



Annual Report and Accounts

For the year ended 31 March 2012

Company Limited by Guarantee
Registration Number 2100867 (England and Wales)

Charity Registration Number 296311

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Legal and administrative information

Honorary President	Lady Bingham of Cornhill
Chair of the Board of Directors	Roger Blake
Members of the Board of Directors	Jake Bharier Margie Buchanan-Smith Adam Cooke Sheila McKenzie (appointed 6 June 2011) Sara Pantuliano Karen Twining Fooks
Principal office and registered office	The Old Music Hall 106–108 Cowley Road Oxford OX4 1JE
Company Secretary	Jake Bharier
Sudan Country Director	Salih Majid Eldouma
UK Representative	Anna Rowett
Company registration number	2100867 (England and Wales)
Charity registration number	296311
Auditors	Critchleys LLP Greyfriars Court Paradise Square Oxford OX1 1BE
Bankers	The Royal Bank of Scotland 36 St Andrew Square Edinburgh EH2 2YB

Board of Directors' report for the year ended 31 March 2012

SOS Sahel International UK is a registered charity (no. 296311) incorporated under the Companies Act 1985 (registered no. 2100867) and governed by its Memorandum and Articles of Association.

The Board of Directors, who are also the charity's trustees, present the statutory report with the audited accounts of SOS Sahel International UK to the Council (the members of the Association) for the year ended 31 March 2012.

STRUCTURE, GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT

The Board of Directors

All members of the Council and the Board of Directors are appointed in accordance with the Articles of Association. The members of the Association form the Council. They are approved by the Board of Directors and admitted in accordance with the Articles after submitting a formal application.

The Board of Directors has between five and fifteen members, who are all drawn from the Council. Election of Directors is by show of hands at a general meeting of the Council, held each calendar year. The Directors are subject to retirement by rotation and may be re-appointed if re-elected. They may exercise all the powers of the Association, subject to the Charities Act 2011 and the Memorandum and Articles of Association. The Chair is appointed for one year at the annual general meeting but may stand for re-election at the next and subsequent meetings.

Board appointments are based on the need for the Board of Directors as a whole to have the skills and experience to determine the policies of SOS Sahel International UK and to monitor the implementation of these policies. Procedures are documented for the induction and training of new Board members, relating to their duties and obligations as directors and trustees. These procedures include an introductory visit to the SOS Sahel International UK office for new trustees for familiarisation with the charity, its aims, and achievements. Ongoing training for board members is available as required.

All members of the board are Council Members. The members of the Board of Directors in office during the year are set out on page 3. No member of the Board of Directors had any beneficial interest in any contract with SOS Sahel International UK during the year.

Other Council Members are as follows:

Ordinary Members

Jonathan Benthall	Alan Goulty	Dr Hassan El Tayeb Salih
Steve Bristow	Nicholas Hall	Dr Gill Shepherd
Andrew Carpenter	Rupert Hughes	Patricia Silkin
Laurence Cockcroft	David Kennard	Valerie Singleton
David Campbell	John Makin	James Steel
Dr Nigel Cross	Mary Myers	Sir Alec Stirling
John Edwards	Mary Nugent	Baroness Janet Whitaker
Dr Muna El Mahi	Anthony O'Sullivan	Paul Wilson
Kate Ewart-Biggs	Osama Mahmoud Salih	Patrick Wintour
Simon Gillett	Mahmoud Saleh Osman Salih	Francis Witts (resigned 13 August 2012)

The Sudan Country Director, based in Khartoum, is appointed by the trustees to manage the day-to-day operations of the charity in Sudan. He is assisted by the UK Representative, based in Oxford, who manages the day-to-day operations of the charity in the UK.

STRUCTURE, GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT (continued)

Risk management

The Board of Directors has reviewed the major risks to which the charity is exposed, in particular those related to the operations, finances, reputation and business of SOS Sahel International UK, and systems have been established to manage those risks. A detailed Risk Register is reviewed and approved by the Board of Directors on an annual basis: this includes assessments of the likelihood and impact of major risks in all areas of the charity's operations. Risks are monitored and reported to the Board of Directors on a monthly basis, and their management is reviewed at quarterly meetings of the Board of Directors.

OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES

Objects

The objects for which the charity was established are 'the relief of poverty, the advancement of education and the promotion of health and hygiene through activities focusing on natural resource management ... within the countries forming the continent of Africa ... particularly but not exclusively dryland areas, for the benefit of the peoples of those countries.'

Aims and mission

The mission of SOS Sahel UK is to seek long-term, sustainable solutions to the poverty experienced by millions of people in the Sahel region of Africa.

For nearly thirty years, we have worked across the Sahel – the belt of semi-arid land south of the Sahara – with people whose livelihoods depend on pastoralism, farming, and forestry. We support their efforts to secure access to the natural resources upon which they depend, and to manage these natural resources in ways that are equitable and sustainable.

During this time, SOS Sahel UK has worked in Mali, Niger, Sudan, Ethiopia, Eritrea, and Kenya, thus spanning the drylands of East and West Africa. Much of our work over the last decade has centred on transforming this UK-based organisation into a network of independent, African-led NGOs – the Sahel Alliance.

Organisational strategy, goals, and objectives

The last remaining UK-managed country programme is Sudan. As part of the transformation process, a new Sudanese NGO (SOS Sahel Sudan) was registered in Khartoum in January 2010. This new member of the Sahel Alliance is gradually taking over SOS Sahel UK's work in Sudan, and once this process is finished, the transformation of our Africa-based programmes will be complete.

In support of SOS Sahel Sudan, we have developed the capacity of their Board of Trustees and staff such that they are now recognised as one of the most competent national NGOs in Sudan. And as the nationalisation of our former country programmes has neared completion, we have transformed SOS Sahel UK from an implementing NGO to a facilitating NGO. We have striven to work in equal partnership with the new national NGOs, acknowledging that relationships between international and national NGOs have, historically, been unequal.

