



XAVIER  
PROJECT

## ANNUAL REPORT & FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For period ended 31st December 2019





## TRUSTEE REPORT

For the period ended 31st December 2019



## OVERVIEW

2019 was the first year of the 2019 - 2021 strategic plan. The plan outlines our mission to support community led learning that enables refugees in East Africa to lead fulfilled lives. This articulation of our vision marks another shift in the direction that Xavier Project has been embarking on since the beginning of the 2016 strategic plan. It also marks a shift in power we would like to see in the entire sector that concerns refugees, displacement and humanitarian emergencies: a shift towards locally led interventions and services.





## CBO PARTNERSHIPS

In 2019 we formalised an emerging way of working, that of partnering with community based organisations led by refugees and hosting populations directly affected by displacement. We build comprehensive partnerships with refugee founded community based organisations (or CBOs) and support them in delivering education and scaling enterprise in their communities. Currently we have six CBO partners in six locations with whom we have a comprehensive partnership and six others associate partners, making 12 in total. We have been working with some of these partners since 2016 and know that this is the most effi-

cient, effective and sustainable way to deliver learning opportunities to refugee communities. The CBOs reach 12,000 participants directly through their work every year.

It is vital that the CBOs feel full ownership over their work and that ultimately they have the last word in decision making. Our capacity strengthening and sharing course is designed to this end and it is a core component from the beginning and throughout our engagement. The course has 18 modules such as understanding and describing your community, identifying community problems



together, defining and communicating a vision, strategic planning and resource mapping, among others. This work enables the CBOs to not just own their work completely, but design strategies that effect change and have a sustainable impact.

The most momentous development of 2019 for Xavier Project has been the roll-out of the first eight modules of the capacity strengthening course. The course was written up into a manual for facilitators which breaks sessions down into five minute segments and activities. The manual, 100+ page document, is accompanied by print-outs and a power-point

that can be used during the sessions. The result is a highly methodical course that maintains consistency in delivery across all our CBOs while still giving the facilitators the freedom to go at a pace that suits their specific group. The first edition of this manual has been printed with funding from UNHCR, as a result of the UNHCR Innovation Prize, for which Xavier Project was one of three winners worldwide.



The following sections look at our progress in our six locations.

