

Company Registration Number 07391285
Charity Registration Number 1138287

THE RAINFOREST FOUNDATION (UK)
REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

THE RAINFOREST FOUNDATION (UK)

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**THE RAINFOREST FOUNDATION (UK)
ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

Trustees	Ms L Claridge (Appointed Chair on 17 March 2022) Prof R Coward Miss J Cluff Dr L Erskine (Retired on 6 December 2022) Mr S Hoyte Mr J Howes (Interim Chair from 16 March 2021 to 17 March 2022, and retired on 6 December 2022) Mr D Morgan Ms S Natt Ms O Owczarek Mr R Poore
Executive Director	Mr J Eisen
Registered office	2 – 4 The Atelier The Old Dairy Court 17 Crouch Hill London N4 4AP
Company number	07391285
Charity number	1138287
Bankers	CAF Bank 25 Kings Hill Avenue Kings Hill West Malling Kent ME19 4JQ
Solicitors	Bates Wells 10 Queen Street Place London EC4R 1BE
Auditor	Goldwins Limited Chartered Accountants 75 Maygrove Road West Hampstead London NW6 2EG

**THE RAINFOREST FOUNDATION (UK)
REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

The trustees present their report along with the financial statements of the charity for the year ended 31 December 2022. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies set out in note 1 and comply with the charity's Trust Deed, the Charities Act 2011, the Companies Act 2006 and Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) (effective 1 January 2015).

Reference and Administrative Details of the Charity, its Trustees and Advisers

The Rainforest Foundation (UK), registered charity no. 1138287 is based at The Rainforest Foundation (UK), 2 – 4 The Atelier, The Old Dairy Court, 17 Crouch Hill, London, N4 4AP, United Kingdom.

The board of trustees throughout 2022 were: Ms L Claridge (Chair), Prof R Coward, Miss J Cluff (Safeguarding Trustee), Dr L Erskine (Vice Chair up to 6 December 2022), Mr S Hoyte, Mr J Howes (Interim Chair), Mr D Morgan (Vice Chair from 6 December 2022), Ms S Natt, Ms O Owczarek, Mr R Poore (Treasurer).

The Executive Director is Mr Joe Eisen. Throughout 2022, the Programmes were managed by Ms Ana Osuna Orozco, the Finances by Ms Emily Hodge and Operations by Mr Alastair Burr.

Structure, Governance and Management

The trust is an incorporated trust, constituted under Articles of Agreement and incorporated on 29 September 2010 and is a registered charity, number 1138287, (company number 07391285). The charity acquired all the assets and liabilities of the unincorporated trust, the Rainforest Foundation (UK) (charity number 801436), with effect from 1 January 2011.

The board of trustees is responsible for the overall strategic direction, governance, compliance and financial stability of the Rainforest Foundation (UK) (RFUK). The Articles of Association provide for a minimum of three trustees and up to a maximum of twelve (those who held office during the financial year and at the date of this report are set out on page one). The trustees convene for a minimum of four board meetings per year, participate in several committees and provide ad-hoc support in their given areas of expertise. They are appointed by the board and may serve for a maximum of three 3-year terms not exceeding in aggregate nine years but must be re-elected by the Board of Trustees after each three-year term to continue serving as a trustee.

The board keeps the skills requirements for the trustee body under review. New trustees may be sought by open advertisement or through a dialogue with candidates in relevant sectors. The ultimate decision on selection is a matter for the board of trustees. When new trustees are appointed, they are given an introduction to the work of the trust and provided with the information they need to fulfil their roles in accordance with charity law.

Day-to-day administration of the organisation is delegated to the Executive Director and specialist staff who are mostly based in its London office. It has a number of indigenous and local partner organisations in tropical forest countries with whom it cooperates to deliver programmes.

RFUK is part of a small 'family' of independent organisations, which includes Rainforest Foundations USA and Norway. These organisations, whilst sharing the same mission and objectives, are fully autonomous in terms of funding and governance.

Risk Management

The foundation has a risk management policy and maintains a risk register that lists and rates major operational, governance, funding and country-level risks according to their likelihood and severity of impact, and sets out appropriate mitigation measures. The register is kept under constant review by the Executive Director and also by the trustees at each board meeting to ensure that adequate systems and procedures are in place to manage the identified risks.

Status

The Rainforest Foundation (UK) is an international non-governmental, non-political, non-religious organisation.

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The Articles of Association Define the Charity's Objects as Being

(1) to conserve or assist in the conservation of the rainforests of the world; including all flora, fauna, rivers, waterways and other natural resources therein;

(2) to advance the education of the general public in the need to conserve the rainforests and other natural resources of the world and the balance of such resources for the long-term benefit of the human race and all other living things therein;

(3) to relieve sickness amongst the inhabitants of the rainforests, including but without limitation, by assisting such inhabitants to access local healthcare services;

(4) to advance the education of the said inhabitants including but without limitation in the field of health and the environment.

Mission Statement

The mission of the Rainforest Foundation (UK) is to support indigenous peoples and traditional populations of the world's rainforests in their efforts to protect their environment and fulfil their rights to land, life and livelihood by assisting them in:

- Securing and controlling the natural resources necessary for their long-term well-being and managing these resources in ways which do not harm their environment, violate their culture or compromise their future.
- Developing means to protect their individual and collective rights and obtain, shape and control basic services from the state.

