



seed **madagascar**

sustainable environment, education & development

Report and Financial Statements

Year ended 30 June 2018



SEED Madagascar, Studio 7, 1a Beethoven Street, London, W10 4LG, United Kingdom
Registered company number 03796669, Registered charity number 1079121

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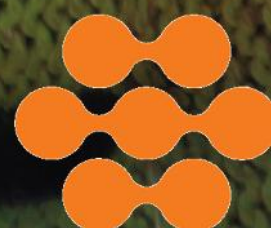
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Company and Charity Information

Directors and trustees	Jane Hunt (chairperson) Oisin Crawley Melissa Kantor Cody Moolman Samantha Short Victoria Smith Andrew Turner
Secretary	Mark Jacobs
Company number	03796669
Charity number	1079121
Registered office	Studio 7 1a Beethoven Street London W10 4LG
Auditors	Cheyettes Ltd 167 London Road Leicester LE2 1EG
Principal office	Studio 7 1a Beethoven Street London W10 4LG
Bankers	HSBC Bank plc 25 Notting Hill Gate London W11 3JJ Scottish Widows Bank plc PO Box 12757 67 Morrison Street Edinburgh

Report and Financial Statements

Year ended 30 June 2018

The trustees, who are also directors of the charity for the purposes of the Companies Act (and hereafter referred to collectively as the trustees), present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 30th June 2018. The trustees have adopted the provisions of the Statement of Recommended Practice: Accounting and Reporting by Charities applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) published on 16th July 2014 (as amended by Update Bulletin 1 published on 2nd February 2016) and comply with the charity's governing document and the Charities Act 2011.

Reference and administrative details

All reference and administrative details of the charitable company are either provided in the Company and Charity information on page 3 or set out hereunder.

Structure, governance and management

The entity is a charitable company limited by guarantee and is governed by its Articles of Association. The trustees who served during and subsequent to the year-end are as stated below:

Simon Chamberlain	Resigned 9 th February 2018
Oisin Crawley	
Jane Hunt	
Antony Jones	Resigned 3 rd September 2017
Melissa Kantor	
Barbara Leenen	Resigned 9 th July 2018
Cody Moolman	
Samantha Short	
Victoria Smith	
Andrew Turner	
Stuart Wilson	Resigned 3 rd September 2017

Trustee appointment, induction and training

The business of the charity is overseen by a Board of Trustees, which meets on a quarterly basis, together with the Managing Director, to discuss and determine strategic, financial and operating requirements. The daily operation of the organisation is undertaken by the Managing Director based in London, (Mark Jacobs), supported by the Director of Programmes and Operations based in Madagascar (Lisa Bass). The Director of Programmes and Operations also attends trustee meetings whenever practical.

The trustees are appointed exclusively by the other serving members of the board. New trustees are briefed on their legal obligations and responsibilities under charity and company law, the contents of the Articles of Association, decision-making processes, and recent financial performance and activities of the charity.

As part of exercising enhanced governance and oversight over the project activities performed in country by SEED, Cody Moolman (trustee) visited Madagascar during 2018. During his stay Cody visited various project sites, was introduced to local community leaders and gained first hand experience into the delivery of projects on the ground.

Objectives and activities

The charity was established in 1999 for the benefit of the people and environment of Madagascar. To this end, we have focussed our efforts on achieving the following objectives as set out in our Articles of Association:

- a) To relieve poverty amongst the inhabitants of Madagascar.
- b) To advance education amongst the inhabitants of Madagascar.
- c) To advance the education and knowledge of the general public about Madagascar.

Throughout this time we have worked with and resourced projects both directly and through local partners. We have focussed and continue to focus our operations in the Anosy Region of South East Madagascar where we have a permanent base in Fort Dauphin though project scope has now widened across Madagascar in some projects. We carry out projects with funds raised from donors in the UK and worldwide.

We have now entered into a fifth term of an Accord de Siege with the Government of Madagascar which permits our UK based organisation to establish its own legal and fiscal presence in Madagascar enabling us to deliver projects, and provide advice and support directly where it is needed. We will continue to work with local partners where that is more effective.

Having a permanent base in the country, we have accumulated a wealth of experience in identifying need and delivering projects to local communities, which is valued not only by those communities, but also others who from time to time seek to do like-minded work in Madagascar.

Recognising that Madagascar remains one of the poorest countries on Earth whilst supporting a natural and living environment that has a worldwide significance, we remain committed to continual learning and review of both the organisation and individual programmes. As a result, during this financial year we have undertaken a review of what we do, how we work and how we should best focus our efforts.

To enhance the capacity of individuals, communities, organisations and government in fulfilling sustainable environment, education and development goals in southeast Madagascar.

Our name SEED Madagascar emphasises our priorities for our funders, supporters and stakeholders.

A **SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT** balancing *sustainable livelihoods* with conservation of the *environment*.

EDUCATION through access to schools.

DEVELOPMENT of individual and community leadership and resilience.

Many of these objectives are interdependent and SEED's programmes reflect an integrated approach to achieve maximum effect and benefit and by embedding responsibility for them in the local community.

A detailed assessment of the main projects undertaken during the year is contained in Section 2: Review of Projects and Benefit to the Public.

These reflect SEED's programmatic areas of Community Health, Education, Sustainable Livelihoods and Environment.

Staff and volunteers

The Managing Director based in London, (Mark Jacobs), and the Director of Programmes and Operations based in Madagascar, (Lisa Bass), are the most senior staff employed full time by the charity. They manage and coordinate a staff base of some 80 staff, 50 of which are Malagasy.

We wish to record our appreciation of the commitment, dedication and patience of Mark and Lisa in driving the charity forward in a challenging environment.

In the London office the Project Development Coordinator and part-time International Volunteer Coordinator support the Managing Director along with other volunteers and interns. In the UK, appropriately skilled volunteers have supported the charity's work in areas including Project Development, Administration, Design, IT, Finance, Law and Fundraising.

