AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31ST DECEMBER 2017

CONTENTS:	Page
Board Members	1
Table of Abbreviations and Acronyms	2
Report of the Board of Directors	3 - 5
Statement of Directors' Responsibilities	6
Report of the Independent Auditors	7 - 8
Statement of Comprehensive Income	9
Statement of Financial Position	10
Statement of Changes in Funds	11
Cash Flow Statement	12
Notes to the Financial Statements	13 - 17
MANAGEMENT INFORMATION:	
APPENDIX I - Detailed Statement of Comprehensive Income - RUTGERS	18
APPENDIX II - Detailed Statement of Comprehensive Income - NOVO	19
APPENDIX III - Detailed Statement of Comprehensive Income - UKAID	20
APPENDIX IV - Detailed Statement of Comprehensive Income - IHU	21

KKCO East Africa Certified Public Accountants P. O. Box 46335-00100 NAIROBI

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BOARD MEMBERS

: Ada Mwangola Owiti

- Board Chair

: Meghann Kabala

- Treasurer

: Benjamin Mboya

- Secretary

: Samo Obanda

- Member

: Jake Sinclair

- Member

: Elizabeth A Obanda

- Member

: Joseph Louis Onguto

- Member

: Yolande Coombes

- Member

: Vida Sanford

Member

REGISTERED OFFICE

: Landmark 007 Plaza

P. O. BOX 51455-00100

NAIROBI

BANKERS

: Equity Bank

Kariobangi Branch

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

: KKCO East Africa

Certified Public Accountants of Kenya

AIHD - African Institute For Health & Development

CADAID - Canadian Aid

CBO's - Community Based Organizations

CISP - Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli

DFID - Department of International Developments

FGM - Female Genital Mutilation

IPV - Intimate Partner Violence

JHU - John Hopkins University

MSF - Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) International

NGO - Non -Governmental Organization

NMN TRAINING - No Means No Training

NOVO - NOVO Foundation

UKAID - United Kingdom Aid

UNICEF - United Nations Children's Fund

VAWG - Violence Against Women And Girls

Report of the Board of Directors

to the Members of Ujamaa na Watoto Wenye Haki Initiative

The directors have pleasure in presenting their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31st December 2017.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activity of the organization is to economically empower orphans and their caretakers in urban areas and to provide simple yet effective practical self defense skills to protect women against rape and other forms of sexual violence.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Ujamaa Africa, officially known as Ujamaa na Watoto Wenye Haki is a registered NGO whose main objective is to reduce sexual violence against women and children by:-

- a) Running a simple, low cost, effective and scalable sexual violence prevention programme, FGM,teenage pregnancies and early childhood marriages.
- b) Running a community bank that provides microloan services to victims of Intimate partner violence (IPV).

In Kenya Ujamaa delivers its interventions in Nairobi's 5 largest slums. Its sexual violence prevention programme delivered primarily in schools has been proven by Stanford University, John Hopkins University and the United States International University to cut the incidence of sexual assault and pregnancy related school drop out by half.

IMpower, a successful and rigorously tested rape prevention approach targets female and male youth in schools and community based organizations. This intervention reduces VAWG across the lifespan with different approaches to meet different needs at different times.

Over the 9 years Ujamaa-Africa has implemented the 6-week, 12-hour IMpower program in hundreds of Nairobi upper primary and secondary schools. During this time, Ujamaa-Africa and its partners have relied on a process of iterative learning, making continuous incremental adjustments to curriculum, staffing and implementation models in direct response to the political and operational realities of the communities.

To achieve this, Ujamaa works in close partnerships with local authorities and stakeholders in the communities, including the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Area Chiefs and Elders, CBO's, Mosques and Churches, International NGO'S including MSF, Amnesty International, Terres des Hommes, UN Women, UNICEF, Plan International, UKAID, DFID and Action Aid. The funds received are utilized for the implementation of the Ujamaa projects. A description of each project is below:

Report of the Board of Directors

to the Members of Ujamaa na Watoto Wenye Haki Initiative.../Condt.

