

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 2016

NETWORK FOR AFRICA

LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Trustees	D Russell F Critien R Gater R Tinsley D Gye	(Appointed 13 June 2016) (Appointed 7 November 2016)
Secretary	H C Tinsley	
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Company number	06317689	
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TRUSTEES' REPORT (INCLUDING DIRECTORS' REPORT) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

The trustees present their report and accounts for the year ended 31 December 2016.

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 of the charity have given due regard and adhere to the Charity Commission's guidance on public benefit.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW OF 2016

2016 was a challenging year for funding, with few available grants for international development. However, Network for Africa's generous supporters helped us to continue our work on behalf of people suffering from the crippling effects of war and genocide. More often than not, circumstances beyond their control drag people and communities into poverty. Post-traumatic stress from war can cause emotional paralysis, rendering people incapable of functioning; undiagnosed epilepsy or severe mental illness can leave individuals and their families who are often their carers, stigmatised or unable to work; the shame of living with HIV may prevent someone from seeking treatment; or the burden of looking after younger orphaned siblings may deprive people of an education and thereby access to the job market. We chip away at these problems, offering support so people can realise their potential, be reintegrated into society and rebuild their lives.

In Rwanda:

- We provided 125 toddlers with free childcare, taught them how to count and read, and provided two nutritious meals a day. Their mothers proudly tell us the results are immediately visible when they start school.
- We taught 170 women a vocational skill, in addition to literacy, business skills, health, hygiene, nutrition, First Aid, women's rights and family planning.
- We began a new project preparing 100 women to find work as housekeepers, cooks or child minders or all three. All have graduated and 37 have permanent jobs.
- We concluded a three-year project training 450 women in agriculture – the women continue to farm.
- We trained 150 women in agriculture, establishing fruit tree farms where they cultivate bananas and tamarillos, and generate an income. The Rwandan authorities have designated one project as a model farm.
- Our graduates work in five cooperatives, have opened bank accounts, and receive help, when needed, from our social worker.
- The Ntarama Health Centre, built with our support, continues to treat 17,000 patients a year.

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In Uganda:

- We supported hundreds of survivors of the devastating conflict in the north through the counselling services offered by our community counsellors.
- Five counsellors individually helped 945 people who were recently diagnosed as HIV+.
- We reached 2,748 people, including HIV+ people and pregnant women, through health information talks.
- We provided birthing kits to prevent mother-to-child HIV transmission.
- We trained 82 clan leaders in basic trauma counselling and conflict resolution.
- We held 9 community dialogue sessions that were attended by 916 people.
- We provided 42 telephone counselling sessions for people living in remote areas.
- We gave 3 radio broadcasts, providing information on HIV, mental health, epilepsy, etc. 136 people came forward for treatment with epilepsy.
- We supported Patongo Health Centre's psychiatric nurse by raising awareness of mental illness, reducing stigma and encouraging people to seek treatment.
- We provided refresher courses to counsellors, plus training to recognise clinical mental disorders and epilepsy.

What this list does not convey, however, is the thrill of seeing our "graduates" - women who were illiterate and vulnerable - now running their own small businesses. Or the satisfaction of knowing that their children will be fed and educated because their parents are using newly acquired skills to earn enough money to break the cycle of poverty. Or the sense of relief knowing that even one person has been unchained from a tree by their family to get treatment for mental illness. Or that someone who was having weekly epileptic seizures is now taking medication regularly and is encouraging others to do the same. Or that someone who has been through the daunting process of testing positive for HIV no longer feels that their world will fall apart.

We are grateful to our supporters and very proud of our implementing partners in Rwanda and Uganda.

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, 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.

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Achievements and performance

RWANDA

Aspire's programmes increase the income of, and reduce 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. Aspire provided four programmes in 2016: two that offered vocational training skills to 170 women in urban Kigali and two that offered training in agriculture to generate an income for 450 women in rural Rutunga. In addition it offered pre-school childcare for all the women attending its Kigali training programmes which enables the women to focus on their studies as well as providing much needed nutritional and learning development support for their children.

Programme 1 - Vocational training in hairdressing and cookery for women in Kigali

This 3-year programme improves the lives of 70 vulnerable women. It comprises 1 year of vocational training, to which is added rights and health awareness raising with psycho-social support, positive masculinity training for their husbands/partners, literacy and numeracy training, with two years of follow-up training and support focused on business skills and income generation. The impact of this programme is consolidated by the provision of pre-school childcare of the women's children, as well as engagement with their male partners/husbands. The women have now completed the second year of this programme. Their achievements in Year 2 were as follows:

- **Business skills training** – The women attended weekly classes and learnt how to write a basic business plan, how to record income and expenditure in a cashbook, how to calculate profit and loss and how to run a small business. By the end of the year 31 of them had written their own business plans.
- **Employment and income generation** – By the end of 2016, 33 women were running cookery businesses on their own or in small groups; 23 women were using both hairdressing and cookery skills to earn an income; and 2 women were running small shops. Some women (12 in total) are employed in restaurants and hairdressing salons and have not started their own businesses. Their average monthly income was \$56, an increase from \$33 at the end of 2015. They are all using record keeping, cash flow and costing techniques learnt at Aspire and have opened bank or SACCO (government savings scheme) accounts and are saving money. They now provide for their families and receive greater respect from their partners and communities.
- **Involving men** – Aspire provides training in "positive masculinity" to the women's partners/husbands to encourage support of the women's work at Aspire and modify their attitude towards women. The training covers issues such as women's rights, sexual and gender based violence and conflict resolution. Aspire closely follows the longer-term impact of this training through focus groups. The reports are encouraging with 90% of the couples now sharing household tasks, husbands treating the women with more respect and a reduction in domestic violence.

