



2012 ANNUAL REPORT

www.selfhelpafrica.org





OUR VISION IS AN AFRICA FREE FROM HUNGER AND POVERTY



2012 in numbers...

- ☉ Number of smallholder farmers assisted - 153,000
- ☉ Total beneficiaries across all programmes - 918,000
- ☉ Ratio of female to male beneficiaries - 55 : 45
- ☉ Number of smallholder farmer organisations supported - 345

Cover: Rahabu Angira Roba, small-scale farmer and tea producer, Kenya. Photo: Hugh Chaloner
This page: John-Michael in his orchard near Kumi, Uganda. Photo: Hugh Chaloner

WORKING AS AN AFRICAN TEAM



Children in Kaoma, Zambia Photo: Hugh Chaloner

“If you want to go fast, go alone. If you want to go far, go together.”

- African proverb

Self Help Africa has been playing its part in the global effort to eradicate hunger and poverty for almost 30 years. It is hugely rewarding work, but as we read stories time and again about hunger, drought and conflict on the African continent, you might be forgiven for asking - will it ever be otherwise?

That starkest of statistics - that more than 240 million Africans live under a constant threat of hunger - is deeply unsettling.

At Self Help Africa we know that the solution to many of Africa's problems of hunger and poverty rest in the soil, and that very small increases in productivity will help Africa not just feed itself, but move from hunger to surplus in a matter of years.

As an organisation that works hand in hand with communities and organisations throughout Africa, we have learned that the whole is often greater than the sum of the parts.

Put simply, we have learned that collaboration has a greater impact on poverty than working alone.

Leafing through the pages in this publication you will see many examples of where Self Help Africa is joining with

others to deliver better results.

We have always worked closely with local partner NGOs, government ministries, cooperatives and communities. But that sense of a common mission has been further strengthened.

Today, in Uganda, we are working with a number of other agencies on Community Connector, a major development initiative supported by USAID that aims to improve the lives of 81,000 rural farming families. In Malawi, Self Help Africa is collaborating with local organisations, together with international organisations from the UK, Ireland and Italy, to help 50,000 rural families adapt to climate change.

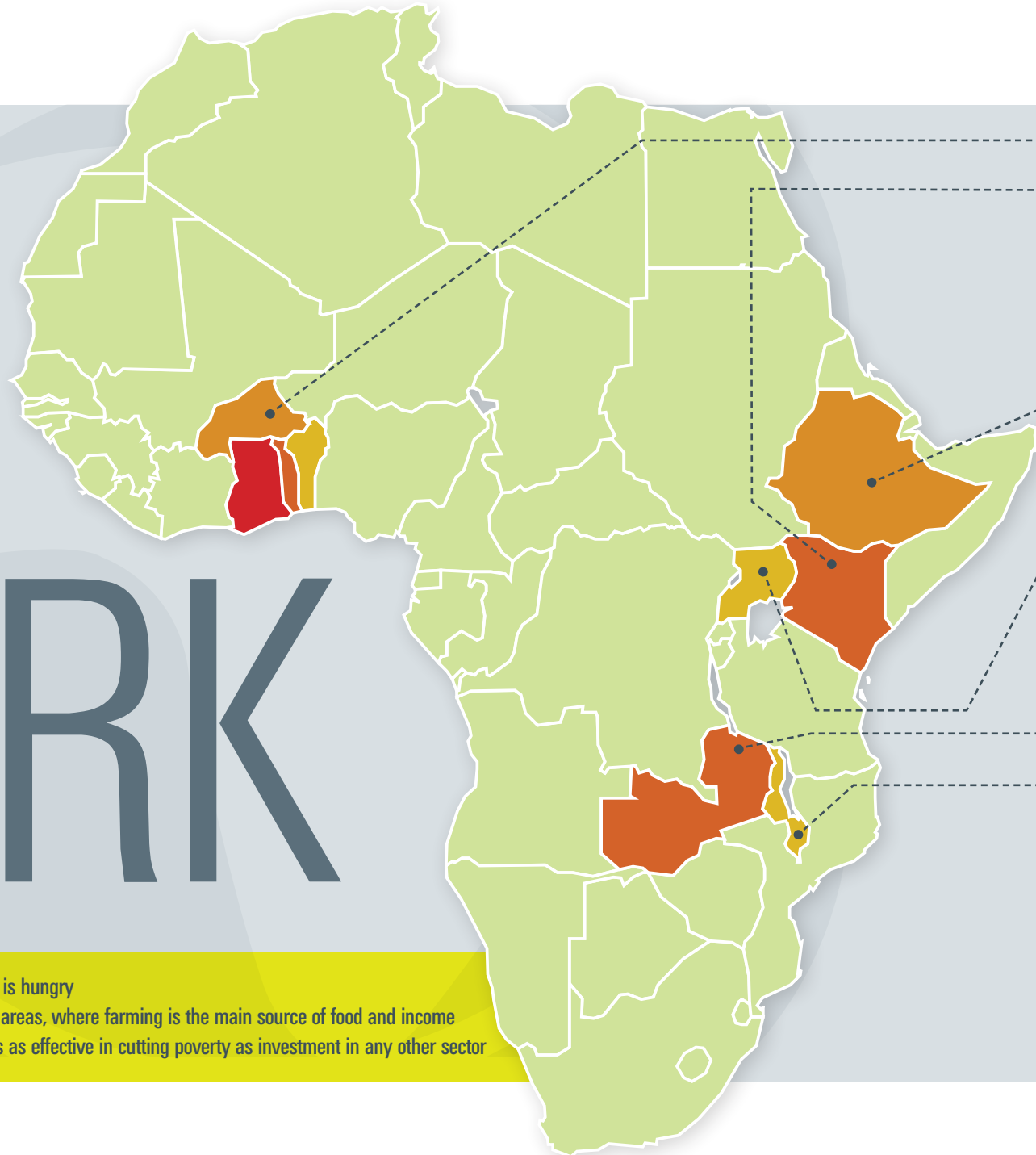
We are also exploring a range of initiatives with other development organisations in Ireland and the UK, seeking to identify how we can pool our resources for the benefit of Africa's poor.

This is the future, where organisations join together in the fight against hunger and poverty in a common cause.

Raymond Jordan

Raymond Jordan
Chief Executive Officer

WHERE WE WORK



THE BOTTOM LINE

- One in three people in sub-Saharan Africa is hungry
- Up to 80% of the population lives in rural areas, where farming is the main source of food and income
- Investing in agriculture is up to three times as effective in cutting poverty as investment in any other sector



KENYA

Self Help Africa carries out a series of food and livelihood security projects in Kenya's Rift Valley Province. The current focus of programme work is on seed multiplication for rural communities, on support for marginalised and disadvantaged people, and on the development of renewable energy for rural households.



UGANDA

Self Help Africa is the lead agricultural technical partner on a USAID backed programme that will invest \$25m in work to reduce poverty and improve food security for 81,000 households across Uganda over a five-year period.

Other projects in Uganda include a scheme to improve crops and livestock, work to develop plant clinic extension services, and a project that will improve access for local communities to good quality seed. A further project seeks to integrate beekeeping with environmental rehabilitation and climate change adaptation, while work is also taking place in Uganda to promote best nutrition practice and measures that could support the integration of nutrition training across SHA's programme portfolio.



MALAWI

Self Help Africa began work in late 2011 on a four-year climate adaptation project focussed on Karonga in the far north. The scheme is being undertaken in collaboration with Concern Universal, GOAL, and COOPI, and is funded by the UK Department for International Development, Irish Aid and the Norwegian Embassy.

Other projects in Malawi include a farm enterprise development scheme to assist farm families in the central and northern regions, a mango value-chain project in central Malawi, and an enterprise fund initiative that is encouraging rural enterprise opportunities in the region. At a policy level, Self Help Africa is also actively involved in consultations on the development of an integrated seed sector in Malawi, and also with a review of current seed legislation.



WEST AFRICA BENIN, BURKINA FASO, GHANA & TOGO

Self Help Africa's West Africa programme covers activities in four countries: Burkina Faso, Togo, Ghana, and Benin. Activities include a project to improve water and sanitation services for 30,000 people, work to support sustainable agricultural production, to assist communities to adapt to climate change in Ghana, and to conserve soil, and add value to farm production in Togo. In Benin, a pilot project was initiated to support cashew farming and value chain development among smallholders. Other projects look at beekeeping and honey production, and are undertaking research into the use by rural farming communities of drip irrigation equipment to support horticultural production.



ETHIOPIA

Self Help Africa has worked in Ethiopia since the organisation was founded in the mid-1980s. Current activities include a rural Savings and Credit Cooperative (SACCO) project that is supporting farming communities to access credit for enterprise, a pilot project to assist farmer cooperatives to produce and market malt barley, and smaller projects that are focussing on the production and marketing of groundnut, mung bean and livestock respectively.

In late 2012 Self Help Africa was also approved to begin work on a major new climate resilience project to be undertaken in collaboration with farmers cooperatives in the Amhara region of northern Ethiopia.



ZAMBIA

Self Help Africa's programme in Zambia focusses on two key areas: the development of rural enterprise opportunities, and support for a range of rural agricultural and food security projects. The Zambian office in Lusaka is coordinating work in 16 districts across seven provinces, and includes activities in such areas as community seed enterprise and seed sector development, commercialisation of non-timber forest produce, fish farming, commercial banana production, market orientated agriculture, and rural development.

In late 2012 Self Help Africa was awarded a €10m contract by Irish Aid to oversee the implementation of a five-year rural development project in Northern Province.





Irrigating vegetables using a treadle pump, near Ziway, Ethiopia Photo: David Gannon

BUILDING RESILIENCE AT GRASSROOTS LEVEL

Dry lands already cover 43% of the continent, hosting over a third of its population. Large areas are projected to become drier, with more variable rainfall, some of it arriving in torrential downpours.

Africa is hotter and drier than most other regions of the world, and has a less dependable rainfall. As farming at all levels – from the individual household to the regional economy – depend heavily on rainfall, Africa is among the most vulnerable continents to the prospect of even higher temperatures and greater variability in its climate future.

