

ANNUAL REPORT



2020-2021

Afghan Association Paiwand Ltd

This report gives details of our work from April 2020
till March 2021.

CONTENTS

Foreword from the Chairperson	2
Trustees Report	3
Introduction	3
Our Mission	4
Statement of Values.....	5
Our Aims	5
The ‘story’ of 2020-21: Dealing with COVID19	7
Our immediate response.....	7
The response of specific teams	7
Partnering during the pandemic.....	9
Lessons learned and implications for the future	9
A Growing concern: Domestic Violence Surge During the First Lockdown	11
Employability	12
Directly supporting individuals into work.....	12
Indirectly supporting individuals into work.....	12
Employability Partnerships	13
Women’s Employability Research Project September 2020.....	14
Services and Activities	19
Community Advocacy	19
Immigration Advice	25
The Youth Project.....	27
Supplementary Education.....	32
Mental Health and Counselling.....	34
Supported Accommodation	38
Accounts	39
Trustee’s Responsibilities.....	39
Statement of Financial Activities (SOFA)	40
Balance Sheet	41
Cash flows.....	43
1 Accounting Policies.....	44
2 Notes to Accounts.....	50
Independent Auditor’s Report	60
Legal and Administrative Information	64
Annex A: Paiwand’s Organisational Structure as of April 2021	66

Foreword from the Chairperson

Dear Friends,

Again, it is particularly challenging to write forward to the annual report nine months after the year end. Last year I was writing this after nine months of COVID which struck in the last weeks of the reporting period. Of course, this year we have seen the collapse of the government in Afghanistan in August 2021. This has taken up a great deal of energy within Paiwand to respond to the desperate needs of refugees arriving in Britain and the trauma of the community. This is a story for next year.

The year between April 2020 and March 2021 was dominated by the pandemic. For that reason, we have organised our annual report a little differently this year. Before reporting on individual services, we set out our response to the pandemic and the challenges it posed.

Personally, I am filled with gratitude to our staff and volunteers and pride at being associated with Paiwand. As you will see our staff and volunteers rose to the challenge with the combination of creativity and compassion that is characteristic of Paiwand. From ensuring the office was staffed to scan documents and emailed to staff to support telephone advice sessions to setting up WhatsApp groups our staff and volunteers have gone above and beyond. It is humbling.

As for so many other organisations the pandemic disrupted – almost – everything. We have continued to build on the ‘hub’ model that is central to our approach now and put some more thinking into our employability work despite the pandemic. Again, we have changed the format of this report to highlight this including the research we have done on women’s employability. I am convinced this work will help provide a solid basis for the post pandemic future – whatever that looks like!

Guy Dominy

Trustees Report

Introduction

The year 2020 was the start of another year of Paiwand serving refugees in NW London. Of course, everything was overshadowed by COVID 19! For this reason we set out the 'story' of 2020-21, our we responded to COVID 19 before we discuss our individual services and activities. We also flag up an issue of concern, the apparent rise in domestic violence that we have seen during the pandemic.

As we adapted to the new environment and changing requirements of 'lockdowns' and 'tiers' we continued to develop our holistic approach with our 'Hub' model.

Our concept of the 'Hub' consists of two aims:

1. It is based on a multi-approach service model to enable Paiwand to tackle the typically many interlinked problems that each client experiences. This element also incorporates building the network of organisations that are aware of Paiwand and refer people to us.
2. Our vision of the 'Hub' is based on referring our clients to other specialised services outside Paiwand while supporting them throughout their journey.

In order to avoid clients getting 'lost' in the system, we have developed practices and policies to identify referral needs. To support this, we have developed a standard assessment used across all services and a strong database which we are still evolving and improving, nonetheless we can see the clear impact and benefits of this successful model. Support from BLF has been vital to Paiwand's ability to progress with the vision of becoming a 'Hub' for the refugee community which is at the heart of Paiwand's strategy for the future.

The 'hub' has come a long way in the past 3 years, we have learnt a lot about making our partnerships more formal. This has included strengthening our governance, the need for standardised assessment and a robust easy to use database. We have made progress in all these areas. There remains work to be done but we have made considerable progress already. By interlinking with other partners and internal services, Paiwand is able to take on high complex need cases and provide a total package to clients. The established referral pathways with our partners has enabled us to run a smooth service and make sure our clients are approached with a holistic manner. This significantly benefits the refugee community because when clients come to Paiwand with an issue, we assess them and our specific relevant project team will take over and handle the case, however, when we are unable to help them, rather than turning them away, we are able to refer them to our partner organisations and have routine follow up checks in order to ensure their needs are

being met and they receive the help they needed. Therefore, we have successfully achieved the concept of the hub and are keen to keep improving our system and building partnerships to ensure providing the best services for the refugee community.

Despite COVID 19 we continued to provide multiple services focusing on the Community advocacy, mental health advocacy including counselling, immigration advice and advocacy, youth activities, housing for the unaccompanied minors, ESOL and supplementary education for disadvantaged children.

We were successful in managing our finances and sustaining healthy reserves. This is particularly important as two major funding streams end in later 2021 (part of FY2021-22). These are The Big Lottery Fund and Henry Smith which funds our mental health work. We hope to renew or replace these funds but are building reserves to address an gap in funding.

We are determined more than ever to stay positive and remain as committed to the refugee community who will potentially be more at risk of the negative impact of the epidemic.

Again I would like to thank staff, trustees and our valuable volunteers for their hard work. Without their passion for helping and supporting our clients, we would not be able to survive.

We will continue our journey towards our vision for social equality and a world that everyone can enjoy life without limitation.

Our Mission

Paiwand works in partnership with individuals and agencies to improve the quality of life and promote the physical, social and mental wellbeing of members of the Refugee and Migrant communities in Northwest London. It also works to integrate members of the Afghan community into British society whilst promoting and maintaining the cultural identity of the Afghan community in the UK.

Paiwand acts as a platform to enhance equality for the Afghan community and other ethnic groups as well as within British society as a whole.

The majority of those we helped in 2019/20 were Afghan but we helped people from Albania, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, India, Iraq, Iran, Libya, Morocco, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Somalia and others.

Statement of Values

Paiwand is underpinned by a set of beliefs and principles that guide all activities and operations and all staff and volunteers embrace these values:

- ❖ Give priority to understanding and addressing the needs of the people and community that we serve;
- ❖ Provide professional services which promote the cultural values of both the Afghan and wider community;
- ❖ Maintain professionalism and strive continuously for superior quality;
- ❖ Respect privacy and confidentiality among staff and volunteers;
- ❖ Adhere to equal opportunities and recognise and respect cultural diversity;
- ❖ Involve all staff and volunteers in decision making.

Our Aims

Our aims are set to reflect the aims of our communities. Each year our trustees review our objectives and activities to ensure they continue to reflect our aims. In carrying out this review the trustees have considered the Charity Commission's general guidance on public benefit.

Paiwand exists to provide cultural appropriate and sensitive services for members of the Refugee and Migrant communities whose needs cannot be met by mainstream service providers. We respond to the health, social, cultural, educational and employment needs of Refugees and Migrants, in particular those who are socially excluded.

Our principal objectives are:

1. To improve the quality of life and promote the physical, social and mental wellbeing of members of the Refugees and Migrants living in Northwest London.
2. To integrate the Afghan community into wider UK society.
3. To enhance social inclusion and assist in the reduction of health inequalities, social exclusion and poverty currently experienced by members of Refugee and Migrant communities.
4. To work collaboratively with other organisations at borough, sub regional, regional and national levels to improve services and quality of life for the Refugee and Migrant communities.

5. To be financially sustainable and viable.

The 'story' of 2020-21: Dealing with COVID19

Despite many challenges, we have been successful in maintaining our services and adapting to develop safe ways to offer support to refugees and vulnerable migrants during the COVID-19 period.

Our immediate response

Despite working from home, we always kept our doors open to the most vulnerable clients who still needed to physically attend the office for their needs. Within a short period of time, we developed policies and procedures to protect our staff and clients and prevent the spread of the virus. These policies also covered online safety and data protection and GDPR.

Staff took it in turns to attend the office. With social distancing and hygiene in place they were able to greet people coming to the office and arrange telephone conversations with the appropriate member of staff. They also scanned documents so staff could access them to help clients complete them. We completed service inventories on three occasions in the first six months after the lockdown to monitor the challenges and to mitigate accordingly.

In many cases our clients were not able to approach us face to face, and we had to have full sessions with them to train them how to use our phone services and Zoom meetings. Some clients did not have digital literacy and means to have digital equipment. We found ways to use family members who could help us to set up meetings and read emails.

The response of specific teams

- ❖ Our **community advocacy team** learnt to use virtual platforms such as zoom, skype and conference calls to assess clients and conduct one-to-one appointments. As part of our Covid-19 response, we also conducted check-up calls to a majority of our active clients. The purpose of these calls was to see if clients require any assistance during the lockdown and whether we can help them with anything. Through this check-up calls were able to make referrals to local food bank, local authorities or other charities that were offering emergency help for people affected by the pandemic. Despite the lockdown restrictions we are able to provide one-one support to a lot of clients, who required our support during the pandemic. Where we saw a surge in certain case type such as Universal Credit applications, we also saw a dip in certain other case types such Housing

applications due to the government and local authorities placing a halt on non-essential services and applications.

- ❖ Our **mental health services** shifted to virtual effective from April 2020. We developed a policy for telephone/digital counselling, the practitioner attended telephone counselling training and the frequency of the clinical supervision sessions also increased to ensure quality virtual service delivery. We also established three WhatsApp Groups as forums to share information and experiences and strengthen communication and connection between community members, service providers and users.
- ❖ Our **immigration advice service** also transitioned to online delivery. Unfortunately but necessarily we stopped our Saturday legal clinic and our outreach activities and we mainly focused on one-to-one case work.
- ❖ Despite the challenges of the pandemic, our **housing project** has been able to maintain a high level of support of our young people through adapting the services it provides to the needs of its residents. This has included adapting our facilities and procedures to match government guidance, reducing face-to-face interaction and providing activities through the use of online communication services, and adding further provision of health and well-being support to combat isolation. These changes have led to insights into improving the long-term effectiveness of the housing project. For example, changing the way the housing team communicates with the residents of our supported accommodations has increased the participation of our residents in meetings, while adding flexibility for Paiwand staff. The use of online communication is likely to be integrated into the way that Paiwand's housing project is run in the future.
- ❖ Our **youth project** also moved online. Sadly, we had to put on hold football and cricket. Instead, we established an online community boy's group. They meet weekly and varied their topics from healthy eating/cooking to game playing, to mental health topics/tips (with the assistance from a qualified counsellor). Our after-school clubs at Newman Catholic School were also moved virtually. These girl's and boy's clubs reduced isolation by providing a space where bonding activities could take place in a safe space. The students enjoyed themselves as it was one of the few times in a week, they were able to (virtually) see their school friends. We were also able to move the mentoring project online.
- ❖ The school that hosts our '**Saturday School**' Stag Lane, closed on the 21 March 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. We have managed to adapt to the changes and stay connected with our students and parents. We have contacted parents by making phone calls during the difficult time regarding the challenges they have faced due to the COVID-19 pandemic, especially vulnerable families to see if they

need any help. We have provided support to two families who have had child protection issues. During the lockdown we have managed to convert to remote teaching and offered weekly language classes to the Afghan community since our partner schools provided online Maths and English classes to all children. We anticipate that there will be a surge in demand for supplementary education services after restrictions end.

