

REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022



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Cover Picture: *Langoustine fishermen in Sainte Luce*

Company and Charity Information

Directors and trustees	Herizo Andrianandrasana Jessica Burston (Chair) Miranda Coultas Oisin Crawley Susan Hillman Sarah MacQuillin Victoria Smith Andrew Turner Dhaquir Kantande Bashir
Secretary	Mark Jacobs
Company number	03796669
Charity number	1079121
Registered office	7 Bell Yard London WC2A 2JR
Auditors	Cheyettes Ltd 167 London Road Leicester LE2 1EG
Bankers	HSBC Bank plc 25 Notting Hill Gate London W11 3JJ Nationwide Bank Nationwide House Pipers Way Swindon SN3 1TX

Report and Financial Statements Year Ended 30 June 2022

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 2022. 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 in October 2019 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 after the year-end are as stated below:

Herizo Andrianandrasana	Appointed 1 st August 2019
Jessica Burston	Appointed 10 th November 2019
Miranda Coultas	Appointed 1 st August 2019
Oisin Crawley	Appointed 1 st June 2010
Susan Hillman	Appointed 10 th November 2019
Sarah MacQuillin	Appointed 6 th July 2020
Cody Moolman	Resigned 6 ^h March 2022
Victoria Smith	Appointed 5 th September 2016
Andrew Turner	Appointed 5 th July 2000
Dhaquir Kantande Bashir	Appointed 19 th December 2022

SEED's pay and remuneration are reviewed every year for key roles (Managing Director, Director of Programmes and Operations, Partnerships, and Programmes Manager and Programme Heads). The process is overseen by the HR and Remuneration Committee, which consist of three trustees. Pay decisions are informed by annual budget projections and benchmarking. Benchmarking is performed internally and the process is overseen by the Managing Director and HR and Remuneration Committee to ensure validity, robustness, and fairness. Benchmarking is informed by available salary data of similar roles in similar organisations. Changes in pay are implemented at the start of the financial year from July 1st. Salaries of national staff are considered for uplift annually in February and take into consideration the beginning of year uplifts suggested by the Malagasy government. Uplifts consist of a blanket % and a longevity %. Positions in the lower salary bands will also be considered against the international poverty line to ensure that no position is paid at or below this. Positions are also considered on an ad hoc basis in line with market forces. SEED's salary grid is authorised by the Ministry of Employment in line with Malagasy law. Salaries of other international staff are reviewed on an annual basis in line with SEED's salary grid. This takes into account benchmarking and inflation costs in Madagascar.

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, recent financial performance, and activities of the charity. They are fully assessed for suitability and, once selected, go through a documented onboarding process.

As part of exercising enhanced governance and oversight over the project activities performed in country by SEED, at least one of the trustees is expected to visit Madagascar per year. Jessica Burston and Miranda Coultas visited Madagascar during 2022. During her stay, Jessica visited various project sites, was introduced to local community leaders, gained first-hand experience into the delivery of projects, and supported SEED's internal audit function. Miranda focused on the SEED office, conducting a safeguarding audit, later presenting this to the trustee board as part of the SEED internal audit.

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:

(1) To advance education amongst:

(a) The inhabitants of Madagascar; and

(b) the general public about the culture and biodiversity of Madagascar;

(2) To relieve poverty amongst the inhabitants of Madagascar;

(3) To promote sustainable development for the benefit of the public by:

(a) the preservation, conservation and the protection and the prudent use of resources in

Madagascar including by increasing international understanding of the

challenges faced by communities and biodiversity in Madagascar;

(b) the relief of poverty and the improvement of the conditions of life in socially and

economically disadvantaged communities in Madagascar; and

(4) To develop the capacity of disadvantaged communities in such a way that they are better able

to identify, and meet, their needs and to participate more fully in society including by

implementing programmes across Madagascar.

Throughout this time, we have worked with and resourced projects both directly and through local partners. Operations largely focus in the Anosy region of southeast Madagascar where we have a permanent base in Fort Dauphin. With Project Safidy becoming national in scope, we have an office and small team based in the capital of Antananarivo. We carry out projects with funds raised from donors in the UK and worldwide.

We have now entered into a sixth term of an *accord de siège* 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 prioritise working with local partners where practical and effective.

From having a permanent base in the country, we have accumulated a wealth of experience in identifying need and delivering projects to local communities. This 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. We continually review how we fulfil our charitable mission:

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 and capacity building.

Development of individual and community leadership and resilience.

Many of these priorities 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, WASH, Education, Sustainable Livelihoods, and Environment.

The trustees have paid due regard to the guidance issued by the Charity Commission on public benefit when deciding what activities the charity should undertake.

Staff and Volunteers

We are a multi-disciplinary team of local and international experts, who work across conservation, livelihoods, health, sanitation, education, and core operations. We prioritise the needs of the communities with whom we work. Our team reflects this, with 80% being Malagasy and 97% based in Madagascar.

We wish to record our appreciation for the commitment, dedication, and patience of all staff and volunteers for driving the charity forward in a challenging environment of pandemic, remote working, and widespread food insecurity.