For anyone working with farming communities in Africa, climate change is a reality that must be factored into all calculations. Increasingly, we know that a major part of our work must be to help vulnerable communities adapt to these changed conditions.

In short, we must help the vulnerable to become more resilient.

The challenge for Self Help Africa is not to factor in next week's weather into our calculations, as the farmer does, but instead to look to next year's weather, and the year after that.

In Malawi, for example, we are working in a consortium of four organisations to help up to 900,000 people cope with the effects of climate change. The Discover Project aims to increase household incomes, increase and diversify smallholder crop and livestock production, and promote sustainability and adaptive agricultural technologies.

In Ethiopia, we are beginning a major new piece of work in 2013 to increase resilience in 12,000 poor households, through a diverse range of sustainable agriculture techniques.

The project will promote improved agricultural productivity, through diversified and integrated crop and livestock production systems, increasing soil fertility and making better use of available water. Activities will increase access to good quality seed of early maturing varieties of staple crops and vegetables, which are traditionally grown by women, for both floodplain and upland areas. Sustainable water management technologies adapted to

the different conditions in the catchment will be promoted, with women directly involved in the implementation of the technologies, including gravity-fed systems, wells and pumps and the rehabilitation of irrigation sites.

In addition, the sustainable management of natural resources in the wider catchment area will be improved by restoring private and community-owned forests and grassland through effective, affordable and replicable solutions.

Wango Ami, a member of the Dassui Irrigation Group is pictured in her drip-irrigation plot, part of an irrigation research project in Burkina Faso.
Photo: Dorothy Jacob





BALANCING FOOD WITH WATER

Less than 5% of all agricultural land in sub-Saharan Africa is irrigated. The comparable figure for Asia is 37%.

When it comes to growing crops in Africa, access to water is vital.

Viewed simply, the solution seems obvious. A significant increase in irrigation in Africa would boost agricultural production, reduce hunger and increase incomes.

However, the issue is more complicated than it first appears, given that the potential for irrigation is highly dependent on a range of other factors, including geology and hydrology.

Irrigation does offer significant potential for poor African communities to increase

the profitability of their farms but, without planning, these gains may be environmentally unsustainable.

Self Help Africa has worked for a number of years with rural communities to ensure that they can access seasonal wetlands for crop production without destroying this natural habitat. This involves a delicate balancing act, educating poor communities on the need to link production with conservation.

In 2012, we began work on an important new drylands irrigation research project, to assess the impact of drip irrigation on community market gardening in semi-arid

parts of West Africa. Traditional irrigation methods, which involved transporting water from wells to plants using watering cans, resulted in significant water losses, with gradual falls in water levels in local wells in the Dassui area of Burkina Faso during the dry season.

In effect, the local groundwater supply was being used more quickly than it was being replenished. A solution had to be found if these communities were to be able to continue growing irrigated crops.

Self Help Africa's two-year research project is examining whether drip irrigation can result in increased crop production, reduced

labour demands and reduced water losses, and is affordable for resource poor small-scale farmers. There are other farm-smart ways in which farmers' reliance on rainfall can be decreased, including through the use of drought tolerant seed and increased use of organic fertilizer. Increased climate variability makes this work even more urgent, as food research institutes predict a decrease in productivity across key crops in the next ten years as a result of more erratic rainfall patterns.

Only by involving poor farming communities at all stages in this process can we hope to ensure that the right balance is struck between food production and water use.



Mary Zalimwemwe of the 'Kariba Women's Fishing Project'. The enterprise on Zambia's Lake Kariba is being supported by the Mtukula Agriculture Enterprise Fund.
Photo: Will Galvin



IT'S NOT BUSINESS AS USUAL

Every day, millions of people across Africa who depend on agriculture for survival face a series of obstacles in their efforts to improve their lives.

Some of these obstacles are technical, like how do they get access to enough water or a timely supply of quality seeds to grow more crops. Some are logistical, like how to connect to valuable regional or international markets for their produce. Other obstacles are purely economic, such as lack of access to finance.

To get around these obstacles, rural Africans draw on local knowledge and innovate through experimentation and adaptation. But local solutions are not, on their own, enough to deal with the complex problems facing

the agricultural sector. Only by drawing on a diverse range of skills, both locally and internationally, will progress be achieved at any scale.

At Self Help Africa, we believe that it can't simply be a case of business as usual. The challenge of tackling hunger and poverty in Africa demands that we explore new ways of working. That's why we have established two innovation funds to help nurture new ideas which have the potential to make a significant impact on hunger and poverty.

An Innovation Fund which allows our own country programmes to kick-start new and exciting pilot projects has now supported four initiatives in Ethiopia, Zambia and Benin.

These range from a project to introduce and support contract groundnut (peanut) farming and malt barley production in Ethiopia, to the commercialisation of non-timber forest products in Zambia.

In addition, we have also established a specific fund to support enterprise

development and agricultural diversification in southern Africa. In 2012, the Mtukula Agriculture Enterprise Fund supported four initiatives in Malawi and Zambia, with subjects ranging from the enterprise potential of banana and mango production, through fish farming, to a broiler hen rearing project linked to grain production.

The fund specifically sought proposals which were designed to empower rural women by fostering enterprise development and agricultural diversification.

Grading cashew nuts at the Tolaro Global facility,
Parakou, Benin. Photo: Jace Rabe



LINKING WITH THE PRIVATE SECTOR

When we talk about the potential for private sector development in Africa, Self Help Africa has its feet firmly on the ground. We believe that the private sector includes not just national and international businesses, but also each and every smallholder farmer and farmer cooperative.

Encouraging greater linkages up and down this chain of private sector players has been a focus for Self Help Africa for many years, and 2012 saw the launch of two exciting new initiatives in this area.

In Malawi, we partnered with a private company, Malawi Mangoes Ltd, to support the supply of mangoes for juicing and subsequent export.

Mangoes have short seasonality of around one month, and while smallholder farmers, particularly women, are increasingly picking the fruit to sell locally in Malawi, markets are informal and prices are low.

However, there is significant potential for farmers to increase returns from mangoes through value-addition and processing. This would also make mango and mango products available throughout the year with a positive effect on household nutrition.

By introducing improved mango varieties and other agronomic supports, training farmer groups and linking this activity to the facility operated by Malawi Mangoes Ltd (which is negotiating contracts with major buyers in the region, as well as in the Middle East and Europe), our work is helping smallholder farmers to access the valuable mango value chain and boost household income and food security.

In Benin, we joined with two private sector partners - PepsiCo and Tolaro Global, a Benin-based processing facility - to support the increased supply of cashew nuts from smallholder farmers to the international market.

Small cashew farms in the region are characterised by low productivity and poor access to markets, with much of the crop's value being captured by a network of buyers linked to processing facilities located outside the region.

Self Help Africa's work here aims to increase farm productivity through the promotion of better agronomic practices

and by increasing access to better varieties. As part of this work, farmers are being encouraged to join more formal cooperative-type groups, through which advice and support can be channeled and which serves as a foundation for long-term development of cashew enterprise.

The local processor, Tolaro, is supporting the initiative by contributing to farmer training on quality and through the development of model farms, while PepsiCo provides a route to European and US markets.



Tesay Ayele with her children outside her new home in Central Ethiopia, and (left), outside the hut she previously shared with her family and livestock. Photos: Jimmy Dowling

SMALL LOAN 'CHANGED MY LIFE'

When the village savings and credit group started, Tesay Ayele was interested. Living in abject poverty in a small village near Huruta, central Ethiopia, she was 26 years old and married with two children.

"At that time, we lived in a thatched hut with our animals," she says. "Life was very difficult. When the rains came, the roof leaked."

Tesay wanted to join the village savings and credit group, but her husband resisted. "He didn't like the idea at first," she says. "He didn't understand it, and was cautious, but eventually

he agreed I could join. I started some small savings and soon received my first loan, of 500 birr (\$27). I used it to buy grain, which I sold in smaller packages in the market and made a profit of almost 1,000 birr."

A second loan followed and gradually, as she increased her profits from trading, she bought elements of what was to become her new house.

Today, Tesay still borrows from the savings and credit group, and her trading business has expanded to include sheep and cows as well

"When I had some money, I bought iron sheets for a roof, I bought a door, some windows, blocks. Eventually, three years after my first loan, we had enough to build a house."

as grain. She has also rented over two acres of land, on which she grows a variety of crops, including onions and potatoes, most of which she sells into the local market.

"The co-op changed me," says Tesay as she stands outside her new home. "It changed not only my life but also my knowledge and my

confidence."

And she's investing the profits from her business in her family's future.

"I'm sending one of my children to a private school in the nearest town" she says. "There is a village school which is free, but the private school down in the valley is better."

Betty and Patricia Adele
 Photos: Hugh Chaloner



BEEKEEPING PAYS FOR EDUCATION

Beekeeping might traditionally be regarded as an older persons activity, but not-so for Ugandan sisters Betty and Patricia Adele, who joined Bohopa Beekeepers Association when still in their teens.

40 villagers in their local Bukadea parish in

Central Uganda are members of the group, which has been set up by Self Help Africa to both support income generating and greater resilience through honey-production, while also promoting a programme of tree planting and natural resource management as part of local efforts to combat climate change.

Betty (19) now has 15 hives, while Patricia, who is 20, has seven. Both sisters use the

profits from the sale of their honey to fund their education at the community college in nearby Kayunga town.

Members of Bohopa Beekeepers have received artisan training in the construction of replica Kenya top-bar hives, which they construct from local wood and cane, and seal with animal dung. They have also been trained in swarm management, honey harvesting and processing, and have received equipment, including separators, bee suits, smokers, storage vats and other equipment

to support them in the activity.

Bohopa members keep more than 200 hives in a fenced-in shaded close to the home of their group chairman, and they use his home also to hold meetings, store equipment, and as a depot where honey can be transferred into jars for sale in local markets.

Members have planted hundreds of mixed trees across nearby land, and have also grown a field

“I started with just a single hive that my parents gave me two years ago,” says Betty Adele.

