



ANNUAL REPORT

2020/2021

**The Hummingbird
Initiative**

Message from the Founders

At the end of 2019, the trustees, Will Travers, Dordi Gough and myself, felt ready to start the recruitment process for a Programme Officer and a Programme Manager on the ground in Kenya. Despite the world descending into Covid-19 chaos, we hit the ground running in March 2020 with the employment of Purity Murugi (Programme Officer) and Isaac Okoth (Programme Manager), and our organisation took flight with the help of these two dedicated professionals on the ground. Although we have still not been able to meet in person, we have become a fantastic team forming good, strong relationships with each other and the community, sharing the same vision; to help raise the standard of living in Kanjoo in a sustainable way.

A special thank you must go to The Sisterhood Group who took on The Hummingbird's cause through a fundraiser, enabling us to achieve what you read in this report. I would also like to thank you all, our supporters and fundraisers, Zoe Jordan, Saul Medhurst-Cocksworth and everyone who has believed in us. We will continue to strive to carry out our work and keep our #smallbutmighty organisation going in these difficult times. May I wish you all a good, healthy and happy year ahead.

With Warm Wishes

Winky

Co-Founder, Trustee and Acting CEO



The Kenyan Team

Programme Manager

Isaac Okoth is a sustainable development expert. He has a master's and bachelor's degree in environmental studies and community development. Isaac is passionate about sustainable community development.





Programme Officer

Purity Murugi holds a bachelor of science degree in economics and statistics. She is an expert in data management. Purity lives in the Kanjoo sub-location and is passionate about working alongside communities.

Abstract

The Hummingbird Initiative, hereafter abbreviated as THI, is an organization dedicated to working collaboratively with rural communities, other organizations, and individuals to advance the standard of living at a local level. In Kenya, the organization has been working in the Kanjoo sub-location of the Igembe region, Meru County. This is proving to be a great blessing to the Kanjoo community. Within the short period it has been working in Kanjoo it has implemented many projects. In Kanjoo Primary School the following projects have been implemented; construction of a school playground, donation of textbooks, fencing of the school, construction of lockers and chairs for the pupils, and water piping to the toilet blocks. In Kanjoo Secondary school THI has done a water piping project. The project entailed the piping of clean water from the Kanjoo borehole into the school for drinking, handwashing and cooking purposes. A

total of 4 tap stands were fitted in the school; 3 were fitted next to the washrooms while one was fitted next to the school kitchen. Besides the water piping project, THI contributed towards the construction of the science laboratory in the school. Kanjoo Secondary school is a young school, it was started in the year 2016. To facilitate smooth learning of the science subjects, THI, alongside other organizations, funded the construction of the school science laboratory. In the general community the organization has so far carried out the following projects; a Water, Sanitation and Health (WASH) programme. This included the donation of materials, capacity-building in the schools and homes and a food donation project for the neediest community members. THI has also helped in the construction of a 135,000-litre concrete water tank for the Maano Project supporting water piping to households for irrigation and domestic use.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Hummingbird Initiative

THI is a United Kingdom registered Charitable Incorporated Organization. The organization has been working in Kenya to improve the livelihoods of the people living in Kanjoo sub-location, Meru County since 2019. The community is on the outskirts of Meru National Park and close to Mount Kenya, the second highest mountain in Africa. Therefore, the community lives in a sensitive ecosystem and the high human population has made the situation more complex. The community is challenged by

numerous issues including human-wildlife conflict, water scarcity, high illiteracy levels, and retrogressive cultural practices. The main source of income in the community is *miraa* (khat – a stimulant drug that is legal in Kenya) farming which has been experiencing several challenges in the global market. Furthermore, Kanjoo is a marginalized community with inadequate basic amenities and infrastructure.

1.2 THI's Genesis

The Hummingbird Initiative was founded after Winky Skevington and William Travers were introduced. They had a similar goal: to help rural communities in Africa to develop and sustain a higher standard of living, at a local level, with particular emphasis on sound environmental and wildlife practices. Winky's inspiration was rooted in Education and Will's from countless interactions with rural communities whilst working with his organisation, The Born Free Foundation, of which he is the Executive President and Co-founder. Winky is a teacher whose passion for and relationship with Africa developed after time spent working in a school in Kenya and traveling extensively through East Africa. Georgina Gough has recently come on board to join The Hummingbird Initiative as a Trustee. Until now, she has been the Clerk to the Worshipful Company of Arts Scholars Livery Company, covering all aspects of administration for both the Company and the Charitable Trust. THI is committed to working collaboratively with other charities, individuals and organisations, if at all possible, recognising that the provision of public benefits and services are inter-connected.

