

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

Reports and Financial Statements
for the financial year ended
31 December 2017

COMPANY NUMBER: 02226352
CHARITY NUMBER: 298830



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

REPORTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

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SELF HELP AFRICA (UK)
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TRUSTEES AND OTHER INFORMATION

TRUSTEES

Mr. Michael Hoevel (Chair)
Ms. Dervla Owens
Ms. Sheila Walsh
Mr. Tom Kitt

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Mr. Ray Jordan

SECRETARY

Mr. Malachy Cardiff

REGISTERED OFFICE

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Shropshire
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COMPANY NUMBER

02226352

CHARITY NUMBER

298830

AUDITORS

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SOLICITORS

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London
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REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES

Introduction

The trustees present herewith the reports and audited financial statements of the charity for the year ended 31 December 2017.

Reference and administrative details

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

Objectives and activities

Self Help Africa (UK) is an international development, non-governmental organisation. The main purpose of the organisation as set out in our constitution is the assistance and advancement of people in need in less developed areas of the world.

We have expertise in small-scale farming and growing family-farm businesses. We work with farmers and agricultural businesses in Africa to help them grow and sell more food, diversify their income and their diets, and make their livelihoods more sustainable and resistant to external shocks.

Self Help Africa

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

Vision, mission and values

Our vision is an economically thriving rural Africa.

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

Our core values are:

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

Strategic objectives

Our primary strategic objectives are to:

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

Activities

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

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

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

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES (CONTINUED)

Programme Review Committee

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

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

Achievements and performance

In 2017, Self Help Africa (UK) continued its work on the implementation of programmes in sub-Saharan Africa in conjunction with Self Help Africa. The context and operational highlights of SHA UK's programmes are detailed below.

Ethiopia

Although there were severe droughts in some eastern and southern parts of Ethiopia and concerns over the spread of Fall Armyworm in major maize growing areas, the main 2017 rain season was favourable for crops grown in Self Help Africa's project areas. Ongoing unrest and protests in Oromia and Amhara disrupted travel and made project implementation challenging in some areas. Despite this, Self Help Africa's Ethiopian projects were implemented successfully, and reached over 82,000 farmers in total.

Self Help Africa (UK) is supporting the Building Farmer Resilience through Seed Production project in Amhara region. This project aims to reach 5,380 smallholder farmers over four years and focuses on sourcing quality seed for multiplication, establishing and strengthening seed producer cooperatives and training farmers in seed multiplication, production, marketing and business management. During 2017 Self Help Africa promoted wheat seed multiplication by cooperatives, alongside quality protein maize in order to respond to market demand and variations. 136 farmers were trained in wheat seed production and supported with access to quality seed, including King Bird variety which is resistant to stem rust; 320 farmers were trained in maize agronomic practices; and 300 farmers were trained in maize and wheat seed multiplication and post-harvest handling. Two seed cooperatives established in the first year of the project continued to be supported and received and maintained a certification licence from the regional quarantine office enabling them to produce and sell seed. Self Help Africa provided refresher training on cooperative management and leadership and organised a visit to Edget Cooperative Union, a large cooperative supported by Self Help Africa for several years, so that the seed cooperatives could learn from their progress in marketing.

The overall goal of the Building Farmer Resilience through Seed Production project is to increase food security and economic development of rural households through establishing viable farmer-led seed production and marketing systems in Amhara. The production and marketing of maize and wheat has increased the confidence of cooperative members that seed multiplication can be a profitable business, with membership increasing during 2017. Additionally, the re-certification of the cooperatives by the regional quarantine office gives assurance that the cooperatives are competent and trustworthy seed producer businesses in the district and wider Amhara region.

Kenya

Following the failure of rains in late 2016, drought affected over half of Kenya's counties in early 2017. Counties in the northwest and southeast were particularly badly affected, with the Government of Kenya declaring the drought a national disaster in February 2017. Approximately 20% of Kenya's population were in need of food aid, and the drought affected staple food production with the cost of maize increasing by a third. Maize was also affected by Fall Armyworm outbreaks, particularly affecting the grain basket regions of Trans-Nzoia and Uasin-Gishu.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES (CONTINUED)

Kenya (continued)

Two projects in Kenya are being implemented by Self Help Africa (UK) focusing on cashew and cassava. The Walmart Foundation-funded *Empowering Women within the Cashew Value Chain* project aims to train cashew farmers on increasing production of quality cashew nuts and to diversify incomes through utilising cashew by-products and intercropping with legumes. To date, 2,767 farmers are intercropping greengrams or cowpeas with their cashew trees, with the legumes providing nitrogen to the soil and helping to improve soil fertility and cashew production. Approximately 30% of farmers are also diversifying with poultry or dairy goat keeping, with the manure from both also helping to improve soil fertility and production. Self Help Africa has trained 290 lead farmers, who have trained a further 5,772 farmers in good agricultural practices, cashew orchard management, tree nursery management and climate-smart agriculture. In order to support farmers in increasing income from sales of cashew and by-products, Self Help Africa has trained 745 farmers on business skills, and 492 female farmers were trained in farming as business. The cashew farmers' cooperative and farmers' groups were linked to buyers including Wonder Nut and Kenya Nut Cashew Processing and sold over 39,000kgs of cashews.