Activities

The activities carried out by the charity during the period can be broadly grouped into the following thematic areas:

Land and livelihoods: Promoting Indigenous Peoples and other local communities' rights over forest lands by supporting them to secure, protect and sustainably manage these areas and by campaigning for laws and policies that protect rainforests and their inhabitants.

Monitoring and rights: Tackling threats to forests and human rights through community-led monitoring, applied research, advocacy and campaigning on the underlying causes of deforestation, and by building partnerships for change.

Indigenous Peoples' rights and social inclusion: Supporting the participation and self-determination of Indigenous Peoples, women and other marginalised groups in the protection and management of tropical forests.

Approach

The charity delivers its charitable objectives in two ways:

- (1) through direct delivery using its own staff, especially for technical and project management support, research and advocacy; and,
- (2) through partner organisations, involving substantial support to increase local capacity in the design and implementation of projects.

The latter constitutes the greater part of the expenditure. It also ensures that the Foundation's work is firmly rooted in local knowledge and expertise. The Foundation has found from experience that this approach delivers maximum impact, efficiency and value to the beneficiary groups.

2022 Activities, Achievements and Performance

RFUK's programmes in 2022 spanned seven countries; the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Republic of Congo (RoC), Central African Republic (CAR), Cameroon, Ghana, Kenya and Peru.

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The **Community Forest** programme in the Congo Basin went from strength to strength. In DRC, our 'Forests for the Future' project expanded to directly support 14 community forests in the provinces of Equateur, Maniema and North Kivu, covering nearly 120,000 hectares of forest. Many of these communities developed land-use plans to ensure the sustainable and equitable management of these areas and several started to see improvements in their livelihoods.

It also continued to play a leading role in the national development of Community Forests including through support to Community Forest Roundtables, thematic working groups and the national Community Forest Atlas, in order to guide and scale up implementation across the country. There is now significant momentum behind Community Forests in DRC with more than three million hectares - an area the size of Belgium - under the formal control of local and Indigenous communities. The DRC government also signalled its intention to expand this further as part of its commitment to protect 30 percent of the country's territory by 2030. This body of work was supported by USAID and Norad as part of a five-year programme as well as with grants from the Turing Foundation to support development of the national Community Forest Atlas and from Synchronicity Earth and Size of Wales for deforestation monitoring work.

In CAR, RFUK and other local partners continued to pilot and promote community forest approaches, achieving strong results despite the many challenges the country faces with political instability and conflict. With funding from the Rainforest Fund, we supported local farmer Field Schools to help 24 Indigenous Bayaka and Bantu communities improve their agricultural production techniques and access to markets. We provided similar support to forest communities in Cameroon with funding from the Charles Hayward Foundation.

In Peru, our **Indigenous Land and Livelihoods** programme supported Asháninka communities in the Ene River basin to vastly improve control over their ancestral territories through the development of participatory land use plans. The plans, which combine historical satellite imagery with community-generated data, regulate the access, use and protection of 130,000 hectares of forest belonging to five communities, including the needs of families living in voluntary isolation. We also supported the Asháninka to scale up production of environmentally-friendly cocoa by building their capacities to manage their farming business efficiently, sustainably and autonomously, enhancing their income and improving wellbeing. This work was supported by the Good Energies Foundation as well as several small trusts and foundations.

RFUK continued the roll out of the **ForestLink real-time forest monitoring system**, enabling communities to send real-time alerts of illegal deforestation or rights abuses even from remote areas with no connectivity. Together with our partners in Peru, Cameroon, DRC, Ghana and the Republic of Congo, we launched a first-of-its-kind webmap that includes thousands of alerts sent by local community monitors. This provides proof of their vital role in tackling illegal deforestation and is a model for how to improve transparency and accountability in forest governance from the ground up.

We also expanded the highly versatile and low-cost system to cover new territories and issues such as drug trafficking in Peru and women's tenure rights in Kenya. The UK FCDO, TMG Research GmbH (funding and technical collaboration), Fondation Ensemble, Network For Social Change, Ernest Kleinwort Charitable Trust and the Waterloo Foundation supported this work.

In addition to community-based monitoring activities, our **research and campaign work continued to tackle the root causes of deforestation in the Congo Basin**. We supported a major study by the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) on the drivers of deforestation in the Congo Basin designed to inform future donor investments in the region. Building on this, we developed and tested tools to ground-truth remote sensing data from the study in pilot sites in Cameroon and DRC.

In DRC, following a major international campaign to stop a proposed lifting of the national logging moratorium, the government's Inspectorate of Finances called for the suspension of a dozen industrial logging concessions in the country, covering nearly two million hectares of forest - an area the size of Wales.

RFUK and our partners also launched an international campaign in response to the DRC government's auction of 30 oil and gas blocks that threaten tens of millions of hectares of forests, community lands, several protected areas and the Cuvette Centrale peatlands – the largest terrestrial carbon sink on earth. In 2022, this included a joint petition with over 115,000 signatures and 'Congo in the Crosshairs', a research collaboration with Earth InSight mapping the social and environmental risks of fossil fuel expansion in the Congo.