The What Works DFID Grant

Ujamaa successfully completed its 2017 contractual obligation for the What Works to prevent violence Project. This is a three year DFID funded project that started in 2015 that targets a total of 25,000 boys and girls in the project cycle. For 2017 a total of 2,821 boys and girls received Ujamaa's training. All beneficiaries received IMpower training delivered by Ujamaa's trained and certified trainers. This project was implemented in all the 5 largest slums of Nairobi (Kibera, Mukuru, Huruma, Korogocho and Dandora).

During the same period, Stanford University who are externally evaluating the project conducted a randomized control trial. Stanford with the help of Ujamaa and AIHD surveyed 80 schools where 5,000 boys and girls participated in the study. The baseline data for this study was collected in 2016 and 2017 saw the collection of the 1 year follow-up data.

Ujamaa Mashinani

In 2017 Ujamaa continued running its micro loan program. This program targets victims of Intimate Partner Violence (IPV). In 2017, Mashinani handled over 500 clients at different stages of borrowing and repaying their loans. Stanford University who are also evaluating the project submitted the first paper for publication 2016. The randomized control trial of 160 participants is currently under review for publication.

NOVO Foundation Project

In 2016 Ujamaa was awarded a 3 year grant to implement its IMpower program in Nairobi. The project targets 4000 boys and girls per year and officially started in October. The NOVO grant has particular focus on out of schools youths and will see Ujamaa programming more with this neglected group. The primary outcome for this project will be reduction in levels of sexual assault among the intervention group. This project was also implemented in all the 5 largest slums of Nairobi (Kibera, Mukuru, Huruma, Korogocho and Dandora). In 2017 a total of 3574 beneficiaries (1588 boys and 1986 girls) received the training in school.

Rutgers Kajiado Project

Similarly in 2016 Ujamaa was awarded a 5 year grant to implement its interventions in Kajiado West sub county of Kajiado by Rutgers international. Ujamaa works as part of a consortia of 5 organizations: AMREF, Plan International Kenya, NAYA, and CSA. Besides Sexual assault reduction, Ujamaa's curriculum were tailored to also help address teenage pregnancy, Child marriage and FGM. Following the adaptation of the curriculum in 2016 for the Kajiado context, Ujamaa trained a total of 2661 beneficiaries (1381 boys and 1280 girls) in 2017.

In addition to these projects, Ujamaa trained another 2716 boys and girls through private donations from individuals.

Report of the Board of Directors

to the Members of Ujamaa na Watoto Wenye Haki Initiative.../Condt.

Challenges

Ujamaa experienced the following main challenges in 2017:

a) Fundraising

With the ever declining donor support environment Ujamaa found it challenging landing new funding opportunities in 2017. We managed to get a grant through UNICEF to work in Kenya and Somalia. The official implementation of this project starts in 2018. We are actively trying to create a more robust fundraising department and plans are in place to hire a fundraising lead in 2018.

b) Extended electioneering period

The two elections in 2017 interfered with schools calendar. This slowed down the training process in schools reducing the number of students that we had planned to reach.

c) Financial challenges

Ujamaa experienced a couple of delayed disbursements of funds from our donors. This interfered with the delivery of the intervention as we couldn't at some instances operate in full capacity as budgeted and planned.

RESULTS

The results for the year are set out in the statement of comprehensive income on page 9.

DIRECTORS

The names of the directors who served during the year ended 31st December 2017 are set out on page 1.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

The auditors, KKCO East Africa, Certified Public Accountants, have expressed their willingness to continue in office in accordance with the Non-Governmental Organizations Co-ordinations (NGO) Act.

Nairobi

30/66/18

By Order of the Board

Managing Director/Secretary

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

The NGO Act requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the organization as at the end of the financial year and of its operating results for that year. The directors are also required to ensure that the organization maintains proper accounting records, which disclose with reasonable accuracy the financial position of the organization. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the organization.