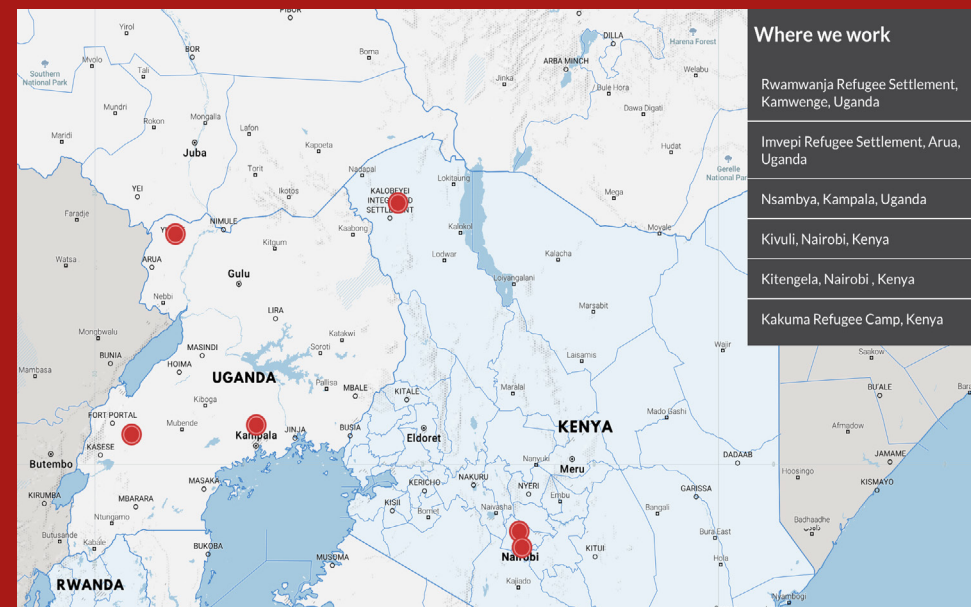
## IMVEPI

During 2019 we completed the construction of the learning centre in Imvepi, Northern Uganda in partnership with the CBO CAYE (Community Alliance for Youth Empowerment). Imvepi was one of the three locations of our work funded by Comic Relief to promote access to education for refugee children living with cerebral palsy. 57 children with cerebral palsy were reached in Imvepi. Their parents and teachers in the local schools received training and individualised educational pathways were designed for each child. 394 additional children were reached through the Enuma Kitkit literacy app, improving literacy rates by an average of 16% over a 12 week intervention. By the end of 2019, 30 students of secondary age had been identified to study GCSE's over the internet using the platform GCSEpod. 412 other children engaged in activities co-ordinated by CAYE, such as weekend social and emotional courses and accessing the library.



## RWAMWANJA

Rwamwanja saw huge strides forward in 2019 with our partner Tomorrow Vijana taking the lead. The most significant step was the achievement of full sustainability for Tomorrow Vijana who no longer depend on Xavier Project for regular monthly support. This was achieved in three ways. Firstly, Tomorrow Vijana used the monthly unrestricted support provided by Xavier Project in an enterprising way - rather than spend all the income on stipends they put a portion into savings and have used these savings to start a poultry business that now provides on-going income to the hub. This was entirely the initiative of the CBO and is a great example of how community led initiatives are the single best pathway to sustainability. Secondly, using this



### Where we work

- Rwamwanja Refugee Settlement, Kamwenge, Uganda
- Imvepi Refugee Settlement, Arua, Uganda
- Nsambya, Kampala, Uganda
- Kivuli, Nairobi, Kenya
- Kitembela, Nairobi, Kenya
- Kakuma Refugee Camp, Kenya

initiative as a launch pad Xavier Project was able to fundraise for Tomorrow Vijana to acquire a solar powered egg incubator, with generous funding from SPICMA. We have set up a barn for the project and hope to see their income from this business grow and fuel expansion of Tomorrow Vijana as a whole. Thirdly, as a result of these initiatives, Tomorrow Vijana have attracted attention from other donor agencies and in December 2019 they were negotiating a contract that would see Tomorrow Vijana deliver vital services in their corner of Rwamwanja. These contracts will include institutional support which will again enable Tomorrow Vijana to increase their impact.

As always, Xavier Project have been and will continue playing a

role of mentor in this process, in 2019 by delivering the first five modules of the capacity strengthening course to the Tomorrow Vijana management team. Rwamwanja was also the location for 105 children with cerebral palsy to be reached through our partnership with Comic Relief and Uganda National Association for Cerebral Palsy, and 652 youth and adults completed courses in the Tomorrow Vijana Hub.





## KAMPALA

341 children attend our library in Kampala on a regular basis, engaging in literacy activities, including Enuma Kitkit literacy app, as well as social and emotional learning activities, sports, music and drama. 14 parents and 32 children took part in workshops on learning environment safety and helped contribute to strategies to ensure the learning centres we are involved with are safer.

We were shocked to find that even in Kampala, refugee children with cerebral palsy received very little direct support from any agency or authority and in many cases the parents were not informed on how their children could be supported in education. Some were not even aware their child had cerebral palsy. In Kampala we recruited the

remaining children for this project, bringing it to a total of 302 children reached.

We continued our partnership with CBO Bondeko, who have run courses that have more tangible benefits in accessing employment or income generating opportunities. Moreover, we linked graduates of these courses with employers or other organisations willing to provide access to finance. One example of this was linking 10 young women graduates to ImagineHer, an organisation that provided each of these young women with start-up funding of 500,000 Ugandan Shillings at the end of their entrepreneurship course.



## KAKUMA

In Kakuma we began a partnership with Porticus to promote the agency of the community in the delivery of education to 4- 8 year old refugee children. 72 parents completed two pilot courses, which focused primarily on the social and emotional development of children and strategies for continuing education at home. Kakuma was also the location of a renewed partnership with GIZ to deliver life skills and basic ICT to refugees in Kakuma aged 15 - 24. 380 young refugees successfully completed modules from our "A Good Start" curriculum. 272 completed courses in basic ICT. We also completed

phase two of our 3D printing project funded by the Lazar Family Foundation. The community based organisation SIR are managing two 3D printers and have trained 65 participants on using both the software and the hardware to run the machines. Through phase two we became closer to identifying ways in which the printing project could bring in sustainable income to SIR (Solidarity Initiative for Refugees), who are on a pathway to their vision of being an innovation hub for the whole refugee camp.

