

SEED MADAGASCAR

England & Wales · Charity number 1079121

Details

Other names	AZAFADY
Status	Registered
Legal form	Charitable company
Company number	03796669
Registered	2000-01-27
Register	View on the Charity Commission register

Contact

Address	7 Bell Yard London WC2A 2JR
Phone	0203 633 4208
Email	info@seedmadagascar.org
Website	www.madagascar.co.uk

Activities

Objects: (1) To advance education amongst:(a) The inhabitants of Madagascar; and (b) the general public about the culture and biodiversity of Madagascar;(2) To relieve poverty amongst the inhabitants of Madagascar; (3) To promote sustainable development for the benefit of the public by: (a) the preservation, conservation and the protection and the prudent use of resources in Madagascar including by increasing international understanding of the challenges faced by communities and biodiversity in Madagascar;(b) the relief of poverty and the improvement of the conditions of life in socially and economically disadvantaged communities in Madagascar; and(4) To develop the capacity of disadvantaged communities in such a way that they are better able to identify, and meet, their needs and to participate more fully in society including by implementing programmes across Madagascar.

Activities: SEED Madagascar envisages thriving communities and ecosystems across Madagascar. Our complementary programmes aim to holistically improve conditions in the areas of conservation, livelihoods, health, sanitation, and education.

Classification

- **How:** Makes Grants To Organisations, Provides Human Resources, Sponsors Or Undertakes Research, Acts As An Umbrella Or Resource Body
- **What:** Education/training, The Advancement Of Health Or Saving Of Lives, The Prevention Or Relief Of Poverty, Overseas Aid/famine Relief, Arts/culture/heritage/science, Environment/conservation/heritage, Economic/community Development/employment
- **Who:** Children/young People, Elderly/old People, The General Public/mankind

Geography

- **Area of benefit:** MADAGASCAR
- Madagascar

Finances

Period end	Income	Expenditure	Assets	Employees
2025-06-30	£1,249,793	£1,091,859	£779,496	89
2024-06-30	£1,159,129	£1,151,212	£620,777	6
2023-06-30	£1,007,056	£960,668	£615,666	5
2022-06-30	£1,033,915	£927,352	£570,465	4
2021-06-30	£631,743	£741,096	£463,257	5

Trustees

Name	Role	Appointed
Jessica Jane Burston	Chair	2019-11-10
ANDREW SIMON TURNER CISA MBCS		
Concepter Muoti		2025-04-10
Herizo Tiana Andrianandrasana		2026-05-27
Mary Kiai		2025-07-28
Miranda Rebecca Alison Coultas		2019-08-01
OISIN CRAWLEY		
Rebecca Bone		2025-09-19
SUSAN HILLMAN		2019-11-10
Victoria Louise Smith		2016-09-04

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Accounts

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Cover Picture: 'Model' Mothers prepare a meal together as part of SEED's Project Matrika in the village of Ampasy Morafeno, southeast Madagascar.

I. Company and Charity Information

Directors and trustees	Jessica Burston (Chair) Herizo Andrianandrasana Dhaquir Kantande Bashir Miranda Coultas Oisin Crawley Susan Hillman Victoria Smith Andrew Turner Rebecca Bone Mary Kiai Conceper Muoti
Secretary	Mark Jacobs
Company number	03796669
Charity number	1079121
Registered office	7 Bell Yard London WC2A 2JR
Accountants	Cheyettes Ltd 167 London Road Leicester LE2 1EG
Auditors	Westmore Accounting Limited 81 Joel Street, Northwood Hills, Middlesex HA6 1LL
Bankers	HSBC Bank plc 25 Notting Hill Gate London W11 3JJ Nationwide Bank Nationwide House Pipers Way Swindon SN3 1TX

II. Report and Financial Statements Year Ended 30 June 2025

The trustees, who are also directors of the charity for the purposes of the Companies Act (and hereafter referred to collectively as the trustees), present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 30th June 2025. The trustees have adopted the provisions of the Statement of Recommended Practice: Accounting and Reporting by Charities applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) published in October 2019 and comply with the charity's governing document and the Charities Act 2011.

Reference and Administrative Details

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

Structure, Governance, and Management

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

Herizo Andrianandrasana	Appointed 1 st August 2019
Dhaquir Kantande Bashir	Appointed 19 th December 2022
Jessica Burston	Appointed 10 th November 2019
Miranda Coultas	Appointed 1 st August 2019
Oisin Crawley	Appointed 1 st June 2010
Susan Hillman	Appointed 10 th November 2019
Victoria Smith	Appointed 5 th September 2016
Andrew Turner	Appointed 5 th July 2000
Rebecca Bone	Appointed 19 th September 2025
Mary Kiai	Appointed 28 th July 2025
Conceper Muoti	Appointed 10 th April 2025

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

Trustee Appointment, Induction, and Training

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

The trustees are appointed exclusively by the other serving members of the board. New trustees are briefed on their legal obligations and responsibilities under charity and company law, the contents of the Articles of Association,

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

Trustees' training is overseen by the HR Committee where essential topics are agreed. The training is, in the main, delivered at the quarterly Board meeting to ensure all Trustees are trained together for consistency and to promote discussion and engagement. Catch up sessions are organised if required on topics where a Trustee may have been absent.

As part of exercising enhanced governance and oversight over the project activities performed in country by SEED, at least one of the trustees is expected to visit Madagascar per year.

Objectives and Activities

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

(1) To advance education amongst:

(a) The inhabitants of Madagascar; and

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

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

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

(a) the preservation, conservation and the protection and the prudent use of resources in Madagascar including by increasing international understanding of the challenges faced by communities and biodiversity in Madagascar;

(b) the relief of poverty and the improvement of the conditions of life in socially and economically disadvantaged communities in Madagascar; and

(4) To develop the capacity of disadvantaged communities in such a way that they are better able to identify, and meet, their needs and to participate more fully in society including by implementing programmes across Madagascar.

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

We have now entered into a sixth term of an *accord de siège* with the Government of Madagascar, which permits our UK-based organisation to establish its own legal and fiscal presence in Madagascar, enabling us to deliver projects and provide advice and support directly where it is needed. We will continue to prioritise working with local partners where practical and effective.

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

Recognising that Madagascar remains one of the poorest countries on Earth, whilst supporting a natural and living environment that has a worldwide significance, we remain committed to continual learning and review of both the organisation and individual programmes. We continually review how we fulfil our charitable mission, which is:

Working together to build community and environmental resilience in southeast Madagascar

And our strategic aim which is:

To build community and environmental resilience through community-driven social development and conservation initiatives, ensuring improved outcomes are sustained and communities can withstand future shocks.

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

A **Sustainable Environment** balancing sustainable livelihoods with conservation of the environment.

Education through access to schools and capacity building.

Development of individual and community leadership and resilience.

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

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

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

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

Staff and Volunteers

At SEED Madagascar, we take pride in being a diverse and multi-disciplinary organisation made up of local and international professionals working together to address the interconnected challenges of conservation, sustainable livelihoods, health, sanitation, education, and organisational development. With 80% of our team being Malagasy and 97% based in Madagascar, our work remains deeply rooted in the priorities and realities of the communities we serve.

We are deeply grateful for the commitment, patience, and hard work shown by all our staff and volunteers. Their collective efforts have been central to SEED's continued progress and impact, particularly in a demanding operational environment. Over the past year, more than [insert number] volunteers have contributed a combined [insert number] hours of service, strengthening our programmes and helping us achieve lasting results.

While SEED maintains two offices in Madagascar, we no longer operate from a permanent London base. Instead, key members of our UK team now work remotely or from shared office spaces, enabling us to reduce costs, lower our carbon footprint, and attract talent from a broader international pool. Mark Jacobs, Managing Director, remains based in London, while Lisa Bass, Director of Programmes and Operations, divides her time between Madagascar and the UK. Together with Tsina Endor, Deputy Director, based in Madagascar, they form SEED's senior leadership team, guiding the charity's strategic direction and day-to-day operations.

Our Malagasy team is the heart of SEED Madagascar. We would like to express our special thanks to Tsina Endor, Boniface Razanamara (Head of Finance), Dr Mamy Soafaly Andriatsihosena (Head of Community Health), Theodore Rakotonirina (Head of Schools), Mahalomba Hasoavana (Head of Construction), and Gizy Alder Michel (Head of Conservation and Rural Livelihoods). Their leadership, resilience, and dedication have been vital to delivering our charitable mission, particularly during challenging periods when their strength and commitment were truly commendable.

We remain dedicated to nurturing local talent by providing training and mentoring opportunities that strengthen leadership within our Malagasy team and build long-term capacity across all departments. By combining local expertise with international collaboration, SEED continues to develop sustainable, community-led approaches to development that have lasting impact.

Our work is also enriched by international volunteers, interns, and specialists who contribute both in Madagascar and remotely. Their expertise in project design, research, implementation, and volunteer engagement continues to make a measurable difference across our programmes.

The Partnerships and Programmes Manager, together with the Administrative and Grants Assistant and the Corporate Liaison Officer, provides essential support to the Managing Director, complemented by a talented group of interns and volunteers. In the UK, a wide range of professionals have generously shared their skills in project development, administration, design, IT, finance, law, and fundraising.

This year's achievements would not have been possible without the invaluable contribution of our volunteers across Madagascar and the UK. The Board of Trustees extends its heartfelt appreciation to all who have given their time, expertise, and enthusiasm to help SEED Madagascar fulfil its mission.

Looking ahead, we aim to continue expanding our volunteer network and strengthening our training initiatives to ensure that SEED Madagascar remains a space where diverse skills, perspectives, and experiences come together to drive meaningful and lasting change.

Risk Management

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

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

Delivery Risk

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

Funding Risk

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

Operational Risk

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

Reputational Risk

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

Legal Risk

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

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

Internal Audit

SEED maintains an internal audit program to provide independent assurance to senior management, the Audit and Risk Committee, and the Board of Trustees over the effectiveness of governance and internal controls designed to identify and address risks faced by the organisation. The internal audit program is discussed and reviewed by the Audit and Risk

Committee. Internal audits are structured around organizational compliance with SEED internal policies, with the specific scope of each determined based several factors including the policy area and underlying procedures, key risks and open issues, and relevant prior Audits.

Financial Review

SEED Madagascar experienced another year of positive financial growth and consolidation in 2024–2025. Total annual income rose by nearly 8%, from £1,159,129 to £1,249,793, reflecting continued support from institutional donors, foundations, and corporate partners. Expenditure fell slightly by 5%, from £1,151,212 to £1,091,859, demonstrating SEED's commitment to strong financial management while maintaining high levels of programme delivery.

As a result, SEED achieved a net income of £157,934, a significant improvement compared with the previous year's modest surplus of £7,917. This surplus strengthens SEED's financial resilience and enables further investment in its long-term charitable objectives.

Total reserves increased by 25%, from £620,777 to £779,496. Within this, unrestricted reserves rose from £151,046 to £175,789, and designated funds increased from £6,635 to £14,000, maintaining compliance with the organisation's reserves policy. Restricted reserves also grew by £122,611 to £585,707, reflecting strong donor confidence and effective delivery across SEED's portfolio of projects.

During the year, SEED recorded a small exchange rate gain of £785, a reversal of the previous year's minor unrealised loss of £2,806, driven by favourable movements in Euro holdings. The organisation continues to hold part of its reserves in Euros to facilitate project expenditure in Madagascar and maintain operational flexibility.

A significant portion of SEED's income came from established partnerships and institutional grants, with ongoing support from major donors including Humedica and the Aeonian Foundation. These partnerships enabled the continuation of vital programmes addressing food insecurity, education, and community health. Corporate supporters such as Teneo also continued to contribute to SEED's education and infrastructure projects, reinforcing the diversity of income streams supporting the organisation's mission.

Investment income increased modestly from £16,678 to £16,908, reflecting a stable return from funds placed in low-risk, timed investment accounts with HSBC. This ongoing strategy continues to maximise income from reserves while maintaining prudent risk management.

Operational efficiencies were sustained, with the costs of raising funds remaining steady at £16,547 compared to £16,542 the previous year. The charity's continued adoption of flexible working practices and lean administrative structures has enabled savings without compromising effectiveness or reach.

SEED's work in project delivery and education remained the largest areas of expenditure, accounting for over £1 million of total costs. These areas continue to deliver substantial community benefits across Madagascar, strengthening SEED's impact in conservation, livelihoods, and health outcomes.

Looking ahead, SEED's financial outlook remains positive, with 2025–2026 forecasts projecting continued income growth, potentially exceeding £1.4 million. The charity remains well-positioned to expand its impact while upholding strong governance and financial stewardship.

Overall, SEED Madagascar's financial position is robust. The organisation has increased both income and reserves while maintaining operational efficiency and financial discipline. This strong foundation ensures SEED can continue advancing its mission sustainably and with confidence in the year ahead.

Reserves Policy

SEED operates a reserves policy, which is reviewed annually. It is the trustees' policy to maintain a General Reserve sufficient to safeguard operations for a minimum period of six months and to fund commitments should circumstances ever require us to cease activity in Madagascar. It is not possible to estimate a precise figure as the needs of the charity

fluctuate depending on the number and size of projects being undertaken. The level of reserves (which are held in bank accounts) is monitored regularly.

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

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

Policy on Excess Free Funds

Excess Free Funds are defined as free reserves held in excess of the Seed Reserves Policy, which is currently set at £160,000 (as of July 2025). This threshold is reviewed and reset annually. Excess free funds may be allocated at the discretion of the Managing Director (MD), with advice from the Audit & Risk Committee (ARC). Where the level of excess free funds exceeds 50% above the seed reserves threshold, at least 75% of the excess should be allocated towards one or more initiatives or activities that aligned with the charity's mission.

Fundraising Standards Information

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

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

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

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

Statement of Trustees' Responsibilities

The trustees (who are also directors of SEED Madagascar for the purposes of company law) are responsible for preparing the Trustees' Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Company law requires the trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under company law the trustees must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charitable company and of the incoming resources and application of resources, including the income and expenditure, of the charitable company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the trustees are required to:

select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;

observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP 2019 (FRS 102);

make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;

state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and

prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charitable company will continue in operation.

The trustees are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charitable company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the charitable company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

In so far as the trustees are aware:

there is no relevant audit information of which the charitable company's auditors are unaware, and

the trustees have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor is aware of that information.

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

This report was approved by the Board and signed on its behalf on 28th February 2026 by Jessica Burston

Trustee, Director & Chair

III. Review of Projects and Benefit to the Public

This section provides an overview of the main projects undertaken during the year. These reflect SEED's programmatic areas of community health, education infrastructure, rural livelihoods, environmental conversation, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH).

Measuring health, education, and standard of living, the Human Development Index positions Madagascar low, at 183 out of 193 countries reflecting significant structural and socioeconomic challenges that continue to affect the country today (UNDP, 2025). Nationally, 75.2% of the population live in multidimensional poverty, with one in every two people living on less than US\$2.15 a day (World Bank, 2024). This is attributed to a complex interplay of political, economic, environmental, and social factors including poor governance, the increasing climate crisis, and limited economic growth.

Despite contributing less than 0.01% of global annual carbon dioxide emissions, Madagascar is considered one of the most vulnerable countries to climate change (OXFAM, 2025). This year has been marked by a series of extreme climatic events that have placed pressure on the landscapes and communities in which SEED works. Following a severe drought in late 2024 and a major fire in January 2025, the region was struck by Tropical Storm Jude, which brought winds of up to 125km/h in March 2025 (Ran'Eau', 2025). The number and severity of climate-driven extreme weather events are predicted to increase in the future, which, coupled with global aid cuts, will continue to exacerbate the challenges faced by people in the region (Grunow, 2025). With over 98% of rural households engaging in small-scale farming, animal husbandry, and fishing, there is an urgent need to strengthen alternative, sustainable livelihood strategies (Madagascar Poverty and Equity Assessment, 2024).

With government health spending at only one percent of GDP, the health sector is under-financed and under-staffed. Despite significant progress over the past two decades, Madagascar remains far from achieving the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) targets for reducing maternal and child mortality (SDG 3.1 and 3.2). National statistics indicate that 436 mothers per 100,000 live births die from birth-related complications and under-five mortality stands among the highest globally at 64 per 1,000 live births (Save the Children, 2024; UNICEF, 2024). Malnutrition is another critical barrier to child survival, with Madagascar ranking 124th out of 127 countries in the 2024 Global Hunger Index (GHI, 2024). With just one qualified midwife per 7,000 people and 0.2 doctors per 1,000 patients (ZAWYA, 2022) poor distribution of healthcare providers is experienced at all levels of Madagascar's health system.

In Madagascar, poor water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) conditions are the second leading risk factor contributing to death and disability (CARE, 2023). In rural areas countrywide, 72% of schools have no water service and 31% lack basic latrines (WHO and UNICEF, 2024). Female students are further disadvantaged due to a lack of menstrual hygiene management (MHM) facilities, which prevents safe management of menstruation in school, exacerbating school absenteeism (SEED, 2021). The national education system is also indicative of these structural issues as only 60% of the population completes primary school (World Bank, 2023). These obstacles are amplified in rural schools across Madagascar's under-resourced Anosy region where 56% of nine- to 12-year-olds have never attended school (UNESCO, 2021).

In response to the intensification and diversification of these challenges, SEED's programmes have sought to improve the immediate health, social, environmental, and economic needs of communities. This is to facilitate recovery, whilst supporting and building the longer-term resilience of communities to reduce the impact of future shocks.

A brief outline of this year's principal projects is provided below. Unless stated otherwise, project outlines and achievements are cumulative to the 30th of June 2025. Each of SEED's projects contribute to the United Nation's Sustainable Development Goals.



Project Miatrika:

Food security in southern Madagascar remains fragile and increasingly threatened by ongoing climatic disruptions. Inflation continues to drive up the cost of staple goods and livestock, creating economic pressure and limiting access to adequate nutrition. Project Miatrika takes a holistic approach to malnutrition by providing immediate nutritional support while also promoting long-term resilience through increased health service delivery and the promotion of social behaviour change. SEED works with 136 communities across the Anosy region to reduce acute malnutrition amongst children, enhance the capacity of medical staff across 22 community health centres, and support the adoption of behaviours that reduce susceptibility to acute malnutrition.

- To strengthen nutritional resilience SEED distributed a 15-day supply of micronutrient supplements to 2,222 children aged 6–24 months following Tropical Storm Jude which severely reduced crop yields, intensifying food insecurity across the region.
- Over the last twelve months, SEED has supported the treatment of approximately 2,136 children with moderate acute malnutrition with an average recovery rate of 92%.
- SEED delivered targeted refresher trainings for 272 Community Health workers across 22 health centres on acute malnutrition.





Project Safidy

Limited by the country's under-resourced healthcare and education systems, young people in Madagascar have few reliable options for sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) information. In response, Project Safidy collaborates with national and local ministries and NGOs to deliver Comprehensive Sexuality Education and Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights based education and resources to young people in schools across Madagascar. This work aims to reduce vulnerability to HIV, STIs, and unintended pregnancy.

- An evaluation conducted in schools participating in Safidy throughout project phases found that 99% of students were happy to receive SRHR education with over 90% demonstrating strong knowledge through paper surveys.
- SEED signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), formally transitioning to an engaged advisory member of the Network, marking a critical step toward the Network's autonomy.