Self Help Africa's *Cassava Aggregation – Supporting Smallholder Agriculture & Value Addition* project is working in six counties in Western, Eastern and Coastal Kenya, and aims to increase food and nutrition security, employment and income among 28,000 smallholder farming households. During 2017, farmers who had been supported with access to quality cassava planting materials and training on good agricultural practices saw an average increase in production of 30%. The project is supporting five farmer cooperatives, with two (Migori and UGUSSAVA) formed and registered during 2017. The three cooperatives established by the project in 2016 increased their sales of cassava chips by an average of 137% over the year. Self Help Africa's has used its *Voice, Choice and Control* monitoring and evaluation tool in the project, and 81% of female farmers participating in the project in 2017 reported that they had increased their overall decision-making power both at household and community level.

Malawi

Half of Malawi's rural population – 6.7million people – received food aid in the first half of 2017 after two consecutive years of drought linked to El Niño. Whilst the climatic situation improved in the second half of 2017, Fall Armyworm had a devastating effect on maize and other staple crops. Fall Armyworm larvae are aggressive feeders, decimating agricultural production. The Government of Malawi declared a state of disaster in 20 of the 28 districts affected by December 2017. Self Help Africa has led the NGO response to Fall Armyworm in Malawi and has trained over 1,700 people in control methods. In March 2017, Self Help Africa conducted 287 field surveys using GPS data and farmer questionnaires to map the extent of damage, and to identify which crops and varieties were most likely to be attacked by the pest. With funding from the UK's Big Lottery Fund and the World Bank, Self Help Africa is continuing this work in 2018 through developing a tool to detect Fall Armyworm hotspots in Malawi using remote-sensing technology.

The UK's Big Lottery Fund is supporting Self Help Africa (UK)'s *Sustainable Livelihood Improvement and Resilience Project*. This project aims to increase the ability of 2,000 households in Nkaya, Balaka to diversify their livelihoods and sustainably manage their natural resources. Following training and improved access to quality seed, most farmers participating have increased their yields - despite challenging weather conditions. 86% of farmers reported increased yields of orange-fleshed sweet potatoes, and 75% and 74% of farmers had increased yields of maize and sorghum respectively. With increased production, assessments conducted in the project area found that 85% of households are food secure in terms of availability and access for 12 months of the year. 70% of households reported a reduction in the difficult lean period compared to 2016, and of those households without available food for the whole year 85% had enough cash to access food to cover the lean period.

Uganda

Climatic conditions were generally unfavourable for agricultural activities in Self Help Africa's project locations in Uganda. Whilst there were prolonged dry spells in West Nile and North Central regions, floods in South Western districts resulted in mudslides which destroyed crops.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES (CONTINUED)

Uganda (continued)

Self Help Africa (UK) is implementing the three-year *MANZO Youth Empowerment Project*, funded by the European Commission, in three districts of West Nile region, Northern Uganda. The project aims to create opportunities for employment or self-employment for 3,000 young people (aged 15-27) in high-value agricultural value chains. In the second year of the project, over 2,500 have increased their agricultural production levels by more than 25%, following training on seedbed preparation and timely planting, crop protection practices, soil and water conservation and soil nourishment. This increased production, combined with diversification of income resulted in 78% of households improving their dietary diversity. In addition, 77% of participating women reported improved decision-making in terms of voice, choice and control as a result of their engagement in the project. Self Help Africa has encouraged women's participation as Enterprise Skills Animators, farmer group leaders, and joining Village Savings and Loans groups.

West Africa

In 2017, Self Help Africa (UK) implemented projects in Burkina Faso, Togo and Ghana, managed through a regional office in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso. Following good rains in 2016, there was a severe lack of rainfall in 2017 particularly in northern Burkina Faso including in Self Help Africa's project areas of Bam, Namentenga and Sanmatenga of Centre-Nord province. This affected agricultural production, and was coupled with widespread losses from Fall Armyworm. The region was also affected by insecurity with ongoing terrorist attacks in the Sahel region, and an attack in Ouagadougou in August 2017.

