

CHEKA SANA FOUNDATION



TRUSTEES ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS YEAR ENDED MARCH 2025

CHEKA SANA FOUNDATION

8 CAPITO DRIVE, NORTH HYKEHAM | LINCOLN LN6 9FZ

Table of Contents

Trustees' Annual Report 2024/25	1
Legal and Administrative Information	4
<hr/>	
Compliance Statement	5
<hr/>	
1. Chairperson's Statement	6
<hr/>	
2. Structure, Governance, and Management.....	8
2.1 Constitution and Governance Framework	8
2.2 Global Leadership Team (GLT)	8
2.3 Trustee Recruitment and Development	8
2.4 Risk Management Policy	9
<hr/>	
3. Context and Strategic Objectives	10
3.1 The Plight of Street-Connected Children in East Africa	10
3.2 Strategic Aims	10
3.3 Public Benefit.....	10
<hr/>	
4. Strategic Report: Programme Achievements 2024/25.....	11
4.1 The Street Born Project: Breaking Intergenerational Poverty	11
4.2 HIV/AIDS Relief and Mental Health.....	19
4.3 The Child Rights Project (CRC)	20
4.4 Project Brief: Village Investors Programme (VIP)	26
4.5 The Tanzania Street Children (TSC) Sports Academy	30
<hr/>	
.....	31
5. Capital Projects: The Cheka Sana Community Hub.....	31
<hr/>	
.....	35
6. Financial Review	35
6.1 Financial Performance 2023/24	35
6.2 Financial Strategy for 2024/25.....	36
<hr/>	
.....	36
7. Partnerships and Collaborations	36
<hr/>	

.....	37
8. Future Plans: Strategy 2025-2027	37
.....	38
9. Safeguarding and Compliance Statement.....	38
.....	
10. Conclusion	38
.....	39
Analytical Appendix: Strategic Insights & Impact Data	39
A. Intersectional Vulnerability: The "Street Born" Focus.....	39
B. Infrastructure as a Resilience Strategy	40
C. Sport for Development (S4D) as Geopolitical Soft Power.....	40
D. Financial Resilience in a Contracting Market	40
Works cited	41

Legal and Administrative Information

Charity Name:

Cheka Sana Foundation

Registered Charity Number:

1189823

Company Type:

Charitable Incorporated
Organisation (CIO)

Operational Areas:

United Kingdom, Tanzania (Mwanza),
Uganda (Kampala)

Registered Office:

8 Capito Drive, North
Hykeham, Lincoln, LN6 9FZ

Bankers:

CAF Bank Limited, 25 Kings Hill
Avenue, Kings Hill, West Malling,
Kent, ME19 4JQ

Contact Details:

Email: hello@chekasana.org.uk

Website: www.chekasana.org.uk

Phone: 0300 102 1533

Independent Examiners & Auditors:

Ground Floor Offices, 53 High Street,
Arundel, West Sussex, BN18 9AJ

Board of Trustees:

The Trustees serving during the
year and up to the date of this
report are:

1. Dr. Simon Obendorf (Chair)
2. Serena Kelly
3. Thomas Merilion
4. Daniella Durston
5. Stuart Page

Management Team

Mutani Yangwe –
Founder & Head of Foundation

Cheka Sana Tanzania

Vanessa Hawa Said –
Head of Programme & Fundraising

Cheka Sana Uganda

Anslem Wandega –
Director

Compliance Statement

As part of our ongoing commitment to transparency and adherence to regulatory standards, we at Cheka Sana Foundation have implemented several measures to ensure compliance with the relevant charity and governance laws.

We have published our “[Supporter’s Charter](#)” online, which outlines the high standards our fundraising team strives to achieve. This charter is a testament to our dedication to building trust and being transparent in all our communications, particularly in our fundraising efforts.

In the financial year 2024/25, we are proud to report that we received no complaints from the [Fundraising Regulator](#) nor from the [Information Commissioners Office \(ICO\)](#). This achievement underscores our commitment to meeting fundraising quality standards and ensuring the best experience for our donors and their personal data.

Furthermore, in line with our core value of transparency, we created a “[Donation & Sponsorship Acceptance Policy](#).” This policy is a critical step in safeguarding our foundation’s integrity. It ensures that our partnerships and external contributions do not bring our name into disrepute, nor unduly or negatively influence our approach and the impact we aim to achieve in Tanzania and Uganda.

These efforts reflect our dedication to maintaining the highest standards of regulatory compliance, ensuring that we continue to operate not only as a compliant entity but also as a responsible and trustworthy organization in the eyes of our supporters and the communities we serve.

1. Chairperson's Statement

The operational year spanning 2024 to early 2025 has been a period of profound strategic crystallization for the Cheka Sana Foundation. As we present this Annual Report, we reflect on a year where the foundational work of previous cycles has begun to manifest in tangible, structural, and systemic advancements for the street-connected children we serve in East Africa.

The global humanitarian sector continues to navigate a complex poly-crisis—economic volatility, shifting donor priorities, and the residual social fractures of the post-pandemic era. For organizations of our size and specialization, these external pressures demand not merely resilience but radical adaptation. I am pleased to report that Cheka Sana has met these challenges with a fortified resolve, transitioning from a phase of recovery into one of ambitious infrastructure development and deepened programmatic impact.¹

This year was defined by the transition of our flagship capital project, the Cheka Sana Community Hub in Mwanza, from a conceptual vision to a realizable construction project. In partnership with Article 25, we have concluded the feasibility and design stages, setting the stage for construction to commence in 2026.² This Hub is not simply a shelter; it is a declaration of permanence and dignity for children who have been relegated to the margins of society. It represents our commitment to providing a physical sanctuary that matches the psychological safety we strive to cultivate through our programs.

Simultaneously, our programmatic work has achieved critical milestones. The *Street Born Project*, supporting young mothers on the streets, has evolved into a sophisticated intervention model that addresses the intergenerational transmission of poverty. By May 2024, our support for 37 young mothers had yielded transformative results, proving that

when psychosocial support is paired with vocational training and economic assets, the cycle of street homelessness can be broken.³ Furthermore, the recognition of our HIV/AIDS interventions by the U.S. Ambassador's Fund highlights the clinical and social efficacy of our health-focused initiatives.¹

Financially, the year 2023/24 presented a contraction in income to £19,480, a reality we have met with transparency and strategic agility.⁴ Rather than retreating, we have diversified our approach, leaning into high-value partnerships with organizations like the Amos Trust and We See Hope who are directly funding Cheka Sana Tanzania, Strengthening our partnership with key corporate partners such as Allen and Overy Shearman LLP, Souter Charitable Trust and Major Donors – Paul Flanagan and leveraging significant in-kind contributions to sustain delivery. Our focus for 2025 is squarely on rebuilding unrestricted reserves and securing the capital required for the Hub's construction.

As we look toward the horizon, particularly the prospect of Cheka Sana Tanzania hosting the *Street Child Africa Cup of Nations* in 2027⁵, we are energized by the opportunity to elevate the voices of street children to a continental stage. I extend my deepest gratitude to my fellow Trustees, our indefatigable staff in Tanzania and Uganda, and our partners who walk this path with us.

Dr. Simon Obendorf

Chairperson, Cheka Sana Foundation

2. Structure, Governance, and Management

2.1 Constitution and Governance Framework

Cheka Sana Foundation is a Charitable Incorporated Organisation (CIO), registered with the Charity Commission for England and Wales (No. 1189823) on June 8, 2020.⁶ The Foundation's governing document is its Constitution, which establishes the charity trustees as the only voting members, ensuring a governance structure that is both streamlined and strictly accountable.

The Board of Trustees retains ultimate legal and financial responsibility for the charity. The Board meets a minimum of four times annually to review strategic performance, approve annual budgets, and ensure compliance with statutory obligations.¹ The governance philosophy of Cheka Sana is rooted in a "decolonial and partnership-based approach," as advocated by our Chair, ensuring that strategic direction is not imposed from the UK but is co-created with the communities we serve.⁷

2.2 Global Leadership Team (GLT)

To bridge the geographical distance between the UK and operations in East Africa, the Foundation operates a federated management model. The Senior Management Team (SMT) in the UK works in lockstep with SMTs in Tanzania and Uganda, forming a unified Global Leadership Team (GLT).¹

This structure is critical for risk management and operational agility. The GLT allows for real-time decision-making that respects local context while adhering to UK charity law. Operational guidelines define specific authority limits for the GLT and the Head of Foundation, Mutani Yangwe, ensuring that significant financial or strategic decisions are referred to the Board for oversight.¹

2.3 Trustee Recruitment and Development

The Board maintains a rigorous approach to its own composition. Trustees are appointed for three-year terms and are selected based on a systematic analysis of skills gaps—ranging from financial management and legal compliance to international development and safeguarding expertise.

Recruitment Process:

- Candidates undergo a vetting process involving interviews with at least two Board

members, including the Chair.

- Appointments are confirmed via a collective vote of all trustees.¹
- New trustees receive a comprehensive induction pack and participate in a full-day orientation session to familiarize themselves with the charity's mission, values, and legal framework.

While no new trustees were appointed during the 2024/25 financial reporting window, the Board continuously reviews its membership to ensure diversity of thought and experience.¹

2.4 Risk Management Policy

The Trustees acknowledge their duty to identify and manage risks. A robust Risk Management Policy is in place, with the Finance and Audit Committee reviewing the organizational risk register on a quarterly basis.