Project Votsira

Poor health outcomes for mothers and children are made evident by a high maternal mortality rate of 436 per 100,000 live births and an under-five mortality of 64 per 1,000 live births. Madagascar's lack of sufficient qualified healthcare providers and limited access to information about child and maternal health restricts mothers and their children from receiving lifesaving services. Project Votsira works to improve attitudes and knowledge of community members and build the capacity of healthcare providers to deliver maternal and child health education and services to protect the health of mothers and children

- SEED facilitated the delivery of maternal and child health education to 2,780 caregivers with a further 18,900 participants receiving follow-up household visits.
- A "Humanisation Approach" training was led by the local Ministry of Health, emphasising respect, and empathy in healthcare.
- SEED supported the Regional Ministry of Health's seven-day vaccination campaign offering essential childhood vaccinations across Fort Dauphin.





Sekoly

Insufficient educational infrastructure in Madagascar highlights systemic barriers to inclusive and sustainable development. With over 1,700,000 primary-aged children not enrolled in school and falling investment in school infrastructure, Madagascar's education system is facing a crisis. Further impeding school attendance, is insufficient, or even non-existent, sanitation infrastructure contributing to the transmission of harmful diseases. By improving education and sanitation infrastructure, increasing classroom capacity, and advancing hygiene practices, Programme Sekoly enhances students' learning and health outcomes.

- With the completion of Esinda, Beandry, and Mahatalaky schools, SEED built 8 classrooms, 10 latrines, 3 MHM Facilities, 3 rainwater systems, and 3 teacher accommodations. Upon completion of two more active projects, 6 classrooms, 2 teacher accommodations, 11 latrines, 2 MHM, and 2 rainwater systems will be built.
- The construction of 1,307 benches for 17 schools across rural Anosy is underway with 214 desks constructed and distributed to date.



Masoandro

Just one third of Madagascar's total population have access to electricity. This issue is further exacerbated in rural regions, where only 10.9% have access to electricity impacting both education and livelihoods. Lack of electricity in schools impacts the quality of education and restricts educational performance for students while lack of electricity at home limits the amount of time students have to study. With accessible energy, education is able to be more impactful and livelihoods are able to be more flexible and productive.

- SEED established fully operational light libraries at five key schools and their communities in early 2025. Among the new kiosks four have already been upgraded with additional charger boxes due to high demand.
- The Solar United summit was held in Fort Dauphin, where field-based insights were shared across implementation teams and strategic priorities for the year ahead agreed upon as a consortium.





WASH in CSB Strengthening

Rural community health centres (CSBs) that provide a wide range of essential services to people living in remote areas are often deprioritised and beyond reach of professional and infrastructural development. This is reflected in country-wide statistics which indicate that approximately half of all health facilities lack access to an improved water source and hygienic latrines. Unsanitary WASH conditions in CSBs perpetuates the transmission of WASH-related diseases where healthcare workers are in close contact with sick and injured patients. Ensuring safe access to water and sanitation facilities can decrease the risks of further disease transmission and improve overall health outcomes

- Two VIP latrines, three composting latrines, a new MHM/shower facility, and a 400-watt solar energy system have been implemented to strengthen Ambinanibe CSB.
- Looking forward, SEED's construction team is preparing for activities at Manambaro CSB, which now includes replacing and cyclone-proofing the roof which, was destroyed in Tropical Storm Jude.



Project Sekoly Maintso

SEED has been successfully improving access to education for children in the Anosy region through the construction and repair of school infrastructure with the Sekoly Programme. The building materials, production, and transport contribute to carbon emissions. Understanding that the communities SEED works with are especially vulnerable to the effects of climate change, Project Sekoly Maintso was created to offset carbon emissions from the construction and repairs completed by Project Sekoly. The number of trees equivalent to the build's carbon production are planted in SEED's carbon offsetting and community resource sites to contribute to offsetting schools while providing natural resources for communities.

- Since project inception in 2022, 3,821 trees have been planted to offset the carbon emissions from the construction of 13 SEED schools.
- In 2024, trees were planted in Esinda to offset the construction of two schools, Esinda EPP and Beandry EPP.
- Community engagement has been a focus of Sekoly Maintso, with SEED conducting local leadership training, meeting with key actors and conducting environmental education sessions.





Agroforestry

To strengthen resilience to child malnutrition and climate change, this pilot project focuses on promoting sustainable food production, expanding dietary diversity for school children, and building local agricultural knowledge and skills. Such integrated systems have been proven to sustain soil health, reduce erosion, improve water retention, and increase soil carbon sequestration, creating more adaptable and climate-resilient agricultural systems. This project aims to advance SEED's goal of combatting climate change through sustainable food production while offering a pathway towards improved nutrition.

- A total of 35 planting beds were prepared for multiple crop combinations.
- A total of 50 Moringa seedlings were planted across the site along with a variety of crops sown in the nursery and planting beds.
- An MoU was signed by key actors outlining terms and responsibilities and *dina* (local law) rules agreed upon by the community to help protect the site.



SCRP Palms

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

- A palms population census paper was submitted and then published in the journal *Palms*.
- The project goal of planting 1,800 palms was exceeded with species-specific goals of 300 met for four of the six target species.
- The project is now complete with annual monitoring occurring for a period of 10 years post planting.

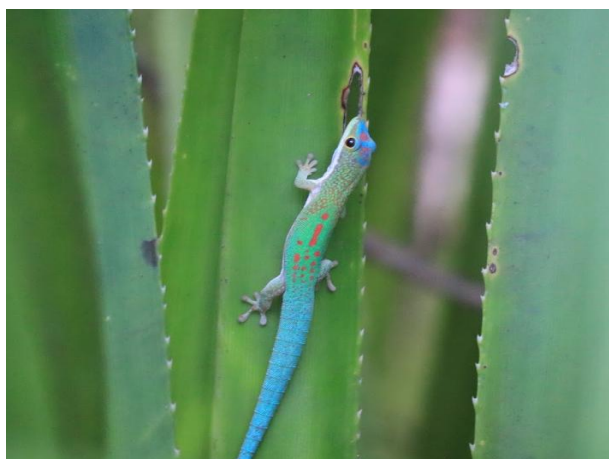




Project Ala

Fragmentation of the Sainte Luce littoral forest (SLLF) endangers the survival of three Endangered nocturnal lemur species as well as numerous other flora and fauna species. The lemurs are unable to traverse the open habitat between forest fragments placing them at great risk. To remedy this, Project Ala, focuses on improving habitat connectivity in eight forest corridors by promoting native seedling survival and growth through the implementation of new nursery and forest corridor management techniques. Now in phase III, SEED is disseminating learnings on community forest usage patterns, engaging with local forest management structures, and increasing available knowledge on littoral forest biodiversity.

- A total of 4,973 seedlings were replanted across Corridors 1, 3, 4, and 5 in March and April 2025 as part of post fire regenerative activities.
- Three red-collared brown lemurs were caught on a camera trap traversing Corridor 3 in February 2025, a key milestone for project Ala.
- SEED facilitated a meeting with 51 members of forest management organisations from eight communities and the Regional Environment Ministry to discuss permits and fire prevention.



Project Phelsuma

Phelsuma antanosy is a Critically Endangered species of day gecko endemic to the Anosy region of southeastern Madagascar. The population of *P. antanosy* is severely fragmented with just three known subpopulations occupying a maximum area of nine square kilometres, two of which exist within the littoral forest fragments of Sainte Luce. Planned large-scale mining operations in the forest fragments presents an existential threat to the survival of the *P. antanosy* species. Seeing this, Project Phelsuma aims to protect *P. antanosy* through research informed habitat restoration and translocation of at-risk subpopulations into protected areas.

- A Translocation Protocol was finalised following both internal and external review, facilitating the successful translocation of 11 *P. antanosy* from S7 to S9.
- Data for the *P. antanosy* reassessment on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species was compiled, submitted, and has been accepted.





Project Oratsimba

Lobster fishing is a main source of income for fishing communities in the Anosy region. There have however, been significant declines in lobster stock over recent decades, likely driven by rapid population growth, (export) market demand, climate change, and unsustainable fishing practices. Project Oratsimba is empowering fishers to implement adaptive and sustainable locally managed marine areas (LMMAs) through strengthening, scaling, and institutionalising community-led governance structures, LMMAs and securing more sustainable livelihood options for fishing households to better withstand future shocks.

- Data collection for a gender and social analysis report was completed, with seven focus groups and interviews engaging 36 women and 24 men to explore barriers to women's involvement.
- To support LMMAs, the team is developing a training manual and an Election Handbook to provide practical guidance on adaptive management and financial transparency.



Project Renitantely

In the southeast Anosy region livelihood opportunities are extremely limited, necessitating the creation of more alternative and sustainable livelihoods. Beekeeping has the potential to fill this gap by providing vital income, complementing farming practices, and supporting biodiversity. Challenges like isolation from markets, stringent buyer requirements, and climate change hinder beekeepers in the region from fully benefiting. In response, SEED is supporting independent beekeepers in six rural communities to improve beekeeping as a viable and sustainable livelihood by supplementing forage, supporting beekeepers in the maintenance and expansion of their apiaries, and building beekeepers' capacity through technical training.

- Following the January fires, bee forage and pest management resources were distributed to address bee food shortages and rising varroa mite levels.
- Between July 2024 and June 2025, a total of 1,088.5 litres of honey were harvested, representing the highest harvest per season within Project Renitantely.





Mahampy Phase II

The weaving of *mahampy*, a locally sourced reed that grows in wetlands, is one of the few livelihood opportunities that enables women to earn household income. Through the establishment of the Mahampy Weavers' Cooperative, the project is working to improve the profitability and sustainability of *mahampy* weaving. Mahampy Phase II began in September 2022 with a focus on capacity building to improve the weaving skills and literacy levels of cooperative members. It also established a savings scheme to help members save for annual school fees for their children.

- An external extension was added to the Mahampy Weavers' Workshop with shelving and storage solutions installed inside.
- Weavers attended eight training sessions on departmental roles and responsibilities to improve Workshop operations.
- The new financial literacy training curriculum was implemented; the average attendance of weavers was 82% with 67% of their partners also in attendance.



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V. Financial Statements

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of SEED Madagascar

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of SEED Madagascar (the 'charitable company') for the year ended 30th June 2025, which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Cash Flows, and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102, *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the charitable company's affairs as at 30th June 2025 and of its incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure, for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the charitable company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions Relating to Going Concern

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

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

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

Other Information

The other information comprises the information included in the Trustees' Annual Report and the Review of Projects and Benefit to the Public, other than the financial statements and our Auditor's Report thereon. The trustees are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinion on Other Matters Prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

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

Matters on which we are Required to Report by Exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- certain disclosures of trustees' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of Trustees

As explained more fully in the trustees' responsibilities statement, the trustees (who are also the directors of the charitable company for the purposes of company law) are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the trustees determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparing the financial statements, the trustees are responsible for assessing the charitable company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the trustees either intend to liquidate the charitable company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

We have been appointed as auditor under Section 144 of the Charities Act 2011 and report in accordance with the Act and relevant regulations made or having effect thereunder.

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but it is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

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

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

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

Use of our Report

This report is made solely to the charitable company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the charitable company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the charitable company and the charitable company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Simon Weston FCCA (senior statutory auditor)
For and on behalf of Westmore Accounting Limited
Chartered Certified Accountants and Statutory Auditors
81 Joel Street, Northwood Hills, Middlesex HA6 1LL

Date: 28th February 2026

Statement of Financial Activities
(incorporating the income and expenditure account)
for the year ended 30th June 2025

		Unrestricted Funds	Designated Funds	Restricted Funds	Total Funds 2025	Total Funds 2024
	Note	£	£	£	£	£
Income and endowments from:						
<i>Donations and legacies</i>	3	227,455	-	1,005,660	1,233,115	1,142,221
<i>Investments</i>	4	16,678	-	-	16,678	16,908
Total income		244,133	-	1,005,660	1,249,793	1,159,129
Expenditure on:						
<i>Raising funds</i>	5	16,547	-	-	16,547	16,542
<i>Charitable activities:</i>						
- projects	6	187,747	6,985	796,007	990,739	1,050,982
- education	6	84,573	-	-	84,573	83,688
Total expenditure		288,867	6,985	796,007	1,091,859	1,151,212
Net income/(expenditure) before transfers		(44,734)	(6,985)	209,653	157,934	7,917
Transfers between funds		68,692	14,350	(83,042)	-	-
Net income/(expenditure)		23,958	7,365	126,611	157,934	7,917
Other recognised gains and losses						
Exchange rate gain/(loss)	12	785	-	-	785	(2,806)
Net movement in funds	8	24,743	7,365	126,611	158,719	5,111
Total funds brought forward		151,046	6,635	463,096	620,777	615,666
Total funds carried forward		175,789	14,000	589,707	779,496	620,777

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

Balance Sheet
as at 30th June 2025

		2025		2024	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Investments	13		-		2
Current assets					
Debtors	14	8,012		14,650	
Cash at bank and in hand		787,447		701,262	
		<u>795,459</u>		<u>715,912</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	15	<u>(15,963)</u>		<u>(95,137)</u>	
Net current assets			779,496		620,775
Net assets			<u>779,496</u>		<u>620,777</u>
Funds					
Restricted funds	17		589,707		463,096
Designated funds	18		14,000		6,635
Unrestricted funds - general	18		175,789		151,046
Total charity funds			<u>779,496</u>		<u>620,777</u>

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board on 28th February 2026

Jessica Burston

Trustee & Director

Registration number 03796669

Statement of Cash Flows
for the year ended 30th June 2025

	2025	2024
	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities		
<i>Cash generated from/(absorbed by) operations:</i>		
Income for the year	157,934	7,917
<i>Adjustment for:</i>		
Investment income recognised in statement of financial activities	(16,678)	(16,908)
Foreign exchange differences	785	(2,806)
<i>Movements in working capital:</i>		
(Increase)/decrease in debtors	6,638	(7,162)
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	(79,174)	79,211
	<u>69,505</u>	<u>60,252</u>
Investing activities		
Disposal of subsidiaries	2	-
Investment income received	16,678	16,908
Net cash generated from/(used in) investing activities	<u>16,680</u>	<u>16,908</u>
	<u>86,185</u>	<u>77,160</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	701,262	624,102
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	<u><u>787,447</u></u>	<u><u>701,262</u></u>

1. Accounting Policies

Charity information

SEED Madagascar is a private company limited by guarantee incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 7 Bell Yard, London, WC2A 2JR.

1.1. Accounting Convention

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the charity's Articles of Association, the Companies Act 2006, FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the Charities SORP "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 2019). The charity is a public benefit entity as defined by FRS 102.

The financial statements are prepared in Sterling, which is the functional currency of the charity. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2. Going Concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the trustees have a reasonable expectation that the charity has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the trustees continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3. Charitable funds

Unrestricted funds are available for use at the discretion of the trustees in furtherance of their charitable objectives.

Restricted funds are subject to specific conditions by donors or grantors as to how they may be used. The purposes and uses of the restricted funds are set out in the notes to the financial statements.

Endowment funds are subject to specific conditions by donors that the capital must be maintained by the charity.

1.4. Income

Income is recognised when the charity is legally entitled to it after any performance conditions have been met, the amounts can be measured reliably, and it is probable that income will be received.

Cash donations are recognised on receipt. Other donations are recognised once the charity has been notified of the donation, unless performance conditions require deferral of the amount. Income tax recoverable in relation to donations received under Gift Aid or deeds of covenant is recognised at the time of the donation.

Legacies are recognised on receipt or otherwise if the charity has been notified of an impending distribution, the amount is known, and receipt is expected. If the amount is not known, the legacy is treated as a contingent asset.

1.5. Expenditure

Expenditure is recognised once there is a legal or constructive obligation to transfer economic benefit to a third party, it is probable that a transfer of economic benefits will be required in settlement, and the amount of the obligation can be measured reliably.

Expenditure is classified by activity. The costs of each activity are made up of the total of direct costs and shared costs, including support costs involved in undertaking each activity. Direct costs attributable to a single activity are allocated directly to that activity. Shared costs which contribute to more than one activity and support costs which are not attributable to a single activity are apportioned between those activities on a basis consistent with the use of resources. Central staff costs are allocated on the basis of time spent, and depreciation charges are allocated on the portion of the asset's use.

1.6. Fixed asset investments

Fixed asset investments are initially measured at transaction price excluding transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at fair value at each reporting date. Changes in fair value are recognised in net income/(expenditure) for the year. Transaction costs are expensed as incurred.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the charity. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

1.7. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.8. Financial instruments

The charity has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the charity's balance sheet when the charity becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors and bank loans are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of operations from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Derecognition of liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the charity's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.9. Employee benefits

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the charity is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.10. Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

2. Critical accounting estimates and judgements

In the application of the charity's accounting policies, the trustees are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

Notes on Accounts

3. Income from Donations and Legacies

	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total 2025 £	Total 2024 £
Donations and gifts	103,583	93,574	197,157	226,244
Grants	111,912	912,086	1,023,998	887,248
Refund of tax (gift aid)	11,960	-	11,960	28,729
	<u>227,455</u>	<u>1,005,660</u>	<u>1,233,115</u>	<u>1,142,221</u>

In 2024 £207,247 of the above income was attributable to unrestricted funds and £934,974 to restricted funds.

Specific Donations and Grants

	2025 £
Humedica e.V.	298,912
Aeonian Foundation	169,086
Guernsey Overseas Aid & Development Commission	79,750
Nando and Elsa Peretti Foundation	75,563
Clark Mitchell	58,024
Teneo Limited	25,000
Timothy Mauro	23,308
Ernest Kleinwort Charitable Trust	23,050
Australian High Commission	17,940
Zoological Society of Herts	15,500
Panther Ltd	15,000
Leopardess Foundation	14,993
National Philanthropic Trust	10,000
The James Tudor Foundation	10,000
The Silver Lady Fund	7,500
Christopher and Carol Skelt	5,200
Noble Caledonia	5,000
Souter Charitable Trust	3,000
Trade Aid UK	550
SEED Conservation & Research Programme	19,852
Other donations and grants	355,887
Total donations and grants	<u>1,233,115</u>

4. Income from Investments

	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total 2025 £	Total 2024 £
Interest receivable	16,678	-	16,678	16,908

All income from investments was derived from bank account interest attributable to unrestricted funds. SEED has looked to maximise the income from reserves and as such, has opened several money market timed investments with HSBC which have resulted in increased interest.

5. Expenditure on Raising Funds

	Unrestricted 2025 £	Unrestricted 2024 £
Staff and contractors costs	9,711	8,897
Premises costs	18	230
Communication costs	61	73
Travel and volunteer costs	528	1,936
Legal and professional	228	192
Consultancy fees	161	587
Audit and accountancy fees	3,175	2,436
Office administration	2,340	1,878
Bank charges	325	313
	<u>16,547</u>	<u>16,542</u>

6. Expenditure on Charitable Activities

	Projects	Education	Total 2025	Projects	Education	Total 2024
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Staff costs	124,881	67,982	192,863	111,966	62,282	174,248
Contractors	2,386	1,108	3,494	8,718	4,394	13,112
Advertising	113	169	282	575	863	1,438
Premises costs	90	72	162	1,151	921	2,072
Travelling and volunteer expenses	36,402	2,427	38,829	28,000	4,604	32,604
Communication costs	873	275	1,148	328	328	656
Insurance	12,116	-	12,116	14,237	-	14,237
Legal and professional	455	228	683	383	192	575
Consultancy fees	402	161	563	1,174	587	1,761
Audit and accountancy fees	6,350	6,350	12,700	7,991	4,872	12,863
Office administration and project equipment	23,866	4,799	28,665	20,916	3,876	24,792
Subscriptions, membership and registration fees	1,187	479	1,666	912	456	1,368
Bank charges	978	325	1,303	792	313	1,105
Staff training	732	198	930	-	-	-
	210,831	84,573	295,404	197,143	83,688	280,831
Grant funding of activities (see note 7)	779,908	-	779,908	853,839	-	853,839
	990,739	84,573	1,075,312	1,050,982	83,688	1,134,670
Analysis by fund						
Unrestricted funds	194,732	84,573	279,305	211,251	83,688	294,939
Restricted funds	796,007	-	796,007	839,731	-	839,731
	990,739	84,573	1,075,312	1,050,982	83,688	1,134,670

Included above are various governance costs related to the management and administration of the charity in the sum of £108,193 (2024 - £101,475).