Self Help Africa (UK) implemented three projects in **Burkina Faso** in 2017. Our *Building Resilience and Adaptation to Climate Extremes and Disasters* project has improved access to quality seeds of maize, sorghum and cowpeas, with Self Help Africa delivering training on climate-smart agriculture techniques to 1,362 farmers in 2017. To encourage improved nutrition and household dietary diversity, Self Help Africa delivered talks on new varieties of crops and cooking demonstrations, as well as organising 45 rural film screenings attended by 11,817 people.

2017 saw the completion of our three-year *Food and Nutrition Security* project in Kourittenga Province, Centre-East Region of Burkina Faso, which was generously supported by Jersey Overseas Aid Commission. Working with our Burkinabé partner ADDECCOL, Self Help Africa has supported 1,240 smallholder farmers to increase rice production and establish year-round agricultural activities through irrigated vegetable production – particularly tomato, onion, cabbages and carrots. The project established market garden demonstration sites and trained farmers in sustainable agriculture practices. Rice yields in 2017 were 77.6% higher than at the start of the project, with a reduction from 2016 levels due to drought. Vegetable production was also affected by drought in 2017, but average turnover of farmers engaged in market gardening had increased by 82% from baseline, with improved onion storage enabling farmers to secure higher prices and sales having been negotiated directly with major urban centres. Self Help Africa's Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation-funded project focused on sorghum and millet also concluded in 2017, with 1,300 women producers supported to increase production and apply agricultural business skills.

In **Ghana**, Self Help Africa implemented its *Empowering Women in the Cashew Value Chain* project in collaboration with its Kenya cashew project. This targeted 25,000 cashew producers in Bole, Wenchi, Kintampo and Brong-Ahafo in northern Ghana. Self Help Africa worked closely with the Department of Agriculture's extension service in delivering training on harvesting techniques and post-harvest handling. Whilst in **Togo**, our European Commission-funded water and sanitation project got underway with 47 committees established and trained in the governance of drinking water and sanitation services. Over three years the project aims to provide clean and safe water to 8,000 people and hygienic sanitation to 19,000 people in the cantons of Naki Est and Ogara in Savane Region, Togo.

SELF HELP AFRICA (UK)
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REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES (CONTINUED)

Financial Review

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

The current year shows a decrease in both donations and legacies and other trading activities fundraising income from £3.8M in 2016 to £3.5M in 2017. Expenditure on charitable activities decreased from £3.5M in 2016 to £2.6M in 2017.

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

At 31 December 2017, unrestricted reserves stood at £316,185. Self Help Africa (UK) is in compliance with its policy of retaining at least 12 months budgeted recurring expenditure in reserve. The trustees are satisfied that the company is in a strong financial position and that its regular income streams together with its reserves, ensure that the company is in a position to meet the ongoing obligations of the charity. For this reason, the trustees continue to adopt the "going concern" basis in preparing the financial statements.

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

The principal risks for Self Help Africa (UK) are the maintenance of levels of voluntary donations and of institutional donor funding. This has come about by the advent of a difficult fundraising environment, tight regulation and general economic uncertainty. Accessing institutional donor funding is a very competitive process. As funding pools decrease and competition increases, the challenges in attracting such funding are significant. The other risks are political and economic instability in our countries of operation and retention of key staff. Managing these and other risks is a critical focus of management.

Future plans

Self Help Africa (UK) plans to continue its work in collaboration with Self Help Africa. Self Help Africa has an updated strategic planning period of 2017-2021 which sees the organisation continue its work with smallholder farmers in agriculture and enterprise.

The plan also states the intention to increase its focus on market based programming in existing countries of operation while expanding traditional programming models into more fragile states as well as in "poverty pockets" in current countries of operation. The board of Self Help Africa (UK) supports this plan and has adopted the plan's objectives for Self Help Africa (UK).

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

Self Help Africa (UK) has a sister organisation in the UK called Gorta UK, both organisations share the same sole member – Gorta (trading as Self Help Africa). Having discussed this on a number of occasions, in 2017 the trustees of Gorta UK have decided that it is in the best interests of Gorta UK to transfer its assets and liabilities to Self Help Africa (UK), and for Gorta UK to be subsequently wound up. The main asset being transferred is a donor database of circa 4,500 donors. The trustees of Self Help Africa (UK) have decided it is in the best interest of Self Help Africa (UK) to accept these assets. This is expected to help fundraising in the future.