Key Risks Identified for 2024/25:

1. **Financial Sustainability:** The contraction in income observed in the 2023/24 accounts (£19.4k compared to £58.5k in the previous year) poses a liquidity risk.⁴
 - *Mitigation:* The Foundation has diversified its fundraising strategy, launching a new Fundraising Strategy to enhance donor retention and prioritizing corporate, Trusts fundraising (grant applications); community and "in-kind" giving to reduce cash expenditure.¹ Partnerships with corporate and Trusts donors like Allen and Overy Shearman; and also donations from Major Donors, and charity to charity partnership for example our current partnership with Article 25 reduce reliance on general public fundraising.
2. **Safeguarding in Complex Environments:** Working with street-connected children, particularly those exposed to sexual exploitation, carries inherent safeguarding risks.
 - *Mitigation:* The appointment of a dedicated Safeguarding and Mental Health Advisor (via Amos Trust) and the enforcement of the "Donation & Sponsorship Acceptance Policy" ensure that ethical standards are maintained across all operations.¹
3. **Macroeconomic Instability:** Inflation and economic downturns in Tanzania and Uganda impact program costs.
 - *Mitigation:* Bi-annual risk assessments by the GLT allow for rapid budget adjustments. The Foundation maintains a flexible reserves policy to buffer against currency fluctuations and inflation.¹

3. Context and Strategic Objectives

3.1 The Plight of Street-Connected Children in East Africa

The operational context in Mwanza (Tanzania) and Kampala (Uganda) remains critical. Rapid urbanization, family breakdown, and poverty continue to drive children to the streets. In Mwanza, a major transport hub on Lake Victoria, children are particularly vulnerable to trafficking and exploitation. In Kampala alone, estimates suggest up to 15,000 children and youth live on the streets alone, facing harassment from authorities and a lack of basic services.⁹

Street-connected children face a "double exclusion": they are disconnected from family support structures and often criminalized by state apparatuses. Girls and young mothers are uniquely vulnerable, frequently forced into survival sex work, which exposes them to high rates of HIV and unwanted pregnancies.³

3.2 Strategic Aims

Cheka Sana's strategy is designed to dismantle the ecosystem of vulnerability that traps these children. Our three-year strategic plan focuses on three interconnected pillars:

1. **Immediate Relief & Early Intervention:** Providing shelter, medical care, and psychosocial support to stabilize children in crisis.
2. **Changing Narratives:** Transforming how communities and governments perceive street children—from "nuisances" to "citizens with rights."
3. **Systemic Advocacy:** Holding governments accountable and building political will for long-term social protection policies.¹

3.3 Public Benefit

The Trustees confirm that they have complied with the duty in section 17 of the Charities Act 2011 to have due regard to public benefit guidance published by the Charity Commission. The activities detailed in this report—advancing education, relieving poverty, and promoting health—are undertaken solely for the public benefit of vulnerable populations in East Africa.¹

4. Strategic Report: Programme Achievements 2024/25

The Foundation's work in the 2024/25 period has been characterized by the deepening of our holistic care models. We have moved beyond simple "rescue" operations to complex, multi-stage interventions that address the root causes of street migration.

4.1 The Street Born Project: Breaking Intergenerational Poverty

The **Street Born Project** is our flagship intervention for adolescent mothers living on the streets. These young women, often aged 15-21, face the compounded trauma of homelessness and early motherhood.

The financial year 2024–2025 marked a pivotal cycle for the **Street Born Project**, our flagship initiative targeting the most invisible and marginalized demographic in the Mwanza region: street-connected adolescent girls and young mothers. Operating primarily in the Buswelu and Kahama wards, the project successfully delivered a holistic reintegration model to 37 beneficiaries, transitioning them from precarious street living to stable economic independence.

Against a backdrop of rising living costs and complex social stigmatization, the project achieved a 100% retention rate for its cohort, with all 37 enrolled girls completing the "Youth Empowerment Model." This comprehensive intervention combined trauma-informed psychosocial support with practical vocational training. By the close of the financial year, 30 girls had been successfully linked to apprenticeships in high-demand trades such as tailoring, hairdressing, and event decoration, while simultaneously receiving critical health services including HIV testing and antenatal care.

Supported by key partners including the Amos Trust, Cheka Sana UK, and Allen & Overy Shearman, the Street Born Project has demonstrated that with the right scaffolding of safety, health, and skills, young women can break the intergenerational cycle of poverty and street involvement.

1.1 The Challenge

Mwanza's street-connected population is increasingly feminized, yet services often overlook the specific vulnerabilities of girls. These young women, often aged 15–21, face a "triple burden": they are homeless, they are often mothers or pregnant, and they are survivors of sexual exploitation. The **Street Born Project** was designed to interrupt this trajectory by providing a safe exit strategy from street life.

1.2 Operational Framework

- **Locations:** Interventions were concentrated in **Buswelu** and **Kahama** wards, identified as hotspots for street-connected youth in the Ilemela district.
- **Target Group:** Adolescent girls, young mothers (aged 15–21), and their children.
- **Core Methodology:** The project utilizes a "Family-Centered Therapeutic Model" that prioritizes emotional stability before economic activation. The theory of change posits that a girl cannot learn a trade if she is traumatized or unwell; thus, psychosocial and health interventions precede vocational training.

2. Operational Review: The "Street Born" Model

The fiscal year's activities were structured around a phased implementation model, moving beneficiaries from stabilization to empowerment.

2.1 Phase 1: Stabilization & Psychosocial Architecture

The foundation of the project is the creation of safe, non-judgmental spaces.

- **Group Formation:** Two primary peer support groups were established and maintained throughout the year: the *"Tunaweza" (We Can) Group* and the *"Winners" Group*. These groups met weekly, serving as the primary vehicle for delivering life skills curriculum.
- **Psychosocial Support:** A total of 12 weekly life skills sessions were facilitated for these groups during the critical Q3 period. Topics included "Self-Awareness," "Conflict Resolution," and "Sexual & Reproductive Health."
- **Individual Counseling:** Recognizing that group settings can sometimes be inhibiting, social workers conducted one-to-one sessions with 34 girls. These sessions were critical for assessing individual wellbeing, processing deep-seated trauma, and verifying that the girls understood the long-term benefits of the program.



Visual Context: The uploaded **Image 1** depicts one of these critical group sessions. A facilitator stands at the front of a room lined with handwritten charts—likely monitoring and evaluation tracking sheets or group constitutions—while young mothers engage in a structured learning environment, illustrating the formalization of their rehabilitation.

2.2 Phase 2: Health & Physical Safety

Survival on the streets often compromises physical health. The project acted as a bridge to formal healthcare systems.

- **Health Linkages:** During the reporting period, **11 girls** were physically escorted to health centers for treatment. Crucially, **4 girls** were linked to hospitals for HIV testing—a vital step given the high prevalence rates in the target demographic.
- **Maternal Care:** The project provided specialized support for pregnant beneficiaries, linking **2 young mothers** to prenatal care clinics for monthly check-ups and supporting **2 others** through safe deliveries.

- **Self-Defense:** To restore a sense of physical agency, **12 weekly self-defense sessions** were conducted. These classes are not just about combat; they build self-esteem and body confidence, empowering girls to protect themselves from gender-based violence (GBV).¹

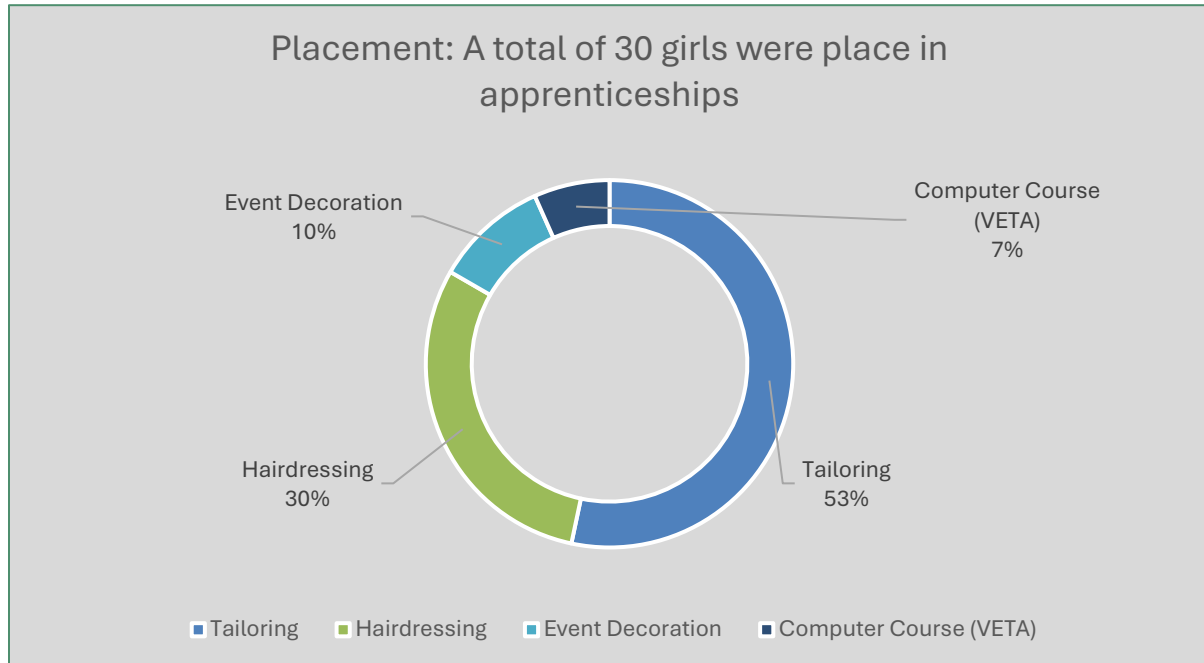


*Visual Context: **Image 2** captures the social cohesion built during these sessions. The girls are seen interacting casually outside a meeting hall, smiling and relaxed—a qualitative indicator of the "safe space" the project has successfully created.*

2.3 Phase 3: Economic Empowerment (Apprenticeships)

The ultimate goal of Street Born is financial autonomy. In January 2025, following the completion of entrepreneurship training, the project transitioned beneficiaries into vocational apprenticeships.³

- **Trade Selection:** Unlike rigid training programs, CST allowed girls to choose trades based on their interests and local market demand.



