

PENHA
REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR
ENDED 31st DECEMBER 2021

PENHA
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31 DECEMBER 2021

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PENHA
CHARITY INFORMATION
31 DECEMBER 2021

The trustees who are also directors of the charity for the purposes of the Companies Act 2006, present their report with the financial statements of the charity for the year ended 31 December 2021. The trustees have adopted the provisions of Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) (effective 1 January 2015).

STRUCTURE, GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT

Governing document

The charity is controlled by its governing document, a deed of trust, and constitutes a limited company, limited by guarantee, as defined by the Companies Act 2006.

Trustees

The trustees in office in the year were as follows:-

Dr. Lulsegger Abebe - Chairperson
Dr. Zeremariam Fre - Treasurer

Ms Nicole Kenton
Ms. Roda Ibrahim
Ms. Sophie Walsh

Secretary

Dr. Bereket Tsegay

Registered Company number

2658932 (England and Wales)

Registered Charity number

1038957

Registered Office

1 Laney Building
Bourne Estate
Portpool Lane
London EC1N 7UL
www.penhanetwork.org
0044207 2420202
info@penhanetwork.org

Accountants/Auditors

Tekle Tesfaye (MAAT)
TT Accountancy Services
00447949557324

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Objectives

The principal activities of the charity in the period under review have been to promote sustainable development among pastoral and agro-pastoral communities through gender equality, resilience, enterprise and innovation, and regional cooperation across the Horn of Africa. PENHA works at the grassroots and policy levels to empower pastoralist communities to play a full role in their own development. On the UK side, it has focused on youth and diaspora programmes.

ACHIEVEMENT AND PERFORMANCE 2021

PENHA HQ

PENHA HQ carried out programme, management, fundraising and communication activities, including providing expert advice to PENHA country offices, locally based organisations, and individuals in the Horn region and in the UK. This reporting year has brought unprecedented challenges related to the conflicts, political violence, social unrests in the Horn of Africa, besides the adverse impacts of Covid-19 pandemic on our communities. This has required the Board to continuously review the risk associated with these and their impacts on the pastoral and agro-pastoral communities in the region and the programmes. Therefore, at the Board of Trustees' AGM, various critical strategic issues were discussed, and the 2020 narrative and financial reports were approved. The Board also passed a resolution to convert PENHA registration from a charitable company to a charitable incorporated organisation (CIO) on its 14 May 2021 meeting and working with LATHAM & WATKINS a legal firm which is providing a pro-bono service to PENHA.

Regarding its programmes and projects, PENHA, with financial support from the Community Fund UK, has continued to implement the project on *Reducing Refugees' Emotional Homelessness in Kent*, the UK. The funding was used to produce multimedia materials and delivered digital activities for refugees and asylum seekers from the Horn of Africa. The project was aimed at improving connectivity, emotional well-being and mental health during the COVID-19 crisis.

Furthermore, with evidence-based research findings of the Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research (NWO) funded *Social Protection for Inclusive Development in Afar Region of Ethiopia* (SPIDA) project, PENHA along with the Development Planning Unit of University College London and Adigrat University of Ethiopia submitted a nine-chapter book manuscript on social protection that captures the impacts of COVID-19 on pastoral communities to Routledge and expected to serve as a useful tool for academics and practitioners concerned with social protection in sub-Saharan Africa. In disseminating the SPIDA research finding a senior researcher has delivered a presentation at the 5th Interdisciplinary Oxford Desert Conference organised by the University of Oxford with the Economic and Social Research Council (UKRI) and the Global Challenge Research Fund (GCRF) funding.

PENHA continued developing its partnerships with academic institutions in Ethiopia and the Horn region. Strengthening its work on the animal welfare and livelihoods improvements of the pastoralist and agro-pastoralist communities our research associate, Victoria Phillips, has initiated a veterinary project and is in discussions with the Elnet Foundation in Ethiopia on its delivery. Meanwhile, PENHA has also continued its partnership with academic institutions in the UK. As part of PENHA's public engagement strategy, regular updates have been published on its digital media, and an e-newsletter has been distributed. PENHA has recruited two research associates, a programme manager and engaged more than 11 volunteers in office-based and virtual forms.