SELF HELP AFRICA (UK)
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REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES (CONTINUED)

Structure, governance and management

Self Help Africa (UK) is a charity registered in England. It is a company limited by guarantee that was established to assist and advance people in need in less developed areas of the world. The company which is limited by guarantee was incorporated on 2nd March 1988. Governance of the company is the responsibility of the trustees who are appointed in accordance with the Memorandum and Articles of Association.

The trustees delegate the day to day running of the company to a management team who manage the activities of Self Help Africa (UK) in conjunction with the overall Self Help Africa group. Trustees are appointed for a three-year term on a rotating basis and can serve for a maximum of nine years. During 2017, one trustee meeting was held. All trustees with the exception of Dervla Owens attended the meeting.

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

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

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

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

The group Audit, Finance and Risk Committee reviews internal financial controls, treasury and risk management processes of Self Help Africa companies. It meets on a regular basis to monitor and review the financial performance of the organisation, internal and external audit findings, management information systems and internal control systems.

It provides independent oversight of the annual budgets, management and statutory accounts and makes recommendations to the group board and to the trustees of the group companies where relevant.

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

SELF HELP AFRICA (UK)
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REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES (CONTINUED)

Health and Safety

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

Public Benefit

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

Going concern

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

Political donations

No political donations were made during the financial year (2016 - £nil).

Post balance sheet events

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

Directors and secretary

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

Disclosure of Information to Auditors

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

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

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

Auditors

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

Small companies exemption

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

Signed on behalf of the Board:



Ms. Sheila Walsh
Director

Date: 24/05/18

TRUSTEES' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

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 2017 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 including Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland"; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements of Self Help Africa (UK) (the 'charitable company') which comprise:

- the statement of financial activities (including the income and expenditure account);
- the balance sheet;
- the cash flow statement; and
- the related notes 1 to 23, including a summary of significant accounting policies as set out in note 1.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs(UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report.

We are independent of the charitable company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We are required by ISAs (UK) to report in respect of the following matters where:

- the trustees' use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the trustees have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the charitable company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Other information

The trustees are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Reports and Financial Statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2017, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Responsibilities of trustees

As explained more fully in the trustees' responsibilities statement, the trustees (who are also the directors of the charitable company for the purpose of company law) are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the trustees determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the trustees are responsible for assessing the charitable company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the trustees either intend to liquidate the charitable company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK), the auditor exercises professional judgment and maintains professional scepticism throughout the audit. The auditor also:

- Identifies and assesses the risks of material misstatement of the entity's financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, designs and performs audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtains audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for the auditor's opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtains an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control.
- Evaluates the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Concludes on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If the auditor concludes that a material uncertainty exists, the auditor is required to draw attention in the auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify the auditor's opinion. The auditor's conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of the auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluates the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation (i.e. gives a true and fair view).

The auditor communicates with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that the auditor identifies during the audit.

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

Use of our report

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 auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the charitable company and the charitable company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Opinions on other matters 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' report, which includes the strategic report and the directors' report prepared for the purposes of company law for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report included within the trustees' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

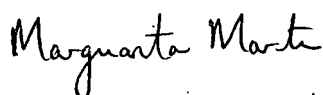
In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in the strategic report or the directors' report included within the trustees' report.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report in respect of the following matters 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
- the trustees were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies' exemption in preparing the trustees' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.



Margarita Martin (Senior statutory auditor)

For and on behalf of Deloitte Ireland LLP

Statutory Auditor

Deloitte & Touche House, 29 Earlsfort Terrace, Dublin 2, D02 AY28, Republic of Ireland

Date: 5 June 2018

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

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

		Restricted Funds 2017 £	Unrestricted Funds 2017 £	Total Funds 2017 £	Restricted Funds 2016 £	Unrestricted Funds 2016 £	Total Funds 2016 £
	<i>Notes</i>						
INCOME FROM							
- Donations and legacies	3	2,533,321	879,830	3,413,151	2,394,707	1,352,735	3,747,442
- Other trading activities	4	-	88,909	88,909	-	30,185	30,185
Other Income							
- Income from investments	5	-	473	473	-	174	174
Total		2,533,321	969,212	3,502,533	2,394,707	1,383,094	3,777,801
EXPENDITURE ON							
Raising funds		-	191,272	191,272	-	151,303	151,303
Charitable activities	6	1,681,517	768,579	2,450,096	2,061,013	1,277,318	3,338,331
Total	8	1,681,517	959,851	2,641,368	2,061,013	1,428,621	3,489,634
Net income/ (expenditure)	8	851,804	9,361	861,165	333,694	(45,527)	288,167
RECONCILIATION OF FUNDS:							
Funds at the beginning of the reporting period		538,550	306,824	845,374	204,856	352,351	557,207
Funds at the end of the reporting period		1,390,354	316,185	1,706,539	538,550	306,824	845,374