6. Expenditure on Charitable Activities (continued)

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

7. Grants payable

	2025	2024
	£	£
SEED Madagascar project activities	<u>779,908</u>	<u>853,839</u>

8. Net movement in funds

Net movement in funds is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2025	2024
	£	£
Auditors' remuneration - audit of the financial statements	<u>7,900</u>	<u>7,800</u>

9. Trustees

None of the trustees (or any persons connected with them) received any remuneration or benefits from the charity during the year.

10. Employees

Employment costs

	2025	2024
	£	£
Wages and salaries	194,701	172,344
Social security costs	5,945	10,503
Employer contributions to defined contribution pension scheme	1,928	298
	<u>202,574</u>	<u>183,145</u>

Number of direct employees

The average monthly number of employees during the year were:

	2025	2024
Salaries - full time staff	<u>7</u>	<u>6</u>

The number of employees whose annual remuneration was more than £60,000 is as follows:

£60,001 to £70,000	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>
--------------------	----------	----------

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

11. Taxation

The charity is exempt from tax on income and gains falling within section 505 of the Taxes Act 1988 or section 252 of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992 to the extent that these are applied to its charitable objects.

12. Other gains and losses

	2025	2024
	£	£
Gains/(losses) upon:		
Foreign exchange	<u>785</u>	<u>(2,806)</u>

13. Fixed Asset Investments

	Subsidiary undertakings shares	Total
	£	£
Cost or valuation		
At 1st July 2024	2	2
Disposals	(2)	(2)
	<u></u>	<u></u>
Carrying amount		
At 30th June 2025	-	-
At 30th June 2024	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

The subsidiary undertaking, Azafady Limited, was a private limited company registered in England and Wales number 09994689. The investment represented all of the issued equity share capital in the company which remained dormant until it was dissolved in May 2025.

14. Debtors

	2025	2024
	£	£
Prepayments and accrued income	8,012	14,650

Included above is accrued income for donations, grants and legacies in the sum of £3,048 (2024 - £10,800) which were due but not received at the year-end.

15. Creditors: Amounts Falling due in One Year

	2025	2024
	£	£
Trade creditors	1,405	1,085
Other taxes and social security costs	1,709	2,272
Other creditors	623	649
Accruals and deferred income	11,636	90,987
Pension contributions creditor	590	144
	<u>15,963</u>	<u>95,137</u>

16. Retirement benefit schemes

	2025	2024
	£	£
Defined contribution schemes		
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	1,832	283

The charity operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the charity in an independently administered fund.

17. Restricted Funds

	At 1st July 2024	Income	Expenses	Transfers	At 30th June 2025
	£	£	£	£	£
Votsira	38,413	33,589	(42,599)	(1,743)	27,660
Sekoly	134,830	201,681	(136,261)	(73,116)	127,134
Stitch Sainte Luce	138	6,135	(6,550)	-	(277)
Rufus	704	-	(131)	(573)	-
Renitantly	36,499	29,403	(30,749)	(1,030)	34,123
Ala	27,568	97,222	(40,378)	(5,981)	78,431
Mahampy	43,463	5,356	(18,305)	(1,009)	29,505
Staff Clark Fund	(275)	-	-	275	-
Anosy Food	3,615	7,848	-	(6,000)	5,463
WASH in CSB	28,525	53,353	(36,395)	(2,599)	42,884
Solar	4,712	-	-	-	4,712
Chamelion	590	-	-	(590)	-
Palms	11,033	-	(13,419)	(340)	(2,726)
Green Schools Positive Footprints	15,190	145	(21,110)	19,709	13,934
Recovery & Resilience	27,183	965	(2,360)	(5,484)	20,304
Accounts Transition	421	119	(1,600)	1,060	-
Safidy Phase V	56,274	26,196	(58,539)	(3,442)	20,489
Conservation Appeal	5,265	758	(3,182)	1,654	4,495
Oratsimba BV	15,350	40,595	(17,993)	(146)	37,806
Humedica II	4,662	-	(9,378)	4,716	-
Phelsuma	11,762	14,919	(12,861)	(586)	13,234
Masoandro (Solar Phase II)	(3,209)	77,449	(66,574)	6,139	13,805
GFFO	(299)	298,912	(209,922)	(2,814)	85,877
GFFO Support	682	32,637	(9,382)	(5,369)	18,568
Starlink	-	2,933	(1,356)	(767)	810
Fanaka Phase II	-	73,577	(56,963)	(4,848)	11,766
Agroforestry	-	1,868	-	(158)	1,710
	<u>463,096</u>	<u>1,005,660</u>	<u>(796,007)</u>	<u>(83,042)</u>	<u>589,707</u>

Negative balances detailed above (Stitch Sainte Luce £277 and Palms £2,726) are expected and will be compensated from non-restricted funding sources.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WASH in CSB: supports community-based menstrual hygiene, builds capacity through awareness raising, and creates and supports related infrastructure.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Phelsuma: to protect the critically endangered Phelsuma antanosy through ecological research and a pilot translocation study.

Masoandro: aims to improve education and energy access in rural Madagascar by installing solar-powered light libraries at schools, providing affordable, sustainable lighting solutions for students, teachers, and the wider community.

GFFO and GFFO Support: aims to improve child health and build community resilience in southern Madagascar by addressing acute malnutrition through a holistic response to food insecurity and climate-related crises.

Starlink: aims to enhance digital connectivity in southeastern Madagascar through the installation of two fixed-site Starlink connections and piloting a livestream from the remote community of Esinda, strengthening communication, outreach, and community engagement.

Fanaka Phase II: has enabled schools across rural Anosy to increase classroom capacity and improve the learning conditions for their students through the provision of student desk-benches.

Agroforestry: aims to build climate resilience, improve food security, and promote behavioural change among community members through the adoption of sustainable agricultural practices.

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

18. Unrestricted Funds

	At 1st July 2024 £	Income £	Expenses £	Transfers etc £	At 30th June 2025 £
SEED Development	6,635	-	(6,985)	14,350	14,000
General funds	151,046	244,133	(288,867)	69,477	175,789
	<u>157,681</u>	<u>244,133</u>	<u>(295,852)</u>	<u>83,827</u>	<u>189,789</u>

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

19. Analysis of Net Assets Between Funds

	Fixed assets £	Net current assets £	Total £
Restricted funds	-	589,707	589,707
Designated funds	-	14,000	14,000
Unrestricted funds	-	175,789	175,789
	<u>-</u>	<u>779,496</u>	<u>779,496</u>

20. Financial Commitments

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

	2025 £	2024 £
Expiry date:		
Within one year	<u>1,676</u>	<u>1,561</u>

21. Related Party Transactions

During the year the charitable company received aggregate donations from trustees in the sum of £1,200 (2024 - £1,200).

SEED MADAGASCAR

England & Wales - Charity number 1079121

Accounts

REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024



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Cover Picture: *Madame Norline, one of the Mahampy cooperative weavers, at the workshop in Sainte Luce.*

Company and Charity Information

Directors and trustees	Jessica Burston (Chair) Herizo Andrianandrasana Dhaquir Kantande Bashir Miranda Coultas Oisin Crawley Susan Hillman Victoria Smith Andrew Turner
Secretary	Mark Jacobs
Company number	03796669
Charity number	1079121
Registered office	7 Bell Yard London WC2A 2JR
Accountants	Cheyettes Ltd 167 London Road Leicester LE2 1EG
Auditors	Westmore Accounting Limited 81 Joel Street, Northwood Hills, Middlesex HA6 1LL
Bankers	HSBC Bank plc 25 Notting Hill Gate London W11 3JJ Nationwide Bank Nationwide House Pipers Way Swindon SN3 1TX

Report and Financial Statements Year Ended 30 June 2022

The trustees, who are also directors of the charity for the purposes of the Companies Act (and hereafter referred to collectively as the trustees), present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 30th June 2024. The trustees have adopted the provisions of the Statement of Recommended Practice: Accounting and Reporting by Charities applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) published in October 2019 and comply with the charity's governing document and the Charities Act 2011.

Reference and Administrative Details

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

Structure, Governance, and Management

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

Herizo Andrianandrasana	Appointed 1 st August 2019
Dhaquir Kantande Bashir	Appointed 19 th December 2022
Jessica Burston	Appointed 10 th November 2019
Miranda Coultas	Appointed 1 st August 2019
Oisin Crawley	Appointed 1 st June 2010
Susan Hillman	Appointed 10 th November 2019
Sarah MacQuillin	Resigned 4 th June 2023
Victoria Smith	Appointed 5 th September 2016
Andrew Turner	Appointed 5 th July 2000

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

Trustee Appointment, Induction, and Training

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

The trustees are appointed exclusively by the other serving members of the board. New trustees are briefed on their legal obligations and responsibilities under charity and company law, the contents of the Articles of Association, decision-making processes, recent financial performance, and activities of the charity. They are fully assessed for suitability and, once selected, go through a documented onboarding process.

Trustees' training is overseen by the HR Committee where essential topics are agreed. The training is, in the main, delivered at the quarterly Board meeting to ensure all Trustees are trained together for consistency and to promote discussion and engagement. Catch up sessions are organised if required on topics where a Trustee may have been absent.

As part of exercising enhanced governance and oversight over the project activities performed in country by SEED, at least one of the trustees is expected to visit Madagascar per year. Sue Hillman visited Madagascar during 2023. During her stay, sue visited various project sites, was introduced to local community leaders, gained first-hand experience into the delivery of projects, and supported SEED's internal audit function.

Objectives and Activities

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

(1) To advance education amongst:

(a) The inhabitants of Madagascar; and

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

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

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

(a) the preservation, conservation and the protection and the prudent use of resources in Madagascar including by increasing international understanding of the challenges faced by communities and biodiversity in Madagascar;

(b) the relief of poverty and the improvement of the conditions of life in socially and economically disadvantaged communities in Madagascar; and

(4) To develop the capacity of disadvantaged communities in such a way that they are better able to identify, and meet, their needs and to participate more fully in society including by implementing programmes across Madagascar.

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

We have now entered into a sixth term of an *accord de siège* with the Government of Madagascar, which permits our UK-based organisation to establish its own legal and fiscal presence in Madagascar, enabling us to deliver projects and provide advice and support directly where it is needed. We will continue to prioritise working with local partners where practical and effective.

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

Recognising that Madagascar remains one of the poorest countries on Earth, whilst supporting a natural and living environment that has a worldwide significance, we remain committed to continual learning and review of both the organisation and individual programmes. We continually review how we fulfil our charitable mission, which is:

Working together to build community and environmental resilience in southeast Madagascar

And our strategic aim which is:

To build community and environmental resilience through community-driven social development and conservation initiatives, ensuring improved outcomes are sustained and communities can withstand future shocks.

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

A Sustainable Environment balancing sustainable livelihoods with conservation of the environment.

Education through access to schools and capacity building.

Development of individual and community leadership and resilience.

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

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

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

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

Staff and Volunteers

At SEED Madagascar, we are proud to be a multi-disciplinary team of local and international experts dedicated to addressing the interconnected challenges of conservation, livelihoods, health, sanitation, education, and core operations. With 80% of our team being Malagasy and 97% based in Madagascar, we prioritise the needs of the communities we serve.

We would like to express our deep appreciation for the commitment, dedication, and patience shown by all our staff and volunteers. Their efforts have been instrumental in driving the charity forward, especially in a challenging environment.

While SEED has two offices in Madagascar, we no longer maintain a permanent office in London. Key staff now work from shared office spaces or home, a shift that has allowed us to save funds, reduce our carbon footprint, and expand our recruitment to a more global audience. Mark Jacobs, our Managing Director, is based in London, while Lisa Bass, our Director of Programmes and Operations, divides her time between Madagascar and the UK. Tsina Endor, our Deputy Director, is based in Madagascar and, along with Mark and Lisa, forms the senior leadership team responsible for overseeing the charity's operations.

Our Madagascar-based team members are the backbone of our organisation. We extend our heartfelt thanks to key individuals such as Tsina Endor, Boniface Razanamara (Head of Finance), Dr Mamy Soafaly Andriatsihosena (Head of Community Health), Theodore Rakotonirina (Head of Schools), and Mahalomba Hasoavana (Head of Construction). Their tireless coordination and passion have been crucial in fulfilling SEED's charitable missions, particularly during the pandemic, when their strength and resilience were truly commendable.

We believe that diverse perspectives strengthen our team. International interns and specialists contribute both directly in Madagascar and remotely, making a significant impact on our work in project development, conservation research, implementation, and volunteer support.

The Partnerships and Programmes Manager, Administrative and Grants Assistant and Corporate Liaison Officer, provides vital support to the Managing Director, aided by dedicated volunteers and interns. In the UK, skilled volunteers have lent their expertise in areas such as project development, administration, design, IT, finance, law, and fundraising.

This year SEED also welcomed its first official ambassadors passionate and effective advocates raising awareness of Madagascar and the work of SEED.

This year's accomplishments were only possible due to the hard work and support of our volunteers in both the UK and Madagascar. The Board of Trustees would like to extend their sincere gratitude to all those who have generously given their skills and time to help us achieve our objectives.

Risk Management

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

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

Delivery Risk

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

Funding Risk

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

Operational Risk

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

Reputational Risk

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

Legal Risk

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

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

Internal Audit

SEED maintains an internal audit program to provide independent assurance to senior management, the Audit and Risk Committee, and the Board of Trustees over the effectiveness of governance and internal controls designed to identify and address risks faced by the organisation. The internal audit program is discussed and reviewed by the Audit and Risk Committee. Internal audits are structured around organizational compliance with SEED internal policies, with the specific scope of each determined based several factors including the policy area and underlying procedures, key risks and open issues, and relevant prior Audits.

Financial Review

SEED experienced a year of significant financial growth and operational expansion in 2023-2024. The organization's total annual income increased by 15%, rising from £1,007,056 to £1,159,129. This was accompanied by a 20% increase in expenditure, growing from £960,668 to £1,151,212, reflecting SEED's expanding capacity to deliver on its mission. Impressively, 99% of the year's income was utilised, a notable rise from the previous year's 95%, underscoring the organization's enhanced ability to deploy resources effectively.

Despite this increased spending, SEED's reserves remained stable. The organisation's overall reserves increased slightly, from £615,666 to £620,777, even as unrestricted reserves, (free reserves), saw a slight reduction of £10,985, to £151,046. However, this 10% dip still left the reserves level compliant with the organization's reserves policy. At the same time, restricted reserves rose by £36,667, reinforcing SEED's financial stability. The organisation also held about €200,000, or roughly one-third of its total reserves, in Euros. While this led to a small, unrealised exchange rate loss of £2,806, it was relatively minor and similar to the previous year's loss of £1,186.

SEED's largest income source during this period came from a partnership with Humedica, working alongside the German Federal and Foreign Office to address food insecurity through Project Miatraka. This partnership contributed £315,218 or 27% of income. The Aeonian Foundation was another major supporter, funding a variety of initiatives and covering core costs. Meanwhile, corporate partner Teneo provided £41,048 in support of SEED's education infrastructure projects, demonstrating the diversity of income streams fueling SEED's work.

An important development in SEED's financial strategy was the trustees' decision to move a portion of long-term reserves into low-risk timed investment accounts with HSBC. This strategic shift took advantage of favorable interest rates, generating a 280% increase in investment income, rising from £4,429 to £16,908. This decision exemplified the organisation's commitment to maximising income generation from its reserves while minimising associated risks.

In addition to these gains, SEED managed to reduce its overall costs of raising funds by 9%, cutting these expenses from £18,195 to £16,542 (see note 5). This was largely due to the adoption of virtual working practices, which lowered office administration, volunteer costs, and consultancy fees.

A large grant caused a rise in accruals which shows as an increase in creditors, this will normalise over the next period (see note 16). This was largely driven by an early grant from the Aeonian Foundation, amounting to £90,987, received at the end of the accounting period for use in the following year's projects.

Throughout the year, SEED's work in education infrastructure and efforts to combat food insecurity accounted for the largest shares of both income and expenditure. Looking ahead, SEED's financial forecasts for 2024 project continued growth, with income expected to exceed £1.5 million and potentially increase by up to 30% in 2024-2025.

Overall, SEED's financial position is robust. The organization has not only grown its income and capacity but also maintained sufficient reserves to support future projects, aligning with its reserves policy. As SEED moves forward, it is well-positioned to continue expanding its impact while maintaining sound financial stewardship.

Reserves Policy

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

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

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

Fundraising Standards Information

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

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

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

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

Statement of Trustees' Responsibilities

The trustees (who are also directors of SEED Madagascar for the purposes of company law) are responsible for preparing the Trustees' Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Company law requires the trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under company law the trustees must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charitable company and of the incoming resources and application of resources, including the income and expenditure, of the charitable company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the trustees are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP 2019 (FRS 102);
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charitable company will continue in operation.

The trustees are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charitable company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the charitable company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

In so far as the trustees are aware:

- there is no relevant audit information of which the charitable company's auditors are unaware, and
- the trustees have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor is aware of that information.

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

This report was approved by the Board and signed on its behalf on 23rd February 2025 by

Jessica Burston
Trustee, Director & Chair

Review of Projects and Benefit to the Public

This section provides an overview of the main projects undertaken during the year. These reflect SEED's programmatic areas of community health, education infrastructure, rural livelihoods, environmental conversation, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH).

Madagascar has one of the highest poverty rates in the world, with more than 70% of the population living on less than US\$1.90 per day (WFP, 2023). This is attributed to a complex interplay of political, economic, environmental, and social factors including poor governance, the increasing climate crisis, and limited economic growth (World Bank, 2023; WFP, 2023).

The COVID-19 pandemic placed additional pressure on an already vulnerable economy, causing it to contract by 7.8 percent, reversing nearly a decade of income per capita gains (International Trade Administration, 2021; World Bank, 2022). Although the country's GDP is gradually recovering following the pandemic, inflation rates rose from 6.9% in June 2022 to 11.3% in June 2023 (World Bank, 2023, AFDB, 2023). The high cost of food and low crop harvests, due to inflation and the climate crisis, have exacerbated malnutrition and food insecurity, especially in southeast Madagascar (Relief Web, 2023).

With government health spending at only one percent of GDP, the health sector is under-financed and under-staffed ([IMF, 2023](#)). Constrained healthcare access provides additional challenges to the Malagasy population whereby, a lack of trained medical professionals adversely impacts the populations' access and distance to qualified staff. Madagascar falls short of the WHO's recommendations for medical professionals with one midwife for every 10,200 people and recommendations set to one midwife for every 5,000 people (PMI, 2023). Of the available medical professionals, less than 45% are located in rural areas where over 80% of the population reside (PMI, 2023). This distribution makes healthcare access an especially pressing challenge.

