



# REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

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## Company and Charity Information

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**Directors and trustees** Herizo Andrianandrasana  
Jessica Burston  
Miranda Coultas  
Oisin Crawley  
Susan Hillman  
Sarah MacQuillin  
Cody Moolman  
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 2020

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 2020. 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 subsequent to the year-end are as stated below:

Herizo Andrianandrasana	Appointed 1 <sup>st</sup> August 2019
Jessica Burston	Appointed 10 <sup>th</sup> November 2019
Miranda Coultas	Appointed 1 <sup>st</sup> August 2019
Oisin Crawley	Appointed 1 <sup>st</sup> June 2010
Susan Hillman	Appointed 10 <sup>th</sup> November 2019
Jane Hunt	Resigned 10 <sup>th</sup> November 2019
Melissa Kantor	Resigned 10 <sup>th</sup> April 2019
Sarah MacQuillin	Appointed 6 <sup>th</sup> July 2020
Cody Moolman	Appointed 19 <sup>th</sup> May 2017
Samantha Short	Resigned 1 <sup>st</sup> March 2020
Victoria Smith	Appointed 5 <sup>th</sup> September 2016
Andrew Turner	Appointed 5 <sup>th</sup> July 2000

### 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. New trustees go through an onboarding process to ensure suitability.

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. Cody Moolman (trustee) visited Madagascar during 2019. 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 as well as supporting the SEED Internal audit function. Due to the pandemic restricting travel there were no visits in 2020.



## 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. Operations largely focus in the Anosy Region of South East Madagascar where we have a permanent base in Fort Dauphin. With Project Safidy becoming national in scope, we now have a new 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 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.

From 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, 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

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 100 staff, 80 of which are Malagasy.

We wish to record our appreciation of the commitment, dedication and patience of all staff, Malagasy and international, for driving the charity forward in a challenging environment.

In the London office the Project Development Coordinator, part-time International Volunteer Coordinator 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.

We are incredibly proud and would like to thank our Malagasy staff team who make up the majority of the SEED Madagascar staff base and provide the backbone to the organisation. International staff learn from them every day, and we would particularly like to thank the Deputy Director (Tsina Endor), Head of Finance, Administration and HR (Joel Rajaobelina), Head of Community Health (Dr Mamy Soafaly Andriatsihosena), and Head of Construction (Mahalomba Hasoavana) for coordinating their teams and working tirelessly and with passion to fulfil the SEED charitable mission. With much of the international team repatriated for March 2020, there have been many staff capacity challenges which have been admirably overcome by a strong and capable local team.

In Madagascar, the Director of Programmes and Operations is supported by a Project Development Head, four Department Heads and a Conservation Research Coordinator. SEED's long-term, in-country interns and specialists 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 by supporting their career aspirations in the field of project development.

Our programme volunteers in Madagascar have been instrumental in data collection for our conservation research work. They have 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 £749,222 and expenditure £717,596, resulting in net income before other gains of £31,626.

The Charity has no endowment capital. At 30<sup>th</sup> June 2020 the charity had unrestricted funds of £124,697 (2019 - £128,442), designated funds of £29,752 (2019 - £59,283) and restricted fund balances of £428,309 (2019 - £359,876).

### **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 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;
- 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 2021 by

Cody Moolman

Chairperson & Director

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## Review of Projects and Benefit to the Public

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Prior to the pandemic, the World Bank had predicted that Madagascar's growth would increase to 4.8% in 2019, its fastest pace in over a decade (World Bank, 2020). This positive trend was reflected in declining poverty rates, although with around 75% of the population living below the international poverty line of \$1.90, Madagascar's poverty rate still remains significantly higher than the regional average of 41% (World Bank, 2020).

The adverse economic and social impact of the COVID-19 crisis will be substantial and felt for years to come. Global trade and travel disruptions as well as domestic containment measures are expected to result in a sharp deceleration in economic activity, with gross domestic product (GDP) growth predicted to slow to 1.2%, compared to an estimated growth rate of 5.2% just prior to the outbreak (World Bank, 2020). This decline will adversely affect poverty rates and amplify needs across Madagascar.