We have restructured the UK organisation to focus resources mainly on Sudan, and to reduce the UK cost base. The UK Board of Trustees has also restructured itself in response to these changes.

OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES (continued)

Organisational strategy, goals, and objectives (continued)

This transformation has been done in a rapidly changing external environment. Globally, despite progress towards the Millennium Development Goals, sustainable and equitable development is under threat from increased pressure on land and water resources, climate change, and other challenges.

Moreover, the banking crisis and recession, and declining support for development spending, have led the OECD donor countries to take a more defensive and short-term view of development. In particular, there is now a strong emphasis on results, in the form of concrete and measurable outcomes, and value for money. This is forcing civil society organisations to put more resources into monitoring and compliance, at a time when the total value of development assistance is diminishing.

Regionally, there is continuing political instability. There have been popular uprisings in Egypt, Libya, and elsewhere, and many countries in the Sahel are regarded as fragile states. Sudan has remained politically unstable following the secession of South Sudan in July 2011, and is host to severe internal conflicts. South Sudan is also experiencing widespread internal violence. There is growing tension between the Governments of Sudan and South Sudan over unresolved issues relating to the secession of South Sudan.

In response to these internal and external changes, SOS Sahel UK has adopted a new strategy to cover the period 2011 to 2014. We will continue to fulfil our mission in partnership with local organisations in Africa, with our strategic goals and activities as follows.

Strategic goal 1: SOS Sahel Sudan

The process for the independence of SOS Sahel Sudan is continuing, and we wish to complete this successfully. As part of this process, SOS Sahel Sudan has developed its own measures of success, including: effective programmes of work; effective local capacity to govern, manage, and support the organisation and its work; recognition as a leading national NGO in Sudan; good relationships with relevant government departments; and continuous, and diverse, funding streams.

However, the most important milestones for SOS Sahel UK will be: the point at which the formal presence of SOS Sahel UK in Sudan is no longer required, such that we can deregister as an NGO there; and the transfer of the remaining employment contracts from SOS Sahel UK to SOS Sahel Sudan. We aim to reach these two milestones no later than March 2014.

Strategic goal 2: SOS Sahel Ethiopia

We were awarded funding in 2011 for a joint three-year project with SOS Sahel Ethiopia from DFID and the Band Aid Charitable Trust. We will support SOS Sahel Ethiopia to manage the project effectively.

Strategic goal 3: SOS Sahel South Sudan

During 2011, SOS Sahel South Sudan was successfully registered as a new NGO in Juba, in the new nation of South Sudan, and has obtained start-up funding. We will assist SOS Sahel South Sudan to establish and run itself competently and accountably as a national NGO in South Sudan.

Board of Directors' report for the year ended 31 March 2012

OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES (continued)

Organisational strategy, goals, and objectives (continued)

Strategic goal 4: Multinational / UK-led activities

Development issues know no borders. Therefore, we will encourage and support learning and exchange of development practice, in particular between Sudan, South Sudan, and Ethiopia, and more generally, in sub-Saharan Africa. We will argue the case with donors for continuing support to our beneficiaries and partners in Africa. We will also maintain the UK-based organisation, including appropriate skills, financial reserves, and an effective Board of Directors, who will, over the three-year period of this strategy, review the organisation's performance and reflect on our purpose in a changing world.

Grantmaking

Much of our work in Africa is now undertaken through independent national partner organisations, which used to be the country programmes of SOS Sahel UK and are now members of the Sahel Alliance. These include SOS Sahel Sudan, SOS Sahel Ethiopia, and SOS Sahel South Sudan. SOS Sahel UK makes grants to these partner organisations, and on occasion, to other selected national partners. Grants are not made to individuals. The Board of Directors do not invite grant applications.

Public benefit

The Charities Act 2011 requires all charities to meet the legal requirement of having aims that are for the public benefit. The Charity Commission, in its 'Charities and Public Benefit' guidance, states that there are two key criteria to be met in order to demonstrate that an organisation's aims are for the public benefit: first, there must be an identifiable benefit, and second, that benefit must be to the public or to a section of the public. The Board of Directors is satisfied that the mission, goals, and activities of SOS Sahel UK meet these criteria.

ACHIEVEMENTS AND PERFORMANCE

As in previous years, the countries of the Sahel remain poor and marginalised, and the progress of dryland development remains slow. Governments, the United Nations, and major NGOs provide limited assistance for the victims of conflict and famine, but longer-term support for conflict reduction, livelihoods, and environmental management in this very poor region remains insufficient. The priorities of the general public, and of institutional donors, are prone to change, as one high-profile issue is replaced by another. In contrast, SOS Sahel works only in the drylands of the Sahel, and is committed to stay for the long term. This is made possible by the support of our individual donors, church and community organisations, and charitable trusts, which covers our day-to-day running costs and provides us with a degree of autonomy, allowing us in turn to secure additional funding from major institutions (such as the European Union) without compromising our commitment to long-term, grassroots development.

We have continued to work for the benefit of dryland dwellers during the year, both directly, in the field, and indirectly, through our work with African partner organisations. Where disasters occur that affect the communities that we work with, we assist in the delivery of emergency aid, but our primary aim is to achieve sustainable, long-term reduction in poverty and marginalisation in the countries of the Sahel.

Board of Directors' report for the year ended 31 March 2012

ACHIEVEMENTS AND PERFORMANCE (continued)

Our approach is to support work in the Sahel that seeks alternatives to the current processes and institutions that lead to poverty and marginalisation. To this end, we work through local organisations in each country of operation that are genuine agents of development, rather than just managers of funding – being locally run and connected to the grassroots, they have the knowledge to experiment with different approaches whilst retaining a long-term commitment and accountability to the communities with which they work.

Our office in the UK, meanwhile, is accountable to these local organisations as well as to our donors. The UK office is in the process of converting itself into one node in a network of local organisations, which follow their own context-sensitive strategies in pursuit of common goals across the Sahel. We work to support and facilitate this network, on the basis of equal and transparent partnership. This year, whilst continuing some direct project work in Sudan, we have put this approach into practice through handing over assets and programmes to our Sudanese partner organisation, and through strategically repositioning the UK organisation within a network of partners in Sudan, Ethiopia, and the new nation of South Sudan.