Measuring health, education, and standard of living, the Human Development Index positions Madagascar low, at 177 out of 193 countries (UNDP 2024). In the Anosy region of southeast Madagascar children bear the brunt of this burden with 51.5% of six- to ten-year-olds having never attended school (UNICEF, 2016). Further compounding pressures is the population's limited access to livelihood opportunities, with over 98% of rural households engaging in small-scale farming, animal husbandry, and fishing thus, there is an urgent need to strengthen alternative, sustainable livelihood strategies (Madagascar Poverty and Equity Assessment, 2024).

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

To further foster resilient communities, SEED continues to refine its approach, seeking to maximise impact. Strategic movement towards adopting a programmatic approach across departments has been achieved, with the newly developed Organisational Strategy 2023-2033 informing SEED's long-term approach.

A brief outline of this year's principal projects is provided below. Unless stated otherwise, project outlines and achievements are cumulative to the 30th of June 2024. Each of SEED's projects contribute to the United Nation's Sustainable Development Goals.



Project Miatrika:

Food security has continued to deteriorate due to a causal nexus of poor weather conditions, drought, dwindling harvests, and food price inflation. As a result, admissions for severe acute malnutrition reached around quadruple the five-year average. Further compounding the situation is a predicted continuation of food price inflation, a rise in the prevalence of water-related disease and negative agricultural effects of El Niño weather patterns. In response, SEED launched Project Miatrika to provide direct nutritional support, improve health service delivery and promote positive social behaviour change. To further support community resilience to future shocks, the project has an increased focus on nutrition, health, and WASH support.

- Distributions of 24,500kgs of rice, 16,036 cups of beans, and 2,607 litres of oil were provided to support families of children with acute malnutrition.
- A total of 1,112 children with moderate acute malnutrition received ready to use supplementary food (RUSF).
- Community Health Workers received training on deworming and delivered one dose of medication to 6,003 children across six of the most food insecure sites participating in Project Miatrika.





Project Safidy

Limited by the country's under-resourced healthcare and education systems, young people in Madagascar have few reliable options for sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) information. To combat this, Project Safidy collaborates with national and local ministries and NGOs to deliver Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE), and Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights based education and resources to young people in schools across Madagascar to reduce vulnerability to HIV, STIs, and unintended pregnancy.

- SEED equipped 41 local Ministry of Education officials with the skills and knowledge to assess the quality of CSE delivered by 435 teachers to their students. The results indicated that 93% of teachers adopted a rights-based approach to CSE education.
- SEED collaborated with the SRHR Network and other SRHR actors to produce an advocacy strategy opposing the release of a circular letter promoting an abstinence-only approach to CSE.
- During Phase V, 435 teachers received SRHR education.



Project Votsira

As a result of limited access to qualified healthcare providers, Madagascar has a high maternal mortality rate of 392 per 100,000 livebirths. With limited access to information about child and maternal health, this rate is further pronounced in the Anosy Region where caregivers and children are restricted from receiving lifesaving services. In response, Project Votsira works to improve attitudes and knowledge of community members and build the capacity of healthcare providers to deliver maternal and child health education and services to protect the health of mothers and children.

- In preparation for Votsira Phase V, SEED improved the MCH curriculum by including the relevant topic of nutrition. This addition was identified through thorough needs assessments.
- Since January 2024, 132 community-based education sessions, 1,980 follow up household visits, and 18 education sessions have been conducted.
- A total of 150 children received essential childhood vaccinations, such as Polio and Tuberculosis and 175 individuals were able to access the contraceptive pill and injection.



Masoandro

Project Masoandro aims to improve the quality of education and livelihoods through increasing access to solar electricity in primary schools and communities in rural Madagascar. Just one third of Madagascar's total population have access to electricity. This issue is further exacerbated in rural regions, where only 10.9% have access to electricity impacting both education and livelihoods. Lack of electricity in schools impacts the quality of education and restricts educational. Lack of electricity at home limits the amount of time students have to study and their families to work in their homes after dark. With accessible energy, education is able to be more impactful and livelihoods more productive and sustainable.

- During Masoandro Phase II, SEED established fully operational light libraries at two additional key schools supporting their communities which, had a 100% uptake of light rentals.
- SEED and Jiro-VE began devising a strategy to expand coverage to the hardest to reach households
- The project has expanded to include solar systems at three more schools housing a total of 900 power banks which can be rented across all three schools.



Sekoly

With over 1,700,000 primary-age children not enrolled in school and falling investment in school infrastructure, Madagascar's education system is facing crisis. Further impeding school attendance, is insufficient, or even non-existent, sanitation infrastructure contributing to the transmission of harmful communicable diseases. By improving education and sanitation infrastructure, increasing classroom capacity, and advancing hygiene practices, Programme Sekoly enhances students' learning and health outcomes.

- With the completion of three schools in the financial year, SEED built 8 classrooms, 14 latrines, 2 MHM Facilities, 2 rainwater systems, 225 desk benches, and 1 teacher accommodation. These figures will almost double upon the completion of three more active projects.
- A total of 220 desks have been delivered as part of Project Fanaka which aims to construct and repair benches in the Fort Dauphin area.



WASH in CSB Strengthening

Madagascar's health expenditure of 1% remains among the lowest globally. Around half of the health facilities in Madagascar lack improved water sources and hygienic latrines. Poor WASH conditions in Community Health Centres (CSBs) contribute to the spread of disease which, can be especially harmful in medical environments. Well-lit health environments are critical to safely manage childbirth as well as emergency medical interventions at night however, in rural CSBs, kerosene lamps and torches are used. As a result, this project aims to improve the health status of 18,000+ people, focusing on women and children, by building sanitation facilities and providing Regional Ministry-led WASH education. Additionally, a solar component will electrify CSBs to improve night services.

- SEED is currently seeking funding for the three confirmed CSBs and anticipates to start the project at the end of the annual year.



Project Sekoly Maintso

For 15 years, SEED has been successfully improving access to education for children with the construction and repair of school infrastructure through the Sekoly Programme. The building materials, production, and transport for these projects, however, produce carbon emissions which contribute to the effects of climate change. Understanding that the communities SEED works with are especially vulnerable to the effects of climate change, Project Sekoly Maintso was created to offset carbon emissions from SEED's construction projects. The number of trees equivalent to the

build's carbon production are planted in selected carbon offsetting sites and community resource sites.

- A total of 4,886 seedlings were planted in both the carbon offset sites and resource sites to offset the construction of four school builds.
- A total of 141 Community members assisted with tree planting to offset emissions.
- At Esinda a *Dina* (local law) committee was established. Committee members have since participated in leadership training and engaged with key actors.



Project Ala

Fragmentation of the Sainte Luce littoral forest (SLLF) endangers the survival of three Endangered nocturnal lemur species as well as numerous other flora and fauna species. The lemurs are unable to traverse the open habitat between forest fragments placing them at great risk. SEED launched Project Ala in response which focuses on improving habitat connectivity in eight forest corridors by promoting native seedling survival and growth through the implementation of new nursery and forest corridor management techniques. Phase III of the ten-year reforestation programme will disseminate learnings on community forest usage patterns, engage with local forest management structures, and increase available knowledge on littoral forest biodiversity.

- During Phase II, three SEED staff and five corridor landowners participated in a cross-visit to the Manombo Reserve focusing on forest management and planting strategies.
- Since December, 7,829 natives have been planted and replanted across all corridors.
- During Phase II, the extension of corridor 1 and the planting of corridor 5 were completed and have been planted with native species for the first time.





Project Phelsuma

Phelsuma antanosy is a Critically Endangered species of day gecko endemic to the Anosy region of southeast Madagascar. The population of *P. antanosy* is severely fragmented with just three known subpopulations occupying a maximum area of nine square kilometres, two of which exist within the littoral forest fragments of Sainte Luce. Planned large-scale mining operations in the forest fragments presents an existential threat to the survival of the *P. antanosy* species. Seeing this, Project Phelsuma aims to protect *P. antanosy* through research informed habitat restoration and translocation of at-risk subpopulations into protected areas.

- SEED's Conservation Research Committee provided key project suggestions, including the need to incorporate watershed movement to better evaluate ecological and ethical considerations.
- There has been an exciting sighting of *P. antanosy* eggs on *P. longistylus*, providing valuable insight into the *P. antanosy* life cycle.



SCRP Palms

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

- In April, a total of 536 palms were planted in the Sainte Luce littoral forest fragment 9 (S9).
- A one-year survival rate for newly planted palms of 97% and a 40cm average height of 66 C. saintelucei planted in S9 was observed in 2023.
- A 100% survival rate one-month after planting of monitored palms was observed for palms planted in February 2024.

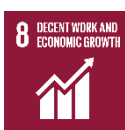




Project Oratsimba

Lobster fishing is a key income source for around 40 communities in Anosy, but lobster stocks have significantly declined due to population growth, market demand, climate change, and unsustainable practices. Phase IV of Project Oratsimba aims to enhance Locally Managed Marine Area (LMMA) governance in Anosy to protect lobster stocks and support 15,000 people relying on the fishery. It will strengthen governance in two existing LMMA communities, Sainte Luce and Elodrato, and expand into two new communities to ensure sustainability. The project also seeks to improve the socioeconomic resilience of fishing households by addressing the root causes of marine overexploitation: poverty, food insecurity, and climate change.

- The pilot Sainte Luce Fishery Management Committee's Savings Scheme was successful, accumulating 2,567,000 MGA worth of savings.
- A total of 45 fishing households are participating in three new community savings schemes which will run from April 2024 to January 2025.
- A total of 120 household surveys were conducted in two communities as part of the LMMA needs assessments and were used to identify new sites of expansion for Oratsimba Phase IV.



Mahampy Phase II

The weaving of *mahampy*, a locally sourced reed that grows in wetlands, is one of the few livelihood opportunities that provides women with household income. Through the establishment of the Mahampy Weavers' Cooperative, the project is working to improve the profitability and sustainability of *mahampy* weaving. Mahampy Phase II, a three-year phase, has been progressing well, with a focus on capacity building to improve the weaving skills and literacy levels of cooperative members. It also established a savings scheme to help members save for annual school fees for their children.

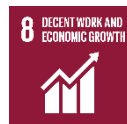
- Participants attended roles and responsibilities training to improve the recording of workshop sales, and technical weaving sessions to improve the quality of mahampy mats.
- The team has developed a successful reseller partnership with the Imiloa Collective organisation.
- A total of ten women attended a cross visit to four other weaving cooperatives as a way to share knowledge and experiences.



Project Renitantly

In the Anosy region, livelihood opportunities are extremely limited, necessitating the creation of more alternative and sustainable livelihoods. Beekeeping has the potential to fill this gap by providing vital income, complementing farming practices, and supporting biodiversity. Despite this, challenges like isolation from markets, stringent buyer requirements, climate change, and a lack of resources hinder beekeepers in the region from fully benefitting. SEED is supporting independent beekeepers in six rural communities to improve beekeeping as a viable and sustainable livelihood by improving market access and supporting beekeepers in the maintenance and expansion of their apiaries.

- The 16 beekeepers in the interim phase collectively harvested 1,016L of honey and 67Kg of wax last year, generating 11,110,000 MGA (nearly £2,000).
- A total of 70 hive roofs and 80 hive frames were distributed to expand 16 apiaries.
- The Renitantly Interim phase delivered monthly technical skills training sessions for 37 new beekeepers across five communities.



Financial Statements

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of SEED Madagascar

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of SEED Madagascar (the 'charitable company') for the year ended 30th June 2024, which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Cash Flows, and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102, *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the charitable company's affairs as at 30th June 2024 and of its incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure, for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the charitable company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions Relating to Going Concern

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

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

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

Other Information

The other information comprises the information included in the Trustees' Annual Report and the Review of Projects and Benefit to the Public, other than the financial statements and our Auditor's Report thereon. The trustees are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Matters on which we are Required to Report by Exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 require us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- the information given in the financial statements is inconsistent in any material respect with the trustees' report; or
- sufficient accounting records have not been kept; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of Trustees

As explained more fully in the trustees' responsibilities statement, the trustees (who are also the directors of the charitable company for the purposes of company law) are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the trustees determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the trustees are responsible for assessing the charitable company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the trustees either intend to liquidate the charitable company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

We have been appointed as auditor under Section 144 of the Charities Act 2011 and report in accordance with the Act and relevant regulations made or having effect thereunder.

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but it is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

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

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

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

Use of our Report

This report is made solely to the charitable company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the charitable company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the charitable company and the charitable company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Simon Weston FCCA (senior statutory auditor)
For and on behalf of Westmore Accounting Limited
Chartered Certified Accountants and Statutory Auditors
81 Joel Street, Northwood Hills, Middlesex HA6 1LL

Date: 23rd February 2025

Statement of Financial Activities
(incorporating the income and expenditure account)
for the year ended 30th June 2024

		Unrestricted Funds	Designated Funds	Restricted Funds	Total Funds 2024	Total Funds 2023
	Note	£	£	£	£	£
Income and endowments from:						
<i>Donations and legacies</i>	3	207,247	-	934,974	1,142,221	1,002,627
<i>Investments</i>	4	16,908	-	-	16,908	4,429
Total income		<u>224,155</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>934,974</u>	<u>1,159,129</u>	<u>1,007,056</u>
Expenditure on:						
<i>Raising funds</i>	5	16,542	-	-	16,542	18,195
<i>Charitable activities:</i>						
- projects	6	190,680	20,571	839,731	1,050,982	851,078
- education	6	83,688	-	-	83,688	83,487
<i>Other</i>	11	-	-	-	-	7,908
Total expenditure		<u>290,910</u>	<u>20,571</u>	<u>839,731</u>	<u>1,151,212</u>	<u>960,668</u>
Net income/(expenditure) before transfers		(66,755)	(20,571)	95,243	7,917	46,388
Transfers between funds		58,576	-	(58,576)	-	-
Net income/(expenditure)		<u>(8,179)</u>	<u>(20,571)</u>	<u>36,667</u>	<u>7,917</u>	<u>46,388</u>
Other recognised gains and losses						
Exchange rate gain/(loss)	13	(2,806)	-	-	(2,806)	(1,186)
Net movement in funds	8	<u>(10,985)</u>	<u>(20,571)</u>	<u>36,667</u>	<u>5,111</u>	<u>45,202</u>
Total funds brought forward		<u>162,031</u>	<u>27,206</u>	<u>426,429</u>	<u>615,666</u>	<u>570,464</u>
Total funds carried forward		<u>151,046</u>	<u>6,635</u>	<u>463,096</u>	<u>620,777</u>	<u>615,666</u>

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

Balance Sheet

as at 30th June 2024

	Notes	2024		2023	
		£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Investments	14		2		2
Current assets					
Debtors	15	14,650		7,488	
Cash at bank and in hand		701,262		624,102	
		<u>715,912</u>		<u>631,590</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	16	(95,137)		(15,926)	
Net current assets			620,775		615,664
Net assets			<u>620,777</u>		<u>615,666</u>
Funds					
Restricted funds	18		463,096		426,429
Designated funds	19		6,635		27,206
Unrestricted funds - general	19		151,046		162,031
Total charity funds			<u>620,777</u>		<u>615,666</u>

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board on 23rd February 2025

Jessica Burston
Trustee & Director

Registration number 03796669

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30th June 2024

	2024		2023	
	£	£	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities				
<i>Cash generated from/(absorbed by) operations:</i>				
Income for the year		7,917		46,388
<i>Adjustment for:</i>				
Investment income recognised in statement of financial activities		(16,908)		(4,429)
Foreign exchange differences		(2,806)		(1,186)
Depreciation and loss on disposal of assets		-		448
<i>Movements in working capital:</i>				
(Increase)/decrease in debtors		(7,162)		2,430
Increase/(decrease) in creditors		79,211		5,980
		<u>60,252</u>		<u>49,631</u>
Investing activities				
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		-		-
Interest and investment income		16,908		4,429
Net cash generated from/(used in) investing activities		<u>16,908</u>		<u>4,429</u>
		<u>77,160</u>		<u>54,060</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		624,102		570,042
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		<u><u>701,262</u></u>		<u><u>624,102</u></u>

1. Accounting Policies

Charity information

SEED Madagascar is a private company limited by guarantee incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 7 Bell Yard, London, WC2A 2JR.

1.1. Accounting Convention

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the charity's Articles of Association, the Companies Act 2006, FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the Charities SORP "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 2019). The charity is a public benefit entity as defined by FRS 102.

The financial statements are prepared in Sterling, which is the functional currency of the charity. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2. Going Concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the trustees have a reasonable expectation that the charity has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the trustees continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3. Charitable funds

Unrestricted funds are available for use at the discretion of the trustees in furtherance of their charitable objectives.

Restricted funds are subject to specific conditions by donors or grantors as to how they may be used. The purposes and uses of the restricted funds are set out in the notes to the financial statements.

Endowment funds are subject to specific conditions by donors that the capital must be maintained by the charity.

1.4. Income

Income is recognised when the charity is legally entitled to it after any performance conditions have been met, the amounts can be measured reliably, and it is probable that income will be received.

Cash donations are recognised on receipt. Other donations are recognised once the charity has been notified of the donation, unless performance conditions require deferral of the amount. Income tax recoverable in relation to donations received under Gift Aid or deeds of covenant is recognised at the time of the donation.

Legacies are recognised on receipt or otherwise if the charity has been notified of an impending distribution, the amount is known, and receipt is expected. If the amount is not known, the legacy is treated as a contingent asset.

1.5. Expenditure

Expenditure is recognised once there is a legal or constructive obligation to transfer economic benefit to a third party, it is probable that a transfer of economic benefits will be required in settlement, and the amount of the obligation can be measured reliably.

Expenditure is classified by activity. The costs of each activity are made up of the total of direct costs and shared costs, including support costs involved in undertaking each activity. Direct costs attributable to a single activity are allocated directly to that activity. Shared costs which contribute to more than one activity and support costs which are not attributable to a single activity are apportioned between those activities on a basis consistent with the use of resources. Central staff costs are allocated on the basis of time spent, and depreciation charges are allocated on the portion of the asset's use.

1.6. Fixed asset investments

Fixed asset investments are initially measured at transaction price excluding transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at fair value at each reporting date. Changes in fair value are recognised in net income/(expenditure) for the year. Transaction costs are expensed as incurred.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the charity. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

1.7. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.8. Financial instruments

The charity has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the charity's balance sheet when the charity becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors and bank loans are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of operations from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Derecognition of liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the charity's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.9. Employee benefits

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the charity is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.10. Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

2. Critical accounting estimates and judgements

In the application of the charity's accounting policies, the trustees are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

Notes on Accounts

3. Income from Donations and Legacies

	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total 2024 £	Total 2023 £
Donations and gifts	120,954	105,290	226,244	219,750
Legacies	-	-	-	5,000
Grants	57,564	829,684	887,248	753,878
Refund of tax (gift aid)	28,729	-	28,729	23,999
	<u>207,247</u>	<u>934,974</u>	<u>1,142,221</u>	<u>1,002,627</u>

In 2023 £240,182 of the above income was attributable to unrestricted funds and £762,445 to restricted funds.

Specific Donations and Grants

	2024 £
Humedica E.V.	315,218
Aeonian Foundation	200,208
Zoological Society of Herts	70,000
Association Diritto al Futuro	52,848
Guernsey Overseas Aid & Development Commission	52,249
Teneo Limited	41,048
The Piton Trust	20,000
Panther Ltd	17,000
Clark Mitchell	15,640
Blue Ventures	15,000
Foundation Franklin	11,843
EurHope	8,380
Avery Tilley	6,170
Noble Caledonia	5,814
Silver Lady Foundation	5,000
James Family Charitable Trust	4,000
SEED Conservation & Research Programme	32,858
Other donations and grants	268,945
Total donations and grants	<u>1,142,221</u>

4. Income from Investments

	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total 2024 £	Total 2023 £
Interest receivable	16,908	-	16,908	4,429

All income from investments was derived from bank account interest attributable to unrestricted funds. SEED has looked to maximise the income from reserves and as such, has opened several money market timed investments with HSBC which have resulted in increased interest.