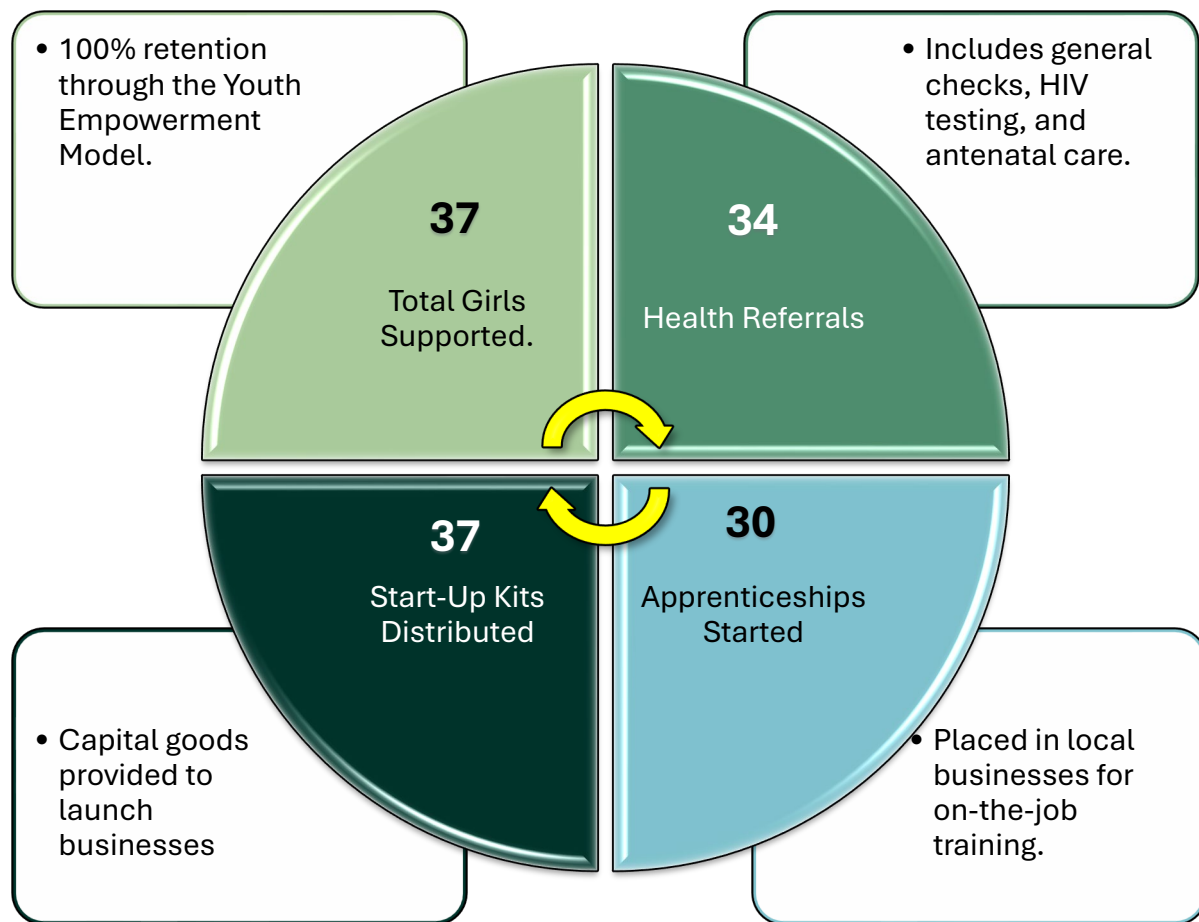
Economic Empowerment (Apprenticeships)



Visual Context: **Image 3** shows a beneficiary actively engaged in her apprenticeship, braiding hair in a salon. This practical, hands-on training is central to the project's success, providing real-world skills that lead directly to income generation.

3. Impact Assessment

3.1 Quantitative Impact Dashboard (May 2024 – April 2025)



4. Success Stories: From Survival to Thriving

4.1 Case Study: "I Can and I Will Succeed"

Aviola's Story

Aviola, a 19-year-old survivor, was forced onto the streets at 17 after failing her Form Four exams and being rejected by her family. Isolated and desperate, she joined a group of girls involved in sex work to survive.

Identified during a CST night outreach, Aviola was initially hesitant to return home due to fear of judgment. Through persistent mediation by CST social workers, she was reconciled with her parents. She chose to train in *Event Decoration*—a lucrative niche in Mwanza's wedding industry. Today, Aviola runs her own business decorating for weddings and baby showers. She also tested HIV positive during the program but, with counselling, has adhered to ARV treatment and lives positively.³

"I am proud of how far I have come, and my dream is to become one of the most successful event decorators in Tanzania." — Aviola

4.2 Case Study: "Best Mama"

Rose the Best Mama

Rose, 19, became the head of her household after her parents died of HIV/AIDS. With a younger sister to feed and no income after failing secondary school, she turned to sex work. CST staff met her while she was pregnant and working on the streets of Buswelu.

The project linked her to Kanyerere Dispensary for HIV testing (she tested positive) and supported her through a safe delivery of a healthy, HIV-negative baby girl. Following her recovery, Rose enrolled in a Hairdressing and Make-up apprenticeship. She is now building a clientele and saving to open a large salon.

"Thank you, Cheka Sana, for bringing back my smile... I was desperate and lost hope when I got pregnant, but now I see myself in a new version." — Rose

5. Challenges & Mitigation

Despite the successes, the financial year presented operational hurdles:

- **Preference for Long-Term Courses:** Some beneficiaries initially requested long-term courses (like formal teacher education) which take years to complete.
 - *Mitigation:* Staff counselled girls to prioritize short-term vocational skills (3–6 months) that offer immediate income, advising them to use these earnings to fund further long-term education later. This pragmatic approach ensured immediate survival needs were met.
- **Inflationary Pressures:** The cost of vocational training and transport increased significantly due to fuel prices.
 - *Mitigation:* This required budget flexibility. The project had to absorb higher per-head costs for training placements, validating the need for unrestricted funding from partners like **Allen & Overy** and **Paul Flanagan** to bridge these gaps.

6. Financial Overview & Donor Acknowledgement

While a full specific audit for Street Born is consolidated within the wider organization's accounts, the project's financial health remained stable thanks to a diverse funding mix.

- **Amos Trust:** Served as a primary programmatic funder, supporting the direct costs of outreach, medical linkages, and training sessions.
- **WeSeeHope:** Continued to provide the technical backbone and core funding that allows CST's social workers to operate effectively.
- **Allen & Overy Shearman & Paul Flanagan:** Provided critical unrestricted funding. This flexibility allowed CST to cover administrative overheads and adapt to price fluctuations in training costs, ensuring no girl was turned away due to budget constraints.

7. Street Born Strategic Outlook: 2025–2026

The year ahead will focus on **scaling and sustainability**. With **40 new girls** identified for the May 2025 intake, the project will replicate its successful model while introducing new elements:

1. **Start-Up Kit Distribution:** The graduating class of 2024–2025 will receive their business start-up kits in Q1 of the new year, marking their formal exit from the program.
2. **Advanced Entrepreneurship:** For the "Winners" and "Tunaweza" groups, training will shift from basic survival skills to business expansion and diversification to prevent income stagnation.
3. **Strengthened Health Links:** CST aims to deepen partnerships with local dispensaries to ensure expedited care for the new cohort of young mothers.

The Street Born Project remains a beacon of hope in Mwanza. By treating the "whole girl"—her health, her mind, and her pocket—Cheka Sana Tanzania is not just removing girls from the street; it is removing the street from the girl.³

4.2 HIV/AIDS Relief and Mental Health

Our health interventions continue to be a pillar of our work, supported by the U.S. Ambassador's Fund for HIV/AIDS Relief (AFHR). The intersection of street life and HIV vulnerability is acute, and our response is clinically robust and community-centered.

Key Achievements:

- **Service Access:** *We enabled 310 vulnerable children and adolescents to access HIV testing and counseling services.¹*
- **Continuum of Care:** *A total of 963 children who tested positive were successfully integrated into care and treatment programs, ensuring adherence to antiretroviral therapy (ART).¹*
- **Social Protection:** *To remove financial barriers to health, we provided Insurance Cover (ICHF) to 150 families affected by HIV, ensuring they can access broader medical services without catastrophic costs.¹*

- **Mental Health Focus:** *Recognizing that mental health disorders are a primary driver of drug abuse and street migration, we have integrated resilience-focused mental health interventions. Our "Street Children Mental Health" initiative in Uganda addresses the rising rates of attempted suicide and depression, particularly in the wake of the pandemic.⁹ Community dialogues involving 70 stakeholders in Mwanza have helped to destigmatize these issues, fostering a more supportive community environment.¹*
-

4.3 The Child Rights Project (CRC)

Theme: *Institutionalizing Protection in Schools and Communities*

Location: Mwanza City (Nyamagana & Ilemela Districts – Bugogwa & Igoma Wards)

Reporting Period: 1 April 2024 – 31 March 2025

1. Executive Summary & Strategic Intent

The Child Rights Project (CRC) is the preventative engine of Cheka Sana Foundation. While other programs address the symptoms of street life, CRC addresses some of the root causes: school dropout, abuse, and the lack of child participation in decision-making.¹

In the 2024–2025 financial year, the project successfully transformed 13 government primary schools in Mwanza into "Rights-Respecting Zones." By moving beyond simple awareness raising to structural institutional change, CST has embedded child protection into the daily governance of schools and local wards.