With a human capital index among the lowest in the world, pre-pandemic Madagascar already had the world's fourth highest rate of chronic malnutrition, with almost 50% of children under five suffering from stunting (World Bank, 2020). In early 2021 growing repercussions from the pandemic and ongoing drought have left at least 1.27 million people in the south in need of humanitarian support (ReliefWeb, 2021) prompting SEED Madagascar to engage in food distribution for the first time in a decade.

COVID-19 has had a great impact on SEED itself. Twenty-three international team members working alongside national staff in the Madagascar office were evacuated during March and April as borders closed around the world. This impacted on SEED's capacity for project development, funding and implementation of projects. Many of SEED's planned projects struggled to find funding, therefore, SEED adapted projects and developed new projects to support the Anosy COVID Committees in their fight against the virus. This has mainly focussed on WASH interventions and support through health clinics, and in 2021 this will again expand into food security support.

Thankfully, the capacity of national staff has significantly grown in this period, helping to fill the gap caused by COVID. Local staff across the organisation have taken on greater responsibilities, learned new skills and taken on new challenges. Repatriated international staff and UK staff, based in bedrooms and kitchen tables around the world have embraced a remote working model and have continued to passionately contribute, despite the many challenges.

Despite ever-changing and emerging needs coupled with funding and capacity challenges, SEED continued in its mission to enhance the capacity of individuals, communities, organisations and Government in fulfilling sustainable environment, education and development goals.

Overall programmes and income expanded as SEED continued to refine its approach, seeking to maximise impact with limited resources. Strategic movement towards adopting a programmatic approach gathered momentum, focusing on the key areas of maternal and child health; sexual and reproductive health and rights; water, sanitation and hygiene; sustainable livelihoods; education infrastructure; and environmental conservation.

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 2020. Each of SEED's projects contribute to the United Nations [Sustainable Development Goals](#).

# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



## Immediate COVID-19 Response

SEED sought to address the impacts of the pandemic by introducing risk assessments for all bush-based work to minimise the risk of COVID-19 to both staff and communities, providing preventative measures to the communities we work with (e.g. education and infrastructure), and by establishing safe working practices in all of our offices.

- Approximately 7,412 masks were distributed amongst staff and communities to slow the spread.
- 33 handwashing stations were provided to local communities.
- Approximately 9,365 people attended COVID-19 information sessions.





### Mitao, Phase I

In southeast Madagascar, underfunded health services, low understanding of sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR), and prevalent risky behaviours have contributed to estimates of sexually transmitted infection rates that are three times the national average (World Bank, 2018).

Project Mitao aimed to combat this growing sexual and reproductive health crisis through collaborative research, capacity-building with stakeholders, and delivery of SRHR education with students and out-of-school youth.

The first phase of Project Mitao ended in December 2019.

- 51 young people received essential SRHR services, including contraception and HIV testing, through collaboration with local healthcare facilities and partner organisations.
- 90 out-of-school youth were reached with crucial SRHR information through education sessions.
- Research with over 200 young people, including surveys with female sex workers and men who have sex with men, was conducted to inform future SRHR programming.



### Safidy, Phase IV

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

Project Safidy collaborates with ministries and partner organisations to deliver rights-based sexual and reproductive health education and resources to young people in schools across Madagascar, reducing their vulnerability to HIV, STIs, and unintended pregnancies.

- Project Safidy's second SRHR conference, which was held in November 2019, brought together 112 people from 56 organisations to discuss Madagascar's most pressing SRHR issues.
- 40 teachers in southern Madagascar were trained to deliver high-quality SRHR lessons through intensive capacity-building sessions.
- A comprehensive SRHR curriculum for the third and final year of high school, which included 12 SRHR topics, was developed in collaboration with the national Ministry of Education.







### Sekoly

With over 1,300,000 primary-age children 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, Project Sekoly increases students learning and health outcomes.

- Nine classrooms were constructed across three schools, improving the educational environment for the 828 students enrolled in these establishments.
- 14 ventilated improved pit latrines, two rainwater harvesting systems, and three menstrual hygiene management facilities were installed in these schools.
- Over 44 teachers were trained to deliver WASH lessons to students, and WASH management committees were established in each of these schools to sustainably maintain their new facilities.