PENHA's patron and UK national treasure Joanna Lumley has been awarded a damehood in the Queen's New Year Honours List for her contribution to entertainment and the dramatic arts as well as her commitment to charity, having been awarded an OBE in 1995. The new honour endorses her commitment to PENHA's works and the Board congratulated Joanna.

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Ethiopia

PENHA was formally registered to operate in Ethiopia at the end of 2020, and opened the new Addis office in 2021. PENHA-Ethiopia is working to promote sustainable development, with a broad agenda that is centred on pastoralism and encompasses gender and social inclusion, as well as youth, livelihoods, employment and enterprise promotion. PENHA in collaboration with Tropenbos International (TBI) of the Netherlands and with financial support from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands is delivering the Working Landscapes programme on Dryland Forests and Trees – Productive Landscapes. Building on studies conducted in 2020, PENHA has been working towards the development of a National Drylands Restoration Strategy.

National workshop on dryland restoration and dry forest management: In April 2021, 46 participants came together in Addis Ababa for an intensive three days of discussions. It ended with a shared vision between the Environment, Forest and Climate Change Commission (EFCCC) at federal level, and representatives of six regional governments (Afar, Amhara, Benishangul-Gumuz, Oromia, Somali and Tigray), international research institutions, and NGOs. In group sessions, experiences from across the country showed different approaches to landscape restoration, including area exclosures in Tigray, participatory forest management in Benishangul-Gumuz, and rangeland rehabilitation in Somali Region. Presentations and discussions also focused on the need to develop frankincense value chains, the key role of charcoal, and the problem of invasive prosopis trees, amongst others. But all agreed on the centrality of economic benefits to local communities, without which restoration efforts cannot be sustained. A declaration was agreed, laying the ground for the establishment of a dryland restoration platform. The Ethiopia dryland restoration platform (EDRP) established in the first workshop in April, held further workshops in August and December 2021, including a 40-strong team of representatives from federal government, universities, NGOs, and from the six main dryland regions. These provided further inputs into the development of a national dryland strategy through work in four thematic areas: livelihoods and markets, sustainable natural resource management, land tenure and governance, policy alignment and knowledge management; as well as perspectives from the six regions.

Analytical work provided the basis for policy development and resulted in a landmark publication: *Dryland restoration and dry forest management in Ethiopia: Sharing knowledge to meet local needs and national commitments. A review.* Haile M, Livingstone J, Shibeshi A, Pasiecznik N (eds.), 2021. PENHA, Ethiopia and TBI, the Netherlands. 160pp. The book contains 18 articles that provide a comprehensive overview of the issues and of experience in six regions with significant dryland areas: Afar, Amhara, Benishangul-Gumuz, Oromia, Somali and Tigray. Copies of the book were disseminated widely and shared with relevant Ethiopian institutions. Alongside this, PENHA produced two policy-oriented publications in collaboration with partners. An analysis of the role of the drylands in progress towards Ethiopia's climate change mitigation efforts: *Integration of forest landscape restoration in Ethiopia's nationally determined contributions. A review, with a focus on drylands.* Moges, Y., Haile, M. and Livingstone, J. 2021. PENHA and TBI. Frankincense is the most common of several gum and resin species in Ethiopia's drylands, and can be the second most important source of income for many pastoralists, after livestock and animal products. This work included an extensive analysis of historical and current literature, and a workshop in September 2021, where 20 participants gathered in Addis Ababa to share experiences from different regions, leading to recommendations for improving benefits to local communities. *Inclusive frankincense value chain development in Ethiopia. A historical perspective on forest governance and reforms for better livelihoods and conservation outcomes.* Eshete, A., Kassa, H. and Livingstone, J. 2021. PENHA and TBI.

Conflict in Tigray disrupted plans for landscape-level work in the Tigray and Afar regions, with local actors, in collaboration with Mekelle University. Friends and colleagues in these war-torn regions suffered terribly. But knowledge management and policy work continued, with input from the Tigray and Afar regions. Conflict resolution and peacebuilding, as well as recovery and rehabilitation work will be important parts of the development agenda going forward.