1.3 THI's Objective

The Hummingbird Initiative brings together relevant bodies to help raise the standard of living as a whole in rural communities in developing countries. We are dedicated to working collaboratively with rural communities, other organisations and individuals, to advance standards of living at a local level. We are committed to helping advance issues such as

education, conservation, transport and communications, gender equality, agriculture and animal welfare, economic empowerment, sanitation, primary health care, family planning, and environmental protection.

1.4 Statistical Impacts

64

Number of students that benefits from the water piping in schools.

0

The number include students in Kanjoo primary and secondary schools.

73

The number of households that benefited from the food donation during the pandemic. A total of 8,280 kgs of maize, 2,070 kgs of beans, and 400 liters of cooking oil distributed to the families.

8

The goal was to caution families against the economic impacts linked with COVID-19 pandemic.

The number of households that benefited from the handwashing project.

Resources: 125 water dispensers; 1,000 bar soaps; and 125 laminated posters for capacity building on handwashing.

500



135,000

The capacity of concrete tank (in liters) developed for 100 households for irrigation and household purposes.

10

The number of handwashing basins installed in Kanjoo primary school to enhance hygiene.

2.0 COVID-19 RESPONSE PROJECTS

During the reporting period, THI was on the forefront on easing the challenges associated with the COVID-19 pandemic in the Kanjoo community, supporting efforts by the County Administration to address the issue. Some of the projects that the organization implemented in Kanjoo included food donation and WASH projects.

2.1 Food donation project.

2.1.1 Project summary

The goal of the project was to ease the effects of COVID-19 in the marginalized Kanjoo community. The Covid-19 emergency hit the world economy hard. Kenyan's economy wasn't spared. Whereas export of other cash crops from Kenya reduced, like tea and coffee, the export of *miraa* (the Kanjoo community's main cash crop) stopped completely. This was because the country of Somali, which was the only buyer of the crop at the time, banned its import due to the numerous human contact activities associated with the crop. As a result, the Kanjoo community's main source of income was cut completely and suffered desperate levels of hunger. The community stakeholders forwarded a proposal to THI requesting food donations. THI donated food to 400 of the neediest and most vulnerable households in Kanjoo.

2.1.2 Outcomes

A total of 391 households were supplied with one litre of cooking oil, 20 kgs of maize, and 5 kgs of beans. Due to reasons like a double listing of households, food meant for 9 households remained. This food was donated to orphans and vulnerable children in the sub-location. As a result of this very tough time, businesses, food points and kiosks were closed down and casual labor tasks on the *miraa* farms were no longer available. Purchasing power in the area dropped. However, this gave rise to a great business opportunity for one of the locals, who secured the tender to supply the cereals and the cooking oil to THI during the food donation project.

2.1.3 Impacts

The Kanjoo community was able to fight hunger for about 2 months. The project came as a great boost to the local businessman who had the chance to supply cereals and cooking oil to THI which in turn kept his business viable while ensuring that food and other consumables were purchased at a fair price.

2.1.4 Challenges

Human beings tend to develop a dependency syndrome, especially when, metaphorically, they are given a fish instead of being taught how to catch a fish. That has proved to be the case with this project. The community has subsequently requested more food donations with the added challenge of trying to determine the neediest recipients. Some community members felt that the fairest way would have been to donate food to all the households in the sub-location, regardless of social status. However, due to



limited funds, only the 400 most needy households taken from the government register received the donation.

2.2 Handwashing project

2.2.1 Project summary

The handwashing project was in direct response to the Covid-19 pandemic. The emergence of the virus brought with it new norms; keeping physical distance whenever in social gatherings, wearing a mask whenever in public, and handwashing with soap and running water. As the majority of the homes in the Kanjoo sub-location do not have running water, THI provided the community with handwashing dispensers, soaps, hand towels, and WASH education. The Programme Officer and Programme Manager delivered workshops on the best handwashing practice to 6 of the villages in Kanjoo. The project was a great success. The locals, including leaders and THI officers, recommended that the project be extended to all of the other 13 villages in the sub-location. However, this was not carried out at this time due to limited resources.



Do like this on the thumb, then on the other side, like the way I am doing

Alex (Left) demonstrating to Munene (Right) on how handwashing should be done as taught by THI.



2.2.2 Outcomes

THI officers delivered workshops on the best handwashing procedure to the community at the same time as issuing the handwashing dispensers. This included ensuring that a person washed and dried his/her hands taking at least 40 seconds. To attain this, the community was taught the “Happy Birthday Song” and asked to sing it whilst handwashing to make sure that the procedure took the allocated time. They were also asked to note that the soap reached all the parts of the hand to ensure that no germs or disease-

causing viruses would be left on the hand. They were taught to then rinse their hands with running water and thereafter dry their hands with a hand towel.

