

## Osiligi Charity Projects annual report

Registered Charity Number 1135331

Trustees' report and accounts  
For the year to 31<sup>st</sup> December 2015



Most of the Charity's activities are centred in the 10km around the Osiligi Obaya primary school in Olepolos rural Kenya. The photo shows the school with the new classroom, office and clinic, built in 2014.



Letter from a founder trustee:

It's been another exciting year for the Charity. Our growing number of sponsors and supporters have helped improve the lives of so many people in Olepolos and across Kenya.

The school continues to grow. Another 27 children had the chance of an education bringing the total to 155 children.

The school bore-hole is providing clean water to the surrounding community as well as the school. This is one of the few schools with a dedicated hand washing area for the children.

We began an exciting new project of clean water and agriculture. A new solar powered bore-hole was sunk 5km from the school, giving clean water to this community along with 80 growing plots for the poorest to grow food, even in the dry season.

There are many broken hand pumps scattered across Kenya installed by other charities and then left. We have started a project to repair around 500 of these and to teach the local communities how to maintain them. By the end of 2015 we had repaired 28 pumps – so that is another 4000-8000 people with access to clean water.

The clinic opened to enhance the general health of our school children and the wider community.

We want our children to help educate their families and the wider community. In many cases, our children are the only family members who can read dosage instruction on medicines. The primary school is the first step on the path to positive change in the area and reduced poverty.

We may be growing but we are still a small charity where every penny counts and goes directly to the projects. Thank you all for your support as without you this work would not be possible.

Roger Pannell  
Trustee



## **Osiligi Charity Projects**

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For the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> Dec 2015

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## 2. Introduction

Osiligi Charity Projects, works in the predominantly Maasai lands of Olepolos, about 25 miles SW of Nairobi. This is rural Kenya where there are few facilities. Sources of clean water are rare and expensive and any schools, where they exist, are of very poor quality.

The charity began operations in March 2010. This report concerns the Charity's sixth year of operation.

In January 2012 the Charity opened the Osiligi Obaya School, the primary school it built at the end of 2011. In January 2015, the school had its 4<sup>th</sup> intake of new children. This brings the child numbers at the school to 155. These children are orphans or from very poor families who would be unable to pay their school fees at other schools. All the children have UK sponsors who cover the cost of their education. The school has 6 classes of 25-28 children, with 1 more class of 25 being added each year.

The charity was set-up following the work that John Curtin had been doing since 2004 and Jim Wilkie since 2009 in bringing a group of Maasai Warrior performers to the UK yearly.

The charity produces a quarterly newsletter detailing all the current activities. This is available for download from Osiligi's website [www.osiligi.org](http://www.osiligi.org).

More information on the school is available from the school's website [www.osiligiobaya.com](http://www.osiligiobaya.com)

One of the key principles of the charity is that every penny donated goes to support the projects in Kenya. If a donor is kind enough to support any charity, they should expect that 100% of the money is used for the cause. All running costs of Osiligi and all expenses are paid for by the trustees, the individual incurring the expense, or an outside trust.

As in other years, this governing principle has been adhered to in 2015.

The only costs not covered by the trustees are the fees charged by the banks or the credit card companies (see 6. Administration and fund raising for more details). The cheapest way for the Charity to receive money is via cheque or a direct transfer.

A second governing principle is that all projects should be for the long term and sustainable. Every investment must be effective long term. Over the years, the Charity has put much effort into ensuring that the school has a solid local management committee to guarantee the long term success of the school and its other projects.

### **3. Legal and Administrative Details:**

#### Trust Deed

The charity is governed by the charitable trust deed of 1<sup>st</sup> March 2010

#### Charity Registration

The trust was registered with the charity commission on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2010 under registration number 1135331

#### Registered Address:

Elwell House  
West Buckland  
Barnstaple  
Devon  
England  
EX32 0SW

Website [www.osiligi.org](http://www.osiligi.org)

Email [info@osiligi.org](mailto:info@osiligi.org)

Phone +44 (0)1598 760289

#### Bank Accounts:

UK – Co-operative Bank,  
P.O. Box 250,  
Delf House,  
Southway,  
Skelmersdale,  
WN8 6WT

#### Kenya – Barclays Bank Ong'ata Rongai Branch

Barclays Plaza  
PO Box 30120-00100  
Loita Street  
Nairobi  
Kenya

#### Independent Examiner:

Mark Birchall FCCA MBA  
Gandalf Springs  
30 Aveley Way  
Maldon Essex  
CM9 6YQ

#### **4. Trustees, governance and management**

##### Charity Information

During 2015, the trustees were:

Mrs Helen Pannell B.Ed (secretary)

Mr John Curtin

Mr Jim Wilkie M.A.