5. Expenditure on Raising Funds

	Unrestricted 2024 £	Unrestricted 2023 £
Staff and contractors costs	8,897	6,999
Premises costs	230	588
Communication costs	73	174
Travel and volunteer costs	1,936	2,676
Legal and professional	192	137
Consultancy fees	587	1,561
Audit and accountancy fees	2,436	3,290
Office administration	1,878	2,473
Bank charges	313	297
	<u>16,542</u>	<u>18,195</u>

6. Expenditure on Charitable Activities

	Projects	Education	Total 2024	Projects	Education	Total 2023
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Staff costs	111,966	62,282	174,248	90,545	48,992	139,537
Depreciation and impairment	-	-	-	269	179	448
Contractors	8,718	4,394	13,112	17,807	9,378	27,185
Advertising	575	863	1,438	144	216	360
Premises costs	1,151	921	2,072	2,700	2,112	4,812
Travelling and volunteer expenses	28,000	4,604	32,604	27,991	5,722	33,713
Communication costs	328	328	656	968	783	1,751
Insurance	14,237	-	14,237	13,555	-	13,555
Legal and professional	383	192	575	275	138	413
Consultancy fees	1,174	587	1,761	7,006	1,561	8,567
Audit and accountancy fees	7,991	4,872	12,863	8,980	6,580	15,560
Office administration and project equipment	20,916	3,876	24,792	17,942	6,957	24,899
Subscriptions, membership and registration fees	912	456	1,368	1,144	572	1,716
Bank charges	792	313	1,105	594	297	891
	197,143	83,688	280,831	189,920	83,487	273,407
Grant funding of activities (see note 7)	853,839	-	853,839	661,158	-	661,158
	1,050,982	83,688	1,134,670	851,078	83,487	934,565
Analysis by fund						
Unrestricted funds	211,251	83,688	294,939	190,857	83,487	274,344
Restricted funds	839,731	-	839,731	660,221	-	660,221
	1,050,982	83,688	1,134,670	851,078	83,487	934,565

Included above are various governance costs related to the management and administration of the charity in the sum of £101,475 (2023 - £88,006).

Consultancy fees predominantly spent on the set-up an onboarding of a new project CRM have reduced dramatically in the year as that set up is now complete.

6. Expenditure on Charitable Activities (continued)

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

7. Grants payable

	2024 £	2023 £
SEED Madagascar project activities	853,839	661,158

8. Net movement in funds

Net movement in funds is stated after charging/(crediting):	2024 £	2023 £
Auditors' remuneration - audit of the financial statements	7,800	9,000

9. Trustees

None of the trustees (or any persons connected with them) received any remuneration or benefits from the charity during the year.

10. Employees

Employment costs	2024	2023
	£	£
Wages and salaries	172,344	138,033
Social security costs	10,503	8,466
Employer contributions to defined contribution pension scheme	298	37
	<u>183,145</u>	<u>146,536</u>

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

Number of direct employees

	2024	2023
The average monthly number of employees during the year were:		
Salaries - full time staff	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>

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

11. Other Costs

	2024	2023
	£	£
UNICEF grant – underspend repayment	<u>-</u>	<u>7,908</u>

12. Taxation

The charity is exempt from tax on income and gains falling within section 505 of the Taxes Act 1988 or section 252 of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992 to the extent that these are applied to its charitable objects.

13. Other gains and losses

Gains/(losses) upon:	2024	2023
	£	£
Foreign exchange	<u>(2,806)</u>	<u>(1,186)</u>

14. Fixed Asset Investments

	Subsidiary undertakings shares £	Total £
Cost or valuation		
At 1st July 2023 and 30 th June 2024	2	2
Carrying amount		
At 30th June 2024	2	2
At 30th June 2023	2	2

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

15. Debtors

	2024 £	2023 £
Prepayments and accrued income	14,650	7,488

Included above is accrued income for donations, grants and legacies in the sum of £10,800 (2023 - £5,000) which were due but not received at the year-end.

16. Creditors: Amounts Falling due in One Year

	2024 £	2023 £
Trade creditors	1,085	942
Other taxes and social security costs	2,272	2,272
Other creditors	649	367
Accruals and deferred income	90,987	12,260
Pension contributions creditor	144	85
	95,137	15,926

17. Retirement benefit schemes

	2024 £	2023 £
Defined contribution schemes		
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	283	35

The charity operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the charity in an independently administered fund.

18. Restricted Funds

	At 1st July 2023	Income	Expenses	Transfers	At 30th June 2024
	£	£	£	£	£
Votsira	67,101	9,310	(36,618)	(1,380)	38,413
Sekoly	89,991	310,002	(223,016)	(42,147)	134,830
Stitch Sainte Luce	3,032	3,268	(6,162)	-	138
Rufus	830	-	(126)	-	704
Renitantely	9,678	27,996	(10,317)	9,142	36,499
Ala	55,702	14,662	(33,126)	(9,670)	27,568
Mahampy	66,626	550	(12,962)	(10,751)	43,463
Staff Clark Fund	1,050	-	(1,325)	-	(275)
Anosy Food	13,490	8,776	(12,155)	(6,496)	3,615
WASH in CSB	2,805	25,720	-	-	28,525
Solar	7,752	-	-	(3,040)	4,712
Chamelion	590	-	-	-	590
Palms	15,084	11,843	(13,289)	(2,605)	11,033
Green Schools Positive Footprints	11,547	-	(10,322)	13,965	15,190
Recovery & Resilience	24,689	8,494	-	(6,000)	27,183
Humedica	577	-	-	(577)	-
Accounts Transition	950	-	(529)	-	421
Seacology	(459)	-	-	459	-
Safidy Interim	35,591	76,964	(54,425)	(1,856)	56,274
Conservation Appeal	3,938	1,327	-	-	5,265
Oratsimba BV	5,644	22,914	(18,237)	5,029	15,350
Humedica II	10,261	-	(5,599)	-	4,662
Office Purchase	3,000	-	-	(3,000)	-
Solar Pilot	(3,040)	-	-	3,040	-
Phelsuma	-	8,919	(5,006)	7,849	11,762
Masoandro (Solar Phase II)	-	68,663	(69,449)	(2,423)	(3,209)
GFFO	-	315,548	(315,703)	(144)	(299)
GFFO Support	-	15,269	(8,091)	(6,496)	682
WASH St Luce	-	4,749	(3,274)	(1,475)	-
	<u>426,429</u>	<u>934,974</u>	<u>(839,731)</u>	<u>(58,576)</u>	<u>463,096</u>

Negative balances detailed above (Staff Clark Fund £275, Masoandro £3,209 and GFFO £299) are expected and will be compensated from non-restricted funding sources.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WASH in CSB: supports community-based menstrual hygiene, builds capacity through awareness raising, and creates and supports related infrastructure.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Phelsuma: to protect the critically endangered Phelsuma antanosy through ecological research and a pilot translocation study.

Masoandro: aims to improve education and energy access in rural Madagascar by installing solar-powered light libraries at schools, providing affordable, sustainable lighting solutions for students, teachers, and the wider community.

GFFO and GFFO Support: aims to improve child health and build community resilience in southern Madagascar by addressing acute malnutrition through a holistic response to food insecurity and climate-related crises.

19. Unrestricted Funds

	At 1st July 2023 £	Income £	Expenses £	Transfers etc £	At 30th June 2024 £
SEED Development	27,206	-	(20,571)	-	6,635
General funds	162,031	224,155	(290,910)	55,770	151,046
	<u>189,237</u>	<u>224,155</u>	<u>(311,481)</u>	<u>55,770</u>	<u>157,681</u>

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

20. Analysis of Net Assets Between Funds

	Fixed assets £	Net current assets £	Total £
Restricted funds	-	463,096	463,096
Designated funds	-	6,635	6,635
Unrestricted funds	2	151,044	151,046
	<u>2</u>	<u>620,775</u>	<u>620,777</u>

21. Financial Commitments

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

	2024	2023
	£	£
Expiry date:		
Within one year	1,561	1,542

22. Related Party Transactions

During the year the charitable company received aggregate donations from trustees in the sum of £1,200 (2023 - £1,200).

SEED MADAGASCAR

England & Wales - Charity number 1079121

Accounts



seed **madagascar**
sustainable environment, education & development

REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023



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Cover Picture: *Madame Norline, one of the Mahampy cooperative weavers, at the workshop in Sainte Luce.*

Company and Charity Information

Directors and trustees	Jessica Burston (Chair) Herizo Andrianandrasana Dhaquir Kantande Bashir Miranda Coultas Oisin Crawley Susan Hillman Victoria Smith Andrew Turner
Secretary	Mark Jacobs
Company number	03796669
Charity number	1079121
Registered office	7 Bell Yard London WC2A 2JR
Accountants	Cheyettes Ltd 167 London Road Leicester LE2 1EG
Auditors	Westmore Accounting Limited 81 Joel Street, Northwood Hills, Middlesex HA6 1LL
Bankers	HSBC Bank plc 25 Notting Hill Gate London W11 3JJ Nationwide Bank Nationwide House Pipers Way Swindon SN3 1TX

Report and Financial Statements Year Ended 30 June 2022

The trustees, who are also directors of the charity for the purposes of the Companies Act (and hereafter referred to collectively as the trustees), present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 30th June 2023. The trustees have adopted the provisions of the Statement of Recommended Practice: Accounting and Reporting by Charities applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) published in October 2019 and comply with the charity's governing document and the Charities Act 2011.

Reference and Administrative Details

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

Structure, Governance, and Management

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

Herizo Andrianandrasana	Appointed 1 st August 2019
Dhaquir Kantande Bashir	Appointed 19 th December 2022
Jessica Burston	Appointed 10 th November 2019
Miranda Coultas	Appointed 1 st August 2019
Oisin Crawley	Appointed 1 st June 2010
Susan Hillman	Appointed 10 th November 2019
Sarah MacQuillin	Resigned 4 th June 2023
Victoria Smith	Appointed 5 th September 2016
Andrew Turner	Appointed 5 th July 2000

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

Trustee Appointment, Induction, and Training

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

The trustees are appointed exclusively by the other serving members of the board. New trustees are briefed on their legal obligations and responsibilities under charity and company law, the contents of the Articles of Association, decision-making processes, recent financial performance, and activities of the charity. They are fully assessed for suitability and, once selected, go through a documented onboarding process.

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

Objectives and Activities

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

(1) To advance education amongst:

(a) The inhabitants of Madagascar; and

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

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

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

(a) the preservation, conservation and the protection and the prudent use of resources in Madagascar including by increasing international understanding of the challenges faced by communities and biodiversity in Madagascar;

(b) the relief of poverty and the improvement of the conditions of life in socially and economically disadvantaged communities in Madagascar; and

(4) To develop the capacity of disadvantaged communities in such a way that they are better able to identify, and meet, their needs and to participate more fully in society including by implementing programmes across Madagascar.

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

We have now entered into a sixth term of an *accord de siège* with the Government of Madagascar, which permits our UK-based organisation to establish its own legal and fiscal presence in Madagascar, enabling us to deliver projects and provide advice and support directly where it is needed. We will continue to prioritise working with local partners where practical and effective.

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

Recognising that Madagascar remains one of the poorest countries on Earth, whilst supporting a natural and living environment that has a worldwide significance, we remain committed to continual learning and review of both the organisation and individual programmes. We continually review how we fulfil our charitable mission, which is:

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

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

A **Sustainable Environment** balancing sustainable livelihoods with conservation of the environment.

Education through access to schools and capacity building.

Development of individual and community leadership and resilience.

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

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

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

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

Staff and Volunteers

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

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

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

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

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

The Partnerships and Programmes Manager and Corporate Liaison Officer support the Managing Director, along with other volunteers and interns. In the UK, appropriately skilled volunteers have supported the charity's work in areas including project development, administration, design, IT, finance, law, and fundraising.

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

Risk Management

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

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

Delivery Risk

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

Funding Risk

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

Operational Risk

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

Reputational Risk

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

Legal Risk

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

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

Internal Audit

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

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

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

Financial Review

In 2022-2023, SEED largely retained the income of the previous year, which itself represented a 50% increase from the previous year (2020-2021). Income stabilised from £1,033,915 to £1,007,056. Seventy-five per cent of that total income was received for restricted purposes, with the most significant restricted incomes ring-fenced to food distribution and community resilience (£209,695) and the SEED school building programme (£164,462). Retention of this increased income was in part due to the continuation of important funding partnerships with Aeonian Foundation (£174,924) and Humedica (£131,655), as well as growth in longer-term corporate partnerships with Teneo (£55,486) and their associated supporters.

In notes 5, 6, and 7, it can be seen that office administration and project equipment expenditure has increased during the year. With a focus this year on improving cyber security, there has been significant expenditure on updating office laptops and software, which has been reflected in these figures.

The portion of reserves held in Euros ($\approx$ €200,000 or one-third of total reserves) resulted in a small exchange rate loss of £1,186 versus the 2021-2022 gain of £645. Expanded SEED restricted income supported growth in unrestricted funds with a cumulative net transfer of £51,731. For the 2022-2023 period, expenditure increased from £927,352 to £960,668, reflecting the increasing capacity to spend funds and deliver projects. The most significant project expenditures reflected the highest income areas, with school spending reaching £177,505, whilst efforts around distribution and resilience fell a little from £223,503 in the previous year to £203,097. Outside of a small proportional increase, the breakdown of expenditures across unrestricted, designated, and restricted reserves showed little change.

Reserves overall grew from £570,465 to £615,666, with that growth spreading between unrestricted (£14,454), restricted (£17,585), and designated (£13,163). Unrestricted (free) reserves increased to £162,031.

Financial forecasts for the coming year predict an overall increase in income and expenditure for 2023 -2024, maintaining the income of over £1,000,000.

Reserves Policy

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

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

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

During the year, the charity's income totalled £1,007,056 and expenditure £960,668, resulting in net income before other gains of £45,202. With unrestricted reserves increasing by £14,454, this net income was seen within all funds and is in line with expected project expenditure, leaving a healthy restricted fund balance of £426,429.

The Charity has no endowment capital. At 30th June 2022 the charity had unrestricted funds of £162.132 (2022 - £147,577), designated funds of £27,206 (2022 - £14,043), and restricted fund balances of £426,429 (2022 - £408,839).

Fundraising Standards Information

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

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

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

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

Statement of Trustees' Responsibilities

The trustees (who are also directors of SEED Madagascar for the purposes of company law) are responsible for preparing the Trustees' Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Company law requires the trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under company law the trustees must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charitable company and of the incoming resources and application of resources, including the income and expenditure, of the charitable company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the trustees are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP 2019 (FRS 102);
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charitable company will continue in operation.

The trustees are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charitable company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the charitable company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

In so far as the trustees are aware:

- there is no relevant audit information of which the charitable company's auditors are unaware, and
- the trustees have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor is aware of that information.

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

This report was approved by the Board and signed on its behalf on 2023 by

Jessica Burston
Trustee, Director & Chair

Review of Projects and Benefit to the Public

This section provides an overview of the main projects undertaken during the year. These reflect SEED's programmatic areas of community health; education infrastructure; rural livelihoods; environmental conversation; and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH).

Madagascar has one of the highest poverty rates in the world, with more than 70% of the population living on less than US\$1.90 per day (WFP, 2023). This is attributed to a complex web of political, economic, environmental, and social factors including poor governance, the increasing climate crisis, and limited economic growth (World Bank, 2023; WFP, 2023).

The Covid-19 pandemic placed additional pressure on an already vulnerable economy, causing it to contract by 7.8 per cent, reversing nearly a decade of income per capita gains (International Trade Administration, 2021; World Bank, 2022). Although the country's GDP is gradually recovering following the pandemic, inflation rates rose from 6.9% in June 2022 to 11.3% in June 2023 (World Bank, 2023, AFDB, 2023). The high cost of food and low crop harvests, due to inflation and climate crisis, have exacerbated malnutrition and food insecurity, especially in southeast Madagascar (Relief Web, 2023). Recovery following cyclones Batsirai, Emnati, and Freddy has been slow, and has been further compounded by drought and water related diseases (WFP, 2023).

Other challenges experienced include constrained access to healthcare; cyclone Freddy, for instance, left 23 health centres roofless affecting health access for about 117,000 people. This cyclone destroyed 672 classrooms, affecting 70,272 school going children, increasing the risk of school failure and dropout. The back-to-back crises have also increased women's and girls' exposure to gender based violence and inequalities (Relief Web, 2023).

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

To further foster resilient communities, SEED continues to refine its approach, seeking to maximise impact. Strategic movement towards adopting a programmatic approach across departments has been achieved, with the newly developed Organisational Strategy 2023-2033 informing SEED's long-term approach.

A brief outline of this year's principal projects is provided below. Unless stated otherwise, project outlines and achievements are cumulative to the 30th June 2023. Each of SEED's projects contribute to the United Nation's Sustainable Development Goals.



Emergency Food Distribution

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

- 90 community health workers were trained on family planning and maternal and child health alongside a nutrition refresher session.
- Community outreach sessions have been successful with 240 safe deliveries and 1,227 users of family planning services recorded by SEED in October 2022.
- 74,100 Ready-to-Use-Therapeutic-Food (RUTF) sachets were distributed to 1,338 Moderately Acute Malnourished (MAM) children in total. Recovery rate was over 99.73%.
- A total of 41,500 kilograms of rice, 26,760 cups of beans, and 4,640 litres of oil were distributed to the family members of children enrolled in the project, to prevent sharing of RUTF among family members.

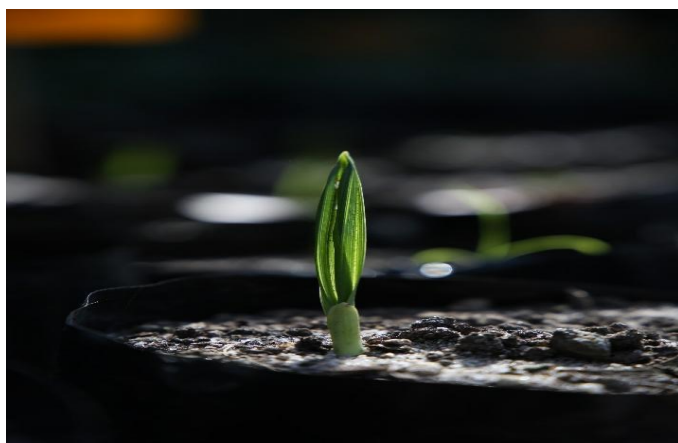




Safidy, Phase IV Interim and V

Safidy Phase IV Interim ended in March 2023, paving way for Phase V, which began in April 2023. Limited by the country's under-resourced healthcare and education systems, young people in Madagascar have few reliable options for sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) information. Project Safidy collaborates with national and local ministries and NGOs to deliver SRHR education and resources to young people in schools across Madagascar to reduce vulnerability to HIV, STIs, and unintended pregnancy.

- SEED successfully collaborated with the Ministry of National Education and the SRHR Network initiative to deliver comprehensive SRHR training to 456 in-service teachers in 25 high schools.
- The SRHR Network was successfully registered as a legal organisation on the 4th of November 2022.
- SEED successfully facilitated the third National SRHR Network Conference.