The directors accept responsibility for the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement whether due to fraud or error. They also accept responsibility for:-

- i) Designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements;
- ii) Selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and
- iii) Making accounting estimates and judgements that are reasonable in the circumstances.

The directors are of the opinion that the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the financial affairs of the organization as at 31st December 2017 and of its transactions for the year then ended in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities and of the NGO Act.

Nothing has come to the attention of the directors to indicate that the organization will not remain a going concern for at least twelve months from the date of this statement.

Approved by the board of directors on 300018 and signed on its behalf by:

Chairman

Chief Executive Officer/Secretary

Report of the Independent Auditors

to the Members of Ujamaa Na Watoto Wenye Haki Initiative

Report of the Audit of Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **Ujamaa Na Watoto Wenye Haki Initiative** set out on pages 9 to 17, which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2017, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in funds and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

As more fully explained in note 10 and note 12, the loans and savings to the members of Mashinani were not reconciled as at 31st December 2017 resulting to significant unexplained differences. Subject to any adjustments which might have been necessary upon reconciliation of the aforementioned accounts, in our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Ujamaa Na Watoto Wenye Haki Initiative as at December 31, 2017, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities and the requirements of the Non-Governmental Organisations Co-ordination Act.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the organisation in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (Parts A and B) (IESBA Code) and other independence requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements in Kenya. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits in Kenya. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Report of the Directors, which we obtained prior to the date of this report. Other information does not include the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information; we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities and the requirements of the NGOs Co-ordination Act and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Report of the Independent Auditors

to the Members of Ujamaa Na Watoto Wenye Haki Initiative.../(Contd)

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

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are
 appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the
 organisation's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the organization's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the organization to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

The engagement partner responsible for the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report is CPA Elizabeth Matimu (P. 2088).

Nairobi, Kenya

30 June 2018

KKCOEcstAfrica

Certified Public Accountants of Kenya

Statement of Comprehensive Income

INCOME	Note	<u>2017</u> Kshs	2016 Kshs
Grant income	2	45,908,552	62,449,385
Other income	3	223,642	2,620
		46,132,194	62,452,005
EXPENDITURE			
Staff costs	4	1,354,600	1,910,150
Administrative expenses	5	3,215,992	2,613,776
Establishment expenses	6	1,931,000	2,194,490
Program expenses	7	41,239,743	34,153,929
		47,741,335	40,872,345
Capital expenditure	8	632,404	37,500
Total expenditure		48,373,739	40,909,845
BALANCE FOR THE YEAR C/FWD	K	(2,241,546)	21,542,160

Statement of Financial Position

as at 31st December 2017

ASSETS	Note		2017 Kshs	<u>2016</u> Kshs
Non-current assets				
Property and equipment Intangible asset	8 9		1,643,893 9,331	1,475,422
Current assets			1,653,224	1,487,086
Accounts receivable Cash and bank balances	10 11		13,293,133 8,697,050	8,348,378 12,114,630
Current liabilities			21,990,183	20,463,008
Payables and accruals	12		9,615,875	6,313,421
Net current assets			12,374,308	14,149,587
TOTAL ASSETS		Kshs	14,027,532	15,636,673
FUNDS				
Capital fund Accumulated reserves			1,653,224 12,374,308	1,487,086 14,149,587
TOTAL FUNDS		Kshs _	14,027,532	15,636,673

The financial statements on pages 9 to 17 were approved by the board of directors on and signed on their behalf by:

Chairman

Chief Executive Officer/Secretary

Statement of Changes in Funds

as at 31st December 2017

	Capital	Accumulated	
	Fund	Reserve	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
At 1 January 2016	1,892,572	(7,224,095)	(5,331,523)
Revaluation	(563,634)	(168,478)	(732,112)
Fixed assets additions	37,500	-	37,500
Depreciation	131,984	_	131,984
Amortisation	(11,336)		(11,336)
Balance for the year		21,542,160	21,542,160
AT 31 DECEMBER 2016	1,487,086	14,149,587	15,636,673
At 1 January 2017	1,487,086	14,149,587	15,636,673
Fixed assets additions	632,404	-	632,404
Depreciation	(463,933)	463,933	_
Amortisation	(2,333)	2,333	
Balance for the year		(2,241,546)	(2,241,546)
AT 31 DECEMBER 2017	Kshs <u>1,653,224</u>	12,374,308	14,027,532

Cash Flow Statement

CASH FLOWS GENERATED FROM/(USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES	<u>2017</u> Kshs	2016 Kshs
Balance for the year	(2,241,546)	21,542,160
Adjustments for: Prior year adjustment Depreciation Capital expenditure	- 466,266 632,404	(168,477) - 37,500
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
(Increase)/decrease in receivables and prepayments Increase/(decrease) in payables	(4,944,755) 3,302,455	432,937 (11,490,558)
Cash flows (used in)/generated from operations	(2,785,176)	10,353,562
CASH FLOWS USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of equipment and furniture	(632,404)	(37,500)
Cash flows used in investing activities	(632,404)	(37,500)
NET (DECREASE)/INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(3,417,580)	10,316,062
Balance at beginning of the year	12,114,630	1,798,568
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF THE YEAR (Note 11)	Kshs8,697,050	12,114,630

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 31st December 2017

1.0 ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

1.1 Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis and in compliance with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities (IFRS for SMEs) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. The measurement basis used is the historical cost basis except where otherwise stated in the accounting policies below.

1.2 Revenue recognition

Grants, remittances, interest on loans and other income are credited into the respective accounts upon receipt.

1.3 Property and equipment

Items of property and equipment, are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the reducing balance method. The following annual rates are used for the depreciation of property and equipment:

Computers	30	0%
Furniture and fittings	12.5	5%
Equipment	12 4	5%

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of an asset, the depreciation of that asset is revised prospectively to reflect the new expectations.

On disposal, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

1.4 Capital expenditure

The cost of additional fixed assets is expensed in the year of purchase. A capital fund is created to represent the organization's equity held in fixed assets.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 31st December 2017.../(Contd)

1.5 Receivables

Receivables are stated at their nominal value as reduced by appropriate allowance for estimated irrecoverable amount. An estimate is made for doubtful receivables based on a review of all outstanding amounts at the year end. Bad debts are written off after all efforts of recovery have been exhausted.

1.6 Payables

Payables are recognized at fair values.

1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand and deposits held at call with bank.

1.8 Translation of foreign currencies

All transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in Kenya Shillings using the spot rate at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency monetary items at the balance sheet date are translated using the closing rate. All exchange differences arising on settlement or translation are recognized in statement of comprehensive income.

1.9 Comparatives

Where necessary, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform with changes in presentation in the current year.

2.0 PROGRAM FUNDING	<u>2017</u> Kshs	2016 Kshs
Ujamaa	23,482,736	8,227,276
Rutgers	7,037,197	4,605,479
NOVO	6,117,450	5,997,500
CISP	5,794,851	_
UKAID	1,967,818	38,561,128
JHU	1,508,500	_
CADAID		4,602,003
Haki Imetimizwa		456,000
	Kshs 45,908,552	62,449,385
3.0 OTHER INCOME	Kshs	Kshs
Processing fee (i)	85,845	2,620
Recoveries	97,282	2,020
Foreign exchange	40,515	
	Kshs <u>223,642</u>	2,620

(i) Processing fee relates to the charges incurred for processing Ujamaa micro loans.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 31st December 2017.../(Contd)

