This is a natural method of birth control and is therefore suitable for women who do not use birth control on religious grounds.
- **Kacyiru Police Hospital** is the hospital closest to the Aspire Gisozi compound. Hospital staff come to Aspire to give a variety of health trainings. Nurses from the hospital provide optional HIV testing at the Aspire HIV training session.

Health, hygiene and nutrition – In 2015 the women attended several training sessions to help them improve their health and that of their families. Each training session focused on a different topic, including family planning, First Aid, hygiene and nutrition, HIV awareness (with optional HIV testing) and mental health. In addition, the Aspire social worker provided regular group counselling to reinforce what the women learned and individual counselling to support women with specific problems.

- **Family planning:** Aspire provided two training sessions on family planning. Sixty-seven women attended the first session, which covered the importance of family planning, what kinds of contraception were available and where the women could access contraception. The second session, attended by 61 women, was about natural methods of birth control. Aspire includes this session to offer family planning advice to women who are not allowed to use contraception because their husbands don't allow it and/or because of their religious beliefs. The women learned how to monitor their own fertility cycles so that they would know when they were most likely to get pregnant. The women received colour-coded bead necklaces to help them monitor their cycle. In the 2015 end of year survey, 100% of the women surveyed (68 out of 70) reported that they are now using birth control in order to plan the number of children they have.

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- **Hygiene and nutrition:** Women received training on personal and household hygiene and the importance of eating a balanced and nutritious diet. Sixty-eight women attended the training. The trainers also held a cooking demonstration to show women how to include vegetables in their cooking. The children at the childcare centre had their Body Mass Index (BMI) measured and two were malnourished. Those children received nutritional support from Aspire and the local hospital. By the end of 2015, 42 women had established their own kitchen gardens and they all reported that the gardens had a positive impact on their household food security and nutrition. In the end of year survey, 64 women correctly identified 4 or more ways of preventing worms, dysentery and typhoid.
- **First Aid** - Fifty-seven women attended training on basic First Aid. The women learned how to help someone having an epileptic fit, how to do the Heimlich manoeuvre, how to deal with broken limbs, how to treat burns and other basic First Aid techniques.
- **HIV/AIDS training and testing** - The women received training on the signs and symptoms of HIV and how to prevent it. Sixty-seven women and thirteen of their partners attended the training. Following the training, nurses were on hand to carry out HIV tests. Sixty-three women chose to be tested for HIV, as did four of their partners. In addition, 29 of the beneficiaries' children were also tested for HIV.
- **Mental health** - Women received training on mental health issues, including anxiety, trauma, depression and serious mental illnesses such as schizophrenia. The training dispelled the existing myth that serious mental illnesses are caused by demons and told the women where they could get help for their mental health problems. Sixty-five women attended this training and told the social worker that it was the first time they had received information about mental health. Two attendees suffering from trauma received counselling from hospital staff after the training session and at least two other women have sought counselling services at the hospital. Following the training, 34 women visited neighbours and friends with mentally ill family members to explain that they are not possessed by demons and can get help at the hospital, thus spreading the knowledge in their community.

Learning about their rights – The women attended training sessions about sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), women's and children's rights, and family law. These sessions were led by a Rwandan legal NGO called HAGURUKA. On average 60 women attended each session. They learned about their rights, the causes and consequences of SGBV, where to seek protection against SGBV, their children's rights and their rights to child support in case of separation from their partners. The women reported that they felt more confident about their rights after the training sessions, and 23 have approached HAGURUKA for free legal assistance. In the end of year survey, 58 women said they now take part in all household decisions about money and 68 were able to name at least two organisations where they can seek support for SGBV/women's rights.

Literacy and numeracy - The women attended literacy and numeracy classes at Aspire three times a week. Thirty women attended Kinyarwanda literacy lessons (ten in level one and twenty in level 2) and all thirty graduated at the end of the year. Thirty-four women who were already literate in Kinyarwanda attended English lessons and twenty-eight of these women graduated with the ability to read, write and speak in English; the other seven were able to read and write basic English but were less confident about speaking it. The literacy and numeracy teaching, which included daily homework, took up a lot of the women's time and attendance had been low in 2013 and 2014. Aspire made attendance mandatory in 2015, and attendance improved, but the women still struggled to make time for their homework. Aspire's staff therefore attended a 3-week training course on embedding literacy in vocational skills training. The staff team has now simplified its materials and uses more pictures, rather than dense text. This makes the literacy and numeracy learning more relevant to the vocational skills that the women are learning, and they can therefore see the advantage of it and are more motivated to learn. Thanks to this training, we will no longer need to offer separate literacy and numeracy classes as these skills will be integrated into all of their learning.

Psychosocial support – Aspire's social worker provided group and individual counselling to the beneficiaries. During group counselling, she discussed the learning from their training sessions and how they could apply it in their lives. She also discussed a range of topics that affect the women's lives but were not covered in the training sessions, including purchasing health insurance and the importance of going to qualified doctors instead of traditional healers (during the year, 61 women bought health insurance from the government). The social worker also provided individual counselling; in 2015, she counselled 50 women on a range of topics including sexual and gender based violence (SGBV), living with HIV, and mental health issues such as anxiety and depression. She also visited 26 women at home.

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The Aspire cooperatives – Sixty two of the 2015 cohort who have just graduated have created one large cooperative called Abahujimbaraga, which means “Unity is strength”. The women meet twice a week to make and sell mandazi (a popular East African snack). By the end of the year, they were making a profit of 193,050 RWF (about £198). Other graduates from the 2013 and 2014 cohorts have formed another cooperative called ‘Urumuri’. They meet four times a week to make doughnuts – by the end of the year they were making an average of £217 a month. Six of the women have formed two smaller IGA groups, each comprising three members. At the end of 2015, they were making a monthly profit of between £177/\$265 and £188/\$282. Sixty of Aspire’s graduates continue to receive grants from Microseeds, a microcredit ministry that provides small zero-interest loans to people living in extreme poverty. Microseeds also provided business training. The women have formed ten small groups; each woman received a loan of \$50 to start a small group project. Thirteen graduates have also secured jobs (part time and full time) using the cooking and hairdressing skills they learnt at Aspire.