Partnering during the pandemic

Some of our partner organisations also experienced staff issues which caused poor communication. For example, after the COVID-19 lockdown, we had many requests from Harrow college to form partnership for mentoring. However, we felt that the school staff were inconsistent when being asked if the students were for mentoring. This led to mentors dropping out of the mentoring project and one mentor wanting to reduce his mentoring assignments. Schools especially were impacted by lack of staff and constantly delayed replying to our queries in relation to our supplementary classes. The result impacted the number of disadvantaged children missing the opportunity to benefit from our free classes.

Lessons learned and implications for the future

As already noted, we have adapted to the changed circumstances of the pandemic. Some of these adaptations will stay after the pandemic, the WhatsApp groups for example.

Beyond that, but accelerated by the pandemic, the formalising of our vision of being a 'Hub' is the fundamental change in the way Paiwand operates. Paiwand has always been a (small h) hub. Becoming a (capital H) 'Hub' is a significant change. It has seen internal changes as we have strengthened governance and policies and procedures such as the database. We also will need to resource this properly, potentially adding an 'operations manager' type role to our staffing. In part this would free up our chief executive to give more time to the promotion of Paiwand.

Supporting communication activities is another area we wish to extend. Both the pandemic and developing the Hub have highlighted the importance of this and putting it on a properly resourced basis. We have already established a volunteer media team but we would like to be able to support this better.

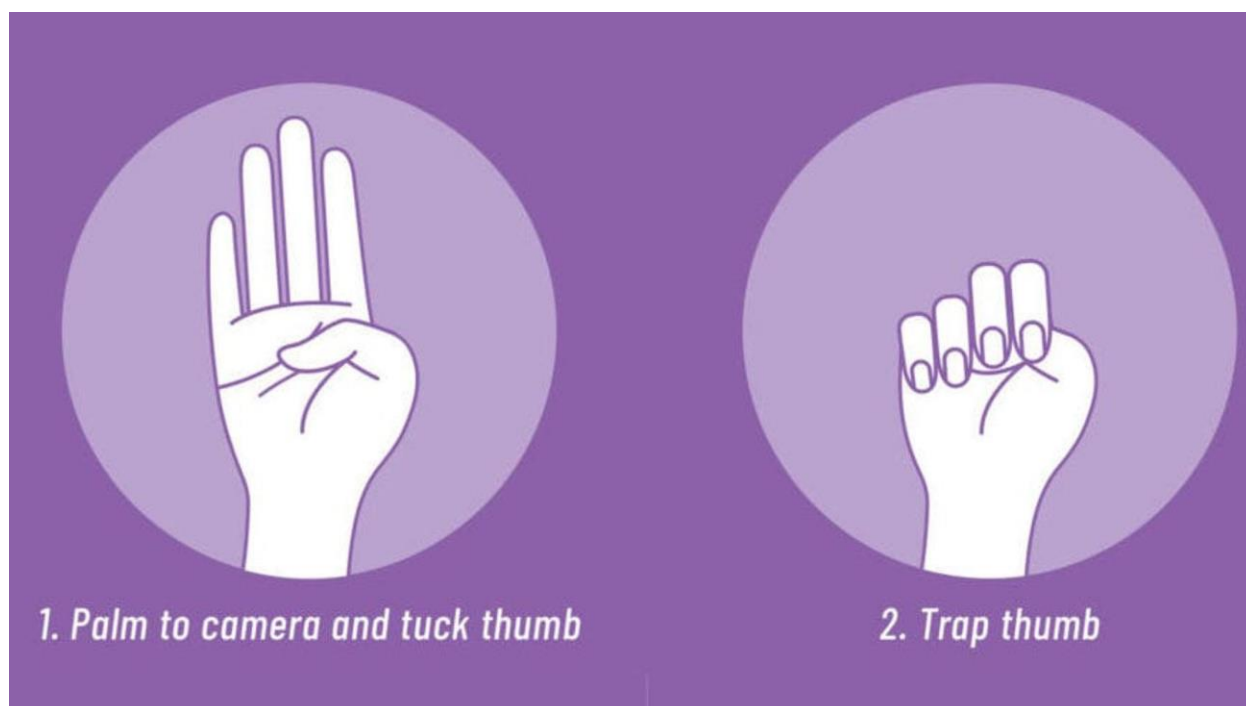


A Growing concern: Domestic Violence Surge During the First Lockdown

Though we do not deal with Domestic Violence (DV) case directly, as at Paiwand we are not a specialised domestic violence organisation however, we have supported women who are victims of domestic violence.

Alarming, from the period of March – August 2020 nearly half (46%) of the women who approached our community advocacy team for help were victims of domestic violence and required support in areas of Welfare Support and Housing. They were also referred to our Immigration services and Mental health services in addition to their cases with Community Advocacy.

In addition to our partnerships with more specialist organisations, we are exploring how we can make more impact on this issue.



Employability

Employment is one of the biggest factors supporting the successful integration of immigrants. Historically, Paiwand has always supported the employability of immigrants. This year we wanted to emphasise these activities.

Directly supporting individuals into work

From August 2018- July 2019, Paiwand supported 17 people into employment on a one-to-one basis. This is lower than we would want, but we succeeded in providing ongoing and foundational support for a much bigger client group. We also provide workshops and mentoring sessions for young people who like to make informed decisions about their future careers. Young people in our Youth Advocacy project are supported to produce CVs, to make profiles on recruitment websites and to access the job market, researching jobs and applying for these online. This has enabled clients to integrate into society more and feel that they are contributing. We contacted different organisations to explore ways of encouraging people into employment. We received a response from Seids and invited us to discuss ways of partnership. The proposed project would be about starting up small businesses by refugee women who are the most isolated group of the community.

From August 2019 - July 2020, Paiwand supported 8 individuals into employment and from August 2020- July 2021, Paiwand supported 11 individuals. Unfortunately – though perhaps not surprisingly – we had no successful employment cases during the COVID-19 pandemic. We believe that this is because many people became unemployed and needed welfare and benefits. We achieved some success in reaching more than 300 members of the community through small WhatsApp groups to circulate jobs that were designed especially for refugees with limited knowledge of English Language. These jobs were received with gratitude expressed by the community members. However, we did not have the resources to follow up and monitor the impact of it. Additionally, we also had an increase of NRPF (No Resources to Public Fund) cases in the second half of the year, and we have received multiple referrals from local authorities to assist clients with NRPF bans.

Indirectly supporting individuals into work

Furthermore, Paiwand's ESOL project has also helped to integrate refugee communities into the wider UK society; participants reported that our classes

increased their confidence in finding work or improving prospects in their current employment.

Employability Partnerships

As part of improving our employability work we worked on making effective partnership with organisations and social enterprises that specialise and focus on employment related matters.

We formed an effective working partnership with Sona Circle Recruitment which is a non-profit social enterprise based in the UK which connects refugees with local opportunities, enabling refugees and asylum seekers to develop their skills and gain employment to support their livelihood. This partnership enabled us to reach out to our wider service users from migrant and refugee communities and broadcast the current job vacancies that are/were available with Sona Circle. We began this venture on a small-scale community level to allow us to understand the employment gap in our communities, equally raising knowledge and interest, therefore we have not been able to formalise monitoring tools to assess the impact. Nonetheless this is something we are looking to work on in the future and elaborate on the successful referrals and hired individuals.

From November 2020, we also established an effective partnership with the Work Right Centre which is a charity that fights for employment justice and provides free and confidential advice on issues relating to employment. Particularly their work focuses on fighting employment rights breaches, such as: drafting a CV and cover letter to improve beneficiary's professional mobility; and understanding how an employment can affect residence status.

WeAreTern is another partnership we formed. Ice Academy is a 6-week business course for all refugees over 18 with a desire to start their own business. They provide a business advisor and by the end of the course the students will leave with a fully developed business plan. We were excited to share this with our clients and advertise it on our platform. We had many clients register interested and we are excited to continue promoting the project every year. This is a great opportunity for the community we serve, we have seen the hope it has instilled in our clients.

Kickstart Scheme: We participated in the Government's Kickstart scheme to enable young people to gain experience in the job market. We recruited 6 people offering them hands-on- experience and training in various job roles. One the young people gained confidence and applied for the admin role and she is in full employment now.

Paiwand's Community Advocacy Project and Semi-Independent Accommodation Project have both helped to integrate the refugee communities and unaccompanied minors into the wider UK society by providing them with not only securing accommodation, but also aiding clients with applications to the council for better housing, and financial aid (etc) to give an opportunity to refugees with no homes or poor housing to build a foundation and thrive in the UK.

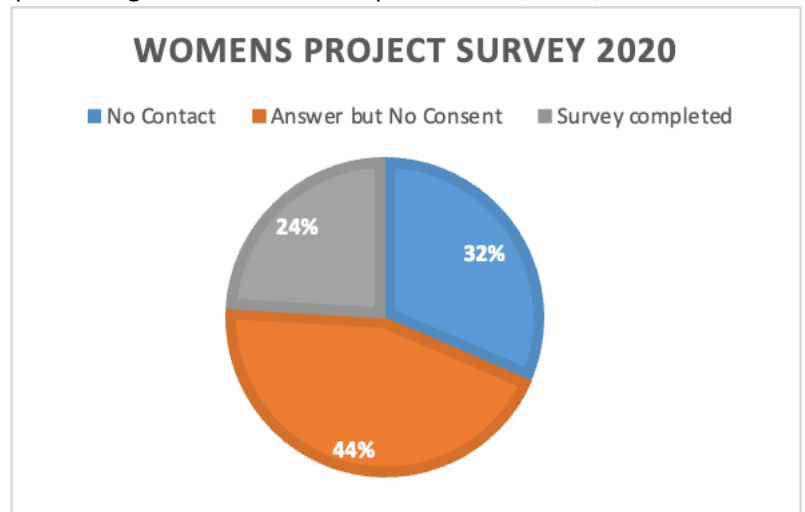
Women's Employability Research Project September 2020

As part of our Advocacy service's work on employability we want to see more people getting into work and earning money on the side for themselves, especially for those who do not necessarily have traditional UK qualifications. There's potential for clients with hobbies and talents to turn their passion into monetary value. For example, those who make traditional clothing, décor, and food. The unique selling point of their culture opens a market for their products and has potential for a successful side business. The project will include training and relevant tools in order to full equip clients in turning their talents into monetary value. In order to kickstart the project it was essential to assert whether or not there was real interest and demand. We sought out interest by conducting a survey initially pursuing our female clients only. Survey questions attempted to seek out those who have hobbies and whether they would want to receive help and training in turning it into money. Prior to creating the survey, we understood that many of our clients may be scared to earn additional money out of fear of losing or creating problems with their welfare. We addressed this concern by ensuring the survey questions are appropriate and added a note to surveyor to clarify the process.

Survey Results and Findings

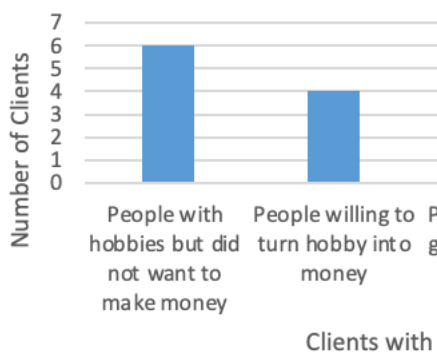
We initially planned to contact 50 women. The community Advocate and Volunteer split the list of clients by who could speak English who could speak Farsi/Dari/Pashto and called them consequently.