“I enjoyed working alongside my parents and keeping bees myself. When I sold my first jars of honey last year I used the money to buy more hives. I now have 15,” she said.

of sunflowers adjacent to the plot, to ensure that their hives have adequate opportunity to forage in the locality.

At the end of last year Betty harvested 50 litres of honey from her hives, and sold this to a local trader for \$3.00 a litre. She used some of the money to invest in her own equipment, and invested the remainder in clothing and books that she needed for school.

“I am now in fifth grade and will stay in school until I’ve completed sixth grade,” she says. “My sister Patricia finishes school this year – we will be the first members in our family to have gone the whole way through school.”

SUPPORTING SELF HELP AFRICA

Asian adventurers raise tens of thousands

When Self Help Africa supporters Magnus Collins-Smyth and David Burns set off on their 16,000 km overland odyssey from Istanbul to Shanghai last spring, they faced a daunting but fascinating challenge.

Hostile terrain, extreme temperatures, political instability, unpredictable border crossings, the world's highest mountain range and its most dangerous river all lay between them and their ultimate destination.

So it was with some relief that they arrived, ten months later in January 2013 at the mouth of the Yangtse River in Shanghai, to be greeted by a party of international students, a welcoming reception, and the first hot shower and bed that either had seen in months.

That the pair also succeeded in raising €45,000 for the work of Self Help Africa with their effort, a truly remarkable achievement and a testament to their determination and commitment to Self Help Africa.

Magnus and David are not resting on their laurels either, and following a short rest and recharge they undertook a number of public speaking engagements – in London and Dublin – and have begun to put together plans for 'The Race', an extreme sports charity event that's being planned for Ireland in early 2014.



David Burns and Magnus Collins-Smyth,
Sand 2 Snow Adventures



Sharon Mc Meel from Limerick and her
Ethiopian friends show off their medals

Taking to the roads on three continents

Scores of supporters are taking to the roads, as Self Help Africa runners, walkers and joggers take part in events on three different continents, this year.

Building upon the huge popularity and successes of 2012 - when a team of 30 took part in the Great Ethiopian Run, and a further dozen supporters entered the annual MTN Kampala Marathon and 10k Run in Uganda - Self Help Africa will have entrants on the starting line at races in Kenya and Ethiopia, as well as the UK, USA, Ireland and Spain, this year.

We broke new ground in April when a group of four supporters took part in the ill-fated Boston Marathon to support Self Help Africa. While this event was cancelled while all four were still on the course, two of the

team subsequently completed the San Diego Marathon to support our work - and in total the efforts at both events raised close to \$40,000 to support our work.

A team of 20 represented Self Help Africa at the popular Dublin Ladies Mini-Marathon on the June bank holiday weekend. And in the UK Self Help Africa had a team competing in the inaugural Shrewsbury Marathon, an opportunity for supporters to step out and show their support in the town that has been Self Help Africa's base in the UK almost since the organisation's foundation, 30 years ago. In London, joggers will need their dancing as well as running shoes when taking part in the Race to the Beat event in September.

For the first time also, a team of supporters will travel to Nairobi, Kenya, to compete in that country's annual long-distance race in late October, while a month later it will be back to Ethiopia, when we will have 25 representatives flying the SHA flag for the third time at the annual Great Ethiopian Run.

Gala Events

A busy and eventful social calendar delivers hundreds of thousands in funding support to Self Help Africa every year.

Gala dinners, dances and other social events attracted thousands of supporters last year, as friends convened to meet, greet and network, while at the same time raising vital support for Self Help Africa's development programmes.

A reunion of friends and supporters of a popular former Dublin restaurant, 'Tosca', was among the highlights of a programme of events in Ireland last autumn, with the attendance of over 200 including U2 singer Bono and his wife Ali.

Meanwhile, New York's Self Help Africa network was out in force in November, with close to 500 people attending the organisation's third annual black tie gala in the city's fashionable Chelsea Piers. This followed an earlier event in the US, when over 300 friends joined Irish President Michael D Higgins at the organisation's first-ever gala dinner in Boston.

Over 300 journalists from print, broadcast and



Bono and Gaiety School of Acting Director Patrick Sutton at Tosca Pops Up

online media attended a Media Night event in Dublin that benefitted Self Help Africa and the Irish Motor Neurone Disease Association, while in February the second annual Valentine's Ball attracted a similar number to the city's Guinness Storehouse, and raised thousands to support our work.

In London, the theme too was African, when close to 200 people joined Self Help Africa for an Afro-beat night of music and dance at Islington Metalworks in the capital.

There are plans for a host of events in 2013 too, with Self Help Africa set to go west for the first time, when the organisation hosts its inaugural Gala Dinner in Galway's Meyrick Hotel on the 15th of November. Check out more information about this and other events on our website at www.selfhelpafrica.org.

Nutrition

A spring campaign highlighting the critical importance of nutrition to the lives of people in rural Africa is attracting widespread public support in UK and Ireland. Supporters are responding positively to the initiative, which seeks to highlight the huge importance of protein, vitamins and minerals in the food that is available, particularly to the young.



Legacy Gifts

It's a common myth that only the rich and famous leave money to charity when they die. This couldn't be any further from the truth, and the reality is that many charities rely heavily upon the kindness of people who chose to make contributions, large and small, when they write their will. In 2012, one long-standing supporter from Ireland named Self Help Africa as the recipient of the sum of €100,000, while close to a dozen others in UK and Ireland bequeathed amounts ranging from hundreds, to thousands of euro and pounds to support our work.

Field Support

Self Help Africa's network of field officers, who arrange and coordinate collections on our behalf across Ireland had an exceptional year, raising close to €200,000 (£170,000) to support our work in Africa.

Harvest Appeal

Self Help Africa's annual Harvest Appeal attracted support from more than 60 parishes across the UK, and generated in excess of £18,000 (€21,000) in the autumn of last year.

World Food Day

Hotels, restaurants and other businesses joined with Self Help Africa to stage a series of events to mark World Food Day, last autumn. More than a dozen businesses took part in this inaugural initiative, and plans are in place to increase the range and scope of the campaign, in collaboration with catering businesses in Ireland and UK, to mark World Food Day in late October, 2013.



PARTNERS

Self Help Africa implements its programmes in collaboration with a wide spectrum of community-based NGOs and other development partners. In 2012/13 we are working with:

In Ethiopia:

Afran Kelo Cooperative
Awash Savings & Credit Union
Keleta Savings & Credit Union
Ifa Boru Savings & Credit Union,
Yenestanet Fana Savings & Credit Union,
Sidama Chalala Savings & Credit Union,
Terrafina Microfinance
Irish League of Credit Unions Foundation
International Development Enterprises (IDE)
Oxfam GB
SOS Sahel
Galema Farmers Cooperative
Raya Kajema Farmers Cooperative
Raya Wakana Farmers Cooperative
Emmanuel Development Association
CNFA
Canadian Cooperative Association (CCA)
Ethiowetlands and Natural Resources
Association
Meki Batu Fruit and Vegetable Production and
Marketing Cooperative Union
Edget Seed Producers Union
Walta Farmers Cooperative Union
Meliq Farmers Cooperative Union

In Kenya:

FHI360
Baraka Agricultural College
Kitui Development Centre (KDC)
Kenya National Federation of Agricultural
Producers (KENFAP)
Rheal Solutions
Micro-Ensure
Finlays Beverages
Egerton University
Kenya Agriculture Research Institute-Njoro
Kenya Agriculture Research Institute-Kakamega
Equity Foundation
CNFA
Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute
(KMFRI)
Renewable World

In Malawi:

Concern Universal
GOAL
Cooperazione Internazionale (COOPI)
Foundation for Community Support Services
(FOCUS)
Karonga Agriculture Development Division (KRADD)
Trustees of Agriculture Promotion Programme
(TAPP)
Agricultural and Natural Resources Management
Consortium (ANARMAC)
Malawi Mangoes
CTA Wageningen
Lilongwe University of Agriculture and Natural
Resources

In Uganda:

FHI360
Volunteer Efforts for Development Concerns
(VEDCO)
Bangladesh Rehabilitation Assistance (BRAC)
Committee
Grameen Foundation
UNICEF
Gulu University
Mbarara University
Communication for Development Foundation
Uganda (CDFU)
Send a Cow Uganda
Centre for Agricultural Bioscience International
(CABI)
Makerere University

In West Africa:

Dedras
Wend Yam
SOS Sahel International
Organisation pour une nouvelle initiative
communautaire (ORGANIC)
Association Projet Ecologie Et Reboisement
(PER)
Actions pour le Développement des
Communautés et Collectivités Locales
Recherche Appui et Formation aux Initiatives
d'Autodéveloppement (RAFIA)
Groupe d'Action pour le Développement Intégré
à la Base (GADIB)
International Development Enterprises (IDE)
Trax Ghana

Code Utile
Tolaro Global

In Zambia

Mthila Kubuli Sustainable Agricultural Project
(MKSAP)
Mfumbeni Development Association (MDA)
Big Heart Foundation (BHF)
Nascent Solutions Inc. (NS)
Harvest Help Zambia (HHZ)
Eastern Province Farmers Cooperative (EPFC)
Mukuyu Trust
Nyumbi District Farmers Association
Siavonga Nutrition Group (SNG)
Nyimba District Farmers Association (NDFA)
Kaoma Cassava Processing (KCP)
Senanga Rice Agro Processing (SRA)
Keepers Zambia Foundation (KZF)
Organisation for Promotion of Meaningful
Development Through Active Participation
(OPAD)

Across its programmes Self Help Africa works closely with a wide range of government ministries, with community groups, and with farmers associations.

FARM Africa is a strategic development partner of Self Help Africa, working collaboratively in several countries as part of a UK Department for International Development (DFID) multi-year Programme Partnership Arrangement (PPA).

Harvesting tomatoes in an irrigated horticulture zone on the shores of Ziway Lake, near Meki, Ethiopia.
Photo: Will Galvin

REPORTS AND CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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CONTINUED GROWTH AND NEW FOCUS

Self Help Africa's day-to-day work amongst rural poor communities who rely primarily on farming for their survival, can be enormously rewarding.