Donors - We would like to thank Hackney Pirates Ltd., Inspire!Africa, The International Foundation (via Network for Africa USA), The Foundation of Addax and Oryx, Karen Pick, the Writer family, and the Giles family (via N4A USA), and Mr and Mrs Pickard for supporting Aspire's programmes in Kigali.

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Programme 2 – Childcare, housekeeping and cookery vocational training for women in Kigali

In 2016 Aspire Kigali started a new 6-month vocational training programme, targeted at younger women, with the longer-term goal of Aspire becoming a social enterprise and ultimately self-supporting. One hundred women a year (50 women every 6 months) are offered training in childcare, housekeeping and cookery. Its focus is to provide the women with the necessary skills to get jobs in the hospitality, housekeeping, and cookery sectors and open up employment opportunities in hotels, restaurants, as domestic workers, in childcare centres etc. The ambition is for Aspire to open an employment agency to place the women in jobs whilst safeguarding the terms and conditions of their employment. It would charge a placement fee to employers thus generating an income for Aspire. The first year of this programme was treated as a pilot project, and the learning will be incorporated into the 2017 programme. The main achievements were:

- **Vocational training** – All of the women received two months' training in each subject area (cookery, childcare and housekeeping). Aspire set up model bedrooms and babies' rooms so that the women could have hands-on practical training. In addition, they benefited from Aspire's childcare centre, not only as a place to leave their pre-school children but also as a place to gain valuable work experience. The women were trained in childcare and early childhood development as were childcare workers at the childcare centre, thus ensuring their continuing professional development. All the trainees now know how to take care of infants and young children in terms of basic care, nutrition, first aid and emergency childcare. They also understand development milestones from infancy to school aged children. Work experience gained at Aspire's childcare centre gave them greater confidence with older children. The cookery and housekeeping elements of the vocational training were successful and the trainees had study visits to hotels and country clubs to see first hand what would be required from them in a work environment. During the housekeeping training, the women learned what materials to use to clean homes and how to use them; hotel procedures for cleaning rooms; and how to do laundry. They also visited a supermarket and familiarised themselves with the products available there. For many, it was their first visit to a supermarket. They also visited a Laundromat and used a washing machine for the first time. During the cookery course, the women learned kitchen safety and hygiene; how to cook mandazi and samosas (local snack food); how to make salads; how to cook soups and sauces; and how to bake cakes.
- **Other training** – Aspire training courses are holistic, and always offer their trainees training in health and hygiene, women's rights, family planning etc. This year the trainees learnt about workers' rights, First Aid, awareness raising on human trafficking (because there were some cases in Rwanda in 2016 and the police were keen to raise levels of awareness), sexual and reproductive rights, including family planning and HIV awareness, prevention and treatment. These modules were all well attended.
- **Psychosocial support** – Aspire has a social worker on the staff who supports the women as a group and individually if they need it. She visits them in their homes if she sees that they need more support e.g. if there is repeated absenteeism, and will help on issues from poverty resulting in homelessness and hunger, to sexual abuse. She counselled 44 women individually and visited 53 of the women's homes during the year.
- **Employment** – Aspire believes that the women need to build up some work experience before trying to get paid jobs. It therefore tries to set up its graduates with internships, from which it is hoped that paid employment will be generated. In 2016, 16 graduates were placed in internships and 37 were placed in permanent jobs.
- **Income generated for Aspire** – In 2016 Aspire decided for the first time to charge a small fee to its students. This is because the trainees on the new programme are on the whole, marginally less poor than the older women who have been recruited onto the 3-year programme. They are also younger with fewer family commitments. It was felt that by paying a small fee, they would probably demonstrate better commitment towards attendance. This proved to be the case and attendance has been excellent. At the end of 2016 Aspire had generated a total of 2,920,000 RWF (£2,995). Aspire's employment agency was set up and interest was generated through networking and marketing. We anticipate that it will increase its client base through word of mouth, but in 2016 it placed 30 of its graduates in full-time jobs. Twenty women are now working as housekeepers, three are looking after children, one is working in a supermarket, two are working in coffee shops and four are employed as cooks. Seven other women found jobs using the skills they learned at Aspire (six as housekeepers and one as a child carer).

Donors – We would like to thank Inspire!Africa, the Bollag Family and Mary Harvey (via N4A USA) and Suraya Arts for supporting Aspire's childcare, housekeeping and cookery programme in Kigali.

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Programme 3 – Agriculture

In February 2013, Network for Africa started a 3-year agricultural programme that was funded by DFID. The programme was set up to lift 450 women and their dependents out of poverty through vocational training in agriculture combined with training in literacy and numeracy, sexual and reproductive health, HIV awareness, prevention and treatment, first aid, women's and children's rights and family law. The government provided free land, which the women cultivated as part of their training in agriculture. In addition their partners/ husbands were offered positive masculinity training, the women were given psychosocial support and free pre-school childcare for their children. The programme ended in March 2016, at which point we commissioned an independent evaluation that we shared with Aspire and DFID.