In Madagascar, the Director of Programmes and Operations is supported by two Project Development Heads, four Department Heads and a Conservation Research Coordinator. SEED's twenty-five long-term, in-country interns and specialist volunteers are the lifeblood of SEED's operations, making a significant impact on SEED's work in areas such as Project Development, Conservation Research, Volunteer Support and project roles in support of Malagasy staff. Long-term volunteers bring international expertise, enabling us to improve projects and in return continue to develop their own professional capabilities supporting their career aspirations in the field of project development.

Our programme volunteers in Madagascar (Community Development Programme; SEED Conservation and Research Programme and Construction Programme) have been instrumental in data collection for our conservation research work, provided much needed skills and labour for our school building programmes, as well as providing ad hoc assistance to various projects.

Longer term volunteers and internships have also increased in number over the same period, making a significant impact on SEED's work. This is principally within our Project Development department but also in specialist and project roles in support of Malagasy staff.

As ever, this year's accomplishments have only been possible due to the hard work and support of our volunteers working in both the UK and Madagascar. The Board of Trustees would like to thank all those who have given their skills and time during the year help to fulfil our objectives.

Risk management

SEED manages its exposure to risk through an established risk management framework which sets out guiding principles for the identification, assessment and response to risks which the organisation may encounter in conducting its operations. The implementation and adherence to this framework is overseen by the Audit and Risk Committee who operate under delegated responsibility from the Board of Trustees.

The framework sets out the following five risks, referred to as key risks, which account for the vast majority of risks faced by SEED Madagascar:

Delivery Risk

The risk that the organisation is not able to deliver projects in accordance with agreed terms, whether that be through internal or external factors (but not funding related).

Funding Risk

The risk that the organisation has insufficient resources (capital and/or funding) to support its normal operations including maintaining the organisation as well as the delivery of projects. This risk also includes market risk – the risk that the organisation will not be able to secure sufficient funding due to external market conditions.

Operational Risk

The risk of loss to the organisation from inadequate or failed processes or systems, human factors or due to external events (e.g. fraud).

Reputational Risk

The risk that an action, transaction, investment or event will reduce trust in the organisation's integrity and competence by donors, counterparties, regulators, employees, volunteers or the public.

Legal Risk

The risk of loss or imposition of penalties, damages or fines from the failure of the organisation to meet its legal obligations in the various jurisdictions in which it operates (United Kingdom and Madagascar).

Whilst all staff and volunteers have a specific responsibility for risk management, the roles and responsibilities of those charged with governance are governed by an established risk management framework. This framework was established to identify, assess and manage the risks which are faced by SEED as a result of its operations and to allow the organisation to uphold the SEED Madagascar values.

Internal Audit

During 2017, SEED set up an internal audit function to provide independent assurance to senior management, the Audit and Risk Committee and the Board of Trustees over the effectiveness of governance and internal control over current and evolving risks faced by the organisation. The annual internal audit plan, which is approved by the Audit and Risk Committee at the start of each year, is risk based and adaptive to changing circumstances within the organisation. The assessed risk of a particular area drives the frequency and focus of the audits conducted.

The internal audit function is also charged with the review of the completeness of policies and procedures which SEED has in place to ensure appropriate internal controls and safeguards exist.

The Audit and Risk Committee has therefore given consideration to the major risks to which the charity is exposed and satisfied themselves that systems or procedures are established in order to manage those risks.

Financial review and reserves policy

SEED operates a reserves policy which is reviewed annually. It is the trustees' policy to maintain a General Reserve sufficient to safeguard operations for a minimum period of six months and to fund commitments should circumstances ever require us to cease activity in Madagascar. It is not possible to estimate a precise figure as the needs of the charity fluctuate depending on the number and size of projects being undertaken. The level of reserves (which are held in bank accounts) is monitored regularly.

General Expenditure is all expenditure excluding External Project Expenditure and SEED Madagascar Project Expenditure. External Project Expenditure is funded by grants received from External Funders for specific purposes and which can only be used for direct and indirect expenditure on projects in accordance with the funding agreement entered into with each funder or the terms of a specific donation.

All income received from funders and other sources which is not restricted for External Project Expenditure is treated as General Income and is available at the discretion of the trustees for charitable purposes and running the company. The trustees may allocate unrestricted funds to specific charitable projects and activities. Such expenditure is treated as SEED Madagascar Project Expenditure. Details of the principal sources of funding are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

During the year, the charity's income totalled £658,842 and expenditure £535,529, resulting in net income of £123,313.

The Charity has no endowment capital. At 30th June 2018 the charity had unrestricted funds of £134,965 (2017 - £142,455), designated funds of £59,283 (2017 - £nil) and restricted fund balances of £258,848 (2017 - £187,328). Included in restricted funds were projects in deficit as disclosed in the notes to the financial statements; the trustees are confident that these funds can be credited after date either by the specific allocation of receipts or by transfer of sums from unrestricted resources.

Statement of trustees' responsibilities

The trustees (who are also directors of SEED Madagascar for the purposes of company law) are responsible for preparing the Directors' 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 apply them consistently;
- observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP 2015 (FRS 102);
- 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 financial statements;
- 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.

In so far as the trustees are aware:

- there is no relevant audit information (information needed by the charitable company's auditors in connection with preparing their report) of which the charitable company's auditors are unaware, and
- the trustees have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the charitable company's auditors are aware of that information.