Over the course of two weeks, we contacted 52 in total. Of this total, 13 people consented to completing the survey, 24 were not interested and did not give consent and we were unable to reach 17. We asked questions to seek out who had hobbies/talents and whether they would be interested in making money from it and gain relevant training in the process.



From the data it is clear that the majority of the clients contacted were not interested in completing the survey, this could be for a number of reasons. Many of them told us they were too busy to give any time to answer it. This could be a window into their everyday lives, perhaps they are too busy for hobbies in general thus, would have no time for the project. There were also issues with clients not answering their phones or phones being disconnected. Our volunteer had noted that since she did not receive a volunteer phone, she had to withhold her number. She stated it is understandable that clients did not answer the phone to a private number as most people would do the same. This nods to a possible issue in the way the survey was conducted, perhaps with more preparation, we may have been able to get a higher number of filled surveys.

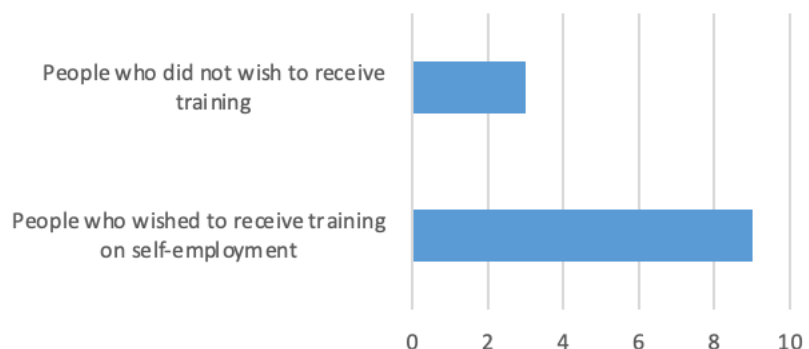
Figure 2: Do client's want to turn their hobbies into monetary value?



that those interested in the project were incredibly keen.

Our results were interesting and unexpected, it seemed

Figure 3: Training on self-employment and welfare benefits



They were excited at the prospect of utilising their skills into additional cash plus, the opportunity to receive training and learn new skills thrilled them. Many complained of being bored and unstimulated during lockdown due to Covid-19. This project could be the perfect opportunity to overstep the losses of income and productivity risen from coronavirus and in turn, boost morale. That being said, the number of those interested in making money from their hobbies/talents was rather low in comparison to those with hobbies who were not interested in making money from it. Many clients with talents such as cooking, sewing etc. enjoyed having a hobby that was nothing more than a fun activity just for themselves, not to be taken too seriously and to be shared with friends and family only. They liked having something to do just for fun and worried turning it into a business would take the joy out of it.

Before gathering data, we understood that many of our clients will likely be worried about the project negatively affecting their welfare benefits and cause additional stress. We asked, 'would you like to be received training on self-employment and how opening your own business works?', we added a note for the surveyor to reassure client that there will be options for those receiving benefits. They also added they'd prefer to have the training tailored to their language. As Figure. 3 shows, the majority of people wished to receive training, even those who did said they did not want to make money from their hobbies. Many noted that they are willing to boost their knowledge and learn something new. Plus, it seemed that those interested in the project were not concerned about their benefits, they were sure it would benefit themselves and their households.

Finally, there were some who took part in the survey but are unable to pursue hobbies due to disability. This is an unfortunate reality for many of our clients, medical conditions may consist of symptoms such as fatigue, lack of mobility and high levels of pain. This does not mean to say they are incapable of creating/utilising their skills and passion however, inclusivity may need to be assured on such projects. Plus, those without hobbies may reflect the truth of the clientele. They are often vulnerable individuals experiencing hardship, having a hobby is perhaps the last thing they're thinking of, especially if trying to secure housing, escape domestic violence or looking after infant children as a single parent.

It appears there is interest in the project for those who have hobbies and talents, it would be an excellent opportunity for people to make additional cash on the side and overcome the negative impact from the covid-19 crisis. These women are excited at the opportunity to make use of their time, learn something new and earn more money for themselves or their households.

Notes from researchers:

It was an interesting experience conducting these surveys our volunteers had feedback from their experience. Our volunteers noted some very interesting findings.

Volunteer 1: “The project gives clients lots of hope, I hope it becomes real and practical”.

She was able to speak with each client for over 30 minutes to an hour. This made the process time consuming but perhaps being able to speak in their native language made way for a connection with clients opening them up for in depth discussion on the topic. She noted clients were excited about the project and hopeful of it becoming reality. It appears clients are seeking opportunity and training rather than making things. However, the biggest barrier clients face when seeking training or job opportunities is their limited knowledge of English.

Volunteer 2: Most people they called were too busy to talk, this meant they were unable to get a substantial set of results of those actually interested in the project. It did seem that those with hobbies and interested in doing something new were exceptionally excited about it. Clients are looking for educational opportunities. Barriers include childcare and hardship. It is difficult for many clients to make time for projects especially for single mothers or those facing hardship. From experience, most clients are wanting to boost their prospects and qualifications. They are seeking practical skills not necessarily making things.

Conclusion

It is evident clients who had hobbies and has time to pursue them were excited about the project and keen to learn more and be able to get trained. Many had never considered selling their products or their worth. They liked to idea of making extra cash for themselves and put their mind to something productive. The difficulties of reaching clients were not as successful as we hoped for. Plus, more importantly, many clients did not have hobbies for numerous reasons including disability. From the data we collected, the majority of those with hobbies/talents were not interested in selling their creations they would rather ensure the hobby is nothing more than a hobby. There is however an interest in gaining training and qualifications to boost employability and education in the traditional sense. This employability project is likely to very popular among those with hobbies, though that will be a small percentage of Paiwand’s clientele.

Services and Activities

Paiwand has always operated as a hub for services for refugees and immigrants. The services we provide ourselves have evolved over time to reflect the needs of communities and individuals we help. We have stepped up to provide each of the services we provide directly in order to meet a specific need we, or the community, identified.

We are currently providing eight services or projects:

1. Community Advocacy
2. Immigration Advice
3. The Youth Project
4. Youth Advocacy
5. Supplementary Education
6. English to Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL)
7. Mental Health and Counselling
8. Supported Accommodation

These services all complement one another. Staff and volunteers share their different perspectives and learn from one another and many of the people we help make use of more than one service. Further, each project has extended its connections within the different 'communities of interest' and local stakeholders, for example education and social work. This has meant that Paiwand has unique perspective on the many and complex needs of refugees and immigrants and the challenges they face. This perspective has underpinned the development of the 'hub' model.

The activities, successes, challenges and plans of each of these services this year are set out in the following pages.

The way we are organised is set out in an annex at the end of this report.

Community Advocacy

The Community Advocacy Project has proven to be in high demand and the number of clients being supported has heavily increased. This year we saw appointment wait times exceed two weeks in midst of the pandemic. The lockdown restrictions it was

very essential for the community advocacy project to carry on providing vital services for highly vulnerable clients.

Many of our beneficiaries are some of the most disadvantaged populations, who therefore require support and advice when settling in the UK. It is evident, that most of our beneficiaries find it extremely difficult to navigate around the UK welfare and housing system, this was particularly difficult during the lockdown periods. However, we continued to provide one-to-one appointment via telephone and zoom meetings with clients.

We found that often welfare applications get rejected due to the tricky nature of proving mental illness in application forms. The Community Advocacy Project has had to overturn many rejections through appeals using specialised knowledge to express the effects of mental illness on a client's day-to-day life. Plus, with services increasingly transitioning into digital formats, including Universal Credit, clients who are unfamiliar with technology such as the older generations and those who do not speak English especially become more helpless. During the lockdown we have noticed that a large proportion of our female clients are victims of domestic violence, we work to empower these women by making a better life for themselves through financial freedom and housing support. We are determined to continue helping the community thrive.

The Community Advocacy Project works with refugees, asylum seekers and migrants across London to provide advocacy support with welfare benefits, gaining suitable housing, support into employment, asylum support and many other issues including legal advocacy. In addition to advocacy, the project aims to raise awareness among the refugee and asylum seeker community about their rights and entitlements in the UK. For example, an asylum seeker did not realise she was entitled to maternity payments while being pregnant, we were able to request this for her, as well as a backdated payment. The overall objective of the project is to empower vulnerable members of the community and reduce destitution. Cases range from simple to highly complex, day-to-day work consists of explaining processes with up-to date information, filling in forms, advocating for entitlements and services with local authorities, companies and landlords and tribunal representation through letter-writing, e-mail writing and appeals. The team also carries out complex liaison on behalf of clients with statutory bodies such as DWP or the Home Office.

We will also identify any further needs clients may have but are unaware of. In offering these services, the project has been able to reduce destitution and it hopes to continue its good work and reach more individuals in need. We ensure that our team has the necessary language skills, cultural sensitivity, and expertise to ensure that beneficiaries are successfully helped. Staff and volunteers can speak a number of different languages thus, can communicate with and translate on behalf of clients.

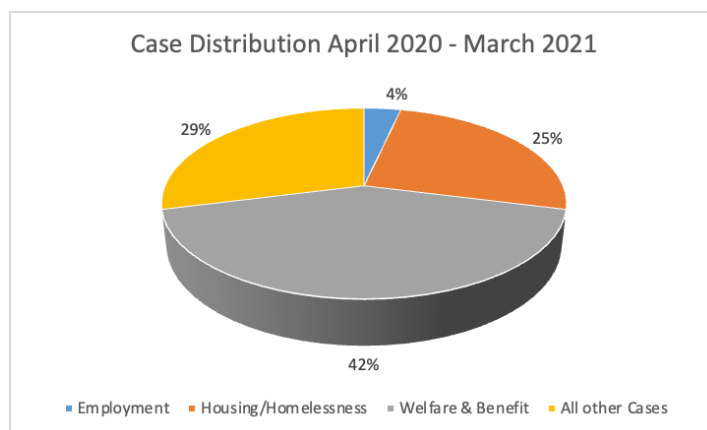
We have increased our partnership work, and now work with over 65 organisations. We also hope to be able to report to you next year that we have been able to support even more vulnerable individuals and have expanded our reach.

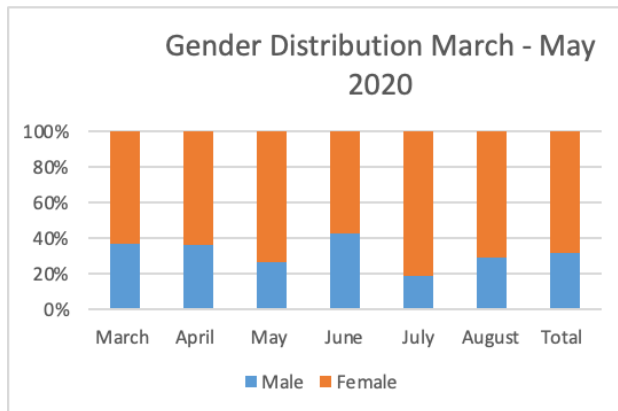
The Community Advocacy Project has been running smoothly and efficiently in the last year, is it still being run by the Community Advocacy Manager Mariam Baraky. The Community Advocate position is held by Yusra Ali who supports the manager and sees clients one-to-one.

A major challenge the Community Advocacy team faced, like many, is the ongoing pandemic crisis and adapting to working from home under stressful circumstances. Appointments are now carried out over the phone, conference calls are used to liaise with the relevant bodies including Universal credit or DWP, clients need to be guided into scanning documents using their phone and sign consent phone using their phones. Processes such as filling in a carers allowance application is a longer process now as forms need be sent back and forth in order to be signed and ready to send. There has also been a significant increase in Universal Credit applications related to the virus. We are still receiving new client referrals and taking on new cases each day, clients have also had to adjust to accessing our services via telephone. Nonetheless, we have all been able to adapt to the new conditions and continue to help the community.