### Ala

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

Project Ala aims to increase viable habitat inside the SLLF and reunite discontinuous lemur sub-populations by constructing four habitat corridors between five isolated forest remnants and the S8 North forest fragment.

- Three corridors planted with 1,273 Acacia seedlings and 1,329 native pioneer seedlings of 11 species.
- A *Furcifer verrucosus*, or Warty Chameleon, was the first chameleon to be observed in a reforested corridor during a herpetological survey.
- Nursery workshops began training school children in nursery and planting techniques, but were placed on hold due to COVID restrictions.







### Renitantely

Despite a strong tradition of honey harvesting as a source of additional income amongst subsistence farmers in Anosy, a lack of training and resources, and the impact of invasive pests negatively affects yields, whilst poor infrastructure 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 strengthen modern beekeeping skills to improve honey yield and quality, enhance disease prevention and treatment, and strengthen routes to market.

Renitantely Phase I ended, and an interim phase began, in August 2019.

- 38% female representation amongst all project beekeepers, and 62% amongst the 2019 intake.
- Beekeeping Associations were established in all six project fokontany.
- Average sale price for one litre of honey increased by 157% from Phase I baseline to endline.



### Oratsimba, Phase III

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

By strengthening local and regional capacity to implement adaptive, sustainable fisheries management, SEED economically empowers 850 fishers, contributing to poverty alleviation of 4,250 people and protecting 480km<sup>2</sup> of marine biodiversity in southeast Madagascar.

- The Sainte Luce local law was ratified into national law in September 2019.
- Fishers' Associations membership increased from 46 to 230 members in Elodrato and an estimated 87.5% of fishers are registered members in Sainte Luce.
- Four female Marine Ambassadors been trained and have started to deliver women-only education sessions





### Stitch, Phase IV

Women in the Anosy region are faced with limited education and livelihood opportunities. In 2012, the establishment of the Stitch Sainte Luce Embroidery Cooperative provided women with an alternative sustainable livelihood activity.

In the final year of Project Stitch, SEED supported the Cooperative's transition towards independence from grant funding, ensuring that the women in Sainte Luce are provided with a sustainable and reliable source of income.

- Since October, the Cooperative began operating as an autonomous organisation, running day-to-day tasks independently.
- The Cooperative is running a profitable and sustainable business with access to a range of different markets.
- The Stitch website was designed in February 2020 to provide a better platform for international sales.



### Mahampy

In the Anosy region, 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. However, with little return on investment, mahampy weaving is a low-income generating activity.

Project Mahampy works to increase the profitability of mahampy weaving and the sustainability of the mahampy reedbeds to improve the livelihoods of women in rural Madagascar.

- The Mahampy Weavers' Cooperative was established, consisting of 166 members.
- The Mahampy Weavers' workshop and studio was built.
- A technical wetland report was completed, and wetland monitoring began.



### Tatirano, Phase II



Just 35% of the rural population have access to improved water sources (FAO, 2016), which when combined with inadequate sanitation, contributes to the deaths of over 2,000 Malagasy children each year from diarrhoeal disease.

By increasing access to improved water sources and safe drinking water through providing Tatirano Rainwater Harvesting Systems (RWH) to households, vulnerable families will have access to clean water, reducing incidences of child diarrhoea by 30%.

This phase of Project Tatirano ended in December 2019.

- Over 90% of the 138 households who received RWH systems and were surveyed by SEED stated that these facilities have improved their life and health.
- The time that surveyed households reported spending while searching for water decreased by 8% after receiving their RWH systems.
- The amount of water that surveyed households reported collecting and storing increased by 32% after receiving their RWH systems.



### Rural WASH Programme

Across the Anosy region, 97% of residents lack access to basic sanitation facilities (INSTAT, 2019), whilst 74% of the population do not have safe water sources. Gaps in the capacity of local governance structures exacerbate these challenges, contributing to high rates of WASH-related diseases.

Employing a community-led approach, the Rural WASH project is supporting over 190,000 people in the Anosy region to improve their WASH knowledge, practices, and services.

- 3,206 knowledge, attitude, and practice surveys were conducted with households to assess WASH conditions in target communities.
- 36 regional government officials committed to improving WASH access across sites following the project's engagement sessions.
- 7,742 people were taught to wash their hands with soap, and 7,183 people were trained to construct affordable handwashing stations.