Mr Roger Pannell MSc C Eng MIET (chair)

To comply with the Charity Commission's recommendation that all trustees should resign in rotation, Roger Pannell resigned during 2015. He was reappointed as trustees in June 2015.

All the other trustees were appointed in June 2012, June 2013 and June 2014

The charity trustees are responsible for the general control and management of the charity. The trustees give their time freely and receive no remuneration or other rewards or other financial benefits. The trustees do not charge for any expenses incurred.

##### Trustee selection methods

The trustees are responsible for selecting new trustees, subject to the provisions given in the charity trust document. All trustees are required to resign in rotation.

During 2015, two of the trustees visited the Maasai area of Olepolos on three occasions for approximately 2 weeks each time. The trustees paid for the costs for these trips themselves.

#### **5. Objectives and activities**

The objects of Osiligi Charity Projects are to apply all the income for exclusively charitable purposes for the prevention of poverty amongst the areas of East Africa, having regard to the guidance issued by the Charity Commission on public benefit and the charity object clauses set out in the trust document.

To this end, in the year to 31<sup>st</sup> December 2015, the trustees have applied funds for the provision of clean water, the education of children, building an orphanage / safe house and the funding of a clinic. All of these funds have been applied in and around Southern Kenya.

Any income not so used in this accounting year has been held on reserve for use on the charitable objectives in subsequent years.

## 6. Operational review

### School

In January the school had a new intake of 26 children into Baby class (the youngest class) whilst all the other classes moved up by 1 year. In 2011, the Charity built a 6 classroom school with one classroom being temporarily used as an office. Last year we built a classroom and an office giving a total of 7 classrooms plus an office. Currently 6 classrooms are occupied.

Each year, we need at least 1 more teacher and in this rural location, we have to provide accommodation for these teachers. We built additional teachers' accommodation in 2014 but we will need more in 2017.

The school is managed by a team of 5 governors, 4 from the local area and one from the Charity.

The governors continue to turn the school from bricks and mortar into a working school by employing the head teacher who in turn employs the teachers and ancillary staff and adds all the desks, chairs, books and teaching aids.

It has always been the charity's aim to make this school one of the best in Kenya. The charity has ensured that the school has the best teachers and is well stocked with educational material. Last year, with the help of a DFID funded project, we installed a satellite broadband system with WIFI. To this we added 15 computers and tablets and a projector.

In August, 2 teachers from St Joseph's college of Ipswich put on a 2 week summer school for the older children. They also brought with them 10 chromebook computers and left these at the school, thus the school now has 25 computers, including laptops, chromebooks and tablets.

In the developed world, the use of computers has had a major impact on education, both in the direct teaching of children but also for providing materials and methods for teachers. We aim to copy this example in Kenya.

To aid the healthcare of the children, this year we built a dedicated hand washing area. Because the children come from homes where water is a luxury that has had to be hand carried, hand washing is not common even after using the toilet.

By going to an excellent primary school, the children have a good chance to gain access to one of the better secondary schools. The long term aim is that many will come back to the area as well educated individuals, able to help their community.

The charity pays for the initial capital costs of the school (buildings, stoves, desks, solar equipment etc.) but thereafter the running costs and maintenance costs come from the school finances. All the children at the school have UK sponsors who pay for the school fees of about £16 per month. This covers the cost of running the

school and food for a mid-day lunch. In addition to the money from sponsors, we ask all parents to contribute Ksh1000 (approximately £8) per term to the school.

The school is not owned by the charity. It is owned by a Kenyan not for profit company set up to hold and operate the school on a not for profit basis. All the directors of this company are unpaid. They are all Maasai, from the area.

The school has no access to grid electricity. All the lighting, water pumps, internet and computers are powered from solar electricity.

## **Clean Water**

The school is a long term project to help the community. However, girls who have to travel a long distance to fetch water do not have the time to attend school, nor do children with diarrhoea. Providing a source of clean water is a short term help to the community but one that also helps the school.

Towards the end of 2013, the Charity built a solar powered bore-hole at the school, to supply clean water to the community and school. Apart from a few repairs, the pump and bore-hole have been working well and by the end of 2015, it had produced around 2,663,000 litres of water, an average of about 4000 - 5000L per school day. The water is being drawn from underground over 500' (160m), just by using the power of the sun. The water is used by the community, by the school and by a teaching agriculture plot inside the school.