Review of achievements against objectives for 2011-12

Objective 1. Continue to deliver project work in Sudan that meets key development needs in dryland areas – that strengthens civil society and community-based organisations, improves natural resource management, and reduces conflict.

This year's expenditure in Sudan was £1,135k, compared to £751k last year – an increase of 50%. We have also expanded our work with partner organisations, providing grants in support of specific project work to our sister organisation SOS Sahel Sudan and to the Darfur Development and Reconstruction Agency (DRA), which is a Sudanese NGO working in Darfur. Our work has grown in scope as well as cost: we have run five major programmes during the year in Sudan, as described below.

Ending food aid dependency and promoting sustainable livelihoods in Eastern Sudan

Red Sea State, in Eastern Sudan, is chronically dependent on food aid. We have continued to work on a long-term approach to this problem during the year, providing material assistance for food production (such as fencing, seedlings, tools, and small-scale irrigation for 35 farms) and challenging the institutional arrangements that perpetuate this dependency. For example, the Beja are traditionally pastoralists, with women's economic activity being highly restricted. Working with local religious leaders and a Beja theatre group, we have delivered workshops to 3,000 people that challenge these limitations. Following community submission of grant proposals, we have made grants of up to £1,500 to 30 village committees to develop new livelihood activities. These range from beekeeping (we have provided 18 beehives, with technical training) to small-scale gold mining.

Some of these micro-projects will succeed, and some will fail, but taking participatory development seriously means using this community-driven approach as an end in itself. This, in turn, is only possible because of the grassroots connections of our staff in Port Sudan, all fourteen of whom are drawn from the local community. At each stage of the project, we have also involved local government officers, demonstrating to them new ways to support livelihoods in this extremely poor region. The 2011 winter rains failed in Red Sea State, resulting in a meagre harvest of sorghum – but alternative livelihoods, from fishing to vegetable cultivation, have been more successful, helping to fill the “food gap” for the 26,000 people that are the beneficiaries of our work.

ACHIEVEMENTS AND PERFORMANCE (continued)

Looking beyond emergency aid in Darfur – market monitoring and livelihood recovery

The Darfur conflict began in 2003, and violence has continued sporadically to date, with little prospect of a meaningful resolution. Meanwhile, around 1.8 million displaced people live in camps in Darfur, and 3.3 million people receive food aid from the World Food Programme. There is an urgent need to look beyond emergency aid, and to support the recovery of livelihoods and markets in this region – even in the midst of conflict, the processes of markets and trade represent both the economic lifeblood of Darfur and the primary interface between warring ethnic groups. Supporting trade and markets – in staple crops, fruit, vegetables, livestock, and other products – will both support livelihoods and help to rebuild interethnic relationships damaged by conflict.

Beginning in 2011, we have started a new programme in partnership with SOS Sahel Sudan, with a local NGO from Darfur (DRA), and with Tufts University, to connect markets and livelihoods in North and West Darfur. In 26 market sites across Darfur, the programme has recruited and trained community organisations to monitor and analyse trade and markets, through interviews and data collection. This goes beyond simple price information to include transport routes, taxation and transaction costs, security issues, and so on. This information has then been analysed and distributed in the form of trade and market bulletins, published in English and Arabic, with recommendations for government and donors regarding how best to support livelihoods and market recovery.

Despite the tremendous logistical difficulties of working in Darfur, the first bulletin (covering the final quarter of 2011) was successfully published during the year. On 25 March 2012, a seminar was held at the Ministry of Finance in El Fasher, to discuss the recommendations to date. There is some evidence that this has influenced the distribution of strategic grain reserves in Darfur in order to support local grain markets. This programme will be expanded further during the year to come.

Tackling the roots of conflict in South Kordofan

South Kordofan has experienced severe conflict since June 2011 that has displaced around 200,000 people, disrupted the planting season, and led to widespread hunger and destitution. The government has restricted access to the area, even for deliveries of humanitarian aid, and as with Darfur, a political solution to the crisis appears unlikely in the near future. The roots of conflict in South Kordofan are in power relations, in particular regarding rights over natural resources: for example, land and water sources appropriated for mechanised farming and oil exploration have escalated competition between pastoralists and farmers into open conflict. This has been worsened by ethnic divides between 'Arab' pastoralists (some of whom have formed militias, supported by Khartoum) and Nuba farmers who fought alongside the South Sudanese SPLA during Sudan's civil war and who now make up the rebel SPLM-North. Similar pressures are driving conflict between the Misseriyya and Dinka peoples in Abyei, an oil-rich area claimed by both Sudan and South Sudan.

During the year, in partnership with SOS Sahel Sudan (which works from offices in Kadugli and Muglad), we have used a joint approach of resource rehabilitation, and enabling marginalised communities to use and share these resources without conflict. We have begun the construction of two reservoirs (*hafirs*), one of which will supply al-Duwas, a joint Misseriyya-Dinka settlement close to Abyei. We have supported the users in agreeing on tariffs for water, to enable fair access for both pastoralists and farmers. Additional activities were also planned on borehole rehabilitation and construction of sand dams, but these have had to be postponed because of security issues. To support pastoralist livelihoods, thereby reducing the risk of pastoralists turning to violence, we have trained community para-vets, opened up 85km of firebreaks (to reduce the risk of fire damage to pasture land), and supported the vaccination of 23,000 livestock. The latter helped to avert disease outbreaks, when large herds congregated around al-Kewiak throughout the 2012 dry season because the migration route to the south was blocked by conflict.

ACHIEVEMENTS AND PERFORMANCE (continued)

Tackling the roots of conflict in South Kordofan (continued)

Through a series of conflict forums, workshops, and training events, we have brought together around 800 key individuals from communities in conflict, including traditional leaders, government officials, women, and youth, and we have worked with around 30 community-based organisations to help them manage local conflicts. Following training from SOS Sahel Sudan, three of these organisations raised funding from elsewhere in support of community needs: corporate funding to build a village school; government funding to support women's marketing of food products; and UNDP funding to assist ex-combatants returning to civilian life.