These financial statements (comprising Section 1 Directors' Report, Section 2 Projects Report and Section 3 Financial Statements) have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

This report was approved by the Board and signed on its behalf on 8th March 2019 by

Jane Hunt
Chairperson & Director

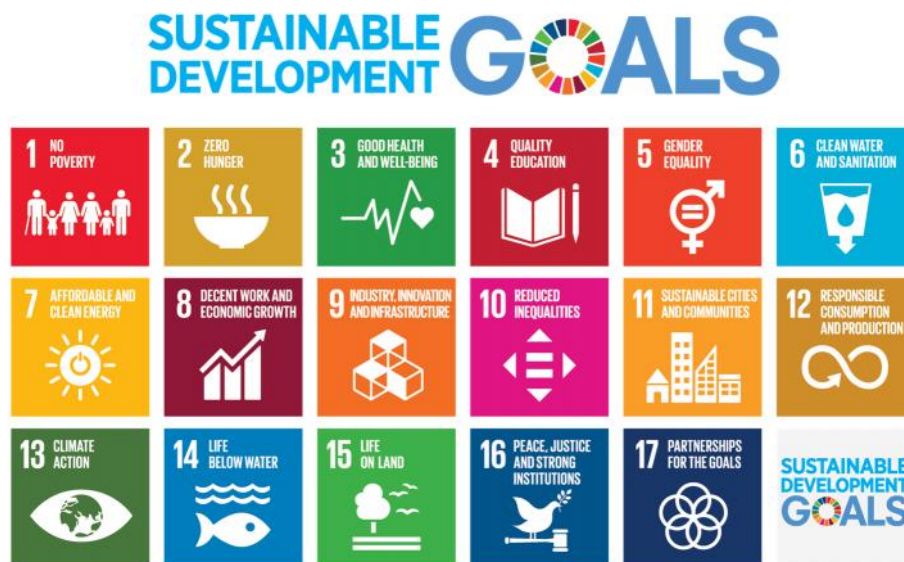
Review of Projects and Benefit to the Public

Madagascar remains a humanitarian and conservation priority. The country ranks 161/189 in the UNDP Human Development Index (UNDP, 2018) and has an extremely high poverty rate, with an estimated 75% of the population living on \$1.90 or less a day (World Bank, 2018). Madagascar houses 1,480 threatened species (IUCN, 2016) and nearly 5% of the world's biodiversity, despite being less than 0.5% of the world's land mass (Fortune of Africa, 2014).

There are many factors that contribute to, and are a result of, the country's current situation. Education levels are low, with only 3 of 10 Malagasy children who commence primary school completing it (UNESCO, 2015) and 20% of children aged between 6 and 10 never been to school, which raises to 52% in the Anosy region where SEED Madagascar operates (UNICEF, 2016).

Health outcomes are poor. Incidences of HIV have increased 54% in the last 4 years (UNAIDS, 2017, diarrheal diseases cause over 6,900 deaths each year (Ministry de l'Eau, 2016) and are the second leading cause of death under five (WHO, 2017), and an estimated 100 children die each day from common and preventable diseases (USAID, 2014). Low government spending and poor sanitation infrastructure and practices perpetuate these issues.

In August-October 2017, the outbreak of pneumonic plague served as a stark reminder of how the combination of factors can perpetuate issues. Lack of sanitation and waste removal, along with scarce health facilities, meant the disease spread rapidly, ultimately resulting in a death toll of 124.



SEED's programmatic areas of Community Health, Education, Sustainable Livelihoods and Environment reflect an integrated approach to achieve maximum effect and benefit by embedding responsibility for them in the local community.

Being embedded in the community, performing in-depth needs assessments with high levels of community input, and cross-programme collaboration and learning enables SEED to understand the issues faced in Madagascar and how they interlink. This makes the organisation well placed to tackle these issues in a well-informed and culturally sensitive way, providing peace of mind and value to donors.

This year SEED's expanding team in Madagascar amplified its efforts to realise its vision to see communities and ecosystems thriving across Madagascar working across its key areas of Community Health, Education, Sustainable Livelihoods, and Environmental Conservation to further the Sustainable Development Goals.

A brief outline of this year's principal projects is provided below. Unless stated otherwise, project outlines and achievements are cumulative to the 30th June 2018.

Votsira PIII MI



Affordable healthcare services are severely limited in Madagascar, with many people having no access to reliable treatment or accurate healthcare information. 12 Malagasy women die every day from complications related to childbirth, with rural areas especially lacking in maternal and child health education.

SEED partnered with the Ministry of Health to train government agents (GAs) on providing pregnancy, delivery, and post-natal educational sessions to local women identified as having limited access to formal services. GAs are subsequently better equipped to disseminate accurate and comprehensive health information to their communities.

- By project close, colostrum dumping was nearly eliminated, with 99% of participants who received HPBPC training reporting that they would give colostrum to their baby when first breastfeeding
- 96% of endline participants reported that they had taken an HIV and syphilis test during their current (or previous) pregnancy, compared to a respective 56% and 54% at baseline
- By endline, the vast majority of participants had changed their birth preference from traditional midwife to SBA or hospital delivery, with 94% additionally attending postnatal visits and 68% attending 4 or more antenatal visits



Votsira PIII MII



Malaria, acute respiratory infections and diarrhoea are extremely common childhood illnesses (CCIs) in Madagascar. These preventable diseases account for over 50% of deaths in children under 5, with the Anosy region experiencing some of the highest childhood mortality rates in the country.

Through training government health agents and caregivers, Votsira PIIIMII has increased the capacity of GAs to deliver accurate and comprehensive information about child health, facilitating prevention, identification, diagnosis and treatment of CCIs.

- GAs delivered the CHC (Child Health Course) during 792 household visits and at 176 focus groups, reaching over 1,500 mothers and elders in 11 communities in Fort Dauphin
- 81% of participants able to identify 3 preventative measures for diarrhea, 100% able to identify 2 or more symptoms of ARI, 100% indicating they would go to a hospital/doctor as their first action if their child had a fever
- Ongoing training and support of 11 GAs, including top-up training and performance reviews



Fatsaka



Of Madagascar’s rural population, 65% lack access to safe drinking water. The resultant exposure to waterborne diseases entrench people in cycles of poverty; impeding access to education and reducing livelihood productivity.

SEED has provided sustainable access to safe drinking water to 13 communities through community-led well management. This has been accompanied by water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) workshops to improve practices throughout the Mahatalaky Rural Commune.

- All 13 wells have been categorised as functional (an increase from 8 at baseline)
- 79% of households are using the wells as their primary water source (an increase from 47% at baseline)
- The proportion of households having ‘not effective’ drinking water practices has fallen from 53% at baseline to 26% after a year of the project



Tatirano



Just 35% of Madagascar’s rural population have access to improved water sources. Only 28% of households in the Mahatalaky and Mandromodromotra rural communes in the southeast of the country are satisfied with their current water source.