## SEED Volunteering Programmes

SEED's volunteer programmes had a challenging year and we made the difficult decision to suspend International teams from April 2020. Despite this, the SEED Conservation and Research Programme (SCRIP) has adapted, focusing on capacity building local guides to continue with data collection. This year has also seen a restructuring of the conservation education programme, greater integration of the Project Development team to expand our biodiversity research, the publication of two studies, including the results from an eight-year palm project, and a contribution towards the latest lemur IUCN assessments.

## Acknowledgements

SEED's trustees would like to take this opportunity to express special thanks to all of those that have made this year's body of work possible; from our dedicated staff in Madagascar who have carried all operations through this difficult time, to the UK based and repatriated international staff who have persevered, working from home to fulfil their roles. SEED only exists thanks to its unique and passionate staff base and this year that team has risen to many challenges coming out stronger.

None of the significant accomplishments of this year would have been possible without adequate funding and we would like to extend our thanks to every individual, company, government and institution that has supported our work despite the significant global financial challenges.

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>

## References

- FAO. (2016). *Profil de Pays – Madagascar*. <http://www.fao.org/3/ca0199fr/CA0199FR.pdf> [Accessed: 8<sup>th</sup> March 2021]
- INSTAT. (2019). *TROISIEME RECENSEMENT GENERAL DE LA POPULATION ET DE L'HABITATION (RGPH-3)*. [https://www.instat.mg/wp-content/uploads/Rapport-Prelim-2019\\_ver\\_final.pdf](https://www.instat.mg/wp-content/uploads/Rapport-Prelim-2019_ver_final.pdf) [Accessed: 8<sup>th</sup> March 2021]
- ReliefWeb. (2021). *Madagascar - Grand Sud Flash Appeal*. <https://reliefweb.int/report/madagascar/madagascar-grand-sud-flash-appeal-january-may-2021> [Accessed: 8<sup>th</sup> March 2021]
- UNICEF. (2019). *Press release: 1,3000,000 children in Madagascar are not enrolled in pre-primary education*. <https://www.unicef.org/madagascar/en/press-releases/1300000-children-madagascar-are-not-enrolled-pre-primary-education> [Accessed: 8<sup>th</sup> March 2021]
- World Bank. (2020). *The World Bank In Madagascar: Overview*. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/madagascar/overview#:~:text=Prior%20to%20the%20COVID%2D19,pac%20in%20over%20a%20decade>. [Accessed: 8<sup>th</sup> March 2021]
- World Bank. (2018). *The Deep South*. <https://documents.worldbank.org/en/publication/documents-reports/documentdetail/587761530803052116/the-deep-south> [Accessed: 8<sup>th</sup> March 2021]

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## Financial Statements

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### 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 2020 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 2020 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.

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.

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:

**Statement of Financial Activities**  
(incorporating the income and expenditure account)  
for the year ended 30th June 2020

		Unrestricted Funds	Designated Funds	Restricted Funds	Total Funds 2020	Total Funds 2019
	Note	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Income and endowments from:</b>						
<i>Donations and legacies</i>	<b>2</b>	141,908	-	606,306	748,214	679,328
<i>Investments</i>	<b>4</b>	1,008	-	-	1,008	499
<b>Total income</b>		<u>142,916</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>606,306</u>	<u>749,222</u>	<u>679,827</u>
<b>Expenditure on:</b>						
<i>Raising funds</i>	<b>5</b>	12,221	-	-	12,221	9,282
<i>Charitable activities:</i>						
- projects	<b>6</b>	133,122	20,248	442,995	596,365	519,719
- education	<b>7</b>	62,295	-	-	62,295	56,469
<i>Other</i>	<b>8</b>	-	-	46,715	46,715	-
<b>Total expenditure</b>		<u>207,638</u>	<u>20,248</u>	<u>489,710</u>	<u>717,596</u>	<u>585,470</u>
<b>Net income/(expenditure) before transfers</b>		(64,722)	(20,248)	116,596	31,626	94,357
Transfers between funds		57,446	(9,283)	(48,163)	-	-
<b>Net income/(expenditure)</b>		<u>(7,276)</u>	<u>(29,531)</u>	<u>68,433</u>	<u>31,626</u>	<u>94,357</u>
<b>Other recognised gains and losses</b>						
Exchange rate gain/(loss)		3,531	-	-	3,531	148
<b>Net movement in funds</b>		<u>(3,745)</u>	<u>(29,531)</u>	<u>68,433</u>	<u>35,157</u>	<u>94,505</u>
Total funds brought forward		128,442	59,283	359,876	547,601	453,096
<b>Total funds carried forward</b>		<u>124,697</u>	<u>29,752</u>	<u>428,309</u>	<u>582,758</u>	<u>547,601</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 2020