Individual Client Work

The Community Advocacy registered 100 new clients to the service. We handled 228 new cases covering issues surrounding housing, debt, advice, welfare, and benefits. The team actioned 376 case steps during this period.



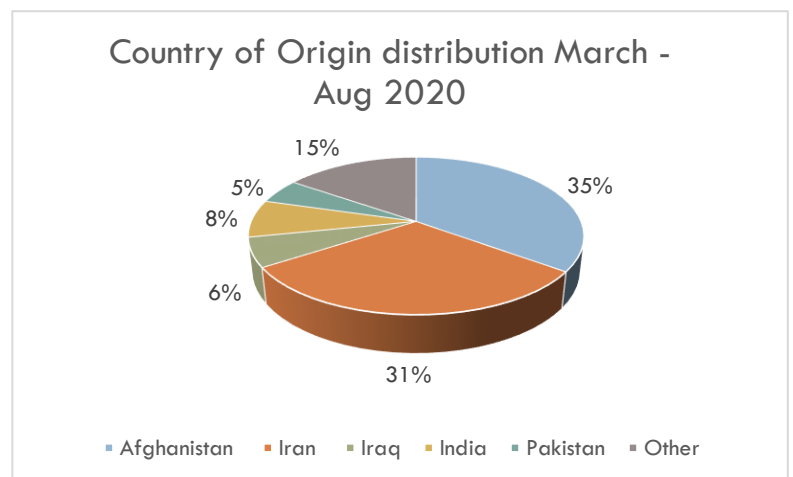
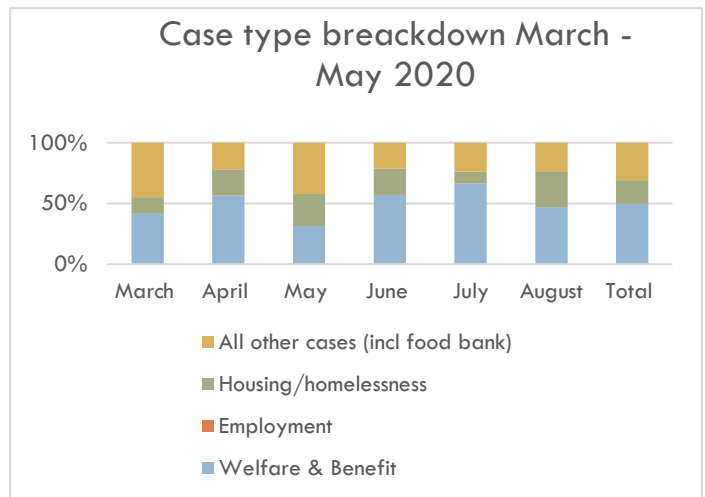


Though we do not deal with Domestic Violence (DV) case directly, as at Paiwand we are not a specialised domestic violence organisation however, we have supported women who are victims of domestic violence. As such from the period of March – August 2020 46% of our New Registered Female clients were victims of domestic violence and required support in areas of Welfare Support, Housing and were also referred to our Immigration services and Mental health services in addition to their cases with Community Advocacy.

Unfortunately, we have no new cases for our Employment support and as expected we have had a rise in Welfare & Benefit related cases. Our all-other cases usually involve, legal advocacy (NRPF, casework assistance with HO, food bank vouchers, Grants and Travel application etc.) We expect post the lockdown Employment to pick up (in addition to having an employment workshop)

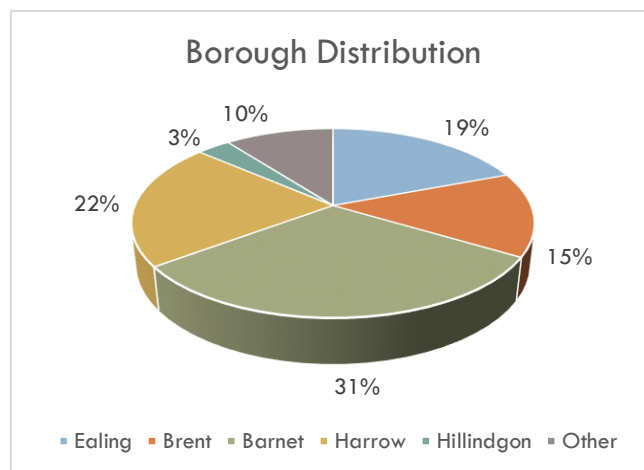
From our Data we see that during this pandemic member of the Afghan and Iranian community required the most

What we noticed is that majority of our clients are female clients, who required our assistance in Welfare & Benefit cases, NRPF cases and Asylum support. The majority of our new female clients have been referred to us by Children services at local authorities (Harrow) and reluctant self-referrals.



amount of help and support, with 35% of our client cases being of Afghan and 31% Iranian individuals and families.

Lastly, we have had some case being from clients outside of London, 3% of cases where from Clients from other boroughs who stem from outside of London. As expected, a big chunk 31% were from the borough of Barnet. We are also picking more and more cases from the borough of Hillingdon. Which is something to note in case we want to expand into Hillingdon in the future.



Volunteers and Training

The Community Advocacy project is dedicated to training up volunteers from the community, students and elders who can support other members of the community. In 2020/2021 we provided training to 6 volunteers of Community Advocates who went on to provide advice on housing, welfare, and employability. Our volunteers speak a range of languages including Arabic, Pashto, Farsi, Dari, Hindi, and Urdu to ensure we meet the language requirements for those accessing Paiwand.

The Community Advocacy project is in need of expansion, we have retained high demand for our services throughout the pandemic. While we have been able to train volunteers, we understand they are unable to keep long commitments due to it being unpaid. We are seeking to increase the Senior Advocate's working hours and to hire a third member of staff to join the team who can work part time. Also, the project gains a large volume of referrals with Domestic Violence survivors both internal and external, because of this we are looking to add a specialist domestic violence advocate to join the team.

Our plans for the future

Looking to the future, we are eager to see Paiwand have influence in policy and decision-making that affects refugees, migrants, and asylum seekers. We understand that as a grassroots charity it will be difficult to achieve this alone. We are anticipating partnerships with larger organisations who already have influence to ensure our unique voice is heard and our valuable data is utilised for positive change. The advocacy project supports the community on the ground level. While this makes

a world of a difference to so many people struggling, we think that shaping policy may benefit the wider community on a larger scale and has potential to minimise and prevent a lot of suffering the community currently endures.

Furthermore, in the future our aim is to work jointly with the Work Right Centre to set up a workshop based on our service users on topics concerning employment (such as how to find work, knowing their employment rights in the UK, and understanding how their employment can affect their benefits).

Case Study

 | Paiwand

Unaccompanied Minors



Homes are destroyed, loved ones lost, and experience torture and trafficking

Case Study of Unaccompanied Minor supported by our Mental Health and Advocacy teams

N was brought to the UK from the Calais Jungle in 2016. N developed PTSD, severe general and social anxiety. He isolated himself out of feeling unsafe around people. He experienced night terrors, low moods, sleep disturbances, and intrusive thoughts.

Flashbacks of the traumatic experiences during his migration journey as an unaccompanied minor bring feelings of shame, powerlessness and discrimination.

Earlier this year, our Mental Health counsellors initially offered him six sessions with the aim of supporting N with his anxiety and depression. They created a safe space for N to express himself and discuss his anxieties.

In April 2020, our Community Advocates were able to secure N with welfare benefits just in time for Eid and removed additional stress surrounding money and food.

In light of the Covid-19 crisis, securing social housing is a long and uncertain process. The team were able to eventually secure supported housing in collaboration with Brent Mind. The success was made possible with the help of a strong supporting letter from his counsellor. N feared living with strangers, Brent Mind were able to offer him single occupancy housing for at least 1-2 years. Here they will support N with achieving independence, time management and eventually finding a place of his own when he is ready.

N moved into his new home at the start of November 2020, he is learning to cook biryani, he is enrolled in college and has big dreams for his future. Just like any other teenager, he envisions success for himself and is on the right path towards it.

Paiwand holistically created a supporting environment for N where he was able to safely express his views, understand his rights in the UK and focus on recovery and self-improvement in the hopes of a better future.

"I am so grateful for everything Paiwand has done for me, I don't know how to thank them enough. I'm going to work hard at college and be successful" - N



Immigration Advice

Paiwand's immigration service provides free specific and general immigration advice to immigrants and asylum seekers who live in Harrow, Brent, Barnet and Ealing boroughs (we also extended our services to immigrants and asylum seekers who live outside of these mentioned boroughs). We offer immigration services ranging from nationality, leave to remain, change of condition of leave, travel document application, European Union settlement scheme, spouse visa, indefinite leave to remain, to domestic violence application, and other relevant points that will help a client to reach a decision as to what steps he or she needs to take or to understand their position in the light of the existing immigration law and practice.

Our immigration programme has helped significantly with this aim. Social Inclusion is defined by improving the ability, opportunity, and dignity of those disadvantaged on the basis of their identity. Our Immigration team works hard to help disadvantaged refugees and their families with tailored immigration advice services in order to create a foundation for them to start their life equality like other citizens in the UK, with the same rights as everyone else, and this is achieved by helping to assess their needs, goals and eligibility, and guiding clients through the application journey, supporting them every step of the way. As a result of not having the correct paperwork to work or live in the UK, many refugees are left with feeling segregated and isolated which goes back to our previous Outcome and another indicator:

Range of Services and Activities

During this period, we carried out the following services/activities, constrained to an extent by public health restrictions as they changed over this period:

- ❖ One to one immigration advice
- ❖ Saturday immigration clinics
- ❖ Outreach services.
- ❖ Publishing immigration-related information on the social media.
- ❖ Signposting and referral

We are unable to capture the number of people who have benefitted from our information sharing services. We have multiple platforms whereby we share useful updates and information for people to access at any time, such as Whatsapp Groups,

Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, our Website, LinkedIn (etc), however, we do not have the technology to capture how many people have read our online posts.

Providing immigration advice during the pandemic

During the Covid-19 pandemic, our immigration Project was presented with interesting challenges to service delivery. We experienced an increase in phone calls as clients would call the office mobile persistently and often at odd times. The immigration advisers could not attend the office to offer services to the clients. Most clients who were not computer literate were struggling to adapt to virtual forms of service delivery. To resolve this, we began to incorporate their friends in the immigration process solely for technical support. We were also not able to attend any of our outreach either at Brent Council hub at Harlesden library nor at Body and Soul office in central London. However, once restrictions eased, we resumed a one-day a week service clinic in the office to provide a face-to-face service which was more effective for the team.

Future Plans

Our Immigration project is also in need of an expansion due to the continuous high demand for our services. Our Immigration Advice Programme intends to improve the quality of our delivery by securing the service of experienced OISC advisers on volunteer-arrangement. A point more OISC accredited advisers and train our volunteers to become OISC advisers. Our aim is to increase our numbers of volunteers and train our volunteers to become accredited OISC advisers. We also intend to increase our service intake by taking on new immigration cases in a face-to-face capacity.

The Youth Project

The spread of COVID-19 was extremely concerning as the virus posed a significant risk to the health of everyone, thus based on the recommendations from the Government and Public Health England around limiting gathering in public places and making only essential journey, Paiwand made the decision to suspend all its face-to-face activities including Football, Cricket, Badminton, Newman Catholic after school clubs for both boys and girls and Community boys' group. Thereafter, we aimed to establish virtual sessions for our young people and where permitted we tried to offer face to face activities with the amount of people specified in the government guidelines. The timeline is outlined below.