Our **sustainable conservation and human rights campaign**, which seeks to promote a shift away from the prevailing exclusionary 'fortress conservation' protected area model to one that is founded on the rights of local

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communities, made significant progress over the year. It brought global attention to the flaws in the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) and specifically a plan to place 30 percent of the planet under 'protected' status by 2030. This was instrumental in securing important commitments and provisions for potentially impacted local and Indigenous communities in the final text adopted at the UN Biodiversity COP in Montreal. Our exposes of human rights abuses around the Salonga National Park in DRC were also pivotal in prompting a progressive bipartisan bill on conservation and human rights in the US Congress.

In DRC, we supported national-level advocacy for greater accountability and redress for the harms caused by coercive conservation practices. A key focus this year was advising on and contributing to the draft national guidelines for the establishment of grievance mechanisms around protected areas across the country. We also worked alongside local partners to address issues between the managers of Lomami National Park and local communities, who lost part of their traditional territories when the park was created in 2016, and have been largely excluded from the decision-making processes that affect their lives.

This sustainable conservation and human rights work was supported with funding from the Tides Foundation and the Arcus Foundation.

We worked more closely than ever with our sister organisations in the US and Norway to **shape international commitments on the rights of Indigenous Peoples and other local communities** following a breakthrough USD1.7 billion pledge made at the Climate COP in Glasgow in 2021. Drawing on more than 30 years' experience of working with local and Indigenous groups across 16 tropical forest countries, we launched 'Realising the Pledge' – a briefing for climate funders and policy makers on what it will take to ensure funding commitments reach the ground in a way that is truly transformational. The briefing gives insights into how to strengthen the global funding architecture for forest communities, highlights key principles of working with Indigenous and local organisations so that they are able to receive an increasingly larger portion of these funds, and identifies the investments that are most likely to lead to tangible results for people, climate and biodiversity. Building on this, we also published 'Unlocking System-level Change in the Congo Basin' – another brief that identifies key needs and opportunities to advance the rights of forest communities in the region.

Partnerships

RFUK is not a grant-making organisation. We enter into partnership agreements with other organisations in order to downstream funds and implement projects and campaigns. All local partners are fully autonomous organisations with their own financial management and governance structures. The contractual agreement is determined through close dialogue between RFUK programme staff and potential partners. Partnership agreements are monitored with strict financial controls and due diligence procedures, in line with the Foundation's internal guidelines and requirements.

Programme staff periodically visit partner offices and field sites to monitor and support project, research and advocacy activities, and maintain regular communication with them in the interim periods. Partners are required to provide regular narrative and financial reports on project activities.

Fundraising

The Foundation aims to establish a diverse funding base of institutional donors, charitable trusts and foundations, and individual givers. It is also open to support from the corporate sector subject to ethical review. Our fundraising mix is regularly reviewed according to a range of factors including charitable needs, likely return on investment and projected levels of free reserves.

Fundraising standards: We are members of the Chartered Institute of Fundraising (IoF) and the Fundraising Regulator, and as such abide by the Code of Fundraising Practice. We abide by the Fundraising Regulator's Fundraising Promise, and strive to ensure our fundraising is open, honest, legal and respectful. We operate an 'opt-in' model of freely given, specific, informed, unambiguous consent for contact, whether that be via email, post or the telephone.

Fundraising on our behalf: We engage members of the public via digital channels, such as social media and through emails, discussing ways in which they can support us, appropriately and proportionately. We require any professional fundraising agencies working on our behalf to adhere to our fundraising standards.

We work with some corporate partners who support us through financial donations, as well as employee fundraising. We also receive one-off support from companies, as unsolicited donations. Some of our corporate partners sell

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goods or services and donate a proportion of the sale price to us. These arrangements are governed by legal agreements in line with current consumer and charitable law. Our corporate partnerships are also subject to our ethical policy and each corporate partner will go through a stringent due diligence process before a partnership is entered into.

Monitoring of fundraising activities and protecting people in vulnerable circumstances: We have a set of standards and principles that we require all professional fundraisers working on our behalf to adhere to when delivering fundraising campaigns online.

The Charity does not tolerate the use of language or behaviours that intentionally mislead or seek to unduly influence people, or the use of subterfuge or misrepresentation. We are committed to making sure all fundraising engagements adhere to the guiding principles of the Code of Fundraising Practice in being legal, open, honest and respectful.

We are committed to ensuring that we treat the public sensitively and respectfully at all times, taking special care to protect people who may find themselves in vulnerable circumstances. We have dedicated safeguarding and whistleblowing policies and procedures to ensure best practice in this regard.

This approach has been developed in consultation with the charity safeguarding staff and is in line with the requirements of the Charities (Protection and Social Investment) Act 2016, the Mental Capacity Act 2005, as well as with the IoF's Treating Donors Fairly guidance, and the Direct Marketing Association's Guidelines for Dealing with Vulnerable Consumers.

Complaints: We are always sorry to receive complaints relating to our fundraising, as we're keen for all our supporters to have a positive experience engaging with us. We understand, of course, that some of our activity may invite expressions of dissatisfaction, which we will always record in order to improve our fundraising. Complaints, however, will only be recorded when there has been a potential or actual breach of the fundraising code, a lapse in our high standards, or a concern raised where an investigation has been instigated. In 2022, we received 0 such complaints.

Communications

Our communications outputs, often delivered with the support of design agencies, mainly centred on the development and upkeep of our main three websites (rainforestfoundationuk.org, mappingforrights.org and forestlink.org) and our social media channels (Twitter, Facebook, Instagram and YouTube) as well as several publications, briefings and other materials. We also secured very good media coverage, notably our report on oil development in the Congo Basin, and spoke at several major international conferences and meetings.