PENHA signed an MoU with the Elnet Foundation, aiming to build on collaboration on animal welfare initiated by Dr Victoria Phillips. After many years of service, Dr Muhammed Musa stood down and handed over to the new Country Representative Mr Biruk Yemane.

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Somaliland

Activities in Somaliland have recovered only slowly from Covid impacts, with key staff members suffering persistent illness and project implementation disrupted by the long suspension of activities. The funds for the major projects outlined below were raised locally, managed in compliance with international donor requirements, and are audited annually.

GIZ - Livelihoods and Resilience: GIZ remains an important partner for PENHA. PENHA conducted a baseline study for GIZ's new program, "Improving Disaster Risk Management & Food Security to Strengthen Resilience in Somaliland" (RDRM). This involved an analysis of the economic prospects for women, young women and youth.

The Seawater Greenhouse Project: With Seawater Greenhouse Ltd. UK., this pilot uses innovative technology to grow crops in arid coastal areas using desalinated seawater, and aims for commercial viability with inclusive business models. The Salt-Mine project, developed in collaboration with a consortium led by the Norwegian Water Research Institute (NIVA) expands the work, with a focus on salt and mineral extraction at the site. PENHA conducted site assessments and developed a procurement plan, in collaboration with Charlie Paton of SG. The focus has been on site rehabilitation after Cyclone damage and on addressing a number of technical issues. It is funded by Norwegian Research Council, South Africa's National Research Foundation (NRF), Australia's Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO), and the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA).

UNDEF (United Nations Democracy Fund) – Strengthening Women's Political Representation in Somaliland: Final reporting was completed for this project aimed at strengthening the capacity of women's organisations and leaders and addressing women's political marginalisation. PENHA will continue to promote women's participation in governance at different levels.

Somaliland Development Fund - Gender Equity and Social Inclusion (GESI) assessments: PENHA carried out further GESI work, building on previous sectoral studies, with an analysis conducted for the project entitled "Gender Equity and Social Inclusion (GESI) for Improved Livelihood of Artisanal Fisheries alongside the Coast to Increase Food Security". This involved a broad assessment of policies and the local context, with a focus on the participation and needs of women, youth, disabled people and minorities.

Policy work, research and networking: PENHA-Somaliland continued to engage with local and international networks, including CELEP. Country Representative Sadia Ahmed made a visit to Djibouti to exchange ideas with policymakers and CSO representatives. PENHA-Somaliland signed an MoU with Golis University, with a view to collaborating on action-oriented research.

Sudan

PENHA has continued to collaborate with the Pastoralist Environment Association in Kassala State (PEAKS), the Animal Production and Resource Centre (APRC) and the Khartoum and Kassala based universities. The partnerships have been focusing on developing joint areas of intervention that address the critical livelihoods challenges of the pastoral communities in Sudan. PENHA has supported the communities through capacity building, natural resources management, innovation and evidence-based researches including the increasing livestock productivity through utmost utilisations of the invasive *Prosopis Juliflora*. Sudan's experience in taking some interventions and initiatives has been a spiral effect throughout the Horn of Africa region.

Uganda

PENHA has continued to actively in national, regional and international policy forums through our Focal Point Person (FPP) in Uganda. As members of the Coalition for Pastoralist Civil Society Organizations (COPACSO), the FPP attended the *Introductory Meeting To Legal And Policy Discourse On Management Of Fragile Ecosystems in The Rangelands* which seeks to develop a National Engagement Strategy (NES). This was held in conjunction with the Food Rights Alliance, a consortium of over 40 members working together to collectively address issues around the right to adequate food at policy and practice level.

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On a similar theme the Alliance for Food Sovereignty in Africa (AFSA) and its partners organised the 1st National Dialogue on Uganda Food Policy and the launch of the Mini Barefoot guide on Nutrition under the Theme: 'Our Food, Our Future: Our Voice Counts'. AFSA members represent smallholder farmers, pastoralists, hunter/gatherers, indigenous peoples; faith-based institutions, and environmentalists with 37 members operating in 50 countries of Africa.