Every month we hear stories from our projects about households who have succeeded in growing more on their small farms, and are told how the rewards of their efforts are invested in simple things that many of us in the West take for granted – childrens' shoes, school books, a roof that doesn't leak, or simpler still – better variation, protein and nourishment in the meals that are served to the family to eat.

Guaranteed

At times, this work can be frustrating, for nothing is guaranteed in farming, as anyone who lives off the land will tell you.

Crops can and do fail, prices fluctuate from one season to another, livestock, and people can get sick and become a burden on the household. In Africa, where climate change is affecting rains, temperatures and the very seasons when farmers expect to plant and harvest, the situation has become even more uncertain.

Climate change is just one of the challenges facing small-

scale farmers in Africa. It is also one of the reasons why, as one of our themes in this year's report, we speak about the importance of 'resilience.'

If poverty is to be eradicated, inequality reduced, and enough food produced to ensure people do not go hungry, we must focus our efforts and resources not just on new programmes and new development activities, but also on ensuring that the gains that have been made to date can be protected, and the communities equipped to withstand whatever shocks they may face in the future.

Change

Development challenges in the 21st century are different in nature, scale and scope than in the past, and as a result, the focus of the work that we do within Self Help Africa is changing too.

A particular focus of a number of our new programmes is on supporting linkages for farmers to markets where they can sell their produce. This is something that is happening every day at a local level, but it is occurring also with increasing frequency at regional and international levels – as farmers who are organised into cooperatives and producer groups are linked to other buyers for their produce.

At a farm household level we are focussing in our work to a greater degree on not alone the quantity, but also the quality, and nutritional value of the food that families are producing to eat for the family. The link between nutrition and health is well established, and if we ignore the importance of protein and nutrition in food we store up problems that will last for generations to come.

Support

All of the work mentioned above would not be possible if not for the support that Self Help Africa receives from its many supporters, each year.

I am pleased to report that 2012 was a year of further growth for our organisation – with major new programmes starting in Zambia, Uganda and Ethiopia, and our operations on a solid footing also in Malawi, Kenya, and in West Africa.

I am grateful to all who support these efforts – the many people who make regular donations, contribute at collections, arrange, and attend events to support our work, and the people who lend their backing to Self Help Africa in so many other ways.

Children in Ethiopia having fun
Photo: Patsy Toland

My thanks also to the institutional donors who back our efforts – Irish Aid, DFID (UK), USAID and the European Commission amongst them, as well as the trusts, foundations, and other bodies who give us financial, technical, and other backing.

The staff and executive in Africa, Ireland, the UK and USA should be thanked too, as should the members of Self Help Africa’s board of directors, who give their time and their expertise to the organisation at no cost.

The following pages will give you an insight into where the funds were raised, and spent, during 2012. My thanks to our finance team, and our external auditors for their work in preparing these accounts for your review.

With kind regards,



Tom Corcoran
Chairman



DIRECTORS & OTHER INFORMATION

DIRECTORS

Tom Corcoran, Chairman
Joseph O'Dwyer
John Carroll
Paula Murray
David Martin
Jim Kinsella
Nigel Clarke
Helen Brophy
Teddy O'Mahony
Tom Kitt (appointed 18th February, 2013)
James Stafford (resigned 6th March, 2012)
Sylvia Gavigan (resigned 18th February, 2013)

SECRETARY

Peter McDevitt

CHIEF EXECUTIVE

Ray Jordan

REGISTERED OFFICE

Kingsbridge House, 17-22 Parkgate Street, Dublin 8

REGISTERED NUMBER

105601

CHARITY NUMBER

CHY 6663

BANKERS

Bank of Ireland
AIB Bank
Barclays Bank

SOLICITORS

McKeever Rowan Solicitors
5 Harbourmaster Place
International Financial Services Centre
Dublin 1

Withers LLP
16 Old Bailey,
London EC4M 7EG

AUDITORS

Baker Tilly Ryan Glennon
Registered Auditors
Birr Technology Centre
Birr
Co. Offaly

REPORT OF THE
DIRECTORS FOR
THE YEAR ENDED
31ST DECEMBER
2012

The directors present herewith the audited financial statements for the year ending 31st December 2012.

Principal activity

The company was formed to promote self help development in Africa. The aim of the organisation is to help Africans to become self sufficient by means of long term development projects. The company achieves its objectives by working with and through local people, and using existing local resources.

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities for Financial Statements

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable Irish law and Generally Accepted Accounting Practices in Ireland including the accounting standards issued by the Accounting Standards Board and promulgated by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland.

Irish company law requires that the directors prepare financial statements for each financial year, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and group and of the income and expenditure of the group for that period. In preparing these statements, the directors are required to:

- Select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently,
- Make judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent and
- Prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company and group will continue in business

The directors confirm that they have complied with the above requirements in preparing these financial statements.

The directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and the group, and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting standards generally accepted in Ireland, and comply with the Companies Act, 1963 to 2012. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company, and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Books and Accounting Records

The directors are responsible for ensuring that proper books and accounting records, as outlined in Section 202 of the Companies Act 1990 are kept by the company and the group. To achieve this, the directors have appointed a controller who reports to the board to ensure that the requirements of Section 202 are complied with. The books of account are located at the company's registered office at Self Help Africa, Kingsbridge House, 17-22 Parkgate Street, Dublin 8.

Legal Status

Self Help Africa is a company incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1963 to 2012, limited by guarantee and not having a share capital. The company is exempt from corporation tax. The objects of the company are charitable in nature with established charitable status (Charity No. 6663). All income is applied solely towards the promotion of the charitable objectives of the company.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS (Contd.)

Organisational strategy

At organisational level, Self Help Africa is two years into its Strategic Plan for the period 2011-2015. The main provisions of the plan are set out below.

Vision

The vision of Self Help Africa is a rural Africa free from poverty and hunger.

Mission

Self Help Africa's mission is to develop enterprising solutions that enable smallholder farmers to achieve a better quality of life.

Goal

Self Help Africa's goal is to enable 500,000 smallholder farmers make a sustainable improvement in their livelihoods.

Values

Four core values underpin Self Help Africa's approach:

People helping themselves: We enable smallholder farmers, women and men, to prioritise and plan development within their communities and work together to establish the links they need to prosper. We believe, by understanding local concepts of progress and strengthening existing community groups, that people can be proactive in determining their own development.

Viable solutions: We champion practical, low-cost solutions that will have a lasting benefit and are replicable. These solutions aim to be economically, socially, institutionally and environmentally sustainable. We believe markets should work for smallholder farmers and engage with governments, civil society and the private sector to help make this a reality. We support rural communities to organise, develop knowledge, skills and experience to establish the links they need to enable them to continue to prosper. We encourage risk reduction and climate adaptation practices so that today's solutions reduce vulnerability and build resilience in the long-term.

Equality and inclusion: We acknowledge that smallholder farmers are a diverse group of women and men, whose ability to participate in development processes is determined by their access to and tenure of land and resources, age, disability, health and HIV status. We are committed to identifying and removing the barriers that prevent inclusion of more vulnerable groups and ensuring that women and men have equal opportunities to participate and benefit from our programmes.

Transparency and accountability: We strive to be an effective actor in development. We are committed to technical excellence and innovation in programmes, achieving recognised quality standards and demonstrating transparency in our relationships with all stakeholders – beneficiaries, partners and donors. We invest in measuring and reporting the progress of our work and its impact, facilitating learning processes and documenting and disseminating good practice to inform decision making for scale up and to influence policy and practice.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS (Contd.)

Strategic objectives

Self Help Africa has identified three strategic objectives, which build on the experience of over 25 years working with communities in Africa. For the period 2011-2015, Self Help Africa will:

1. Enable smallholders to achieve viable livelihoods from intensification and diversification of agriculture and greater integration into markets.
2. Influence others to enable smallholder farmers in Africa to prosper.
3. Strengthen Self Help Africa to ensure we are fit for purpose.

Results for the Year

The financial results for the year ended 31st December 2012 are as set out in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Activities on page 33. Overall income levels for 2012 totalled €9.46 million, an increase of 15% over 2011. There was a net increase in funds of €523,283 in the year which is allocated €332,790 as an increase in unrestricted funds and €190,493 of an increase in restricted funds. The total unrestricted funds balance of €1,923,256 reflects a strong financial position for the organisation at year end.

Review of Activities and Future Developments

The organisation continues to grow, and is at a satisfactory level of financial stability. This growth and stability has been achieved in a time of considerable economic uncertainty and insecurity in the wider global economy.

2012 was the second year of implementation of Self Help Africa's strategic plan (2011-2015), and further significant progress was made towards the achievement of our three strategic objectives.

Following the conclusion of the Irish Government's multi-annual (MAPS) funding scheme in 2011, Self Help Africa entered into a new multi-year programming collaboration with Irish Aid, and received €2.6 million under this programme to support our work in 2012.

Furthermore, we received a major funding boost from Irish Aid late in 2012 when we were awarded two contracts to deliver Irish Aid's 5 year local Development Programme (LDP) in Northern Zambia and Irish Aid's three year Post-Primary Development Education programme, Worldwide Global Schools, which Self Help Africa will implement as part of a consortium including Concern Worldwide and the City of Dublin VEC Curriculum Development Unit.

The new programme in Northern Zambia represents an investment by the Irish Government of €2 million per annum for five years, while the Development Education consortium will invest approximately €800,000 a year for three years in strengthening global citizenship in post-primary schools in Ireland.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS (Contd.)

Alongside Irish Aid, Self Help Africa continues to have strong funding relationships with DFID (UK Aid), during 2012 reaching the mid-point of a three-year consortium project with FARM Africa to deliver against an agreed set of development objectives. DFID also supports our DISCOVER consortium programme on climate change and resilience in Malawi, together with an Energy and Environment Partnership initiative that is supported by DFID, and is also being backed by the governments of Finland and Austria.