Savings – The women received training on the importance of saving money. The trainers explained that the women could start saving with even small amounts of money. Sixty-nine women attended the training and said they were excited about what they learned. They said that they had changed their opinions about the importance of saving money and started thinking of ways to start saving. Following the training, the women opened their own group government-run Savings and Cooperative (SACCO) account. Sixty-eight women each brought 300 Rwandan francs (£0.30/\$0.40) twice a week to put into the account. This will be used as start-up capital for their cooperative. By the end of the year, 100% of the women were also saving money individually, up from 56% of the women at the start of the year.

Involving men – Aspire makes a conscious effort to include men in aspects of the programme so that the participants’ husbands and partners are supportive of their work at Aspire. Little will change in the women’s lives unless their men are brought into the process. 50 participants and their partners/spouses attended a positive masculinity training session hosted by the Rwandan Men’s Resource Centre (RWAMREC). RWAMREC’s trainers discussed women’s rights, SGBV, communication and conflict resolution skills. This training is necessary because many of the issues faced by women are due to their partners’ lack of awareness of women’s rights. To most men in the community, abusing their wives is ‘normal’ and not illegal – this attitude obviously needs to be challenged. Following this training, 12 couples were legally married (ensuring women’s rights) and 89% of women with partners reported positive changes in their partners’ behaviour. Following the training, we surveyed 40 of the couples who attended the training and 52% of the husbands/partners said they changed their behaviour at home following the training session. The changes included a reduction in domestic violence and improved relationships between spouses. When asked what they learned at the training, the women’s husbands/partners said they learned about children’s rights, gender equality, laws against gender-based violence and the consequences of SGBV. Based on these answers, it is clear that the 40 men who answered this question have a better grasp of children’s and women’s rights since the training session.

Donors

Donors - We would like to thank The Charles Hayward Foundation, The Allan & Nesta Ferguson Charitable Trust, Hackney Pirates Ltd., Inspire!Africa, The International Foundation (via Network for Africa USA), The Foundation of Addax and Oryx, M. Harvey (via Network for Africa USA), R. & J. Pickard, N. Chugh, and K. Schofield for supporting Aspire Kigali.

Aspire Rutunga

In February 2013, Network for Africa and Aspire opened a second programme funded by a grant from DFID. Located in rural Rutunga, the project annually supports 150 women and their dependents to lift themselves out of poverty, and improve their physical, mental and reproductive health, leading to greater well-being and productivity. The programme is similar to Aspire Kigali (see above), except that the women learn agriculture instead of hairdressing and cookery, because agriculture is more relevant to their lives. As at Aspire Kigali, in addition to vocational training the women at Aspire Rutunga receive literacy and numeracy training, rights and health awareness-raising. They also receive psychosocial support. The impact of this project is consolidated by the provision of pre-school childcare for the women’s children, as well as engagement with their male partners/husbands.

The third intake of 150 women was enrolled in January 2015. The women were carefully selected with the input of local government officials, to ensure that only the most vulnerable were offered places. Of the many enrolment statistics gathered at the start of 2015, some stood out – 83% of the women are subsistence farmers, but only 5% said that they grow enough food to feed their families; 75% of them are so impoverished that the

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government pays for their health insurance, whilst the others, who are also poor, are not poor enough to qualify for the government's health insurance scheme and so have none; 7% are HIV positive (Rwanda's HIV prevalence rate is only 2.9%); 34% of the women have no one to talk to when they have a problem; and 21% of the women showed multiple symptoms of depression.

Agricultural training - The government donated 17 hectares (42 acres) at the start of the project; however, some of this land was reclaimed in 2015. Therefore Aspire rented an additional two hectares, giving the women 13 hectares to farm in 2015. The women split into small groups and each group worked their own small plot of land. This worked well for several reasons: the women could pick plots of land close to their homes, thereby reducing the distance they had to walk; the women took more ownership of the project because they could see their direct impact; and their husbands/partners were more willing to help on small plots of land than they had been when the women all worked a large area.

The women received agricultural tools (wheelbarrows, tents for drying maize, maize cutting machines, shovels, hoes, rakes, and watering cans), seeds and fertilisers. Whilst working on the land they were also trained in agriculture, applying their learning as they worked. This mirrors the Farmer Field School approach that is widely used in other east African countries with great success.

The 2015 cohort, together with the Aspire graduates enrolled in the cooperative, harvested 5,760 kilograms of French beans and 4,458 kilograms of soy beans in 2015. In total, they earned £3,507.

In addition, each of the three childcare centres has a kitchen garden where eggplants, onions, beetroot, celery and peppers are grown. The children attending the childcare centres and their mothers learned about the kitchen gardens and were encouraged to start their own at home to improve their own nutrition and that of their families. Ninety-nine of the women in the 2015 cohort had planted their own kitchen gardens by the end of 2015.

Literacy and English - Literacy and English classes are held twice a week in the afternoons at the childcare centres. In 2015, 15 women attended regularly. Most of the women struggle to make time to attend the literacy classes because of their own field work, household chores and childcare demands. They all made progress and were able to read at a basic level. Eleven women graduated from the literacy programme at the end of the year. Thirty-nine people attended the English lessons, including twenty-five women in the 2015 cohort and fourteen community members. Since September 2015 an average of 267 women working in the fields actively benefitted from interactive literacy which was embedded into the agriculture training. The education officer and the agronomist taught literacy in fields and combined this with teaching agricultural techniques.