PENHA's FPP is a member of the LIFE Network and a small scale cattle keeper from a pastoralist community and in that capacity attended the League for Pastoral Peoples and Endogenous Livestock (LPP)'s 'Mapping for Pastoralists' project. The focus was on 'nature positive production', 'regenerative farming' and for 'agro-ecological approaches' across the globe. The FPP also attended the four-day virtual 11th Multi-Stakeholder Partnership (MSP) Meeting of Global Agenda for Sustainable Livestock (GASL); *Embracing Change and Harnessing Diversity: The Roles of Livestock in Sustainable Food Systems*. The content had been developed from a series of ten regional consultations that had occurred during the previous month. Participants included representatives from the Committee on World Food Security (CFS), the Committee on Agriculture (COAG), the International Feed Industry Federation (IFIF), the Indian NGO Anthra and the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI).

The FPP participated in the Natural Livestock Farming (NLF) webinar on *Natural Ways of Dairy Calf Raising* which looked at serious impact of disease and mortality in young calves. Another online event was the *High Level Virtual Dialogue on Management of Natural Resources in the Rangelands* with the theme of 'Tapping into the enormous potential of the rangelands to contribute to food security and national development'. It assessed the impact of the National Rangeland Management and Pastoralism Policy and the role of the Department of Wetlands division of the Ministry of Water and Environment of Uganda.

The final event attended for the year was the *Launch of 'Livestock for a Small Planet'* organised by the League for Pastoral Peoples and Endogenous Livestock Development (LPP) at which PENHA's FPP was among the main speakers. The booklet by Ilse Koehler-Rollefson addresses some of the critical discussions being had around the role of livestock and the 'livestock efficiency paradigm'. It also includes coverage of the International Year of Rangelands & Pastoralists (IYRP), an UN-level initiative to re-mobilise livestock and outlines nine principles for a healthy and ethical human-livestock relationship.

Possible risks and risk management

PENHA works in a Region which is still vulnerable to poverty, largely the result of drought and famine, and political conflicts. Under such circumstances PENHA trustees regularly review risks and mitigate against such risks by having contingency plans in place.

Review of Financial Transactions

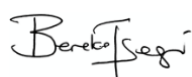
The Statement of Financial Activities on page 7 for the year ended 31 December 2021 sets out how the charity's funds have been applied, and the Balance Sheet on page 8 sets out the charity's financial position at 31 December 2021.

Review of Activities

At 31 December 2021 the charity's funds amounted to £125,266 an increase of £74,592 from the previous year end. This consolidated review includes the narrative and financial reports of both the London and Somaliland offices. The charity's net assets are adequate to fulfil the obligations of the charity.

Dependency on Volunteers' Services

The charity is dependent upon the services of unpaid 6 management committee and 11 volunteers and would like to thank them for the valuable services given by them during the year.



.....
Dr. Bereket Tsegay
Secretary
19th of October 2022

INDEPENDENT EXAMINER'S REPORT TO THE TRUSTEES OF PENHA

I report on the accounts for the year ended 31 December 2021 set out on pages 7 to 13.

Respective responsibilities of trustees and examiner

The charity's trustees (who are also the directors for the purposes of company law) are responsible for the preparation of the accounts. The charity's trustees consider that an audit is not required for this year (under Section 144(2) of the Charities Act 2011 (the 2011 Act)) and that an independent examination is required.

Having satisfied myself that the charity is not subject to audit under company law and is eligible for independent examination, it is my responsibility to:

- examine the accounts under Section 145 of the 2011 Act
- to follow the procedures laid down in the General Directions given by the Charity Commission (under Section 145(5)(b) of the 2011 Act); and
- to state whether particular matters have come to my attention.

Basis of the independent examiner's report

My examination was carried out in accordance with the General Directions given by the Charity Commission. An examination includes a review of the accounting records kept by the charity and a comparison of the accounts presented with those records. It also includes consideration of any unusual items or disclosures in the accounts, and seeking explanations from you as trustees concerning any such matters. The procedures undertaken do not provide all the evidence that would be required in an audit, and consequently no opinion is given as to whether the accounts present a 'true and fair view' and the report is limited to those matters set out in the statements below.