4.0	STAFF COSTS		<u>2017</u> Kshs	<u>2016</u> Kshs
	Staff salaries	Kshs	1,354,600	1,910,150
5.0	ADMINSTRATION EXPENSES		Kshs	Kshs
	Donations Internet expenses Printing and stationery Telephone Audit fees Legal and professional fees Bank charges Travelling and entertainment Office supplies Depreciation Other utilities		610,000 468,000 464,838 377,100 330,000 259,500 125,986 36,000 78,303 466,266	472,333 371,939 511,982 300,000 188,185 185,146 405,425
		Kshs	3,215,992	2,613,776
6.0	ESTABLISHMENT EXPENSES		Kshs	Kshs
	Rent - programme offices Rent - administration office Repairs and maintenance	Kshs :	1,384,000 540,000 7,000 1,931,000	1,140,000 831,000 223,490 2,194,490
7.0	PROGRAMME EXPENSES		Kshs	Kshs
	Salaries and wages for NMN instructors Travelling expenses Programme utilities Day care expenses Consultancy, training curriculum development Production and distribution of NMN training materials	- Kaba	34,645,130 4,540,930 818,655 767,715 300,714 166,600	28,123,654 2,505,933 1,231,246 974,573 1,109,653 208,870
		Kshs =	41,239,743	34,153,929

Notes to the financial Statements

for the year ended 31st December 2017

8.0 PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	COST OR VALUATION	IVIEIVI	Computers Kshs	Furniture & <u>fittings</u> Kshs	Equipment Kshs	<u>Total</u> Kshs
	At 1 January 2017 Additions		2,032,300 534,100	661,735 73,804	837,310 24,500	3,531,345 632,404
	DEPRECIATION		2,566,400	735,539	861,810	4,163,749
	At 1 January 2017 Charge for the year		1,420,947 343,636	225,811 63,716	409,165 56,581	2,055,923 463,933
	NET BOOK VALUE	T7 1	1,764,583	289,527	465,746	2,519,856
	At 31 December 2017	Kshs	801,817	446,012	396,064	1,643,893
	NET BOOK VALUE At 31 December 2016	Kshs	611,353	435,924	428,145	1,475,422
9.0	INTANGIBLE ASSETS				<u>2017</u> Kshs	<u>2016</u> Kshs
	COST OR VALUATION At 1 January Additions				310,756	310,756
	AMORTIZATION				310,756	310,756
	At 1 January				299,092	287,756
	Amortization for the year				2,333	11,336
	NET BOOK VALUE				301,425	299,092
	At 31 December			Kshs	9,331	11,664
10.0	ACCOUNTS RECEIVABL				Kshs	Kshs
	Due from Ujamaa Pamodzi A	frica			1,463,339	1,478,868
	Grant receivable CISP				5,738,477	-
	Loans to members Grant receivable JHU				5,321,959	5,258,029
	Amounts due from Jake				582,003 157,759	1 475 224
	Account receivables				18,035	1,475,334
	Staff advances				11,562	136,147
	AT 31 DECEMBER			Kshs	13,293,133	8,348,378

Notes to the financial Statements

for the year ended 31st December 2017

11.0	CASH AND BANK BALANCES		<u>2017</u> Kshs	2016 Kshs
	Equity Bank Kshs		4,145,253	5,597,637
	Equity Bank USD		4,551,217	6,471,407
	Equity Bank GBP		493	14,981
	Mpesa	_	87	30,605
		Kshs =	8,697,050	12,114,630
12.0	PAYABLES AND ACCRUALS		Kshs	Kshs
	Member savings		3,008,306	3,013,611
	Sacco deductions		2,256,812	1,029,230
	Accrued medical insurance		2,201,958	=
	Payroll liabilities		1,262,422	503,005
	Accounts payable		483,767	450,000
	Kemri		402,609	-
	Amounts due to Jake		<u> </u>	1,317,575
		Kshs _	9,615,875	6,313,421

13.0 REGISTRATION

Ujamaa na Watoto Wenye Haki Initiative was registered on 31st March 2011, under The Non-Governmental Organizations Co-ordinations (NGO) Act.