SEED is installing Rainwater Harvesting (RWH) Systems at a household level. In addition to its substantial health benefits, when rainwater harvesting is practiced at the household level the technique eliminates the opportunity costs associated with water collection, affording more time for educational, economic and entrepreneurial activities.

- A total of 20 RWH systems have been installed at 15 households
- The remaining 44 systems in stock have sold out, with 54 families on the waiting list
- Beneficiary interviews have indicated that as many as four families have been using each system, meaning direct beneficiaries could be as high as 1,300



Safidy



Lack of sexual health and reproduction education, institutionalised gender discrimination, and cultural taboos have prevented youth in Madagascar from protecting themselves against STIs and unintended pregnancies, with no existing framework to discuss their bodies and rights.

SEED is providing rights-based, government-endorsed sexual health education to students throughout Madagascar, empowering young people to take control of their sexual and reproductive health and gain confidence in communicating their rights within relationships.

- Developed and refined the 12 comprehensive topics to be covered in the rights-based curriculum
- Scaled the project to the national level, partnering with the Ministry of Education to reach approximately 5,000 young people
- Hosted a national two-day SRHR conference in Antananarivo
- Launched an online SRHR platform to share information and advocate for the rights of youth



Manambaro Hospital Latrines



With only 3% of GDP spent on healthcare and a nationwide lack of access to adequate sanitation, Manambaro hospital staff and patients have suffered greatly due to poor WASH practices and open defecation on hospital grounds.

SEED improved sanitation facilities at the hospital by: providing hygienic latrines and sinks; improved WASH-related knowledge and practices amongst staff and patients; and supported management in developing operation and maintenance plans to sustain the new facilities.

- Construction of 2 new 4-cubicle latrine blocks, 2 flushable toilets and 2 sinks completed on schedule
- Open defecation and bedpan emptying on hospital grounds has ceased
- Management have allocated budget to WASH-related activities and carried out improvements independently of SEED, demonstrating ownership and contributing to the sustainability of the project



Stitch Ste Luce



Sainte Luce is a rural fishing village where women have few livelihood opportunities due to cultural traditions, lack of education and the isolated location of the village. Most women are reliant on the marginal fishing income of a husband or father.

SEED is empowering women through embroidery and business training, enabling cooperative members to generate their own income, invest in their children’s futures and help lift the community out of chronic poverty.

- Expanded the Cooperative to over 100 members, following the establishment of a new organisational structure
- Project staff designed and held English teaching sessions, an open IT skills session and a business skills consultation session
- The first quarter of Phase IV, saw an increase in international sales to 10 Million MGA in the first quarter of Phase IV, 128% higher than the same quarter in 2017. Domestic Sales increased by 57% from October to December 2017, against the same quarter in 2016



Renitantly



Due to rapid population growth communities are often forced to rely on unsustainable practices, which lead to overexploitation of both terrestrial and marine resources. There is a strong tradition of honey harvesting amongst subsistence farmers; however a lack of infrastructure, training and resources negatively affects yields and restricts access to market for honey products.

SEED is building the capacity of beekeepers in Anosy to develop beekeeping as a sustainable livelihood. The project aims to improve modern beekeeping skills to improve honey yield and quality, strengthen routes to market, and enhance disease prevention and treatment.

- Beekeepers have seen a 61% increase in honey yields amongst beekeepers able to harvest honey, and a 99% increase in sale price of honey for PY1 and PY2 beekeepers
- 44% of beekeepers are women and Gender Equality workshops have helped to ensure beekeeping is not viewed as a male-dominated activity
- During quality control training sessions, 48 beekeepers learnt how to determine the water content of their harvest, and other quality control measures in order to sell to more lucrative markets



Fagnary



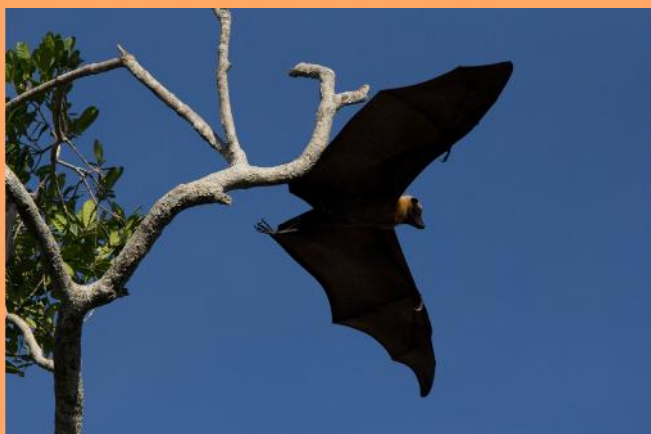
Stocks of lobsters have been severely decreasing, with national lobster landings falling by more than 50% from 2006-2012. Fishers at the bottom on the value chain receive as little as 1,460 Malagasy Ariary (MGA) or 0.45 US Dollars (USD)/day.

By strengthening local and regional capacity to implement adaptive, community-based, fishery management, Project Fagnary is assisting in the recovery of an overexploited, economically significant lobster fishery. In turn promoting sustainable economic development in impoverished and isolated communities, protecting traditional livelihoods and safeguarding terrestrial and marine biodiversity.

- Improved value chain for lobster, facilitated by ongoing partnerships with private sector and increased pirogue ownership amongst fishers
- Effective enforcement of dina (local law) and national law through a separation of governance and enforcement, and increased collaboration with regional regulatory bodies



Rufus



P. rufus, the Madagascar flying fox, plays a crucial role in seed dispersal and pollination, aiding the recovery and maintenance of littoral forest. However, *P. rufus* faces continual decline through habitat loss, hunting, and the indiscriminate logging of important roost sites.

Recognising that lasting conservation of the species relies on neighbouring communities leading protection efforts, SEED is working with communities to produce an effective, independently-managed conservation action plan focused on alternative income streams and environmental education.

- On average, 180,000 MGA (46.42 GBP) is raised per month from tourists visiting the bat hide, which is used to manage an Exclusion Zone
- SEED conducted research activities from July-December 2017 at no additional cost to donors, ensuring sufficient data collection to inform regional, national and international conservation strategies



Microcebus



A relatively understudied form of mouse lemur (*Microcebus tanosi*) is facing habitat destruction, despite not yet being formally described.