Operations and Finance

We continued to enhance the Operational and Financial functions of the organisation to ensure that growth of our programmes is accompanied by high-quality internal systems as well as robust governance, compliance and HR policies and procedures.

Financial Review

Restricted fund main sources:

US Agency for International Development (USAID) £737,137
Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad) £537,184
Good Energies Foundation £380,863
UK Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO) £264,550
Arcus Foundation £166,048
Samworth Foundation £150,000
Rainforest Fund £55,889

Unrestricted fund main sources:

Donations and legacies £423,574
Fundraising events £17,323

Direct charitable expenditure accounts for 95% of total organisational expenditure.

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Investments and Reserves

The total value of our reserves is £1,086,304
The reserve of restricted funds, £669,447 is held solely for projects expenditure.

The unrestricted funds reserve is £416,857. Unrestricted reserves are held as funds for the organisation's core costs. The charity's policy, which is reviewed on a yearly basis, is that unrestricted reserves should not normally fall below £260,000, which is approximately three months of recurrent expenditures. The charity considers it is a going concern as debts are able to be paid as they fall due and the 12-month forecast shows a positive situation.

The charity generally has too little long-term reserves to make investments possible. Any fund reserves are generally held in a short notice deposit account, where they generate limited returns. The charity holds no investment property. Any gains from foreign exchange movements or interest on short-term banking of project grants are reinvested in support of the objectives of the grant, where required by the donor.

The purpose of holding reserves is to enable the organisation to remain operational (albeit at a significantly reduced level) should alternative funding streams need to be secured, provide stability in case of expenditure outside of our control, or allow further investment to deliver the long-term strategy of the charity. It is the Foundation's policy never to commit funds that it does not have, and most project funding is therefore committed only when there are guaranteed long term (almost always external) sources to support it. The restricted funds held by the charity are only kept for as long as is necessary to organise the use of the funds.

Thanks

We offer special thanks to all the following organisations and individuals, who gave us more than £2,000 each: US Agency for International Development (USAID); Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad); UK Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO); Good Energies Foundation; Arcus Foundation; Samworth Foundation; Rainforest Fund; The Waterloo Foundation; Turing Foundation; Tides Foundation; Synchronicity Earth; Size of Wales; TMG Research GmbH; Network for Social Change; Ernest Kleinwort Charitable Trust; Charles Hayward Foundation; AAF Family Trust; Langdale Trust; The Helen and Michael Brown Charitable Trust; The Reed Foundation; The David Family Foundation; Ericson Trust; The Boase Moore Charitable Fund; The Rhododendron Trust; Ticket Tailor; Carluccio's; Tahir Sharif; John Robb; Jacek Kozinski; John West; Anna Guyer.

We would also like to offer our sincere thanks to the hundreds of individual donors, fundraisers and volunteers that supported our work over the year.

Plans for the Future

In 2022, RFUK adopted a 2022-2025 strategic plan that sets out the strategic aims of the organisation to achieve lasting change for forests and forests peoples. This sets out the strategic approach, guiding outcomes and targets for our programmes as well as those for the supporting fundraising, communications and operational pillars of our work.

Our programmes work will focus on legal and policy reforms in favour of community land rights; increasing community control over and access to forests through mapping, community forests and other means; supporting strong community governance, sustainable livelihoods and land-use planning; promoting the rule of law and empowering civil society organisations; promoting scaled up climate, biodiversity and ODA funding for indigenous and locally-led forest protection; countering extractive interests and other threats to tropical forests as well as challenging 'false solutions' to these threats.

Public Benefit

The trustees have complied with section 17 of the 2011 Charities Act, having due regard for the Charity Commission's guidance on public benefit when reviewing the Trust's aims and objectives.

Statement of Responsibilities of the Trustees

The trustees (who are also directors of The Rainforest Foundation (UK) for the purposes of company law) are responsible for preparing the Trustees' Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Company law requires the trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charitable company and of the incoming resources and application of resources,

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including the income and expenditure, of the charitable company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the trustees are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP 2015 (FRS 102);
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charitable company will continue in operation.

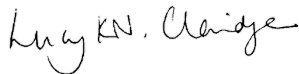
The trustees are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charitable company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the charitable company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

In so far as the trustees are aware:

- there is no relevant audit information of which the charitable company's auditor is unaware; and
- the trustees have taken all steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor is aware of that.

The trustees are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the charitable company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:



Ms Lucy Claridge

Date: 20/06/2023

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF THE RAINFOREST FOUNDATION (UK)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The Rainforest Foundation (UK) for the year ended 31 December 2022 which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities, the Balance Sheet, statement of cash flows and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102: The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the charitable company's affairs as at 31 December 2022 and of 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.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Charity in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the trustees' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the charity's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The trustees are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the trustees' report (incorporating the directors' report) for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the trustees' report (incorporating the directors' report) have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF THE RAINFOREST FOUNDATION (UK)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Charity and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Trustees' Annual Report.

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.

Responsibilities of the trustees

As explained more fully in the Trustees' Responsibilities Statement, the trustees (who are also the directors of the charitable company for the purposes of company law) are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view and for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud are set out below.