During the workshops, THI officers were able to increase awareness of the THI brand by explaining to participants the objectives of the organization and who was involved. This allowed THI to highlight the work done so far at Kanjoo Primary and Secondary schools as community members were still not fully familiar with the organization.

A minimum of 122 homes were issued with a dispenser, soaps, and a pair of hand towels. Kanjoo Primary and Secondary schools were each issued with a dispenser and a pair of hand towels. In total, 600 bars of soap were handed out to households. The remaining soaps and hand towels were given to the Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVCs) in the community.

2.2.3 Impacts

The project had positive impacts on the community with better handwashing behavior and a general improvement in community hygiene noted by THI officers during the monitoring of the project. However, there has been a lot of reluctance in the community and the country at large to observe the preventive guidelines. There is need to create further awareness at the community level and capacity-building to ensure that the local people understand the importance of hygiene.

2.2.4 Challenges

The project came at a time when Covid-19 had just emerged. Emphasizing physical distancing was key. During the distribution of the commodities, controlling the numbers was hard and people crowded together. However, some volunteers stepped up to manage the crowd and ensure that they were keeping a safe distance between each other. It was noted that the poor road conditions coupled with the rainy weather during

the period of implementation made the transportation of the materials to the storage site extremely difficult.

Corruption in Kenya is a constant consideration. has been on the rise to an extent that it seems like a norm. This is not only prevalent in the top government offices but also at local community level. Some citizens asked THI officer they were most familiar with to give them extra items. To address this, THI team members explained the exact rules that were being followed regarding the issuance of items. While some of households felt the selection of beneficiaries was unfair, THI staff explained to them the criteria that were used, and that priority was given to homes without running water and locations with the highest number of households.

2.3 School water piping project

2.3.1 Project summary

After waiting 2 years for the implementation of the Kanjoo Borehole by the Meru County Government, it was finally drilled in March and April 2020. It came at a time when governments worldwide mandated that people should keep physical distance whenever in social gatherings, wear a mask whenever in public, and wash their hands with soap and running water as many times as possible in a day. THI responded to this by developing the water piping project where clean drinking water was distributed from the new borehole into Kanjoo Primary and Secondary schools for drinking and handwashing purposes. In September of 2020, after a long period of closure, the Kenyan government, through the Ministry of Education, ordered school to resume teaching for grades 4 and 8 in the Primary schools and form 4 in the Secondary schools. Many water points were provided in Kanjoo Primary and Secondary schools alongside basins and taps which provided running water to the pupils and staff. THI team members delivered handwashing workshops to the pupils.



Figure 2: Isaac Okoth, THI Programme Manager taking Kanjoo Secondary students through the best handwashing procedure.

2.3.2 Outcomes

A total of 10 water basins were constructed in the primary school section. Six were fitted on the washroom block to provide access to handwashing facilities after visiting the toilets. Four basins were fitted on a classroom wall close to the washroom. Two tap stands were fitted in the primary school section. One tap stand was placed close to the school kitchen to provide easier access to water for use in the school kitchen. Also, four tap stands were fitted in the Secondary school section.

Workshops with grade 4 and 8 pupils and form 4 students were conducted in the presence of their teachers and were educated on the best

handwashing procedure. The pupils and students were taken through the practical steps to help ensure successful handwashing. These teachers and the students then helped in teaching the rest of the school. In addition, the schools were given charts summarizing the handwashing procedure.

2.3.3 Impacts

There was increased access to clean drinking water for the pupils and students. Pupils and students do not have to drink dirty furrowed water anymore. They do not have to clean their utensils with the furrow water either. Furrowed water is water that travels along a man-made ditch.

Improved hygiene among the pupils and students has been noted. Pupils and students can easily clean their hands after visiting the washrooms. The basins for the primary schools and the taps for the Secondary school are situated close to the washrooms.

The school kitchen now has access to clean, piped water for its cooking activities as opposed to the previously used furrow water. The result is improved health due to improved water quality.

2.3.4 Challenges

There was a power failure during the implementation of the projects. The transformer serving the area had been broken for months and it was uncertain when power would resume. Thus, waiting for power resumption was not an option since it was essential for the implementation of the project. The team was forced to use a generator and, in some instances, move to the nearest centre which is 3 kilometers from the schools so as to access power.

There has been reluctance in the Primary school administration to sustain the project. However, a meeting held recently between THI and school stakeholders has rectified this problem with the school committing to its maintenance.