Empowering civil society in North Kordofan

North Kordofan has not suffered from the same violence as its neighbours, South Kordofan and Darfur. However, tensions between different ethnic and livelihood groups in this state are high. 85% of the population depend on rural livelihoods, but the land is semi-desert with scarce water and poor agricultural productivity. Rural poverty is widespread, as a result of the marginal environmental conditions and lack of investment by the government and private sector. Working in partnership with SOS Sahel Sudan, which has an office in El Obeid, we began a new programme during the year to strengthen civil society in four localities of North Kordofan – that is, to support structures at the grassroots level so that they can innovate and solve problems themselves. As with the programme in Red Sea State, this involves a process of capacity development which requires relinquishing power over programme design and management to a degree, so that the communities themselves are in charge.

For example, of the 23 community organisations that were included in the original plan, 19 received support during the year in the form of legal assistance (government registration), material assistance (office furniture and equipment), and participation in needs assessments and positioning analysis. The precise details of their activities vary from one organisation to the next, but the principle of engagement is consistent across the programme, which is to make these organisations more active, more representative of their constituent communities, and better able to plan, raise funds, and manage their activities. Already, previously quiescent organisations are becoming active: for example, the Warshal village organisation has applied to Islamic Relief for assistance with handpump repairs, and village organisations in Hamaraya and Malil have contacted a local midwifery school to train a midwife for each village. This kind of support to grassroots organisations is unusual, and contrasts with the usual approach of new organisations being created and funded for a specific purpose by an external agency, which stops them becoming sustainable or developing their own activities.

Challenging donor and government perceptions of pastoralism in Sudan

Livestock, almost all of which are raised by pastoralists, contribute more to Sudan's economy than agricultural crops. Yet there has been a consistent anti-pastoralist bias in government policies for decades. Pastoral production is poorly understood, and pastoralist leaders are not well positioned to advocate for the inclusion of pastoralism in national policies or development schemes. For example, in Darfur, although pastoralists have been heavily involved in the conflict, they have been relatively excluded from peace processes and humanitarian planning. In partnership with Tufts University and SOS Sahel Sudan, we are running a programme to challenge donor and government perceptions of pastoralism in Sudan. This has included developing a technical training course for policymakers, to improve their understanding of pastoral production systems; and adapting the widely-used Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards (LEGS) for Sudan, in order to improve the livestock component of emergency aid interventions. We have also brought together researchers on pastoralism, pastoral leaders from the Pastoralists' Union of Sudan and the Council of Nomads, and government officials, in a series of meetings to promote the role of pastoralism in the recovery of conflict-affected parts of Sudan.

Board of Directors' report for the year ended 31 March 2012

ACHIEVEMENTS AND PERFORMANCE (continued)

Review of achievements against objectives for 2011-12 (continued)

Objective 2. Continue to strengthen the capacity of our partner organisation SOS Sahel Sudan to raise funding, implement projects, monitor its performance, and manage itself as an independent NGO.

SOS Sahel Sudan has successfully completed its second year of operation, doubling its annual income to 276,000 Sudanese Pounds for the year ended 31 December 2011. Its accounts were signed with an unqualified opinion by the auditors on 15 February 2012. The Board of Trustees, which is separate from the Board of Directors of SOS Sahel UK, has continued to meet every quarter during the year, and to review the strategy and operations of the organisation. SOS Sahel Sudan also published a 40-page magazine in summer 2011 which described the transition process and its programme of activities; 500 copies of this were distributed in Khartoum to donors, other NGOs, and interested individuals.

SOS Sahel Sudan is now a recognised national NGO in Sudan – for example, the Government regulator of NGOs in Khartoum (HAC) has encouraged other national NGOs to attend its meetings and learn from its procedures – and has continued to benefit from financial and in-kind support from SOS Sahel UK during the year.

SOS Sahel Sudan is the local implementing partner of SOS Sahel UK for our programmes in North Kordofan, South Kordofan, and Darfur, as described in the previous section. It is also contributing to the delivery of humanitarian aid to conflict-affected communities in the Nuba Mountains, in South Kordofan. With direct funding from Norwegian Church Aid and other donors, SOS Sahel Sudan has delivered essential supplies (such as blankets, seeds and tools) and has begun several intensive training and assistance programmes on sanitation and hygiene – working to reduce the threat of acute diarrhoea, cholera, and other life-threatening diseases, which are one of the biggest threats to displaced people, and particularly to children.

Objective 3. Complete the strategic planning process begun in 2011 to produce a clear strategy for the period 2011-2014 for SOS Sahel UK.

Following a year-long review, we have adopted a new strategic plan for the period to 2014. This gives a clear role for SOS Sahel UK to work in partnership with local organisations in Africa. However, “partnership” has become a term used in the development sector to describe even manifestly unequal relationships. In response, the strategic planning process considered not only our mode of operation, but also our values, reflecting upon the change in organisational culture that has occurred since the restructuring of September 2009. This restructuring enabled a move away from a hierarchical structure, towards arrangements based on genuinely equal partnership with local organisations.

The strategic plan also includes specific objectives related to our links with Sudan, South Sudan, and Ethiopia, as described on page 6. Our activities during the year relating to SOS Sahel Sudan are described above.

In Ethiopia, we have assisted SOS Sahel Ethiopia to secure funding from DFID and the Band Aid Charitable Trust for a new programme on improving productivity and reversing environmental degradation in the Southern Nations, Nationalities, and People's Region, south of Addis Ababa. This programme started on 1 April 2012 and will run for three years.

In South Sudan, we have supported the Executive Director of the new organisation SOS Sahel South Sudan to achieve formal registration and to secure £23,000 of start-up funding from Oxfam Novib.