SEED has two offices in Madagascar but no longer has a permanent office in London. The London office was relinquished in October 2022 as it has been underused since the start of the pandemic. Key staff work from shared office spaces or home. This move to virtual working has enabled SEED to save funds, reduce our carbon footprint, and open up posts to a more global audience. SEED's Managing Director ([Mark Jacobs](#)) is based in London and the Director of Programmes and Operations ([Lisa Bass](#)) splits her time between Madagascar and the UK. Tsina Endor, SEED's Deputy Director is Madagascar-based. Mark, Lisa, and Tsina are the three most senior members of staff and are ultimately responsible for the charity's operations.

Our team members based in Madagascar are the backbone of the organisation. We would particularly like to thank our Deputy Director (Tsina Endor); Head of Finance (Boniface Razanamara); Head of Community Health (Dr Mamy Soafaly Andriatsihosena); Head of Environmental Conservation & Sustainable Livelihoods (Laza Andriamboavonjy); and Head of Construction (Mahalomba Hasoavana) for coordinating their teams and working tirelessly and with passion to fulfil SEED's charitable missions. We want to express our admiration for the strength of our team members in Madagascar during the pandemic.

We believe that teams are stronger when diverse points of view are represented, international interns and specialists support SEED directly in Madagascar and remotely. They make a significant impact on SEED's work in areas such as project development, conservation research, project implementation, and volunteer support.

The Partnerships and Programmes Manager and Corporate Liaison Officer 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.

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 to help 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 that 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 most 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, the communities, organisations we work with, 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

In 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 the policies and procedures 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

2021-2022 was a year of significant financial growth for SEED. Income over this period grew from £631,734 to £1,033,915, an increase of over sixty per cent compared to the previous year. Eighty-five per cent of that total income was donated for restricted purposes, with the most significant restricted incomes attributable to food distribution and community resilience (£324,828) and the SEED school building programme (£241,888). In part, the driver of this growth was the widespread but short-lived global media attention on food insecurity and drought in the south of Madagascar. With a long-established presence in the region, proven ability, and a rapidly mobilised distribution network, SEED was well-positioned to talk with the press and highlight the plight of communities.

Significant donors in the period included Humedica (£89,925), a new partnership focussed on food distribution, and the Aeonian Foundation (£40,500), supporting sexual and maternal health and providing core support. Beyond the larger grants and collaborations, much of the extra income came as small donations from individuals supporting a successful string of appeals funding food distribution and community recovery efforts.

The portion of reserves held in Euros resulted in a small exchange rate gain of £645 versus 2021 loss of £10,148. Expanded SEED projects supported growth in unrestricted funds with a cumulative net transfer of £50,418. For the 2021-2022 period, like income, expenditure also increased proportionally from £741,096 to £927,352. The most significant project expenditures reflected the areas of highest income, with school spending reaching £136,801, whilst efforts around distribution and resilience accounted for almost a third of the total spend at £223,503. The breakdown of expenditures across unrestricted, designated, and restricted reserves showed little change except for the portion allocated to travelling and volunteer expenses, which increased within all three categories during the current year. This increased expense was due to rebuilding the international team once Covid-19 restrictions were lifted in early 2022.

In contrast to the previous year, when spending was greater than income due to some timing differences, overall reserves grew from £463,257 to £570,465 between 2021 and 2022. Much of that growth fell within restricted funds (£115,062), with only modest growth seen within unrestricted funds (£3,182) and a fall within designated funds (£11,036). Most of the extra ring-fenced reserves sat within the recovery and resilience appeal initiated in December 2021, which will be fed into critical efforts across WASH, livelihoods, and food distribution in the coming year, supporting communities through post-crisis recovery and rebuilding of livelihood opportunities.

International media interest has waned back down to previous low levels; accordingly, incomes are predicted to reduce somewhat next year, particularly within individual giving. New partnerships initiated during the year remain strong and are expected to maintain SEED's long-term capacity and impact across the various programs.

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 £1,033,915 and expenditure £927,352, resulting in net income before other gains of £107,208. With unrestricted reserves increasing by £3,182, this net income was seen largely within restricted funds and is in line with expected project expenditure, leaving a healthy restricted fund balance of £408,839.

The Charity has no endowment capital. At 30th June 2022 the charity had unrestricted funds of £147,583 (2021 - £144,401), designated funds of £14,043 (2021 - £25,079), and restricted fund balances of £408,839 (2021 - £297,77).

Fundraising Standards Information

SEED Madagascar's main fundraising approach is to establish financial partnerships with trusts and foundations, statutory funders, and corporate organisations. Additionally, SEED makes appeals to the public via social media.

The charity adheres to the fundraising standards laid out in the Charity Commission's CC20 guidance on charity fundraising. Additionally, fundraising is carried out in line with SEED's Donations Policy, Data Protection Policy, Safeguarding at Risk Adults Policy, and Code of Conduct.

SEED does not contract fundraising activity to external parties. SEED's SCRIP programme involves volunteers fundraising on our behalf in accordance with aforementioned standards and policies.

We have not received any complaints about our fundraising practice during the year.