Being a solar-powered borehole, the flow of water is, to some extent, weather-dependent. This means that there is less and sometimes no water running from the taps on cloudy and rainy days. THI responded to this challenge by erecting a storage tank to store water for use by the Primary school whenever there is no direct flow from the borehole. However, this has yet to be implemented in the Secondary school section.

3.0 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

3.1 Maano Water Tank Project

3.1.1 Project summary

Maano is a village in the Kanjoo sub-location of Meru County. Over the years the community of Maano has been using furrow water for irrigation. With the increased in human population, the demand for irrigation water has increased tremendously. Consequently, the community formed an irrigation scheme group to ensure that every household could use the furrow water for both domestic and irrigation purposes. The project operated on the simple rule of rationing, using water in shifts. However, with more people planting the cash crop *miraa*, the demand for water continued to increase. As a result, the community decided to develop the piping of water as opposed to using furrows for irrigation. However, this piping came with a great challenge. During the dry season, when water levels in the Maano river drop significantly, less water with less pressure was delivered by the pipes. The little tap water that existed was just sufficient for use by the people downstream. However, no water was available to the people upstream. The group proposed the constructed a water storage tank to ensure a continuous flow of water for both domestic and irrigation purposes to all of the 90 affected households.



Figure 3: Mr. John's grandchildren now have access to clean drinking water for both drinking, home use, and irrigation purposes.

3.1.2 Outcomes

THI constructed a 135,000-litre concrete tank, enabling the piping of water to an additional 44 Maano village households. This extended the total beneficiaries to 595. The group contributed by fencing the catchment area of the project. The main aim of the concrete water tank was to increase water pressure so as to promote the use of sprinklers for irrigation purposes, to reduce water wastage and promote water security. Sustainability was also promoted through the planting of suitable tree species in the catchment area. The planting of trees was also a contribution by the community to the project.

3.1.3 Impacts

The construction of the water tank enhanced the accessibility of relatively clean water for drinking and domestic use. Before the construction of the tank and piping, the Maano people had to fetch water from Ruuji Rwiru which is approximately 2 kilometres away, or use water from agricultural furrows for domestic and drinking purposes. The tank has also created sufficient water pressure to enable the use of sprinklers which

reduces water wastage. This project has supported improved agricultural production in Maano village, consequently reducing hunger and food shortages in the village. Increased income levels have consequently uplifted living standards and contributed to improved literacy levels, as the community were able to pay their children's school fees and cater for schooling-associated expenses. The project has promoted equality in the village with every household having access to water for drinking, home use, and irrigation purposes.

3.1.4 Challenges

The flow of the water to member households is supported by gravity-fed piping. This means that the households on the steep slopes of Maano village cannot have the water piped to their homes. However, as opposed to going all the way to the river to fetch water for home and drinking purposes they can now fetch water from the neighbors who have water piped to them. Piping of water to the new 44 households is to be implemented by the community. However, lack of funding to facilitate the connection of water to these new households remains the main challenge. The group, with assistance from THI, is working on measures to ensure that all households have water connection.

3.2 Bomber jacket design competition

3.2.1 Competition summary

The Zoe Jordan/Kanjoo bomber jacket design competition aimed to create a signature design to be embroidered onto a bomber jacket as a medium for telling stories about THI and Kanjoo. These bomber jackets would be sold with a percentage of the proceeds going towards connecting a household to water for life. THI provided all the art resources, lunch, and guidelines for the competition to all participants. The competition was held at Kanjoo Secondary school over 3 days in August 2020. The winning design was embroidered on the bomber jacket. In addition, the winner of the

competition received Kshs.10,000 (\$100), the second and third runners-up received a reward of Kshs.7,000 (\$70) and Kshs.3,000 (\$30) respectively and 4 commendations received Kshs.1000 (\$10) each.



Prinsel Waridi, holding her art work.

3.2.2 Outcomes

A total of 52 artists had a chance to compete. The competition also created a temporary employment opportunity for a lady from the Kanjoo community who cooked for participants during the 3-day competition.

3.2.3 Impacts

Amid the Covid-19 pandemic, and with so many restrictions being implemented governments across the whole world, the Zoe-Jordan/Kanjoo art competition, while strictly adhering to all the regulations, was able to

bring the Kanjoo community together in a unique way. Different artists from all corners of Kanjoo and from different social classes met and competed.