The partnerships with four CBOs in Kakuma have been strengthened through these projects as



well as the capacity sharing course which we have run with SIR, URISE for Africa and Resilience Action International. We have begun a partnership with a CBO run by the hosting community called Turkana Christian Development Mission and we look forward to reaching more local Kenyans around Kakuma through this partnership.

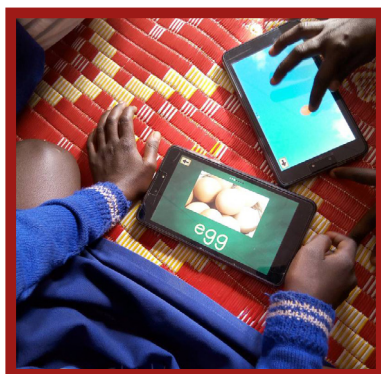


## KITENGELA

In 2019 we began the transfer of ownership from full direct implementation of the hub by Xavier Project to partial ownership by the local CBO Tenda Wema. Throughout 2019 we helped the nascent Tenda Wema get off the ground and they started taking a role in the hub activities. Tenda Wema also raised funds to send eight vulnerable refugees to local schools. This was exciting as it is the first

example we have seen of CBOs raising funds for school fees, and something we are encouraging as Xavier Project reduces the total number of students supported through our own scholarship programme.

Every month a significant number of new arrivals come to Kitengela as refugees from Congo. The children who arrive do not speak English and are not enrolled in school. They come to our community hub for 8 - 12 weeks before transitioning into formal schools. 82 such children came through the hub in 2019. 25 additional older children attended our accelerated education programme in the hub and improved their grades by an average of 8% each term. An additional 234 children attended the hub outside of school hours on a semi-regular basis, taking part in debates, arts and craft and using the literacy apps installed on the hub tablets.



## NAIROBI

In Nairobi we continued our partnership with the CBO L'Africana. This group are supporting the delivery of GCSE for refugees. 30 refugees who never completed secondary school are studying for GCSEs online provided by the UK based company GCSEpod. This is the third cohort to enrol in the project and we have been able to increase the numbers here and in Imvepi with support from the Minderoo Foundation as well as support from Avonbrook Projects Abroad.

L'Africana were also trailblazers for the capacity sharing and strengthening course, being the first CBO to complete all the first five modules. As such their crea-

tive input has been integrated into the current version of the course manual. They were very receptive and have used the new skills to expand their social enterprises in their centre, including an export business selling Christmas decorations they have made in the USA.





## DIRECT STUDENT SUPPORT

We completed our contract with UNICEF in early 2019, through which we continued to support 5992 out of school children with their transition into formal schooling. We continued our holistic support for 203 refugee secondary students in Kenya, supported largely with funding from UNHCR.

We supported 30 children with special needs under the same contract as well as 469 primary aged refugees and 30 children at preschool level. We supported the education of 23 semi-profession-

al refugee athletes who are living in the Olympic training camp outside Nairobi. We also arranged the logistics of their trips for national and international competitions.



## LOCALISATION

A related key development in 2019 was progress made in Xavier Project's role in the movement towards the "localisation" of humanitarian aid. This was mostly clearly characterised through the CBO partnerships described above, but also included the part we played in conversations at a global level, and advocacy for the inclusion of refugee led organisations in the demarcation of "national and local humanitarian responders". Understanding the trend of "localisation" is vital in understanding Xavier Project's unique role and strengths in the sector.

Globally, the number of people in need of humanitarian assistance has been increasing rapidly in recent years. In 2017 the number increased from 164.2 million to 201 million people. These are people

in need of 'last resort' international humanitarian assistance just to cope and survive. During the same period, humanitarian aid budgets increased by just three percent from \$26.4 billion to \$27.3 billion.