Overall the evaluation was positive and the programme was awarded an "A" by DFID. The evaluator stressed that behaviour change in the women brought many positive results in terms of social capital. Their social networks expanded which reduced their loneliness and provided them with a wider group they could rely on. The women found they had greater choice and ownership of their lives and were able to make decisions about their children and about how money was spent in their households. The women noticed positive changes in their husbands as a result of the positive masculinity training and felt that they were now in partnerships rather than half of an unequal relationship. There was better communication and a reduction in physical fights. Over half of the women said there had been some positive change in their monthly income as a result of the programme, and a smaller number said there had been a significant increase in their income. Just over one third of the women had opened a bank account as a result of joining Aspire. Almost all of the women said that they had increased their nutritional knowledge as a result of attending the training sessions and a third of them set up their own kitchen gardens. The free childcare was a big win for the programme, both in terms of popularity with the women, men and children and in its ability to increase the nutritional outcomes for the children. The children all had increased BMI, with significant social and educational outcomes.

The agriculture was less successful in its goal of lifting the women and their families out of poverty. Some unavoidable incidents destroyed at least one harvest and thereby reduced the women's net income, as did the government's decision to reclaim the land that they lent, which deprived the women of another harvest. However, efforts were made to compensate the women: 225 goats were distributed to the women from a donation leveraged from several donors. The goats' manure was used for the women's kitchen gardens and the kids were sold to generate income. Towards the end of the programme fruit trees were introduced as a way to diversify income generation activities with the first banana harvest expected in January 2017.

We are pleased to be able to report that the women who benefited from the DFID funded agriculture programme are continuing to farm their land and ensure that the project has been sustainable. In 2016 they generated gross revenue of RWF 7,131,100 (£7,506) from harvesting and selling 15,009kgs of soya beans and 2,750kgs of French beans. In addition they planted a crop of potatoes, which yielded them a harvest of 1,300kgs and an income of RWF 455,000 (£478). In the autumn the women planted and harvested French beans, which gave them a yield of 60,000kgs, generating gross revenue of RWF 14,400,000 (£15,157). These are excellent results and show that the women are practising their training and continuing with their agriculture – a sign that the project will ultimately be sustainable.

Donors – We would like to thank UK Aid (DFID) for supporting Aspire's Rutunga agriculture programme.

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Programme 4 – Fruit Trees

At the end of 2015, following an interim evaluation of the Rutunga agriculture project, Network for Africa decided to help the women diversify their agriculture produce. We were advised that there were quick and generous profits to be made from growing bananas and tamarillos, so an initial group of 89 women (selected according to their level of poverty) were trained in planting, maintaining and harvesting fruit trees. A generous donor provided the initial investment to rent some fertile land and buy the banana plants. This pilot project was a good example of how the men, through their training, had learnt to support their wives/partners in their work, and they gladly helped with preparing the land, knowing that their initial investment would reap rewards for their families. The land was duly prepared, the holes were dug and 1,100 banana trees were planted in time to benefit from the rainy season. In March, the women and their partners/husbands started preparing the land for the tamarillos, and 1,450 tamarillos were planted. Tamarillos need shade, so the women planted them when the banana trees were big enough to provide sufficient shade. The ground was mulched to enable the plants to retain water and nutrients and to prevent weeds from growing and an irrigation system was set up. The women have the support of Aspire's agronomist who has taught them the benefits of organic fertiliser – a concept that was virtually unheard of in Rwanda, yet the women now have plans to buy cows to provide manure for the fruit trees and milk for their children. They are fully engaged with their cooperative and have agreed to pay back 10% of their income from their harvests. This will increase ownership of the project and will ensure a level of sustainability for Aspire. The first tamarillo harvest started in November, and was not as good as anticipated because some of the plants were infected with a virus. Aspire is looking into this and is trying to get compensation from the company that supplied the original plants. The first banana harvest is scheduled to start in January 2017.

Such is the success of this project so far, that the fruit farm has now been designated a "model farm" by the local government authorities. Because of the success of the pilot project, we decided to extend the opportunity to the rest of the women in the agriculture project. In August 2016, 61 women were selected to join the programme and one hectare of land was rented for their use. In September they were trained in all aspects of fruit farming, including irrigation, and understood the level of commitment and likely return on investment. They ordered 825 banana plants and started preparing the land for planting. As with the first fruit farm, the women's partners/husbands helped with the physical preparation of the land. They set up the irrigation system and ordered and dug in organic manure. They will plant the tamarillos when the bananas are big enough to provide some shade.

Donors – We would like to thank the Bliss Family Trust and the St. Clare and St. Francis Trust for supporting the fruit farms.

Cooperatives – A key part of Aspire's work for women is the establishment and continuation of cooperatives. The women recruited to Aspire's vocational training programmes are all poor. Poverty more often than not results in isolation, and so women find themselves alone in their poverty, struggling to make ends meet and provide for their children. Often they are single parents, widows or both, compounding their loneliness. Being a member of a cooperative brings women together on a regular basis, saving money together as a group, making decisions as a group etc., and provides them with a social network and social capital. Furthermore the Rwandan government supports cooperatives both with financial opportunities and with training from their staff. There are currently five active cooperatives:

- **Urumuri** was set up in 2014 and is a combination of 2013 and 2014 Aspire graduates. It has 92 members. In 2016, the cooperative made and sold chapattis and samosas and earned an annual profit of 1,957,010 RWF (£2,007).
- **Abahujeimbaraga** was set up in 2015 and has 68 members. In 2016 the cooperative made and sold bread and doughnuts, earning an annual profit of 3,283,550 RWF (£3,368).
- **Tujyembere** was set up in 2012 and is a combination of 2012 and 2013 Aspire graduates. It has 72 members. In 2016 they joined efforts with a charity called Days for Girls and started making sanitary pads for women. They earned 810,000 RWF (£831) from this activity.
- **Gwiza** was set up in 2016 and has 62 members. In 2016 the cooperative worked the land acquired for the DFID project and earned a total profit of 21,986,100 RWF (£22,550). The cooperative also planted 1,106 banana seedlings; they will plant tamarillos in 2017.
- **Twiteze Imbere Mugore** was set up in 2015 and has 89 members. In 2016 the cooperative grew tamarillos and bananas. They have earned 870,000 RWF (£892) from the tamarillos and will harvest and sell the bananas in early 2017.

Donors – We would like to thank Inspire!Africa for supporting the Tujyembere cooperative.

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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 counselling, as well as pre- and post-HIV test counselling at Patongo's Health Centre. In 2016 PCCO took on two new areas of work. The first was to train its counsellors to recognise signs of clinical mental and neurological disorders e.g. bipolar disorder, psychosis and epilepsy so that sufferers could be referred to Patongo's health centre for treatment. The second was to replicate its HIV support services that it has been delivering in Patongo in Lira Palwo's health centre - another area in Agago District with few HIV support services.

- **Working with the psychiatric nurse at Patongo's Health Centre** – In 2016 Network for Africa received a grant to run a pilot project to expand its mental health services to support people with clinical mental disorders. Following several meetings at Patongo's Health Centre with the newly appointed psychiatric nurse, the Health Centre's Director of Services and the District Health Officer it was clear that there was a definite need to raise awareness of mental illness in order to reduce stigma and encourage people to seek treatment. From meetings with the psychiatric nurse we had learnt that the health centre's biggest caseload and demand for treatment is currently for epilepsy as there are so many undiagnosed cases in the community, followed by bipolar effective disorder, depression and suicide. We had carried out workshops with PCCO's community counsellors and we knew that mental illness was so stigmatised that virtually no one was receiving treatment and sufferers were being restrained in their homes to keep them out of sight. People suffering from epilepsy were no better off, with sufferers receiving no medication, and treated like pariahs. We began the work with a training programme using the UN's Mental Health Gap (mhGAP) protocol as the basis because it has been specifically developed for use in low income and low resource settings, such as Patongo. It also recommends working with local community health structures to deliver such a programme of mental health, in line with PCCO's method of working. We trained all the community counsellors as well as four health workers from Patongo's Health Centre, three health workers from Lira Palwo, Laponi and Adilang and two village health team volunteers to recognise signs of mental illness, to understand what services are available to sufferers, and to refer people for appropriate treatment at the Health Centre. They were also trained in how to approach families and reassure them that their family members had every chance of leading normal lives if they sought for treatment. Three of PCCO's counsellors were appointed to work closely with the psychiatric nurse and are making a real difference to his work. They are focusing on three areas:

- **Access to knowledge about mental illness and epilepsy** – The counsellors run a weekly mental health clinic during which they talk to clients and family members waiting to see the psychiatric nurse about issues such as epilepsy, suicide, depression and anxiety, which helps to reduce stigma and anxiety. They offer administrative support and have designed a client form to establish how and why clients are accessing mental health service. More often than not it is because of PCCO's awareness-raising sessions in the community (radio talk shows or community information sessions). They spend the rest of the week both at the health centre offering advice to people who drop in, and in the community visiting clients and encouraging them to take their medication and attend their follow up appointments. There has been a marked increase in people attending the weekly clinic – they are now seeing about 50 clients a week.
- **Access to mental health services** – Currently, Patongo's health centre is the only place in Agago District where people can access mental health services. This means clients often have to travel great distances to be seen e.g. 25kms, and some are so ill that they cannot manage the journeys on their own. The counsellors therefore go to their homes and escort them to the health centre for their first diagnostic visit.

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- **Community follow-up and client welfare** – The counsellors are providing follow-up in the community to make sure that their clients are taking their drugs and checking on their welfare. If they are chained up, as is often the case, they encourage their families take them to the health centre for treatment. They offer basic family counselling and mediation services, so that families and clients begin to understand that improved mental health is well within their reach.

This new programme of work does not come without its challenges. There are regular shortages of drugs to treat epilepsy so the health centre has to borrow drugs from other health centres. This is partly due to the increased demand for mental health services at Patongo's health centre whereas other health centres without the same local level of awareness, are not using their drug allocation because there is far less demand. If we can, subject to funding, replicate these services in other health centres within Agago District, this problem should improve. There is a need for follow-up training for the counsellors, in addition to training staff at other health centres so that mental health services are decentralised and available to many more people.