SCRIP: Palms

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

- 5,117 seeds were collected. Of these, 4,913 seeds were planted.
- 1,701 palm seedlings germinated in SEED's nursery, nearing project target of 1,800.
- 120 microhabitat assessments were completed; 20 for each of the six-palm species.
- 10 focus groups were conducted with 150 members of Sainte Luce and Ebikika communities to inform the development of a community-centred conservation action plan.





Sekoly

With over 1,700,000 primary-age children (around 69.4%) not enrolled in school and falling investment in school infrastructure, Madagascar's education system is facing a crisis (UNICEF, 2023). Insufficient, or even non-existent, sanitation infrastructure in schools contributes to the transmission of harmful diseases, further impeding school attendance. By improving education and sanitation infrastructure, increasing classroom capacity, and improving hygiene practices, Programme Sekoly increases students' learning and health outcomes.

- Completed at least seven classrooms, 23 pit latrines, four menstrual hygiene management (MHM) facilities, five 10,000L water harvesting tanks, and two teacher accommodation buildings. Additionally, five roofs, three latrines, two water harvesting systems, and one well were repaired.
- Installation of 396 classroom furniture units (desks, teacher seats, blackboards and cupboards).
- Delivery of WASH education to 97 teachers and 876 students, and delivery of MHM education to 90 female students.



Ala, Phase II

Fragmentation of the Sainte Luce littoral forest (SLLF) endangers the survival of three Endangered nocturnal lemur species that cannot traverse the open habitat between forest fragments, as well as numerous other flora and fauna species. Project Ala, Phase II is working to increase viable habitat inside the SLLF and reunite discontinuous lemur subpopulations by establishing five habitat corridors between five isolated forest remnants and a larger forest fragment.

- 2,799 native trees were planted to maintain floral species densities and 91% mean whole corridor native survival rate was observed in June 2023.
- 6,600 native trees were watered and mulched under the new corridor management strategy.
- 84 stakeholders from eight communities attended fire mitigation meetings.
- Four Red-Collared Brown lemurs (2M/2F) were spotted in Corridor 1.
- Methodology for camera trap data collection redefined and cameras re-installed.
- Eight landowners were engaged on the future of corridor management.

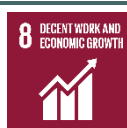




Oratsimba, Phase IV

Lobster fishing is a main source of income for around 40 fishing communities in the Anosy region. However, there have been significant declines in lobster stock over recent decades, driven by rapid population growth, (export) market demand, climate change, and unsustainable fishing practices. Project Oratsimba is empowering over 850 fishers to implement adaptive and sustainable locally-managed marine areas (LMMAs) through capacity building and the strengthening of LMMA structures to protect 480km² of marine biodiversity in southeast Madagascar.

- The first of a series of financial management workshops has been delivered to Fisheries Management Committee members and their partners.
- 67 school students received a conservation awareness class.
- 57 participants attended and evaluated their financial training sessions.
- First savings scheme payments made by Fisheries Management Committee members.



Votsira, Phase IV

Madagascar's lack of sufficient qualified healthcare providers and limited access to information about child and maternal health restricts mothers and their children from receiving lifesaving services. Project Votsira works to improve attitudes and knowledge of community members and build the capacity of healthcare providers to deliver maternal and child health education and services to protect the health of mothers and children.

- 1,320 caregivers were recruited and commenced education sessions.
- Community health workers conducted 264 education sessions in 11 communities.
- Community health workers conducted household follow-up visits with 2,191 mothers.
- Project Votsira's Community Liaison Officers were trained to effectively facilitate community focus groups in order to thoroughly gather qualitative data for monitoring, evaluation, and learning.





Masoandro Pilot

Just one third of Madagascar's total population (33.7%) have access to electricity, an issue that is further exacerbated in rural regions, where only 10.9% have access. Lack of electricity in schools impacts the quality of education and restricts educational performance for students. Solar Pilot aims to improve quality of education through increasing access to electricity in primary schools in rural Madagascar.

- SEED is collaborating with Solar United, a coalition of two other NGOs who are implementing solar projects in Madagascar.
- In April 2023, SEED constructed light library infrastructure at Emagnevy and Esohiy schools. The libraries have rechargeable power banks and lamps that are also rented out to the community.
- Electricity Management Committees were established in both schools. The committees manage the library operations and mobilises the community to use the solar service.



Renitantly Interim

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

- Distributed materials to subsidise cost of 48 hives for 12 beekeepers. In addition, all communities received beekeeping equipment, including smokers, suits, and queen excluders.
- From September 2022 to February 2023, hive numbers increased from 320 to 450.
- 465 fruit tree seedlings and 155 vegetable seed packages were distributed to beekeepers to supplement forage for bees in colder seasons.
- Pest management and hive splitting training was conducted.





Mahampy, Phase II

The weaving of *mahampy*, a locally sourced reed that grows in wetlands, is one of the few livelihood opportunities that enables women to earn household income. Through the establishment of the Mahampy Weavers' Cooperative, the project is working to improve the profitability and sustainability of *mahampy* weaving. Mahampy Phase II began in September 2022 with a focus on capacity building to improve the weaving skills and literacy levels of cooperative members and the establishment of a saving scheme to help members save for annual school fees for their children.

- Over 80% of members attended at least one literacy education session and departmental role training.
- 83 women made a long-term saving plan (three times higher enrolment than expected).
- High overall engagement; 93% attendance during departmental role training.
- Completed two quarterly drone surveys of the wetlands and the report on ecological baseline of Mahampy reedbeds.



Financial Statements

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of SEED Madagascar

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of SEED Madagascar (the 'charitable company') for the year ended 30th June 2023, which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Cash Flows, and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102, *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the charitable company's affairs as at 30th June 2023 and of its incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure, for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the charitable company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions Relating to Going Concern

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

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

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

Other Information

The other information comprises the information included in the Trustees' Annual Report and the Review of Projects and Benefit to the Public, other than the financial statements and our Auditor's Report thereon. The trustees are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Matters on which we are Required to Report by Exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 require us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- the information given in the financial statements is inconsistent in any material respect with the trustees' report; or
- sufficient accounting records have not been kept; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of Trustees

As explained more fully in the trustees' responsibilities statement, the trustees (who are also the directors of the charitable company for the purposes of company law) are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the trustees determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the trustees are responsible for assessing the charitable company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the trustees either intend to liquidate the charitable company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

We have been appointed as auditor under Section 144 of the Charities Act 2011 and report in accordance with the Act and relevant regulations made or having effect thereunder.

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but it is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

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

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

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

Use of our Report

This report is made solely to the charitable company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the charitable company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the charitable company and the charitable company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Simon Weston FCCA (senior statutory auditor)
For and on behalf of Westmore Accounting Limited
Chartered Certified Accountants and Statutory Auditors
81 Joel Street, Northwood Hills, Middlesex HA6 1LL

Date: 2024

Statement of Financial Activities
(incorporating the income and expenditure account)
for the year ended 30th June 2023

		Unrestricted Funds	Designated Funds	Restricted Funds	Total Funds 2023	Total Funds 2022
	Note	£	£	£	£	£
Income and endowments from:						
<i>Donations and legacies</i>	2	227,682	12,500	762,445	1,002,627	1,033,890
<i>Investments</i>	4	4,429	-	-	4,429	24
Total income		<u>232,111</u>	<u>12,500</u>	<u>762,445</u>	<u>1,007,056</u>	<u>1,033,914</u>
Expenditure on:						
<i>Raising funds</i>	5	18,195	-	-	18,195	13,673
<i>Charitable activities:</i>						
- projects	6	166,520	24,337	660,221	851,078	820,015
- education	7	83,487	-	-	83,487	72,858
<i>Other</i>	8	-	-	7,908	7,908	20,807
Total expenditure		<u>268,202</u>	<u>24,337</u>	<u>668,129</u>	<u>960,668</u>	<u>927,353</u>
Net income/(expenditure) before transfers		(36,091)	(11,837)	94,316	46,388	106,561
Transfers between funds		51,731	25,000	(76,731)	-	-
Net income/(expenditure)		<u>15,640</u>	<u>13,163</u>	<u>17,585</u>	<u>46,388</u>	<u>106,561</u>
Other recognised gains and losses						
Exchange rate gain/(loss)		(1,186)	-	-	(1,186)	645
Net movement in funds		<u>14,454</u>	<u>13,163</u>	<u>17,585</u>	<u>45,202</u>	<u>107,206</u>
Total funds brought forward		<u>147,577</u>	<u>14,043</u>	<u>408,844</u>	<u>570,464</u>	<u>463,258</u>
Total funds carried forward		<u>162,031</u>	<u>27,206</u>	<u>426,429</u>	<u>615,666</u>	<u>570,464</u>

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

Balance Sheet

as at 30th June 2023

	Notes	2023		2022	
		£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	12		-		447
Investments	13		2		2
			<u>2</u>		<u>449</u>
Current assets					
Debtors	14	7,488		9,919	
Cash at bank and in hand		624,102		570,042	
		<u>631,590</u>		<u>579,961</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	15	(15,926)		(9,946)	
Net current assets			615,664		570,015
Net assets			<u>615,666</u>		<u>570,464</u>
Funds					
Restricted funds	16		426,829		408,844
Designated funds	17		27,206		14,043
Unrestricted funds - general	18		162,031		147,577
Total charity funds	19		<u>615,666</u>		<u>570,464</u>

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board on 2024.

Jessica Burston
Trustee & Director

Registration number 03796669

Statement of Cash Flows
for the year ended 30th June 2023

	2023	2022
	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities		
<i>Cash generated from/(absorbed by) operations:</i>		
Income for the year	46,388	106,561
<i>Adjustment for:</i>		
Investment income recognised in statement of financial activities	(4,429)	(24)
Foreign exchange differences	(1,186)	645
Depreciation and loss on disposal of assets	448	825
<i>Movements in working capital:</i>		
(Increase)/decrease in debtors	2,430	(3,118)
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	5,980	(1,603)
	<u>49,631</u>	<u>103,286</u>
Investing activities		
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	-	-
Interest and investment income	4,429	24
	<u>4,429</u>	<u>24</u>
Net cash generated from/(used in) investing activities	4,429	24
	<u>54,060</u>	<u>103,310</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	570,042	466,732
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	<u><u>624,102</u></u>	<u><u>570,042</u></u>

1. Accounting Policies

1.1. Accounting Convention

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

The charity constitutes a public benefit entity as defined by FRS 102. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) issued in October 2019, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102), the Companies Act 2006, and UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice.

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

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

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

1.2. Going Concern

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

1.3. Fund Accounting

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

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

1.4. Income

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

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

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

Investment income is included when receivable.

1.5. Expenditure

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

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

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

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

1.6. Tangible Fixed Assets and Depreciation

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

Fixtures, fittings and equipment -20% straight line

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

1.7. Investments

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

1.8. Debtors and Creditors Receivable/Payable Within One Year

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

1.9. Cash

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

1.10. Leasing

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

1.11. Pensions

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

1.12. Foreign Currencies

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

Notes on Accounts

2. Income from Donations and Legacies

	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total 2023 £	Total 2022 £
Donations and gifts	121,843	97,907	219,750	459,667
Legacies	5,000	-	5,000	-
Grants	89,340	664,538	753,878	539,679
Refund of tax (gift aid)	23,999	-	23,999	34,544
	<u>240,182</u>	<u>762,445</u>	<u>1,002,627</u>	<u>1,033,890</u>

In 2022 £176,708 of the above income was attributable to unrestricted funds and £857,182 to restricted funds.

3. Specific Donations and Grants

	2023 £
Aeonian Foundation	174,924
Humedica E.V.	131,655
Teneo Limited	55,486
Foundation Leopardess	43,993
Blue Ventures	41,200
Clark Mitchell	40,400
EUI Limited	39,767
Guernsey Overseas Aid & Development Commission	27,499
Carlo Malka	19,000
Foundation Franklin	15,930
Panther Ltd	15,000
Seacology	11,321
Thandizo	5,000
Silver Lady Foundation	5,000
TradeAid UK	5,000
The Rowan Trust	4,000
James Family Charitable Trust	4,000
SEED Conservation & Research Programme	28,641
Other donations and grants	334,811
Total donations and grants	<u>1,002,627</u>

4. Income from Investments

	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total 2023 £	Total 2022 £
Interest receivable	4,429	-	4,429	24

All income from investments was derived from bank account interest attributable to unrestricted funds. During this financial year SEED has looked to maximise the income from reserves and as such has opened several money market timed investments, with HSBC, which have resulted in increased interest.

5. Expenditure on Raising Funds

	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total 2023 £	Total 2022 £
Staff and contractors costs	6,999	-	6,999	4,938
Premises costs	588	-	588	987
Communication costs	174	-	174	82
Travel and volunteer costs	2,676	-	2,676	3,551
Legal and professional	137	-	137	158
Consultancy fees	1,561	-	1,561	655
Audit and accountancy fees	3,290	-	3,290	2,234
Office administration	2,473	-	2,473	818
Bank charges	297	-	297	250
	18,195	-	18,195	13,673

All of the above costs were attributable to unrestricted funds.

6. Expenditure on Charitable Activities - Projects

	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total 2023 £	Total 2022 £
<i>Direct costs:</i>				
Institutional grants:				
Project Activities (Madagascar)	53,075	608,083	661,158	621,159
Contractor costs	14,068	3,739	17,807	56,493
	<u>67,143</u>	<u>611,822</u>	<u>678,965</u>	<u>677,652</u>
<i>Support costs:</i>				
Staff costs	83,986	6,559	90,545	69,749
Advertising	144	-	144	309
Premises costs	2,700	-	2,700	4,613
Travelling and volunteer expenses	9,923	18,068	27,991	29,639
Communication costs	842	126	968	922
Insurance	5,057	8,498	13,555	11,476
Legal and professional	275	-	275	315
Consultancy fees	3,122	3,884	7,006	7,962
Audit and accountancy fees	6,580	2,400	8,980	4,469
Office administration and project equipment	9,079	8,863	17,942	10,931
Subscriptions, membership and registration	1,144	-	1,144	983
Bank charges	593	1	594	500
Depreciation/loss on disposal of assets	269	-	269	495
	<u>123,714</u>	<u>48,399</u>	<u>172,113</u>	<u>142,363</u>
	<u>190,857</u>	<u>660,221</u>	<u>851,078</u>	<u>820,015</u>

In 2022, £149,123 of the above costs were attributable to unrestricted and £670,892 to restricted funds.

Included above are various governance costs related to the management and administration of the charity in the sum of £88,006 (2022 - £66,560).

7. Expenditure on Charitable Activities - Education

	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total 2023 £	Total 2022 £
<i>Direct costs:</i>				
Contractor costs	9,378	-	9,378	21,939
<i>Support costs:</i>				
Staff costs	48,992	-	48,992	34,567
Advertising	216	-	216	463
Premises costs	2,112	-	2,112	3,626
Travelling and volunteer expenses	5,722	-	5,722	4,503
Communication costs	783	-	783	367
Legal and professional	138	-	138	158
Consultancy fees	1,561	-	1,561	655
Audit and accountancy fees	6,580	-	6,580	4,469
Office administration and project equipment	6,957	-	6,957	1,063
Subscriptions, membership and registration	572	-	572	468
Bank charges	297	-	297	250
Depreciation/loss on disposal of assets	179	-	179	330
	74,109	-	74,109	50,919
	83,487	-	83,487	72,858

Charitable expenditure within this education category relates to international outreach, fulfilling the charitable objective of advancing the education of the general public about the culture and biodiversity of Madagascar. This is achieved with an ongoing programme of educational outreach via social media networks, the SEED website, academic output, and presentations. SEED does not currently seek specific funding for this work, which is resourced from non-restricted funds. Additional Madagascar-based elements of education, such as WASH education, occur within projects and are included within the project activities category, detailed in note 6.

8. Other Costs

	2023 £	2022 £
UNICEF grant – underspend repayment	7,908	20,807

9. Auditors' Remuneration

	2023 £	2022 £
Auditors' remuneration - audit of the financial statements	9,000	3,130
Auditors' remuneration - other fees: Other financial services	-	8,042

10. Employees

Employment costs	2023 £	2022 £
Wages and salaries	138,033	103,876
Social security costs	8,466	5,378
Employer contributions to defined contribution pension scheme	37	-
	146,536	109,254

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

Trustees received no remuneration or were reimbursed for expenses incurred (2022 – £nil).

Number of direct employees based in the UK

The average monthly number of employees during the year were:	2023	2022
Salaries - full time staff	5	4

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

11. Taxation

The charity is exempt from tax on income and gains falling within section 505 of the Taxes Act 1988 or section 252 of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992 to the extent that these are applied to its charitable objects.

12. Tangible Fixed Assets

	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Total
Cost	£	£
At 1st July 2022	21,757	21,757
Additions	(21,757)	(21,757)
At 30th June 2023	-	-
Depreciation		
At 1st July 2022	21,309	21,309
Charge for the year	(21,309)	(21,309)
At 30th June 2023	-	-
Net book values		
At 30th June 2023	-	-
At 30th June 2022	449	449

13. Fixed Asset Investments

	Subsidiary undertakings shares	Total
Cost	£	£
At 1st July 2022	2	2
Additions	-	-
At 30th June 2023	2	2
Net book values		
At 30th June 2023	2	2
At 30th June 2022	2	2

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

14. Debtors

	2023 £	2022 £
Prepayments and accrued income	7,488	9,919

Included above is accrued income for donations, grants and legacies in the sum of £5,000 (2022 - £7,700) which were due but not received at the year-end.

15. Creditors: Amounts Falling due in One Year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Trade creditors	942	863
Other taxes and social security costs	2,272	2,272
Other creditors	367	497
Accruals and deferred income	12,260	6,314
Pension contributions creditor	85	-
	<u>15,926</u>	<u>9,946</u>

16. Restricted Income Funds

	At 1st July 2022	Income	Expenses	Transfers	At 30th June 2023
	£	£	£	£	£
Votsira	47,122	69,070	(47,359)	(1,732)	67,101
Sekoly	133,578	164,462	(177,505)	(30,544)	89,991
Stitch Sainte Luce	2,007	4,895	(5,315)	1,445	3,032
Rufus	602	-	(672)	900	830
Renitantly	3,231	10,157	(17,626)	13,916	9,678
Safidy	917	-	-	(917)	-
Ala	25,895	64,200	(32,893)	(1,500)	55,702
Mahampy	10,427	64,358	(17,061)	8,902	66,626
UNICEF	7,907	-	(7,907)	-	-
Staff Clark Fund	1,985	-	(935)	-	1,050
Micro Conservation Projects	1,894	-	-	(1,894)	-
Anosy Food	17,314	68,005	(74,300)	2,471	13,490
Menstrual Hygiene Project	2,805	-	-	-	2,805
Solar	7,752	-	-	-	7,752
Chamelion	590	-	-	-	590
Palms	19,416	15,930	(17,967)	(2,295)	15,084
Oratsimba Interim	1,932	-	-	(1,932)	-
Ready for Rights	(999)	-	-	999	-
Canada Sakondry	522	-	-	(522)	-
Green Schools	29,142	-	(16,384)	(1,211)	11,547
Recovery & Resilience	79,355	10,035	(2,892)	(61,809)	24,689
Humedica	4,829	-	(2,972)	(1,280)	577
Accounts Transition	4,701	-	(3,751)	-	950
Seacology	3,759	-	(4,218)	-	(459)
Safidy Interim	6,441	88,609	(55,294)	(4,165)	35,591
Conservation Appeal	3,007	278	(232)	885	3,938
Oratsimba BV	(7,287)	41,200	(28,076)	(193)	5,644
Humedica II	-	131,655	(125,905)	4,511	10,261
Office Purchase	-	3,000	-	-	3,000
Solar Pilot	-	26,591	(28,865)	(766)	(3,040)
	<u>408,844</u>	<u>762,445</u>	<u>(668,129)</u>	<u>(76,731)</u>	<u>426,429</u>

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Menstrual Hygiene Project: supports community-based menstrual hygiene, builds capacity through awareness raising, and creates and supports related infrastructure.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Oratsimba Interim: continued the work of Oratsimba (see above) after Phase III while seeking funding for Phase IV.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Office Purchase: Fund set up with permission of donor for the potential purchase of office space in Fort Dauphin, southeast Madagascar.