At the end of 2014, and in 2015, the Charity received legacies for clean water. Part of this money has been spent on a 2<sup>nd</sup> solar powered bore-hole situated about 5km from the school. The long term aim is to build about 5 of these boreholes all situated a similar distance from the school thereby creating an area of about 100 square miles where everyone is within 5km of clean water. These have bigger solar powered pumps giving spare water for agriculture. Next to each pump is an irrigated 1 acre of growing land where 80 families can grow food – think of English allotments. We expect this agriculture project to greatly enhance the health of the area as well as provide a small income for 80 families.

Another use of the clean water legacy has been to repair broken hand pumps. These pumps were installed by other charities but then subsequently left broken. Eric McKinnon plus his team of water engineers (Emmanuel Muthoka, Victor Ogwenya, and David Githae) started the repair of hand pumps in October 2015. Kenya was divided into three regional areas, West, Central and South and East, with each engineer having the role of Regional Contact Person (RCP). They are enthusiastic about the project, first using local contacts to locate, and then repair any broken or non-working pumps. By the end of December 2015 they had restored a total of 25 pumps, providing water to local communities, serving over 4,000 people.

Not all pumps inspected can be repaired as some have been vandalised or the parts have been removed and sold for cash. Sometimes the boreholes are blocked by debris, sticks and stones which have been dropped down into the riser so



immobilising the pump. Sometimes due to the drought conditions the water level is too low for the pump to operate, or due to a well wall collapsing. Sometimes the demand for water is great. In Kadiego, Western Kenya, there was a need to serve a hospital, 2 schools, a market place and the community of 4,000+. Many communities had been without water for up to ten years after their pumps failed after the year of installation. The community had not been taught how to maintain them or who to contact for their repair and supply of spare parts. Our engineers not only repair the pumps but also train the community and encourage them to raise a small sum 5000 KSH to contribute towards future spares to maintain the pump. It was very rewarding to see so many of the villagers, adults and children alike interested and helping with the work being carried out.

Quote from one of the engineers:

“Working ‘in the field’ in Kenya means travelling through/negotiating swamps, bubbling rivers, deep mud slips, steep sided crevices, getting totally marooned in mud up to the running board of the project car....the only way out of this situation was thanks to a very helpful young farmer who brought along his team of six oxen who literally pulled the car out! (and with great difficulty as the young oxen were quite frisky and very independent!) and that was a very interesting experience! Working late into the evening it suddenly becomes dark. In order to complete pump repairs we carried on working in moonlight and the car’s headlights. The local communities were very appreciative of what we are doing, and would sometimes bring us oranges from their trees.”

## **Child sponsorship**

By the end of 2014, the Charity sponsored 162 children to attend school; 155 at Osiligi Obaya Primary School, 2 at Maasai Plains Primary School and 5 at secondary schools. Some were orphans, many were from single parent families. All these 162 children were from poor or very poor families.

UK sponsors of primary school children pay £16 per month (more for secondary schools). At Osiligi Obaya school, the parents also pay an additional £2 per month to the school as their contribution to their child’s education.

The Osiligi Obaya school adds one more class of 25 children each year so the Charity is looking for 25 new sponsors yearly. The Kenyan school year starts in January.

Sponsorship makes a huge difference to the children. There are ‘free’ government schools in the area, but the various extra charges make the cost of these schools almost the same cost as Osiligi Obaya, Maasai Plains or other private schools. A typical government school has class sizes of around 60-80 children. Results are usually poor. Private schools are the norm in Kenya and even the poorest people prefer to send their children to fee paying schools. Sponsorship probably makes the greatest difference to girls. Without sponsorship, they are often married off by their family at a young age in exchange for cows and goats. With sponsorship, they usually complete schooling, by which age they have more control over their own lives.

## **Clinic**

The Health care is another short term project that helps the community but one that also helps attendance at the school; sick children do not go to school.

With the help of a donation from Bournemouth Rotary Club, the charity built a community clinic within the school grounds in 2014. By being within the school grounds, the clinic can use the following facilities from the school – the broadband internet, electricity, clean water and security.

## **Orphanage and safe house**

During 2015, the charity commenced the building of an orphanage for about 28 children and 2 house masters/mistresses. This was funded by donations from a Rotary Club, an educational Trust and partly from a legacy. It will be opened during 2016. Initially it will be home for a few orphans in the area but as the children get older, it will also act as a safe-house for girls at risk of early marriage.