Our immediate response – 'courtesy calls'

Date: 13th April- 20th April

When lockdown was announced and before we were able to establish a communication platform, our team gave all our participants a courtesy call to check that they are well. This gave them the confidence to approach us if they have any issues.

Developing support and activities consistent with pandemic restrictions

Virtual Boy's Group

Date: 28th April- 30th June 2020

Number of participants: 25

At the start of the pandemic the youth project was able to collaborate with the mental health team to deliver virtual sessions to our participants. We delivered various mental health topics that was relevant to the experiences the young people were facing during those unprecedented times, healthy eating, cooking, baking, and lots of games and informal discussions. The attendance was decreasing as the boys had to attend virtual college classes and due to the language barrier, it became difficult to deliver content to them.

Taekwondo

Date: This group was formed on 12th October 2020 until the second lockdown was introduced on 14th December 2020

Number of Participants: 9

Once the government announced that up to 15 people were authorised to for vulnerable young people provided the 2-meter rule was maintained we were able to start Taekwondo as per the request of the young people. This was then suspended when the 2nd lockdown was introduced.

Badminton

Dates: Started 17th March 2020 then stopped on 23rd March due to lockdown Then resumed on 8th December and when the Tier 4 introduced on 22nd December the club was suspended again

Number of Participants: 11

We have received very positive feedback from the participants that have attended this club.

Newman Catholic College Boy's and Girl's Club

Both of above clubs were swiftly moved online on the first week of lockdown. The aim was to run a creative, safe and a special space for these students to come together. We wanted to continue for teach life skills, for the young people to participate in fun activities, gain some peer support and foster friendships, among many other things.

Girls Club Dates: 17th March on Google Classroom until 31st March. Then on 7th April 2021- 14th July 2020 the class as delivered on Zoom. Then on 5th October 2020 schools opened and we were able to deliver the club on site until 15th December 2020 then tier 4 introduced and schools went virtual again

Boys Club Dates: 23rd March 2020 on Google Classroom until 30th March. From 6th April we delivered on Zoom. From 13th July opened on site until tier 4 introduced was introduced

Comment from the school-teacher: "They always self-disclose that their mood improves drastically due to the girls group zoom sessions. I have also received many messages from parents expressing gratitude for the sessions as it has helped motivate their children and been a key factor in improving their mental health"

Virtual Exercise Class

Date: 6/02/2021- 27/02/2021

Number of Participants: 12

I approached our participants with an inquiry on whether they would be interested in participating in Exercise Classes on Zoom. I was happy to do this as I fully realised the impact sitting at home, without any way to get involved in productivity or creativity can have in those unprecedented times on anyone, let alone teenagers. We agreed that due to the nature of the activity we will trial the class for 3 to 4 weeks to see the participation level. The participants who did join from the start seemed like they were looking forward to getting involved. However, over the ensuing weeks the participant levels stayed stagnant. Therefore, due to the lack of interest, we mutually decided to cancel the activity after 4 weeks. Nevertheless, I had an enjoyable experience working with the personal trainer and the boys who did make efforts to get involved.

Feedback

"Thank you sir, I really enjoyed today"

"I will continue to follow these steps at home"

Young Children Activities

Date: 26/01/2021- 1/05/2021

Number of Participants: 45

Young children from key stage 2 (8+) were also victims of isolation, anxiety, and loneliness during the pandemic. During the closure of schools many parents were struggling to entertain their children especially with the limited/closure of outdoor leisure activities. Also, parents were unable to purchase online/ board games due to the financial pressures during those difficult times. Therefore, with the consent of the funders I facilitated numerous virtual sessions to our young children. content

included reading time, exercises, watching short education videos, sketching/drawing/colouring games and lots of competitions. I was very pleased with the positive feedback back from the children and the parents expressed their gratitude for our efforts.

Feedback

Parent= "this was really good, well-done"

Student= "I loves the lesson so much that I never want to leave"

Student= "I'm quite happy about it and I am enjoying it thank you so much miss for making the session so much fun for us!"

Football

Last session before lockdown: 17th March 2020

Resumed: 15th May 2021

Cricket

Last session before lockdown: 17th March 2020

Resumed: 20th May 2021

Future Plans

Our aim is to combine the Youth Activities and Youth Advocacy Projects which lapsed in 2020-21. This is because the complex asylum process, lack of support, language difficulties, poor living conditions and fears about the future are all major factors that contribute to the psychological ill-health amongst the young asylum seekers. Therefore, there is a need to advocate on behalf of these children and young people to assist them to navigate the complex asylum and social care system and enable them to access their full rights. Through the youth Advocacy Project, we can help the young people apply for welfare benefits they are entitled to such as Universal Credit, application for PIP etc. Other areas of practical support we can help will include enrolment for High School/colleges/university, making doctor appointments/speaking

to GP, opening a bank account, applying for National Insurance Number, or simply helping with Oyster card application. Meanwhile, we will keep the popular physical activity like Football, Cricket and Badminton. The client we are dealing with will then be referred to our activities. By working one-to-one with them they will build rapport and be encouraged to regularly attend our clubs.

Supplementary Education

Paiwand's Supplementary Education Project aims to help disadvantaged young people to access education and enrichment services. The main activity of this service is our award-winning Stag Lane Saturday School.

Stag Lane Saturday School

The Saturday School provides activities including:

- Saturday morning supplementary school provision teaching lessons relevant to the UK curriculum at Key Stages 1-2 focusing on Maths and English, and using UK trained and qualified teachers supported by teaching assistants as well as volunteers.
- Enrichment activities such as drama, music, trips, home languages, games, and other opportunities for the young people to improve their wellbeing.
- Parent workshops on subjects such as positive parenting, UK education system, communication with local schools etc.
- Home Languages classes which is at the heart of Paiwand's identity and represents its history as an organisation that started from leading a small group of children learning their mother language. For the last 10 years students at this school have moved on to pass their GCSE in Farsi. The Home language project encourages people to come out of their isolation especially those who can not speak English and this is a reason for them to establish social contacts and improve their wellbeing.

From August 2018 to July 2021, our Supplementary Education Project has worked with over 200 students. In the 2021 school term, our feedback on Saturday School shows that 92.5% of students felt more confident after attending our classes. Also, over 60% of students were able to achieve overall higher grades (and 30% with some subjects) in mainstream school because of Saturday School.

English to Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL)

Furthermore, Paiwand ran ESOL classes for adults who are destitution asylum seekers and can not get entry to other educational institutions. The ESOL course scheme of work included vocabulary/ text and illustrations to support individuals trying to access public services. Workshops were provided via our in-house team of mental health/ advocacy staff who discussed and devised a plan to tailor specific workshops

for the ESOL learners so that they could read/ understand the information and text given to them. These workshops highlighted what services were available at Paiwand as well as other external services and these services were explained effectively to the learners. After these workshops 90% of learners said they could access these services more confidently now. After completing the course learners felt they could make appointments, read simple letters and other documents, start volunteering and take children to external activities.

Future plans

We plan to expand our Saturday School in different areas of London (such as, Edgware and Barnet) to support more young people, however, this will only be possible once we successfully apply for future funding for that provision. The beneficiaries consist of the 100 young people aged between 7 – 15 years old coming from deprived backgrounds. Although the project supports self-referred students, it works in close partnership with local schools, social services and voluntary organisations to invite and encourage recruitment into building the learner numbers. Our existing Saturday School provision is in high demand with numerous self-referrals from across various boroughs that we are currently having to place on a waiting list. Our aim with this specific project is to be able to assist these young people. We have had numerous independent evaluators research our services over the years and can prove that young people accessing them achieve better education, health, and wellbeing outcomes than their peers who do not. We also have numerous quality standards such as the NRCSE special distinction award for our supplementary school for example.

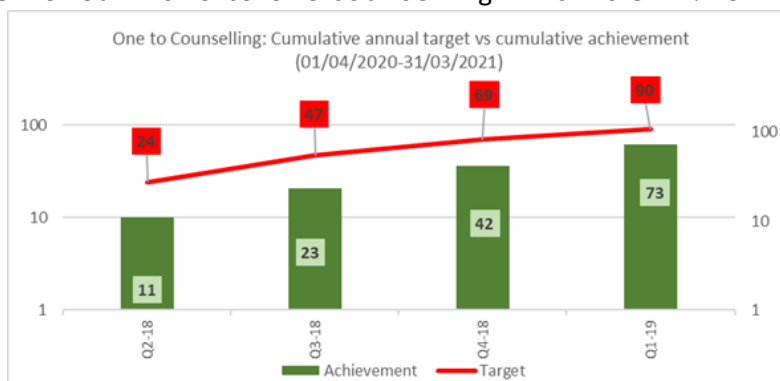
Mental Health and Counselling

Paiwand mental health advocacy department aims to enable refugees, asylum seekers and migrants in Northwest London to maintain and improve their emotional well-being. At this end, the department was able to secure 3 years continuation fund through Henry Smith “Improving Lives” grant and through HeadsUp consortium, funding from City Bridge & Comic Relief for “HeadsUp” project extension.

Considering the Covid19 Pandemic, as our other teams did, the dedicated team of staff (manager, two counsellors and one clinical supervisor) and volunteers (4 volunteers) adopted the virtual service delivery and in close coordination with Paiwand other departments/projects and partners tried to reach the most in need clients with quality services and achieve the stated target of the projects despite the limitations due to Covid.

Individual counselling:

Total number of 73 individuals enrolled in one-to-one counselling which is 81.1% of the total target for all projects while the achievement for Henry Smith supported project is 108.8% and for HeadsUp is 60%. The low percentage of achievement for HeadsUP is due to high ambitious target (45 individual) which has been revised for the year 2021-2022.



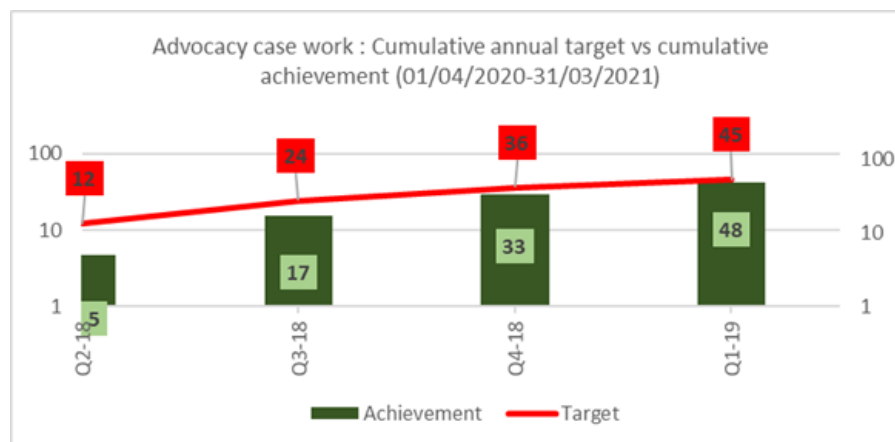
Data extracted from self reported health questionnaires (PHQ9 & GAD7), reveals, 76.8% of the clients who completed 6 or more counselling sessions during the reporting period, show at least one-degree reduction in the severity of their mental health symptoms. The figure for cases with symptoms of depression is 89.3% and for cases with anxiety 64.3%.