	Notes	2020		2019	
		£	£	£	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	<b>12</b>		2,651		4,074
Investments	<b>13</b>		2		2
			<u>2,653</u>		<u>4,076</u>
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	<b>14</b>	106,099		239,406	
Cash at bank and in hand		535,005		314,545	
		<u>641,104</u>		<u>553,951</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	<b>15</b>	(60,999)		(10,426)	
<b>Net current assets</b>			580,105		543,525
<b>Net assets</b>			<u>582,758</u>		<u>547,601</u>
<b>Funds</b>					
Restricted funds	<b>16</b>		428,309		359,876
Designated funds	<b>17</b>		29,752		59,283
Unrestricted funds - general	<b>18</b>		124,697		128,442
<b>Total charity funds</b>	<b>19</b>		<u>582,758</u>		<u>547,601</u>

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

2021 by

Cody Moolman  
Chairperson & Director

Registration number 03796669

### Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended 30th June 2020

	2020	2019
	£	£
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>		
<i>Cash generated from/(absorbed by) operations:</i>		
Income for the year	35,157	94,505
<i>Adjustment for:</i>		
Investment income recognised in statement of financial activities	(1,008)	(499)
Foreign exchange differences	(3,531)	(148)
Depreciation	1,423	1,808
<i>Movements in working capital:</i>		
(Increase)/decrease in debtors	133,307	(146,017)
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	50,573	(2,540)
	<u>215,921</u>	<u>(52,891)</u>
<b>Investing activities</b>		
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	-	(598)
Interest and investment income	1,008	499
<b>Net cash generated from/(used in) investing activities</b>	<u>1,008</u>	<u>(99)</u>
	<u>216,929</u>	<u>(52,990)</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	314,545	367,387
Effect of foreign exchange rates	3,531	148
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of year</b>	<u><u>535,005</u></u>	<u><u>314,545</u></u>



## **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.

### 1.5. Expenditure

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

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

## 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 2020 £	Total 2019 £
Donations	111,292	65,572	176,864	151,873
Grants	-	540,734	540,734	504,277
Refund of tax (gift aid)	30,616	-	30,616	23,178
	<u>141,908</u>	<u>606,306</u>	<u>748,214</u>	<u>679,328</u>

In 2019 £160,306 of the above income was attributable to unrestricted funds and £519,022 to restricted funds.

## 3. Specific Donations and Grants

	2020 £
UNICEF	157,649
AmplifyChange	143,722
Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs	90,547
Guernsey Overseas Aid & Development Commission	40,570
TradeAid UK	41,000
The Rowan Trust	20,900
Teneo Limited	18,000
Noble Caledonia	6,000
The Prince of Wales's Charitable Fund	2,500
People's Trust for Endangered Species	4,965
Other restricted donations and grants	80,453
<b>Total restricted income</b>	<u>606,306</u>
SEED Conservation & Research Programme	22,483
Other unrestricted income	119,425
<b>Total donations and grants</b>	<u>748,214</u>

#### 4. Income from Investments

	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total 2020 £	Total 2019 £
Interest receivable	1,008	-	1,008	499

All income from investments was attributable to unrestricted funds.

#### 5. Expenditure on Raising Funds

	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total 2020 £	Total 2019 £
Staff and contractors costs	6,507	-	6,507	4,773
Premises costs	984	-	984	1,001
Communication costs	102	-	102	131
Travel and volunteer costs	1,613	-	1,613	431
Legal and professional	191	-	191	105
Audit and accountancy fees	1,911	-	1,911	1,759
Office administration	704	-	704	878
Bank charges	209	-	209	204
	12,221	-	12,221	9,282

All of the above costs were attributable to unrestricted funds.