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

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

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Notes	2017 £	2016 £
FIXED ASSETS			
Tangible assets	10	678	2,258
		<u>678</u>	<u>2,258</u>
CURRENT ASSETS			
Stocks		2,996	3,002
Debtors	11	1,241,346	820,763
Cash at bank and in hand		499,149	339,161
		<u>1,743,491</u>	<u>1,162,926</u>
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year	12	(37,630)	(319,810)
		<u>1,705,861</u>	<u>843,116</u>
NET CURRENT ASSETS			
		<u>1,706,539</u>	<u>845,374</u>
NET ASSETS			
FUNDS OF THE CHARITY			
Restricted funds	14	1,390,354	538,550
Unrestricted funds	14	316,185	306,824
		<u>1,706,539</u>	<u>845,374</u>

The financial statements were approved by the trustees on 24th May, 2018 and signed on their behalf by:



Ms. Sheila Walsh
Director

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

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	<i>Notes</i>	2017 £	2016 £
Cash flows from charitable activities			
Net cash generated by/(used in) charitable activities	15	159,515	(64,847)
Cash flows provided by investing activities			
Interest received		473	174
Net cash provided by investing activities		473	174
Change in cash and cash equivalents in the reporting year		159,988	(64,673)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting year		339,161	403,834
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting year		499,149	339,161
Reconciliation to cash at bank and in hand:			
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year		499,149	339,161

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

Basis of preparation of financial statements

Self Help Africa (UK) is a company incorporated in the UK under the Companies Act 2006. The address of the registered office is Second Floor Suite, Westgate House, Dickens Court, 25 Hills Lane, Shrewsbury, Shropshire, SY1 1QU. The nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Report of the Trustees on pages 3 to 9. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP 2015) "Accounting and Reporting by Charities", in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102), issued by the Financial Reporting Council, effective 1 January 2015 and the Companies Act 2006. The functional currency of Self Help Africa (UK) is considered to be sterling because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates.

Going Concern

The organisation's forecasts and projections, taking account of reasonable possible changes in performance, show that the organisation will be able to operate within the level of its current cash and investment resources. The Board have a reasonable expectation that the organisation has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

Fund accounting

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

Income

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

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

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

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

Expenditure

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

All assets costing more than £500 are capitalised.

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

Furniture, fittings & equipment - 33% straight line

Investments

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

Stocks

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

Concessionary loans

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

Operating leases

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

Reserves

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

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

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

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

Foreign currencies

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Financial instruments

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

(i) Financial assets and liabilities

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

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

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

Pensions

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

Taxation

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

2. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

3. DONATIONS AND LEGACIES

	Funds 2017 £	Funds 2016 £
Donations	784,931	265,393
Grants	2,628,220	3,482,049
Voluntary income	3,413,151	3,747,442

Grant income is analysed as follows:-

Department for International Development (UK) - PPA	-	1,000,000
FHI Uganda (USAID)	-	480,470
Jersey Overseas Aid Commission	65,411	164,993
European Union	1,824,274	475,555
Gates Foundation	118,912	409,837
Big Lottery Fund	30,288	187,919
DFID (Braced - Welthungerhilfe)	400,942	493,989
African Cashew Initiative	-	36,691
African Cashew Alliance	218,260	112,291
Intersnack	(54,028)	54,028
Vitol - EE3	24,161	66,276
	2,628,220	3,482,049

4. OTHER TRADING ACTIVITIES

	2017 £	2016 £
Income from fundraising events - unrestricted	88,909	30,185
Income from fundraising events - restricted	-	-

5. INCOME FROM INVESTMENTS

	2017 £	2016 £
Bank interest	473	174

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

6. CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES

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

	2017 Direct Costs £	2017 Support Costs £	2017 Total Costs £	2016 Direct Costs £	2016 Support Costs £	2016 Total Costs £
Agriculture production	685,707	20,919	706,626	1,665,416	18,533	1,683,949
Agribusiness development	1,108,100	33,805	1,141,905	969,216	10,792	980,008
Nutrition	5,456	166	5,622	10,514	117	10,631
Gender/Inclusion	410	13	423	12,310	137	12,447
Advocacy/Policy	407,362	12,428	419,790	184,784	2,058	186,842
Water, sanitation & health	8,292	253	8,545	105,592	1,176	106,768
Renewable energy	2,342	71	2,413	6,205	69	6,274
Partner capacity building	159,894	4,878	164,772	347,554	3,858	351,412
	2,377,563	72,533	2,450,096	3,301,591	36,740	3,338,331