We continue to enjoy good working relationships and receive support from the European Union for work in Burkina Faso, Zambia and Ethiopia, and are sub-grantees on projects that are being supported by USAID in Uganda, Kenya and Ethiopia. The multi-million dollar, USAID funded Uganda Community Connector consortium project became fully operational during 2012, and by year-end Self Help Africa had commenced programme implementation in 18 districts of that country.

A further significant and new departure for SHA during the past year saw the organisation receive backing for its work from the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), who are lending their support to a programme of work to improve the climate resilience of smallholder farming communities in the Lake Tana region of north western Ethiopia.

Self Help Africa is also indebted to the UK Big Lottery Fund and to a broad range of other institutional and private donors for their backing.

Our work to achieve Strategic Objective 2, and influence on behalf of smallholder farmers made significant headway in 2012 also, and amongst the notable achievements of this work were:

- The formation, with backing from the UK Economic and Social Research Council and DFID, of a consortium with University of Bath, Evidence for Development and FARM Africa of a pilot model for impact assessment that builds upon the Evidence for Development Individual Household Method (IHM) model that was pioneered by SHA, a year earlier.
- In 2012 we also continued our interaction with the African Union's African Seed Biotechnology Programme (AU ASBP) in conjunction with Wageningen University in The Netherlands, and conducted seed sector assessments in four countries designed to promote local seed breeder opportunities,
- Funded a workshop to bring together national and international practitioners in Malawi to explore how to strengthen community-based resilience, and participated in Seed Act negotiations in Malawi to promote the concept of Integrated Seed Sector Development that is inclusive of local seed breeders.
- SHA continued to liaise with DFID on its investment in agriculture through joint research with Oxfam GB and Concern Worldwide, and is lobbying for a stronger focus on agriculture/nutrition at the G8 summit in Northern Ireland, in 2013
- Produced a policy submission to the Irish Aid White Paper review, and participated in White Paper consultations in Irish Aid priority countries where we work – Ethiopia, Malawi and Uganda.

Self Help Africa recognises the importance of enterprise development as a route out of poverty for communities in sub-Saharan Africa, and established The Mtukula Fund on a pilot basis to support innovative small-scale businesses to develop, initially in Zambia and Malawi.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS (Contd.)

The endeavour has met with huge success too, with over 120 small-business concerns submitting business plans for consideration to the fund, and four projects in the two countries being awarded grant support to scale-up and develop their activities. These agri-food based activities related respectively to fish farming, mango production, poultry rearing and banana production.

2012 was the first full year of operation for Partner Africa, the ethical trade services company established by Self Help Africa in 2011. A new executive director was appointed to head up the activities of Partner Africa in Nairobi, Kenya and significant progress was made during the year, as the company's continent-wide network of trainers and auditors provided both auditing and training services for western buyers, and also supported a broad range of African businesses to up-skill to meet the standards required in the international marketplace.

Partner Africa also assisted a number of organisations, including several tea producing cooperatives in Kenya to secure Rainforest Alliance and Fairtrade certification for their produce.

By year-end Partner Africa had extended its reach to over 30 African countries, and was also involved in similar work in several countries in the Middle East.

During 2012 we were grateful to be joined by the President of Ireland Michael D Higgins as guest speaker, as our sister charity in the USA, Self Help Africa Inc., hosted its inaugural charity ball in Boston, while at a charity event in Dublin we were joined by Bono and his wife, Ali Hewson.

At a fundraising level, Self Help Africa is grateful to all those who lent their backing to our work during 2012. Hundreds attended the aforementioned charity ball in Boston and its sister event, now three years old, in New York, while there were large numbers also at a charity dinner in Dublin, at an Irish Media Night that raised funds to support our work, and at a host of other events and activities. One of the most notable of these was Sand2Snow adventures, a remarkable 15,000km overland journey by two young Irishmen which by year-end had raised in excess of €40,000 to support our work.

Self Help Africa is grateful and privileged to enjoy the status of charity of choice of the Irish Farmers Association, and is appreciative of the continuing support of its rank and file members who help as volunteers with weekend collections, at events, and lend their support in large numbers by regular donations and giving to Self Help Africa.

During the year Self Help Africa established an office in London with a view to fundraising and raising the profile of the organisation there. We would expect to see the investment in this venture to bear fruit in the years ahead.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS (Contd.)

Future Developments

With successful growth in the organisation over the last few years, the plan is to continue this trend in 2013 and beyond in line with the 2011-2015 Strategic Plan. To achieve our goal we will continue to work in partnership with local, national and international organisations, be led by the communities we work with and together with others to develop integrated solutions.

In 2013 we will look to build and broker strong relationships with a diverse range of organisations in Africa and internationally. We believe that working with and through local organisations will lead to a more autonomous and effective civil society in Africa. We see the establishment of partnerships between civil society and the public and private sectors as key to creating innovative solutions to rural poverty.

Reserves Policy

Self Help Africa has established and holds reserves sufficient that:

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

The target level of reserves is currently set at six months of unrestricted expenditure. The organisation is currently in compliance with this target. The board monitors this target level (and compliance therewith) on an annual basis.

Risk Management and internal controls

The directors have responsibility for, and are aware of the risks associated with the operating activities of Self Help Africa. They are confident that adequate systems of internal control are in place and that these controls provide reasonable assurance against such risks. Management prepare a risk register which is updated regularly and subject to detailed formal half-yearly reviews by the board. The directors constantly review and adopt policies and procedures that are consistent with best practice and monitor the implementation of these policies through the Finance and Audit Committee (a sub-committee of the board). This committee meets on a regular basis to review financial information and reports, internal and external audit findings, management information systems and internal control systems. In the year, the committee reviewed and recommended for board approval policies on fraud, whistleblowing, conflict of interest and equal opportunities.

The members of the committee in 2012 were David Martin (Chair), Paula Murray and Colm Dennehy. The committee met five times in 2012 (twice in 2011).

The internal control systems aim to ensure compliance with laws and policies, ensure efficient and effective use of Self Help Africa's resources, safeguard Self Help Africa's assets and maintain the integrity of financial information produced.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS (Contd.)

Financial information is subject to detailed review at director level allowing for continuous monitoring of Self Help Africa's operations and financial status. Each of Self Help Africa's field offices is subject to an annual statutory audit by independent external auditors, in addition to periodic internal audit review.

The Programme Advisory Committee (a sub-committee of the board) provides oversight and technical advice and assistance to Self Help Africa's programme team to ensure operational risks are properly managed and that our work on the ground in Africa is carried out in a manner that is consistent with best practice. The members of the committee in 2012 were Prof Adrian Wood (Chair), Joseph O' Dwyer, Dr Mariette Asselbergs, Prof Michael Mortimore, Fiona Meehan and Dr James Copestake. The committee met twice in 2012 (twice in 2011).

Governance

The board is committed to maintaining the highest standards of corporate governance and has determined that Self Help Africa should comply with the basic principles outlined in the "Irish Development NGOs Code of Corporate Governance" (as produced by the Corporate Governance Association of Ireland; partnered with Dóchas). One of the aims of the Finance and Audit Committee is to continue the development of systems within the organisation in order to achieve full compliance with this code.

As part of this policy, an effective board and a competent executive management team head the organisation. There is a clear distinction between the roles of the board and the management team to which day-to-day management is delegated. The management team prepares matters for consideration and approval by the board e.g. annual budgets, policy papers. The board then monitors their implementation. On areas such as strategic planning, there is board involvement at all stages of preparation but ultimate approval is the responsibility of the board. The board met on five occasions in 2012 (six in 2011). The board membership is set out on page 22.

New directors receive background and explanatory materials covering the nature and purpose of Self Help Africa to enable them to familiarise themselves with their duties and responsibilities, the Self Help Africa governance framework and its work overseas. Any relevant training requirements of directors are facilitated by the organisation.

As a signatory to the Dóchas Code of Conduct on Images and Messages, Self Help Africa reaffirms its commitment to best practice in the communication of images and messages in all our public policy statements.

Self Help Africa is grateful for the work of many in making the achievements of the past year possible. Our staff, partners, donors, boards of directors, trustees and subcommittees have all played very valuable and important roles, and we are very grateful to each for their support and commitment.

Health and Safety

The directors continue to ensure a safe work environment for employees as per the requirements of the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act 2005. Health and Safety policies and procedures are set out in the Self Help Africa Employee Handbook.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS (Contd.)

Important Events since the Year End

There were no important events affecting the organisation since the 31st December, 2012.

Transactions Involving Directors

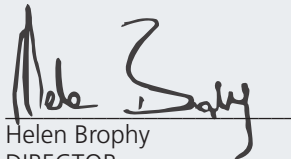
There were no contracts or arrangements, of any significance in relation to the business of the company in which the directors had any interest, as defined in the Companies Act 1990, during the year ended 31st December 2012.

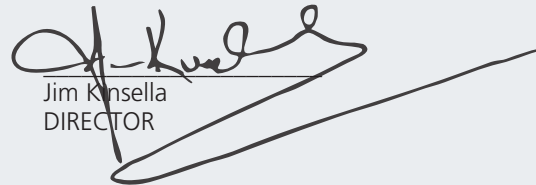
Service on the board and subcommittees of Self Help Africa is undertaken in an entirely voluntary capacity by all board and subcommittee members. No remuneration or other expenses are paid to any board or subcommittee members for their service.

Auditors

In accordance with Section 160(2) of the Companies Act, 1963, the auditors Baker Tilly Ryan Glennon, Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors, will continue in office.

On behalf of the Board of Directors:


Helen Brophy
DIRECTOR


Jim Kinsella
DIRECTOR

Date: 24th June 2013

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

We have audited the financial statements of Self Help Africa for the year ended 31st December 2012 which comprise the Consolidated Statement of Financial Activities, Consolidated Balance Sheet, Company Balance Sheet, Consolidated Cash Flow Statement and the related notes. These consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the accounting policies set out therein.

RESPECTIVE RESPONSIBILITIES OF DIRECTORS AND AUDITORS

The group's directors are responsible for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with applicable law and generally accepted accounting practice in Ireland including the accounting standards issued by the Accounting Standards Board and published by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland (Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland).