Children from the villages close to Kanjoo Secondary school provided company for the artists over the 3 days and were rewarded with a meal at the end of it all. COVID-19 has compelled some in the Kanjoo community to live from-hand-to-mouth since the semi-collapse of the *miraa* market. For many of the families in the Kanjoo sub-location, securing a daily meal wasn't guaranteed. The ban on the importation of miraa by the country of Somalia left the locals with no source of income. Those who normally earned a small salary from providing casual labour in the miraa farms had no jobs as business closed down. They considered the THI project a chance to get a meal. Several mothers from Kanjoo community lent a hand in washing utensils so they could take the remaining food home to their children. They were assured of a meal to feed their kids for the 3 days so the Zoe-Jordan/Kanjoo art competition fed more than just the artists for the 3 days.

The competition also helped improve the drawing skills of the artists. Many who came from the sub-location had the chance to use quality drawing materials like coloring pencils for the first time, a dream that allowed them to express their drawing talent.

4.0 KANJOO SCHOOLS PROJECTS

4.1 The Projects

THI is committed to not just elevating the standard of living in the Kanjoo sub-location but also helping reduce illiteracy by supporting local

learning institutions. Thus far, THI has provided Kanjoo Primary school with revision textbooks, 131 lockers and chairs, playground equipment, perimeter fencing, water piping, and handwashing facilities. In the Secondary school, THI piped water to many water points and contributed to the construction of the Science laboratory which has allowed the school to gain official Ministry of Education accreditation.

4.2 Impacts of the projects

There has been a general improvement in the pupils' scores which can be attributed to the use of these revision books. Security in the school has been significantly enhanced by the erection of the school perimeter fence. Outsiders often passed through the school before the fencing was constructed. This is no longer happening. Physical distancing in the classrooms is possible thanks to the lockers and desks. The playground has helped the pupils exercise regularly whilst developing physical, emotional and social skills.



Class 8 pupils at Kanjoo Primary school using the desks they received from THI.

5.0 PROJECTS LOBBIED FOR BY THI

5.1 Borehole drilling at Kanjoo Primary

In an attempt to ensure that Kanjoo locals, as well as the pupils and students, had clean water for drinking and home use purposes, THI helped plan and raised funds for a borehole for the Kanjoo community. However, the government of Meru County informed the organization that it had funds set aside for the drilling of boreholes in all the public schools in the county. With that, the county informed THI that it would drill a borehole in Kanjoo Primary school and asked THI to use those funds in other projects. That was back in 2018. However, 2 years went by without a word or an action from the county government. THI, and other organisations such as Born Free Foundation, followed up with and applied pressure to the county government over a two-year span and finally the borehole was drilled in Kanjoo Primary school. The borehole is being used to provide water for domestic use and drinking in the Primary school, Secondary school, and the community around the school. This highlights the importance of good communications and a positive relationship with the local government and other stakeholders to apply pressure on behalf of the community, when needed.



The 10,000 litre tank is used for the storage and distribution of water from the Kanjoo borehole.

5.2 Rehabilitation of the Makutano borehole by Davis and Shirtliff (D&S)

The Makutano borehole had been drilled by Plan International (a UK-based NGO) back in the 1980s. It was very useful and important to the community for all the years it was functional. However, it broke down multiply times along the way and finally became dysfunctional. D&S called for the application of proposals as part of their CSR. Makutano community wrote a proposal to D&S requesting for rehabilitation of the borehole. D&S approved the proposal and committed to rehabilitating the borehole in full. This included changing the manual hand pump in the borehole to a solar-powered pump. However, D&S took a long time to begin the rehabilitation, so the community approached THI and asked us to follow up with D&S. After a series of discussions, D&S is now in the process of rehabilitating the borehole thanks to the additional input of Sean Avery, the Hydrologist.

6.0 FARMING PRACTICES IN KANJOO

6.1 Baseline Survey

In 2020, a survey assessing the farming practices of the Kanjoo community was conducted. The main aim of the survey was to understand the present farming practices in Kanjoo which would, in turn, inform THI on the best methods and mechanisms to support the community through improved farming. The survey was done with the participation, help and employment of local women. The survey identified the following to be the challenges faced by Kanjoo farmers.

- Farmers in Kanjoo own small farms on which it is difficult to conduct profitable, conventional agriculture.
- Commercial farming in Kanjoo is poorly organized mainly due to the high number of intermediaries or brokers in the market.
- Inadequate use (where essential) of agro-chemicals has led to low levels of value addition thus low prices for the produce.
- The markets for the farm produce are undeveloped and there is poor adoption of modern technology in farming in the area.
- The agricultural extension services are also under-utilized in the area.
- Farmers are faced with the challenge of inadequate and unreliable access to water for irrigation purposes.
- Centres of excellence and demo farms are also absent in the area to help understand and implement more modern, appropriate, site-specific farming methods.