- **Training in trauma counselling** - In March 2016 Network for Africa's volunteer psychologists spent two weeks in Patongo, delivering a training programme on basic trauma counselling and conflict resolution for 82 clan leaders from Patongo and two other towns in Agago District (Adilang and Laponi). The feedback from the trainers was that they were a very receptive and intelligent group of people, who expressed interest and understanding about the work. Uganda social structure is ruled by a clan structure and so it is important to engage the clan leaders with any training, as they hold enormous influence in the community.
- **Individual counselling and referral** – PCCO's counsellors supported 264 individuals in 2016. The issues that came up most frequently were attempted suicide, severe depression and anxiety, trauma and gender-based violence (emotional and physical violence). Their caseload included a woman who was suicidal because she had cancer, and two girls who were raped by a neighbour and were too frightened to report it. Both cases were dealt with properly – the woman was referred to hospital for treatment and the girls were counselled until they felt supported enough to report their ordeal. The counsellors are not able to deal with every case that presents itself, as some require specialist skills that they don't have. They therefore have a referral system in place and in 2016 they referred 136 cases. Awareness of PCCO's services continues to grow, and at times people living too far away to offer treatment approach them. They have a telephone helpline in order to offer limited support, if only to refer callers to another service. In 2016 PCCO took 42 calls on the helpline.
- **Awareness-raising of services and issues** –
 - **Radio broadcasts** - In 2016 PCCO's counsellors hosted three radio broadcasts to raise awareness of issues such as alcohol abuse, sexual and gender based violence and trauma. Radio enables PCCO to broaden its reach and discuss issues that are common to communities in the post-conflict north. These broadcasts help people understand that they are not alone with their depression, etc. They are participative, and many people call in.
 - **Community dialogues (information sessions)** - PCCO hosted four community dialogue sessions in 2016. These are a way of bringing community members together to discuss an issue. They typically start with a drama representation of the issue they are dealing with. This draws people in and tends to open up the discussion. Local government officials always attend which is good for PCCO's networking at government level. These sessions are participative - community members are invited to suggest causes and offer solutions, which are then discussed as a group. In 2016 PCCO covered domestic violence and how to prevent it; alcohol abuse; and trauma. Alcohol abuse is a massive problem in Agago District and the community is at a loss as to how to address it. It is often used to self-medicate, and is a cause of sexual and gender based violence, HIV and poverty.

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- **HIV Clinic at Patongo's Health Centre** - HIV is a serious problem in northern Uganda, and Patongo's Health Centre struggles to meet the demand for its HIV services. Five of PCCO's counsellors work at the HIV clinic, which increases the level of service that is offered. They offer pre- and post-HIV testing counselling, follow-up of clients to make sure they take their anti-retroviral drugs, and other administrative tasks. Over the course of 2016, 359 women and 350 men were tested for HIV (36% of women who were tested and 31% of men who were tested). The daily HIV information talks that the counsellors give encourage people to get tested and show those who are HIV positive how to live healthy lives. In 2016, the counsellors reached 2,748 people through these information talks. The counsellors worked with 35 HIV positive pregnant women and breastfeeding mothers in 2016, offering them counselling and advice on how to prevent mother to baby transmission. Only three of these women's children are HIV positive, which is a good result. The counsellors also supported 55 bedridden HIV clients in their homes. Encouraging people to be open about their HIV status is a goal of PCCO as this helps to reduce stigma and encourages people to be tested. In 2016, 40 women and 28 men shared their HIV status with their neighbours and community members. They all say it is a huge relief far from feeling stigmatised, they are feeling supported.
- **HIV Clinic at Lira Palwo's Health Centre** – In August 2016 Network for Africa received a grant to replicate PCCO's HIV services at another health centre in Agago District. The District Health Officer had told us that demand for HIV services in Patongo was reaching crisis point, and the need to provide services elsewhere was critical. After consulting local health workers, PCCO decided to replicate its services in Lira Palwo Health Centre. It is quite a big health centre but it doesn't have a dedicated HIV clinic and is very understaffed. PCCO relocated two of its HIV counsellors to Lira Palwo in August. There are two HIV clinic days a week, and the counsellors hold health information talks on both days. The clinic currently has a caseload of 509 clients who are being treated, of which 82 are breastfeeding mothers or pregnant women. All the pregnant mothers have been given 'Mama kits' (HIV birthing kits) which helps prevent mother to baby transmission. Children struggle with keeping the HIV virus under control. This is because so many of them are orphans and are being looked after by their grandparents who don't have enough money to feed them properly, and poor nutrition undermines the effectiveness of HIV medication. The head of HIV services has expressed his appreciation for the difference that PCCO is making but identified a few areas that the health centre needs support with e.g. filing and data collection and storage, more follow up in the community so that people take their drugs and don't miss so many appointments.
- **Agricultural income generating activities** – In December 2015, the Guernsey Overseas Aid Commission awarded Network for Africa a grant of £40,000 to provide 6 of PCCO's community groups with the start-up costs to for agricultural income-generating project to help them become self-sufficient. The total beneficiaries were 1,471 group members and family members. The activities included tree planting to protect against further deforestation, crops and a pilot irrigation project to reduce the impact of droughts and flooding, caused by climate change and irregular weather patterns. The project began in March 2016. Group leaders were trained in the UN's Farmer Field School (FFS) principles of farming including the most effective way to plant seeds, how to identify and deter pests before they ruin crops and effective post harvest handling techniques. They learnt about the environmental importance of planting and conserving trees and were trained in animal traction so that they could use oxen to transport their harvests to the grain stores. Each group was given a mobile phone to receive up to date information about weather patterns and crop prices. In June 2016 the 6 groups planted 40 acres of sunflowers and soya beans. Unfortunately there was a prolonged drought followed by heavy rain, which resulted in low yields. To compensate for their low yields the groups started seed banks from their soya beans and sunflowers and plan to use these seeds for their next planting season in March 2017. Each group now has a rainwater harvesting system in place, which will support their efforts to grow vegetables and tree seedlings. All the groups have established a tree nursery and have planted a total of 3,553 eucalyptus, 242 pines and 243 gravella trees. They have all been able to plant 40 tree seedlings in their private gardens, which means that a total of 7,200 trees have been planted. Some group members have collected seeds from pawpaw, avocado and jackfruit trees and have planted them in their gardens.