SEED performed in-situ research to formally identify the *Microcebus sp.* using genetic tools and biometric measurement, investigate the distribution of the mouse lemur within the Sainte Luce landscape and undertake community outreach and education to engage the local population with the conservation of this rare habitat and the endemic species inhabiting it.

- Formally identified the existing species of *Microcebus Tanosi* in the Sainte Luce Littoral Forest and disseminated the evidence gathered to both local and international audiences
- Collected data on mouse lemur distribution in Sainte Luce to contribute to the scientific understanding of *Microcebus* population and ecology
- Built local capacity to safeguard and promote the sustainable management of the Sainte Luce Littoral Forest, leading to increased numbers of *Microcebus*



Fano



Loggerhead turtles (*Caretta caretta*), classed as vulnerable on the IUCN Red List, have declined significantly due to the over harvesting of adults and eggs, with many populations at risk of local extinction. In Madagascar, nesting data is severely deficient.

SEED increased local knowledge and sensitised communities to the value of marine turtle conservation and provided unprecedented data on the nesting/hatching success of loggerhead turtles.

- Established a data set on nesting loggerhead turtle population and nesting/hatching success in Sainte Luce
- Built the capacity of the local Turtle Association (TA) to collect data on nesting turtles and pilot community-led practical conservation measures
- Sensitised and educated the wider Sainte Luce community on the benefits of turtle conservation



Sekoly: Manambaro High School



Manambaro High School (*Lycée*) was built by the local education authority in 2011, however, it opened with no furniture, sanitation facilities or clean water point. It had severely limited space for only 200 students, despite there being 16 middle schools in its catchment area.

SEED has provided two additional classrooms, a two-cubicle latrine block, and training and materials for WASH education. The new facilities were officially handed over to the head teacher on 31st October 2017.

- Constructed two furnished classrooms, providing space for 80 students
- Constructed a latrine block, removing the need to drink unsafe water
- Provided WASH training and materials - children are spreading their knowledge of WASH to their families



Sekoly: Manamabarao Primary School



Of the school's nine classrooms, only five are safe enough for the 698 students. In response, the school is overcrowded and students receive half-days of lessons (except final year students, who receive full days). The current student-latrine ratio stands at 1:349.

SEED is building and furnishing two classrooms, creating 120 new classroom places and providing a three-cubicle Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP) latrine block, reducing the latrine-to-student ratio to the international recommendation of 1:140.

- Construction of the two classrooms is in the final stages and the VIP latrine block is well underway
- 17 teachers, the Chef ZAP (a representative of the regional educational authority), and some parents have taken part in 'train-the-trainer' sessions to be able to deliver WASH education at the school



Fanaka



Since the 2009 political crisis there has been an 86% drop in government spending on education. Even if school buildings are present they can often be under-resourced and unable to provide an adequate learning environment for students in desperate need of education

SEED will provide 1,000 benches to schools in Fort Dauphin and the surrounding rural communes. This will provide space for 2,000 students to sit comfortably and improve the learning environment for many others; the ultimate aim is to improve attendance and exam results.

- Since April 2018, 322 benches have been provided at 6 schools, providing comfortable space for 644 students
- SEED is on track to deliver the rest of the 1,000 benches by September 2018



SEED's volunteer programmes had a challenging year, struggling to reach team sizes in both the Construction and Community Development Programs. Nevertheless, they continued to contribute to the fulfilment of SEED's charitable goals both through direct contribution of participants' time, financial contribution to operations and an all-round positive capacity building and awareness raising element. The SEED Conservation and Research Programme (SCRP) continues to contribute strongly to the organisation's conservation efforts in Sainte Luce, with much support provided within projects (described above) and many in its own right.

One such example is a genetic barcoding assessment funded by SCRCP, undertaken between 2015-2017 that was instrumental in identifying a number of new species and correcting numerous previous misidentifications. At present it is likely that we have revealed 6 frog species that now require formal description. Furthermore, it is clear that several skink species also require describing, along with 2 snake species, 2 chameleon species and likely 3 gecko species. Several peer review articles are also in press.

SEED's trustees would like to take this opportunity to express special thanks to all of those that have made this body of work possible; from our dedicated staff in Madagascar and the UK, to the foundations funders, and individuals around the world.

The expanding Malagasy team now represents two thirds of the charity's staff base. They bring unique skills, insight and dedication providing the essential foundation for all SEED's work.

The trustees and directors would also like to thank SEED's long-term international team members working in Madagascar and the UK as staff, interns and volunteers.

With the initiation of a new three-year organisational strategy and business plan, SEED looks forward to working towards its vision in the coming 12 months. With a focus on building organisational resilience and maximising programmatic impact, the SEED team will be in a stronger position to realise the organisation's mission to enhance the capacity of individuals, communities, organisations and government in fulfilling sustainable environment, education and development goals in southeast Madagascar.

While not forming part of this formal report, further background on projects and recent events can be found on our website at the following address: <https://madagascar.co.uk/projects>

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of SEED Madagascar (the 'charitable company') for the year ended 30th June 2018 which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Cash Flows and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. 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).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the charitable company's affairs as at 30th June 2018 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.

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 FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our 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 have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the trustees' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; and
- 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 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.

Other information

The trustees are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Directors' Report and the Review of Projects and Benefit to the Public, 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.

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 this regard.

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which 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 from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

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 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, 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 it is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatement can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in 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), we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain 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 charitable company's control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the trustees.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the trustees' 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 charitable company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the charitable company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate 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.

We communicate 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 we identify during our audit.

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.