Board of Directors' report for the year ended 31 March 2012

FINANCIAL REVIEW

Review of results

SOS Sahel International UK had income of £1,389,388 for the year ended 31 March 2012 (2011: £786,837). The organisation's principal funding sources (as detailed in note 1 on page 21) included governmental organisations, other grant-making bodies, charitable organisations, and individuals. The increase in income compared to the prior year is a result of increased institutional funding, particularly relating to our activities in South Kordofan and Darfur.

Total expenditure was £1,226,726 for the year ended 31 March 2012 (2011: £801,737). This increase is a result of expanded programme activities in Sudan. UK staff and office costs have been maintained at similar levels to the prior year, and thus the relative proportion of spending on "overheads" has fallen. One-third of our expenditure on charitable activities during the year was in the form of grants to partner organisations, reflecting the changing role of the UK organisation in supporting and facilitating our partners in Africa.

The costs of generating funds were equivalent to 1.0% of total income. Governance costs were equivalent to 1.1% of total income. Thus, 97.9% of total income was available for spending on charitable activities.

There were net incoming resources of £162,662 for the year (2011: net outgoing resources of £14,900). For unrestricted funds, there were net outgoing resources (after transfers) of £36,784 for the year (2011: net outgoing resources after transfers of £18,430). Unrestricted reserves therefore decreased by 33% during the year ended 31 March 2012. As in the prior year, this decrease is attributable to the ongoing process of building up the new organisation SOS Sahel Sudan, and of preparing for the handover of our Sudan-based activities to SOS Sahel Sudan over the next two years.

The results for the year are shown in the statement of financial activities on page 17 and the financial position at the end of the year is shown in the balance sheet on page 18.

Reserves levels and reserves policy

The Board of Directors of SOS Sahel International UK maintains unrestricted reserves sufficient to meet the organisation's working capital requirements and to meet any temporary shortfalls in funds arising from unforeseen exposure to foreign exchange losses and other unforeseen costs, so as to enable SOS Sahel International UK to continue to meet its charitable objectives. The organisation's working capital requirements are considered to be the equivalent of three months of unrestricted expenditure plus the equivalent of an additional month to cover any temporary shortfalls.

The Board of Directors reviews this reserves policy and the level of unrestricted reserves required annually as part of the budget-setting process. The designated contingency fund has been retained at £40,000 during the year.

Restricted funds of £602,737 represent unspent funds received from donors who have specified certain conditions for their use. These funds are fully covered by matched assets (see note 17). The Board of Directors anticipates that these funds will be expended on their related projects.

Designated funds are those funds which have been set aside by the Board of Directors for specific areas of charitable work. The Bingham legacy fund for Sudan, which was created in the prior year with reference to income from the estate of Lord Bingham, has been used up during the year in support of our work in Sudan. The remaining designated funds represent the contingency fund as described above (£40,000), and the EU contingency fund (£20,000), newly set aside by the Board of Directors in recognition of the increasing amount of funding that the charity is receiving under the contractual requirements of the European Commission, and the potential for foreign exchange losses and other unanticipated costs arising in consequence.

Board of Directors' report for the year ended 31 March 2012

FINANCIAL REVIEW (continued)

Reserves levels and reserves policy (continued)

General funds have no restrictions on their use, unlike restricted funds, which must be used for specified purposes. General funds were £13,367 at 31 March 2012 (2011 – £52,896). Total unrestricted funds (general and designated) were £73,367 at 31 March 2012 (2011 – £110,151).

The Board of Directors considers that there are sufficient reserves held at the year-end to avoid an unacceptable level of disruption to the organisation in the event of a downturn in future income. For this reason, the Board of Directors continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the accounts.

PLANS FOR FUTURE PERIODS

The objectives and activities planned for 2012-13 are as follows:

Strategic goal 1: SOS Sahel Sudan

We will continue to run the UK-led programme in Red Sea State, Sudan, supporting food security and livelihoods. We will also continue planning for the handover of this programme to SOS Sahel Sudan from the end of the current programme in late 2013. We will continue to work with SOS Sahel Sudan as the implementing partner on our programmes in North Kordofan, South Kordofan, and Darfur, and as one of the partners on our programme on pastoralism in Sudan. We will provide a grant for capacity-building purposes and will continue to provide in-kind support in the form of technical assistance.

Where SOS Sahel Sudan has secured funding independently of SOS Sahel UK, we will also provide assistance where possible in managing and reporting on this funding. We will assist SOS Sahel Sudan with the year-end audit and reporting process in early 2013 and with its strategic objectives relating to organisational development, including building of financial reserves and securing a pipeline of diversified funding.

Strategic goal 2: SOS Sahel Ethiopia

We will assist SOS Sahel Ethiopia with the start-up, management, and reporting of the new DFID-funded project for which we are partners.

Strategic goal 3: SOS Sahel South Sudan

We will assist SOS Sahel South Sudan to develop an organisational strategy, and we will facilitate training for the newly-established Board of Trustees on their roles and responsibilities. We will assist with the reporting of the current start-up funding and with proposals for future funding, including, if possible, funding to enable cross-learning from our programme experience in Sudan (for example, on conflict over natural resources in South Kordofan, which could usefully be adapted to the South Sudanese context). If our financial resources permit, we will arrange a six-month secondment for one of the UK staff to work in Juba with the Executive Director of SOS Sahel South Sudan, in order to provide direct support to this initial phase of the new organisation.

Strategic goal 4: Multinational/UK-led activities

We will support networking and experience-sharing amongst our partners in Sudan, South Sudan, and Ethiopia, and will continue to develop the skills and resources available in the Oxford office. If the planned staff secondment to Juba goes ahead, as above, then we will recruit a paid intern to work with us in Oxford.

Board of Directors' report for the year ended 31 March 2012

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual report and accounts in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare accounts for each financial year. Under that law, the directors have elected to prepare the accounts in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law).