Key Impact Headline: *The project successfully returned 142 school dropouts to full-time education and stabilized 1,074 chronic absentees, effectively stopping the pipeline from "school to street."*

2. Methodology: The "Whole School" Approach

The project operates on a theory of change that posits a child is only safe when the three pillars of their environment—School, Home, and State—are aligned.

2.1 Pillar 1: School Governance & Democratization

Traditional school environments in Mwanza and Tanzania in general can be authoritarian. CSF and our partner CST aimed to democratize these spaces.

- **School Board Engagement:** 52 School Board members (including Chairpersons and Head Teachers) underwent a 4-day orientation. This was critical to ratifying the inclusion of Child Rights Clubs (CRCs) in the official timetable.
- **Teacher Capacity:** 26 Educators (Matrons, Patrons, and Child Help Desk Officers) were trained on the "Child Rights Manual," shifting their role from disciplinarians to protectors.

Visual Evidence – Institutional Scale:



Referencing the uploaded image of the school assembly (Image 1, Turn 1):

The scale of this intervention is visible in the field imagery showing a mass school assembly under the Tanzanian flag. The orderly, unified gathering represents the successful integration of CST's programming into the formal state education system. The CRC is not a fringe activity; it is central to the school's identity.

2.2 Pillar 2: The Child Rights Clubs (CRCs)

- **Formation:** 13 Clubs were established with 481 members.
- **Inclusivity Strategy:** Enrolment was engineered to prevent stigma. Membership included 130 Orphans, 195 Vulnerable Children, 39 Children with Disabilities, and 117 "Peer Models" (stable children).
- **Democratic Leadership:** 91 student leaders were elected by secret ballot to positions such as Chairperson and Treasurer, teaching them agency and accountability.

Visual Evidence – Democratic Participation:



Referencing the uploaded image of the classroom circle (Image 3, Turn 1):

Unlike the rigid rows of a standard Tanzanian classroom, the CRC meetings are depicted with students sitting in a circle. This physical arrangement serves a pedagogical purpose: it flattens the hierarchy, allowing vulnerable children to look their peers in the eye and speak with equal authority. This is the "Right to Participation" in action.

3. Operational Performance & Activities

3.1 Establishing the "Political Will" (District Evaluation Committee)

Sustainability requires government ownership. In Q1, CST convened 31 high-level district leaders (Social Welfare, Police, Education Officers) to form the District Evaluation Committee (DEC).

- **Outcome:** *The DEC now meets bi-annually to review CST's progress. This has shifted the dynamic from "NGO project" to "Government mandate," with district officers now ordering ward leaders to support CRC activities.*

3.2 Community & Parenting Architecture

Recognizing that schools cannot function in isolation, CST extended the safety net into the home.

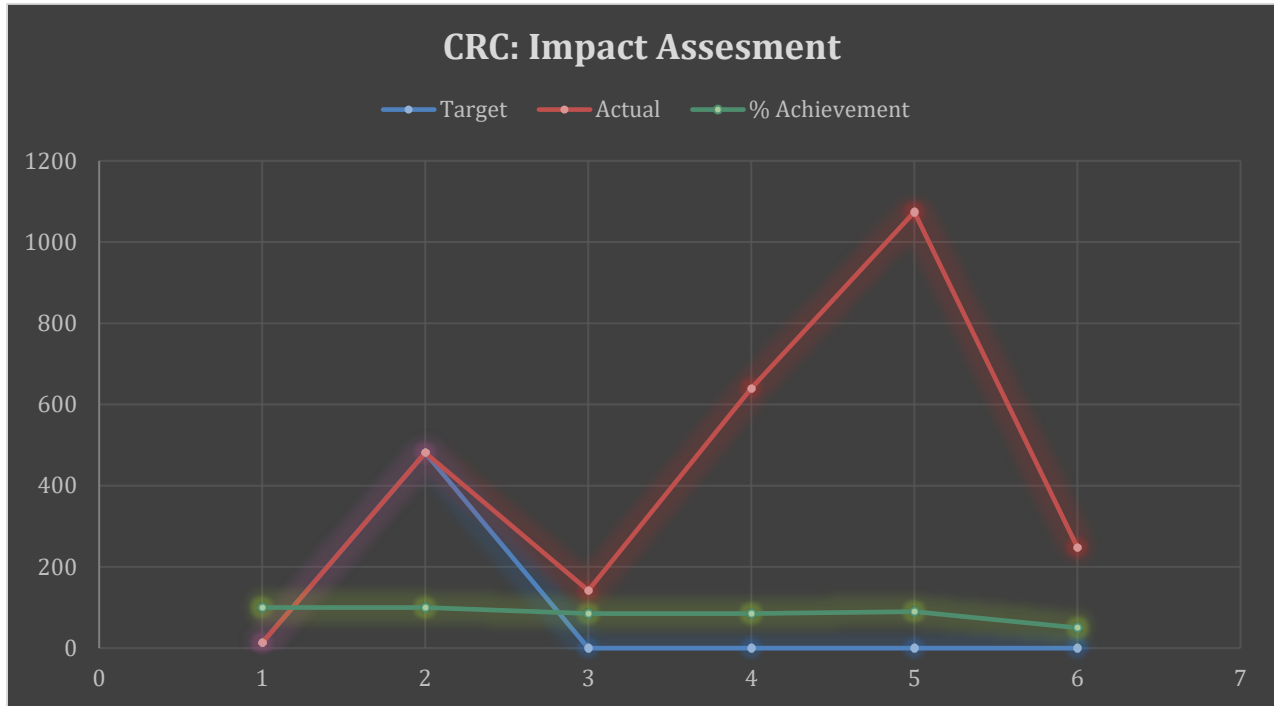
- **Parenting Clubs:** *13 Parenting Clubs were formed, enrolling 338 parents. Using a 75-session curriculum on "Positive Discipline," these clubs dismantled the cultural normalization of corporal punishment.*
- **Community Volunteers (CVs):** *26 Volunteers were trained to act as neighbourhood watchdogs. In this year alone, they identified and referred 7 active abuse cases to the police and social welfare, proving the system works.*

3.3 Economic Resilience (IGAs)

To ensure clubs could support their poorest members without perpetual external aid, CST introduced Income Generating Activities (IGAs).

- **Implementation:** *Each club received a start-up grant of goods (stationery).*
 - **Result:** *The clubs generated 452,000 TZS in profit.*
 - **Utilization:** *In a remarkable display of solidarity, children voted to use these profits to purchase uniforms and shoes for 130 of their most vulnerable peers.*
-

4. Impact Assessment: By the Numbers



<i>Metric</i>	Target	Actual	% Achievement
<i>Schools Reached</i>	13	13	100%
<i>Children Enrolled in CRCs</i>	481	481	100%
<i>School Dropouts Returned</i>	N/A	142	<i>High Impact</i>
<i>Truancy Cases Stabilized</i>	N/A	1,074	<i>High Impact</i>
<i>Child Laborers Withdrawn</i>	N/A	640	<i>High Impact</i>
<i>Violence Cases Reported</i>	N/A	248	<i>Increased Reporting</i>

Impact Assessment: By The Numbers

4.1 Success Story: The Turnaround of Kilabela Primary

Before the project, Kilabela Primary School ranked 56th out of 60 in district examinations. Following the implementation of the CRC and Parenting Club—which improved attendance and reduced hunger through parental sensitization—the school shot up to 8th in the District and 1st in the Ward.

Quote from Head Teacher:

"To be honest, this project has been a stepping stone to success. We are now 8th in the district. This is due to increased awareness among parents and children recognizing their fundamental right to education."

*Jumanne John, **Kilabela Primary School***

5. Strategic Challenges

- **Parental Migration (Goziba Effect):** A major challenge identified by ward leaders is parents migrating to fishing islands for months, leaving "child-headed households" behind.
- **Mitigation:** CST adapted by tasking Community Volunteers to specifically monitor these households, ensuring they are not invisible to the state.

6. Conclusion

The 2024–2025 year proves that the CRC project is not just a "club"; it is a systemic intervention. By linking the child in the classroom (Image 3) to the institution of the school (Image 1) and the oversight of the District Government, CST has built a protective wall that has successfully kept over 140 children off the streets and in the classroom.

4.4 Project Brief: Village Investors Programme (VIP)

Theme: *Economic Strengthening as Child Protection*

Location: Nyamagana & Ilemela Districts (Community & School Linked)

Reporting Period: 1 April 2024 – 31 March 2025

1. Executive Summary & Strategic Intent

Poverty is the primary driver of family separation in Mwanza. When parents cannot feed their children or pay school fees, children are often pushed onto the streets to work. The Village Investors Programme (VIP) is Cheka Sana Foundation's answer to this structural failure.

Utilizing the Village Savings and Loan Association (VSLA) methodology, VIP organizes parents—specifically those identified as "at-risk" through the schools—into self-governing savings groups. In the 2024–2025 financial year, the VIP programme expanded this safety net by forming 12 new groups and supporting 22 existing groups, directly impacting over 338 households.