Independent examiner's statement

In connection with my examination, no matter has come to my attention:

- (1) which gives me reasonable cause to believe that, in any material respect, the requirements
 - to keep accounting records in accordance with Section 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006; and
 - to prepare accounts which accord with the accounting records, comply with the accounting requirements of Sections 394 and 395 of the Companies Act 2006 and with the methods and principles of the Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) (effective 1 January 2015)have not been met; or
- (2) to which, in my opinion, attention should be drawn in order to enable a proper understanding of the accounts to be reached.



Tekle Tesfaye (MAAT)
TT Accountancy Services
19th October 2022

PENHA
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES
YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Note	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Total 2021 £	Total 2020 £
Income and Expenditure					
Incoming Resources					
Grants & donations	11	7,963	250,842	258,805	62,249
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		7,963	250,842	258,805	62,249
Add: Income in advance brought forward		0	0	0	0
Less: Income in advance carried forward		0	0	0	0
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		7,963	250,842	258,805	62,249
Resources Expended					
Direct charitable expenditure	4	0	172,995	172,955	64,350
Project support and administration	5	6,534	4,724	11,258	18,753
Fundraising and publicity	6	0	0	0	0
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		6,534	177,679	184,213	83,103
Net Incoming/(Outgoing) Resources					
For the Year					
Funds brought forward at 1 January 2021		1,429	73,163	74,592	(20,854)
Transfer of Funds		1,725	48,949	50,674	71,528
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		0	0	0	0
Funds carried forward at					
31 December 2021					
		<u>3,154</u>	<u>122,112</u>	<u>125,266</u>	<u>50,674</u>

PENHA
BALANCE SHEET
As At 31 December 2021

	Notes	2021 £	2020 £
Fixed Assets			
Tangible Asset	8	32,104	42,805
Total fixed asset		<u>32,104</u>	<u>42,805</u>
Current Assets			
Debtor			
London office	9	0	0
Somaliland office	9	27,149	42,421
Ethiopia office	9	0	0
Cash at bank and in hand			
London office		13,446	24,369
Somaliland office		61,636	0
Ethiopia office		35,649	0
Total Current Asset		<u>137,880</u>	<u>66,790</u>
Liabilities: amounts falling due within one year			
London office	10	(10,292)	(16,116)
Somaliland office	10	(2,322)	0
Ethiopia office	10	0	0
Net Current Assets		<u>125,266</u>	<u>50,674</u>
Net Assets		<u>157,370</u>	<u>93,479</u>
Funds			
Restricted			
London office	11	0	6,528
Somaliland office	11	61,636	42,421
Ethiopia Office	11	60,476	0
Unrestricted			
London office	11	3,154	1,725
Somaliland office	11	0	0
Ethiopia Office	11	0	0
		<u>125,266</u>	<u>50,674</u>

PENHA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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The charitable company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 31 December 2021.


The members have not required the charitable company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The trustees acknowledge their responsibilities for

- (a) ensuring that the charitable company keeps accounting records that comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and
- (b) preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charitable company as at the end of each financial year and of its surplus or deficit for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the charitable company.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small charitable companies.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 19 October 2022 and were signed on its behalf by:

Dr. Lulseged Abebe, Chair  _____

Dr. Zeremariam Fre, Treasurer  _____

The notes on pages 10 to 13 form part of these accounts.

PENHA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
31 December 2021

1. Charity Status

The charity is a company limited by guarantee, the liability of the members being limited to £1 each. The company is registered as a charity with the Charities Commission and is exempt from direct taxation.

2. Accounting Policies

Basis of preparing the financial statements

The financial statements of the charitable company, which is public benefit entity under 102, have been prepared in accordance with the Charities SORP (FRS 102) 'Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) (effective 1 January 2015); The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland, and the Companies Act 2006. The accounts (financial statements) have been prepared under the historical cost convention with items recognised at cost or transaction value unless otherwise stated in the relevant note(s) to these accounts.

The trustees consider that there are no material uncertainties about the Trust's ability to continue as a going concern.