Statement of Trustees' Responsibilities

The trustees (who are also directors of SEED Madagascar for the purposes of company law) are responsible for preparing the Trustees' Annual 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. 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 incoming resources and application of resources, including the income and expenditure, of the charitable company for that period. 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 2019 (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; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charitable company will continue in operation.

Review of Projects and Benefit to the Public

This section provides an assessment of the main projects undertaken during the year. These reflect SEED's programmatic areas of community health; water, sanitation, and hygiene; education infrastructure; livelihoods; and environmental conservation.

The Covid-19 pandemic placed additional pressure on an already vulnerable economy, causing it to contract by 7.8 per cent, reversing nearly a decade of income per capita gains (International Trade Administration, 2021; World Bank, 2022). Whilst conditions are expected to stabilise, the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic and global inflation continues to adversely affect poverty rates and extend needs across Madagascar.

The impact of natural disasters and economic decline have been amplified in Madagascar's southern regions, where the most severe drought in four decades left over one million people critically food insecure and in need of humanitarian support (Relief Web, 2021). Below-average harvests and rising food prices are driving food insecurity, and admissions of severe acute malnutrition have quadrupled in the last 5 years. In these regions, 90% live below the poverty line (ACAPS, 2022).

In response to the intensification and diversification of these challenges, our programmes work to improve the immediate social, environmental, and economic needs of communities to enable recovery, whilst supporting and building the longer-term resilience of communities to reduce impact of future shocks. To achieve this, our programmes support individuals, governments, and organisations to build community capacity, mitigate the impacts of climate change, improve human development outcomes, and conserve the fragile ecosystems and biodiversity.

To further foster resilient communities, SEED continues to refine its approach, seeking to maximise impact. Strategic movement towards adopting a programmatic approach across departments has been achieved, with the newly developed Organisational Strategy 2023-2033 gaining momentum and guiding SEED's longer-term approach. This has been informed by, and is centred around, a Response, Recovery, and Resilience Framework, which will:

- address immediate emergency needs of communities in the face of natural disasters, climate change impacts, pandemics, and localised crises;
- support communities transition to more stable periods where the priority returns to increasing access to water, health services, education, food, and livelihood opportunities; and
- ensure communities can withstand future shocks and sustain improved social and environmental outcomes.

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 2022. Each of SEED's projects contribute to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.



Ready for Rights

With limited access to information about their bodies and their sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR), young people in Madagascar face additional challenges at the critical age of sexual debut.

To improve access to SRHR services, Ready for Rights worked in four rural middle schools to deliver sexual and reproductive health rights education and resource provision. This project enabled teachers, students, and health workers to realise SRHR by enhancing SRHR knowledge, enabling female students to remain in school whilst menstruating, informing national SRHR policy, and conducting youth-centred health service strengthening in healthcare centres.

The project was completed in March 2022.

- Ready for Rights successfully delivered SRHR information to 1,200 students at four targeted schools and reached over 390 out-of-school youth through the delivery of pad-making and menstrual health sessions.
- 50 Middle School teachers were trained to deliver adapted SRHR sessions.
- SEED completed the construction of Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) facilities at two schools.





Safidy, Phase IV Interim

Limited by the country's under-resourced healthcare and education systems, young people in Madagascar have few reliable options for SRHR information.

Project Safidy collaborates with national and local ministries and NGOs to deliver rights-based sexual and reproductive health education and resources to young people in schools across Madagascar in the hope of reducing their vulnerability to HIV, STIs, and unintended pregnancy.

- SEED equipped a pool of 10 Ministry of Education (MEN) trainers with the skills and knowledge necessary to deliver SRHR capacity-building sessions to 255 teachers across 10 high schools in Madagascar.
- 16 local Ministry officials were trained to monitor the delivery of SRHR education in schools.
- SEED hosted a workshop to validate the teacher training curriculum and officially integrate the curriculum within the Ministry of Education.



Votsira, Phase IV

Madagascar's lack of qualified healthcare providers and limited access to information about child and maternal health restricts mothers and their children from receiving lifesaving services.

Project Votsira works to improve attitudes and knowledge of community members and build the capacity of healthcare providers to deliver maternal and child health education and services to protect the health of mothers and children.

- Meetings held with the Ministry of Health to validate and adapt curriculum for educative community health focus group discussions.
- SEED has built a strong partnership with the local ministry of health officials, attending regular meetings to ensure Votsira supports local and national ministry priorities.
- There was a bigger-than-expected response to the project, both from community health workers and the communities they serve.





Sekoly

With over 1,300,000 primary-age children (around 60%) not enrolled in school and falling investment in school infrastructure, Madagascar’s education system is facing a crisis (UNICEF, 2019). Insufficient or even non-existent sanitation infrastructure in schools contributes to the transmission of harmful diseases, further impeding school attendance.

By improving education and sanitation infrastructure, increasing classroom capacity, and improving hygiene practices, Programme Sekoly increases students' learning and health outcomes.