Key Impact Headline: *100% of the newly formed groups have successfully mobilized savings, creating an internal loan fund that parents are using to pay for school fees, house repairs, and small business expansion.*

2. Methodology: The "VIP" Model

The VIP model differs from traditional microfinance. It requires no external capital injection. It relies on training and trust.

2.1 Formation & Sensitization

- **Targeting:** Recruitment focused on parents from the "Parenting Clubs" formed under the CORE project. This ensures that the economic empowerment is tied directly to child protection goals.
- **The "Kit":** CST provided the hardware for banking: heavy-duty cash boxes, passbooks, calculators, and fabric bags.
- **Governance:** Each group elected a committee (Chairperson, Secretary, Treasurer, Money Counters, Key Keepers).

Visual Evidence – Governance & Training:



Referencing the uploaded image of the training workshop (Image 5, Turn 1):

The image shows a large-scale training session with adults seated at tables. This represents the "Leadership Training" provided to 132 group leaders. The formal classroom setting indicates that this is not a casual gathering; it is rigorous capacity building in governance, conflict resolution, and bookkeeping.

2.2 Operational Rigor

- **Monitoring:** The VIP Officer conducted 60 monitoring visits to Year Two groups alone.
- **Refresher Training:** As groups matured, CST provided "Business Diversification" training to 461 members (Year 2 & 3 combined) to help them move beyond subsistence trading.

3. Economic Performance & Outcomes

3.1 The "Share-Out"

The cycle concludes with a "Share-Out," where savings and interest dividends are returned to members.

- **Achievement:** 5 Year-Two groups successfully shared out during this period.

- **Asset Acquisition:** Reports confirm members used these lump sums for high-value expenditures: purchasing land plots, buying roofing sheets for homes, and clearing annual school fee arrears.

Visual Evidence – The Impact Moment:



Referencing the uploaded image of the cash counting (Image 6, Turn 1):

The image of the woman in the yellow headscarf counting stacks of cash from the yellow VIP bag is the defining visual of the project's success. This cash represents "savings mobilised" from within the community, not aid from outside. It is the tangible proof of the project's ability to generate capital in resource-poor settings.

3.2 Quantitative Growth

- **New Groups Formed:** 12
 - **New Members Enrolled:** 338
 - **Leaders Trained:** 132
 - **Passbooks Distributed:** 360 (Note: Procurement was strictly managed, with savings achieved by buying passbooks only for active members).
-

4. Success Story: Grace's Transformation

Grace Mashalo Mayala, a mother of seven from Kakebe Village, represents the ideal VIP beneficiary. Initially known in her community for harsh parenting due to stress, she joined a Parenting Club and subsequently a VIP group.

- **The Change:** The VIP group provided her with financial stability, reducing the household stress that triggered violence.
- **The Result:** She is no longer feared by her children but is a "Good Ambassador" for the program. Her ability to provide three meals a day and school materials has transformed her home from a place of scarcity to a place of security.

5. Managing Challenges

The project faced a specific challenge with the cost of Padlocks. Market prices surged, leading to an overspend on this line item.

- **Mitigation:** Utilising unrestricted funding help to absorb the inflationary shocks without compromising the quality of the security kits provided to the groups.

6. Conclusion

The 2024–2025 financial year has cemented the Village Investors Programme as the economic backbone of Cheka Sana's work. By converting 338 parents from "beneficiaries of aid" into "investors in their own future," VIP ensures that the child protection gains made in schools are sustained at home. The visual evidence of rigorous training and tangible cash dividends confirms that this model is not just working; it is thriving.

4.5 The Tanzania Street Children (TSC) Sports Academy

Sport remains our most potent tool for advocacy and reintegration. The TSC Sports Academy is not merely about football; it is a structured pathway off the streets.

2024/25 Activities:

- **Enrolment:** The Academy enrolled **132 players** across various age categories. Participation is conditional on school attendance or vocational training, using the children's passion for football as leverage for education.¹
- **Advocacy:** The Academy's teams have gained national recognition, with players invited to meet the President and Prime Minister of Tanzania. These high-profile interactions are crucial for shifting the political narrative from criminalization to support.¹
- **Future Vision:** We are currently in the planning stages to host the first-ever **Street Child Africa Cup of Nations in 2027**.⁵ This event is intended to precede the official CAF Africa Cup of Nations, drawing global media attention to the rights of street children and establishing Tanzania as a leader in sport-for-development.

Article 25



CHEKA SANA FOUNDATION

Feasibility Study
June-September 2024



5. Capital Projects: The Cheka Sana Community Hub

Project Brief: The Cheka Sana Community Hub

Status: Design Phase Complete | Capital Fundraising Underway

Target Groundbreaking: 2026

Location: Nyafula Village, Ilemela District, Mwanza (Plots 316 & 315)

Strategic Partner: Article 25 (Humanitarian Architects)

Estimated Project Cost: £1.03m – £1.28m

1. Executive Summary: Building a Permanent Sanctuary

For over a decade, Cheka Sana Tanzania (CST) has operated as a mobile force, delivering life-saving interventions from rented offices and temporary shelters that are often undersized and insecure. The Cheka Sana Community Hub represents the organization's strategic transition from "tenant" to "anchor institution."

Designed in partnership with Article 25, the world's leading humanitarian architects, this new campus in Nyafula (27km from Mwanza city centre) is not just a building; it is a purpose-built ecosystem designed to support the "*Whole System*" approach. It combines a residential shelter for street-connected children, vocational workshops for the Street Born young mothers, and a sports complex for the wider community.

Strategic Goal: *To break ground in 2026, creating a permanent asset that eliminates rental overheads and provides a dignifying, secure environment for rehabilitation.*

2. The Strategic Need: Evidence from the Field

The architectural brief was developed in direct response to the operational bottlenecks visible in CST's current reporting.

2.1 The Infrastructure Deficit

- **Current Reality:** Psychosocial support sessions are currently held in cramped,

basic rooms with charts taped to rough walls. While functional, these spaces lack privacy and acoustic separation, which are critical for processing deep trauma.

- **The Hub Solution:** The new design features a dedicated "Special Room for Trauma". Defined in the Feasibility Study, this space features soft walls, calming aesthetics, and soundproofing to support acute crisis management for children transitioning from street life.



Figure 1 Aerial view eastward over sketch masterplan layout for the Cheka Sana Community Hub in Tanzania

2.2 Lack of Safe Recreational Space

- **Current Reality:** While socially cohesive, the lack of secure perimeter fencing and dedicated play equipment limits the scope of rehabilitation activities.
- **The Hub Solution:** The Nyafula site plan integrates Plot 315 (Council-owned) as a dedicated Community Sports Complex. This includes a regulation-size football pitch and a secure playground, providing a safe physical outlet that is crucial for mental health recovery.

3. Architectural Overview: The Campus Design

The Hub is zoned into three distinct areas to balance security with community integration, directly supporting the workflows of the TSC Sports Academy, HIV/AIDS & Mental Health, CRC, VIP, and Street Born projects.

Zone A: The Sanctuary (Temporary Shelter)

- **Capacity:** 40 Children (24 Boys / 16 Girls) for stays of up to 6 months.
- **Layout:** Moving away from institutional dorms, the design uses a "Cluster Model" of smaller rooms (4–6 beds) with en-suite bathrooms to mimic a family home environment.
- **Support Facilities:** Includes live-in accommodation for Matrons/Patrons to ensure 24/7 supervision and a Medical Room for initial health screenings (HIV/Pregnancy) before hospital referral.

Zone B: Economic Empowerment (Vocational Wing)

- **Purpose:** To support the Street Born and Youth projects.
- **Facilities:** A dedicated Vocational Workshop (45 sqm).
 - The on-site workshop allows girls to learn trades (tailoring, carpentry, bicycle repair) in a "safe space" free from the harassment often found in the external labor market. The workshop is designed to be street-facing, allowing CST to sell products (furniture, clothes) to the public to generate revenue.

Zone C: Administration & Community

- **Hub Office:** An open-plan office for 14 staff, resolving the overcrowding seen in current rented premises.
- **Community Hall:** A flexible space to host the large-scale VIP Leadership Trainings which currently require hiring expensive external halls.

4. Sustainability & Resilience Strategy

The Feasibility Study emphasizes a "Climate Responsive" design to ensure the Hub is low-cost to run and resilient against Mwanza's infrastructure challenges.

- **Water Security:** With no reliable municipal water at the Nyafula site, the project

includes a Borehole and Water Tower, alongside a rainwater harvesting system. This ensures 24/7 hygiene standards can be maintained for 40 resident children.

- **Energy Independence:** The site is designed to be Off-Grid Capable, utilising a Solar PV Array to power security lighting and IT equipment, insulating operations from frequent regional power cuts.
 - **Local Materials:** Construction will utilize Compressed Stabilised Earth Blocks (CSEB) and locally sourced stone. This not only reduces the carbon footprint but ensures the building can be maintained by local craftsmen without importing expensive materials.
-

5. Strategic Roadmap: The Path to 2026

Phase 1: Preparation (Completed 2024–2025)

- Land Acquired (Plot 316 title deed secured).
- Feasibility Study & Masterplan delivered by **Article 25**.
- Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) drafted with Ilemela Municipal Council for the use of Plot 315 (Sports Field).

Phase 2: Capital Fundraising (Current Phase)

- **Target:** £1.03m – £1.28m.
- **Activity:** Engaging high-net-worth individuals and corporate partners (e.g., Allen & Overy Shearman) to secure "Brick-by-Brick" funding.