Under company law the directors must not approve the accounts unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charity and of the incoming resources and application of resources of the charity for that period. In preparing these accounts, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the accounts on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charity will continue in operation.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the charity's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charity and enable them to ensure that the accounts comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the charity and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

At the time the financial statements are approved, the directors confirm:

- a) that there is no relevant audit information of which the auditors are unaware, and
- b) that they have taken all the steps they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditors are aware of that information.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors:

Roger Blake

Approved by the board on: **26 September 2012**

Independent auditors' report to the members of SOS Sahel International UK

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the members of SOS Sahel International UK

We have audited the financial statements of SOS Sahel International UK for the year ended 31 March 2012 which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities, the Balance Sheet, the Principal Accounting Policies and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

This report is made solely to the charity's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the charity's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditors' report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the charity and the charity's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

As explained more fully in the statement of directors' responsibilities set out on page 15, the directors (who are also the trustees of the charity for the purposes of charity law) are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view.

Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's (APB's) Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the charity's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Board of Directors' Report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the charity's affairs as at 31 March 2012 and of its incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure, for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Board of Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Independent auditors' report to the members of SOS Sahel International UK

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of trustees' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Robert Kirtland

**Senior Statutory Auditor
for and on behalf of Critchleys LLP
Statutory Auditor
Oxford**

28 September 2012

Statement of Financial Activities (including Income and Expenditure) for the year ended 31 March 2012

	Notes	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total funds 2012 £	Total funds 2011 £
Incoming resources					
Incoming resources from generated funds					
Voluntary income	1	66,096	1,275,327	1,341,423	742,341
Investment income		2,625	—	2,625	1,919
		<u>68,721</u>	<u>1,275,327</u>	<u>1,344,048</u>	<u>744,260</u>
Incoming resources from charitable activities	2	12,121	—	12,121	11,731
Other incoming resources	3	33,219	—	33,219	30,846
Total incoming resources		<u>114,061</u>	<u>1,275,327</u>	<u>1,389,388</u>	<u>786,837</u>
Resources expended					
Costs of generating funds					
Costs of generating voluntary income	4	13,616	—	13,616	23,756
Charitable activities					
Sudan		114,354	1,020,773	1,135,127	750,690
Ethiopia		8,109	7,968	16,077	—
South Sudan		6,371	29,320	35,691	—
Multinational / UK-led		2,317	8,145	10,462	11,117
	5	<u>131,151</u>	<u>1,066,206</u>	<u>1,197,357</u>	<u>761,807</u>
Governance costs	8	15,753	—	15,753	16,174
Total resources expended		<u>160,520</u>	<u>1,066,206</u>	<u>1,226,726</u>	<u>801,737</u>
Net incoming / (outgoing) resources before transfers		(46,459)	209,121	162,662	(14,900)
Transfers between funds		9,675	(9,675)	—	—
Net incoming / (outgoing) resources after transfers	9	<u>(36,784)</u>	<u>199,446</u>	<u>162,662</u>	<u>(14,900)</u>
Balances brought forward at 1 April 2011		110,151	403,291	513,442	528,342
Balances carried forward at 31 March 2012		<u>73,367</u>	<u>602,737</u>	<u>676,104</u>	<u>513,442</u>

All operations are ongoing. All recognised gains and losses in each of the two years are included above.

The notes on pages 21 to 26 form part of these accounts.

Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2012

	Notes	2012 £	2012 £	2011 £	2011 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible fixed assets	12		—		—
Current assets					
Debtors	13	127,192		75,362	
Investment account		325,582		323,134	
Cash at bank and in hand		543,186		423,961	
Total current assets		995,960		822,457	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	14	(319,856)		(309,015)	
Net current assets			676,104		513,442
Net assets			676,104		513,442
Represented by:					
Funds and reserves					
Restricted funds	15		602,737		403,291
General fund			13,367		52,896
Designated funds					
Contingency fund		40,000		40,000	
Bingham legacy fund for Sudan		—		17,255	
EU contingency fund		20,000		—	
			60,000		57,255
Total unrestricted funds	16		73,367		110,151
Total charity funds			676,104		513,442

Approved by the Board of Directors and signed on its behalf by:

Roger Blake

Approved on: **26 September 2012**

The notes on pages 21 to 26 form part of these accounts.

Principal accounting policies 31 March 2012

Accounting convention

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention, and in accordance with applicable Accounting Standards, the Statement of Recommended Practice “Accounting by Charities” (March 2005) and the going concern convention which the directors consider appropriate.

The format of the Income and Expenditure account has been adapted from that prescribed by the Companies Act 2006 to better reflect the special nature of the charity’s operations.

Incoming resources

Income is recognised in the period in which SOS Sahel International UK is entitled to receipt and the amount can be measured with reasonable certainty. Income is deferred only when SOS Sahel International UK has to fulfil conditions before becoming entitled to it or where the donor has specified that the income is to be expended in a future period.

Gift aid income is included gross of attributable tax recoverable.

Grants receivable are credited to the statement of financial activities in the period in which they fall due.

Legacies, notified before the year-end, are accounted for when the amounts to be received can be measured with reasonable certainty.

Resources expended

Where members of staff carry out duties which fall into more than one category, costs, including related overhead costs, have been allocated on the basis of estimates of time spent on their various duties. This will vary for each activity according to the size and complexity of the programmes.

The costs of generating funds represent the costs of inducing others to make gifts of voluntary income to the charity.

Charitable activities comprise direct expenditure incurred on charitable activities together with those support costs incurred that enable these activities to be undertaken. This is through a combination of direct service provision and grant funding of African partner organisations.

Support costs are those costs that, whilst necessary to deliver an activity, do not themselves produce the output of the charitable activity, such as accounting, and monitoring and evaluation.

Governance costs represent costs attributable to the governance arrangements of SOS Sahel International UK and include compliance with constitutional and statutory requirements and costs relating to strategic activities.

Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange prevailing at the year end. Any differences are included within the statement of financial activities in the period.

Principal accounting policies 31 March 2012

Taxation

The company is a registered charity and benefits from the exemptions from UK taxation on its income and capital gains granted by section 505 of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1988.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets in the UK are stated at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is calculated to write down the cost in equal instalments over their expected useful lives. The cost of office and computer equipment is written off over 3 years. Items of equipment purchased for Africa and items under £1,500 are not capitalised and are written off in the year of purchase.