Rights and health awareness-raising

- **Family planning** – Family planning training was held to encourage behaviour change and thereby improve family planning amongst the beneficiaries. One hundred forty one women attended and some passed on the information to their husbands. Following the training, 67 women decided to start using birth control.
- **Nutrition and health** – The project's social worker provided training to the beneficiaries about nutrition, hygiene and body mass index. One hundred twenty three women attended the training and all had their BMI measured at the end of the session. Nineteen of the women were found to be underweight and malnourished and trainers explained to them how to gain weight and eat more nutritious food.
- **HIV counselling and voluntary testing** – One hundred thirteen beneficiaries attended HIV/AIDS sensitisation training, and seventy six women were tested for HIV. In addition to the beneficiaries themselves, 12 beneficiaries' husbands and 44 of their children were tested. Twenty community members were also tested for HIV. None of the attendants tested positively.
- **Women and children's rights** – One hundred seventeen women were trained about women's and children's rights from a local organisation of female lawyers called HAGURUKA. This was to help them learn about their rights and how to access and assert them. They learned about the protection provided by the Rwandan Constitution, equal opportunity laws, their right to inheritance if they legalised their marriages, their children's rights, and parents' obligations towards their children.

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- **Family law** – The women learned about their rights to the family property, the benefits of legalised marriage and how it can have an impact on their access to family property, legal rights following a divorce (child custody and financial support for the children), and children's rights (with an emphasis on female rights) to the family property. One hundred twenty four women attended. Following the training, 9 women requested assistance from HAGURUKA.
- **First Aid** – Six doctors from the nearby Kayanga Health Centre trained the women in First Aid. One hundred and eight women attended and learned how to handle common problems such as burns, cuts and seizures. Following the training, all of the women agreed that they would stop using traditional methods to treat burns and broken legs (many of these methods are quite dangerous) and would instead use the First Aid techniques they had learned.
- **Mentoring sessions** – Twice this year, graduates of Aspire's urban project in Kigali came to speak to the Rutunga women. The graduates talked about how they had benefitted from the Aspire project, citing reduced household conflict, increased savings and access to loans, and income-generating skills among other things. One hundred twenty six Rutunga women attended and were encouraged by what the graduates said and became more positive about the project.

Psychosocial support - The project's social worker provided general counselling and advice to the women on issues relating to domestic and gender-based violence, HIV/AIDS, health, hygiene and nutrition. Sometimes the women were counselled in groups, and sometimes they saw the social worker individually. The social worker also carried out regular home visits, which enabled the staff to assess challenges in the home and to provide interventions when possible. This year, the social worker made 87 home visits and held counselling sessions with 39 individuals. The social worker also started leading group discussions after all the training sessions. This allowed the women a chance to discuss what they had learned, how it applied to their lives and what they would do with this knowledge. It was also a valuable time for the women to feed back to the Aspire staff about successful aspects of the programme, as well as challenges.

Involving men - As at Aspire Kigali, the husbands of the Aspire Rutunga participants are also involved in the programme. RWAMREC provided a positive masculinity training session for Aspire Rutunga participants and their partners, and 114 couples attended. In the end of year survey, 93 women said that their husbands'/partners' behaviour had improved since the training.

Pre-school childcare - The childcare centres are in three separate buildings, each run by three staff members. This year 274 children attended on a weekly basis. Some of the childcare staff members were graduates from Aspire's urban project in Kigali, who were trained at the Kigali childcare centres and used their skills in Rutunga. The children were divided into two groups – the older group (ages 4-5), and the younger group (3 years old and below, commonly known as the playgroup). The older group were taught to read and write whereas the children in the playgroup learned songs, played with toys and were taught to count. They all benefitted enormously from the programme. At the start, the children were tested for malnutrition and 17 were found to be malnourished. All the children were fed porridge and fruit every day at the childcare centres, which boosted their growth and general health. By December 2015, only one child was still malnourished due to an underlying illness. At the beginning of 2015, the children displayed a variety of problems: some did not know how to cooperate or share and frequently got into fights; some were shy and afraid to be in a big group; and some were unruly and would not follow instructions. That has now changed and all of the children are well behaved and have learned to cooperate with one another. While the 2-3 year olds are learning how to socialise and sing songs, the 4-5 year olds are learning letters and numbers. Ninety six percent of the older children have learned to count from 1 to 20, basic reading and writing, and small sums – all of these are new skills. In the end of year survey, 98 women said they had seen an improvement in their children's behaviour since they were enrolled at the Aspire childcare centre.

Donors - We would like to thank the UK Department for International Development, The Brillig Charitable Trust, The Herrod Foundation and The Bliss Family Trust for supporting Aspire Rutunga.

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NORTHERN UGANDA

Patongo is in a remote corner of northeast Uganda, which for 22 years was a battleground for sustained and brutal conflict between the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) and the government's Uganda People's Defence Forces (UPDF). The LRA killed and terrorised hundreds of thousands of civilians, and abducted more than 30,000 children, forcing them to be soldiers, porters, sex slaves, and to kill others or face certain death. Some 1.7 million internally displaced people (IDPs) lived in over-crowded IDP camps, where there was scant infrastructure, protection or sanitation. Agago District, where Network for Africa's projects are located, housed several such IDP camps, and was utterly devastated by the war. With our support, our local partners are taking positive steps to rebuild their community with the following projects.

Patongo Counselling Community Outreach (PCCO)

PCCO continues to provide individual and group counselling, as well as pre- and post-HIV test counselling at the Patongo Health Centre. Since 2010 Network for Africa's volunteer psychologists and counsellors have been training community members in trauma counselling, as well as providing refresher training for the PCCO counsellors.

Survey – In 2015 PCCO carried out a survey of people who have benefited from its counselling programme. The findings were very positive. 500 people were interviewed, of whom 85% were women. More than 50% were younger than 50 years old, and 70% were married or living with a partner. Most of the people interviewed earned less than £3.58 a month. 64% could afford to eat two meals a day, while 28% could only afford to eat once a day. These figures suggested extreme poverty. On a more positive note, 90% of those interviewed reported feeling mentally stronger, able to cope better with stressful situations, more confident and able to focus on their work, and more positive about the future. 83% use the techniques taught to them by PCCO's counsellors, and 94% feel that the counsellors have helped them overcome their problems. This is a good reflection on the goals of the programme, which were to build people's capacity to tackle PTSD and manage its symptoms in a community that was ravaged by war for more than 20 years. PCCO's work has introduced married couples to the concept of discussing family issues and thereby supporting each other. This has had a positive impact on women, with almost 70% of those interviewed seeing an improvement in their domestic situation e.g. problems are resolved peacefully, their husbands help more with domestic chores and childcare. 93% reported a positive change in their relationships.