Phase 3: Construction (2026)

- **Milestone:** Groundbreaking scheduled for early 2026.
- **Procurement:** Tendering to local Mwanza contractors to ensure economic investment stays within the community.

6. Conclusion

The Cheka Sana Community Hub is the physical manifestation of the organization's maturity. It transforms CST from a service provider into a permanent community anchor.

By moving from the rented, cramped rooms visible in the 2024 annual report images to a purpose-built campus, CST will double its rehabilitation capacity and ensure that for decades to come, the street children of Mwanza have a permanent place to call home.

6. Financial Review

6.1 Financial Performance 2023/24

The financial statements for the year ending 31 March 2024 reveal a challenging fiscal environment, reflecting broader trends in the UK charity sector where the cost-of-living crisis has impacted donor liquidity.

- **Total Income:** £19,480.¹
 - This represents a significant decrease from the £58,560 reported in 2022/23. The reduction is primarily due to a cyclical decline in large corporate grants and trust funding which had bolstered previous years.
- **Total Expenditure:** £27,557.⁴
 - The expenditure exceeded income, resulting in a deficit that was covered by unrestricted reserves carried forward from previous years (£7k brought forward).¹

1. Income Breakdown:

The income mix for the reporting period shows a heavy reliance on non-cash contributions and targeted donor support:

- **In-Kind Giving:** £12,700 (representing goods/services essential for operations).¹
- **Major Donors:** £4,500.
- **Corporate Contributions:** £1,500 (notably from partners like Article 25).¹
- *Note:* The absence of large institutional grants in this specific window highlights the volatility of project-based funding cycles.

2. Expenditure Breakdown:

Despite financial constraints, the charity maintained its commitment to program delivery:

- **Charitable Activities:** £27,557 total spend.

- **Allocation:** 70% of funds were deployed to Tanzania, 20% to UK support costs, and 10% to Uganda.¹
- **Fundraising Costs:** Approximately 10.1% of income was reinvested into fundraising, including the launch of new digital systems to secure future income.¹

6.2 Financial Strategy for 2024/25

The Trustees have responded to the income contraction with a robust stabilization strategy:

1. **Diversification:** We are moving away from over-reliance on single-source grants. The implementation of a new Fundraising CRM systems is designed to improve donor stewardship and increase the lifetime value of individual supporters.¹
 2. **Strategic Partnerships:** Leveraging partnerships with WeSeeHope and Amos Trust who fund Cheka Sana Tanzania direct allows us to deliver high-impact programs (like the Street Born project) via shared funding models, reducing the direct financial burden on Cheka Sana UK.
 3. **Capital Fundraising:** A specific capital campaign is being developed to fund the construction of the Community Hub in 2026. This will target infrastructure-specific trusts and foundations.
 4. **Reserves Policy:** The Trustees review reserves quarterly. The policy aims to maintain sufficient free reserves to cover 3-6 months of operational costs, ensuring continuity of care for the children even during funding gaps.⁸
-

7. Partnerships and Collaborations

Our impact is magnified through strategic alliances with organizations that share our vision.

Amos Trust: As a key partner in our Gender Justice work, the Amos Trust has been instrumental in funding and advocating for the *Street Born* project. Their "On Her Terms" campaign has provided a global platform for the stories of young women in Mwanza, facilitating fundraising and raising awareness of the specific gendered dynamics of street

life.¹²

Article 25: This partnership goes beyond funding; it provides technical expertise that Cheka Sana could not generate internally. Article 25's architectural leadership on the Community Hub project ensures that our physical infrastructure embodies international best practices in child-friendly design.²

WeSeeHope: Our collaboration with WeSeeHope underpins our economic empowerment and child rights initiatives. Their technical support for the VIP and Child Rights Club models provides the rigorous framework necessary for these programs to scale effectively and sustainably.¹¹

Government Agencies: We maintain constructive relationships with the Tanzanian and Ugandan governments. In Tanzania, our alignment with the Ilemela Municipal Council's strategic priorities has led to the inclusion of child protection in local government budgets. In Uganda, we are navigating the complex regulatory landscape to advocate for the rights of street children amidst strict NGO regulations.¹

8. Future Plans: Strategy 2025-2027

The coming years will be defined by the realization of our infrastructure goals and the expansion of our advocacy reach.

1. **Construction of the Community Hub (2025):** The immediate priority is breaking ground on the Mwanza Community Hub. This facility will transform our operational capacity, shifting us from a rental model to a permanent, asset-based model. We anticipate construction to begin in 2026, pending final funding tranches.²
2. **Street Child Africa Cup of Nations (2027):** We will accelerate planning for this landmark event. By convening teams of street-connected children from across the continent, we aim to force a policy conversation on child rights at the highest levels of the African Union and national governments, using the media spotlight of the subsequent CAF tournament and our newly built Community Hub⁵
3. **Strengthening Uganda Operations:** We aim to replicate the success of the Mwanza "Street Born" model in Kampala's slum areas (Katanga, Mukono), focusing on adolescent mothers and mental health support. The goal is to establish a mirrored set

of interventions that address the unique urban challenges of Kampala.⁹

4. **Data-Driven Advocacy:**

We will invest in enhanced monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems to better capture longitudinal data on child reintegration. This evidence base is crucial for securing multi-year institutional funding and for influencing government policy.

9. Safeguarding and Compliance Statement

The Cheka Sana Foundation recognizes that our work places us in positions of trust with some of the world's most vulnerable children.

Safeguarding: We adhere to a strict Child Safeguarding Policy that applies to all trustees, staff, volunteers, and partners. In 2024, we appointed a dedicated Safeguarding and Mental Health Advisor to oversee policy implementation. We also maintain a "Children Mental Health Survivors Fund" to provide immediate support in cases of abuse.¹

Regulatory Compliance: We are committed to the highest standards of fundraising practice. In the 2024/25 financial year, we received zero complaints from the Fundraising Regulator or the Information Commissioner's Office (ICO).¹ We have published a "Supporter's Charter" to ensure transparency with our donors and adhere strictly to GDPR regulations regarding data protection.

Ethical Fundraising: Our "Donation & Sponsorship Acceptance Policy" ensures that we do not accept funds from sources that conflict with our values or compromise our independence. We conduct rigorous due diligence on all corporate partners and volunteer fundraisers, including Enhanced DBS checks where appropriate.¹

10. Conclusion

The 2024/25 reporting period has been one of resilience and strategic maturation. Faced with a challenging funding landscape, the Cheka Sana Foundation has not just survived; we have laid the concrete foundations—both literal and metaphorical—for our future.

From the 37 young mothers in Mwanza who are now building independent lives, to the 763 children accessing HIV treatment, our work is saving lives today. Simultaneously, our investment in the Community Hub and the Street Child Africa Cup of Nations ensures we

are building a world where fewer lives will need "saving" tomorrow.

We enter 2025 with a clear vision, a committed team, and strong partnerships. We invite our supporters to continue this journey with us, as we build a future where every child in East Africa is safe, educated, and free from the streets.

Approved by the Board of Trustees and signed on their behalf by:

Dr. Simon Obendorf

Chairperson

Analytical Appendix: Strategic Insights & Impact Data

A. Intersectional Vulnerability: The "Street Born" Focus

The Foundation's strategic pivot towards supporting young mothers (aged 15-21) acknowledges a specific, high-risk demographic often overlooked in general "street child" programming.

- **Insight:** By targeting the mother, the Foundation achieves a "double impact"—stabilizing the mother's life while simultaneously preventing the child from entering the cycle of street homelessness.
- **Data Point:** 37 young mothers supported in 2024; 67 in previous cohorts. 100% of participants engaged in self-defense training, directly addressing the physical vulnerability that undermines other development interventions.³

B. Infrastructure as a Resilience Strategy

The move to build the Cheka Sana Community Hub is a strategic response to the instability of the rental market and municipal infrastructure in Tanzania.

- **Insight:** The "off-grid" design (solar/borehole) is not just an environmental choice; it is an operational imperative. It insulates the charity from power outages and water shortages that disrupt care, ensuring the Hub remains a safe haven during municipal crises.
- **Impact:** The facility will increase capacity to 40 residential beds and provide specialized trauma care spaces currently unavailable in rented premises.²

C. Sport for Development (S4D) as Geopolitical Soft Power

The Street Child Africa Cup of Nations 2027 initiative demonstrates a sophisticated use of "soft power."

- **Insight:** By aligning with the timeline of the official CAF Africa Cup of Nations, Cheka Sana is leveraging the inevitable global media attention on East Africa. This pre-emptive advocacy ensures that street children are part of the national conversation, rather than being displaced or hidden during the major tournament—a common occurrence in host cities.
- **Mechanism:** The TSC Academy uses football as the entry point for education. Data shows a direct correlation between sports participation (132 players enrolled) and school reintegration/retention.¹

D. Financial Resilience in a Contracting Market

The sharp decline in 2023/24 income (£58k to £19k) highlights the fragility of relying on cyclical grants.

- **Strategic Response:** The shift to In-Kind Giving (£12.7k value) acts as a critical buffer,

allowing operations to continue despite liquidity constraints. The reliance on volunteer management in the UK keeps overheads extremely low, maximizing the impact of every pound raised.