Donors

We would like to thank The Bryan Guinness Charitable Trust, Mr and Mrs Warham, The Reed Foundation, The Guernsey Overseas Aid Commission, The St Clare and St Francis Trust, Mrs Tinsley, The Evan Cornish Foundation and Seven Hills Wholefoods for supporting PCCO.

NETWORK FOR AFRICA

TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED)(INCLUDING DIRECTORS' REPORT) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

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 11 students pursuing their GCSEs, 'A' Levels, and tertiary education. One student is studying IT at Gulu University, and one completed her diploma in education in April 2016. Several of the students hold leadership positions in their schools, although some struggle with illness, flashbacks and post-traumatic stress from their time held captive by the LRA. Seven students completed their studies in 2016, which leaves three girls left pursuing their 'A' Levels and one student with one and a half years left of his university degree.

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 grateful to all our donors for supporting our work.

Thanks

We would like to thank Mr. and Mrs. Bliss, the Bollag family (via N4A USA), the Tinsley Foundation and the Awareness Fund for their continuing and generous support for all aspects of Network for Africa's work. We thank our regular and committed individual donors for their continuing support.

Online presence

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

Financial review

2016 saw a fall in our income mainly because our 3-year DFID grant came to its natural end, and a lack of available funding opportunities. However, there were savings made through exchange rate gains and we ended the year with a small surplus. The charity's principal sources of income are donations from individuals and trusts and foundations. We are hopeful that the funding climate will improve in 2017 as the issue of mental health begins to have a more prominent position in international development and large funders begin to understand the link between mental health and poverty reduction. 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 25, the incoming resources have been applied to the charity's projects.

NETWORK FOR AFRICA

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

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

Risk

We have examined the major risks to which Network for Africa is exposed and review them at each Board meeting. The CEO and the Chair, under the supervision of the Board, maintain the Risk Register. Below is an overview of the major financial and operational risks we were facing at the time of writing this report (February 2017).

Risk	Explanation	Impact	Probability	Management
Partner management issues	Partners have internal conflicts (between employees, or between CEO/Director and Board) that affect their work	High	High	Provide clear conflict of interest policies, code of conduct documents etc., so that expectations are clear. Ask partners to agree to and sign these documents. If necessary, withhold financial resources until partners resolve management issues.
Project partners are reliant on N4A as their sole funder	Work and projects we have built up in beneficiary countries will be undermined if we withdraw our funding	Medium	High	Develop an exit strategy; offer funding that is time limited; build local fundraising capacity.
Dependency on income sources	Loss of income and ability to support area/areas of work	High	Medium	Identify major sensitivities; consider diversification plans.
Fundraising	Low and unsatisfactory returns; donor fatigue; increase in competition with other charities for funds; lack of funding opportunities	High	Medium	Implement appraisal, budgeting and authorisation procedures; constantly review programmes to ensure they're relevant to current donor focus; keep abreast of donor and development trends; monitor the adequacy of financial returns (benchmarking comparisons).

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 costs.

Plans for the future

Plans for 2017 include establishing six additional agricultural income generating activities with community groups) run by PCCO in Patongo; continuing to develop PCCO's work to support people with clinical mental illness building on the grant from the Evan Cornish Foundation; continuing the vocational training programmes at Aspire Gisozi in housekeeping, cookery and childcare and with hairdressing and cookery; continuing with the fruit tree farms at Aspire Rutunga. Subject to funding we would like to replicate PCCO's mental health programme in Kalongo (another region in Agago District), bringing badly needed mental health provision to an area where there is currently very little provision; explore replicating PCCO's model of mental health provision in Nigeria and Sierra Leone; and continue replicating PCCO's HIV services in other areas in Agago District; offer peer counselling training that would benefit 1,000 vulnerable young people in Rwanda.

We will review our current partnerships to determine which we plan to extend into 2017 and beyond, as well as to begin to identify new partnerships to replicate our work in Uganda, Rwanda and in new countries. 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.

NETWORK FOR AFRICA

TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED)(INCLUDING DIRECTORS' REPORT) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

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)
D Russell	
F Critien	
R Gater	
R Tinsley	(Appointed 13 June 2016)
D Gye	(Appointed 7 November 2016)

New trustees are appointed as required and receive comprehensive induction on the activities of the charity. The trustees have assessed the major risks to which the charity is exposed, and are satisfied that systems are in place to mitigate exposure to the major risks.

How Network for Africa is run

Network for Africa is a charitable company, registered in England and Wales with both the Charity Commission and Companies House.

This structure, which is used by many charities, allows us to have all the advantages of charitable status, and simultaneously to limit the trustees' liability through the company's 'limited' status. As a charity and a company limited by guarantee, Network for Africa has no share capital and therefore cannot be owned by anyone.

The charity is governed by its Memorandum and Articles of Association, dated 19 July 2007.

A Board of Trustees heads network for Africa. For company-law purposes, the trustees are also the directors of Network for Africa Ltd.