Philip John Dymond FCCA (senior statutory auditor)
For and on behalf of Cheyettes Ltd
167 London Road
Leicester LE2 1EG
Chartered Certified Accountants and Statutory Auditors

Date: 11th March 2019

Statement of financial activities
(incorporating the income and expenditure account)
for the year ended 30th June 2018

	Note	Unrestricted Funds £	Designated funds £	Restricted Funds £	Total Funds 2018 £	Total Funds 2017 £
Income and endowments from:						
<i>Donations and legacies</i>	2	213,445	59,283	384,695	657,423	538,787
<i>Investment income</i>	4	214	-	-	214	442
<i>Other</i>	5	1,205	-	-	1,205	1,495
Total income and endowments		214,864	59,283	384,695	658,842	540,724
Expenditure on:						
<i>Raising funds</i>	6	11,398	-	-	11,398	8,996
<i>Charitable activities:</i>						
- projects	7	177,255	-	290,751	468,006	471,180
- education	7	56,125	-	-	56,125	52,073
Total expenditure		244,778	-	290,751	535,529	532,249
Net income		(29,914)	59,283	93,944	123,313	8,475
Transfers between funds		22,424	-	(22,424)	-	-
Net movement in funds		(7,490)	59,283	71,520	123,313	8,475
Total funds brought forward		142,455	-	187,328	329,783	321,308
Total funds carried forward		134,965	59,283	258,848	453,096	329,783

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.

**Balance sheet
as at 30th June 2018**

	Notes	2018		2017	
		£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	11		5,285		4,996
Investments	12		2		2
			5,287		4,998
Current assets					
Debtors	13	93,389		48,583	
Cash at bank and in hand		367,386		286,524	
		460,775		335,107	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	14	(12,966)		(10,322)	
Net current assets			447,809		324,785
Net assets			453,096		329,783
Funds					
Restricted funds	15		258,848		187,328
Designated funds	16		59,283		-
Unrestricted funds - general	17		134,965		142,455
Total charity funds	18		453,096		329,783

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

The financial statements were approved by the Board and signed on its behalf on 8th March 2019 by

Jane Hunt

Chairperson & Director

Registration number 03796669

**Statement of cash flows
for the year ended 30th June 2018**

	2018		2017	
	£	£	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities				
<i>Cash generated from/(absorbed by) operations:</i>				
Income for the year		123,313		8,475
<i>Adjustment for:</i>				
Investment income recognised in statement of financial activities		(214)		(442)
Foreign exchange differences		(1,205)		(1,495)
Depreciation		2,133		2,288
<i>Movements in working capital:</i>				
(Increase)/decrease in debtors		(44,806)		(36,398)
Increase/(decrease) in creditors		2,644		(6,337)
		81,865		(33,909)
Investing activities				
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	(2,422)		(3,869)	
Interest and investment income	214		442	
Net cash generated from/(used in) investing activities		(2,208)		(3,427)
		79,657		(37,336)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		286,524		322,365
Effect of foreign exchange rates		1,205		1,495
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		367,386		286,524

1. Accounting policies

1.1. Accounting convention

The charity is a private company limited by guarantee registered in England and Wales. In the event of winding up, the liability in respect of the guarantee is limited to £10 per member. The address of the registered office is given in the reference and administrative information.

The charity constitutes a public benefit entity as defined by FRS 102. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the 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 16th July 2014, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102), the Companies Act 2006 and UK Generally Accepted Practice.

The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention and are presented in Sterling, which is the functional currency of the charity, rounded to the nearest £.

The charity and its dormant subsidiary form a small group and it has therefore taken advantage of the exemptions available not to prepare group accounts.

The significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented unless otherwise stated.

1.2. Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis as the trustees believe that no material uncertainties exist. The trustees have considered the level of funds held and the expected level of income and expenditure for 12 months from authorising these financial statements. The budgeted income and expenditure are sufficient with the level of reserves for the charity to be able to continue as a going concern.

1.3. Fund accounting

General funds are unrestricted funds which are available for use at the discretion of the trustees in furtherance of the general objectives of the charity which have not been designated for any other purposes. Designated funds comprise unrestricted funds that have been set aside by the trustees for particular purposes.

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

1.4. Income

Income is included in the Statement of Financial Activities (SOFA) when the charity is legally entitled to it and the amount can be quantified with reasonable accuracy.

Income received by way of donations, gifts and legacies is included in full in the Statement of Financial Activities when receivable.

Gifts in kind donated for distribution are included at valuation and recognised as income when they are distributed to the projects. Donated facilities are included at the value to the charity where this can be quantified and a third party is bearing the cost. No amounts are included in the financial statements for services donated by volunteers.

Investment income is included when receivable.

1.5. Expenditure

Expenditure is included in the Statement of Financial Activities on an accruals basis, inclusive of any VAT which cannot be recovered.

The costs of raising funds comprise those costs associated with attracting voluntary income.

Charitable expenditure comprises those costs incurred by the charity in the delivery of its activities and services for its beneficiaries. It includes both costs that can be allocated directly to such activities and those costs of an indirect nature necessary to support them.

Certain expenditure is directly attributable to specific activities and has been included in those cost categories. Certain other costs, which are attributable to more than one activity, are apportioned across cost categories on the basis of either an estimate of the proportion of time spent by staff or upon the usage of those activities.

1.6. Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost less residual value of each asset over its expected useful life, as follows:

Fixtures, fittings and equipment	-20% straight line
-------------------------------------	--------------------

All capital items in excess of £500 are capitalised as tangible fixed assets.

1.7. Investments

Fixed asset investments are stated at cost less provision for permanent diminution in value.

1.8. Debtors and creditors receivable/payable within one year

Debtors and creditors with no stated interest rate and receivable and payable within one year are recorded at transaction price. Any losses arising from impairment are recognised in expenditure.

1.9. Cash

Short term highly liquid investments held at fair value include cash on deposit and cash equivalents with a maturity of less than one year.

1.10. Leasing

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged against income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

1.11. Pensions

The pension costs charged in the financial statements represent the contribution payable by the charitable company during the year.

1.12. Foreign currencies

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange prevailing at the accounting date. Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the date of the transactions. All differences are taken to the Statement of Financial Activities.

2. Income from donations and legacies

	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total 2018 £	Total 2017 £
Donations	160,578	35,802	196,380	195,798
Legacies	59,283	-	59,283	-
Grants	37,065	348,893	385,958	334,585
Refund of tax (gift aid)	15,802	-	15,802	8,404
	<u>272,728</u>	<u>384,695</u>	<u>657,423</u>	<u>538,787</u>

In 2018 £59,283 of the above income was attributable to designated funds and £213,445 to general funds.