In identifying and assessing risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations, our procedures included the following:

- We enquired of management, which included obtaining and reviewing supporting documentation, concerning the charity's policies and procedures relating to the internal controls established to mitigate risks related to fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations.
- We inspected the minutes of meetings of those charged with governance.
- We reviewed the financial statement disclosures and tested these to supporting documentation to assess compliance with applicable laws and regulations.
- In addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls, we tested the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments, assessed whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias and tested significant transactions that are unusual or those outside the normal course of business.

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. The risk is also greater regarding irregularities occurring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF THE RAINFOREST FOUNDATION (UK)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: [www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities]. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the charitable company'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 auditor's 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.

Anthony Epton

.....
Anthony Epton (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of
Goldwins Limited
Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants
75 Maygrove Road
West Hampstead
London NW6 2EG

30 June 2023

THE RAINFOREST FOUNDATION (UK)
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES
(INCORPORATING AN INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Note	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	2022 Total Funds £	2021 Total Funds £
Income from:					
Donations and legacies		423,574	-	423,574	280,370
Events and other income		17,323	-	17,323	17,349
Charitable activities	3	-	2,559,920	2,559,920	1,745,281
Investment income	4	2,251	-	2,251	49
Total income		443,148	2,559,920	3,003,068	2,043,049
Expenditure on:					
Raising funds	5	51,008	12,000	63,008	44,126
Charitable activities	6	206,794	2,162,719	2,369,513	1,942,331
Other	7	50,870	7,000	57,870	28,838
Total expenditure	8	308,672	2,181,719	2,490,391	2,015,295
Net income for the year		134,476	378,201	512,677	27,754
Other gains/(losses)		108	-	108	5,996
Transfers between funds		-	-	-	-
Net movement in funds	9	134,584	378,201	512,785	33,750
Reconciliation of funds:					
Total funds brought forward		282,273	291,246	573,519	539,769
Total funds carried forward	16	416,857	669,447	1,086,304	573,519

All of the above results are derived from continuing activities.

There were no other recognised gains or losses other than those stated above.

The attached notes form part of these financial statements.

THE RAINFOREST FOUNDATION (UK)
BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Note	2022 £	£	2021 £	£
Fixed Assets:					
Tangible fixed assets	12		1,799		3,034
Current Assets:					
Debtors	13	380,136		243,891	
Cash at bank and in hand		901,383		564,463	
		<u>1,281,519</u>		<u>808,354</u>	
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year:	14	<u>(77,014)</u>		<u>(77,869)</u>	
Net Current assets			1,204,505		730,485
Creditors: Amounts falling due in more than one year:	15		<u>(120,000)</u>		<u>(160,000)</u>
Total net assets			<u>1,086,304</u>		<u>573,519</u>
Reserves:					
Unrestricted funds			416,857		282,273
Restricted funds			669,447		291,246
	19		<u>1,086,304</u>		<u>573,519</u>

Approved by the Board of Trustees on *20 June* 2023 and signed on its behalf by:

Lucy N. Claridge

.....
Ms Lucy Claridge
Trustee

Company registration no. 07391285

THE RAINFOREST FOUNDATION (UK)
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Note	2022 £	2022 £	2021 £	2021 £
Net cash provided by / (used in) operating activities	17		335,971		(176,086)
Cash flows from investing activities:					
Interest income		2,251		49	
Sale/ (purchase) of fixed assets		(1,302)		-	
			949		49
Cash provided by / (used in) investing activities			949		49
Change in cash and cash equivalents in the year			336,920		(176,037)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year			564,463		740,500
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	18		<u>901,383</u>		<u>564,463</u>

THE RAINFOREST FOUNDATION (UK)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1. Accounting policies

a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102 - effective 1 January 2015) - (Charities SORP FRS 102) and the Companies Act 2006.

The charity meets the definition of a public benefit entity under FRS 102. Assets and liabilities are initially recognised at historical cost or transaction value unless otherwise stated in the relevant accounting policy or note.

b) Going concern

The trustees consider that there are no material uncertainties about the charity's ability to continue as a going concern. The trustees do not consider that there are any sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next reporting period.

c) Income

Income is recognised when the charity has entitlement to the funds, any performance conditions attached to the income have been met, it is probable that the income will be received and that the amount can be measured reliably.

d) Donations of gifts, services and facilities

Donated professional services and donated facilities are recognised as income when the charity has control over the item or received the service, any conditions associated with the donation have been met, the receipt of economic benefit from the use by the charity of the item is probable and that economic benefit can be measured reliably. In accordance with the Charities SORP (FRS 102), volunteer time is not recognised so refer to the trustees' annual report for more information about their contribution.

On receipt, donated gifts, professional services and donated facilities are recognised on the basis of the value of the gift to the charity which is the amount the charity would have been willing to pay to obtain services or facilities of equivalent economic benefit on the open market; a corresponding amount is then recognised in expenditure in the period of receipt.

e) Interest receivable

Interest on funds held on deposit is included when receivable and the amount can be measured reliably by the charity; this is normally upon notification of the interest paid or payable by the bank.

f) Fund accounting

Unrestricted funds are available to spend on activities that further any of the purposes of charity.

Restricted funds are funds which the funder has specified are to be solely used for particular areas of the charity's work or for specific projects being undertaken by the charity.

Designated funds are unrestricted funds set aside by the Trustees for particular purposes.