The Chief Executive undertakes day-to-day management of the organisation. The Board of Trustees has authority over and responsibility for the organisation and acts as its legal guarantors. The effective involvement of the Board of Trustees is considered crucial to the success of Network for Africa and is dependent on shared goals, the development of sound and creative working practices and significant time commitments.

NETWORK FOR AFRICA

TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED)(INCLUDING DIRECTORS' REPORT) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

The Board meets four times a year, to assess the charity's progress since the previous meeting, and to set milestones to be achieved by the next meeting. The Chief Executive attends each Board meeting and provides an update to the Trustees on the charity's progress, and assists in the setting of goals. Trustees also provide valuable assistance to the Chief Executive and other members of staff when necessary. Current trustees are:

- **David Russell (Chair):** David is Founder and Director of The Social Enterprise, which advises an array of charities and social businesses. From 2009 to 2013, David served as Director of Survivors Fund (SURF), which represents and supports survivors of the Rwandan genocide.
- **Frida Critien:** Frida is an experienced strategic communications professional, with experience of managing a wide range of campaigns. Currently a Global Communications Manager at Unilever she is responsible for engaging employees globally with the company mission to drive sustainable growth.
- **Roz Gater:** Roz is a member of the Education Policy Team at the Department for International Development (DFID). She was based in Nigeria from 2014, and relocated to Turkey in 2016. She began her career as an English teacher with Teach First.
- **Rebecca Tinsley:** Becky founded Network for Africa. She is a freelance journalist and a novelist and a former BBC politics reporter. Together with her husband Henry, she was asked by President and Mrs Carter to start the Carter Centre UK.
- **David Gye:** David has recently retired as an adviser on financial aspects of the energy and infrastructure sectors, working with government and private sector worldwide. He became independent in 2009 after a 25-year career with Morgan Stanley and other investment banks.

Staff team

Network for Africa has three paid staff members:

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

NETWORK FOR AFRICA

TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED)(INCLUDING DIRECTORS' REPORT) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

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 financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Company Law requires the trustees to prepare financial statements 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 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 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 financial statements 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 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.

Auditor

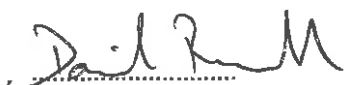
In accordance with the company's articles, a resolution proposing that Stephenson Smart & Co be reappointed as auditor of the company will be put at a General Meeting.

Disclosure of information to auditor

Each of the trustees 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 auditor is aware of such information.

This report has been prepared having taken advantage of the small companies exemption in the Companies Act 2006.

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



D Russell

Trustee

Dated: 24th May 2017

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 2016 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 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 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 auditor

As explained more fully in the Trustees' Responsibilities Statement (set out on page 14), the trustees, who are also the directors of Network for Africa 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 accounts

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 Trustees' 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 accounts.

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 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 based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Trustees' Annual Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Trustees Annual Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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

In light of our knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Trustees' Annual report.

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; or
- the trustees were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies exemption in preparing the directors' report and take advantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.



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

31 May 2017

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 2016

	Notes	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total 2016 £	Total 2015 £
<u>Income from:</u>					
Grants and donations	3	174,891	208,854	383,745	439,488
Charitable activities	4	-	124	124	211
Interest receivable	5	309	-	309	296
Total income		175,200	208,978	384,178	439,995
<u>Expenditure on:</u>					
Raising funds	6	926	-	926	1,690
Charitable activities	7	45,829	321,056	366,885	422,631
Total resources expended		46,755	321,056	367,811	424,321
Net incoming/(outgoing) resources before transfers		128,445	(112,078)	16,367	15,674
Gross transfers between funds		(105,574)	105,574	-	-
Net income/(expenditure) for the year/ Net movement in funds		22,871	(6,504)	16,367	15,674
Fund balances at 1 January 2016		117,231	22,215	139,446	123,772
Fund balances at 31 December 2016		140,102	15,711	155,813	139,446

The statement of financial activities includes all gains and losses recognised in the year.

All income and expenditure derive from continuing activities.

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 2016

	Notes	2016 £	£	2015 £	£
Current assets					
Debtors	11	11,634		2,665	
Cash at bank and in hand		152,467		147,434	
		<u>164,101</u>		<u>150,099</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	(8,288)		(10,653)	
Net current assets			<u>155,813</u>		<u>139,446</u>
Income funds					
Restricted funds	14		15,711		22,215
Unrestricted funds			140,102		117,231
			<u>155,813</u>		<u>139,446</u>

These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The accounts were approved by the Trustees on 26th May 2017



D Russell
Trustee

Company Registration No. 06317689

NETWORK FOR AFRICA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

Charity 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.

The main place of business is G12, The Foundry, 17-19 Oval Way, London, SE11 5RR.

1.1 Accounting convention

The charity constitutes a public benefit entity as defined by FRS 102. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with 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) issued on 16 July 2014 (as updated through Update Bulletin 1 published on 2 February 2016), the Charities Act 2011, the Companies Act 2006 and UK Generally Accepted Practice as it applies from 1 January 2015.

The charity has applied Update Bulletin 1 as published on 2 February 2016 and does not include a cash flow statement on the grounds that it is applying FRS 102 Section 1A.

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

The financial statements have been prepared under 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.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, 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 financial statements.

1.4 Incoming resources

Incoming resources are recognised and included in the Statement of Financial Activities 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.

No amounts are included in the financial statements for services donated by volunteers.

Government grants are recognised when the charitable company is legally entitled to it after any performance conditions have been fulfilled.