Our responsibility is to audit the consolidated financial statements in accordance with relevant legal and regulatory requirements and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland).

This report is made solely to the group's members, as a body, in accordance with Section 193 of the Companies Act, 1990. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the group'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 group and the group's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

We report to you our opinion as to whether the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland and are properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Acts, 1963 to 2012. We also report to you whether in our opinion proper books of account have been kept by the group and whether the information given in the Directors' Report is consistent with the consolidated financial statements. In addition, we state whether we have obtained all the information and explanations necessary for the purposes of our audit and whether the group's balance sheet is in agreement with the books of account.

We report to the members if, in our opinion, any information specified by law regarding directors' remuneration and directors' transactions is not given and, where practicable, include such information in our report.

We read the Directors' Report and consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatement within it.

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS (Contd.)

BASIS OF OPINION

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland), issued by the Auditing Practices Board. An audit includes examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. It also includes an assessment of the significant estimates and judgements made by the directors in the preparation of the financial statements, and of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the group's circumstances, consistently applied and adequately disclosed.

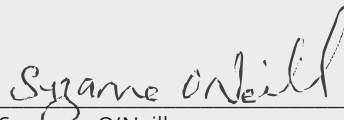
We planned and performed our audit so as to obtain all the information and explanations which we considered necessary in order to provide us with sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or other irregularity or error. In forming our opinion we also evaluated the overall adequacy of the presentation of information in the consolidated financial statements.

OPINION

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the group's affairs at 31st December 2012 and of its surplus for the year then ended and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Acts 1963 to 2012.

We have obtained all the information and explanations we considered necessary for the purposes of our audit. In our opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the group. The consolidated financial statements are in agreement with the books of account.

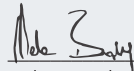

In our opinion, the information given in the Directors' Report is consistent with the consolidated financial statements.



Suzanne O'Neill
Senior Statutory Auditor
(For and on behalf of BAKER TILLY RYAN GLENNON)
Registered Auditors,
Birr Technology Centre,
Birr,
Co. Offaly

Date: 26th June 2013

**CONSOLIDATED
STATEMENT
OF FINANCIAL
ACTIVITIES FOR
THE YEAR ENDED
31ST DECEMBER
2012**

	Notes	Unrestricted Funds €	Restricted Funds €	Total Funds 2012 €	Total Funds 2011 €
Incoming Resources					
Income resources from charitable activities					
- Grant income	3	1,882,726	5,073,009	6,955,735	5,886,623
Income resources from generated funds					
- Voluntary income	3	1,666,030	316,081	1,982,111	2,134,713
Other Incoming Resources					
- Interest & investment income		25,492	-	25,492	10,326
- Other income		497,064	-	497,064	216,326
Total incoming resources		4,071,312	5,389,090	9,460,402	8,247,988
Resources expanded					
Charitable activities		2,965,411	5,210,067	8,175,478	7,346,308
Costs of generating voluntary income	4	662,529	-	662,529	542,186
Governance costs	9	151,922	-	151,922	127,987
	10				
Total resources expanded		3,779,862	5,210,067	8,989,929	8,016,481
Net incoming resources before other recognised gains and losses		291,450	179,023	470,473	231,507
	11				
Other recognised gains and losses					
Gain/(loss) on revaluations of investment assets		2,999	-	2,999	(1,840)
Foreign branch tax credit		28,804	-	28,804	-
Exchange gain on consolidation	12	9,537	11,470	21,007	49,940
Net movement in funds		332,790	190,493	523,283	279,607
Funds at beginning of year		1,590,466	558,565	2,149,031	1,869,424
Funds at end of year		1,923,256	749,058	2,672,314	2,149,031
There are no recognised gains or losses other than the net movement in funds arising from continuing operations for the year.					
The notes on pages 37 to 51 form an integral part of these financial statements.					
Approved by the Board on: 24th June, 2013					
					
Helen Brophy DIRECTOR		Jim Kinsella DIRECTOR			

CONSOLIDATED
BALANCE
SHEET AS AT
31ST DECEMBER
2012

FIXED ASSETS

Tangible fixed assests
Financial assests

INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Goodwill

CURRENT ASSETS

Stock
Debtors
Cash at bank

CREDITORS (Amounts falling due within one year)

NET CURRENT ASSETS

TOTAL NET ASSETS

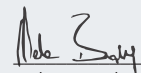
REPRESENTED BY:

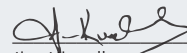
Unrestricted funds
Restricted funds
Acquisition funding reserve
Deferred capital grants

Notes	2012 €	2011 €
14	79,916	63,884
14	34,992	31,229
15	125,961	163,857
16	2,942	1,626
	1,324,836	650,202
	1,669,298	1,682,178
	<u>2,997,076</u>	<u>2,334,006</u>
17	(390,511)	(233,871)
	<u>2,606,565</u>	<u>2,100,135</u>
	<u>2,847,434</u>	<u>2,359,105</u>
18	1,923,256	1,590,466
18	749,058	558,565
19	161,489	210,074
20	13,631	-
	<u>2,847,434</u>	<u>2,359,105</u>

The notes on pages 37 to 51 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Approved by the Board on: 24th June, 2013


Helen Brophy
DIRECTOR


Jim Kinsella
DIRECTOR

COMPANY
BALANCE
SHEET AS AT
31ST DECEMBER
2012

FIXED ASSETS

Tangible fixed assets

CURRENT ASSETS

Debtors

Cash at bank

CREDITORS (Amounts falling due within one year)

NET CURRENT ASSETS

TOTAL NET ASSETS

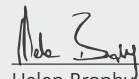
REPRESENTED BY:

Unrestricted funds

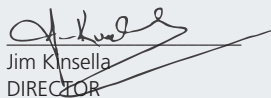
Restricted funds

The notes on pages 37 to 51 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Approved by the Board on: 24th June, 2013



Helen Brophy
DIRECTOR



Jim Kinsella
DIRECTOR

Notes	2012 €	2011 €
14	24,503	35,320
16	960,538	213,189
	1,052,960	1,244,554
	2,013,498	1,457,743
17	(75,534)	(141,884)
	1,937,964	1,315,859
	1,962,467	1,351,179
	1,556,606	1,217,626
	405,861	133,553
	1,962,467	1,351,179

**CONSOLIDATED
CASH FLOW
STATEMENT FOR
THE YEAR ENDED
31ST DECEMBER
2012**

	Notes	2012 €	2011 €
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities	21	3,050	356,893
Returns on investments and servicing of finance			
Desposit interest received		20,662	10,326
Fixed asset investment revaluation		(2,999)	1,840
Net cash inflow from returns on investments and servicing of finance		20,713	12,166
Capital expenditure			
Investment funds received re Partner Africa		(56,045)	(76,487)
Receipt from disposal of fixed assets		-	262,592
Capital grants received		4,366	-
Purchase of goodwill		18,785	-
Exchange gain on consolidation of fixed assets		-	(204,822)
		(699)	(825)
(Decrease) / increase in cash		<u>(12,880)</u>	<u>349,517</u>
Reconciliation of net cash flow to movements in net funds			
(Decrease) / increase in cash flow in the year	21	(12,880)	349,517
Cash at bank at beginning of year	22	1,682,178	1,332,661
Cash at bank at end of year	22	<u>1,669,298</u>	<u>1,682,178</u>
The notes on pages 37 to 51 form an integral part of these financial statements.			

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. GROUP TYPE

The group is limited by guarantee and does not have any share capital.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a. Basis of preparation

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and Irish statute comprising the Companies Acts 1963 to 2012. They are prepared under the historical cost convention and comply with financial reporting standards of the Accounting Standards Board, as promulgated by The Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland.

The group has presented the statement of financial activities and the balance sheet in the format set out in "Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP) - Accounting and Reporting by Charities (revised 2008)".

b. Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of Self Help Africa, Self Help Africa (UK) and Partner Africa, charitable organisations limited by guarantee. Self Help Africa is the sole member of Self Help Africa (UK) and of Partner Africa. The activities of Self Help Africa, Self Help Africa (UK) and Partner Africa are mutually interdependent. The combination of the businesses has been included in the consolidated financial statements using merger accounting rules in line with the criteria stipulated in Financial Reporting Standard No 6 "Acquisitions and Mergers". In accordance with these provisions the results, assets and liabilities of the individual companies are incorporated in the consolidated financial statements for the whole of the current and prior periods as if the entities had been combined throughout these periods.

c. Accounting Currency

The currency used in these financial statements is the Euro which is denoted by the symbol €.

d. Income Recognition

Income consists of government donations and other funds generated by voluntary activities. These are recognised in the financial statements upon receipt into the headquarters accounting system or on an accruals basis in the case of income arising from contracts signed with institutional donors. It is the policy of Self Help Africa to distinguish restricted income from unrestricted. Restricted income refers to funds given subject to conditions imposed by the donor or implied by the nature of the appeal.

e. Expenditure Recognition

Direct charitable expenditure comprises amounts paid by Self Help Africa to the programme countries for the costs of the development programmes.

Governance costs comprise expenditure incurred by Self Help Africa on the strategic management of the charity and compliance with constitutional and statutory requirements.

NOTES TO THE
FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS
(Contd.)

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Contd.)

Costs of generating voluntary income comprise all expenditure incurred by Self Help Africa on raising funds for the organisation's charitable activities.