## 6. Expenditure on Charitable Activities - Projects

	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total 2020 £	Total 2019 £
<i>Direct costs:</i>				
Institutional grants:				
Project Activities (Madagascar)	50,099	381,567	431,666	378,611
Salaries and social security costs	4,206	6,780	10,986	16,667
	<u>54,305</u>	<u>388,347</u>	<u>442,652</u>	<u>395,278</u>
<i>Support costs:</i>				
Staff and contractor costs	78,083	2,048	80,131	57,269
Advertising	122	730	852	1,741
Premises costs	4,610	-	4,610	4,863
Travelling and volunteer expenses	5,249	22,801	28,050	26,840
Communication costs	659	128	787	802
Insurance	2,655	3,397	6,052	7,211
Legal and professional	382	1,442	1,824	345
Consultancy fees	-	17,350	17,350	-
Audit and accountancy fees	3,822	-	3,822	3,517
Office administration and project equipment	1,340	6,521	7,861	18,298
Subscriptions, membership and registration fees	879	11	890	1,884
Bank charges	419	205	624	512
Depreciation	845	15	860	1,159
	<u>99,065</u>	<u>54,648</u>	<u>153,713</u>	<u>124,441</u>
	<u><b>153,370</b></u>	<u><b>442,995</b></u>	<u><b>596,365</b></u>	<u><b>519,719</b></u>

In 2019 £369,183 of the above costs were attributable to restricted and £150,536 to unrestricted funds.

Included above are various governance costs related to the management and administration of the charity in the sum of £74,222 (2019 - £57,169).



## 7. Expenditure on Charitable Activities - Education

	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total 2020 £	Total 2019 £
<i>Direct costs:</i>				
Salaries and social security costs	2,804	-	2,804	9,032
<i>Support costs:</i>				
Staff and contractor costs	45,548	-	45,548	33,409
Advertising	183	-	183	1,038
Premises costs	3,628	-	3,628	3,863
Travelling and volunteer expenses	3,922	-	3,922	2,648
Communication costs	459	-	459	591
Legal and professional	191	-	191	105
Audit and accountancy fees	3,822	-	3,822	3,518
Office administration and project equipment	527	-	527	944
Subscriptions, membership and registration fees	439	-	439	468
Bank charges	209	-	209	204
Depreciation	563	-	563	649
	59,491	-	59,491	47,437
	<b>62,295</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>62,295</b>	<b>56,469</b>

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 6

## 8. Other costs

	2020 £	2019 £
UNICEF grant – underspend repayment provision	46,715	-

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.

**9. Auditors' Remuneration**

	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Auditors' remuneration - audit of the financial statements	3,130	3,060
Auditors' remuneration - other fees: Other financial services	6,425	5,734

**10. Employees**

<b>Employment costs</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Wages and salaries	125,671	87,410
Social security costs	5,820	7,588
Employer contributions to defined contribution pension scheme	695	453
	132,186	95,451

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

Trustees received no remuneration during the year (2019 - £nil) and one trustee was reimbursed £646 for various travel and accommodation costs (2019 – two trustees reimbursed £887).

**Number of direct employees based in the UK**

The average monthly number of employees during the year were:	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
Salaries - full time staff	3	3

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.

**11. 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 £695 (2019 - £453).

## 12. Tangible Fixed Assets

	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Total
Cost	£	£
At 1st July 2019	21,757	21,757
Additions	-	-
At 30th June 2020	21,757	21,757
<b>Depreciation</b>		
At 1st July 2019	17,683	17,683
Charge for the year	1,423	1,423
At 30th June 2020	19,106	19,106
<b>Net book values</b>		
At 30th June 2020	2,651	2,651
At 30th June 2019	4,074	4,074

## 13. Fixed Asset Investments

	Subsidiary undertakings shares	Total
Cost	£	£
At 1st July 2019	2	2
Additions	-	-
At 30th June 2020	2	2
<b>Net book values</b>		
At 30th June 2020	2	2
At 30th June 2019	2	2

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.