This is Fridah Kainyu interviewing Christine during the farming practices data collection.

The survey is an important part of future project planning. It has also been shared with the Born Free Foundation to inform them of practices in the area that may support their conservation and environmental work.

6.2 Potential Projects

THI is mobilizing resources to fund a number of new or existing projects including:

1. School development at NAC-Nkiri Primary school. This will include 2 new classrooms with desks and chairs, separate toilet blocks for girls and boys with piped water and handwashing facilities, and playground equipment.
2. Kalimikuu borehole rehabilitation.
3. Construction of water intake for the Makutano-Nkanga water project.
4. Classroom construction at Kalimikuu Primary school.

**THE HUMMINGBIRD INITIATIVE
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 MARCH 2021**

Charity Registration Number 1182406

**Harmer Slater Limited
Chartered Accountants
Salatin House
19 Cedar Road
Sutton, Surrey, SM2 5DA**

THE HUMMINGBIRD INITIATIVE
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 MARCH 2021

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THE HUMMINGBIRD INITIATIVE

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES

The Trustees have pleasure in submitting their report and the independently examined financial statements for the Charitable Incorporated Organisation ("CIO", "Charity") for the year ended 31 March 2021 which have been prepared in accordance with the Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102), the Charities Act 2011 and the Trust Deed.

Structure, governance and management

The Charity is governed by its Constitution document dated 12 March 2019 and is a registered charity (charity registration number 1182406).

The names of the persons who were Trustees at any time during the year ended 31 March 2021 and up until the date of signing these accounts were as follows:

C L Skevington
W M L Travers
G Gough

The statutory power of appointing new and additional Trustees is exercisable by the Trustees.

Principal address

The principal address of the Charity is:

47 West Lane
London
SE16 4PA

Independent Examiner

T W Slater
Harmer Slater Limited
Salatin House
19 Cedar Road
Sutton
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SM2 5DA

THE HUMMINGBIRD INITIATIVE

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES (continued)

Objectives and activities for the public benefit

The Hummingbird Initiative's vision is for rural communities in developing countries to have an improved quality of life, with access to basic amenities and increased opportunities for all.

At THI, we are dedicated to working collaboratively with rural communities, other organisations and individuals, to advance the standard of living at a local level. We are committed to helping advance issues such as education, conservation, transport and communications, gender equality, agriculture and animal welfare, economic empowerment, sanitation, primary healthcare, family planning and environmental protection.

Our objectives, as listed on the Charity Commission official website, are:

To address the following 3 issues for people living in rural communities in Kenya, East Africa and other developing countries as the trustees see fit. To bring together and co-ordinate the resources of relevant charities, agencies, organisations and individuals to identify and address these challenges:

- (1) The relief of sickness and preservation of health by proving access to primary healthcare and family planning.
- (2) The advancement of education by supporting access to basic education, building, curriculum development, availability of resources, specialist teachers and teaching professionals.
- (3) Such charitable purposes for the public benefit as are exclusively charitable according to the laws of England and Wales as the trustees may from time to time determine.

Achievements and performance of the Charity

Having registered with the Charity Commission in March 2019, THI were able to start delivering projects. The following projects were delivered within the financial year April 2020 to March 2021, in line with THI's objectives.

Projects for 2020/2021: please see attached Annual Report

Future plans

For the coming 2021-2022 year, THI has the following in mind:

THI is committed to delivering green, sustainable, environmentally conscience and long-lasting projects that will not only change the lives of the communities now, but will also positively impact on future generations.

Kalimikuu Borehole renovation: We are planning to renovate the existing borehole for domestic usage. For 2 generations it has been inoperable due to a broken hand pump. The locals renovated it in 2019 to an electrical pump but due to a non-reliable electricity source the borehole fell into disuse again. The community have requested help updating the borehole to solar power to create sustainable water availability.

NAC-Nkiri School Development Project: We are planning the development of 2 permanent classrooms with desks and chairs, 2 toilet blocks with hand washing stations and playground equipment based on our previous development of Kanjoo School.

THE HUMMINGBIRD INITIATIVE

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES (continued)

Future plans (continued)

Makutano- Nkanga Water intake development: Makutano-Nkanga is a group made of 2 communities. Makutano and Nkanga. We plan to develop a water collection intake and provide piping to the 2 villages. One pipe from the intake will serve Makutano and the other will serve Nkanga.

Financial review and reserves

Details of the financial position are set out in the statements on pages 5 and 6.