In notes 5 to 8, expenditure is allocated to organisational strategic objectives in accordance with the proportion of funds spent on each objective in our countries of operation.

f. Depreciation of Fixed Assets

Tangible assets are stated at cost net of accumulated depreciation. The cost of an asset is made up of the purchase price of the asset plus any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset into working condition for its intended use. Depreciation on fixed assets is charged so as to write off their full cost over their expected useful lives at the following rates:-

Motor vehicles	:	33.33% Straight Line
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	:	33.33% Straight Line

g. Intangible Fixed Assets

Intangible fixed assets are stated at cost less amortisation. The asset is amortised over a period of five years which is management's best estimate of the asset's useful economic life.

h. Acquisition Funding Reserve

The Acquisition Funding Reserve relates to a grant received for the purchase of the Ethical Business Services division of Africa Now. The reserve is released to the Statement of Financial Activities over the expected useful lives of the relevant assets purchased by five equal annual instalments.

i. Foreign Currency

In the Financial Statements transactions denominated in foreign currencies are recorded in the local currency at actual exchange rates at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the average rates of exchange prevailing during the accounting period. Any gain or loss arising from a change in exchange rates subsequent to the date of the transaction is included as an exchange gain or loss in the Statement of Financial Activities.

j. Taxation

Self Help Africa has received a certificate of recognition of charitable status. Exemption from taxation has been given by the Revenue Commissioners under Section 207 of Taxes Consolidated Act 1997. Irrecoverable value added tax is expensed as incurred. This exemption certificate does not apply to the Partner Africa which is registered for VAT in the UK and Kenya and is subject to Kenyan corporation tax.

NOTES TO THE
 FINANCIAL
 STATEMENTS
 (Contd.)

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Contd.)
k. Pension schemes

The group operates employer sponsored, defined contribution pension schemes. The group's annual contributions are charged to the Statement of Financial Activities in the period to which they relate.

3. INCOMING RESOURCES

Grants from Governments and other co-funders	2012 €	2011 €
Irish Aid	2,575,215	2,810,000
Irish Aid (WorldWise Global Schools)	406,458	-
Department for International Development (UK) - PPA	1,799,113	1,252,443
Department for International Development (UK) - other	393,802	65,455
European Union	784,003	1,182,536
FHI Uganda	366,928	-
Big Lottery Fund (UK)	253,853	221,229
Jersey Overseas Aid Commission	117,080	80,906
FHI Kenya	98,734	-
Guernsey Overseas Aid Commission	48,838	40,346
CSEF Zambia	45,174	-
Isle of Man Overseas Committee	33,117	-
Irish League of Credit Unions	23,150	72,503
PACT Kenya	10,270	34,765
ICCO	-	118,501
UNDP Uganda	-	(2,006)
FAO Uganda	-	(1,306)
Other Income	-	11,251
	<u>6,955,735</u>	<u>5,886,623</u>
Voluntary Income		
General Donations	1,844,704	1,981,134
Grow Fund (Irish farmers)	137,407	153,579
	<u>1,982,111</u>	<u>2,134,713</u>

**NOTES TO THE
 FINANCIAL
 STATEMENTS
 (Contd.)**

4. CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES

	2012 €	2011 €
Ethiopia		
Co-op Development - Food facility	509,567	659,188
Malt Barley Value Chain	227,187	-
Livelihood Diversification	121,424	118,586
On Farm Seed Production	45,778	-
MISF	39,581	-
SACCO Development	-	359,691
Sodo	-	91,963
Market Innovation programme	-	26,360
Bedeno	-	18,696
Total Ethiopia	<u>943,537</u>	<u>1,274,484</u>
Eritrea		
Elabered	-	75,780
Gogne	-	41,497
Bee keeping programme	-	29,662
Emni Haili	-	12,658
Kimira	-	7,301
Total Eritrea	<u>-</u>	<u>166,898</u>
Malawi		
DISCOVER / Karonga RDP	533,595	65,455
MAEF programme	157,853	10,906
Machinga programme	119,176	11,443
Kalembo/Balaka	101,467	235,830
Irrigation/Safe Drinking Water	75,522	-
COMSIVA	66,166	87,194
FOCUS / Karonga ADD	64,831	110,989
Integrated Seed Sector Development	25,654	-
Masumba Nkhunda	3,306	209,914
Total Malawi	<u>1,147,570</u>	<u>731,731</u>

NOTES TO THE
FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS
(Contd.)

4. CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES (Contd.)

	2012 €	2011 €
Kenya		
Seed Systems and Bulking	317,502	-
Sustainable Livelihoods for vulnerable families	113,172	-
Gilgil	81,605	312,945
Thome	56,947	5,427
Renewable Energy	47,525	-
Baraka Agriculture College	-	71,917
Rongai	-	41,678
Total Kenya	<u>616,751</u>	<u>431,967</u>
Uganda		
Uganda Community Connector Programme	366,927	-
Kumi - Bukedea	303,361	141,106
Beekeeping	172,080	-
Amuru	87,536	135,726
Kayunga	37,907	159,753
Nutritional Practices	18,494	-
Amuria	-	(1,306)
Kamuli	-	(2,006)
Total Uganda	<u>986,305</u>	<u>433,273</u>
Zambia		
MAEF	441,765	25,664
CNTFP	128,712	-
Liteta	123,558	264,125
ILRC	110,175	-
SPEED	83,051	46,736
PF-MORE	74,790	-
FSSF – Microfinance programme	65,754	68,166
ELC4EM	53,240	-
Seed Enterprises/Crop Improvement	37,005	-
Integrated Seed Sector Development	22,035	24,522
FSNV – Food security and nutrition for vulnerable households	-	486,172
SEEDSFS	-	430,339
Total Zambia	<u>1,140,085</u>	<u>1,345,724</u>

NOTES TO THE
FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS
(Contd.)

4. CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES (Contd.)

West Africa	2012	2011
	€	€
Ghana/Togo		
Trax - Ghana	120,604	69,968
Trax - Togo	39,034	67,739
Burkina Faso		
EU rural water and livelihoods programme	279,543	79,645
PER	57,495	30,185
RAFIA	42,440	8,934
Market Garden Sustainability	41,299	-
Market Oriented Cashew Production	20,264	-
A.De.C.Co.L	-	70,232
Organic	-	29,603
Wend Yam	-	27,193
A.De.C.Co.L (Phase 2)	-	18,174
ASCDIS	-	15,982
GADIB	-	13,874
Code Utile	-	10,428
Total West Africa	<u>600,679</u>	<u>441,957</u>
<u>Other Direct Programme Expenditure</u>		
Salary Costs	1,176,186	1,078,400
Development Education	18,352	54,485
Research, Advocacy, Communications	244,738	273,390
Programme Support	267,709	328,195
Ethical Trade Services	771,332	424,668
Administration	262,234	361,136
Total other direct programme expenditure	<u>2,740,551</u>	<u>2,520,274</u>
Total Charitable Activities	<u>8,175,478</u>	<u>7,346,308</u>

NOTES TO THE
 FINANCIAL
 STATEMENTS
 (Contd.)

5. DIRECT CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES BY FUND TYPE

	Unrestricted Funds €	Restricted Funds €	Total 2012 €	Total 2011 €
Agricultural intensification, diversification and market integration	1,779,246	3,126,040	4,905,286	4,407,785
Influence agricultural development policies	889,624	1,563,020	2,452,644	2,203,892
Governance and systems development	<u>296,541</u>	<u>521,007</u>	<u>817,548</u>	<u>734,631</u>
	<u>2,965,411</u>	<u>5,210,067</u>	<u>8,175,478</u>	<u>7,346,308</u>

6. DIRECT CHARITABLE EXPENDITURE BY EXPENDITURE

	Staff Costs €	Depreciation €	Other Costs €	Total 2012 €	Total 2011 €
Agricultural intensification , diversification and market integration	915,013	20,384	3,969,889	4,905,286	4,407,785
Influence agricultural development policies	457,506	10,192	1,984,946	2,452,644	2,203,892
Governance and systems development	<u>152,503</u>	<u>3,397</u>	<u>661,648</u>	<u>817,548</u>	<u>734,631</u>
	<u>1,525,022</u>	<u>33,973</u>	<u>6,616,483</u>	<u>8,175,478</u>	<u>7,346,308</u>

7. DIRECT COSTS

	Agricultural intensification, diversification and market integration €	Influence agricultural development policies €	Governance and systems development €	Total 2012 €	Total 2011 €
Programme Expenditure	3,766,346	1,883,175	627,725	6,277,246	5,603,679
Wages and Salaries	859,758	429,879	143,293	1,432,930	1,056,619
Depreciation	<u>20,384</u>	<u>10,191</u>	<u>3,398</u>	<u>33,973</u>	<u>28,108</u>
	<u>4,646,488</u>	<u>2,323,245</u>	<u>774,416</u>	<u>7,744,149</u>	<u>6,688,406</u>

NOTES TO THE
FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS
(Contd.)

8. SUPPORT COSTS

	Agricultural intensification, diversification and market integration €	Influence agricultural development policies €	Governance and systems development €	Total 2012 €	Total 2011 €
Human resources	58,643	29,321	9,774	97,738	89,936
Organisational services and ICT	76,361	38,180	12,727	127,268	135,760
Finance costs	1,263	631	210	2,104	10,822
Ethical trade service	-	-	-	-	211,122
Other support costs	<u>122,531</u>	<u>61,267</u>	<u>20,421</u>	<u>204,219</u>	<u>210,262</u>
	<u>258,798</u>	<u>129,399</u>	<u>43,132</u>	<u>431,329</u>	<u>657,902</u>

9. COSTS OF GENERATING VOLUNTARY INCOME

	2012 €	2011 €
Staff costs	321,266	316,059
Fundraising and promotion expenses	238,756	188,630
Contact staff	99,682	35,027
Merchandising costs	2,825	2,470
Total cost of generating voluntary income	<u>662,529</u>	<u>542,186</u>

10. GOVERNANCE COSTS

	2012 €	2011 €
Audit fees	45,089	30,619
Staff costs	28,474	15,234
Legal, professional and similar costs	67,611	70,430
General governance costs	10,748	11,704
Total governance costs	<u>151,922</u>	<u>127,987</u>

NOTES TO THE
 FINANCIAL
 STATEMENTS
 (Contd.)