Solar Pilot: Pilot working with Solar United to introduce solar power and a light library to two rural schools.

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

17. Designated Income Funds

	At 1st July 2022	Income	Expenses	Transfers	At 30th June 2023
	£	£	£	£	£
SEED Development	14,043	12,500	(24,337)	25,000	27,206

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

18. Analysis of Net Assets Between Funds

	Fixed assets	Net current assets	Total
	£	£	£
Restricted funds	-	426,429	426,429
Designated funds	-	27,206	27,206
Unrestricted funds	2	162,029	162,031
	<u>2</u>	<u>615,664</u>	<u>615,666</u>

19. Financial Commitments

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

	2023	2022
	£	£
Expiry date:		
Within one year	0	1,712

In October 2022 SEED finished its lease in its long-term office in Queens Park, opting for a virtual model with key international staff working from home and short-term hired office spaces. Consequently, lease payments expected within one year are now zero.

20. Related Party Transactions

During the year the charitable company received aggregate donations from trustees in the sum of £1,200 (2022 - £1,200).

SEED MADAGASCAR

England & Wales - Charity number 1079121

Accounts

REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022



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Cover Picture: *Langoustine fishermen in Sainte Luce*

Company and Charity Information

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

Report and Financial Statements Year Ended 30 June 2022

The trustees, who are also directors of the charity for the purposes of the Companies Act (and hereafter referred to collectively as the trustees), present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 30th June 2022. The trustees have adopted the provisions of the Statement of Recommended Practice: Accounting and Reporting by Charities applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) published in October 2019 and comply with the charity's governing document and the Charities Act 2011.

Reference and Administrative Details

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

Structure, Governance, and Management

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

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

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

Trustee Appointment, Induction, and Training

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

The trustees are appointed exclusively by the other serving members of the board. New trustees are briefed on their legal obligations and responsibilities under charity and company law, the contents of the Articles of Association, decision-making processes, recent financial performance, and activities of the charity. They are fully assessed for suitability and, once selected, go through a documented onboarding process.

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

Objectives and Activities

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

(1) To advance education amongst:

(a) The inhabitants of Madagascar; and

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

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

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

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

Madagascar including by increasing international understanding of the

challenges faced by communities and biodiversity in Madagascar;

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

economically disadvantaged communities in Madagascar; and

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

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

implementing programmes across Madagascar.

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

We have now entered into a sixth term of an *accord de siège* with the Government of Madagascar, which permits our UK-based organisation to establish its own legal and fiscal presence in Madagascar, enabling us to deliver projects and provide advice and support directly where it is needed. We will continue to prioritise working with local partners where practical and effective.

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

Recognising that Madagascar remains one of the poorest countries on Earth whilst supporting a natural and living environment that has a worldwide significance, we remain committed to continual learning and review of both the organisation and individual programmes. We continually review how we fulfil our charitable mission:

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

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

A *Sustainable Environment* balancing sustainable livelihoods with conservation of the environment.

Education through access to schools and capacity building.

Development of individual and community leadership and resilience.

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

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

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

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

Staff and Volunteers

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

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

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

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

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

The Partnerships and Programmes Manager and Corporate Liaison Officer support the Managing Director, along with other volunteers and interns. In the UK, appropriately skilled volunteers have supported the charity's work in areas including project development, administration, design, IT, finance, law, and fundraising.

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

Risk Management

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

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

Delivery Risk

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

Funding Risk

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

Operational Risk

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

Reputational Risk

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

Legal Risk

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

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

Internal Audit

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

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

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

Financial Review

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

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

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

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

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

Reserves Policy

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

General Expenditure is all expenditure excluding External Project Expenditure and SEED Madagascar Project Expenditure. External Project Expenditure is funded by grants received from External Funders for specific

purposes and which can only be used for direct and indirect expenditure on projects in accordance with the funding agreement entered into with each funder or the terms of a specific donation.

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

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

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

Fundraising Standards Information

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

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

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

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

Statement of Trustees' Responsibilities

The trustees (who are also directors of SEED Madagascar for the purposes of company law) are responsible for preparing the Trustees' Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Company law requires the trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under company law the trustees must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charitable company and of the incoming resources and application of resources, including the income and expenditure, of the charitable company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the trustees are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP 2019 (FRS 102);
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charitable company will continue in operation.

The trustees are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charitable company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the charitable company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

In so far as the trustees are aware:

- there is no relevant audit information of which the charitable company's auditors are unaware, and
- the trustees have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor is aware of that information.

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

This report was approved by the Board and signed on its behalf on 2023 by

Jessica Burston
Trustee, Director & Chair

Review of Projects and Benefit to the Public

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

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

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

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

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

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

A brief outline of this year's principal projects is provided below. Unless stated otherwise, project outlines and achievements are cumulative to the 30th June 2022. Each of SEED's projects contribute to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.



Ready for Rights

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

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

The project was completed in March 2022.

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





Safidy, Phase IV Interim

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

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

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



Votsira, Phase IV

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

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

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





Sekoly

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

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

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



Ala, Phase II

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

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

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





Project Palms

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

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



Renitantly, Interim

A traditional source of income for subsistence farmers in Anosy, the potential of beekeeping as a profitable and reliable livelihood activity is limited by a lack of forage, poor market access, and a lack of capital for beekeepers to invest in their businesses.

SEED is supporting independent beekeepers in six rural communities to improve beekeeping as a viable and sustainable livelihood by improving market access, supplementing forage, and supporting beekeepers in the maintenance and expansion of their apiaries.

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





Oratsimba, Phase IV

Lobster fishing is a main source of income for around 40 fishing communities in the Anosy region. However, there have been significant declines in lobster stock over recent decades, driven by rapid population growth, (export) market demand, climate change, and unsustainable fishing practices. Project Oratsimba is empowering over 850 fishers to implement adaptive and sustainable Locally-Managed Marine Areas (LMMAs) through capacity building and the strengthening of LMMA structures to protect 480km² of marine biodiversity in southeast Madagascar.

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



Stitch, COVID-19 Recovery

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

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





Mahampy

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

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

Mahampy was completed in March 2022.

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



Sakondry

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

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

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





Emergency Food Distribution

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

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



Rural WASH Programme

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

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

This project was completed in December 2021.

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



Financial Statements

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of SEED Madagascar

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of SEED Madagascar (the 'charitable company') for the year ended 30th June 2022, which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Cash Flows, and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102, *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the charitable company's affairs as at 30th June 2022 and of its incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure, for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the charitable company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions Relating to Going Concern

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

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

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

Other Information

The other information comprises the information included in the Trustees' Annual Report and the Review of Projects and Benefit to the Public, other than the financial statements and our Auditor's Report thereon. The trustees are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on Other Matters Prescribed by the Companies Act 2006.

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Trustees' Annual Report (incorporating the Directors' Report) for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are Required to Report by Exception

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

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the trustees were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies exemption in preparing the Directors' Report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Responsibilities of Trustees

As explained more fully in the trustees' responsibilities statement, the trustees (who are also the directors of the charitable company for the purposes of company law) are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the trustees determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the trustees are responsible for assessing the charitable company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the trustees either intend to liquidate the charitable company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but it is not a guarantee that an

audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

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

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

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

Use of our Report

This report is made solely to the charitable company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the charitable company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the charitable company and the charitable company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

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

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

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

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

Balance Sheet

as at 30th June 2022

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

Jessica Burston
Trustee & Director

Registration number 03796669

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

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

1. Accounting Policies

1.1. Accounting Convention

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

The charity constitutes a public benefit entity as defined by FRS 102. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) issued in October 2019, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102), the Companies Act 2006, and UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice.

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

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

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

1.2. Going Concern

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

1.3. Fund Accounting

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

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

1.4. Income

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

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

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

Investment income is included when receivable.

1.5. Expenditure

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

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

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

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

1.6. Tangible Fixed Assets and Depreciation

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

Fixtures, fittings and equipment -20% straight line

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

1.7. Investments

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

1.8. Debtors and Creditors Receivable/Payable Within One Year

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

1.9. Cash

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

1.10. Leasing

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

1.11. Pensions

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

1.12. Foreign Currencies

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

Notes on Accounts

2. Income from Donations and Legacies

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

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

3. Specific Donations and Grants

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

4. Income from Investments

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

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

5. Other Income

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

6. Expenditure on Raising Funds

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

All of the above costs were attributable to unrestricted funds.

7. Expenditure on Charitable Activities - Projects

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

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

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

8. Expenditure on Charitable Activities - Education

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

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

9. Other Costs

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

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

10. Auditors' Remuneration

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

11. Employees

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

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

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

Number of direct employees based in the UK

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

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

12. Pension Costs

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme in respect of the UK employees. The scheme and its assets are held by independent managers. The pension charge represents contributions due from the company and amounted to £nil (2021 - £576).

13. Tangible Fixed Assets

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

14. Fixed Asset Investments

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

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

15. Debtors

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

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

16. Creditors: Amounts Falling due in One Year

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

17. Restricted Income Funds

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

18. Designated Income Funds

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

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

19. General Unrestricted Income Funds

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

20. Analysis of Net Assets Between Funds

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

21. Financial Commitments

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

	2022 £	2021 £
Expiry date:		
Within one year	<u>1,712</u>	<u>1,618</u>

22. Related Party Transactions

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

SEED MADAGASCAR

England & Wales - Charity number 1079121

Accounts



seed **madagascar**
sustainable environment, education & development



REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

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Cover Picture: *Perline and Soafara collect emergency food during Emergency Food Distribution in Sainte Luce.*

Company and Charity Information

Directors and trustees

Herizo Andrianandrasana
Jessica Burston
Miranda Coultas
Oisin Crawley
Susan Hillman
Sarah MacQuillin
Victoria Smith
Andrew Turner

Secretary

Mark Jacobs

Company number

03796669

Charity number 1079121
Registered office Studio 7
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W10 4LG

Auditors

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Principal office

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London
W10 4LG

Bankers

HSBC Bank plc
25 Notting Hill Gate
London
W11 3JJ

Scottish Widows Bank plc
PO Box 12757
67 Morrison Street
Edinburgh

Report and Financial Statements Year Ended 30 June 2021

The trustees, who are also directors of the charity for the purposes of the Companies Act (and hereafter referred to collectively as the trustees), present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 30th June 2021. The trustees have adopted the provisions of the Statement of Recommended Practice: Accounting and Reporting by Charities applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) published in October 2019 and comply with the charity's governing document and the Charities Act 2011

Reference and Administrative Details

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

Structure, Governance, and Management

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

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

Trustee Appointment, Induction, and Training

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

The trustees are appointed exclusively by the other serving members of the board. New trustees are briefed on their legal obligations and responsibilities under charity and company law, the contents of the Articles of Association, decision-making processes, and recent financial performance and activities of the charity. They are fully assessed for suitability and once selected go through a documented onboarding process.

As part of exercising enhanced governance and oversight over the project activities performed in country by SEED, at least one of the Trustees is expected to visit Madagascar per year. Due to the pandemic restricting travel there were no visits in 2020 or 2021. Cody Moolman (trustee) visited Madagascar during 2019. During his stay, Cody visited various project sites, was introduced to local community leaders, and gained first-hand experience into the delivery of projects on the ground as well as supporting the SEED Internal audit function.

Objectives and Activities

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

(1) To advance education amongst:

(a) The inhabitants of Madagascar; and

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

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

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

(a) the preservation, conservation and the protection and the prudent use of resources in Madagascar including by increasing international understanding of the challenges faced by communities and biodiversity in Madagascar;

(b) the relief of poverty and the improvement of the conditions of life in socially and economically disadvantaged communities in Madagascar; and

(4) To develop the capacity of disadvantaged communities in such a way that they are better able to identify, and meet, their needs and to participate more fully in society including by implementing programmes across Madagascar.

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

We have now entered into a sixth term of an *accord de siège* with the Government of Madagascar, which permits our UK-based organisation to establish its own legal and fiscal presence in Madagascar enabling us to deliver projects and provide advice and support directly where it is needed. We will continue to prioritise working with local partners where practical and effective.

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

Recognising that Madagascar remains one of the poorest countries on Earth whilst supporting a natural and living environment that has a worldwide significance, we remain committed to continual learning and review of both the organisation and individual programmes. We continually review how we fulfil our charitable mission:

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

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

A *Sustainable Environment* balancing sustainable livelihoods with conservation of the environment.

Education through access to schools and capacity building.

Development of individual and community leadership and resilience.

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

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

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

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

Staff and Volunteers

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

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

SEED has offices in Madagascar and London. SEED's Managing Director ([Mark Jacobs](#)) is based in London and the Director of Programmes and Operations ([Lisa Bass](#)) splits her time between Madagascar and the UK. Tsina Endor, SEED's Deputy Director is Madagascar-based. Mark, Lisa, and Tsina are the three most senior members of staff and are ultimately responsible for the charity's operations.

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

We believe that teams are stronger when diverse points of view are represented, international interns and specialists support SEED directly in Madagascar and remotely. They make a significant impact on SEED's work in areas such as project development, conservation research, project implementation, and volunteer support. This year was particularly challenging for those who were expecting to work in country but were instead working remotely due to the pandemic. SEED commends their tenacity and flexibility in the face of a changing situation.

The London office team has been working remotely since the start of the pandemic and currently retains the London office in Queens Park. The Programmes and Fundraising Coordinator and Corporate Liaison Officer support the Managing Director, along with other volunteers and interns. In the UK, appropriately skilled volunteers have supported the charity's work in areas including project development, administration, design, IT, finance, law, and fundraising.

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

Risk Management

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

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

Delivery Risk

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

Funding Risk

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

Operational Risk

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

Reputational Risk

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

Legal Risk

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

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

Internal Audit

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

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

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

Financial Review and Reserves Policy

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

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

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

During the year, the charity's income totalled £631,743 and expenditure £741,096, resulting in net expenditure before other gains of £109,353. With unrestricted reserves, increasing by £19,704 this net expenditure was seen largely within restricted funds and is in line with expected project expenditure, leaving a healthy restricted fund balance of £293,777.

The Charity has no endowment capital. At 30th June 2021 the charity had unrestricted funds of £144,401 (2020 - £124,697), designated funds of £25,079 (2020 - £29,752) and restricted fund balances of £293,777 (2020 - £428,309).

Statement of Trustees' Responsibilities

The trustees (who are also directors of SEED Madagascar for the purposes of company law) are responsible for preparing the Trustees' Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Company law requires the trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under company law the trustees must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charitable company and of the incoming resources and application of resources, including the income and expenditure, of the charitable company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the trustees are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP 2019 (FRS 102);
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charitable company will continue in operation.

The trustees are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charitable company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of

the charitable company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

In so far as the trustees are aware:

- there is no relevant audit information of which the charitable company's auditors are unaware, and
- the trustees have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor is aware of that information.

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

This report was approved by the Board and signed on its behalf on 30 March 2022 by

Sue Hillman
Trustee & Director

Review of Projects and Benefit to the Public

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

Prior to the pandemic, the World Bank had predicted that Madagascar's growth would increase to 4.8% in 2019, its fastest pace in over a decade (World Bank, 2020). Despite a declining rate in poverty, 75% of the population live below the international poverty line of \$1.90, compared to a regional average of 41% (World Bank, 2020). SEED mostly operates in the south of Madagascar, where this rate is 91% (Amnesty International, 2021).

2020 saw a sharp deceleration in economic activity. Gross domestic product fell by 7.1% in 2020, compared to an estimated growth rate of 5.2% just prior to the outbreak of COVID-19 (World Bank, 2020). This decline will adversely affect poverty rates and amplify needs across Madagascar.

With a human capital index among the lowest in the world, pre-pandemic Madagascar already had the world's fourth highest rate of chronic malnutrition, with almost 50% of children under five suffering from stunting (World Bank, 2020). 2021 saw southern Madagascar's most severe drought since 1981 (Acaps, 2021), which contributed to failed harvests and at least 1.27 million people in need of humanitarian support (ReliefWeb, 2021).

In response, SEED worked through seven health clinics to provide food supplements, protection rations, and information on nutrition and water, sanitation, and hygiene. Our teams supported 921 malnourished children, their families, and those in the 41 referring villages. Three cyclones in early 2022 have exacerbated the enduring drought, meaning SEED is set to continue food distribution in 2022.

COVID-19 has had a great impact on SEED itself. 20 of the 23 international staff based in Madagascar were repatriated in April 2020. Despite a shift to remote working, everyone in SEED rose to the challenge facing Madagascar with many staff building their knowledge, skill set and level of responsibility to meet the expanding needs. We supported local COVID Committees in their fight against the virus, spreading key health messages, masks and health base infrastructure across urban and rural communities. We designed and delivered new projects, including the start of emergency food distribution and piloting edible insects as a source of protein in rural communities. With the slow return of most of our international staff in December 2021 we are looking forward to the team being together once again.

A brief outline of this year's principal projects is provided below. Unless stated otherwise, project outlines and achievements are cumulative to the 30th June 2021. Each of SEED's projects contribute to the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



COVID-19 Response

To reduce COVID-19 transmission and minimise its long-term health impacts, SEED sought to increase resource provision and improve the capacity of healthcare providers to safely deliver health services and information across six communes, whilst also aiming to increase the communities' confidence in the health care centres.

The project was completed in March 2021.

- 108 healthcare providers across 10 health centres were trained to safely deliver services using COVID-19 prevention strategies.
- 20 handwashing stations were constructed across 10 local community health centres.
- A total of 34,610 pregnant women and new mothers received specialised information regarding COVID-19 prevention through household visits and sensitisation sessions at antenatal and vaccination visits.





Sekoly

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

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

- Eight classrooms were constructed across three schools, improving the educational environment for the 645 students enrolled in these establishments.
- 19 ventilated improved pit latrines, four rainwater harvesting systems, and four menstrual hygiene management facilities were installed across four schools, improving sanitation for 1,186 students.
- A total of 38 teachers were trained to deliver WASH lessons to students, and WASH management committees were established in each of these schools to sustainably maintain their new facilities.



Emergency Food Distribution

Malnutrition rates have risen sharply in southern Madagascar, with admissions for severe acute malnutrition reaching approximately quadruple the five-year average.

SEED is responding to this crisis through the implementation of the Emergency Food Distribution Programme, supporting children suffering from moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and their families across 41 villages.

- Over the course of 60 days, SEED distributed 47,942 sachets of ready-to-use therapeutic food (RUTF) to 515 children with MAM.
- Families of 653 malnourished children received a total of 36,006 kilograms of rice, 24,301 cups of beans, and 3,588 litres of oil, alongside nutrition and WASH information sessions.
- The Round I recovery rate was 98% for children diagnosed with MAM and 99% for children with SAM.





Oratsimba, Phase III

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

By strengthening local and regional capacity to implement adaptive, sustainable fisheries management, SEED economically empowers 850 fishers, contributing to poverty alleviation of 4,250 people and protecting 480km² of marine biodiversity in southeast Madagascar.