The Charity's main source of income was from donations, which amounted to £2,411. Grants to organisations totalled £19,582 and other costs totalled £15,243 leaving net outgoing resources for the year of £32,414 (period ended 31 March 2020 – incoming resources £52,271) and the total funds of the Charity at 31 March 2021 amounted to £19,857 (period ended 31 March 2020 – £52,271).

Risk management

It is confirmed that the major risks to which the Charity is exposed, as identified by the Trustees, have been reviewed and systems have been established to mitigate those risks.

Statement of Trustees' Responsibilities

The Trustees are responsible for preparing the Trustees' Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

The law applicable to charities in England and Wales 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 charity and of the incoming resources and application of resources of the charity for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the Trustees are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP;
- make judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charity will continue in business.

The Trustees are responsible for keeping proper accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charity and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Charities Act 2011, the applicable Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations, and the provisions of the Trust deed. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the charity and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Approved by the Trustees on 16 September 2021 and signed on their behalf by:



Catriona Skevington

Trustee

**INDEPENDENT EXAMINER'S REPORT
TO THE TRUSTEES OF
THE HUMMINGBIRD INITIATIVE**

I report to the Trustees on my examination of the accounts of The Hummingbird Initiative (the charity), charity number 1182406, for the year ended 31 March 2021, which are set out on pages 6 to 11.

Respective responsibilities of Trustees and Examiner

The charity's Trustees are responsible for the preparation of the accounts in accordance with the requirements of the Charities Act 2011 ('the Act').

The charity's Trustees consider that an audit is not required for this year under section 144 of the Act and that independent examination is needed.

It is my responsibility to:

- examine the accounts under section 145 of the Charity Act;
- to follow all the applicable Directions given by the Charity Commission under section 145(5)(b) of the Act, and;
- to state whether particular matters have come to my attention.

Basis of Independent examiner's statement

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

Independent examiner's statement

In connection with my examination, no material matters have come to my attention which gives me cause to believe that in, any material respect:

- the accounting records were not kept in accordance with section 130 of the Charities Act; or
- the accounts did not accord with the accounting records; or
- the accounts did not comply with the applicable requirements concerning the form and content of accounts set out in the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 other than any requirement that the accounts give a 'true and fair' view which is not a matter considered as part of an independent examination.

I have no concerns and have come across no other matters in connection with the examination to which attention should be drawn in this report in order to enable a proper understanding of the accounts to be reached.



T W Slater
ACA CTA
Harmer Slater Limited
Salatin House
19 Cedar Road
Sutton
Surrey, SM2 5DA

16 September 2021

THE HUMMINGBIRD INITIATIVE
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

			2021		2020
	Note	£	£	£	£
Income and expenditure					
Incoming resources					
Donations received			2,411		72,435
Resources expended					
Charitable activities	3	34,205		19,564	
Governance costs	4	<u>620</u>		<u>600</u>	
Total resources expended			<u>34,825</u>		<u>20,164</u>
Net incoming resources			(32,414)		52,271
Reconciliation of funds					
Total funds brought forward			<u>52,271</u>		<u>-</u>
Total funds carried forward			<u>19,857</u>		<u>52,271</u>

All recognised gains and losses are reflected through the Statement of Financial Activities and no separate Statement of Total Recognised Gains or Losses is presented. There were no discontinued or acquired activities during the current or preceding year.

THE HUMMINGBIRD INITIATIVE

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2021

	Note	2021 £	2020 £
Non-current assets			
Tangible assets	5	<u>2,641</u>	<u>-</u>
Current assets			
Receivables	6	688	642
Cash at bank	7	<u>17,148</u>	<u>52,229</u>
Total assets		20,477	52,871
Current liabilities			
Payables	8	<u>620</u>	<u>600</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>19,857</u>	<u>52,271</u>
Represented by:			
Unrestricted Fund			
FUND BALANCE	9	<u>19,857</u>	<u>52,271</u>

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102).

Approved by the Trustees on 16 September 2021 and signed on their behalf by:



Catriona Skevington
Trustee

THE HUMMINGBIRD INITIATIVE

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

1) ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparation and assessment of going concern

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention in accordance with Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102), the Charities Act 2011 and applicable regulations.

The charity constitutes a public benefit entity as defined by FRS 102.

The financial statements are drawn up on the going concern basis, which assumes The Hummingbird Initiative will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The Trustees consider the current and forecast cash resources to be sufficient to cover the working capital requirements of the charity for at least 12 months.

The accounting policies adopted by the Trustees are outlined below:

a) **Income recognition**

All income is recognised once the charity has entitlement to the income, it is probable that the income will be received and the amount of income can be measured reliably.