## **Proposed projects for 2016**

During 2016 the Charity will:

- Add an additional class of 25-28 children to give a total of 180-190 children
- Repair many more broken hand pumps
- Build 2 more classrooms

## **7. Administration and fund raising**

The Charity has a website and facebook page. See:

[www.osiligi.org](http://www.osiligi.org)

[www.facebook.com/osiligi](https://www.facebook.com/osiligi)

[www.osiligiobaya.com](http://www.osiligiobaya.com) (the website for the Kenyan school)

Quarterly, the trustees produces a newsletter. This is posted to the website and emailed to interested (and some uninterested) parties.

To enable donation by credit and debit cards, the charity uses Virgin Money Giving (VMG). The VMG website also allows people to publicise and collect money through fund raising events. VMG makes a 3.5% charge from money collected in transaction costs and card fees. This 3.5% reduces the money we receive from donors.

The charity signed up with Mission Fish to allow people to donate through ebay.

The Maasai Warrior performers visited the UK in September and October. The UK tours of the Warriors are separate from the Charity but are administered by two of

the Charity's trustees, John Curtin and Jim Wilkie, as a commercial venture. Although the tours are separate from the Charity, they do give the Charity a publicity boost and an increase in revenue. Many of the new sponsors were from the audience of these tours.

## **8. Operational Costs**

In the UK, the Charity runs from the home office of two of the trustees, Helen & Roger Pannell at the registered address for the charity.

This office is the centre for all the administration, fund raising and project origination and control. All services are freely given and the personal expenses incurred in the administration of the Charity, from flights and visa cost, living and travel expenses in Kenya, internet and telephone fees, to postage stamps are paid for by the trustees. The only UK running costs of the charity not paid for by the trustees are bank charges including the credit card fees charged by VMG and the Charities Aid Foundation (used by The Big Give) and bank charges on money transferred to Kenya. To reduce the amount of money lost in the transfer into Kenyan Shillings, the charity now uses Global Reach Partners as its preferred foreign exchange dealer.

In Kenya, projects are administered by Richard Minisa. To cover the cost of miscellaneous expenses incurred, he is paid 3000KSh per month (approx £24). Any large expenses are paid in addition to this.

## **9. Financial Review**

Total income for 2015 was £323,620 (311,777 for 2014). This included a second receipt from a legacy. Since 2010, the charity had been designing clean water projects with the help of David, a major donor. Sadly, David died during 2012. This legacy from David's estate allowed for many of the clean water projects to be re-started during 2015. Money from UK sponsors for school fees was £31,279 (£27,872 last year) and this money went to the relevant schools.

Our aim is to exactly match the receipt of money from sponsors to the school fees paid. This is never possible to the last pound due to exchange rate changes and because sometimes the charity has expenses not budgeted for; for example the purchase of gym clothes for one of the sponsored children from the most challenging family background. Any small difference is taken from or added to the Charity general fund. This year the exchange rate was favourable and the amount received from sponsors was slightly more than the amount spent. Payments to the schools for school fees came to £28,880. Next year, it may be the other way around depending upon the exchange rate.

General fundraising raised £54,933 (£50,797 in 2014), including the £12,000 raised via a December Doubling event. During a 2 week period, donations were doubled by funds from the Bowden Trust. These funds will be used to build an additional classroom, and will be amalgamated with money raised in a 2014 Big Give Challenge to build 2 more classrooms in 2016.

Gift aid contributed £8,374 (£5,412 in 2014) and this is used to fund projects that are difficult to finance.

The cost to build the orphanage & safe-house was £34,785 and roughly balanced the amount received from donors (£35,000).

The Charity pays the expenses of 2 Kenyan helpers whose costs are incurred in supporting the school or the Charity's projects. These costs came to a total of £660. Costs incurred in the UK continue to be provided for free by the person incurring them.

Two trustees visited the projects 3 times during the year and a UK helper visited once. The flight and accommodation costs were paid for by the trustees.

Previous Charitable activities, as shown in the 2010 – 2014 accounts, have all taken place around the South Kenyan area of Olepolos. The hand pump repair project is different in that the hand pumps are scattered across Kenya. This brings its own challenges as transport becomes a major cost and food and accommodation have to be provided.