Through localisation, government, civil society, NGOs and affected people themselves have an increased capacity in responding to challenges within their own communities. Localisation increases the effectiveness and immediacy of a response, by harnessing the agility of smaller agencies and community leaders already on the ground. Excessive programmatic costs are avoided by reducing bureaucracy. Local responders ensure that root causes are addressed and that interventions remain relevant long after the international community has moved

on to another humanitarian crisis. Prompted by emerging trends in humanitarian crises and humanitarian assistance, in May 2016, representatives from 18 donor countries and 16 aid organisations (including the UN, the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement (RCRCM) and NGOs) agreed a 'Grand Bargain' outlining 51 separate commitments to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of international humanitarian aid. The localisation of humanitarian aid has played a prominent part within this.



## XAVIER PROJECT'S ROLE IN LOCALISATION

Xavier Project has been living the principles of localisation since we began in 2008. A few examples include launching the Refugee Grass Roots Network 2012, Tamuka "Speak out" Newsletter in 2012, the original community hubs known as Tamuka Hubs in 2014, CBO hubs 2015, the Community Enterprise Cycle launched in 2016, and refugee led social business launched in 2018. Since 2015 our only core value has been "solidarity". Our current vision statement of "community led learning that enables

refugees to lead fulfilled lives" encapsulates this too. More recently, we have added advocacy to action. In 2018 our CEO was invited to join the advocacy working group of the interagency network for education in emergencies (INEE) and in 2019 Xavier Project became the co-chair of the group. INEE has 15,000 members, and through the different network spaces all strata of education in emergencies are represented. Through the working group we have been able to engage in conversations about localisation with key decision makers. Moreover, in 2019 we began work on a new "task team" within INEE called the INEE Localisation Task Team. We have local NGOs and CBOs from a broad array of countries represented, including Kenya, Uganda, Nigeria, Myanmar, Afghanistan, Pakistan and Honduras. Through this task team we will link up with national level localisation task teams such as one in Uganda (the Education in Emergencies Localisation Task Team) of which we are founding members along with Street Child.



## SOCIAL BUSINESS

### COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES:

Xavier Project's primary social business is the 20-acre commercial farm located on the periphery of Rwamwanja Refugee Settlement, Uganda. The farm aims to enable Xavier Project to become more financially sustainable and thus resilient. It also has the broader aim of increasing the agricultural productivity and household income of local refugees and host community farmers through knowledge-sharing and employment. The farm therefore hopes to enable refugee communities to positively contribute to the socio-economic development of Rwamwanja and beyond to promote greater integration between the host and refugee communities.

In just over one-year the farm has

seen two harvests and completed planting for the upcoming harvest. Our cultivation has focused on maize and beans, the current local staple crops, as that market already exists. In addition, we have been planting high-value vegetables including carrots, beetroot, cabbages and onions. We are also in the process of establishing poultry on the farm. The first few seasons were treated as a pilot phase as we learned through doing the physical conditions of the land and local barriers to doing business. We now have a clearer picture on both of these factors helping us to better understand the path towards profitability over the upcoming seasons. Through best farming practices, including during post-harvest handling, we have been able



to obtain premium prices for our quality produce. Engaging in farming has also meant we better understand the local market conditions, including how to best access the marketplace and develop relationships with local wholesale traders. We have also had conversations with Kampala-based exporters on how to engage in regional and international trade. Therefore, we are gathering a wealth of knowledge to benefit our social business and to share with local smallholder farmers.

The farm has also been able to employ 120 local farmers, 100 of which are refugees. This is double the number of refugees we originally expected to employ within the first year. Furthermore, the employees have been indirectly trained in land preparation, planting and transplanting, mulching, weeding, irrigation, harvesting and post-harvest for carrots, onions, beetroot, maize and beans. Few employees were growing vegetables which some employees have now started to cultivate.



### FARMER TRAINING PROGRAMME:

In addition to the commercial activity, Xavier Project has been running a farmer training programme, funded by the Rabobank Foundation. In November 2019, Xavier Project employed a dedicated trainer and mobilised 300 local farmers as trainees from within walking distance of the farm. The training programme is skills-based, teaching the trainees through practical demonstrations on one acre of Xavier Project's farm. The practical training programme focuses on maize and beans because they are vital crops for the local economy and for food security in Rwamwanja with almost all households engaged in their cultivation. The training covers the entire value chain of maize and beans, from the best farming practices involved in planting and managing the crops, through to post-harvest handling and marketing produce. The training includes ten modules and each module aligns with the farming activities needed for each month. So far, trainees have been trained on five topics including the introduction, crop variety, land preparation, planting and soil health.