- Eight classrooms were constructed across three schools, improving the educational environment for the 574 students enrolled in these establishments.
- 13 ventilated improved pit latrines, three rainwater harvesting systems, six handwashing stations, and three menstrual hygiene management facilities were installed across the three schools.
- 1,159 Acacia trees planted across two school sites to offset all carbon emissions released during the construction. 244 fruit trees and 675 additional Acacia trees were planted for community use.



Ala, Phase II

Fragmentation of the Sainte Luce littoral forest (SLLF) endangers the survival of three Endangered nocturnal lemur species that cannot traverse the open habitat between forest fragments, as well as numerous other flora and fauna species.

Project Ala, Phase II is working to increase viable habitat inside the SLLF and reunite discontinuous lemur subpopulations by establishing five habitat corridors between five isolated forest remnants and a larger forest fragment.

- 2,680 seedling Acacia and 4,218 native seedlings have been planted.
- Land for a fifth corridor has been acquired, cleared, and planted with Acacia, whilst Corridors 3 and 4 have each been widened by 20m, and Corridor 1 by 10m.
- Training in fire prevention and mitigation and equipment to combat bushfires has been provided to three communities.

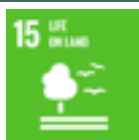




Project Palms

Palms species across Madagascar are highly threatened, facing a variety of pressures. In Sainte Luce, palm species are in decline and their populations are poorly understood, threatening both biodiversity and local livelihoods. In response, Project Palms utilises research and conservation action to understand and improve the population status of six key palm species across Sainte Luce. SEED’s multifaceted approach includes completing a population census, identifying critical habitats, and planting new saplings to bolster natural populations.

- Key stakeholder surveys and interviews conducted, providing detail about palm population trends, uses, and pressures
- Over 4,900 seeds collected and planted in the SEED nursery, monitored for germination, growth, and survival
- Threatened palm population census completed in two of five forest fragments, providing detail on population, age structure, health, and distribution.



Renitantly, Interim

A traditional source of income for subsistence farmers in Anosy, the potential of beekeeping as a profitable and reliable livelihood activity is limited by a lack of forage, poor market access, and a lack of capital for beekeepers to invest in their businesses. SEED is supporting independent beekeepers in six rural communities to improve beekeeping as a viable and sustainable livelihood by improving market access, supplementing forage, and supporting beekeepers in the maintenance and expansion of their apiaries.

- Provided beekeepers with fruit and vegetable seeds to supplement a lack of forage.
- Repaired 120 broken hives, enabling beekeepers to populate additional hives and grow their business.
- Recruited two local beekeepers as technicians, who support beekeepers through monthly monitoring visits and capacity building training.





Oratsimba, Phase IV

Lobster fishing is a main source of income for around 40 fishing communities in the Anosy region. However, there have been significant declines in lobster stock over recent decades, driven by rapid population growth, (export) market demand, climate change, and unsustainable fishing practices.

Project Oratsimba is empowering over 850 fishers to implement adaptive and sustainable Locally-Managed Marine Areas (LMMAs) through capacity building and the strengthening of LMMA structures to protect 480km² of marine biodiversity in southeast Madagascar.

- Community-wide meetings facilitated to raise awareness of the local law and the no-take zone (NTZ) closure.
- Local marine ambassadors and fisheries committee representatives attended the MIHARI southern region conference to discuss and learn about fisheries management.



Stitch, COVID-19 Recovery

The Stitch Sainte Luce Cooperative (Stitch) was founded in 2012 to develop embroidery as a sustainable livelihood opportunity for women in Sainte Luce, through the production and sales of high-quality embroidery to generate a stable income source. SEED supported Stitch to recover from the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, employing strategies to increase market access, sourcing materials to support product development, and funding repairs to the Stitch Studio. Whilst SEED continues to assist the Cooperative with international and online sales, Stitch has since resumed operations autonomously of SEED. This project was completed in May 2022.

- Provided the Cooperative with materials to enable members to produce new stock.
- Delivered training sessions to increase members’ skills capacity and enable the Cooperative to expand its product range.
- Successfully trialled the use of online advertisements to maximise international online sales.





Mahampy

The weaving of *mahampy*, a locally sourced reed that grows in wetlands, is one of the few livelihood opportunities that enables women to earn household income.

Through the establishment of the Mahampy Weavers' Cooperative, the project is working to improve the profitability and sustainability of *mahampy* weaving.

Mahampy was completed in March 2022.

- Expanded the participatory monitoring programme, with Cooperative members leading on research to assess the effect of fire on the regrowth of the *mahampy* reeds.
- Cooperative members visited a local weaving cooperative to learn how to weave value-added products, enabling the cooperative to expand their product range.
- Delivered training to improve the confidence and ability of Cooperative members



Sakondry

The combined effects of drought, low agricultural productivity, COVID-19, and a chronic lack of sufficient nutrients renders communities severely food insecure and in need of both immediate relief and reliable, cost-effective, long-term recovery.

This project aimed to increase dietary diversity and food security across five communities through the establishment of household-level, nutrient-dense edible insect (sakondry) farming. The project was completed in February 2022.