With the benefit of improved mental health, 88% feel capable and empowered to learn the skills needed to start their own small business or income generating activities (IGAs). They appreciate the importance of saving, planning and borrowing capital to start IGAs. Learning about Village Savings and Loans groups (VSLA) and business skills are very popular, and 74% reported that their income has increased. However, 64% cited a lack of capital as the factor holding back their plans to start businesses or move from subsistence farming to cash crops, along with lack of training, skills, education and employment opportunities. Our longer-term plan to roll out agricultural IGAs is an appropriate response to this. More than 90% of people interviewed now understand how to practice better hygiene, how to protect themselves against malaria and HIV/AIDS and to have a better understanding of severe mental illness and epilepsy. Finally, the impact of PCCO's work is only sustainable if beneficiaries pass on what they have learned to others in the community. Happily 30% of those interviewed have shared the knowledge they have learned with between 5 and 10 people; a further 25% have passed on their knowledge to 5 people. This amounts to sharing the knowledge with between 2,217 and 2,913 people not in PCCO's programme. A further 90% reported that they have shared their learning with their children.

Trauma counselling and refresher training - In January 2015 Network for Africa's volunteer psychologists spent three weeks in Patongo and delivered a training programme designed to for a selected group of PCCO's counsellors so that they can train others in the community in counselling skills. They also trained three groups of 90 people in conflict resolution, anger management, and leadership skills. The psychologists have also updated the training manuals they wrote for the counsellors and these have been successfully translated into the local language, Luo.

Individual counselling and referral – PCCO's counsellors supported 377 individuals in 2015. The issues they required counselling for included sexual and gender based violence (emotional and physical violence), suicidal feelings and alcoholism. PCCO can't help everyone, however, as some cases require other forms of support or additional follow-up. The counsellors have therefore created an efficient referral system, which includes referring clients to the police, the health centre, local clan leaders and other organisations. During this reporting period

NETWORK FOR AFRICA

TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED)(INCLUDING DIRECTORS' REPORT)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

which has generated a number of calls for help, some from areas that they cannot reach, so they referred those people to organisations that are nearer. In emergency cases, they were able to reach the clients by motorcycle and provide assistance. For instance, in one case a man who was HIV+ positive had contracted tuberculosis (TB) and had been abandoned by his family. One of his friends, who by chance came to visit him, found him lying in his hut and called PCCO's help-line. PCCO's counsellors brought the man to the health centre, where he was treated for TB over the course of two weeks. While he was in hospital, PCCO gathered his family and talked to them about his health needs and the support he needed, such as help getting to his doctor's appointments. The family agreed to help, and the man is now healthy and back at home.

Awareness-raising of services - PCCO's counsellors and staff hosted radio broadcasts to reach people who were too far away to access their counselling services. These broadcasts are very important because they help people understand that they are not alone with their depression etc. They are participative and the response is good, with lots of people calling in to ask questions. A common request is for PCCO to expand its counselling services to other areas that currently have none. In 2015, the counsellors also hosted two community discussions in Patongo to encourage conversations about problems in the community and to work with local stakeholders to find solutions. In June, PCCO hosted a community discussion on alcohol abuse, which is a common problem in the community. Ninety-one people attended, including the MP for the area. Several people gave testimonies about how alcohol had negatively affected their lives and how they had overcome alcoholism to lead better, more productive lives. The psychiatric nurse from Patongo's Health Centre also attended and talked about how alcohol affects the mind and body. Many of the attendees told PCCO's staff that they found this discussion helpful. In August 2015, a local government official asked PCCO to run a community discussion about suicide because there had been many suicides in her area. One hundred and four people attended this community discussion.

HIV Clinic at Patongo's Health Centre - HIV is a serious problem in northern Uganda (11% in Patongo against a national average of 7.3%), and Patongo's Health Centre struggles to meet the demand for its HIV services. In order to extend the services that the HIV clinic is able to offer, five of PCCO's counsellors work there, offering pre- and post-HIV testing counselling, follow-up of clients to make sure that they continue with their anti-retroviral drugs, and other administrative tasks such as registering new clients at the clinic. They also visit bedridden patients, offering them support and other things that they need to make them more comfortable. Such is the impact of their contribution that missed appointments have reduced by 20%. Clients also started referring their friends to the counsellors at the Health Center – between July and September 2015, 17 people came for HIV tests after being referred by existing clients. In 2015, the counsellors reached 947 people through individual counselling at the Health Centre. The counsellors also gave talks at the HIV Clinic on subjects such as malaria prevention, family planning, testing children for HIV, adherence to ARVs, the impact of alcohol on ARVs etc. On average, over 950 people attend these talks each quarter. The counsellors also distributed 3,000 condoms to encourage safe sex practices.

Group counselling and Village Savings and Loans Association (VSLAs) - PCCO's 23 trained community counsellors are attached to 28 community groups with approximately 30 people in each (a total of 840 people). In 2015 8,251 people were supported through group counselling. These groups meet weekly to discuss the problems they face, including trauma, grief and anxiety. In 2015, PCCO surveyed 500 of the 840 group members and found that the percentage of people who had suicidal thoughts had reduced from 9% to only 2%; the percentage of people having flashbacks had reduced from 25% to 11%; and the percentage of people thinking about self-harming had reduced from 9% to 3%. The groups regularly discuss issues that have an impact on the whole community e.g. HIV and how to prevent it and manage it; sexual and gender based violence and ways of reducing it, including addressing alcoholism and anger management etc. The community groups have a lot of women members (85%) and the statistics documenting improvement in their lives are encouraging: in the 2015 survey, 62% said they were part of the decision on how to spend household income (up from 29% in 2012) and 64% said they were included in deciding if their children went to school (up from 49% in 2012). Group members have reported a variety of changes in their lives as a result of the weekly group counselling and discussion sessions, including increased and improved communication between partners and, as a result, a decrease in domestic violence; a reduction in alcoholism among male participants and female participants' partners; and a better understanding of epilepsy, its causes, and how to help family members with the disease. Furthermore, the 496 people surveyed in 2015 reported that they had collectively shared their learning with over 2,000 people. It is encouraging to know that their counselling skills are spreading across the community.