7. SUPPORT COSTS

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

	2017 Charitable Activities £	2017 Fund- raising £	2017 Total Costs £	2016 Charitable Activities £	2016 Fund- raising £	2016 Total Costs £
Direct salaries				-	-	-
Foreign exchange loss/(gain)	10,277	-	10,277	(26,053)	-	(26,053)
Human resources	2,394	-	2,394	819	102	921
IT/computer	1,768	1,919	3,687	693	925	1,618
Postage, stationery & communications	4,595	4,989	9,584	3,331	4,441	7,772
Premises	8,931	9,687	18,618	8,156	10,874	19,030
Professional fees	31,467	-	31,467	22,651	-	22,651
Governance costs	12,548	-	12,548	20,239	1,002	21,241
Research/advocacy				-	-	-
Other support costs	553	4,364	4,917	6,904	4,769	11,673
	72,533	20,959	93,492	36,740	22,113	58,853

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

8. NET INCOME/(EXPENSE)

This is stated after charging:

	2017	2016
	£	£
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	1,580	2,435
Auditors' remuneration	12,500	12,500
Operating lease costs	-	44,114

During the financial year, no trustees received any remuneration or benefit in kind (2016: £Nil). During the financial year, 1 trustee was reimbursed £40 for travel expenses during the period (2016: 1 trustees were reimbursed £381).

9. STAFF COSTS

	2017	2016
	£	£
Staff costs comprise:		
Wages and salaries	391,745	381,249
Social security costs	33,055	35,851
Other pension costs	38,321	33,070
	463,120	450,170

The average monthly number of employees employed during the financial year was 12 (2016: 12). The total remuneration for key management personnel for the financial year amounted to £59,031 (2016: £66,463) and this relates to 2 personnel (2016: 2 personnel). The number of employees whose salaries (excluding employer pension contributions) were greater than €60,000 was as follows:

	2017	2016
	Number	Number
€60,001 - €70,000	-	1

SELF HELP AFRICA (UK)
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

10. TANGIBLE ASSETS

	Furniture Fittings & Equipment £	Total £
Cost:		
At 1 January and 31 December 2017	51,988	51,988
Depreciation:		
At 1 January 2017	49,730	49,730
Charge for the financial year	1,580	1,580
At 31 December 2017	51,310	51,310
Net book value:		
At 31 December 2017	678	678
At 31 December 2016	2,258	2,258

11. DEBTORS

	2017 £	2016 £
Due after more than one year		
Other debtors – Lease deposit	2,200	2,200
Due within one year		
Other debtors	2,599	2,070
Prepayments and accrued income	392,682	751,106
Amounts owing from group undertakings (note 23)	778,478	-
Concessionary loan (note 19)	65,387	65,387
	1,241,346	820,763

Amounts due from group companies are advanced interest free, unsecured and are receivable on demand.

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

12. CREDITORS: (Amounts falling due within one year)	2017	2016
	£	£
Trade creditors	4,607	-
Amounts owing to group undertakings (note 23)	-	293,396
Social security and other taxes	11,767	8,849
Other creditors	2,884	5,927
Accruals	18,372	11,638
	37,630	319,810
Social security and other taxes include:	2017	2016
	£	£
PAYE/National Insurance	11,767	8,849

Amounts due to group companies were advanced interest free, unsecured and are repayable on demand.

13. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

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

	2017	2016
	£	£
Financial Assets		
<i>Measured at undiscounted amount receivable</i>		
Other debtors	4,799	4,270
Concessionary loan	65,387	65,387
Amounts owing from group undertakings	759,511	-
Financial Liabilities		
<i>Measured at undiscounted amount payable</i>		
Trade creditors	4,607	-
Amounts owing to group undertakings	-	293,396
Other creditors	2,884	5,927