Annual survey carried out in the month of July 2020 by independent volunteer surveyors reveals; 96.7% of the respondents who used Paiwand mental health services (counselling, psycho-education or advocacy) agreed and strongly agreed that, due to using Paiwand mental health services, feel happier. While the figure for

feels more confident, aware of services available to them, family relation improved, resolve their problem better and make easily friends are 76.7%, 60.0%, 59.1%, 56.7% and 43.37% respectively.

Advocacy support:

During the reporting period, 48 Individuals received advocacy support mainly for accessing mental health services and welfare benefits, which is 106.6% of the annual target.



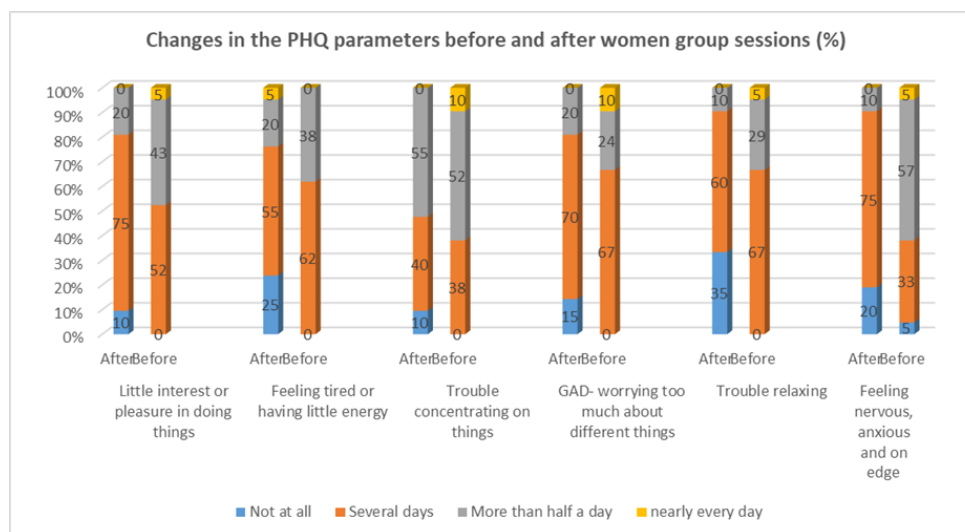
Group Support:

Total number of 31 people mainly women attended in 5 rounds of psycho-education groups.

The psycho-education sessions provided opportunity for the participants to learn and share about different subjects of interest such as Covid 19 related Anxiety and how to cope with changes in life, self-care ideas, Mindfulness, meditation, and guided imagery & grounding exercises identifying and managing unwanted thoughts & feeling, depression &

anxiety, Healthy relationship etc,

To quantify the impact of the sessions, self-reported questionnaires were filled by the participant at the beginning of the 1st session

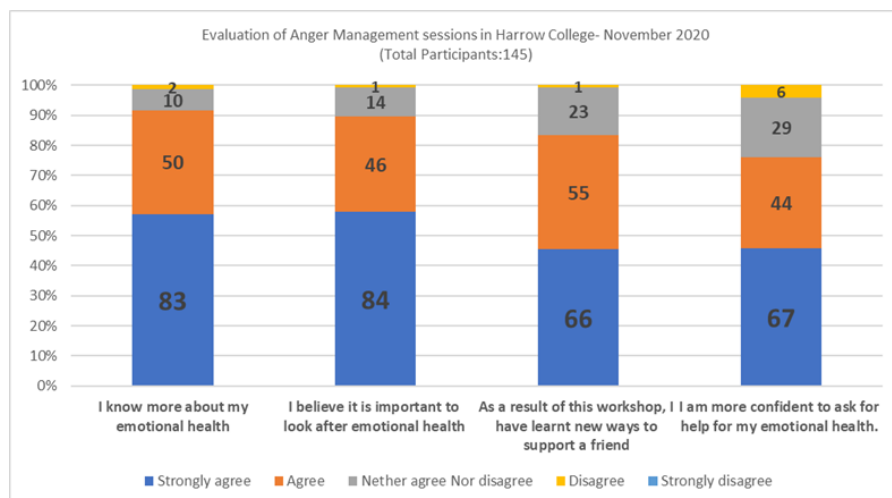


and after completion of 6 sessions. The data from the assessment shows the percentage of the participants reported feeling tired several, more or all the days in the last two weeks reduced from 100% to 80%. The figures for trouble concentrating, worrying too much and trouble relaxing also reduced to 95%, 90% and 70% from 100% respectively while the figure for feeling anxious reduced 85% from 95% after completion of 6 sessions.

Here is some feedback from participants: *“I really enjoyed the atmosphere created in the group. I liked that we were able to discuss, but that it was not forced, and I enjoyed the exercises which were really enlightening but again didn’t put anyone in the spotlight. I also appreciated the openness of the session – given the topic it was important that we heard the real stories and experiences as it made it less theoretical and much more real.” Content was good, and I liked the use of activities”.*

Awareness raising activities:

Seventeen virtual mental health talk/workshops sessions with the participation of 289 people conducted mainly for refugees and asylum seekers. The sessions focused on common mental problems, anger management, helping refugees and asylum seeker during the pandemic etc.



Networking:

The project continue to maintain and expend partinership and cooperation with satatury, charitable and community institutions such as Mind in Harrow, Harrow College, IAPTs, Greenfields Children Centre, Ealing Community and Voluntary Service, NWL College, Bereavement Care Harrow, MOSAIC, Young Harrow Foundation, Centre For ADHD Autism Support, Mind In Barnet, Barnet Refugee Seservice, Park High School,

Refugee Council Infoline. Hammersmith and Fulham Mind, Uxbridge College, Kingston University, ABC Housing- Harrow, Basingstoke Children in Care Team, Groundwork, H4All, The Jo Cox Foundation, Barnet Integrated Clinical Service, , local authorities, IAPTs & GPs, law centres etc.

Future plans

The Henry Smith supported Improving project will end in September 2021. The Mental Health team to initiate the process of application to secure continuation fund for another 3 years. Mainwhile the team will continue implementation of expanded HeadsUp project in Harrow as part of HeadsUp consortium with financial support from City Bridge and Comic Relief..

Supported Accommodation

Our role

Paiwand's Housing Project provides supported accommodation services for young, male refugees in Northwest London.

The housing team currently supports 11 young men aged between 16-21 who are living in two houses in Harrow.

These young men originate from a variety of countries, including Afghanistan, Syria, Sudan and Eritrea, and have a variety of experiences and support needs. For this reason, the support services provided by the housing team are tailored to suit the individual needs of our clients.

As well as maintaining the supported accommodations to a high standard, much of our work involves the facilitation of the finances, enrolment and attendance, health and dental appointments, access to mental health resources, and providing opportunities and activities for our young people.

The housing team therefore liaise with the young people's social workers, personal advisors, solicitors, colleges, and health providers to make sure that the young people are looked after and are supported in achieving their goals.

The context for our work

Most unaccompanied asylum-seeking children are aged between 16 and 17 years of age. Many have been through traumatic experiences before their arrival to the UK, and upon arrival, they are faced with the further challenges of adapting to a different country and culture. The uncertainty of their asylum status and living away from their loved ones adds to the stress and anxiety already experienced by these young people.

This is made worse by the shortage of available housing stock and the poor quality of housing specifically for homeless young people aged 16 – 18 years old within refugee and ethnic communities in England.

Even when housing is provided, young refugees often face difficulties accessing basic services and entitlements such as with benefits, health, education, and legal recourse, or feel reluctant to engage with services offered.

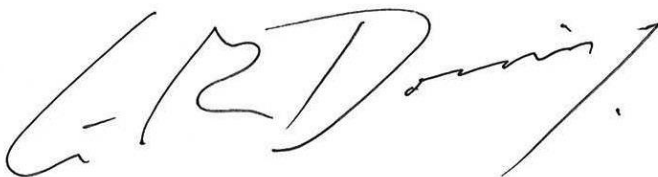
Accounts

Trustee's Responsibilities

The Charities Act 1993 requires the trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the trust and of the surplus of the trust for the period. In preparing those financial statements the trustees are required to:

1. Select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently
2. Make judgment and estimates that are reasonable and prudent
3. Prepare financial statement on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the trust will continue in existence.

The trustees are responsible for keeping proper accounting records, which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time financial position of the trust. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the trust and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.



Signed on behalf of the Trustees

Name of the Chair Person: Mr. Guy Robert Dominy

Statement of Financial Activities (SOFA)

	Notes	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	TOTAL 2020/21 £	TOTAL 2019/20 £
INCOMING RESOURCES					
Incoming Resources from Generated Funds					
Donation & Legacies	3 (a)	150	-	150	9,464
Income from Charitable Activities	3 (b)	-	391,394	391,394	330,972
Activities for Generating Funds	3 (c)	199,338	-	199,338	193,195
Investment Income	3 (d)	-	-	-	-
Income from Other Charitable Activities	3 (e)	-	-	-	-
Other Incoming Resources	3 (f)	343	25,505	25,848	3,617
TOTAL INCOMING RESOURCES		199,831	416,899	616,730	537,248
RESOURCES EXPENDED					
Costs of Generating Funds					
Publicity & Marketing Costs	4 (a)	24	750	774	-
Investment Costs	4 (b)	-	-	-	-
Charitable Activities & Salaries	4 (c)	95,260	315,754	411,013	409,560
Governance Costs	4 (d)	-	6,975	6,975	4,450
Support Costs	4 (e)	26,743	31,689	58,433	60,044
TOTAL RESOURCES EXPENDED		122,027	355,168	477,195	474,054
NET INCOMING/(OUTGOING) RESOURCES		77,804	61,731	139,535	63,194
Total Funds Brought Forward		125,974	78,748	204,722	79,167
Transfer Within Funds		-	-	-	-
TOTAL FUNDS CARRIED FORWARD		203,778	140,479	344,257	142,361

Movements on all reserves and all recognised gains and losses are shown above. All of the organization's operations are classed as continuing. The notes on pages 40 to 55 form part of these financial statements.

Balance Sheet

	Notes	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	TOTAL 2020/21 £	TOTAL 2019/20 £
Fixed Assets					
Tangible assets	2	25,186	8,476	33,662	34,640
Current Assets					
Receivables & Prepayment	7a	14,325	18,925	33,250	28,586
Rent & Other Refundable Deposits	7b	17,653	-	17,653	17,500
Other Debtors (Subsidiary)	7c	-	-	-	-
Cash at bank and in hand	6	163,055	273,938	436,993	292,145
Total Current Assets		195,033	292,863	487,896	338,231
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	25,188	137,896	163,083	144,708
NET CURRENT ASSETS		169,846	154,967	324,813	193,524
TOTAL ASSETS less current liabilities		195,032	163,444	358,475	228,164
LONG TERM LIABILITY					
CAF Loan		14,218	-	14,218	23,502
NET ASSETS		180,814	163,444	344,257	204,662
Funds of the Charity					
General Funds		203,778	-	203,778	125,974
Restricted Funds	5	-	140,479	140,479	78,688
Total Funds		203,778	140,479	344,257	204,662

The trustees have prepared accounts in accordance with section 398 of the Companies Act 2006 and section 138 of the Charities Act 2011. These accounts are prepared in accordance with the special provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act relating to small companies and constitute the annual accounts required by the Companies Act 2006 and are for circulation to members of the company.

Movements on all reserves and all recognised gains and losses are shown above. All of the organization's operations are classed as continuing. The notes on pages 40 to 55 form part of these financial statements.