Each group has also formed a VSLA, which allows them to save money as a group and take out small loans. This year, each group saved an average of 2,154,275 million Ugandan shillings (about £582). Group profits this

NETWORK FOR AFRICA

TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED)(INCLUDING DIRECTORS' REPORT)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

year rose by 4.5% compared with 2014 - this is due to various factors including group members understanding the importance of savings and so increasing their weekly contributions, as well as there not being as much drought and flooding as there was last year. 51% of the group members have used VSLA loans to pay their children's school fees, and 17% used loans to improve their farming. 485 group members (85% women and 15% men) started their own agricultural IGA projects to support their families, the majority of which have been going well.

Agricultural income generating activities - All of the 28 outreach groups have requested assistance with starting their own income generating activities. We plan to provide start-up costs to each group for an agricultural income-generating project. We started this process in 2014 with funding from the Guernsey Overseas Aid Commission. Four of the outreach groups started their income generating activities in February 2014 with one group started crop farming, one started pig-rearing, one began poultry keeping and one started beekeeping. Lessons learned from the pilot project indicated that crop farming was the most likely IGA to be successful and sustainable and the best value for money. We were awarded another grant from the Guernsey Overseas Aid Commission in March 2015 to support a further six outreach groups (five crop farming projects and one poultry project) and support for one other crop farming group from the St Clare and St Francis Charitable Trust. The original eight PCCO counsellors who were trained as Farmer Field School (FFS) (a well-recognised UN Food and Agricultural Organisation training programme) used their skills acquired last year to train the new groups beginning their IGAs.

Crop farming - Farming activities started in earnest in May with the six crop farming groups renting 30 acres of land and used oxen and ox plough they purchased to prepare the land. Each group divided their workload to ensure the work was done efficiently. The crop farming groups divided themselves up into smaller groups to manage different tasks happening simultaneously (for instance, weeding and planting). In total the farming groups harvested 3,562 kilograms of soya beans and 623 kilograms of sunflowers. Following lessons learned through their FFS training, they planted the seeds in rows, spacing them out so that the stronger plants receive enough water, soil nutrients and sunlight. The groups encountered some pest problems, but thanks to the FFS training were able to identify where the pests were coming from and eliminate them before they had a serious impact on the crops. The soya beans did well, but the sunflower harvest was disappointing because of inadequate rainfall meant that there were drought like conditions for much of the year. Based on lessons learned from last year's IGA project, PCCO rented space in a nearby grain store for the crop farming groups to store their harvests safely. This has allowed them to wait to sell their produce when demand is high (in 2016), which will maximise their profit, and has already prevented post-harvest losses and theft. At the end of the year £135 had been made from selling a portion of the sunflower seeds and there is the equivalent of £1,348 worth of soya beans stored in the grain store. Several water harvesting systems were also built for some of the groups so they could grow vegetables in addition to their other crops to generate more income. There was a delay in constructing the tanks, so they did not catch the rainwater from the first rainy season. However, water harvested since then will be used in 2016 to irrigate vegetable gardens. Over 69 people came to observe and learn from the techniques used by the crop farming groups.

Chicken rearing - The group that received the chickens comprise of vulnerable women including widows, elderly women and HIV+ women. The idea was for the women to benefit from sale of eggs and chickens, but would also be able to eat the eggs to boost their nutrition. The chicken coop was built in April and disinfected thoroughly to protect the chickens from diseases. In May, 210 chicks were purchased in Kampala and driven up to Patongo. Six chickens died (some during transport from Kampala and a few from illness due to the cold weather) but the rest were healthy. Each day, five group members (operating on a rota) fed and watered the chickens, checked their health, and cleaned out the coop to prevent the spread of disease. The chickens reached maturity and began to lay eggs in September. Since September 2,269 eggs have been laid making a profit of £151 and 20 chickens have been sold for a total of £124. The group members have also been consuming the eggs themselves. Over 34 people visited the poultry project to learn more about the chickens and the techniques used.

Community and local government involvement - In June 2015, PCCO invited local government officials and other local organisations to a meeting both to introduce the project, its aims, objectives and progress and to raise its profile with local government and the community. Sixty people attended and officials from Agago District (where Patongo is located) offered to help the groups find markets for their produce and Patongo Town Council officials offered PCCO a free plot of land on which to build a grain store. PCCO is talking to the officials about these offers. District officials also visited the groups in the field to review the project's progress. They praised the groups for using good agricultural practices and recommended that they continue using the FFS methodology because it will help them maximise their crop yields.

NETWORK FOR AFRICA

TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED)(INCLUDING DIRECTORS' REPORT)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

Vegetable Gardens - PCCO has planted and cultivates five vegetable gardens in Patongo. This agricultural initiative serves as demonstration gardens for the community, thus building local capacity and encouraging better nutrition and health. This year, 136 people visited the gardens to learn more about the agricultural techniques used. Each of the 5 gardens is tended by 20 to 30 people. This year, the gardeners planted sweet potatoes, okra, maize, cowpeas, cassava, groundnuts, pumpkin, tomatoes, hibiscus, aubergines, onions and local vegetables. They consumed half of what they harvested and invited visitors to taste their produce. They then sold the rest. In total, they earned 480,000 Ugandan shillings (about £125). PCCO staff have already helped a nursery school in a neighbouring district set up a demonstration garden so the children can learn how to grow vegetables. In December each year, PCCO hosts a celebration called Terra Madre Day, which highlights local foods and cooking traditions. This year, 20 young girls from the community acquired the knowledge and skills and prepared local food for Terra Madre Day. This had previously been done by elderly women. This was a planned initiative to prepare for succession planning and sustainability for the project. 574 people attended the event, far more than have come in previous years.