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

14. FUNDS OF THE CHARITY

Unrestricted Funds	At 1 Jan 2017	Income	Expenditure	At 31 Dec 2017
	£	£	£	£
Total unrestricted funds	<u>306,824</u>	<u>969,212</u>	<u>(959,851)</u>	<u>316,185</u>
Restricted Funds	At 1 Jan 2017	Income	Expenditure	At 31 Dec 2017
	£	£	£	£
Ethiopia – ESG II	72,933	55,196	(49,673)	78,456
Ethiopia – Improving Honey Production and Quality	3,346	-	(3,346)	-
Kenya – Sustainable Rainwater Use	15,159	-	(15,159)	-
Kenya– Empowering Women	(53,954)	87,592	(33,638)	-
Ghana – Empowering Women	29,047	117,291	(146,338)	-
Malawi – Sustainable Livelihood Improvement	114,833	30,288	(139,146)	5,975
Kenya – Cassava Aggregation	-	1,439,450	(397,788)	1,041,662
Uganda – MANZO Youth Empowerment Project	51,908	315,085	(122,508)	244,485
Burkina Faso - EU WatSan	(11,867)	4,742	7,125	-
Togo – Increasing Agricultural Production & Incomes	(9,306)	-	9,306	-
Burkina Faso – Agri Entrepreneurship	101,212	93,109	(184,672)	9,649
Burkina Faso – BRACED	32,798	335,194	(456,509)	(88,517)
Burkina Faso – Food & Nutrition Security	3,916	73,711	(77,627)	-
Benin - Linking into the future	26,714	(54,028)	27,314	-
Togo – Improving access to water and sanitation facilities	163,410	32,691	(97,457)	98,644
Bam province – Agri Entrepreneurship	(1,599)	3,000	(1,401)	-
	<u>538,550</u>	<u>2,533,321</u>	<u>(1,681,517)</u>	<u>1,390,354</u>
Funds of the charity	<u>845,374</u>	<u>3,502,533</u>	<u>(2,641,368)</u>	<u>1,706,539</u>

14. FUNDS OF THE CHARITY (CONTINUED)

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

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

This project aims to improve the food security of farmers in Amhara Region through establishing viable seed production and marketing systems. To date, the project has worked with 4,366 smallholders and delivered training on quality maize and wheat seed production. Two seed producer cooperatives have been established and linked with a farmers' union to help improve market access. By enabling Ethiopian farmers to produce quality seed, Self Help Africa is not only supporting viable rural enterprises, but is also supporting improved access to quality seed for farmers in the wider community.

Ethiopia – Improving Honey Production and Quality

Self Help Africa supported farmers in Silti zone, Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's Region, to increase their honey production through training in beekeeping and hive construction from locally-available materials. Farmers were also trained on forage production to improve apiary sites. Participating farmers formed six Honey Producer Cooperatives and established bulking and collection centres to enable farmers to store honey and facilitate group marketing with larger buyers.

Kenya – Sustainable Rainwater Use

The Sustainable Rainwater Use project worked with 598 farming households and four primary schools in Narok County. Project activities included training on the construction of water pans to conserve water, the installation of small-scale drip irrigation kits on farm plots, and training on good agronomic practices. The project concluded in 2016 and there were minor end of project adjustments reflected in 2017.

Kenya – Cassava Aggregation – Supporting Smallholder Agriculture & Value Addition

This project aims to increase food and nutrition security, employment and income among 28,000 farming households through increased cassava production and sales. Self Help Africa is working with farmers to double average production levels of drought-tolerant cassava, and link farmer business groups to profitable markets.

Kenya and Ghana – Empowering Women in the Cashew Value Chain

Self Help Africa worked with farmers in Kilifi County, Kenya and Brong-Ahafo and Northern Regions of Ghana to increase their production of quality cashew nuts. The project reached over 5,000 farmers in Kenya, with farmer groups finding new markets including selling to Kenyan companies including WonderNut and the Kenya Cashew Nut Processing Company.

Malawi – Sustainable Livelihood Improvement Project

The Sustainable Livelihood Improvement project is working with 2,000 farming households in the Balaka district of Malawi to diversify their livelihoods and sustainably manage their natural resources. In 2017, SHA trained 100 Lead Farmers in the production of drought-tolerant crops and nitrogen-fixing legumes, who in turn trained over 2,000 farmers including at 128 demonstration plots. Assessments undertaken during 2017 indicated that 98% of targeted households have modified their farming systems and adopted new techniques.

14. FUNDS OF THE CHARITY (CONTINUED)

Uganda – MANZO Youth Empowerment Project

This project aims to create economic opportunities for 3,000 young people in high-value agricultural value chains through training in good agronomic practices, storage, transport, processing and marketing. The project is working in the Maracha, Nebbi and Zombo (MANZO) districts of West Nile region in northern Uganda. Through the adoption of improved agricultural techniques, 78% of participating farmers have improved their dietary diversity within the first 18 months of the project.

Burkina Faso – Water and Sanitation Project (EU Watsan)

This project increased access to potable water for 36,900 people in three regions in Burkina Faso (Boule Mouhoun, Centre Nord and Centre Sud), and improved sanitation facilities for 25,800 people. The project concluded in 2016 with some minor end of project adjustments in 2017.

Togo – Increasing Agricultural Production & Incomes

In this three-year project SHA helped to improve the food security and incomes of 3,349 smallholder households in Northern Togo. The project concluded in 2016, with minor close out costs reflected in 2017.

