

# Osiligi Charity Projects annual report

Registered Charity Number 1135331

Trustees' report and accounts  
For the year to 31<sup>st</sup> December 2017



Many 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's new intake in 2017.



### Letter from a founder trustee:

It's been another exciting year for the Charity. In previous years, most of our work has been in the Maasai area of Southern Kenya. For the past year, our work has continued in this area but also we have been making a major impact across Kenya with our hand pump repair project. We have repaired around 200 hand pumps during 2017, allowing an additional 100,000 people to have access to clean water.

The school continues to grow. Another 27 children had the chance of an education bringing the total to 220 children.

The orphanage and safe house continues to serve the community, as does the clinic.

The two solar powered bore-holes provide clean water for the community, one at the school and one about 5 km away. Together, they are pumping around 15,000L per day.

We want our children at the school 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 for people and livestock. 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 and personal 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**

Index to the accounts  
For the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> Dec 2017

1. Letter from a founder trustee.
2. Introduction
3. Legal & Administrative details
4. Trustee, governance and management
5. Objectives and activities
6. Operational review
7. Administration and fund raising
8. Operational costs
9. Financial review
- 10.Accounts - 2017
11. Independent examiners report.

## 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. Life is hard. The Charity also works across the whole of Kenya repairing broken hand pumps installed by other charities. The pumps are mainly in rural areas.

The charity began operations in March 2010. This report concerns the Charity's eighth 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 2017, the school had its 6<sup>th</sup> intake of new children. This brings the child numbers at the school to 220. 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 8 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 regular 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 2017.

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

#### Deposit Account:

Virgin Money  
Jubilee House  
Gosforth  
Newcastle Upon Tyne  
NE3 4PL

#### Independent Examiner:

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

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

##### Charity Information

During 2017, 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 2017. He was reappointed as trustee in July 2017.

All the other trustees were appointed in June 2013, June 2014 June 2015 and June 2016

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 2017, two of the trustees visited the Maasai area of Olepolos on two occasions for approximately 2 weeks each time. The trustees paid for the costs for these trips themselves. Also, another helper visited Olepolos for two weeks. The Charity did not pay for any of these costs.

#### **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 2017, the trustees have applied funds for the provision of clean water, the education of children, the building of 4 teachers' houses, the repair of broken hand pumps, the support of a clinic and the funding of an orphanage. All of these funds have been applied in and around Kenya.

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

## **Reserves policy**

The charity has no running costs so the reserves required for the charity are small. The charity aims to have a minimum of £10,000 in reserves to accommodate unexpected projects. It does not have a policy for the maximum reserves as it recognises that all the projects are long term projects so there may be times when money is being held back from a project whilst local issues are being resolved.

At the end of 2017, the Charity held reserves for the construction of 2 classrooms at Osiligi Obaya school, for pump repairs during 2018 and early 2019 and for 3 or 4 solar powered bore-holes around Osiligi Obaya school.

## **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. To accommodate the growth of the school, during 2016 two more classrooms were built. Currently 8 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' houses during 2017.

The school is managed by a team of 5 governors, 3 from the local area and 2 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 excellent teachers and is well stocked with educational material. At the end of 2017, the school had 40 computers and broadband, via satellite.

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.

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 £17 per month. This covers the cost of running the school, free use of the clinic 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. This works well for 11 months of the year but does struggle during the cloudy month of July.

## **Clean Water**

The school is a long term project to help the community. 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 2017, it had produced around 4,000,000 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. During 2017 we were holding back using the money for new bore-holes whilst the community showed that it could properly manage the first bore-hole. A badly managed bore-hole just works until the first breakdown so proper management is essential. We expect this agriculture project to greatly enhance the health of the area as well as provide a small income for many 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 started the repair of hand pumps in October 2015. By the end of 2017 they had restored around 400 pumps, providing water to local communities, serving over 200,000 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.

### **Child sponsorship**

By the end of 2017, the Charity sponsored 223 children to attend school; 220 at Osiligi Obaya Primary School, 1 at Maasai Plains Primary School and 1 at secondary school and 1 in university. Some were orphans, many were from single parent families. All these 220 children were from poor or very poor families.

UK sponsors of primary school children pay £17 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 25-28 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 a maximum of 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 was opened in September 2016 and had 7 people living there at the end of 2017.

## **Proposed projects for 2018**

During 2018 the Charity will:

- Add an additional class of 25-28 children to give a total of around 250 children
- Repair many more broken hand pumps
- Build two more classrooms
- Fund the infrastructure for these classrooms
- Enhance the IT infrastructure at the school
- Enhance the orphanage

## **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)

Regularly, 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. The tour is a commercial venture. Although the tours are separate from the Charity, they do give the Charity a publicity boost. Some of the new sponsors were from the audience of these tours.