Donors

We would like to thank The Bryan Guinness Charitable Trust, Mr and Mrs Warham, The Reed Foundation, The Kenneth Miller Trust, The Guernsey Overseas Aid Commission, The St Clare and St Francis Trust, Mrs Tinsley and Dr Shipley for supporting PCCO.

Ribbe Aye Teko – Patongo Women's Income Generating Group - In 2008, in partnership with local NGO Paorinher, Network for Africa encouraged 53 impoverished and vulnerable women, many of whom are widows or suffering from HIV/AIDS, to work together on income generating projects, and to support each other both practically and emotionally. Their ages range from late teens to 40s. All have children, and look after younger siblings and orphans. Those who are HIV positive were particularly vulnerable as they have little access to food and proper medication. The group has elected leaders, written a business plan and meets once a week to discuss issues that affect them and to develop their business ideas.

In 2014 we provided this group with a grant to set up a piggery. It was decided that the grant towards the group's piggery would signal the end of Network for Africa's support, although PCCO keeps a watchful eye on the piggery's progress with a view to alerting Network for Africa if there is a need for emergency support. There was such a need in 2015 so Network for Africa provided some funds to ensure the piggery would be sustainable. We have now formally ended our support as we are confident the group can stand on its own feet.

Donors

We would like to thank Liberty Wines for its support.

Lioness Fund

In June 2011, Network for Africa set up an education fund for former child soldiers (mostly girls) who were kidnapped by the Lord's Resistance Army and thereby missed out on school. This year the programme supported eleven students, nine of whom were promoted to the next level of schooling in April, one is studying IT at Gulu University and one is set to complete her diploma in education in April 2016. Several of the students hold leadership positions in their schools and most are doing well, though some struggle with illness, flashbacks and post-traumatic stress from their time with the LRA. One student's behaviour has been particularly problematic over the last year, and she has not adhered to the code of conduct she signed when she agreed to be supported as a Lioness. Therefore, Network for Africa, the anonymous donor and Passion for Community (who manage the Lioness Fund) have decided to end her support.

Donors

We would like to thank an anonymous donor for setting up the fund and for her continued support and to Laurie Campbell for her support.

Fundraising

Network for Africa relies on donations from individuals and grants from charitable foundations. We are very grateful to all our donors for supporting our work.

NETWORK FOR AFRICA

TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED)(INCLUDING DIRECTORS' REPORT)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

On-line presence

We continue to use our website, Facebook, Twitter and email campaigns to communicate with current supporters and attract new ones.

Thanks

We would like to thank Mr. and Mrs. Bliss, the Tinsley Foundation and the Awareness Fund for their continued and generous support of all aspects of Network for Africa's work. We thank our regular and committed individual donors for their continuing support.

Financial review

The charity's principal sources of income are donations from individuals and other charitable organisations. In addition to monetary donations, Network for Africa relies on a significant amount of volunteers' time in order to achieve the objectives described in the Report.

As described in this Report and disclosed in the restricted funds note on page 24, the incoming resources have

Reserves policy

The trustees have established a policy whereby the intention is that unrestricted funds should be maintained at a level equivalent to approximately three months' operating cost.

Risk factors

The trustees have assessed the major risks to which the charitable company is exposed, and are satisfied that systems are in place to mitigate exposure to the major risks.

Plans for the future

Plans for 2016 include establishing six additional agricultural income generating activities with community groups (we have secured a third grant for this from the Guernsey Overseas Aid Commission) run by PCCO in Patongo; developing PCCO and extending its services to include serious mental illness and epilepsy through a partnership with NGO Basic Needs (we have secured a grant from the Evan Cornish Foundation for this work); piloting a 6-month vocational training at Aspire Gisozi in housekeeping, cookery and childcare; piloting a small fruit tree plantation at Aspire Rutunga. Subject to funding we would like to extend PCCO's counselling programme to other areas of Agago District; develop a project at PCCO focusing on prevention and response to sexual and gender based violence (SGBV) whilst maintaining the focus on mental health support in northern Uganda; extend PCCO's HIV work to other areas in Agago District.

We will continue to focus our fundraising on approaches to trusts and foundations for our project funding as they currently represent the best return on investment, an important consideration given our limited resources. We will also continue in our efforts to expand our list of supporters and increase the proportion of unrestricted donations that we receive.

Structure, governance and management

Network for Africa is registered as a company limited by guarantee (without share capital) no. 06317689 and as a registered charity no.1120932. Its governing instrument is its memorandum and articles of association. The directors are the members of the company and each member, during his or her membership or within one year afterwards, undertakes to contribute a sum not exceeding £1 to the assets of the company in the event of it being wound up.

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

R J Hewitt	(Resigned 13 June 2016)
P Rudge	(Resigned 9 February 2016)
R C Tinsley	(Resigned 30 March 2015)
D Russell	
F Critien	
R Gater	

NETWORK FOR AFRICA

TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED)(INCLUDING DIRECTORS' REPORT)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

Staff team

Network for Africa has three paid staff members:

1. Annabel Harris (CEO) is responsible for the overall management of Network for Africa, including fundraising, budgets, strategy, communications and governance.
2. Sophie McCann (Executive Director) is responsible for our international projects, including devising and delivering the strategy, setting the budgets, monitoring and evaluation, networking with other NGOs in the field. She spends approximately 25% of her time in Uganda and Rwanda.
3. Elizabeth Prinz (Programme and Research Officer) is responsible for research, online communications, and support to the Executive Director and CEO.