- Four women from rural villages trained as Community Ambassadors in edible insect farming, community leadership, and data collection, acting as local project stewards.
- 445 food-insecure households engaged in edible insect farming, equipped with the skills and knowledge to plant, care for, and harvest host plants and edible insects.





Emergency Food Distribution

Malnutrition rates have risen sharply in southern Madagascar, with admissions for severe acute malnutrition reaching approximately quadruple the five-year average. SEED is responding to this crisis through the implementation of the Emergency Food Distribution Programme, supporting children with acute malnutrition and their families. To support communities in the transition toward recovery and resilience to future shocks, the project has an increased focus on nutrition, health, and WASH support.

- 84,842 ready-to-use-therapeutic-food (RUTF) sachets were distributed to children suffering from MAM. During the same period, 9,039 family members received unprepared food rations.
- Malnutrition recovery rates were 99.2% and 100% in the northern and southern sites respectively.
- Training on nutrition and family planning was delivered to 190 community health workers and approximately 12,000 home visits were conducted by community health workers, resulting in 1,793 women and girls accessing family planning services.



Rural WASH Programme

Limited access to basic sanitation facilities and safe drinking water, and capacity gaps of local governance structures have contributed to high rates of WASH-related disease across Anosy, Madagascar.

To address these challenges, SEED partnered with UNICEF to eliminate open defecation, improve hygiene practices, and ensure access to clean water through the employment of a community-led-sanitation approach (CLTS) and sanitation marketing.

This project was completed in December 2021.

- 170 Village Savings and Loans Associations were created, which enabled low-income households to afford better-quality sanitation products.
- A total of 179,983 people declared that they had stopped engaging in open defecation.
- 41,230 people attended hand-washing education workshops.



Financial Statements

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of SEED Madagascar

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of SEED Madagascar (the 'charitable company') for the year ended 30th June 2022, which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Cash Flows, and notes to the financial statements, including 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 2022 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

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the trustees' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the charitable company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the trustees with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other Information

The other information comprises the information included in the Trustees' Annual Report and the Review of Projects and Benefit to the Public, other than the financial statements and our Auditor's Report thereon. The trustees are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. 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.

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 course of 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 this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. 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 Trustees' Annual Report (incorporating 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 the 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 directors' 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. Misstatements 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.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below.

- Identified the legal and regulatory framework within which the charitable company operates to determine the material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements;
- Reviewed the charitable company's internal control procedures in order to assess the level of risk, including fraud risk;
- Tested sample items to supporting documentation, including third party confirmations and journal entries;
- Performed walkthrough tests to determine the implementation of systems and controls;
- Assessed the accuracy of disclosures in the financial statements;
- Reviewed minutes of trustees meetings during and subsequent to the year end.

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. The risk is also greater regarding irregularities occurring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission, or misrepresentation.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditors/audit-assurance/auditor-s-responsibilities-for-the-audit-of-the-fi/description-of-the-auditor%E2%80%99s-responsibilities-for>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

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

2023

Statement of Financial Activities
 (incorporating the income and expenditure account)
 for the year ended 30th June 2022

	Note	Unrestricted Funds £	Designated Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Total Funds 2022 £	Total Funds 2021 £
Income and endowments from:						
<i>Donations and legacies</i>	2	176,710	-	857,181	1,033,891	621,644
<i>Investments</i>	4	24	-	-	24	99
<i>Other</i>	5	-	-	-	-	10,000
Total income		<u>176,734</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>857,181</u>	<u>1,033,915</u>	<u>631,743</u>
Expenditure on:						
<i>Raising funds</i>	6	13,673	-	-	13,673	10,221
<i>Charitable activities:</i>						
- projects	7	138,085	11,036	670,894	820,015	626,067
- education	8	72,857	-	-	72,857	63,353
<i>Other</i>	9	-	-	20,807	20,807	41,455
Total expenditure		<u>224,615</u>	<u>11,036</u>	<u>691,701</u>	<u>927,352</u>	<u>741,096</u>
Net income/(expenditure) before transfers		(47,881)	(11,036)	165,480	106,563	(109,353)
Transfers between funds		50,418	-	(50,418)	-	-
Net income/(expenditure)		2,537	(11,036)	115,062	106,563	(109,353)
Other recognised gains and						
Exchange rate gain/(loss)		645	-	-	645	(10,148)
Net movement in funds		3,182	(11,036)	115,062	107,208	(119,501)
Total funds brought forward		144,401	25,079	293,777	463,257	582,758
Total funds carried forward		<u>147,583</u>	<u>14,043</u>	<u>408,839</u>	<u>570,465</u>	<u>463,257</u>

The statement of financial activities includes all gains and losses recognised in the year. All income and expenditure derive from continuing activities.