Fund accounting

Unrestricted general funds are those funds which can be used in accordance with the charitable objectives of SOS Sahel International UK at the discretion of the Board of Directors.

Designated funds are funds set aside by the Board of Directors out of unrestricted general funds for specific future purposes or projects.

Restricted funds can only be used for particular restricted purposes within the objects of SOS Sahel International UK. Restrictions arise when specified by the donor or when funds are raised for particular restricted purposes.

Operating leases

Rentals applicable to operating leases, where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership remain with the lessor, are charged to the statement of financial activities as incurred.

Notes to the Accounts 31 March 2012

1 Voluntary income

	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total 2012 £	Total 2011 £
Governmental organisational grants				
Common Humanitarian Fund for Sudan	—	61,571	61,571	92,028
European Union (EU)	—	576,125	576,125	324,233
States of Jersey Overseas Aid Commission	—	123,619	123,619	61,360
Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs	—	120,574	120,574	—
	—	881,889	881,889	477,621
Other organisational grants				
Humanity United	—	198,827	198,827	—
Oxfam Novib (see note 20)	—	136,954	136,954	86,301
Tufts University	—	50,683	50,683	41,257
	—	386,464	386,464	127,558
Donations from trusts, corporates, and other groups				
Anonymous Charitable Trust	—	—	—	10,000
The Cumber Family Charitable Trust	—	—	—	1,000
Dingwall Charitable Trust	2,000	—	2,000	2,000
The Gibbs Charitable Trust	—	—	—	1,000
Man Group Charitable Trust	—	—	—	20,000
Miss K M Harbinson's Charitable Trust	—	—	—	1,000
Paget Charitable Trust	—	—	—	1,000
The Rhododendron Trust	—	—	—	1,000
The Rowan Charitable Trust	—	—	—	5,000
The Souter Charitable Trust	2,000	—	2,000	—
Other trusts	4,050	2,500	6,550	3,400
Other rotary and community organisations	2,050	—	2,050	1,430
Other corporate organisations	63	—	63	210
	10,163	2,500	12,663	47,040
Donations from individuals				
M Canty	1,600	—	1,600	1,250
D Cotton	—	—	—	1,500
J Dingemans	—	—	—	1,000
S Harrison	1,500	—	1,500	—
P Scott	2,500	—	2,500	2,500
W Sinclair	1,200	—	1,200	1,400
A Smith	4,000	—	4,000	6,000
D Sprackling	1,200	—	1,200	1,200
K Thirlwall	1,320	—	1,320	1,320
Other	42,363	4,474	46,837	49,212
	55,683	4,474	60,157	65,382
Legacies				
T Bingham	—	—	—	17,255
M Munro	—	—	—	1,000
J Pinnock	—	—	—	1,235
M Toland	—	—	—	5,000
Other	250	—	250	250
	250	—	250	24,740
Total	66,096	1,275,327	1,341,423	742,341

Notes to the Accounts 31 March 2012

2 Incoming resources from charitable activities

	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total 2012 £	Total 2011 £
Sundry sales	19	—	19	18
Consultancy	12,102	—	12,102	11,713
Total	12,121	—	12,121	11,731

3 Other incoming resources

	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total 2012 £	Total 2011 £
Foreign currency exchange gains	33,219	—	33,219	30,846

4 Costs of generating funds

	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total 2012 £	Total 2011 £
Staff costs	8,490	—	8,490	16,958
Office running costs	1,978	—	1,978	2,468
Other costs	3,148	—	3,148	4,330
Total	13,616	—	13,616	23,756

5 Charitable activities including grants payable and activities directly undertaken by the charity

	Grants payable £	Staff costs £	Project activities £	Other costs £	Support costs £	Total 2012 £	Total 2011 £
Sudan	377,381	201,364	329,655	145,195	81,532	1,135,127	750,690
Ethiopia	—	—	—	—	16,077	16,077	—
South Sudan	23,058	—	—	1	12,632	35,691	—
Multinational / UK-led	—	233	4,383	1,252	4,594	10,462	11,117
Total	400,439	201,597	334,038	146,448	114,835	1,197,357	761,807

The analysis of resources expended on charitable activities has changed since the prior year, owing to the change in strategy described further in the Board of Directors' report, in order to better reflect the nature of the activities undertaken by the charity. The prior year figures have also been re-analysed, to follow this new arrangement.

6 Grants payable

	Grantee location	Number of grants made	Total 2012 £
Darfur Development and Reconstruction Agency	Sudan	1	201,860
SOS Sahel Sudan	Sudan	7	175,521
SOS Sahel South Sudan	South Sudan	1	23,058
Total		9	400,439

Notes to the Accounts 31 March 2012

7 Support costs

	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total 2012 £	Total 2011 £
Staff costs	33,212	32,635	65,847	79,168
Office running costs	10,627	10,442	21,069	26,138
Other costs	14,082	13,837	27,919	37,957
Total	57,921	56,914	114,835	143,263

Support costs comprise specific direct support costs and an allocation of staff and office costs apportioned on the basis of time spent on support activities.

8 Governance costs

	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total 2012 £	Total 2011 £
Staff costs	7,160	—	7,160	7,486
Office running costs	1,669	—	1,669	1,633
Other costs	6,924	—	6,924	7,055
Total	15,753	—	15,753	16,174

9 Net incoming resources

This is stated after charging:

	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total 2012 £	Total 2011 £
Auditor's remuneration	6,000	—	6,000	6,000
Operating lease rentals – land and buildings	3,727	—	3,727	3,627

10 Staff costs and Board of Directors members' remuneration

	2012 UK-based £	2012 Overseas £	2011 UK-based £	2011 Overseas £
Wages and salaries	54,972	184,636	51,766	146,314
Social security costs	5,639	37,847	4,951	31,689
Pension contributions	—	—	1,530	—
	60,611	222,483	58,247	178,003
Total staff costs		283,094		236,250

The average number of employees (full-time equivalent) for the year was:

	2012	2011
UK-based	2	2
Overseas	30	31
	32	33

No employees received a salary of over £60,000 excluding retirement benefits (2011 – none).