Approved by the Trustees on _____ and

Signed on behalf of the Trustees

Samiullah Rahmanzai

_____ (Treasurer) _____



Cash flows

	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	TOTAL 2020/21 £	TOTAL 2019/20 £
Net Cash provided by/ (Used In)				
Operating Activities				
Surplus/ (Deficit) in Operations	77,804	61,731	139,535	63,194
ADD : Depreciation	5,272	4,019	9,291	8,537
Change in Debtors	6,761	(11,425)	(4,664)	(576)
Change in Creditors	1,022	6,976	7,998	730
Changes in deferred income		10,378	10,378	20,755
	90,859	71,679	162,537	92,639
Cash Flows from Investing Activities				
Deposits & Loan Refundable	-		-	(3,001)
(Purchase) of Assets	(8,313)		(8,313)	(2,178)
Advance Rent			-	-
Net Cash provided by/ (Used In)	(8,313)	-	(8,313)	(5,179)
Investing Activities				
Cash Flows from Financial Activities				
Repayment of Borrowing	(9,284)	-	(9,284)	-
Cash Inflow from New Borrowing	-	-	-	-
	(9,284)	-	(9,284)	-
Change in Cash & Cash Equivalents in the year	73,261	71,679	144,940	58,015
Cash & Cash Equivalents at beginning of the year	89,794	202,350	292,144	204,684
Change in Cash & Cash Equivalent due to Movements of Funds	-	(91)	(91)	-
	-	-	-	-
Cash & Cash Equivalents at the end of the year	163,055	273,938	436,993	262,699

1 Accounting Policies

a) Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Accounting & 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 2016)-(Charities SORP FRS 102) and the Company Act 2006.

The charitable company meets the definition of a public benefit entity under FRS 102. Assets and liabilities are initially recognised at historical cost or transaction value unless otherwise stated in the relevant accounting policy or note.

b) Reconciliation With Previously Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (GAAP)

In preparing the accounts, the trustee have considered whether in applying the accounting policies required by FRS 102 & the Charities SORP FRS 102 a restatement of comparative items was required. The transition date was 1 January 2015.

At the date of transition in applying the requirement to recognise liabilities arising from employee benefits, a liabilities was recognised for short-term compensated absence arising from employee entitlement to paid annual leave. The initial liability recognised at the date of transition was for the holiday entitlement carried forward and for the entitlement arising in the year which was due but not taken. The initial liability was for £X.

No other restatements was required.

c) Going Concern

The trustees consider that there are no material uncertainties about the charitable company's ability to continue as a going concern. Key judgement that the charitable company has made which have a significant effect on the accounts include (estimating the liability from multi-year grant commitments). The trustees do not consider that there are any sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting data that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next reporting period.

d) Income

Income is recognised when the charity has entitlement to the funds, any performance conditions attached to the income have been met, It is probable that the income will be received and that the amount can be measured reliably.

Income from government and other grants, whether 'capital grant' or 'revenue grant', is recognised when the charity has entitlement to the funds, any performance conditions attached to the grants have been met, it is probable that the income will be received and the amount can be measured reliably and is not deferred. Income received in advance for the provision of specified service is deferred until the criteria for income recognition are met.

For legacies, entitlement is taken as the earlier of the date on which either: the charity is aware that probate has been granted, the estate has been finalised and notification has been made by the executor(s) to the charity that a distribution will be made, or when a distribution is received from the estate. Receipt of a legacy, in whole or in part, is only considered probable when the amount can be measured reliably and the charity has been notified of the executor's intention to make a distribution. Where legacies have been notified to the charity, or the charity is aware of the granting of probate, and the criteria for income recognition have not been met, then the legacy is treated as a contingent asset and disclosed if material.

e) Donations of Gifts, Services and Facilities

Donated professional services and donated facilities are recognised as income when the charity has control over the item or received the service, any conditions associated with the donation have been met, the receipt of economic benefit from the use by the charity of the item is probable and that economic benefit can be measured reliably.

In accordance with the Charities SORP (FRS 102), volunteer time is not recognised so refer to the trustees' annual report for more information about their contribution.

On receipt, donated gifts, professional services and donated facilities are recognised on the basis of the value of the gift to the charity which is the amount the charity would have been willing to pay to obtain services or facilities of equivalent economic benefit on the open market; a corresponding amount is then recognised in expenditure in the period of receipt.

f) Interest Receivable

Interest on funds held on deposit is included when receivable and the amount can be measured reliably by the charity this is normally upon notification of the interest paid or payable by the bank.

g) Funds Accounting

Unrestricted funds are available to spend on activities that further any of the purposes of charity. Designated funds are unrestricted funds of the charity which the trustees have decided at their discretion to set aside to use for a specific purpose. Restricted funds are donations which the donor has specified are to be solely used for particular areas of the charity's work or for specific projects being undertaken by the charity.

h) Expenditure and Irrecoverable VAT

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

Expenditure is classified under the following activity headings:

- 1: Costs of raising funds comprise of trading costs and the costs incurred by the charitable company in inducing third parties to make voluntary contributions to it, as well as the cost of any activities with a fundraising purpose.
- 2: Expenditure on charitable activities includes the costs of delivering services, exhibitions and other educational activities undertaken to further the purposes of the charity and their associated support costs.
- 3: Other expenditure represents those items not falling into any other heading.

Irrecoverable VAT is charged as a cost against the activity for which the expenditure was incurred.

i) Allocation of Support Costs

Support costs are those functions that assist the work of the charity but do not directly undertake charitable activities. Support costs include back office costs, finance, personnel, payroll and governance costs which support the trust's

activities. These costs have been allocated between cost of raising funds and expenditure on charitable activities.

The bases on which support costs have been allocated are set out in note 5.

j) Operating Lease

Rental charges are charged on a straight line basis over the term of the lease.

k) Investment Properties

Investment properties are included in the balance sheet at fair value and are not depreciated. Any change in fair value is recognised in the statement of financial activities. The valuation method used to determine fair value will be stated in the notes to the accounts.

Listed Investment

Investments are a form of basic financial instrument and are initially recognised at their transaction value and subsequently measured at their fair value as at the balance sheet date using the closing quoted market price.

Any change in fair value will be recognised in the statement of financial activities.

L) Stocks

Stock is included at the lower of cost or net realisable value. Donated items of stock are recognised at fair value which is the amount the charity would have been willing to pay for the items on the open market.

m) Account Receivables (Debtors)

Trade and other debtors are recognised at the settlement amount due after any trade discount offered. Prepayment are valued at the amount prepaid net of any trade discounts due.

n) Cash at Bank and in Hand

Cash at bank and cash in hand includes cash and short term highly liquid investments with a short maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition or opening of the deposit or similar account.

o) Accounts Payables (Creditors & Provisions)

Creditors and provisions are recognised where the charity has a present obligation resulting from a past event that will probably result in the transfer of funds to a third party and the amount due to settle the obligation can be measured or estimated reliably. Creditors and provisions are normally recognised at their settlement amount after allowing for any trade discounts due.

p) Financial Instrument

The charity only has financial assets and financial liabilities of a kind that qualify as basic financial instruments. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at transaction value and subsequently measured at their settlement value with the exception of bank loans which are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

q) Pensions

The Charity does auto enrol all its employee who falls under Pension Regulator Guidelines and enrolls to NEST Pension. It also contributes toward other private pension such as L & G Scottish Widows etc.

r) Tangible Fixed Assets

Depreciation is calculated at a rate to writ off the cost of tangible fixed asset on a reducing balance/straight line basis over their estimated useful lives. The rates applied per annum are as follows:

Leasehold property (straight line basis)	8%
Office Fixture & Fittings	25%
Technological Equipment	33%
Sports & Music Equipment	25%

s) Leasing and hire purchase commitments

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. All other leases are classified as operating leases. The rights of use and obligations under finance leases are initially recognised as assets and liabilities at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased assets or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction in the outstanding liability using the effective interest rate method. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Leased assets are depreciated in accordance with the company's policy for tangible fixed assets. If there is no reasonable certainty that ownership will be obtained at the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the lower of the lease term and its useful life. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight line basis over the lease term.

2 Notes to Accounts

2. Fixed Assets

	Leasehold New Office £	Office Eqpt/Furnit. £	Technology Equipment £	Sports & Music Eqpt £	Total £
Fixed Assets					
Cost at 31.03.2020	25,000	35,423	48,430	6,206	115,059
Additions/(Disposal)		348	7,965	-	8,313
Cost at 31.03.2021	25,000	35,771	56,395	6,206	123,372
Accumulated Depreciation	6,000	28,534	40,111	5,774	80,419
Depreciation During the year	2,000	1,809	5,374	108	9,291
Total Depreciation	8,000	30,344	45,485	5,882	89,710
Net Book Value as at 31.03.2021	17,000	5,428	10,910	325	33,662
Net Book Value as at 31.03.2020	19,000	6,889	8,319	433	34,640
Net Book Value as at 31.03.2020			Unrestricted 29,830	Restricted 4,810	Total 34,640
Additional Fixed Assets			628	7,685	8,313
Total at Costs			30,458	12,495	42,953
Depreciation Allocation			5,272	4,019	9,291
Net Book Value as at 31.03.2021			25,186	8,476	33,662

3. Incoming Resources

	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	TOTAL 2020/21 £	TOTAL 2019/20 £
a) Donation & Legacies				
Fundraising & Donations	150		150	9,464
	150	-	150	2,818
b) Income from Charitable Activities				
Grants		391,394	391,394	330,972
	-	391,394	391,394	318,584
c) Activities for Generating Funds				
Housing Project	199,338		199,338	193,195
	199,338	-	199,338	193,195
d) Investment Income				
Bank Interest			-	-
	-	-	-	-
e) Income from Other Charitable Activities				
Service provided to stakeholders			-	-
School Fees for self-referred students			-	-
Afghan Cultural Festival			-	-
Emergency Funds, John Lyons Etc			-	-
	-	-	-	-
f) Other Incoming Resources				
Miscellaneous Income	343	25,505	25,848	3,617
	343	25,505	25,848	3,617

4. Resources Expended

	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	TOTAL 2020/21 £	TOTAL 2019/20 £
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a) Publicity & Marketing Costs

Advertising and Leaflets	24	750	774	-
	24	750	774	-

b) Investment Management Costs

Bank Charges & Commission			-	-
	-	-	-	-

c) Charitable Activities & Salaries

General Equipment & Sports Kits	-	-	-	3,875
Hire of hall & Pitch etc.	-	-	-	-
Accommodation (Housing Project)	58,250	-	58,250	54,000
Accommodation expenses	426	550	976	1,331
Office Rent	13,224	16,776	30,000	22,500
Repair & Maintenance	2,142	2,412	4,554	7,770
Recruitment	-	580	580	1,712
Salary and National Insurance	19,919	278,282	298,201	280,938
Staff Pensions	318	4,809	5,127	4,252
Summer Activities	-	563	563	187
Self Employed Teachers	-	5,160	5,160	20,203
Teaching Materials	-	-	-	254
Professional & Consultant Fees	-	496	496	4,004
Training	135	2,164	2,299	1,480
Travel & Volunteer Expenses	22	13	35	5,734
Drama & Music Work Shop	-	-	-	368
Subsistence to Young Person	-	-	-	-
Photocopy Service Charges	-	60	60	-
Afghan Festivals & Film Festivals	-	-	-	641
License & Membership	824	3,889	4,713	309
	95,260	315,754	411,013	409,560

d) Governance Costs

Independent Auditors Fees	-	2,940	2,940	4,450
Supervision	-	4,035	4,035	-
	-	6,975	6,975	4,450

e) Support Costs

Depreciation	5,272	4,019	9,291	8,537
Insurance	919	2,516	3,435	3,213
Sports Activities	-	-	-	4,983
Utilities (Light/Heat & Water Rate)	3,870	2,385	6,255	8,796
Stationery & Postages	-	1,343	1,343	1,394
Refreshments	179	-	179	303
Telephone and Internet	2,129	6,322	8,451	8,931
Equipment Lease (Hire Purchase)	173	3,501	3,674	3,784
Personal Protection Equipment	-	2,013		
Council Tax & HP Expenses	5,681	1,445	7,126	7,160
Admin costs	2	5,089	5,091	1,673
Cleaning Expenses	1,358	1,469	2,827	3,365
Loan interest - CAF	1,325	-	1,325	1,990
Sundry Exp	2,004	1,588	3,592	4,474
Bad Debts Exp (Irrecoverable Debts)	3,833	-	3,833	1,440
	26,743	31,689	58,433	60,044