Balance Sheet
 as at 30th June 2022

		2022		2021	
Notes	£	£	£	£	
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	13		448		1,273
Investments	14		2		2
			450		1,275
Current assets					
Debtors	15	9,918		6,798	
Cash at bank and in hand		570,043		466,733	
		579,961		473,531	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	16	(9,946)		(11,549)	
Net current assets			570,015		461,982
Net assets			570,465		463,257
Funds					
Restricted funds	17		408,839		293,777
Designated funds	18		14,043		25,079
Unrestricted funds - general	19		147,583		144,401
Total charity funds	20		570,465		463,257

Jessica Burston
 Trustee & Director

Registration number 03796669

Statement of Cash Flows
 for the year ended 30th June 2022

	2022		2021	
	£	£	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities				
<i>Cash generated from/(absorbed by) operations:</i>				
Income for the year		107,208		(119,501)
<i>Adjustment for:</i>				
Investment income recognised in statement of financial activities		(24)		(28)
Foreign exchange differences		(645)		10,148
Depreciation		825		1,378
<i>Movements in working capital:</i>				
(Increase)/decrease in debtors		(3,120)		99,301
Increase/(decrease) in creditors		(1,603)		(49,450)
		102,641		(58,152)
Investing activities				
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	-		-	
Interest and investment income	24		28	
Net cash generated from/(used in) investing activities		24		28
		102,665		(58,124)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		466,733		535,005
Effect of foreign exchange rates		645		(10,148)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		570,043		466,733

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 in October 2019, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102), the Companies Act 2006, and UK Generally Accepted Accounting 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.

Notes on Accounts

2. Income from Donations and Legacies

	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total 2022 £	Total 2021 £
Donations	134,665	325,003	459,668	133,648
Grants	7,500	532,178	539,678	473,670
Refund of tax (gift aid)	34,545	-	34,545	14,326
	176,710	857,181	1,033,891	621,644
	176,710	857,181	1,033,891	621,644

In 2021 £112,729 of the above income was attributable to unrestricted funds and £508,915 to restricted funds.

3. Specific Donations and Grants

	2022 £
Humedica E.V.	89,925
UNICEF	78,445
Guernsey Overseas Aid & Development Commission	44,992
Aeonian Foundation	40,500
The Foreign & Commonwealth Office	34,643
Lifepius Foundation	33,808
Thandizo	20,000
The Rowan Trust	19,510
Foundation Franklin	19,374
Roots and Wings	15,000
Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs	14,324
Noble Catalonia	13,000
The Government of Canada	12,186
Teneo Limited	12,000
TradeAid UK	10,000
Affinity	9,146
Seacology	6,568
Blue Ventures	5,000
The Mission House	4,361
James Family Charitable Trust	4,000
Other restricted donations and grants	377,900
SEED Conservation & Research Programme	9,366
Other unrestricted income	159,843
Total donations and grants	1,033,891

4. Income from Investments

	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total 2022 £	Total 2021 £
Interest receivable	24	-	24	99

All income from investments was derived from bank account interest attributable to unrestricted funds.

5. Other Income

	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total 2022 £	Total 2021 £
Covid-19 support grants	-	-	-	10,000

6. Expenditure on Raising Funds

	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total 2022 £	Total 2021 £
Staff and contractors costs	4,938	-	4,938	6,302
Premises costs	987	-	987	877
Communication costs	82	-	82	95
Travel and volunteer costs	3,551	-	3,551	76
Legal and professional	158	-	158	106
Consultancy fees	655	-	655	148
Audit and accountancy fees	2,234	-	2,234	1,880
Office administration	818	-	818	515
Bank charges	250	-	250	222
	<u>13,673</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>13,673</u>	<u>10,221</u>

All of the above costs were attributable to unrestricted funds.

7. Expenditure on Charitable Activities - Projects

	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total 2022 £	Total 2021 £
<i>Direct costs:</i>				
Institutional grants:				
Project Activities (Madagascar)	28,258	592,901	621,159	477,632
Salaries and social security costs	32,907	23,587	56,494	35,020
	<u>61,165</u>	<u>616,488</u>	<u>677,653</u>	<u>512,652</u>
<i>Support costs:</i>				
Staff and contractor costs	59,258	10,492	69,750	85,038
Advertising	308	-	308	211
Premises costs	4,612	-	4,612	3,937
Travelling and volunteer expenses	8,530	21,110	29,640	4,109
Communication costs	809	112	921	857
Insurance	4,026	7,450	11,476	3,219
Legal and professional	314	-	314	4,881
Consultancy fees	1,311	6,651	7,962	862
Audit and accountancy fees	4,469	-	4,469	3,760
Office administration and project equipment	2,386	8,545	10,931	4,253
Subscriptions, membership and registration fees	936	46	982	927
Bank charges	501	-	501	534
Depreciation	496	-	496	827
	<u>87,956</u>	<u>54,406</u>	<u>142,362</u>	<u>113,415</u>
	<u>149,121</u>	<u>670,894</u>	<u>820,015</u>	<u>626,067</u>

In 2021 £121,261 of the above costs were attributable to unrestricted and £504,806 to restricted funds.

Included above are various governance costs related to the management and administration of the charity in the sum of £66,560 (2021 - £71,622).