Statement of trustees' responsibilities

The trustees, who are also the directors of Network for Africa for the purpose of company law, are responsible for preparing the Trustees' Report and the accounts in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Company Law requires the trustees to prepare accounts for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charitable company and of the incoming resources and application of resources, including the income and expenditure, of the charitable company for that year.

In preparing these accounts, the trustees are required to:

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

The trustees are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charitable company and enable them to ensure that the accounts 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.

Auditors

In accordance with the company's articles, a resolution proposing that Stephenson Smart & Co be reappointed as auditors of the company will be put at a General Meeting.

Disclosure of information to auditors

Each of the directors has confirmed that there is no information of which they are aware which is relevant to the audit, but of which the auditor is unaware. They have further confirmed that they have taken appropriate steps to identify such relevant information and to establish that the auditors are aware of such information.

The trustees' report was approved by the Board of Trustees.



D Russell

Trustee

Dated: 13/6/16

NETWORK FOR AFRICA

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF NETWORK FOR AFRICA

We have audited the financial statements of Network for Africa for the year ended 31 December 2015 which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities, the Balance Sheet, and the related notes. 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 Financial Reporting Standard 102.

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

Respective responsibilities of trustees and auditors

As explained more fully in the statement of trustees' responsibilities, the trustees, who are also the directors of Network for Africa for the purposes of company law are responsible for the preparation of the accounts and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view.

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

Scope of the audit of the accounts

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

Opinion on accounts.

In our opinion the accounts:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the charitable company's affairs as at 31 December 2015 and of its incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure, for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

NETWORK FOR AFRICA

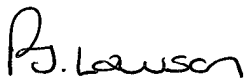
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF NETWORK FOR AFRICA

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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



Paula Lawson FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Stephenson Smart & Co

29 June 2016

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

36 Tyndall Court
Commerce Road
Lynchwood
Peterborough
Cambridgeshire
PE2 6LR

NETWORK FOR AFRICA

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES INCLUDING INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

		Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	Total 2015	Total 2014
	Notes	£	£	£	£
<u>Income from:</u>					
Grants and donations	3	152,251	287,237	439,488	426,162
Charitable activities	4	-	211	211	134
Interest receivable	5	296	-	296	4
Total income		<u>152,547</u>	<u>287,448</u>	<u>439,995</u>	<u>426,300</u>
<u>Expenditure on:</u>					
Raising funds	6	<u>1,690</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,690</u>	<u>1,109</u>
Charitable activities	7	48,141	369,750	417,891	401,205
Governance costs	8	<u>4,740</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,740</u>	<u>4,620</u>
Total resources expended		<u>54,571</u>	<u>369,750</u>	<u>424,321</u>	<u>406,934</u>
Net incoming/(outgoing) resources before transfers		97,976	(82,302)	15,674	19,366
Gross transfers between funds		<u>(50,970)</u>	<u>50,970</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net income/(expenditure) for the year/ Net movement in funds		47,006	(31,332)	15,674	19,366
Fund balances at 1 January 2015		<u>70,225</u>	<u>53,547</u>	<u>123,772</u>	<u>104,406</u>
Fund balances at 31 December 2015		<u><u>117,231</u></u>	<u><u>22,215</u></u>	<u><u>139,446</u></u>	<u><u>123,772</u></u>

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

NETWORK FOR AFRICA

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2015

	Notes	2015 £	£	2014 £	£
Current assets					
Debtors	11	2,665		9,023	
Cash at bank and in hand		147,434		126,088	
		<u>150,099</u>		<u>135,111</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	(10,653)		(11,339)	
Net current assets			<u>139,446</u>		<u>123,772</u>
Income funds					
Restricted funds	13	22,215		53,547	
Unrestricted funds		117,231		70,225	
		<u>139,446</u>		<u>123,772</u>	

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 13 June 2016 and are signed on its behalf by:



D Russell
Chair of Trustees

Company Registration No. 06317689

NETWORK FOR AFRICA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Network for Africa is a private company limited by guarantee incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 14 St Mary's Street, Stamford, Lincolnshire, PE9 2DF.

1.1 Accounting convention

These accounts have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102"), "Accounting and Reporting by Charities" the Statement of Recommended Practice for charities applying FRS 102, the Companies Act 2006 and UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice as it applies from 1 January 2015. The charitable company is a Public Benefit Entity as defined by FRS 102.

The accounts have departed from the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 only to the extent required to provide a true and fair view. This departure has involved following the Statement of Recommended Practice for charities applying FRS 102 rather than the version of the Statement of Recommended Practice which is referred to in the Regulations but which has since been withdrawn.

The accounts are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The accounts have been prepared on the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These accounts for the year ended 31 December 2015 are the first accounts of Network for Africa prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 January 2014. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the accounts, the trustees have a reasonable expectation that the charitable company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the trustees' continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the accounts.

1.3 Charitable funds

Unrestricted funds are available for use at the discretion of the trustees in furtherance of their charitable objectives unless the funds have been designated for other purposes.

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

1.4 Incoming resources

Income is recognised when the charitable company is legally entitled to it after any performance conditions have been met, the amounts can be measured reliably, and it is probable that income will be received.

Cash donations are recognised on receipt. Other donations are recognised once the charitable company has been notified of the donation, unless performance conditions require deferral of the amount. Income tax recoverable in relation to donations received under Gift Aid or deeds of covenant is recognised at the time of the donation.

NETWORK FOR AFRICA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

1 Accounting policies

All incoming resources are included in the Statement of Financial Activities when the charity is entitled to the income and the amount can be quantified with sufficient accuracy.

Gifts in kind donated for distribution are included at valuation and recognised as income when they are distributed to the projects. No amounts are included in the financial statements for services donated by volunteers.

Sales of goods are recognised at the value of the consideration received.

1.5 Resources expended

Expenditure is accounted for on an accruals basis. Expenditure is allocated to expense headings either on a direct cost basis or apportioned on the basis of management estimates.