## **8. Operational Costs**

In the UK, the Charity operates 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. The exchange rate loss is around 1.5% through GRP.

In Kenya, projects are administered by Richard Minisa, Lesinko and Daniel Sasine.

## **9. Financial Review**

Total income for 2017 was £93543 (£76,774 for 2016). Money from UK sponsors for school fees was £48,461 (£36,312 for 2016) 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. Payments to the schools for school fees and the clinic came to £41,140 (£29,017 for 2016).

General fundraising raised £35720 (£26,579 for 2016) including the £12,000 raised via a December Doubling event. During a 2 week period, donations were doubled by funds from the Bowden Trust and The Big Give. These funds will be used to build two additional classrooms, and will be amalgamated with money raised in a 2016 campaign to build 2 more classrooms in 2018.

Gift aid contributed £7,789 (£7719 in 2016) and this is used to fund projects that are difficult to finance.

The cost to build four more teachers' houses and other improvements at the school totalled £41,682.

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

Two trustees visited the projects 2 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 – 2016 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 amount spent on pump repairs was £58,000 (£53238 in 2016)

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 hand-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.

## 10.0 Accounts for 1<sup>st</sup> January 2017 – 31<sup>st</sup> December 2017

<b>Receipts</b>	<b>Unrestricted funds</b>	<b>Restricted funds</b>
Child sponsorship	£48461	£0
General fundraising	£35720	£0
Gift Aid recovered	£7789	£0
Interest	£1574	£0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>£93544</b>	

<b>Payments</b>	<b>Unrestricted funds</b>	<b>Restricted</b>	<b>Total</b>
School Build	£41,682		£41,682
School equipment	£1,346		£1,346
School fees /Child Sponsorship	£37,973		£37,973
Administration costs in Kenya	£403		£403
Pump repairs		£58,000	£58,000
Bore-hole & solar pump		£2,861	£2,861
Clinic running costs	£3,168		£3,168
Flights (reimbursed by a UK trust)	£930		£930
UK costs and expenses	£0		
Kenya legal costs	£1541		£1541
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>£87043</b>	<b>£60,861</b>	<b>£147,904</b>

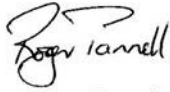
Surplus (receipts – payments)	£6,501	-£60,861	-£54,360
-------------------------------	--------	----------	----------

<b>Cash funds</b>	<b>Unrestricted</b>	<b>Restricted</b>	<b>Total</b>
Opening Balance (end 2016)	£62,182	£322,332	£384,514
Funds added / used	£6,501	- £60,861	-£54,360
<b>Closing (end 2017)</b>	<b>£68,683</b>	<b>£261,471</b>	<b>£330,154</b>

Cash in bank	
Co-op bank (current account)	£37,069
Virgin Money (deposit account)	£293,085
<b>Total</b>	<b>£330,154</b>

**Non cash assets:**  
None

**TOTAL CHARITY FUNDS                      £330,154**




Roger Pannell

Trustee

Date – 9<sup>th</sup> August 2018

## 11. Independent Examiner's report

 <b>CHARITY COMMISSION FOR ENGLAND AND WALES</b>		<b>Independent examiner's report on the accounts</b>	
<b>Section A Independent Examiner's Report</b>			
Report to the trustees/ members of	OSILIGI		
On accounts for the year ended	31/12/2017	Charity no (if any)	1135331
Set out on pages			
Respective responsibilities of trustees and examiner	<p>The charity's trustees are responsible for the preparation of the accounts in accordance with the Charities Act 2011 ("the Act").</p> <p>The charity's trustees consider that an audit is not required for this year under section 144 of the 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]]. <i>Delete [ ] if not applicable.</i></p> <p>It is my responsibility to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• examine the accounts under section 145 of the Charities Act,</li> <li>• to follow the applicable Directions given by the Charity Commission (under section 145(5)(b) of the Act, and</li> <li>• to state whether particular matters have come to my attention</li> </ul>		
Basis of independent examiner's statement	<p>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.</p>		
IER	1	May 2018	

**Independent  
examiner's statement**

In connection with my examination, no material matters have come to my attention (other than that disclosed below \*) which gives me cause to believe that in, any material respect:

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

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

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

Signed:



Date:

28/09/18

Name:

MARK BIRCHALL

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

FCCA

Address:

30 AVELEY WAY, MALDON

CHILMSFORD, ESSEX

CM9 6YQ

**Section B**

**Disclosure**

Only complete if the examiner needs to highlight material matters of concern (see CC32, Independent examination of charity accounts: directions and guidance for examiners).

Give here brief details of any items that the examiner wishes to disclose.

Nothing  
to  
disclose