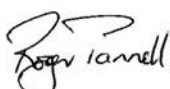
The pump repair project has a team of self-employed local engineers run by a UK engineer (Eric). Eric visits the team 2 or 3 times a year and the local team repair pumps with and without his assistance. Costs and expenses incurred in Kenya are all taken from the pump repair budget. This included Eric's costs when in Kenya. Eric's flights to Kenya are paid for by the Bowden Trust, so the cost of these flights is not taken from the pump repair budget. The broken pumps are usually in remote rural places so to access these pumps requires a strong 4X4 vehicle. During 2015, a 10 year old Land Cruiser was purchased for £10,663 using money from the pump repair budget. This car has been gifted to the team for use of pump repairs. The terrain is tough and it is likely that the vehicle will need constant repairs to keep it running. At the end of the pump repair project, if the car is still usable, it will then be gifted to the school and clinic to reduce their transport costs and to provide emergency transport for the clinic in case a patient needs transporting to a hospital. For this reason, the car has not been capitalised in these accounts but is shown as a 1 off cost.

**10. Statement For Financial Activities  
For the Year Ended 31<sup>st</sup> December 2015**

		Unrestricted Funds 2015	Restricted Funds 2015	Total Funds 2015	Total Funds 2014
<u>Incoming Resources</u>	Notes				
<u>Incoming Resources from generated funds</u>					
Voluntary Income	3	96,127	227,493	323,620	311,574
Investment Income	10	197		197	203
		-----	-----	-----	-----
Total Incoming Resources		<u>96,324</u>	<u>227,493</u>	<u>323,817</u>	<u>311,777</u>
<u>Resources Expended</u>					
Cost of generating funds		0	0	0	0
Charitable Activities	4	64,116	77,663	141,779	98,150
Governance Costs		0	0	0	0
		-----	-----	-----	-----
Total resources Expended		<u>64,116</u>	<u>77,663</u>	<u>141,779</u>	<u>98,150</u>
Net movement in funds		32,208	149,830	182,038	213,627
Total funds brought forwards		20,543	238,229	258,772	45,145
		-----	-----	-----	-----
Total funds carried forwards		<u>52,751</u>	<u>388,059</u>	<u>440,810</u>	<u>258,772</u>

**Osiligi Charity Projects  
Balance Sheets  
At 31<sup>st</sup> December 2015**

	Notes	Unrestricted Funds 2015	Restricted Funds 2015	Total Funds 2015	Total Funds 2014
<b><u>Current Assets</u></b>					
Loan to women's group	11	0			854
Debtors due within 1 year	11	10,039		10,039	8,709
Deposit paid on FX	11	3,787			
Cash at Bank		37,925	388,059	425,984	252,273
		-----	-----	-----	-----
		52,751	388,059	440,810	261,836
 Creditors	 12	 0			 3064
 <b><u>Net Current Assets</u></b>		 <b><u>52,751</u></b>	 <b><u>388,059</u></b>	 <b><u>440,810</u></b>	 <b><u>258,772</u></b>



Roger Pannell

Trustee

Date 27th July 2016

## **11. Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> December 2015**

### **1 Accounting Policy**

#### **1.1 Basis of accounting**

These accounts have been prepared on the basis of historic costs (except that investments are shown at market value) in accordance with accounting and reporting by charities- Statement Of Recommended Practice (SORP 2005) Accounting and Reporting by Charities published in 2005, applicable accounting standards and the Charities Act 2011.

#### **1.2 Change in basis of accounting**

The 2014 accounts were also prepared on the same basis as this year's account. Previous years accounts (2010-2013) were prepared on a receipt and payment basis.

#### **1.3 Changes to previous accounts – none.**

**Note 2 Accounting policies**

This standard list of accounting policies has been applied by the charity except for those deleted. Where a different or additional policy has been adopted then this is detailed in the box below.

**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 resources 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 but is described in the trustees' annual report.**

**Investment income**

This is included in the accounts when receivable.

**Investment gains and losses**

**This includes any gain or loss on the sale of investments and any gain or loss resulting from revaluing investments to market value at the end of the year.**

**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 trustee 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 the grant which remain in the control of the charity.**

**Support costs**

**Support costs include central functions and have been allocated to activity cost categories on a basis consistent with the use of resources, eg allocating property costs by floor areas, or per capita, staff costs by the time spent and other costs by their usage.**

**ASSETS****Tangible fixed assets for use by charity**

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

**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.

**Stocks and work in progress**

These are valued at the lower of cost or market value.