Oratsimba, Phase III ended in June 2021.

- Establishment of the Elodrato Locally-Managed Marine Area, including a periodic No Take Zone.
- The Elodrato and Sainte Luce local laws were ratified into national law.
- Recruitment and training of six local women as Marine Ambassadors to promote gender inclusivity and equity and empower and engage women in fishery management decision-making.



Renitantly

There is a strong tradition of honey harvesting as a source of additional income amongst subsistence farmers in Anosy. However, the potential of beekeeping as a profitable and reliable livelihood is limited by a lack of training and resources, a lack of forage, and poor infrastructure which restricts market access.

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

- Over 1,500 litres of honey and over 150 kilos of wax have been harvested.
- Bee banks have been relocated to more suitable locations.
- Invention of a queen excluder woven from local materials by a project beekeeper, eliminating the need to purchase a plastic one.





Rural WASH Programme

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

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

- 49,615 people now live in certified open defecation-free communities.
- 47,093 people trained on the construction of hand-washing stations, 41,230 people taught to wash hands with soap, and 151,904 people have access to hand-washing stations with soap and water.
- 1,454 WASH governance structures created, which implemented 1,367 action plans; 1,259 at the village level, 92 at the fokontany level and 16 at the community level.



Ala, Phase I

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

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

Project Ala, Phase I ended in March 2021.

- Four corridors have been planted with 1,937 Acacia seedlings and 5,625 native pioneer seedlings to increase the connected forest habitat by 109%.
- 16.6km of firebreaks have been constructed around forest corridors and remnants.
- Local stakeholders have capacity to implement and manage the Forest Threat Mitigation and Management Strategy.





Ala, Phase II

SEED is now building on the progress made in Phase I to expand habitat corridor reforestation, understand community resource needs, build sustainable forest management structures with local stakeholders, and complete research that promotes adaptive learning within the project.

- Two landowners have agreed to expand their corridors.
- World Environment Day was celebrated on June 5th 2021, when eleven key stakeholders visited Nahampoana Private Reserve to learn about reserve management and threat mitigation strategies.
- The first of seven meetings with landowners was held, with a focus on ways to mitigate zebu disturbance within the corridors.



Mahampy

In the Anosy region, the weaving of mahampy, a locally sourced reed that grows in wetlands, is one of the few livelihood opportunities that enables women to earn household income. However, with little return on investment and with weavers vulnerable to prices set by buyers in a supplier-rich market, mahampy weaving is a low-income generating activity.

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

- The Mahampy Weavers' Workshop was officially opened for use by the Mahampy Weavers' Cooperative.
- Completion of a Menstrual Hygiene Management pilot, providing 133 weavers with reusable menstrual hygiene pads, sewing training, and menstrual health education.
- Commencement of the participatory monitoring programme involving five weavers from the Mahampy Weavers' Cooperative to research the impact of harvesting techniques on reedbed regeneration.





Rufus

The Sainte Luce Forest Fragment 6 ('S6') contains a *P. rufus* roost which is under intense pressure due to human disturbance and habitat loss. Illegal logging approximately 10 metres from the *P. rufus* roost was recorded in October 2020, resulting in bats temporarily leaving the roost and moved outside of the protected exclusion zone.

Project Rufus established an Enforcement Committee to strengthen the implementation of the local law and reduce the occurrence of further illegal activities.

- Established an Enforcement Committee to strengthen the environmental law.
- Environmental protection plan agreed on with key community stakeholders.
- No records of illegal activities within the exclusion zone and an increase in bat numbers has been observed.



Safidy, Phase IV

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

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

- Launch of the SRHR curriculum covering 11 key topics, in 177 high schools across Madagascar.
- Memorandum of Understanding signed with Madagascar's largest teacher training university to deliver SRHR education training to trainee teachers.
- Five capacity development sessions with 16 organisations from the SRHR network delivered.





COVID-19 Rapid Response (Darwin/Defra)

SEED sought to address the impacts of Covid-19-related food insecurity, with a rapid edible insect and crop farming pilot at the household level, designed to increase food security and dietary diversity across two rural communities.

Crops and edible insects were selected to provide short-term relief from food insecurity and the potential for longer-term recovery through supplementary livelihoods. Concurrently, research was conducted to determine the socio-economic impact of Covid-19 and its potential relationship with unsustainable practices.

This project finished in March 2021.

- Two training sessions delivered to 45 households on edible insect farming, resulting in the germination of 2,769 insect host plants.
- Four training sessions delivered to 45 households on crop cultivation, resulting in the establishment of 204 crop plots.
- 85 days of elasmobranch landings data collected, and 95 fisher surveys completed, enabling the identification of key conservation priorities.

1 NO POVERTY



14 LIFE BELOW WATER



15 LIFE ON LAND



Financial Statements

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of SEED Madagascar

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of SEED Madagascar (the 'charitable company') for the year ended 30th June 2021 which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Cash Flows and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the charitable company's affairs as at 30th June 2021 and of its incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure, for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the charitable company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions Relating to Going Concern

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

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

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

Other Information

The other information comprises the information included in the Trustees' Annual Report and the Review of Projects and Benefit to the Public, other than the financial statements and our Auditor's Report thereon. The trustees are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006.

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Trustees' Annual Report (incorporating the Directors' Report) for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are Required to Report by Exception

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

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the trustees were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies exemption in preparing the Directors' Report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Responsibilities of Trustees

As explained more fully in the trustees' responsibilities statement, the trustees (who are also the directors of the charitable company for the purposes of company law) are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the trustees determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the trustees are responsible for assessing the charitable company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the trustees either intend to liquidate the charitable company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but it is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they

could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

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

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

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

Use of our Report

This report is made solely to the charitable company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the charitable company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the charitable company and the charitable company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

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

1 April 2022

Statement of Financial Activities
(incorporating the income and expenditure account)
for the year ended 30th June 2021

		Unrestricted Funds	Designated Funds	Restricted Funds	Total Funds 2021	Total Funds 2020
	Note	£	£	£	£	£
Income and endowments						
from:						
<i>Donations and legacies</i>	2	112,729	-	508,915	621,644	748,214
<i>Investments</i>	4	99	-	-	99	1,008
<i>Other</i>	5	10,000	-	-	10,000	-
Total income		<u>122,828</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>508,915</u>	<u>631,743</u>	<u>749,222</u>
Expenditure on:						
<i>Raising funds</i>	6	10,221	-	-	10,221	12,221
<i>Charitable activities:</i>						
- projects	7	116,588	4,673	504,806	626,067	596,365
- education	8	63,353	-	-	63,353	62,295
<i>Other</i>	9	-	-	41,455	41,455	46,715
Total expenditure		<u>190,162</u>	<u>4,673</u>	<u>546,261</u>	<u>741,096</u>	<u>717,596</u>
Net income/(expenditure) before transfers		(67,334)	(4,673)	(37,346)	(109,353)	31,626
Transfers between funds	17	97,186	-	(97,186)	-	-
Net income/(expenditure)		29,852	(4,673)	(134,532)	(109,353)	31,626
Other recognised gains and losses						
Exchange rate gain/(loss)		(10,148)	-	-	(10,148)	3,531
Net movement in funds		19,704	(4,673)	(134,532)	(119,501)	35,157
Total funds brought forward		124,697	29,752	428,309	582,758	547,601
Total funds carried forward		<u>144,401</u>	<u>25,079</u>	<u>293,777</u>	<u>463,257</u>	<u>582,758</u>

The statement of financial activities includes all gains and losses recognised in the year.

All income and expenditure derive from continuing activities.

Balance Sheet

as at 30th June 2021

	Notes	2021 £	2020 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	13	1,273	2,651
Investments	14	2	2
		<u>1,275</u>	<u>2,653</u>
Current assets			
Debtors	15	6,798	106,099
Cash at bank and in hand		466,733	535,005
		<u>473,531</u>	<u>641,104</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	16	(11,549)	(60,999)
Net current assets		461,982	580,105
Net assets		<u>463,257</u>	<u>582,758</u>
Funds			
Restricted funds	17	293,777	428,309
Designated funds	18	25,079	29,752
Unrestricted funds - general	19	144,401	124,697
Total charity funds	20	<u>463,257</u>	<u>582,758</u>

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

Whilst during this financial period total charity funds reduced by £119,501 (from £582,758 to £463,257), this was mainly felt within restricted funds and was due to predicted project expenditure, and in line with the SEED approach to avoid building excess idle reserves.

The financial statements were approved by the Board and signed on its behalf on 30 March 2022 by

Sue Hillman
Trustee & Director

Registration number 03796669

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30th June 2021

	2021	2020
	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities		
<i>Cash generated from/(absorbed by) operations:</i>		
Income for the year	(119,501)	35,157
<i>Adjustment for:</i>		
Investment income recognised in statement of financial activities	(28)	(1,008)
Foreign exchange differences	10,148	(3,531)
Depreciation	1,378	1,423
<i>Movements in working capital:</i>		
(Increase)/decrease in debtors	99,301	133,307
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	(49,450)	50,573
	<u>(58,152)</u>	<u>215,921</u>
Investing activities		
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	-	-
Interest and investment income	28	1,008
Net cash generated from/(used in) investing activities	<u>28</u>	<u>1,008</u>
	(58,124)	216,929
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	535,005	314,545
Effect of foreign exchange rates	(10,148)	3,531
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	<u>466,733</u>	<u>535,005</u>

1. Accounting Policies

1.1. Accounting Convention

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

The charity constitutes a public benefit entity as defined by FRS 102. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) issued in October 2019, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102), the Companies Act 2006 and UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice.

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

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

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

1.2. Going Concern

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

1.3. Fund Accounting

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

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

1.4. Income

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

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

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

Investment income is included when receivable.

1.5. Expenditure

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

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

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

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

1.6. Tangible Fixed Assets and Depreciation

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

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

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

1.7. Investments

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

1.8. Debtors and creditors receivable/payable within one year

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

1.9. Cash

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

1.10. Leasing

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

1.11. Pensions

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

1.12. Foreign Currencies

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

Notes on Accounts

2. Income from Donations and Legacies

	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total 2021 £	Total 2020 £
Donations	76,230	57,418	133,648	176,864
Grants	22,417	451,253	473,670	540,734
Refund of tax (gift aid)	14,082	244	14,326	30,616
	<u>112,729</u>	<u>508,915</u>	<u>621,644</u>	<u>748,214</u>

In 2020 £141,908 of the above income was attributable to unrestricted funds and £606,306 to restricted funds.

3. Specific Donations and Grants

	2021 £
UNICEF	199,652
Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs	60,374
Guernsey Overseas Aid & Development Commission	24,915
Clark Mitchell	18,232
The Conservation, Food & Health Foundation	17,334
Silver Lady Fund	15,000
The Lifeplus Foundation	14,734
Teneo Limited	11,800
Ernest Kleinwort Charitable Trust	10,000
The Rufford Foundation	10,000
TradeAid UK	5,000
People's Trust for Endangered Species	4,965
Other restricted donations and grants	116,909
Total restricted income	<u>508,915</u>
SEED Conservation & Research Programme	2,105
Other unrestricted income	110,624
Total donations and grants	<u>621,644</u>

4. Income from Investments

	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total 2021 £	Total 2020 £
Interest receivable	99	-	99	1,008
	<u>99</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>99</u>	<u>1,008</u>

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

5. Other income

	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total 2021 £	Total 2020 £
Covid-19 support grants	10,000	-	10,000	-
	<u>10,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>10,000</u>	<u>-</u>

6. Expenditure on Raising Funds

	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total 2021 £	Total 2020 £
Staff and contractors costs	6,302	-	6,302	6,507
Premises costs	877	-	877	984
Communication costs	95	-	95	102
Travel and volunteer costs	76	-	76	1,613
Legal and professional	106	-	106	191
Consultancy fees	148	-	148	-
Audit and accountancy fees	1,880	-	1,880	1,911
Office administration	515	-	515	704
Bank charges	222	-	222	209
	<u>10,221</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>10,221</u>	<u>12,221</u>

All of the above costs were attributable to unrestricted funds.

7. Expenditure on Charitable Activities - Projects

	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total 2021 £	Total 2020 £
<i>Direct costs:</i>				
Institutional grants:				
Project Activities (Madagascar)	15,875	461,757	477,632	431,666
Salaries and social security costs	14,113	20,907	35,020	10,986
	<u>29,988</u>	<u>482,664</u>	<u>512,652</u>	<u>442,652</u>
<i>Support costs:</i>				
Staff and contractor costs	75,611	9,427	85,038	80,131
Advertising	51	160	211	852
Premises costs	3,937	-	3,937	4,610
Travelling and volunteer expenses	739	3,370	4,109	28,050
Communication costs	754	103	857	787
Insurance	1,719	1,500	3,219	6,052
Legal and professional	213	4,668	4,881	1,824
Consultancy fees	296	566	862	17,350
Audit and accountancy fees	3,760	-	3,760	3,822
Office administration and project equipment	2,165	2,088	4,253	7,861
Subscriptions, membership and registration fees	758	169	927	890
Bank charges	443	91	534	624
Depreciation	827	-	827	860
	<u>91,273</u>	<u>22,142</u>	<u>113,415</u>	<u>153,713</u>
	<u>121,261</u>	<u>504,806</u>	<u>626,067</u>	<u>596,365</u>

In 2020 £153,370 of the above costs were attributable to unrestricted and £442,995 to restricted funds.

Included above are various governance costs related to the management and administration of the charity in the sum of £71,622 (2020 - £74,222).

8. Expenditure on Charitable Activities - Education

	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total 2021 £	Total 2020 £
<i>Direct costs:</i>				
Salaries and social security costs	9,408	-	9,408	2,804
<i>Support costs:</i>				
Staff and contractor costs	44,107	-	44,107	45,548
Advertising	76	-	76	183
Premises costs	3,062	-	3,062	3,628
Travelling and volunteer expenses	468	-	468	3,922
Communication costs	429	-	429	459
Legal and professional	106	-	106	191
Consultancy fees	148	-	148	-
Audit and accountancy fees	3,760	-	3,760	3,822
Office administration and project equipment	637	-	637	527
Subscriptions, membership and registration fees	379	-	379	439
Bank charges	222	-	222	209
Depreciation	551	-	551	563
	53,945	-	53,945	59,491
	63,353	-	63,353	62,295

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

9. Other costs

	2021 £	2020 £
UNICEF grant – underspend repayment	41,455	46,715

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

10. Auditors' Remuneration

	2021	2020
	£	£
Auditors' remuneration - audit of the financial statements	3,110	3,130
Auditors' remuneration - other fees: Other financial services	6,291	6,425

11. Employees

Employment costs	2021	2020
	£	£
Wages and salaries	126,599	125,671
Social security costs	8,272	5,820
Employer contributions to defined contribution pension scheme	576	695
	135,447	132,186

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

Trustees received no remuneration during the year (2020 - £nil) and no trustees were reimbursed for expenses incurred (2020 – one trustee reimbursed for travel and accommodation costs of £646).

Number of direct employees based in the UK

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

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

12. Pension Costs

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme in respect of the UK employees. The scheme and its assets are held by independent managers. The pension charge represents contributions due from the company and amounted to £576 (2020 - £695).

13. Tangible Fixed Assets

	Fixtures, fittings and equipment £	Total £
Cost		
At 1st July 2020	21,757	21,757
Additions	-	-
At 30th June 2021	21,757	21,757
Depreciation		
At 1st July 2020	19,106	19,106
Charge for the year	1,378	1,378
At 30th June 2021	20,484	20,484
Net book values		
At 30th June 2021	1,273	1,273
At 30th June 2020	2,651	2,651

14. Fixed Asset Investments

	Subsidiary undertakings shares £	Total £
Cost		
At 1st July 2020	2	2
Additions	-	-
At 30th June 2021	2	2
Net book values		
At 30th June 2021	2	2
At 30th June 2020	2	2

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

15. Debtors

	2021 £	2020 £
Prepayments and accrued income	6,798	106,099

Included above is accrued income for donations, grants and legacies in the sum of £4,830 (2020 - £104,383) which were due but not received at the year-end. Prepayments and accrued income were high in 2020 due to accrued payments from UNICEF (£73,312), schools funding (£13,331) and Gift Aid (£9,312).

16. Creditors: Amounts Falling due in One Year

	2021 £	2020 £
Trade creditors	411	758
Other taxes and social security costs	2,302	6,545
Other creditors	501	343
Accruals and deferred income	8,335	53,214
Pension contributions creditor	-	139
	<u>11,549</u>	<u>60,999</u>

Deferred income	2021 £	2020 £
At beginning of the year	-	15
Released in year	-	(15)
At end of the year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

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

17. Restricted Income Funds

	At 1st July 2020 £	Income £	Expenses £	Transfers £	At 30th June 2021 £
Votsira	19,466	8,415	(2,559)	-	25,322
Sekoly	73,751	103,581	(48,434)	(41,742)	87,156
Stitch Sainte Luce	8,365	4,053	(10,304)	(1,163)	951
Tatirano	544	-	-	(544)	-
Rufus	1,145	2,000	(1,214)	(174)	1,757
Renitantely	7,157	702	(4,163)	(604)	3,092
Fire Appeal	1,218	-	-	-	1,218
Safidy	154,729	-	(77,477)	(19,611)	57,641
Oratsimba	7,512	50,067	(44,902)	(13,473)	(796)
Ala	39,179	46,381	(25,164)	(9,277)	51,119
Mahampy	31,535	-	(14,284)	(1,277)	15,974
UNICEF	74,367	199,652	(258,596)	-	15,423
Protective Mask Fund	1,235	689	(1,091)	(833)	-
Staff Clark Fund	6,250	-	(1,650)	(424)	4,176
COVID	1,856	-	(1,756)	(100)	-
Micro Conservation Projects	-	1,448	-	-	1,448
Anosy Food	-	61,634	(38,750)	(4,201)	18,683
Menstrual Hygiene Project	-	2,805	-	-	2,805
Darwin Emergency Response	-	10,307	(7,740)	(3,763)	(1,196)
Solar	-	15,929	(8,177)	-	7,752
Chamelion	-	252	-	-	252
Oratsimba Interim	-	1,000	-	-	1,000
	<u>428,309</u>	<u>508,915</u>	<u>(546,261)</u>	<u>(97,186)</u>	<u>293,777</u>

Small negative balances detailed above (Darwin Oratsimba £796 and Darwin Emergency Response £1,196) are expected and will be compensated from non-restricted funding sources.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

18. Designated Income Funds

	At 1st July 2020 £	Income £	Expenses £	Transfers £	At 30th June 2021 £
SEED Development	29,752	-	(4,673)	-	25,079

Seed Development Fund: funds set up by the trustees from unrestricted funds for the purpose of initial funding of several new Madagascar-based posts, including the Deputy Director, necessary for the transition of the Director of programmes and operations and to increase organisation capacity.

19. General Unrestricted Income Funds

	At 1st July 2020 £	Income £	Expenses £	Transfers/gains £	At 30th June 2021 £
General fund	124,697	122,828	(190,162)	87,038	144,401

20. Analysis of Net Assets Between Funds

	Fixed assets £	Net current assets £	Total £
Restricted funds	-	293,777	293,777
Designated funds	-	25,079	25,079
Unrestricted funds	1,275	143,126	144,401
	1,275	461,982	463,257

21. Financial Commitments

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

	2021 £	2020 £
Expiry date:		
Within one year	1,618	2,084

22. Related Party Transactions

During the year the charitable company received aggregate donations from trustees in the sum of £1,200 (2020 - £1,200).