11. NET INCOMING RESOURCES BEFORE OTHER RECOGNISED GAINS AND LOSSES

	2012 €	2011 €
Net incoming resources for the year are stated after charging/(crediting):		
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	39,128	28,108
Amortisation of capital grants	(5,154)	-
Gain on disposal of fixed asset	(2,643)	-
Auditors remuneration	45,089	31,932
Amortisation of intangible assets	37,896	40,965
Credit from acquisition funding reserve	(48,585)	(52,518)
	-----	-----

During the year no trustee received any remuneration, benefits in kind or were reimbursed for travel expenses. (2011 - €NIL)

12. FOREIGN BRANCH TAX CREDIT

Tax has been provided for in the Kenyan Branch of Partner Africa as follows:

	2012 €	2011 €
Current tax charge	(62)	-
Deferred tax credit	28,866	-
	-----	-----
	28,804	-

13. STAFF COSTS

The average number of employees during the year was 48 (2011 - 36). No employee of the company acts as a director. Staff costs are comprised as follows:

	2012 €	2011 €
Salary costs	1,629,802	1,260,705
Social security	144,692	123,865
Pension	93,363	77,352
	-----	-----
Total Staff Costs	1,867,857	1,461,922

The number of employees whose emoluments, excluding employer pension contributions, were greater than €70,000 was as follows:

	2012	2011
€70,000 - €80,000	3	3
€90,000 - €100,000	1	1

NOTES TO THE
FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS
(Contd.)

14. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS - GROUP

<u>Tangible fixed assets</u>	Motor Vehicles €	Furniture, fittings and equipment €	Total €
Cost			
At 1st January 2012	15,945	275,972	291,917
Additions	24,753	31,292	56,045
Disposals	-	(3,999)	(3,999)
Exchange gain on consolidation	397	2,769	3,167
	41,095	306,034	347,129
At 31st December 2012			
Depreciation			
At 1st January 2012	15,945	212,088	228,033
Charge for the year	5,482	33,646	39,128
Disposals	-	(2,276)	(2,276)
Exchange loss on consolidation	1,677	651	2,328
	23,104	244,109	267,213
At 31st December 2012			
Net Book Value			
At 31st December 2012	17,991	61,925	79,916
At 31st December 2011	-	63,884	63,884
 <u>Fixed asset investments</u>			
	Subsidiary undertaking €	Unlisted Securities €	Total €
Market Value			
At 1st January 2012	2	31,227	31,229
Revaluations	-	2,999	2,999
Exchange gain on consolidation	-	764	764
	2	34,990	34,992
At 31st December 2012			
Subsidiary undertakings			
The following was a subsidiary undertaking of the group:			
Name	Holding		
Harvest Help Trading Ltd (dormant company)	100%		

NOTES TO THE
FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS
(Contd.)

14. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS - COMPANY

<u>Tangible fixed assets</u>	Furniture, fittings and equipment €	Total €
Cost		
At 1st January 2012	206,092	206,092
Additions	14,460	14,460
Disposals	(3,999)	(3,999)
	<u>216,553</u>	<u>216,553</u>
At 31st December 2012		
Depreciation		
At 1st January 2012	170,772	170,772
Charge for the year	23,554	23,554
Disposals	(2,276)	(2,276)
	<u>192,050</u>	<u>192,050</u>
At 31st December 2012		
Net Book Value		
At 31st December 2012	<u>24,503</u>	<u>24,503</u>
At 31st December 2011	<u>35,320</u>	<u>35,320</u>

15. GOODWILL

	Total €
Cost	
Cost at 1st January 2012 and 31st December 2012	<u>204,822</u>
Amortisation	
At 1st January 2012	40,965
Charge for the year	37,896
	<u>78,861</u>
At 31st December 2011	
Net Book Value	
At 31st December 2012	<u>125,961</u>
Net Book Value	
At 31st December 2011	<u>163,857</u>

Goodwill was purchased as part of the acquisition of the Ethical Business Services division of Africa Now. This business unit is now contained within a separate company limited by guarantee called Partner Africa. Self Help Africa is the sole member of Partner Africa.

NOTES TO THE
FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS
(Contd.)

16. DEBTORS

	Group 2012 €	Group 2011 €	Company 2012 €	Company 2011 €
Due from group undertakings	-	-	487,565	193,735
Due from Self Help Africa Inc.	13,621	-	13,621	-
Accrued income	616,028	424,422	-	-
Deferred tax	27,900	-	-	-
Sundry debtors & prepayments	667,287	225,780	459,352	19,454
	<u>1,324,836</u>	<u>650,202</u>	<u>960,538</u>	<u>213,189</u>

17. CREDITORS - Amounts falling due within one year

	Group 2012 €	Group 2011 €	Company 2012 €	Company 2011 €
Trade creditors and accruals	<u>390,511</u>	<u>233,871</u>	<u>75,534</u>	<u>141,884</u>

18. MOVEMENTS ON RESERVES

	Unrestricted €	Restricted €	2012 €	2011 €
Balance at beginning of year	1,590,466	558,565	2,149,031	1,869,424
Net movement in funds	<u>332,790</u>	<u>190,493</u>	<u>523,283</u>	<u>279,607</u>
Balance at end of year	<u>1,923,256</u>	<u>749,058</u>	<u>2,672,314</u>	<u>2,149,031</u>
Acquisition funding reserve (note 19)			161,489	210,074
Deferred Capital Grant (note 20)			13,631	-
Total year end reserves			<u>2,847,434</u>	<u>2,359,105</u>

NOTES TO THE
FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS
(Contd.)

19. ACQUISITION FUNDING RESERVE

	2012 €
Cost	
Cost at 1st January 2012 and 31st December 2012	262,592

Amortisation	
At 1st January 2012	52,518
Charge for the year	48,585

At 31st December 2012	101,103

Net Reserve	
At 31st December 2012	<u>161,489</u>
At 31st December 2011	<u>210,074</u>

The acquisition funding reserve arises from the company's acquisition of the Ethical Business Division of Africa Now (now renamed and incorporated as Partner Africa). The funding of this investment is amortised to unrestricted funds over the same period as management's best estimate of the economic lives of the assets acquired.

20. DEFERRED CAPITAL GRANTS

	2012 €
Capital Grants Received during the year	18,785
Amortised during the year	(5,154)

Net Reserve	
At 31st December 2012	<u>13,631</u>

Capital grants are amortised to unrestricted funds over the same useful life as the assets to which they relate.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Contd.)

21 . RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING SURPLUS TO NET CASH OUTFLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

	2012 €	2011 €
Operating surplus	449,811	221,181
Depreciation	39,128	28,108
Amortisation of Capital Grants	(5,154)	-
Gain on Fixed Asset Disposal	(2,643)	-
Amortisation of acquisition funding reserve	(48,585)	(52,518)
Amortisation of purchased goodwill	37,896	40,965
Movement in debtors	(648,049)	(67,062)
Movement in creditors	156,640	138,119
Gain /(loss) on revaluations of investment assets	2,999	(1,840)
Exchange gain on consolidation	<u>21,007</u>	<u>49,940</u>
Net cash inflow/outflow from operating activities	<u>3,050</u>	<u>356,893</u>

22. ANALYSIS OF CHANGES IN NET FUNDS

	At 31.12.2011 €	Cash Flows €	Other Changes €	At 31.12.2012 €
Cash at bank and in hand	1,682,178	(12,880)	-	1,669,298
Net funds	<u>1,682,178</u>	<u>(12,880)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,669,298</u>

23. SELF HELP AFRICA INC.

Self Help Africa Inc. is a not for profit organisation registered in the United States of America. Self Help Africa Inc. is governed by an independent board of directors which retains full control over the financial and operating policies of the company. During the year, Self Help Africa advanced grants amounting to €79,483 to Self Help Africa Inc. A loan of €13,621 from Self Help Africa to Self Help Africa Inc. remained outstanding at 31st December 2012. The grants advanced are included in the expenditure of Self Help Africa and analysed according to the purposes for which the funds were applied.

NOTES TO THE
FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS
(Contd.)

24. PENSION SCHEME

The charity operates an employer sponsored, defined contribution pension scheme. During the year, the charity made contributions in respect of its employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the charity, in externally managed funds. The pension expense for the year amounted to €93,363 (2011: €77,352).

25. LEGAL STATUS OF COMPANY

- i. In accordance with Section 24 of the Companies Act, 1963, the company is exempt from including the word “Limited” in its name. The company is limited by guarantee and has no share capital.
- ii. The company, as a charity, is exempt from the reporting and disclosure requirements of the Companies (Amendment) Act 1986.

26. POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

There are no significant events since the year end, which would have an impact on financial position as at the balance sheet date.

27. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

There are no contingent liabilities at the balance sheet date.

28. COMPARATIVES

Comparative amounts have been regrouped, where necessary, on the same basis as those for the current year.

29. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The board of directors approved the financial statements and authorised them for issue on the 24th of June 2013.

NOTES

NOTES

THE CONTEXT

Africa Population Growth -
2010: 1.2 billion,
2050: 2.2 billion

Sub-Saharan Africa -
43 Countries,
700 Million People,
180 Million Farms,
170 Million Crop Hectares

Agricultural Land Irrigated -
Africa 6%,
Asia 37%,
Latin America 14%

Agricultural Productivity -
Africa 1.3 t/ha,
Global 5.12 t/ha

Agricultural Inputs -
Africa fertilizer 9.6kg/ha,
Global fertilizer 77kg/ha

Diets -
Africa 182.71kcal/capita/day,
Global 481.29kcal/capita/day

Yields - tons/ha:

	Maize	Rice
Africa	1.6	1.9
Global	4.5	3.8

	Sorghum	Groundnut
Africa	0.9	0.7
Global	1.3	1.4

(sources - UN, IFPRI, FAO, FAOSTAT, Croplife Int)



Priscilla Saishi (centre), with members of her women's savings and credit group in Liteta, Zambia
Photo: Will Galvin



At the market, Chipata, Eastern Province, Zambia.
Photo: George Jacob



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SELF HELP AFRICA IS A SIGNATORY TO THE DOCHAS NGO CODE OF CONDUCT ON THE RESPONSIBLE USE OF IMAGES AND MESSAGES

"In a global food system under rising pressure, Africa is the continent most affected by sharp rises in food prices. Yet it is also the continent, with its abundant land resources, where long-term solutions to global food and nutrition security can be found"

Kofi Annan, chairman, Alliance for a Green Revolution for Africa, former Secretary General of the United Nations, 27 September 2012



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