Incoming resources

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

Grants

All grants are from donors for specific projects or for the purpose of defraying staff costs, and for the provision of office facilities and functions.

Resources expended

Expenditure is accounted for on an accruals basis and has been classified under headings that aggregate all cost related to the category. Where costs cannot be directly attributed to particular headings they have been allocated to activities on a basis consistent with the use of resources.

Overseas projects

Expenditure in respect of overseas projects is charged to the relevant project at the time of liability arise for payment.

Foreign Currencies

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate of exchange ruling at the dates of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated in to sterling at the balance sheet date.

Companies Act

The company has permission under Section60(1a) of the Company's Act 2006 to omit the word 'Limited'.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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5. Project support and administration	2021	2020
	£	£
Salaries & Volunteer costs	250	1,050
Rent, rates and insurance	8,520	7,550
Printing, postage and stationery	399	1,211
Telephone, fax and internet	282	1,809
Bank charges	909	191
Accountancy fee	300	967
Travel/Fuel expenses	253	1,261
Exchange rate loss	0	216
General Expenses	345	4,498
	<u>11,258</u>	<u>18,753</u>
 6. Fundraising and publicity		
Professional fee and consultancy	0	0
	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
 7. Staff Costs		
Wages, professional charges and volunteer payments	1,688	7,927
	<u>1,688</u>	<u>7,927</u>
 The average (full-time equivalent) number * of persons employed during the year was:-	10	1
	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
 8. Tangible Fixed Asset	Equipment	Total
Cost		
At 1 January 2021		
London Office	0	0
Somaliland Office	42,805	57,074
Ethiopia Office	0	0
	<u>42,805</u>	<u>57,074</u>
As at 31 December 2021	42,805	57,074
Depreciation		
At 1 January 2021		
London office	0	0
Somaliland office	10,701	14,269
Ethiopia office	0	0
	<u>14,269</u>	<u>14,269</u>
Charge for the year	14,269	14,269
	<u>32,104</u>	<u>42,805</u>
As at 31 December 2021	<u>32,104</u>	<u>42,805</u>
 Net Book Value		
As at 31 December 2021	<u>32,104</u>	<u>42,805</u>
As at 31 December 2020	<u>42,805</u>	<u>57,074</u>

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9. Debtors:	2021	2020
	£	£
Grants Receivables		
London Office	0	0
Somaliland Office	27,149	42,421
Ethiopia Office	0	0
	<u>27,149</u>	<u>42,421</u>

10. Liabilities: Amounts falling due within one year

Project costs Accrued (London Office)	10,292	15,411
Sundry Creditors (London Office)	0	705
Project costs Accrued (Somaliland Office)	2,322	0
Project costs Accrued (Ethiopia Office)	0	0
	<u>12,614</u>	<u>16,116</u>

	Balance 1 January 2021 £	Incoming Resources £	Resources Used £	Transfers Between Funds £	Balance 31 December 2021 £
11. Funds					
Restricted Funds					
London office					
Community Fund	6,528	0	(6,528)	0	0
Sub-total	6,528	0	(6,528)	0	0
Somaliland office					
United Nations Democracy Fund (UNDEF)	42,421	0	(42,421)	0	0
GIZ – Germany	0	24,576	(24,576)	0	0
Somaliland Development Fund (SDF)	0	16,523	(16,523)	0	0
NRF/Salt Mine	0	136,301	(74,665)	0	61,636
Sub-total	42,421	177,400	(158,185)	0	61,636
Ethiopia office					
Tropenbos International	0	73,442	(12,966)	0	60,476
Sub-total	0	73,442	(12,966)	0	60,476
Total restricted fund	48,949	250,842	(177,679)	0	122,112
Unrestricted Funds					
London office - donations	1,725	7,963	(6,534)	0	3,154
Somaliland office – donations	0	0	0	0	0
	<u>1,725</u>	<u>7,963</u>	<u>(6,534)</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3,154</u>
Total Funds	50,674	258,805	(184,213)	0	125,266

12. Trustees Expenses

No trustee or any person connected with them has received or is due to receive any remuneration for the year directly or indirectly from the charity's funds.