## 14. Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Prepayments and accrued income	106,099	239,406

Included above is accrued income for donations, grants and legacies in the sum of £104,383 (2019 - £237,850) which were due but not received at the year end. This sum includes £13,331 for Sekoly (School building) and £73,313 for UNICEF funded sanitation and Covid-19 work.

## 15. Creditors: Amounts Falling due in One Year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Trade creditors	758	2,887
Other taxes and social security costs	6,545	798
Other creditors	343	266
Accruals and deferred income	53,214	6,298
Pension contributions creditor	139	177
	<u>60,999</u>	<u>10,426</u>

### Deferred income

	2020	2019
	£	£
At beginning of the year	15	200
Released in year	(15)	(185)
At end of the year	<u>-</u>	<u>15</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.

## 16. Restricted Income Funds

	At 1st July 2019	Income	Expenses	Transfers	At 30th June 2020
	£	£	£	£	£
Votsira	16,143	11,183	(8,496)	636	19,466
Sekoly	46,838	142,340	(99,729)	(15,698)	73,751
Mampianatra	(249)	-	-	249	-
Stitch Sainte Luce	17,819	5,043	(14,527)	30	8,365
Tatirano	6,479	-	(5,473)	(462)	544
Rufus	1,861	-	(716)	-	1,145
Renitantely	9,690	8,598	(8,630)	(2,500)	7,158
Fire Appeal	1,218	-	-	-	1,218
Safidy	148,487	143,722	(124,700)	(12,781)	154,728
Microcebus	290	-	-	(290)	-
Fanaka	(210)	-	-	210	-
Oratsimba	11,152	90,547	(81,100)	(13,087)	7,512
Ala	58,744	6,598	(25,663)	(500)	39,179
Mahampy	25,077	25,000	(18,542)	-	31,535
Mitao	16,537	-	(11,368)	(5,169)	-
UNICEF	-	157,649	(83,282)	-	74,367
Rowan Trust (Covid-19)	-	5,900	(7,484)	1,584	-
Protective Mask Fund	-	3,476	-	(2,241)	1,235
Staff Clark Fund	-	6,250	-	-	6,250
COVID	-	-	-	1,856	1,856
	<u>359,876</u>	<u>606,306</u>	<u>(489,710)</u>	<u>(48,163)</u>	<u>428,309</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.

**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.

**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.

**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.

**Oratsimba:** aims to encouraging 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.

**Mitao:** a comprehensive situational analysis of Sexual and Reproductive Health knowledge, provision and capacity in 3 rural communities.

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

**Rowan Trust:** A wide ranging immediate response to the threat of Covid-19 pandemic raising awareness and supporting communities involving radio, poster and handwashing stations

**Mask Fund:** creation of locally made protective cloth masks for use of the most vulnerable to protect against infection and spread of Covid 19

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

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.

## 17. Designated Income Funds

	At 1st July 2019 £	Income £	Expenses £	Transfers £	At 30th June 2020 £
Bequeathment	59,283	-	-	(59,283)	-
SEED Development	-	-	(20,248)	50,000	29,752
	<u>59,283</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(20,248)</u>	<u>50,000</u>	<u>29,752</u>

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.

Seed Development Fund: Funds set up by the trustees for the purpose of initial funding of several new Madagascar-based posts, including the Deputy Director, necessary for the transition of the Director of programmes and operations.

## 18. General Unrestricted Income Funds

	At 1st July 2019 £	Income £	Expenses £	Transfers/gains £	At 30th June 2020 £
General fund	128,442	142,916	(207,638)	60,977	124,697
	<u>128,442</u>	<u>142,916</u>	<u>(207,638)</u>	<u>60,977</u>	<u>124,697</u>

## 19. Analysis of Net Assets Between Funds

	Fixed assets £	Net current assets £	Total £
Restricted funds	-	428,309	428,309
Designated funds	-	29,752	29,752
Unrestricted funds	2,653	122,044	124,697
	<u>2,653</u>	<u>580,105</u>	<u>582,758</u>

## 20. Financial Commitments

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

2020	2019
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	£	£
<b>Expiry date:</b>		
Within one year	2,084	2,015
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

## 21. Related Party Transactions

During the year the charitable company received aggregate donations from trustees in the sum of £1,200 (2019 - £26,700).