Accounting policies (continued)

g) Expenditure and irrecoverable VAT

Expenditure is recognised once there is a legal or constructive obligation to make a payment to a third party, it is probable that settlement will be required and the amount of the obligation can be measured reliably. Expenditure is classified under the following activity headings:

- Costs of raising funds comprise of trading costs and the costs incurred by the charity in inducing third parties to make voluntary contributions to it, as well as the cost of any activities with a fundraising purpose.
- Expenditure on charitable activities includes the costs of delivering services and other activities undertaken to further the purposes of the charity and their associated support costs.

Irrecoverable VAT is charged as a cost against the activity for which the expenditure was incurred.

h) Allocation of support costs

Support costs are those functions that assist the work of the charity but do not directly undertake charitable activities. Support costs include back office costs, finance, personnel, payroll and governance costs which support the charity and its and activities. Support costs are allocated between cost of raising funds and charitable activities.

i) Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write down the cost of each asset to its estimated residual value over its expected useful life. The depreciation rates in use are as follows:

Computer and office equipment	4 years straight line
Fixtures and fittings	5 years straight line

j) Debtors

Trade and other debtors are recognised at the settlement amount due after any trade discount offered. Prepayments are valued at the amount prepaid net of any trade discounts due.

k) Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and cash in hand includes cash and short term highly liquid investments with a short maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition or opening of the deposit or similar account.

l) Creditors and provisions

Creditors and provisions are recognised where the charity has a present obligation resulting from a past event that will probably result in the transfer of funds to a third party and the amount due to settle the obligation can be measured or estimated reliably. Creditors and provisions are normally recognised at their settlement amount after allowing for any trade discounts due.

m) Financial instruments

The charity only has financial assets and financial liabilities of a kind that qualify as basic financial instruments. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at transaction value and subsequently measured at their settlement value with the exception of bank loans which are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

THE RAINFOREST FOUNDATION (UK)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

2. Detailed comparatives for the statement of financial activities

	2021 Unrestricted Funds £	2021 Restricted Funds £	2021 Total Funds £
Income from:			
Donations and legacies	280,370	-	280,370
Events and other income	17,349	-	17,349
Charitable activities	-	1,745,281	1,745,281
Investment income	49	-	49
Total income	297,768	1,745,281	2,043,049
Expenditure on:			
Raising funds	37,126	7,000	44,126
Charitable activities	151,700	1,790,631	1,942,331
Other	23,838	5,000	28,838
Total expenditure	212,664	1,802,631	2,015,295
Net income / (expenditure) for the year	85,104	(57,350)	27,754
Other gains/(losses)	5,996	-	5,996
Transfers between funds	(3,834)	3,834	-
Net movement in funds	87,266	(53,516)	33,750
Reconciliation of funds:			
Total funds brought forward	195,007	344,762	539,769
Total funds carried forward	282,273	291,246	573,519

3. Income from charitable activities

	Unrestricted £	Restricted £	2022 Total £	2021 Total £
Grants and project income	-	2,559,920	2,559,920	1,745,281
	-	2,559,920	2,559,920	1,745,281

4. Income from investments

	Unrestricted £	Restricted £	2022 Total £	2021 Total £
Bank interest	2,251	-	2,251	49
	2,251	-	2,251	49

THE RAINFOREST FOUNDATION (UK)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

5. Raising funds

	Unrestricted	Restricted	2022	2021
	£	£	Total	Total
			£	£
Salary costs	40,132	12,000	52,132	35,530
Other costs	10,876	-	10,876	8,596
	51,008	12,000	63,008	44,126

Other costs consist of communications and media, management and office, and the costs associated with staging events and participating in various fund raising events, such as the London Marathon.

6. Charitable activities

	Unrestricted	Restricted	2022	2021
	£	£	Total	Total
			£	£
Project activities	6,061	1,435,965	1,442,026	1,086,697
Project support costs	200,733	726,754	927,487	855,634
	206,794	2,162,719	2,369,513	1,942,331

7. Other

	Unrestricted	Restricted	2022	2021
	£	£	Total	Total
			£	£
Salary costs	40,569	7,000	47,569	21,398
Trustees' expenses	302	-	302	148
Payroll and professional fees	3,999	-	3,999	2,165
Audit fees	6,000	-	6,000	5,127
	50,870	7,000	57,870	28,838

All the above costs, included in 'other', are the governance costs of the charity. The salary costs are apportioned based on time spent. The remaining costs are the actual amounts. The governance costs have been partially met through restricted funds, as agreed by funding providers through their inclusion of 'core costs' in the respective budgets.

8. Total Expenditure

	Staff	Other	2022	2021
	costs	costs	Total	Total
	£	£	£	£
Raising funds	52,132	10,876	63,008	44,126
Charitable activities	763,890	1,605,623	2,369,513	1,942,331
Other	47,569	10,301	57,870	28,838
	863,591	1,626,800	2,490,391	2,015,295

THE RAINFOREST FOUNDATION (UK)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

9. Net income / (expenditure) for the year

This is stated after charging / (crediting):

	2022	2021
	£	£
Operating lease rentals: Property	71,740	71,643
Depreciation	2,537	4,480
Auditors remuneration (net amount)	5,000	5,127

10. Analysis of staff costs, trustee remuneration and expenses, and the cost of key management personnel

Staff costs were as follows:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Salaries and wages	769,062	677,532
Social security costs	67,878	63,676
Pension costs	26,651	24,145
	863,591	765,353

One of the employees received employee benefits (excluding both employer's NIC and pension contributions) between £70,000 - £79,999 during the year.