**POLICIES ADOPTED  
ADDITIONAL TO OR  
DIFFERENT FROM  
THOSE ABOVE**



### Note 3 Analysis of Voluntary Income

	<b>2015</b>	<b>2014</b>
General fundraising	£ 54,933	£50,797
Legacy	£227,493	£227,493
Child Sponsorship	£31,279	£27,872
Gift Aid	£8,374	£ 5,412
Interest	£197	£ 203
For flights (Eric)	£1541	
<b>Total</b>	<b>£323,817</b>	<b>£311,777</b>

### Note 4 Analysis of resources expended

The Charity's trustees pay for all the UK running costs of the charity. There are no paid employees; everyone volunteers their time for free.

<b>Charitable Activities</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2014</b>
School Build	£6,021	£30,739
School equipment	£1,940	£4,535
School fees /Child Sponsorship	£28,880	£25,327
Administration costs in Kenya	£661	£291
Teaching agriculture	0	£156
Pump repairs	£23,030	£1,912
Bore-hole & solar pump	£42,634	£1,421
Teachers house, new build	0	£15,752
Clinic, new build		£16,569
Clinic running costs	£980	
New build Orphanage	£34,783	
Flights (paid for by a UK trust)	£1541	
UK costs and expenses		£0
Miscellaneous	£1309	£1448
	<u>£141,779</u>	<u>£98,150</u>

### Note 5 Support Costs

All costs to support the charity are paid by the trustees from their own pocket. This includes, and is not limited to, postage costs, website costs, stationary, travelling expenses and accommodation costs.

### Note 6 Details of certain items of expenditure

#### 6.1 Trustee expenses

No trustee claimed any expenses

#### 6.2 Fees for the examination of the accounts

The independent examination is performed at zero cost.

#### **Note 7 Paid employees**

There are no paid employees

In Kenya, engineers working on the pump repairs are paid for their time. The total amount paid was £1440.

#### **Note 9 Tangible Fixed Assets**

The charity has no fixed assets. The school and water projects are owned by a not-for-profit Kenyan company.

#### **Note 10 Investment assets**

The Charity has no investments. Surplus cash is held in an interest bearing deposit account.

#### **Note 11 Debtors**

Amounts falling due within one year

	<b>2015</b>	<b>2014</b>
Gift Aid reclaim	£4039	£2610
The Big Give Challenge		£6099
Bowden Trust (for December Doubling)	£6000	
Deposit paid for foreign exchange	£3787**	

\*\* This is the residual amount owing from the forward contract that expires in September 2016.

Amounts falling due after more than 1 year

	<b>2015</b>	<b>2014</b>
Loan to Maasai Women's Group	£0	£854

#### **Note 12 Creditors & Accruals**

Amounts falling due within one year

	<b>2015</b>	<b>2014</b>
Owed to trustee for charity items purchased	£0	£3064

#### **Note 14 Transaction with related parties**

Two trustees (Jim and John) sponsor children through the charity. The amount paid by each trustee is around £300 per year.

A trust connected to Helen & Roger Pannell donated £11,000 to the charity.

# Independent examiner's report on the accounts



CHARITY COMMISSION  
FOR ENGLAND AND WALES

## Section A

## Independent Examiner's Report

Report to the trustees/  
members of

Charity Name **Osiligi Charity**

On accounts for the year  
ended

**31/12/2015**

Charity no  
(if any)

**1135331**

Set out on pages

**13 to 18**

(remember to include the page numbers of additional sheets)

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. [The charity's gross income exceeded £250,000 and I am qualified to undertake the examination by being a qualified member of ~~named body~~ **the ACCA**. ~~Delete if not applicable~~]

It is my responsibility to:

- examine the accounts under section 145 of the Charities Act,
- to follow the procedures laid down in the general Directions given by the Charity Commission (under section 145(5)(b) of the Charities Act, and
- to state whether particular matters have come to my attention.

Basis of independent  
examiner's statement

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

Independent  
examiner's statement

In connection with my examination, no matter has come to my attention ~~(other than that disclosed below\*)~~

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.

\* Please delete the words in the brackets if they do not apply.

Signed:

Date:

**20/10/2016**

Name:

**MARK BIRCHALL**

IER

1

Relevant professional qualification(s) or body (if any):

FCCA m3n

Address:

30 Aveley Way

Maldon

Chelmsford Essex CM9 6YU

## Section B

### Disclosure

Only complete if the examiner needs to highlight material problems.(E.g. accounting records have not been kept in accordance with s132 of the Charities' Act 2011 and those accounts do not comply with the requirements of the 2008 Regulations setting out the form and content of charity accounts; any material expenditure or action which appears not to be in accordance with the trusts of the charity; any failure to be provided with information and explanations by any past or present trustee, officer or employee; and any material consistency between the accounts and the trustees' annual report.)