- **Future Risk:** While effective in the short term, the lack of significant cash reserves limits the charity's ability to respond to sudden emergencies or scale capital projects without restricted funding. The 2025 fundraising strategy is correctly focused on diversifying income streams to mitigate this.¹

Strategic Pillar	Key Activity 2024/25	SDG Alignment	Outcome/Target
Health	HIV/AIDS & Mental Health	SDG 3 (Good Health)	763 children on ART; 120 families insured.
Economic	Street Born & VSLA	SDG 1 (No Poverty)	37 mothers in trades; £60k capital generated by VSLA.
Education	Child Rights Clubs	SDG 4 (Quality Education)	35% rise in exam candidates (partner data).
Infrastructure	Community Hub	SDG 9 (Innovation/Infra)	Design complete; construction start 2025.
Advocacy	TSC Sports Academy	SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities)	2027 Street Child Nations Cup planning.

Works cited

1. Cheka Sana Foundation - Financial and Trustees Report 20023-24.docx
2. Cheka Sana shelter for street-connected children in Tanzania - Article 25, accessed on January 27, 2026, <https://www.article-25.org/our-work/cheka-sana-shelter-for-street-connected-children>
3. Cheka Sana | Gender Justice partners - Amos Trust, accessed on January 27, 2026, <https://www.amostrust.org/gender-justice/partners/cheka-sana-tanzania/>

4. CHEKA SANA FOUNDATION - 1189823 - Charity Commission, accessed on January 27, 2026, <https://register-of-charities.charitycommission.gov.uk/en/charity-search/-/charity-details/5155703/full-print>
5. Street Child Africa Cup of Nations 2027 - Tanzania Street Children's Sports Academy, accessed on January 27, 2026, <https://tsc-academy.org/street-child-africa-cup-of-nations-2027/>
6. Uganda | NGO Explorer, accessed on January 27, 2026, <https://ngoexplorer.org/country/uga/show-charities?filter-skip=1081>
7. Associate Members: Researchers & Practitioners - Eleanor Glanville Institute - University of Lincoln, accessed on January 27, 2026, <https://eleanorglanvilleinstitute.lincoln.ac.uk/about/people/membership/>
8. CHEKA SANA FOUNDATION - Charity Commission, accessed on January 27, 2026, https://register-of-charities.charitycommission.gov.uk/en/charity-search?p_p_id=uk_gov_ccew_onereg_charitydetails_web_portlet_CharityDetailsPortlet&p_p_lifecycle=2&p_p_state=maximized&p_p_mode=view&p_p_resource_id=%2Faccounts-resource&p_p_cacheability=cacheLevelPage&uk_gov_ccew_onereg_charitydetails_web_portlet_CharityDetailsPortlet_objectiveId=A14606155&uk_gov_ccew_onereg_charitydetails_web_portlet_CharityDetailsPortlet_priv_r_p_mvcRenderCommandName=%2Ffull-print&uk_gov_ccew_onereg_charitydetails_web_portlet_CharityDetailsPortlet_priv_r_p_organisationNumber=5155703
9. Uganda - Cheka Sana Foundation, accessed on January 27, 2026, <https://chekasana.org.uk/ch/uganda/>
10. WeSeeHope Newsletter - Winter 2024/2025 - Issuu, accessed on January 27, 2026, https://issuu.com/weseehope/docs/weseehope_newsletter_-_winter_2024_-_final_3
11. a company limited by guarantee report and financial statements year ended 30th june 2024 - WeSeeHope, accessed on January 27, 2026, <https://www.weseehope.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2024/12/WeSeeHope-Statutory-Accounts-30-June-2024-signed-compressed.pdf>
12. Cheka Sana | Gender Justice partners - Amos Trust, accessed on January 27, 2026, <https://2025.amostrust.org/gender-justice/partners/cheka-sana-tanzania/>

**ANNUAL REPORTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2025**

**CHEKA SANA
FOUNDATION**

(Charitable Incorporated Organisation)

CHARITY REGISTRATION No: 1189823

Castle View Accounting Ltd
Ground Floor Offices
53 High Street
Arundel
West Sussex
BN18 9AJ

CHEKA SANA FOUNDATION
(Charitable Incorporated Organisation)

CONTENTS

Page 45	Legal & Administrative Information
Page 46	Trustees' Responsibilities
Page 47	Statement of Financial Activities
Page 48	Balance Sheet
Pages 49 to 54	Notes to the Financial Statements
Page 55	Independent Examiner's Report

CHEKA SANA FOUNDATION
(Charitable Incorporated Organisation)

LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

CHARITY NUMBER	1189823
DATE OF REGISTRATION	8th June 2020
START OF FINANCIAL YEAR	1st April 2024
END OF FINANCIAL YEAR	31st March 2025
TRUSTEES AT 31ST MARCH 2025	Thomas Merilion Simon Obendorf Serena Kelly Daniella Durston Stuart Page
LEGAL STATUS	Charitable Incorporated Organisation
GOVERNING INSTRUMENT	CIO - Foundation Registered 8th June 2020

OBJECTS

a) The advancement of education of the pupils at local schools in Mwanza, Tanzania by providing and assisting the provision of facilities for education at the relevant schools; b) The development of the capacity and skills of young people and women of the socially and economically disadvantaged communities in Tanzania in such ways that they are better able to identify and help meet, their needs and to participate more fully in society; c) The advancement of physical and mental health of victims of child abuse, young people and women in Tanzania, in particular by the provision of counselling and support; d) The relief of poverty through unemployment for the benefit of young people in Tanzania in such ways as the Trustees see fit, including assistance to find employment; e) the promotion of social inclusion in Tanzania by preventing people from becoming socially excluded, relieving the needs of those people who are socially excluded to help them overcome the disadvantage arising from their social exclusion and assisting them to integrate into society; f) Socially excluded means being excluded from society, or parts of society, as a result of one or more of the following factors: unemployment, financial hardship, youth or old age, ill health (physical or mental), substance abuse or dependency including on alcohol or drugs, discrimination on the grounds of sex, race, disability, ethnic origin, religion, belief, creed, sexual orientation or gender re-assignment, poor education or skill attainment, relationship and family breakdown, poor housing (that is housing that does not meet basic habitable standards), homelessness, crime (either as victim of crime or as an offender rehabilitating into society); f) The advancement of health and wellbeing by promoting community participation in healthy recreational activities in Tanzania, in particular by the provision of facilities for the playing of Football; g) To further such other purposes which may be Charitable according to the Law of England and Wales as the Trustees see fit from time to time.

CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS	8 Capito Drive North Hykeham Lincoln LN6 9FZ
PRIMARY BANKERS	CAF Bank Ltd 25 Kings Hill West Malling Kent ME19 4JQ
INDEPENDENT EXAMINERS	Castle View Accounting Ltd Ground Floor Offices 53 High Street Arundel West Sussex BN18 9AJ

CHEKA SANA FOUNDATION
(Charitable Incorporated Organisation)

TRUSTEES' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2025

Trustees' Responsibilities

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

The Law applicable to Charities in England and Wales, the Charities Act 2011, Charity (Accounts and Reports) Regulations and the provisions of the Governing Document 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, including the income and expenditure of the charity for that period. In preparing those financial statements, the trustees are required to:

- Select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- Observe the methods and principles in the Charity SORP;
- Make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- Prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the CIO will continue to operate.

The trustees are responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charity and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Charities Act 2011, the Charity (Accounts and Reports) Regulations and the provisions of the Governing Document. 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 29 JANUARY 2026

Signed on their behalf by Trustee S. CORD

Printed Name:

DR. SIMON CBENDORE

CHEKA SANA FOUNDATION

(Charitable Incorporated Organisation)

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2025**

	Notes	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	TOTAL 2024/25 £	TOTAL 2023/24 £
INCOMING RESOURCES					
Incoming Resources from Generated Funds					
Donations, Grants & Legacies	3a	51,270	-	51,270	19,004
Investment Income	3b	87	-	87	4
Other Incoming Resources	3c	355	-	355	473
TOTAL INCOMING RESOURCES		51,713	-	51,713	19,480
RESOURCES EXPENDED					
Costs of Generating Funds					
Cost of Charitable Activities	4a	9,916	-	9,916	26,657
Governance Costs	4b	960	-	960	900
TOTAL RESOURCES EXPENDED		10,876	-	10,876	27,557
NET INCOMING (OUTGOING) RESOURCES		40,837	-	40,837	(8,077)
Funds Brought Forward		(2,264)	-	(2,264)	5,813
TOTAL FUNDS CARRIED FORWARD		38,573	-	38,573	(2,264)

Movements on all reserves and all recognised gains and losses are shown above. All of the organisation's operations are classed as continuing.

The notes on pages 49 to 54 form part of these financial statements.

CHEKA SANA FOUNDATION
(Charitable Incorporated Organisation)

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31ST MARCH 2025

	Note	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	TOTAL 31-Mar-25 £	TOTAL 31-Mar-24 £
Fixed Assets					
Tangible Assets	2	-	-	-	-
Investments	6	-	-	-	-
Total Fixed Assets		-	-	-	-
Current Assets					
Debtors & Prepayments	8	-	-	-	-
Cash at Bank and in Hand	7	40,433	-	40,433	86
Total Current Assets		40,433	-	40,433	86
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	9	1,860	-	1,860	2,350
NET CURRENT ASSETS		38,573	-	38,573	(2,264)
TOTAL ASSETS less current liabilities		38,573	-	38,573	(2,264)
Creditors: Amounts falling due in more than one year	10	-	-	-	-
NET ASSETS		38,573	-	38,573	(2,264)
Funds of the Charity					
General Funds		38,573	-	38,573	(2,264)
Restricted Funds	5	-	-	-	-
Total Funds		38,573	-	38,573	(2,264)

Approved by the Trustees on 29 JANUARY 2026

Signed on their behalf by Trustee *S. Obendorf*

Printed Name:

DR. SIMON OBENDORF

CHEKA SANA FOUNDATION

(Charitable Incorporated Organisation)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2025

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Preparation & Assessment of Going Concern

Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention with items recognised at cost or transaction value unless otherwise stated in the relevant note(s) to these accounts. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice: Accounting and Reporting by Charities (SORP 2015) (Second Edition, effective 1 January 2019), the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS102) and the Charities Act 2011.