14.0 TAXATION

No provision for corporate taxation has been made in these financial statements. The organisation qualifies for exemption from Kenyan corporate tax under the provisions of Paragraph 10 of the First Schedule of Income Tax Act, Cap 470 (Laws of Kenya). Further, grants and donations are not subject to taxation in Kenya.

15.0 CURRENCY

These financial statements are presented in Kenya Shillings (Kshs).

RUTGERS

Detailed Statement of Comprehensive Income

INCOME	<u>2017</u> Kshs	2016 Kshs
Grant income	7,037,197	4,605,479
EXPENDITURE		
Staff costs Meeting, travel and entertainment	6,162,782 3,463,566	429,000 107,375
Staff development	-	23,950
Supplies	157,096	-
Rent Internet expenses	198,000 75,000	26,000 10,000
Bank charges	24,248	-
Telephone Capital expenditure	124,400 251,500	6,600
Capacity Development	105,812	(4)
Materials & Equipments Curriculum and training updates	86,500 99,998	-
Utilities Utilities	85,777	4,870
Total expenditure	10,834,678	607,795
BALANCE FOR THE YEAR	(3,797,481)	3,997,684
Balance b/forward	3,997,684	4
Staff costs	80,500	-
Perdiem Audit fees	49,500 46,636	
Rent	28,000	
Internet	10000	_
Telephone	5,000	
Bank charges	2,640	
	(i) <u>222,276</u>	
BALANCE C/FORWARD	Kshs (22,073)	3,997,684

⁽i) Relates to 2016 admnistrative expenses that were not apportioned under RUTGERS now apportioned.

NOVO

Detailed Statement of Comprehensive Income

INCOME	<u>2017</u> Kshs	2016 Kshs
Grant income	6,117,450	5,997,500
EXPENDITURE		
Staff costs	4,002,850	516,000
Meeting, travel and entertainment	470,325	2,450
Rent	590,000	100,000
Supplies	240,552	_
Internet expenses	227,230	42,000
Telephone	221,900	38,000
Materials and equipment	47,600	-
Curriculum and training updates	92,900	_
Bank charges	6,489	_
Utilities	659,969	84,700
Total expenditure	6,559,815	783,150
BALANCE FOR THE YEAR	(442,365)	5,214,350
Balance b/forward	5,214,350	
BALANCE C/FORWARD	Kshs <u>4,771,985</u>	5,214,350

WHAT WORKS FOR VAWG

Detailed Statement of Comprehensive Income

INCOME		2017 Kshs	2016 Kshs
Grant from UKAID		1,967,818	38,561,128
EXPENDITURE			
Staff costs Meeting, travel and entertainment Capital expenditure Rent Internet expenses Supplies Bank charges Telephone an postage Repairs and maintenance Professional expenses Utilities		3,622,746 374,475 175,000 79,000 48,770 28,080 12,474 8,040	21,545,500 1,620,592 1,268,000 390,000 664,595 63,217 382,700 165,950 72,624 62,025
Staff development NGO expenses		c	1,390,113 23,892
Total expenditure		4,348,585	27,649,208
BALANCE FOR THE YEAR		(2,380,767)	10,911,921
Balance b/forward		678,035	(10,233,886)
BALANCE C/FORWARD	Kshs	(1,702,732)	678,035

JHU

Detailed Statement of Comprehensive Income

INCOME		2017 Kshs
Grant income		1,508,500
EXPENDITURE	-	
Staff costs		1,066,000
Rent		210,000
Capital expenditure		74,000
Supplies		40,000
Materials & Equipments		32,500
Internet expenses		21,000
Utilities		18,750
Meeting, travel and entertainment		14,500
Bank charges		4,815
Telephone	_	3,400
Total expenditure		1,484,965
BALANCE FOR THE YEAR		23,535
Balance b/forward		-
BALANCE C/FORWARD	Kshs	23,535