1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.7 Financial instruments

The Company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised when the charitable company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets are offset, with the net amounts presented in the accounts when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other receivables and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of operations from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

NETWORK FOR AFRICA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

1 Accounting policies

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.8 Employee benefits

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.9 Foreign exchange

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are recorded at the average rate ruling during the month of each transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. All differences are included in net outgoing resources.

2 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

In the application of the charitable company's accounting policies, the trustees as the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount 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 where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

3 Grants and donations

	Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	Total 2015	Total 2014
	£	£	£	£
Donations and gifts	152,251	204,201	356,452	332,751
Government grants	-	83,036	83,036	93,411
	<u>152,251</u>	<u>287,237</u>	<u>439,488</u>	<u>426,162</u>
For the year ended 31 December 2014	<u>171,479</u>	<u>254,683</u>		<u>426,162</u>

NETWORK FOR AFRICA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

4 Charitable activities

	2015	2014
	£	£
Sale of goods	211	134

5 Interest receivable

	2015	2014
	£	£
Interest receivable	296	4

6 Raising funds

	2015	2014
	£	£
Fundraising costs		
Online facility costs	1,690	1,109
	1,690	1,109

7 Charitable activities

	Total £	2014 £
Staff costs	111,830	90,502
Administration costs	293,437	295,489
Travel to Rwanda and Uganda	9,769	11,543
	415,036	397,534
Share of support costs (see note 8)	2,855	3,671
	417,891	401,025

NETWORK FOR AFRICA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

8 Support costs

	Support costs	Governance costs	2015	2014	Basis of allocation
	£	£	£	£	
Accountancy	2,152	-	2,152	3,039	Charitable activities
Payroll costs	327	-	327	315	Charitable activities
Audit fees	-	4,740	4,740	4,620	Governance
Bank charges	310	-	310	317	Charitable activities
Annual Return	66	-	66	-	Charitable activities
	<u>2,855</u>	<u>4,740</u>	<u>7,595</u>	<u>8,291</u>	

9 Trustees

None of the trustees (or any persons connected with them) received any remuneration or benefits from the charity during the year.

None of the trustees (or any persons connected with them) were reimbursed for any expenses incurred on behalf of the charity during the year.

10 Employees

Number of employees

The average monthly number employees during the year was:

	2015 Number	2014 Number
Chief executive officer	1	1
Staff	2	2
	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>

Employment costs

	2015 £	2014 £
Wages and salaries	104,316	84,141
Social security costs	7,514	6,361
	<u>111,830</u>	<u>90,502</u>

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

NETWORK FOR AFRICA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

11 Debtors

	2015	2014
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Other debtors	2,665	9,023
	<u>2,665</u>	<u>9,023</u>

12 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2015	2014
	£	£
Other taxation and social security	2,666	4,965
Accruals and deferred income	7,987	6,374
	<u>10,653</u>	<u>11,339</u>

NETWORK FOR AFRICA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

13 Restricted funds

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

	Movement in funds				
	Balance at 1 January 2015	Incoming resources	Resources expended	Transfers	Balance at 31 December 2015
	£	£	£	£	£
Aspire Gisozi and childcare centre	-	130,021	(124,023)	-	5,998
Aspire Rutunga	-	10,000	(45,928)	35,928	-
Aspire Rutunga - DfID	-	46,844	(46,844)	-	-
Rwanda Sponsored Students	-	3,454	(3,454)	-	-
Patongo Counselling Community Outreach	40,230	52,078	(105,294)	12,986	-
PCCO Agriculture	4,930	36,192	(28,742)	-	12,380
Ribbe Aye Tekko	-	-	(2,056)	2,056	-
Lioness Fund	8,387	8,859	(13,409)	-	3,837
	<u>53,547</u>	<u>287,448</u>	<u>(369,750)</u>	<u>50,970</u>	<u>22,215</u>

The Aspire Gisozi project provides vocational and business skills training as well as literacy and numeracy training, and civic rights and health awareness raising to vulnerable women in Kigali, Rwanda. The Aspire child-care centre was set up for the pre-school children in order that their mothers can study and work uninterrupted.

The Aspire Rutunga project was started in February 2013 following a grant from DFID. Located in rural Rutunga, the programme is similar to Aspire Gisozi, except that the vocational skill that the women learn is agriculture, because it is more relevant to their lives. The project also offers pre-school child-care so that the women can work and study uninterrupted.

Patongo Counselling Community Outreach is a project where donations are used to fund the training of individuals in counselling skills so that they can support community members to recover from the trauma of the war in northern Uganda.

PCCO Agriculture is an agricultural income generating project which commenced in early 2014.

Ribbe Aye Tekko is a women's income generating group in Patongo, northern Uganda.

The Lioness Fund offers education scholarships to former child soldiers (girls) so that they are able to complete their education.

All projects are described in more detail in the Trustees' Report.

NETWORK FOR AFRICA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

14 Analysis of net assets between funds

	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total £
Fund balances at 31 December 2015 are represented by:			
Current assets/(liabilities)	117,231	22,215	139,446
	<u>117,231</u>	<u>22,215</u>	<u>139,446</u>

15 Status

The company is limited by guarantee and does not have a share capital. The directors are members of the company and each member, during his or her membership or within one year afterwards, undertakes to contribute a sum not exceeding £1 to the assets of the company in the event of it being wound up.

16 Related party transactions

No guarantees have been given or received.

During the year the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

The charity received donations of £50,000 (2014:£50,000) from the The Tinsley Foundation, a charity in which H C Tinsley and R C Tinsley are trustees.

R C Tinsley donated £5,000 (2014:£Nil).

A Harris, the Chief Executive Officer, donated £720 (2014:£1,060).

D Russell, Chair of Trustees, donated £162 (2014:£Nil).

H C Tinsley is a trustee of Article 1 Charitable Trust. Network for Africa and Article 1 Charitable Trust share premises. Rent and insurance totalling £11,214 (2014:£863), telephone costs of £371 (2014:£764), website, printing and stationery costs of £430 (2014:£Nil) were recharged to Article 1 Charitable Trust by the charity.