No member of the Board of Directors received any remuneration in respect of their services during the year (2011 – none). £330 was reimbursed to one member of the Board of Directors in respect of travel expenses during the year (2011 – £429 reimbursed to three members of the Board of Directors in respect of travel expenses during the year).

Notes to the Accounts 31 March 2012

11 Taxation

SOS Sahel International UK is a registered charity and therefore is not liable to income tax or corporation tax on income derived from its charitable activities, as it falls within the various exemptions available to registered charities.

12 Tangible fixed assets

	UK information technology £	Total £
Cost		
At 1 April 2011	3,102	3,102
Additions	—	—
Disposals	—	—
At 31 March 2012	<u>3,102</u>	<u>3,102</u>
Depreciation		
At 1 April 2011	3,102	3,102
Charge for the year	—	—
Disposals	—	—
At 31 March 2012	<u>3,102</u>	<u>3,102</u>
Net book value		
At 31 March 2012	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
At 31 March 2011	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>

The information technology in the UK was used for generating funds, support, and governance.

13 Debtors

	2012 £	2011 £
Grants and donations	100,935	36,324
Prepayments	5,904	7,486
Other debtors	20,353	31,552
	<u>127,192</u>	<u>75,362</u>

14 Creditors: amounts falling due in less than one year

	2012 £	2011 £
Social security costs and other taxes	1,635	1,676
Accruals and deferred income	57,046	44,815
Other creditors	261,175	262,524
	<u>319,856</u>	<u>309,015</u>

Notes to the Accounts 31 March 2012

15 Restricted funds

The income funds of SOS Sahel International UK include restricted funds comprising the following grants and donations held on trust to be applied for specific purposes:

	Balance at 1 April 2011 £	Incoming resources £	Outgoing resources £	Transfers £	Balance at 31 March 2012 £
Sudan					
Hafir rehabilitation	38,382	59,031	(81,533)	—	15,880
Borehole rehabilitation	55,785	—	—	—	55,785
Conflict reduction in South Kordofan	5,561	409,501	(148,700)	—	266,362
Red Sea pastoralism	4,156	—	—	—	4,156
Red Sea disaster risk reduction	—	5,256	(5,256)	—	—
Red Sea livelihoods	240,323	204,022	(405,269)	(9,675)	29,401
Sand dams project	22,925	(206)	(22,719)	—	—
Conflict reduction in Abyei	1,221	—	—	—	1,221
Environmental management along livestock corridors	3,368	(414)	(2,954)	—	—
Civil society in North Kordofan	—	118,119	(62,032)	—	56,087
Pastoralist livelihoods, trade, and markets	—	35,964	(35,964)	—	—
Market monitoring in Darfur	—	347,380	(217,003)	—	130,377
Sudan fund	—	4,803	(4,803)	—	—
	371,721	1,183,456	(986,233)	(9,675)	559,269
South Sudan					
SOS Sahel South Sudan start-up	—	23,558	(23,059)	—	499
	—	23,558	(23,059)	—	499
Multinational / UK-led					
Fundraising internship support	3,850	—	—	—	3,850
	3,850	—	—	—	3,850
Project support	27,720	68,313	(56,914)	—	39,119
Total restricted funds	403,291	1,275,327	(1,066,206)	(9,675)	602,737

16 Unrestricted funds

	Balance at 1 April 2011 £	Incoming resources £	Outgoing resources £	Transfers £	Balance at 31 March 2012 £
General funds	52,896	114,061	(160,520)	6,930	13,367
Designated funds					
Contingency fund	40,000	—	—	—	40,000
Bingham legacy fund for Sudan	17,255	—	—	(17,255)	—
EU contingency fund	—	—	—	20,000	20,000
	57,255	—	—	2,745	60,000
Total unrestricted funds	110,151	114,061	(160,520)	9,675	73,367

Notes to the Accounts 31 March 2012

16 Unrestricted funds (continued)

Designated funds represent funds set aside by the Board of Directors out of unrestricted general funds as follows:

- The contingency fund represents reserves intended to cover SOS Sahel International UK's working capital requirements and to meet any temporary shortfall in funds.
- The Bingham legacy fund for Sudan represents reserves intended for use in Sudan, in line with the expressed wishes of the Bingham family.
- The EU contingency fund represents reserves intended to cover foreign exchange losses and other potential unanticipated costs arising from funding under the contractual requirements of the European Commission.

17 Analysis of net assets between funds

	General funds £	Designated funds £	Restricted funds £	Total £
Investment account	—	—	325,582	325,582
Cash	11,981	60,000	471,205	543,186
Current assets	13,265	—	113,927	127,192
Current liabilities	(11,879)	—	(307,977)	(319,856)
	13,367	60,000	602,737	676,104

18 Leasing commitments

Operating leases

SOS Sahel International UK leases its office premises at The Old Music Hall, 106-108 Cowley Road, Oxford. Under the terms of the lease, SOS Sahel International UK has an annual rental commitment of £3,876 (2011 – £3,727) inclusive of service charges and rates, with a break clause of two months' notice. The lease expires in 2 – 5 years.

19 Capital commitments

At 31 March 2012 there were no outstanding commitments for capital expenditure (2011 – none).

20 Grants from Oxfam Novib

	Balance at 1 April 2011 £	Income £	Expenditure £	Balance at 31 March 2012 £
South Kordofan Phase I (SUD-506126-0008146)	5,561	—	(5,561)	—
South Kordofan Phase II (SUD-506126-0009167)	—	108,250	(24,668)	83,582
Humanitarian Capacity Building (A-01083-07-506126)	—	5,256	(5,256)	—
SOS Sahel South Sudan (A-02174-02-506126)	—	23,058	(23,058)	—
Grants for training attendance	—	390	(390)	—
	5,561	136,954	(58,933)	83,582