5. Restricted Funds	Balance	Income	Expenditure	Transfers Between Funds	Balance
	£	£	£	£	£
Big Lottery Main Grant	40,004	127,385	113,231		54,158
BBC Children in need	-	39,125	20,706		18,418
John Lyon Charity	-806	27,500	18,173		8,521
Education Project- School Contribution	0	5,810	97		5,713
Lloyds Bank Foundation	5,768	-	-		5,768
The Henry Smith Charity	5,896	57,500	55,560		7,836
AB Charitable Trust	4,255	16,250	18,378		2,127
City Bridge Trust	8,728	-	-		8,728
Young Barnet Foundation	-0	1,308	-		1,308
Young Harrow Foundation	3,613	-	-		3,613
Young Harrow Foundation - cricket	709	-	-	-108	601
DCMS	-	31,996	25,951		6,045
London Community Fund	-	9,780	1,290	-6,521	1,969
Furlough Grant (HMRC)	-	26,045	26,035		10
Comic Relief	-	15,950	12,965		2,985
Comic Relief Covid-19 Fund	-	9,000	6,376	-1,164	1,460
QHT Trust	1,344	-	-	-1,344	0
Mind in Harrow	697	12,921	13,785		-167
Trust for London	-147	35,390	29,505		5,738
suspense	-1,022	-		1,022	0
Holiday Pay	-		8,898		-8,898
London Legal Support	3,000	-	-		3,000
LondonSports	379	769	246		902
NBV of Restricted Capital Assets	4,380	-	4,019	8,115	8,476
	76,798	416,728	355,216	-	138,309

Restricted Funds notes continue

Big Lottery Funding contributes towards full time salaries of Hub Manager/Director and Senior Community Advocate, and part-time salaries of Admin and Finance Officer. It also contributes towards the cost of office rent and other core costs.

Our Education Project has been funded by John Lyon's Charity and parents contributions which covered salaries of three part-time Education Project managers, salary of various Saturday Schools teachers and materials.

BBC Children in Need Grant covers the part-time Youth Project manager's salary and activities involving children and young people such as Cricket and Football Clubs, crafts, various trips etc.

Young Barnet Foundation funded our Drama Project in collaboration with Mousetrap Theatre, including a sessional worker.

Young Harrow Foundation has funded our Cricket Club, also part of our Youth Activities Project.

Henry Smith funds part-time Mental Health Project Manager, part-time counsellor & mental health activities like Women's Group and support from clinical psychologist. It also contributes towards some core costs of the organisation.

Mind in Harrow & Comic Relief covers the salary of a part-time counsellor.

AB Charitable Trust is funding a part-time community advocate salary.

Trust for London funds the part-time salary of our Immigration Programmes Manager and the activities related to our immigration advice service. It also covers management expenditure.

Department for Digital, Culture, Media & Sport has funded some of the costs of our Semi-Independent Accommodation.

6. Cash at hand and in bank

	Unrestricted Fund £	Restricted Fund £	TOTAL 2020/21 £	TOTAL 2019/20 £
HSBC Current Account	160,019	273,938	433,957	289,247
HSBC Deposit Account	2,874	-	2,874	2,898
Petty Cash	162	-	162	-
	163,055	273,938	436,993	292,145

7a. Receivable and Prepayments
Account Receivables

LB Harrow Housing Project	12,865		12,865	14,397
MIND in Harrow Funding delayed	-	3,275	3,275	-
BBC CIN		13,150	13,150	
Windsor and Maidenhead Housing Project	1,460		1,460	1,439

Prepayments

S L Salma House Rent	-	-	-	350
Head Office Rent	-	2,500	2,500	7,500
Zia Sheikh House Rent advance	-	-	-	2,400
	-	-	-	2,500
	14,325	18,925	33,250	28,586

7b. Rent & Other Refundable Deposits

E & P Securities (Deposit Café)	15,000		15,000	15,000
Rent Deposit 36 Spring Field Road	2,653		2,653	-
Rent Deposit 72 Morley Crescent	-		-	2,500
	17,653	-	17,653	17,500

7c. Other Debtors:

Amount Due from subsidiary undertaking from Paiwand Event Community Interest Company	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-

Paiwand Event Community Interest Company (PEICIC) was trading subsidiary for the Charity. However, this did not turn up to be profitable venture. Therefore the trustee

have decided to write off entire amount against General Reserves and made PECIC as separate entity with different share-holders.

8(a). Creditor Accrual & Deferred Income: Amount falling within one year,

		Unrestricted Fund £	Restricted Fund £	TOTAL 2020/21 £	TOTAL 2019/20 £
Accruals Expenses	8a	4,319	14,012	18,331	6,606
Accrued Leave Pay	8a	20,000	116,321	136,321	125,944
Deferred Income/Advance(B/L & PHF)	8b	25,188	137,896	163,083	144,708
		4,319	14,012	18,331	6,606

8(b). Deferred Incoming Resources & Reserves- Restricted funds

	Deferred Income At the end of the year		Opening Deferrals
	Unrestricted Fund £	Restricted Fund £	£
BBC Children in Need	-	-	8,442
Big Lottery Fund	-	43,531	40,322
John Lyon Charity	-	20,000	17,500
London Legal	-	-	-
Henry Smith	-	29,100	28,400
AB Charitable Trust	-	3,750	5,000
Lloyds Bank Charity Foundation	20,000	-	-
Sported Foundation	-	2,000	-
Build Back Better (Young Harrow Foundation)	-	6,050	-
Trust for London	-	11,890	26,280
These deferrals are included in creditors	20,000	116,321	125,944

9. Other financial commitments

At the year end the company had total commitments under non-cancellable operating leases as set out below:

	2021	2020
	£	£
Operating leases which expire within two to five years	<u>300,000</u>	<u>300,000</u>

10. Staff Costs and Numbers

	2020/21	2019/20
	£	£
Gross Wages and Salaries	282,971	275,208
Employer's National Insurance Costs	15,230	14,549
Pension Contributions	5,127	4,252
	<u>303,328</u>	<u>294,008</u>

Employees who were engaged in each of the following activities:

	2020/21	2019/20
Management and administration (incl part-time)	3	3
Activities in furtherance of the charitable objects (incl part-time)	13	13
Weekend Sessional Worker (Part time only)	9	9
Total Number of Employee	<u>25</u>	<u>25</u>

No employees received emoluments in excess of £60,000. Staff are paid through the PAYE System, 12Pay Payroll Software System in use.

11. Trustees and Other Related Parties

	2020/21	2019/20
Number of Trustees who were paid expenses/consultancy.	-	-
Total amount paid	<u>£ -</u>	<u>£ -</u>

There is no payment made to the trustees during the period.

No other payments were made to trustees or any persons connected with them during the financial period.

No material transaction took place between the organisation and a trustee or any person connected with them.

12. Risk Assessment

The trustees actively review the major risks which the charity faces on a regular basis and believe that maintaining the free reserve stated, combined with the annual review of the controls over key financial systems carried out on an annual basis will provide sufficient resources in the event of adverse conditions. The trustees have also examined other operational and business risks which they face and confirm that they have established systems to mitigate the significant risks.

13. Reserves Policy

The trustees have considered the level of reserves they wish to retain, appropriate to the charity's needs. This is based on the charity's size and the level of financial commitments held. The trustees aim to ensure the charity will be able to continue to fulfil its charitable objectives even if there is a temporary shortfall in income or unexpected expenditures.

The trustees will not endeavour to set aside funds unnecessarily.

Independent Auditor's Report

For the year ended 31 March 2021

We have audited the financial statements of Afghan Association Paiwand Limited (the 'charity') for the year ended 31 March 2021 which comprise a Statement of Financial Activities, Balance Sheet, the Cash Flow Statement and the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the charitable company's affairs as at 31 March 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 (applicable to smaller entities); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for the Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (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 charity in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard and we have fulfilled our other 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.

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.

Conclusions Relating to going Concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the Trustee's use of going concern basis of accounting in 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 charity'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 section of this report.

Other Information

The Trustees are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statement does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Respective responsibilities of the directors and auditors

As explained more fully in the Trustees' responsibilities statement set on page 39, the board is 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 board determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Trustees are responsible for assessing the charity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern basis of accounting unless the board either intends to liquidate the charity 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 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 the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the accounts is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.fec.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

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' report which includes the Directors' Report prepared for the purposes of company law, for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements' and
- The Trustees' Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements;

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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



A Dave FCA

(Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of

Alexander Dave

Accountants and Statutory Auditors

DATE: 31 December 2021

5 Braemore Court

Cockfosters Road

Barnet

Hertfordshire

EN4 0AE

Legal and Administrative Information

The Afghan Association Paiwand Ltd is registered with both the Charity Commission (**1139972**) and Company House (**6632483**) and has become a company limited by guarantee. We currently operate from our office in Edgware at:

Ground Floor, 11 High Street, Edgware HA8 7EE

Detailed information about our organisation and its activities can be found on our website:

Board of Trustees/Directors

The trustees serving:

- ❖ Guy Dominy, Chairperson
- ❖ Sayeed Shah, Treasurer
- ❖ Atiq Noorzad, Member
- ❖ Gillian Walch, Member
- ❖ Sami Rahmanzia, Member
- ❖ Rena Choudhury, Secretary

The existing trustees appoint any new trustees following the provisions laid out in the organisation's governing instrument.

Length of the Financial Year/Annual Report

This report covers the 12 months period, from April 2018 to March 2019. This document accompanies the Annual Accounts, copies of which are available on request.

Auditors

ALEXANDER DAVE

Accountants and Auditors

5 Braemore Court, Cockfosters Road Barnet
Herts EN4 0AE

Primary Bankers

HSBC

PO BOX 27, 103 Station Road, Edgware HA8 7JJ

Annual Report

The Board of Trustees are satisfied with the performance of the charity during the year and its position at 31 March 2021. The Board considers the charity to be in a position to continue its activities during the upcoming year, and notes that the charity's assets are adequate to fulfil its obligations.

It is the policy of the charity that reserves to cover three months operating costs plus potential redundancy liabilities. The minimum reserves will be two months operating costs.

Afghan Association Paiwand relies on grant aid from the donors identified in the current accounts whose support is valued, as well as voluntary contributions of beneficiaries, e.g. students at our Supplementary and Mother Tongue Schools.

Organisational Structure

Afghan Association Paiwand Ltd ("Paiwand") works through a team of full and part time workers with complementary skills. In addition to the team of 13 staff members, a team of 30 unpaid volunteers and 20 sessional workers (paid on a sessional or hourly basis) are involved in running our activities. Overall guidance is provided by the Board of Trustees.

Annex A: Paiwand's Organisational Structure as of April 2021