The Charity meets the definition of a public benefit entity under FRS102. Assets and liabilities are initially recognised at historical cost unless otherwise stated in the relevant accounting policy notes.

Assessment of Going Concern

Preparation of the accounts is on a going concern basis. The trustees consider that there are no material uncertainties about the Charity's ability to continue as a going concern.

Incoming Resources

Recognition of Incoming Resources

These are included in the Statement of Financial Activities (SOFA) when:

- the charity becomes entitled to the resources;
- the trustees are virtually certain they will receive the resources; and
- the monetary value can be measured with sufficient reliability

Incoming Resources with Related Expenditure

Where incoming resources have related expenditure (as with fundraising or contract income) the incoming resource and related expenditure are reported gross in the SOFA.

Grants and Donations

Grants and Donations are only included in the SOFA when the charity has unconditional entitlement to the resources.

Tax Reclaims on Donations and Gifts

Incoming resources from tax reclaims are included in the SOFA at the same time as the gift to which they relate.

Contractual Income and Performance Related Grants

This is only included in the SOFA once the related goods or services have been delivered.

Gifts in Kind

Gifts in kind are accounted for at a reasonable estimate of their value to the charity or the amount actually realised. Gifts in kind for sale or distribution are included in the accounts as gifts only when sold or distributed by the charity. Gifts in kind for use by the charity are included in the SOFA as incoming resources when receivable.

Donated Services and Facilities

These are only included in incoming resources (with an equivalent amount in resources expended) where the benefit to the charity is reasonably quantifiable, measurable and material. The value placed on these resources is the estimated value to the charity of the service or facility received.

Volunteer Help

The value of any voluntary help received is not included in the accounts.

Investment Income

This is included in the accounts when receivable.

CHEKA SANA FOUNDATION
(Charitable Incorporated Organisation)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2025

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Expenditure and Liabilities

Liability Recognition

Liabilities are recognised as soon as there is a legal or constructive obligation committing the charity to pay out resources.

Governance Costs

Include costs of the preparation and examination of statutory accounts, the costs of the trustees meetings and cost of any legal advice to trustees on governance or constitutional matters.

Grants with Performance Conditions

Where the charity gives a grant with conditions for its payment being a specific level of service or output to be provided, such grants are only recognised in the SOFA once the recipient of the grant has provided the specified service or output.

Grants Payable without Performance Conditions

These are only recognised in the accounts when a commitment has been made and there are no conditions to be met relating to a grant which remain in control of the charity.

Investments

Investments quoted on a recognised stock exchange are valued at market value at the year end. Other investment assets are included at trustees' best estimate of market value.

Unrestricted Funds

These funds can be used for the general objectives of the charity as set out in the trustees report. The movements of the unrestricted funds are given in the Statement of Financial Activities.

Restricted Funds

These funds are where the donor has specified a purpose for the donation made. These restrictions often arise as a result of appeals for special offerings for specific purposes.

Designated Funds

These funds are funds set aside by the trustees out of unrestricted general funds for particular purposes or projects.

Fixed Assets

Fixed Assets are capitalised if they can be used for more than one year and cost at least £1,500. They are valued at cost or, if gifted, at the value to the charity on receipt.

Depreciation Expense

Depreciation is calculated at a rate to write off the cost of tangible fixed assets over their estimated useful lives. The rates applied are as follows:

Fixtures, Fittings and Equipment	25% - Straight Line Basis
----------------------------------	---------------------------

2. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

The CIO held no fixed assets during this or the previous financial period.

The annual commitments under non-cancelling operating leases and capital commitments are as follows:

31st March 2025: None

31st March 2024: None

CHEKA SANA FOUNDATION

(Charitable Incorporated Organisation)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2025

3. INCOMING RESOURCES

	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	TOTAL 2024/25 £	TOTAL 2023/24 £
a) Donations, Grants & Legacies				
Gifts & Donations	51,270	-	51,270	19,004
	51,270	-	51,270	19,004
b) Investment Income				
Interest	87	-	87	4
	87	-	87	4
c) Other Incoming Resources				
Sundry Income	355	-	355	473
	355	-	355	473

CHEKA SANA FOUNDATION
(Charitable Incorporated Organisation)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2025

4. RESOURCES EXPENDED

	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	TOTAL 2024/25 £	TOTAL 2023/24 £
a) Cost of Charitable Activities				
Activities & Events	-	-	-	250
Bank Charges	66	-	66	110
Equipment Costs	710	-	710	1,510
Fundraising Costs	502	-	502	855
Licenses & Subscriptions	500	-	500	1,110
Merchandise Costs	-	-	-	2,901
Office Costs	2,310	-	2,310	3,247
Programme Costs	4,000	-	4,000	12,749
Sundry Expenses	1	-	1	294
Telephone Costs	-	-	-	90
Travel & Subsistence	93	-	93	191
Utility Costs	-	-	-	520
Volunteers Costs	900	-	900	517
Website Costs	834	-	834	2,312
	9,916	-	9,916	26,657

b) Governance Costs

Independent Examiners Fees	9	960	-	960	900
		960	-	960	900

CHEKA SANA FOUNDATION
(Charitable Incorporated Organisation)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2025

5. RESTRICTED FUNDS

The CIO held no restricted funds during this or the previous financial period.

6. INVESTMENTS

The CIO held no fixed assets investments during this or the previous financial period.

7. CASH AT BANK AND IN HAND

	Unrestricted Fund £	Restricted Fund £	TOTAL 31-Mar-25 £	TOTAL 31-Mar-24 £
Cash at Bank & in Hand	40,433	-	40,433	86
	40,433	-	40,433	86

8. DEBTORS AND PREPAYMENTS

The CIO held no debtors and prepayments during this or the previous financial period.

9. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	Unrestricted Fund £	Restricted Fund £	TOTAL 31-Mar-25 £	TOTAL 31-Mar-24 £
Independent Examiners Fees	960	-	960	900
Sundry Creditors	900	-	900	1,450
	1,860	-	1,860	2,350

10. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE IN MORE THAN ONE YEAR

The CIO held no long term liabilities during this or the previous financial period.

11. ANALYSIS OF NET ASSETS BETWEEN FUNDS

	Unrestricted Fund £	Restricted Fund £	TOTAL 31-Mar-25 £	TOTAL 31-Mar-24 £
Tangible Fixed Assets	-	-	-	-
Net Current Assets	38,573	-	38,573	(2,264)
Long Term Liabilities	-	-	-	-
TOTAL FUNDS	38,573	-	38,573	(2,264)

CHEKA SANA FOUNDATION
(Charitable Incorporated Organisation)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2025

12. STAFF COSTS AND NUMBERS

The CIO employed no members of staff during this or the previous financial period.

13. TRUSTEES AND OTHER RELATED PARTIES

No payments were made to trustees or any persons connected with them during this financial period. No material transaction took place between the organisation and a trustee or any person connected with them.

14. RISK ASSESSMENT

The Trustees actively review the major risks which the charity faces on a regular basis and believe that maintaining the free reserves 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.

15. RESERVES POLICY

The Trustees have considered the level of reserves they wish to retain, appropriate to the CIO's needs. This is based on the CIO's size and the level of financial commitments held. The Trustees aim to ensure the CIO will be able to continue to fulfil its charitable objectives even if there is a temporary shortfall in income or unexpected expenditure. The Trustees will endeavour not to set aside funds unnecessarily.

16. PUBLIC BENEFIT

The CIO acknowledges its requirement to demonstrate clearly that it must have charitable purposes or 'aims' that are for the public benefit. Details of how the CIO has achieved this are provided in the Trustees report. The Trustees confirm that they have paid due regard to the Charity Commission guidance on public benefit before deciding what activities the CIO should undertake.

CHEKA SANA FOUNDATION
(Charitable Incorporated Organisation)

INDEPENDENT EXAMINER'S REPORT ON THE ACCOUNTS

Report to the trustees/ members of the Cheka Sana Foundation on the accounts for the year ended 31st March 2025 set out on pages 47 to 54.

Respective responsibilities of trustees and examiner

The charity's trustees are responsible for the preparation of the accounts. The charity's trustees consider that an audit is not required for this year under section 144 of the Charities Act 2011 (the Charities Act) and that an independent examination is needed.

It is my responsibility to:

- examine the accounts under section 145 of the Charities Act,
- follow the procedures laid down in the general Directions given by the Charity Commission (under section 145(5)(b) of the Charities Act, and
- 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 matter has come to my attention:

1. which gives me reasonable cause to believe that in any material respect, the requirements:
 - to keep accounting records in accordance with section 130 of the Charities Act; and
 - to prepare accounts which accord with the accounting records and comply with the accounting requirements of the Charities Act

have not been met; or

2. to which, in my opinion, attention should be drawn in order to enable a proper understanding of the accounts to be reached.

K. Collaku MAAT
Castle View Accounting Ltd
Ground Floor Offices
53 High Street
Arundel
West Sussex
BN18 9AJ



Date: 30th January 2026