8. Expenditure on Charitable Activities - Education

	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total 2022 £	Total 2021 £
<i>Direct costs:</i>				
Salaries and social security costs	21,939	-	21,939	9,408
<i>Support costs:</i>				
Staff and contractor costs	34,566	-	34,566	44,107
Advertising	463	-	463	76
Premises costs	3,626	-	3,626	3,062
Travelling and volunteer expenses	4,502	-	4,502	468
Communication costs	367	-	367	429
Legal and professional	158	-	158	106
Consultancy fees	655	-	655	148
Audit and accountancy fees	4,469	-	4,469	3,760
Office administration and project equipment	1,063	-	1,063	637
Subscriptions, membership and registration fees	469	-	469	379
Bank charges	250	-	250	222
Depreciation	330	-	330	551
	<u>50,918</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>50,918</u>	<u>53,945</u>
	<u>72,857</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>72,857</u>	<u>63,353</u>

Charitable expenditure within this education category relates to international outreach, fulfilling the charitable objective of advancing the education of the general public about the culture and biodiversity of Madagascar. This is achieved with an ongoing programme of educational outreach via social media networks, the SEED website, academic output, and presentations. SEED does not currently seek specific funding for this work, which is resourced from non-restricted funds. Additional Madagascar-based elements of education, such as WASH education, occur within projects and are included within the project activities category, detailed in note 7.

9. Other Costs

	2022 £	2021 £
UNICEF grant – underspend repayment	20,807	41,455

Under the terms and conditions of the UNICEF grant to SEED, amounts received which remain unspent at the end of a quarter are required to be repaid back to UNICEF. This provision represents management's best estimate of this amount.

10. Auditors' Remuneration

	2022	2021
	£	£
Auditors' remuneration - audit of the financial statements	3,130	3,110
Auditors' remuneration - other fees: Other financial services	8,042	6,291

11. Employees

Employment costs	2022	2021
	£	£
Wages and salaries	103,876	126,599
Social security costs	5,378	8,272
Employer contributions to defined contribution pension scheme	-	576
	<u>109,254</u>	<u>135,447</u>

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

Trustees received no remuneration during the year (2021 - £nil) and no trustees were reimbursed for expenses incurred (2020 – £nil).

Number of direct employees based in the UK

The average monthly number of employees during the year were:	2021	2020
Salaries - full time staff	4	5

In addition to the above stated employees in the UK, SEED Madagascar is responsible for the employment of 2 international staff and a further 80 local staff based in Madagascar in salaried positions and the cost of these salaries is contained within project expenditure.

12. 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 (2021 - £576).

13. Tangible Fixed Assets

	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Total
Cost	£	£
At 1st July 2021	21,757	21,757
Additions	-	-
At 30th June 2022	<u>21,757</u>	<u>21,757</u>
Depreciation		
At 1st July 2021	20,484	20,484
Charge for the year	825	825
At 30th June 2022	<u>21,309</u>	<u>21,309</u>
Net book values		
At 30th June 2022	<u>448</u>	<u>448</u>
At 30th June 2021	<u>1,273</u>	<u>1,273</u>

14. Fixed Asset Investments

	Subsidiary undertakings shares	Total
Cost	£	£
At 1st July 2021	2	2
Additions	-	-
At 30th June 2022	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Net book values		
At 30th June 2022	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
At 30th June 2021	<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.

15. Debtors

	2022	2021
	£	£
Prepayments and accrued income	9,918	6,798

Included above is accrued income for donations, grants and legacies in the sum of £7,700 (2021 - £4,830) which were due but not received at the year-end.

16. Creditors: Amounts Falling due in One Year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Trade creditors	863	411
Other taxes and social security costs	2,272	2,302
Other creditors	497	501
Accruals and deferred income	6,314	8,335
Pension contributions creditor	-	-
	<u>9,946</u>	<u>11,549</u>

17. Restricted Income Funds

	At 1st July 2021	Income	Expenses	Transfers	At 30th June 2022
	£	£	£	£	£
Votsira	25,322	11,293	(3,590)	14,097	47,122
Sekoly	87,156	241,888	(136,801)	(58,665)	133,578
Stitch Sainte Luce	951	10,617	(7,731)	(1,830)	2,007
Rufus	1,757	1,000	(2,155)	-	602
Renitantly	3,092	5,028	(4,889)	-	3,231
Fire Appeal	1,218	-	-	(1,218)	-
Safidy	57,641	9,146	(64,625)	(1,245)	917
Oratsimba	(796)	12,783	(13,359)	1,372	-
Ala	51,119	13,576	(37,926)	(875)	25,894
Mahampy	15,974	21,134	(18,934)	(7,748)	10,426
UNICEF	15,423	78,445	(85,961)	-	7,907
Staff Clark Fund	4,176	-	(247)	(1,944)	1,985
Micro Conservation Projects	1,448	2,011	(1,450)	(115)	1,894
Anosy Food	18,683	154,357	(133,807)	(21,920)	17,313
Menstrual Hygiene Project	2,805	-	-	-	2,805
Darwin Emergency Response	(1,196)	1,542	(407)	61	-
Solar	7,752	-	-	-	7,752
Chamelion	252	417	(79)	-	590
Palms	-	32,460	(11,651)	(1,393)	19,416
Oratsimba Interim	1,000	6,000	(4,068)	(1,000)	1,932
Ready for Rights	-	35,844	(32,401)	(4,443)	(1,000)
Canada Sekondry	-	12,186	(11,306)	(359)	521
Green Schools	-	1,000	(5,952)	34,094	29,142
Recovery & Resilience	-	80,546	(1,191)	-	79,355
Humedica	-	89,925	(88,505)	3,409	4,829
Accounts Transition	-	4,701	-	-	4,701
Seacology	-	6,568	(2,809)	-	3,759
Safidy Interim	-	21,707	(14,570)	(696)	6,441
Conservation Appeal	-	3,007	-	-	3,007
Oratsimba BV	-	-	(7,287)	-	(7,287)
	<u>293,777</u>	<u>857,181</u>	<u>(691,701)</u>	<u>(50,418)</u>	<u>408,839</u>