NETWORK FOR AFRICA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

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 charitable 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 in the charitable company's balance sheet when the charitable company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, 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 debtors 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. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors and bank loans 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. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of operations from suppliers. Amounts 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 creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the charitable 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 charitable company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

NETWORK FOR AFRICA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

1.9 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.10 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 2016	Total 2015
	£	£	£	£
Donations and gifts	174,891	158,165	333,056	356,452
Government grants	-	50,689	50,689	83,036
	<u>174,891</u>	<u>208,854</u>	<u>383,745</u>	<u>439,488</u>
For the year ended 31 December 2015	<u>152,251</u>	<u>287,237</u>		<u>439,488</u>
Grants receivable for core activities				
Department for International Development	-	10,689	10,689	46,844
Guernsey Overseas Aid	-	40,000	40,000	36,192
	<u>-</u>	<u>50,689</u>	<u>50,689</u>	<u>83,036</u>

NETWORK FOR AFRICA

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

4 Charitable activities

	2016	2015
	£	£
Sales within charitable activities	<u>124</u>	<u>211</u>

5 Interest receivable

	2016	2015
	£	£
Interest receivable	<u>309</u>	<u>296</u>

6 Raising funds

	2016	2015
	£	£
<u>Fundraising costs</u>		
Online facility costs	926	1,690
	<u>926</u>	<u>1,690</u>

NETWORK FOR AFRICA

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

7 Charitable activities

	2016 £	2015 £
Staff costs	118,845	111,830
Administration costs	235,606	293,437
Travel to Rwanda and Uganda	4,992	9,769
	<u>359,443</u>	<u>415,036</u>
Share of support costs (see note 8)	2,582	2,855
Share of governance costs (see note 8)	4,860	4,740
	<u>366,885</u>	<u>422,631</u>
Analysis by fund		
Unrestricted funds	45,829	
Restricted funds	321,056	
	<u>366,885</u>	
For the year ended 31 December 2015		
Unrestricted funds		52,881
Restricted funds		369,750
		<u>422,631</u>

8 Support costs

	Support costs £	Governance costs £	2016 £	2015 £	Basis of allocation
Accountancy	1,884	-	1,884	2,152	Charitable activities
Payroll costs	339	-	339	327	Charitable activities
Bank charges	316	-	316	310	Charitable activities
Annual Return	43	-	43	66	Charitable activities
Audit fees	-	4,860	4,860	4,740	Governance
	<u>2,582</u>	<u>4,860</u>	<u>7,442</u>	<u>7,595</u>	
Analysed between					
Charitable activities	<u>2,582</u>	<u>4,860</u>	<u>7,442</u>	<u>7,595</u>	

NETWORK FOR AFRICA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

9 Trustees

None of the trustees (or any persons connected with them) received any remuneration, benefits or reimbursement for expenses incurred, from the charitable company during the year.

10 Employees

Number of employees

The average monthly number employees during the year was:

	2016	2015
	Number	Number
Chief executive officer	1	1
Staff	2	2
	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>

Employment costs

	2016	2015
	£	£
Wages and salaries	94,262	93,134
Social security costs	6,657	7,514
Other pension costs	17,926	11,182
	<u>118,845</u>	<u>111,830</u>

Employee costs are allocated to restricted funds on the basis of the percentage of their time spent on each project.

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

11 Debtors

	2016	2015
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Other debtors	11,634	2,665
	<u>11,634</u>	<u>2,665</u>

12 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2016	2015
	£	£
Other taxation and social security	2,706	2,666
Accruals and deferred income	5,582	7,987
	<u>8,288</u>	<u>10,653</u>

NETWORK FOR AFRICA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

13 Retirement benefit schemes

The charitable company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the charitable company in an independently administered fund.

The charge to the statement of financial activities in respect of defined contribution schemes was £17,026 (2015:£11,181). Costs have been allocated between restricted and unrestricted funds on a percentage of employee time spent.

14 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 2016	Incoming resources	Resources expended	Transfers
	£	£	£	£
Aspire Gisozi and childcare centre	5,998	90,967	(123,934)	26,969
Aspire Rutunga	-	15,608	(32,036)	16,428
Aspire Rutunga - DfID	-	10,689	(10,689)	-
Patongo Counselling Community Outreach	-	34,627	(96,348)	61,721
PCCO Agriculture	12,380	40,000	(44,934)	-
Ribbe Aye Tekko	-	-	(456)	456
Lioness Fund	3,837	17,087	(12,659)	-
	<u>22,215</u>	<u>208,978</u>	<u>(321,056)</u>	<u>105,574</u>
				<u>15,711</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 2016

15 Analysis of net assets between funds

	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total £
Fund balances at 31 December 2016 are represented by:			
Current assets/(liabilities)	140,102	15,711	155,813
	<u>140,102</u>	<u>15,711</u>	<u>155,813</u>

16 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.

17 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

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

Trustees donated a total of £7,356 to the charitable company in the year (2015:£5162).

Key personnel management, who are not trustees, donated a total of £770 to the charitable company in the year (2015:£720).

No guarantees have been given or received.

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

The charitable company received donations of £50,000 (2015:£50,000) from the The Tinsley Foundation, a charity in which H C Tinsley and R C Tinsley are trustees.

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 £12,554 (2015:£11,214), telephone costs of £363 (2015:£371), website, printing and stationery costs of £Nil (2015:£430) were recharged to Article 1 Charitable Trust by the charitable company.