Donations, are recognised when the charity has been notified in writing of both the amount and settlement date. In the event that a donation is subject to conditions that require a level of performance before the charity is entitled to the funds, the income is deferred and not recognised until either those conditions are fully met, or the fulfilment of those conditions is wholly within the control of the charity and it is probable that those conditions will be fulfilled in the reporting period.

b) **Resources expended**

Expenditure is included in the accounts on an accrual basis. Irrecoverable VAT is included with the item of expenditure to which it relates.

Expenditure has been analysed between:

- i) Charitable activities – all expenditure directly related to the objects of the charity, which is charged in the year.
- ii) Governance costs – all expenditure for the running of the charity itself as an organisation.

c) **Fund accounting**

The charity's fund is unrestricted and the Trustees are free to use it in accordance with the charitable objects. The fund is represented mainly by cash.

d) **Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents comprise current bank account balances and are subject to insignificant risk of change in value.

THE HUMMINGBIRD INITIATIVE
NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021
 (continued)

f) Fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are included in the balance sheet at cost.

Depreciation is provided on all tangible assets at rates calculated to write off the full cost or valuation less estimated residual value of each asset over its estimated useful life. The principle rate in use is:

Computer Equipment: 25%
 Other Tangible Assets: 25%

2) RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND TRUSTEES' REMUNERATION

The Trustees were not paid or received any other benefits from employment with the charity during the period neither were they reimbursed expenses during the period.

3) ANALYSIS OF CHARITABLE EXPENDITURE

	2021	2020
	£	£
Born Free Foundation	-	10,411
Griffiths Playground	-	3,983
Hand-washing Project	1,586	-
Bomber Jacket Design	281	-
Food Project & Women's Project	5,035	-
Kanjoo Water Project	1,694	-
Maano Water Project	<u>10,987</u>	<u>-</u>
	19,582	14,394
Support costs (note 4)	<u>14,623</u>	<u>5,170</u>
	<u><u>34,205</u></u>	<u><u>19,564</u></u>

THE HUMMINGBIRD INITIATIVE
NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021
(continued)

4) SUPPORT COSTS

	Basis of Apportionment	Support Costs £	Governance £	2021 Total £
Staff costs	Actual	10,688	-	10,688
Travel	Actual	539	-	539
Website costs	Actual	385	-	385
Bank charges	Actual	495	-	495
Insurance	Actual	1,952	-	1,952
Depreciation of fixed assets	Actual	564	-	564
Independent examiner's fee	Work done	-	620	620
		<u>14,623</u>	<u>620</u>	<u>15,243</u>

	Basis of Apportionment	Support Costs £	Governance £	2020 Total £
Staff costs	Actual	2,664	-	2,664
Travel	Actual	182	-	182
Website costs	Actual	2,137	-	2,137
Bank charges	Actual	134	-	134
Insurance	Actual	53	-	53
Independent examiner's fee	Work done	-	600	600
		<u>5,170</u>	<u>600</u>	<u>5,770</u>

5) FIXED ASSETS

Cost	Computer Equipment	Other Equipment	Total
At 1st April 2020	-	-	-
Additions	<u>1,610</u>	<u>1,595</u>	<u>3,205</u>
At 31st March 2021	<u>1,610</u>	<u>1,595</u>	<u>3,205</u>
<u>Depreciation</u>			
At 1st April 2020	-	-	-
Charged	<u>265</u>	<u>299</u>	<u>564</u>
At 31st March 2021	<u>265</u>	<u>299</u>	<u>564</u>
<u>Net Book Value</u>			
At 31st March 2021	<u>1,345</u>	<u>1,296</u>	<u>2,641</u>
At 31st March 2020	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

THE HUMMINGBIRD INITIATIVE

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 (continued)

6) RECEIVABLES

	2021	2020
	£	£
Prepaid insurance	<u>688</u>	<u>642</u>

7) CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2021	2020
	£	£
Current account	<u>17,148</u>	<u>52,229</u>

8) PAYABLES: Amounts falling due within one year

	2021	2020
	£	£
Independent examiner's fees	<u>620</u>	<u>600</u>

9) FUND BALANCE

The charity's fund is unrestricted, and the Trustees are free to use it in accordance with the charitable objects. The fund is represented mainly by cash.

Analysis of the movements in the fund for the current period are presented below.

	2021	2020
	£	£
Fund balance brought forward	52,271	-
Incoming resources	2,411	72,435
Resources expended	<u>(34,825)</u>	<u>(20,164)</u>
Fund balance carried forward	<u>19,857</u>	<u>52,271</u>