Burkina Faso – Building Resilience to Climate Extremes and Disasters

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

Burkina Faso – Agri Entrepreneurship

This two-year project worked with 12 farmer groups in Bam Province, Central Burkina Faso to introduce proven agricultural technologies to increase productivity and improve soil fertility. The project concluded in late 2016, with minor year end adjustments reflected in 2017.

Burkina Faso – Food and Nutrition Security Project

The three-year Food and Nutrition Security Project supported 6,854 farmers in Kouritenga province to increase their rice production through access to improved seed varieties and training on effective wetland management. To improve year-round production, the project also trained farmers on irrigated vegetable production and market garden demonstration plots are being established. A survey in 2017 found that 100% of farmers sampled were now achieving an acceptable diet in terms of dietary diversity.

Benin - Linking into the Future

This two-year project worked to increase cashew production and food and income security for 2,370 farmers in the Parakou, Djougou and N'Dali districts of Benin. The project trained farmers to intercrop legumes within cashew orchards and establish beekeeping in order to improve cashew pollination. The project concluded in 2016, with minor end of year adjustments reflected in 2017.

14. FUNDS OF THE CHARITY (CONTINUED)

Burkina Faso – Realising Agricultural Productivity Gains in the Sahel

This two-year action-research project aims to test whether building the capacity of the Comité Interprofession de Céréales and stimulating local demand transform the sorghum and millet value chains.

Togo – Water Sanitation and Health Project

Self Help Africa is working with local authorities in the Savane Region of northern Togo on a three-year project to rehabilitate existing and drill new boreholes to provide clean water to 8,000 people. The project also aims to improve sanitation facilities through training in hygiene and waste management and through building latrines.

Partner Organisations

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

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

	2017 £	2016 £
NET INCOME FOR THE REPORTING YEAR (as per the Statement of Financial Activities)	861,165	288,167
<i>Adjustments for:</i>		
Depreciation	1,580	2,435
Decrease/(increase) in stock	6	(410)
(Increase) in debtors	(420,583)	(499,740)
(Decrease)/increase in creditors	(282,180)	144,875
Interest received	(473)	(174)
Net cash provided by/(used in) charitable activities	159,515	(64,847)

16. ANALYSIS OF CHANGES IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	At 1 January 2017 £	Cash Flows £	At 31 December 2017 £
Cash at bank and in hand	339,161	159,988	499,149

17. ANALYSIS OF NET ASSETS BETWEEN FUNDS

	2017 Restricted Funds £	2017 Unrestricted Funds £	2017 Total Funds £	2016 Total Funds £
Fixed assets	-	19,645	19,645	2,258
Current assets	1,390,354	331,970	1,722,324	1,160,726
Debtors due after more than 1 year	-	2,200	2,200	2,200
Creditors due within one year	-	(37,630)	(37,630)	(319,810)
	1,390,354	316,185	1,706,539	845,374

SELF HELP AFRICA (UK)
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
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18. OPERATING LEASE COMMITMENTS

At 31 December 2017 the company had total future minimum commitments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	Land and Buildings	
	2017	2016
	£	£
Expiry date:		
Less than 1 year	12,600	15,240
Between 2 and 5 years	18,655	31,255
	31,255	46,495

19. CONCESSIONARY LOAN

A concessionary loan was advanced by the charitable company to TruTrade in 2015. The carrying amount of the concessionary loan was £65,387 at 31 December 2017 and 2016. The loan was advanced exclusively for the purposes of liquidity support for trading transactions and not, for the avoidance of doubt, for any operational support. At the close of each calendar year, the charitable company shall consider whether to continue with this investment. In the event that the charitable company decides not to liquidate its investment, it shall continue to be used by TruTrade for the same trading finance purposes, and under the same terms. In the event that the charitable company decides to liquidate this investment, the full investment minus any incurred trading losses shall be returned to the charitable company within 90 days of communicating that decision to TruTrade's company secretary. There is no interest charged on the loan and no security provided. The charitable company has not committed to any further concessionary loans as at 31 December 2017.

20. TAXATION

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

21. PENSION COMMITMENTS

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme, the assets of which are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. Contributions payable at 31 December 2017 amounted to £3,000 (2016: £5,888).

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

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

23. ULTIMATE PARENT UNDERTAKING AND CONTROLLING PARTY

During the year, Self Help Africa discharged commitments of £217,118 (2016: £535,863) and transferred funds of £1,619,329 (2016: £1,190,548) to Self Help Africa (UK). Self Help Africa (UK) transferred funds of £2,889,354 to Self Help Africa during the year (2016: £1,579,984). The balance due from Self Help Africa at 31 December 2017 was £778,478 (2016 due to Self Help Africa: £293,396).

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