The farm has taken off in 2019 and we have recorded two har-

vests. The yields have not been as promising as predicted but we are on a pathway towards profitability. We see the farm in three phases. Phase one is the cultivation of the 20 acres and the training of 300 refugees per year. This is happening now, and we have a team of three people working on it, not including the labourers.

The idea for phase two will be to address systemic inefficiencies and inequalities in the local market and to launch a wider scale initiative that will demonstrate that business can be successful in refugee hosting areas, but that original and pioneering enterprises can come out of refugee hosting areas.

Phase three, if it ever happens will be take this enterprise to a level where it can compete with other disruptive start-ups and scale across the region.

There are three main reasons why we are thinking in three phases for the social business idea. The first is that many areas of the economy in Uganda, particularly agriculture, are incredibly inefficient and promote inequality. There is a lot of potential to address this in a way that could benefit everyone. Two examples are below. Secondly, we are in the enviable position of having effectively hundreds of thousands of dollars to spend on research







and development. This is because we already have a team of four people working on this idea whose salaries are covered for two years by phase one, complete with logistics, office etc. Coupled with this we have worked in Uganda for 11 years and understand the parameters. Most investors coming into the market do not have these advantages. Thirdly, we have backers and they are demanding that we think big. The existing supporters are not waiting for us to break-even on 20 acres before looking into how we can have a wider impact.

An example of how inefficient the market currently is, is the price deviation of maize between low and high season. We have recorded prices as low as £10 for a 100 kg bag just after harvest, compared to £25 just three months later when the stocks are running low. This is not because there is a lack of maize, but because only a small number of investors are able to buy and store the products until later in the season, so that they can sell it back to

consumers at a huge profit. In a developed market these price fluctuations would have levelled out to be only marginal. A second example is the challenge exporters face in sourcing products to take to market. We have had discussions with numerous people in the export trade who have explained that their biggest problem is finding farmers who can provide the bulk they are looking for. This is in Uganda, one of the most fertile countries in the world, where 65% of the population farm. The challenge is not that the food cannot be grown, but that small scale farmers are not aggregating their produce in a way that the exporters can purchase from them, and in many cases they don't even know about the export opportunities. Naturally due to the above research we are looking into both storage and export markets for phase two.

## THANK YOU!

We are grateful to all the donors, partners and activists who helped ensure our work in 2019 was successful. In Kenya we were directly supported by UNHCR, GIZ, Enuma, Lazar Foundation, Porticus and SPICMA. In Uganda, we received support from Perivoli, Minderoo, RUB Charitable Trust, Noel Buxton, MFS International, Treebeard Foundation and Avonbrook. We are grateful to the organisations that have supported us with content, such as GCSEpod, Enuma Kitkit, Save the Children, Interagency Network for Education in Emergencies and Pangea Education among many others.

Thank you to all the schools, universities and community groups who raised funds to support our work in 2019 - Stonyhurst College, Saint Mary's Hall and Downpatrick Third World Group.

Xavier Project hosted four fundraising events in 2019 which contributed to our success - the Furzey Hill park and view field for the Royal International Air Tattoo, a pub quiz in London in May, the Nairobi Xavier Ball, and the Iron Savannah cycle, run and camping experience in Namanga, Kenya. We are grateful to everyone who attended and supported these

events, especially those groups and organisations that offered sponsorship and auction prizes. Several other supporters organised independent fundraising events, including runs, climbs, bake sales and personal challenges.

We are hugely appreciative of the considerable support we receive from volunteers throughout the year who not only practically support our work in East Africa but fundraise and mobilise their own networks to give to us following their time in East Africa. These volunteers are valuable representatives for our organisation and we are grateful to have talented individuals from all over the world joining our team each year. We are continually grateful to all of our regular individual donors who commit hard-earned resources in support of Xavier Project's vision. We hope that through reading this report you feel closer to understanding the important work that our team are doing in East Africa and how vital your donations are in making this work possible. On behalf of our team, our community partners and our beneficiaries we want to express our thanks for your continued support and solidarity.