In 2017 £352,389 of the above income was attributable to restricted and £186,398 to unrestricted funds.

3. Specific donations and grants

	2018 £
Amplify Change	133,546
Big Lottery Fund Grant – consultancy with FSI	3,000
Travers Cox Charitable Foundation	69,936
Trade Aid UK	29,374
Guernsey Overseas Aid Commission	22,392
Leopardess Foundation	15,237
The Beatrice Laing Trust	5,000
The Evan Cornish Foundation	9,520
Herrod-Stiftung	10,322
Teneo Limited	15,000
Fresh Leaf Foundation	10,000
The Coles and Maddock Foundation	5,000
Other restricted donations and grants	56,368
Total restricted income	<u>384,695</u>
Community Development and Construction Programmes	26,992
SEED Conservation & Research Programme	38,225
Other unrestricted income	148,228
Designated fund income	59,283
Total donations and grants	<u><u>657,423</u></u>

4. Income from investments

	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total 2018 £	Total 2017 £
Interest receivable	214	-	214	442

All income from investments was attributable to unrestricted funds.

5. Other income

	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total 2018 £	Total 2017 £
Exchange rate gain	1,205	-	1,205	1,495

The above exchange rate gain has arisen on the translation into Sterling of monetary assets held in foreign currencies at the year end.

6. Expenditure on raising funds

	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total 2018 £	Total 2017 £
Staff and contractors costs	3,845	-	3,845	3,649
Premises costs	976	-	976	937
Communication costs	134	-	134	185
Travel and volunteer costs	2,474	-	2,474	1,037
Legal and professional	1,006	-	1,006	111
Audit and accountancy fees	1,840	-	1,840	1,679
Office administration	862	-	862	752
Bank charges	261	-	261	646
	<u>11,398</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>11,398</u>	<u>8,996</u>

All of the above costs were attributable to unrestricted funds.

7. Expenditure on charitable activities

	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total 2018 £	Total 2017 £
<i>Direct costs:</i>				
<i>Institutional grants:</i>				
SEED Madagascar (in Madagascar)	86,598	263,929	350,527	357,111
Salaries and social security costs	29,053	2,730	31,783	26,970
	<u>115,651</u>	<u>266,659</u>	<u>382,310</u>	<u>384,081</u>
<i>Support costs:</i>				
Staff and contractor costs	73,039	-	73,039	69,322
Advertising	1,709	1,723	3,432	2,234
Premises costs	8,692	-	8,692	9,281
Travelling and volunteer expenses	10,868	16,853	27,721	27,306
Communication costs	1,664	-	1,664	1,912
Insurance	2,549	1,413	3,962	4,142
Legal and professional	3,016	-	3,016	333
Audit and accountancy fees	7,360	-	7,360	6,714
Office administration	4,925	3,806	8,731	12,805
Subscriptions, membership and registration fees	1,178	-	1,178	759
Bank charges	781	112	893	2,076
Depreciation	1,948	185	2,133	2,288
	<u>117,729</u>	<u>24,092</u>	<u>141,821</u>	<u>139,172</u>
	<u>233,380</u>	<u>290,751</u>	<u>524,131</u>	<u>523,253</u>

In 2017 £334,187 of the above costs were attributable to restricted and £189,066 to unrestricted funds.

Included above are various governance costs related to the management and administration of the charity in the sum of £51,526 (2017 - £46,766).

8. Auditors' remuneration

	2018 £	2017 £
Auditors' remuneration - audit of the financial statements	<u>3,060</u>	<u>3,000</u>
Auditors' remuneration - other fees:		
Other financial services	<u>6,140</u>	<u>5,393</u>

9. Employees

Employment costs	2018	2017
	£	£
Wages and salaries	72,313	68,895
Social security costs	4,570	4,072
Employer contributions to defined contribution pension scheme	-	4
	<u>76,883</u>	<u>72,971</u>

No employee earned £60,000 or more per annum in either year.

Trustees received no remuneration during the year (2017 - £nil) and one trustee was reimbursed £1,057 for various travel and accommodation costs (2017 - £nil).

Number of direct employees based in the UK

The average monthly number of employees during the year were:

	2018	2017
	Number	Number
Salaries - full time staff	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

In addition to the above stated employees in the UK, SEED Madagascar is responsible for the employment of 3 international staff and a further 50 local staff based in Madagascar in salaried positions and the cost of these salaries is contained within project expenditure.

10. Pension costs

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme in respect of the UK employees. The scheme and its assets are held by independent managers. The pension charge represents contributions due from the company and amounted to £nil (2017 - £4).

A workplace pension was offered to all qualifying staff who all chose to opt out.

11. Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Total
	£	£
Cost		
At 1st July 2017	18,737	18,737
Additions	2,422	2,422
At 30th June 2018	<u>21,159</u>	<u>21,159</u>
Depreciation		
At 1st July 2017	13,741	13,741
Charge for the year	2,133	2,133
At 30th June 2018	<u>15,874</u>	<u>15,874</u>
Net book values		
At 30th June 2018	<u>5,285</u>	<u>5,285</u>
At 30th June 2017	<u>4,996</u>	<u>4,996</u>

12. Fixed asset investments	Subsidiary undertakings shares	Total
	£	£
Cost		
At 1st July 2017	2	2
Additions	-	-
At 30th June 2018	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Net book values		
At 30th June 2018	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
At 30th June 2017	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

The subsidiary undertaking, Azafady Limited, is a private limited company registered in England and Wales number 09994689. The investment represents all of the issued equity share capital in the company which was dormant throughout the period.

13. Debtors	2018 £	2017 £
Prepayments and accrued income	<u>93,389</u>	<u>48,583</u>

Included above is accrued income for donations, grants and legacies in the sum of £91,259 (2017 - £47,078) which were due but not received at the year end.

14. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2018 £	2017 £
Trade creditors	591	320
Other taxes and social security costs	2,084	1,012
Other creditors	99	1,674
Accruals and deferred income	<u>10,192</u>	<u>7,316</u>
	<u>12,966</u>	<u>10,322</u>
Deferred income	2018	2017
	£	£
At beginning of the year	385	570
Released in year	(185)	(185)
At end of the year	<u>200</u>	<u>385</u>

Deferred income relates to a capital grant received for the acquisition of equipment that is being amortised over the expected useful life of the asset.

15. Restricted income funds

	At 1st July 2017	Income	Expenses	Transfers	At 30th June 2018
	£	£	£	£	£
Votsira	41,944	24,609	(18,166)	(15,517)	32,870
Safidy	648	-	(690)	42	-
Sekoly	16,300	47,782	(32,899)	(1,357)	29,826
Mampianatra	758	307	(1,314)	-	(249)
Stitch Sainte Luce	15,865	31,340	(30,477)	(930)	15,798
Oratsimba	(1,515)	-	-	1,515	-
Malio	3,932	-	-	(3,932)	-
Fatsaka	33,690	15,822	(23,054)	(7,095)	19,363
Serasera	134	-	-	(134)	-
Tatirano	4,666	69,936	(31,418)	(1,286)	41,898
Rufus	2,373	-	-	(700)	1,673
Rohy	(682)	-	-	682	-
Renitantely	12,586	26,530	(18,688)	13,627	34,055
Fire Appeal	2,385	-	(176)	-	2,209
Safidy III	47,742	133,569	(106,986)	(3,709)	70,616
Microcebus	3,695	520	(3,572)	(118)	525
Camp Improvements	2,807	-	-	(2,807)	-
Fano	-	2,261	(1,857)	(150)	254
Manambaro Hospital	-	14,374	(11,395)	(555)	2,209
Fanaka	-	17,645	(10,059)	-	7,586
	<u>187,328</u>	<u>384,695</u>	<u>(290,751)</u>	<u>(22,424)</u>	<u>258,848</u>

All restricted funds are held for the charity's primary objectives and activities and have risen for the following specific purposes:

Votsira: is focused on maternal health research and explores cultural, social and economic factors affecting women's access to health services, covering the full birth cycle and postnatal care etc.

Safidy: was developed to ensure vital sexual health information, operating through school clubs and workshops following the end of Projects Teza and Mampisaina.

Sekoly: aims to increase access to formal education for children in order to alleviate poverty, build community capacity and enhance the quality of life in the Anosy region.

Mampianatra and English Teaching: aims to increase the long-term sustainability of SEED's English teaching programme.

Stitch Sainte Luce: was set-up to offer embroidery training in Sainte Luce as an opportunity for local women to learn new skills in order to enhance family livelihoods.

Project Oratsimba: uses a community-based approach to improve marine resource management, focusing specifically on the management of lobsters in the area.

Malio: is a 3 year initiative funded by the Big Lottery Fund Grant (£374,065) & Guernsey Overseas Aid Commission (£58,443) and aims to increase access to safe sanitation infrastructure and increase uptake of improved hygienic behaviours.

Fatsaka: aims to increase access to clean drinking water in rural communities by refining SEED's approach to building community capacity to manage and maintain protected water resources.

Serasera: through the production and distribution of bespoke English language learning resources, Serasera aims to increase the English capabilities of high school students and the wider community, expanding employment opportunities.

Tatirano: improving access to clean drinking water via rainwater harvesting on Primary School buildings using a simple, affordable and replicable technique.

Rufus: conducting collaborative research and local conservation awareness-raising to enhance the long-term survival of Madagascar's flying fox bats and contribute to an international body of knowledge regarding their lifecycle and behaviour.

Rohy: linking and expanding existing health and conservation initiatives by promoting and supporting cross-sector collaboration. It will increase understanding of the interconnected nature of community challenges while strengthening regional capacity to identify and respond effectively to needs.

Renitantely: working to improve the sustainability and viability of beekeeping as a livelihood amongst rural communities in the Anosy region.

Fire Appeal: starting as an emergency fire response initiative, involving the distribution of essentials and rebuilding homes and latrines, this project now includes the development of fire mitigation strategies.

Safidy: aims to increase access to sexual health and reproductive rights resources for students across Madagascar through a network approach.

Microcebus: in-situ conservation and formal species recognition of a new form of Microcebus (mouse lemur) in the Sainte Luce littoral forest.

Camp Improvements: aimed to create a more sustainable, cost-effective and efficient conservation camp, supporting and enhancing SEED Madagascar's conservation programmes.

Fano: aimed to increase local knowledge of the value of loggerhead turtles and to collect unprecedented data on the nesting and hatching success of the species.

Manambaro Hospital: aimed to improve sanitation at Manambaro Hospital by providing latrines and improving WASH-related knowledge and skill in the staff and management.

Fanaka: aims to improve education outcomes by improving the classroom and study environment for students through provision of classroom benches.

The transfers from restricted funds have arisen to enable the charity to account for the cost of office and administration of the various projects undertaken.

16. Designated income funds

	At 1st July 2017 £	Income £	Expenses £	Transfers £	At 30th June 2018 £
Bequeathment	-	59,283	-	-	59,283

Bequest: was a receipt of funding bequeathed to SEED Madagascar, which was ring-fenced for a period of 12 months to provide opportunity for undisclosed liabilities of the donor to be claimed. The law in the jurisdiction from which the bequest was received allows for dispersed funds to be reclaimed in such instances.

17. General unrestricted income funds

	At 1st July 2017 £	Income £	Expenses £	Transfers £	At 30th June 2018 £
General fund	142,455	214,864	(244,778)	22,424	134,965

18. Analysis of net assets between funds

	Fixed assets £	Net current assets £	Total £
Restricted funds	200	258,648	258,848
Designated funds	-	59,283	59,283
Unrestricted funds	5,087	129,878	134,965
	<u>5,287</u>	<u>447,809</u>	<u>453,096</u>

19. Financial commitments

The total minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
Expiry date:		
Within one year	<u>1,333</u>	<u>1,333</u>

20. Related party transactions

There were no related party transactions that required disclosure during the year.