The total employee benefits including Employer's NIC and pension contributions of the key management personnel were £240,546 (2021: £213,134).

None of the trustees received any remuneration during the year (2021: none). There were trustees' meeting expenses of £302 in the year (2021: £148).

The average number of employees (head count based on number of staff employed) during the year was 21 (2021: 19).

11. Taxation

The charitable company is exempt from corporation tax as all its income is charitable and is applied for charitable purposes.

THE RAINFOREST FOUNDATION (UK)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

12. Tangible fixed assets

	Office equipment £	Fixtures and fittings £	2022 Total £	2021 Total £
Cost				
At the start of the year	26,525	21,016	47,541	48,546
Additions in year	1,302	-	1,302	-
Disposals in year	(2,501)	-	(2,501)	(1,005)
At the end of the year	<u>25,326</u>	<u>21,016</u>	<u>46,342</u>	<u>47,541</u>
Depreciation				
At the start of the year	26,177	18,330	44,507	41,032
Charge for the year	499	2,038	2,537	4,480
Eliminated on disposal	(2,501)	-	(2,501)	(1,005)
At the end of the year	<u>24,175</u>	<u>20,368</u>	<u>44,543</u>	<u>44,507</u>
Net book value				
At the end of the year	<u>1,151</u>	<u>648</u>	<u>1,799</u>	<u>3,034</u>
At the start of the year	<u>348</u>	<u>2,686</u>	<u>3,034</u>	<u>7,514</u>

All of the above assets are used for charitable purposes.

13. Debtors

	2022 £	2021 £
Prepayments	28,423	25,209
Accrued income	328,507	194,843
Other debtors	23,206	23,839
	<u>380,136</u>	<u>243,891</u>

14. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Bank loans and overdraft	40,000	40,000
Trade creditors	17,361	15,785
Taxation and social security	14,903	19,090
Other creditors	3,348	1,024
Deferred income	1,402	1,970
	<u>77,014</u>	<u>77,869</u>

Deferred income represents amounts received in advance for the events due to take place in next financial year

THE RAINFOREST FOUNDATION (UK)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

15. Creditors: amounts falling due after one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Bank loans	120,000	160,000
	120,000	160,000

The bank loans are secured against the charity's assets.

16. Analysis of net assets between funds

	Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	Total funds
	£	£	£
Tangible fixed assets	1,799	-	1,799
Net current assets	535,058	669,447	1,204,505
Long term liabilities	(120,000)	-	(120,000)
Net assets at the end of the year	416,857	669,447	1,086,304

Analysis of net assets between funds 2021

	Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	Total funds
	£	£	£
Tangible fixed assets	3,034	-	3,034
Net current assets	439,239	291,246	730,485
Long term liabilities	(160,000)	-	(160,000)
Net assets at the end of the year	282,273	291,246	573,519

17. Reconciliation of net income / (expenditure) to net cash flow from operating activities

	2022	2021
	£	£
Net income / (expenditure) for the reporting period (as per the consolidated statement of financial activities)	512,785	33,750
Depreciation	2,537	4,480
Interest received	(2,251)	(49)
(Increase)/ decrease in debtors	(136,245)	(163,495)
Increase/ (decrease) in creditors	(40,855)	(50,772)
Net cash provided by / (used in) operating activities	335,971	(176,086)

18. Analysis of cash and cash equivalents

	At the start of the year	Cash flows	Other changes	At the end of the year
	£	£	£	£
Cash at bank and in hand	564,463	336,920	-	901,383
Total cash and cash equivalents	564,463	336,920	-	901,383

THE RAINFOREST FOUNDATION (UK)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