EDMUND PAGE - CEO

CELIA PAGE - TRUSTEE



## CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

| Consolidated Income statement (GBP)                            |                |                |                |                 |                 |                |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
|  | 2019           |                |                | 2018            |                 |                |
|  | Total          | Unrestricted   | Restricted     | Total           | Unrestricted    | Restricted     |
| <b>Income</b>  |                |                |                |                 |                 |                |
| Donations and Legacies   | 701,097        | 195,473        | 505,624        | 646,391         | 71,241          | 575,150        |
| Income from Charitable Activities                              | 52,422         | 52,422         | -              | 127,250         | 35,587          | 91,663         |
| Income from Other Activities                                   | 1,649          | 1,640          | 9              | 1,037           | 1,016           | 21             |
| Intercompany transfers   | (21)           | -              | (21)           | 0               | -               | 0              |
| <b>Total Income</b>  | <b>755,147</b> | <b>249,535</b> | <b>505,611</b> | <b>774,678</b>  | <b>107,844</b>  | <b>666,835</b> |
| <b>Expenses</b>  |                |                |                |                 |                 |                |
| Costs of raising funds   | 42,021         | 42,020         | 0              | 37,115          | 37,115          | -              |
| Expenditure on charitable activities                           | 696,583        | 203,505        | 493,077        | 761,020         | 161,477         | 599,543        |
| General & Administrative costs                                 | 3,304          | 3,304          | -              | 2,575           | 2,575           | -              |
| <b>Total Expenses</b>  | <b>741,907</b> | <b>248,829</b> | <b>493,078</b> | <b>800,710</b>  | <b>201,167</b>  | <b>599,543</b> |
| <b>Net Income(Expenses) and Net Movement in Funds for Year</b> | <b>13,240</b>  | <b>706</b>     | <b>12,534</b>  | <b>(26,032)</b> | <b>(93,323)</b> | <b>67,291</b>  |
| <b>Reconciliation of Funds</b>                                 |                |                |                |                 |                 |                |
| Total Funds B/F  | 54,594         | 54,594         |                | 82,651          | 82,651          |                |
| <b>Total Funds C/F</b>   | <b>67,834</b>  | <b>55,300</b>  | <b>12,534</b>  | <b>56,619</b>   | <b>(10,672)</b> | <b>67,291</b>  |
| <b>Other comprehensive income:</b>                             |                |                |                |                 |                 |                |
| FX Impact on B/S Net Assets                                    | 2,958          | 2,958          |                | 1,810           | 1,810           |                |
| FX Impact on P&L   | -              | -              |                | -               | -               |                |
| <b>Total FX Impact:</b>  | <b>2,958</b>   | <b>2,958</b>   | <b>-</b>       | <b>1,810</b>    | <b>1,810</b>    | <b>-</b>       |
| <b>Total Funds C/F</b>   | <b>70,792</b>  | <b>58,258</b>  | <b>12,534</b>  | <b>58,429</b>   | <b>(8,862)</b>  | <b>67,291</b>  |

## CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

| Consolidated Balance Sheet (GBP)  |               |                |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|----------------|
|                                   | 2019          | 2018           |
|                                   | Total         | Total          |
| <b>Fixed Assets</b>               |               |                |
| <b>PPE- Land</b>                  |               |                |
| Land                              | 37,800        | -              |
| Accumulated Dep                   | -             | -              |
| <b>PPE- Land Total</b>            | <b>37,800</b> | <b>-</b>       |
| <b>PPE- Furniture</b>             |               |                |
| Cost                              | 1,649         | 1,707          |
| Accumulated Dep                   | (743)         | (576)          |
| <b>PPE- Furniture Total</b>       | <b>906</b>    | <b>1,131</b>   |
| <b>PPE-Computer</b>               |               |                |
| Cost                              | 11,640        | 11,502         |
| Accumulated Dep                   | (7,918)       | (6,182)        |
| <b>PPE-Computer Total</b>         | <b>3,723</b>  | <b>5,319</b>   |
| <b>PPE-Motor Vehicle</b>          |               |                |
| Cost                              | 24,426        | 25,012         |
| Accumulated Dep                   | (13,468)      | (8,911)        |
| <b>PPE-Motor Vehicle Total</b>    | <b>10,957</b> | <b>16,102</b>  |
| <b>Fixed Assets Total:</b>        | <b>53,387</b> | <b>22,552</b>  |
| <b>Current Assets</b>             |               |                |
| Cash and Cash Equivalents         | 90,598        | 73,646         |
| Cash in Transit                   | -             | 25,000         |
| Receivables                       | -             | 164            |
| Other Current Assets              | 4,701         | 5,050          |
| <b>Current Assets Total:</b>      | <b>95,298</b> | <b>103,860</b> |
| <b>Current Liabilities</b>        |               |                |
| Payables                          | 31,102        | 12,679         |
| Deferred Income                   | 40,657        | 52,905         |
| Intercompany                      | -             | -              |
| Staff Loans                       | 1,310         | 1,928          |
| Other Current Liability           | 4,824         | 471            |
| <b>Current Liabilities total:</b> | <b>77,893</b> | <b>67,983</b>  |
| <b>Total Net Assets</b>           | <b>70,792</b> | <b>58,429</b>  |
| <b>The Funds of the Charity:</b>  |               |                |
| Unrestricted Income Fund          | 58,258        | (8,794)        |
| Restricted Income Fund            | 12,534        | 67,223         |
| <b>Total Charity Funds</b>        | <b>70,792</b> | <b>58,429</b>  |



## OUR FINANCES NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

### ACCOUNTING BASIS

These financial statements have been prepared on an accruals basis.

### ACCOUNTING CONVENTION

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP March 2005).

### INCOMING RESOURCES

All incoming resources are included in the Consolidated Income Statement when the charity is legally entitled to the income and the amount can be quantified with reasonable accuracy.

### RESOURCES EXPENDED

Expenditure is recognised on an accruals basis as a liability is incurred. Expenditure includes VAT which is reported as part of the expenditure to which it relates.

### CORPORATION TAX

The charity is exempt from taxation in respect of Income and Capital Gains under section 505 of the Taxes Act 1988 and Section 256 of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992 to the extent that such income or gains are applied exclusively to charitable purposes.

### TRUSTEE RENUMERATION

Trustees received no remuneration.

### FUND ACCOUNTING

Restricted funds are subject to specific conditions by donors as to how they may be used.

### TRUST CONSTITUTION

The Governing Document is the Articles of Association made on 17th May 2013. New Trustees are appointed by the existing Trustees.

### POLICY ON RESERVES

The charity aims to have unrestricted funds of between £20,000 and £50,000 on deposit at all times to meet unforeseen expenses that may occur in meeting its aims, and to bridge any temporary gaps in income.

### STAFF LOAN

This is a short term loan of £ 1,310 borrowed from various staff members as activity advances, which has already been paid.

### DEFERRED INCOME

The deferred income is income that was received in 2019 for a 2020 project; currently the project has already started.

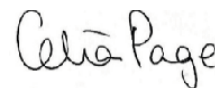
### FINANCIAL AUDIT

The Xavier Project Financial statements have been audited by Geoffe & Associates in Kenya and Richard Charles & Partners in Uganda, who have both issued an unqualified audit opinion.

## TRUSTEE DECLARATION

The trustees declare that they have approved the trustees report above.  
Signed on behalf of the charity's trustees

Signature



Full name: CELIA PAGE

Position: DIRECTOR/CHAIR OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Date: 21/05/2020



## INDEPENDENT EXAMINER'S REPORT

I report on the accounts of Xavier Project for the year ended 31 December 2019.

Respective Responsibilities of trustees and examiner

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

It is my responsibility to:

- Examine the accounts under section 145 of the Charities Act.
- 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
- State whether particular matters have come to my attention

### BASIS OF THE INDEPENDENT EXAMINER'S STATEMENT

My examination was carried out in accordance with general directions given by the charity commission. An examination includes 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 explanation from the trustees concerning any such matters. The procedures undertaken do not provide all the evidence that would be required under an audit, 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 STATEMENTS

In connection with my examination, no matter has come to my attention:

1. Which gives me reasonable cause to believe that, in any material respect, the requirements

(i) to keep accounting records in accordance with Section 130 of the Charities Act; and

(ii) 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.

Signature



Full name: NEIL GROGAN, ACCA

Date: 18/05/2020