Negative balances detailed above (Ready for Rights £1,000 and Oratsimba BV £7,287) are expected and will be compensated from non-restricted funding sources.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Renitantly: 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 and reproductive health and rights resources for students across Madagascar through a network approach.

Oratsimba: aims to encourage community-based, sustainable lobster management in isolated and impoverished Sainte Luce.

Ala: aims to increase and improve viable habitat for three endangered species of lemur in the Sainte Luce littoral forest through corridor reforestation and strengthened local and regional capacity.

Mahampy: aims to increase income for female traditional weavers and improve sustainable resource management of the *mahampy* reed beds on which they rely.

UNICEF: a large-scale rural sanitation project using community led total sanitation with the aim of reaching open defecation free communities.

Staff Clark Fund: fund created to protect Malagasy staff and their families for medical and extraordinary expenses resulting from the pandemic.

Micro Conservation Projects: fund created to support small-scale research-based projects often being undertaken by program volunteers in furtherment of SEED's conservation aims.

Anosy Food: a programme of food distribution, identifying and supporting malnourished children and their families via community-based clinics.

Menstrual Hygiene Project: supporting community-based menstrual hygiene, capacity building through awareness raising, and making and support of related infrastructure.

Darwin Emergency Response: support of communities through a period of dire food insecurity with the use of livelihoods-based efforts involving insect and crop farming, and fisheries research.

Solar: infrastructure-based project to transition SEED Madagascar's Fort Dauphin office to solar energy.

Chameleon: aims to formally describe the newly discovered *Palleon nasus* species and establish a baseline understanding of the population to help inform a wider conservation action plan for the area.

Oratsimba Interim: aims to continue the work of Oratsimba, sustainable lobster management, (see above) in the interim period between funders.

Palms: aims to understand and improve the population status of six key palm species across Sainte Luce.

Safidy, Phase IV Interim: collaborates with national and local ministries and NGOs to deliver rights-based sexual and reproductive health education and resources to young people in schools across Madagascar.

Sakondry: aimed to increase diet diversity, increase food security, and contribute to malnutrition alleviation across five rural communities in southeast Madagascar, through the establishment of edible insect farming.

Oratsimba, Phase IV: is empowering fishers to implement adaptive and sustainable locally managed marine areas (LMMAs) through capacity building and the strengthening of LMMA structures to protect marine biodiversity.

Accounts Transition: ringfence set up to support the transition the SEED Madagascar office to a new professional accounting package.

Conservation Appeal: ringfence containing proceeds of a conservation appeal aimed at species, research, and conservation.

Green Schools: aims to offset the carbon footprint of the SEED's school building programme, with community-based tree planting.

Humedica: food distribution funded by Humedica, supporting children with acute malnutrition and their families. To support communities in the transition toward recovery and resilience to future shocks, the project has an increased focus on nutrition, health, and WASH support.

Recovery & Resilience: appeal funds supporting communities through the response to the food insecurity crisis, recovery, and resilience efforts to reduce vulnerability.

Seacology: sub-project to Project Ala (above) supporting the creation of a new forest corridor.

Ready for Rights: working in conjunction with Project Mahampy and Menstrual Hygiene Project, Ready for Rights teaches school children about sexual and reproductive health and rights.

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.

18. Designated Income Funds

	At 1st July 2021	Income	Expenses	Transfers	At 30th June 2022
	£	£	£	£	£
SEED Development	25,079	-	(11,036)	-	14,043

Seed Development Fund: funds set up by the trustees from unrestricted funds for building organisational capacity and initial funding of several new posts.

19. General Unrestricted Income Funds

	At 1st July 2021	Income	Expenses	Transfers/gains	At 30th June 2022
	£	£	£	£	£
General fund	144,401	176,734	(224,615)	51,063	147,583

20. Analysis of Net Assets Between Funds

	Fixed assets	Net current assets	Total
	£	£	£
Restricted funds	-	408,839	408,839
Designated funds	-	14,043	14,043
Unrestricted funds	450	147,133	147,583
	450	570,015	570,465

21. Financial Commitments

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

	2022	2021
	£	£
Expiry date:		
Within one year	1,712	1,618

22. Related Party Transactions

During the year the charitable company received aggregate donations from trustees in the sum of £1,200 (2021 - £1,200).