19. Restricted funds - movements

Funder/Project	Project restriction	Balances	Income	Expenditure	Transfers	Balances
		b/fwd			to/(from)	c/fwd
		£	£	£	£	£
US Agency for International Development (2020)	Improving livelihoods and land use in DRC through community forest activity	-	737,137	(737,137)	-	-
Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (2021)	Improving livelihoods and land use in DRC through community forest activity	117,767	537,184	(446,764)	-	208,187
Turing Foundation (2021)	Building an Independent and Sustainable Community Forests Database in DRC	12,200	41,527	(55,534)	-	(1,807)
Synchronicity Earth (2020)	Monitoring sustainability of community forests in DRC	11,900	-	(10,353)	-	1,547
Synchronicity Earth (2022)	Monitoring sustainability of community forests in DRC	-	24,519	(6,352)	-	18,167
Rainforest Fund (2021)	Community forests in CAR	-	55,889	(55,889)	-	-
Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (2021)	Embedding community real time monitoring to sustain livelihoods and forests in Central and West Africa	(6,213)	264,550	(258,337)	-	-
TMG Research GmbH (2022)	Gender and Land Rights Project in Kenya	-	18,265	(23,969)	-	(5,704)
Fondation Ensemble (2019)	Real time monitoring to empower indigenous peoples to protect the Amazon rainforest, Peru	10,590	-	(10,590)	-	-
Waterloo Foundation (2022)	Real time monitoring to empower indigenous peoples to protect the Amazon rainforest, Peru	-	50,000	(32,982)	-	17,018
Network For Social Change (2022)	Real time monitoring to empower indigenous peoples to protect the Amazon rainforest, Peru	-	6,378	(3,065)	-	3,313
Ernest Kleinwort Charitable Trust (2022)	Real time monitoring to empower indigenous peoples to protect the Amazon rainforest, Peru	-	7,500	(4,341)	-	3,159
Good Energies Foundation (2021)	Kemito Ene: sustainable cocoa production to improve Asháninka livelihoods, Peru	(19,180)	380,863	(214,631)	-	147,052
Belvedere Trust (2020)	Kemito Ene: Forest-friendly farming for sustainable development of Asháninka people in Peru	3,366	-	-	-	3,366
Arcus Foundation (2021)	Lomami Landscape Community Engagement for Sustainable Conservation, DRC	123,084	-	(110,103)	-	12,981
Arcus Foundation (2022)	Lomami National Park community engagement, DRC	-	166,048	(15,322)	-	150,726
Tides Foundation (2020)	Sustainable conservation in DRC	2,848	-	(2,848)	-	-
Tides Foundation (2021)	Sustainable conservation in DRC	-	27,500	(15,117)	-	12,383
Size of Wales (2021)	Understanding patterns of deforestation in DRC	10,951	-	(10,951)	-	-
Size of Wales (2022)	Understanding patterns of deforestation in DRC	-	20,000	(10,841)	-	9,159
Charles Hayward Foundation (2022)	Sustainable agroforestry	-	14,900	-	-	14,900
Samworth Foundation (2021)	Organisational core funding	-	150,000	(75,000)	-	75,000
Samworth Foundation (2021)	Organisational transformation and innovation	23,933	-	(23,933)	-	-
Other Restricted Funds	Other Restricted Funds	-	57,660	(57,660)	-	-
		291,246	2,559,920	(2,181,719)	-	669,447

THE RAINFOREST FOUNDATION (UK)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

Restricted funds - movements 2021

Funder/Project	Project restriction	Balances b/fwd £	Income £	Expenditure £	Transfers to/(from) £	Balances c/fwd £
Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (2018)	Embedding community real time monitoring to sustain livelihoods and forests in Central and West Africa	110,732	46,239	(158,901)	1,930	-
Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (2021)	Embedding community real time monitoring to sustain livelihoods and forests in Central and West Africa	-	435,450	(441,663)	-	(6,213)
US Agency for International Development (2020)	Improving livelihoods and land use in DRC through community forest activity	(11,787)	436,126	(424,339)	-	-
Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (2021)	Improving livelihoods and land use in DRC through community forest activity	-	423,288	(305,521)	-	117,767
Arcus Foundation (2019)	Lomami National Park community engagement, DRC	111,053	-	(111,053)	-	-
Arcus Foundation (2021)	Lomami Landscape Community Engagement for Sustainable Conservation, DRC	-	142,930	(19,846)	-	123,084
Turing Foundation (2020)	Supporting DRC's authorities to manage community forest allocations through a geospatial database	(8,885)	8,875	(10)	20	-
Turing Foundation (2021)	Building an Independent and Sustainable Community Forests Database in DRC	-	12,552	(352)	-	12,200
Rainforest Fund (2021)	Community forests in CAR	-	51,654	(51,654)	-	-
Tides Foundation (2020)	Sustainable conservation in DRC	-	20,000	(17,152)	-	2,848
Fondation Ensemble (2019)	Real time monitoring to empower indigenous peoples to protect the Amazon rainforest, Peru	8,141	25,015	(22,566)	-	10,590
Waterloo Foundation (2019)	Real time monitoring to empower indigenous peoples to protect the Amazon rainforest, Peru	35,142	-	(35,142)	-	-
Belvedere Trust (2020)	Kemito Ene: Forest-friendly farming for sustainable development of Asháninka people in Peru	17,930	-	(14,564)	-	3,366
Good Energies Foundation (2021)	Kemito Ene Development Impact Bond set-up phase, Peru	-	43,976	(44,983)	1,007	-
Good Energies Foundation (2021)	Kemito Ene: sustainable cocoa production to improve Asháninka livelihoods, Peru	-	-	(19,180)	-	(19,180)
Synchronicity Earth (2019)	Implementation of the new community forestry law in DRC	7,436	10,000	(5,536)	-	11,900
Synchronicity Earth (2020)	Monitoring sustainability of community forests in DRC	-	15,500	(15,500)	-	-
Size of Wales (2021)	Understanding patterns of deforestation in DRC	-	20,000	(9,049)	-	10,951
Initiatives pour le Développement communautaire et la conservation de la Forêt (2021)	Community -based forest monitoring, Ivory Coast	-	14,476	(15,353)	877	-
Samworth Foundation (2021)	Organisational core funding	75,000	-	(75,000)	-	-
Samworth Foundation (2021)	Organisational transformation and innovation	-	39,200	(15,267)	-	23,933
		344,762	1,745,281	(1,802,631)	3,834	291,246

20. Acknowledgements

The Rainforest Foundation (UK) would like to thank the companies and organisations (too many to mention here) for their invaluable support during the year by way of gifts in kind.

21. Related party transactions

The Rainforest Foundation (UK) is part of the International Rainforest Foundation Network, which consists of a number of autonomous organisations. These organisations are based in Oslo and New York as well as in London.

In 1989, a Rainforest Fund, which is based in New York, was set up in order to provide funding to the Rainforest Foundation projects. Donations of £55,889 were received during the year (2021: £51,654).