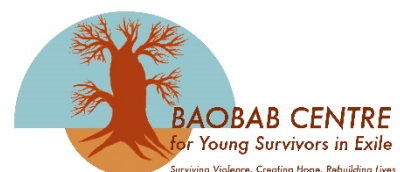


THE BAOBAB CENTRE for Young Survivors in Exile



2018-2019 Annual Report and Accounts

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ANNUAL REPORT AND ACCOUNTS

The Baobab Centre for Young Survivors in Exile
(A company limited by guarantee)

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ANNUAL REPORT FOR APRIL 2018 – MARCH 2019

At Baobab we've been aiming to balance our offering of containment and holding via therapeutic and psychotherapeutic work and practical support to a limited number of young asylum seekers who all have to deal with complex and chronic psychological and practical difficulties. These difficulties include gaining the essential protection of asylum in the UK and finding a place in the community of exile through education and work where they feel that they belong and building social relationships. This is particularly challenging as the young people are dealing with psychological difficulties related to massive trauma and loss and unplanned change. At the same time, we aim to reach a wider group of young people addressing their needs indirectly through research and advocacy, teaching and talks, engaging with other organisations both in the voluntary and the statutory sectors at different levels.

In our holistic and integrated approach psychotherapeutic work, therapeutic activities, the development of life skills, communal activities and practical support in accessing care, housing subsistence, education, and health care are all key elements of our approach

It is our privilege to offer services directly and in some depth to the members of our non-residential therapeutic community especially at this time.

OUR CURRENT CONTEXT The context for young and troubled asylum seekers separated from parents and extended family as a consequence of violence, is increasingly difficult and challenging. The young people who leave their home countries in fear of losing their lives must cross many borders to come to the UK. At the same time, it is likely that their internal borders and boundaries are violated by the series of violent events that they experience. All of the young people who attend the Baobab Centre have experienced child and adolescent specific human rights abuses in their home countries; they have all experienced several instances of violence, most directly to their own bodies, in their communities, in prisons, in

armies to which they have been forcibly recruited or in instances of interpersonal violence perpetrated by exploitative traffickers who have forced them into perverse situations of work, sexual exploitation and crime. Most of our community members, after leaving their home countries, embark on difficult journeys where their developmental needs are neglected and where they are likely to be exploited and abused by both the people traffickers who 'help' them to leave their countries and by local people on their journeys. An example of this is the account of Abdi who was born in Ethiopia.

Abdi's Account

Abdi (name disguised) was born and raised in a loving family in Ethiopia where he lived with his parents and his siblings. His father worked on their small holding and Abdi sometimes helped his father on the land and with the few family animals. He began to attend school when according to local tradition his right hand could touch his left ear by reaching over his head. He loved school and wanted to become an engineer. Abdi knew that his father was critical of the current government in Ethiopia and that he talked with others about this. Before Abdi entered adolescence, his father was killed. When he returned from an overnight visit to his cousins, he found his neighbours and mother in tears. He had lost his father and was distressed but at the same time no-one explained to him what had led to his father's murder. Initially his mother was attending to his grief, but he was told simply that his father was involved in a political group.

After his father's death each day when he went to school and returned from school the local police approached him, beat him up and asked him questions about his father's activities against the government. They asked him about where money and guns were hidden. Abdi knew nothing about his father's activities or even whether or not he was an activist.

After about a year of ongoing violence and harassment, and when was thirteen, the family decided he should go to stay at the home of his maternal uncle to avoid the ongoing abuse that the community (and the authorities) were powerless to stop. Abdi travelled to his uncle's home partly by truck and partly on foot. Deep in the Ethiopian countryside far from his home village, he was free of attacks. However, he missed his mother and his siblings very much and could not attend school as there were no schools near to his uncle's home. After about a year, when he was fourteen, he returned home...

He felt much better being near to his mother but the bullying and threats against him began again and the family i.e. his mother and his uncle decided he had to leave Ethiopia. Abdi did not want to leave his home. His family felt he had to be protected and that he was at risk because in that community he would be repeatedly blamed for allegedly being responsible: *'for the sins of his father'*.

Abdi travelled through Sudan and Libya. In Libya the trafficker and the group of travellers were arrested and imprisoned. They were locked into a windowless room for several months and were each day made to work on a building site. They were beaten each day by the Libyan authorities. When, eventually released Abdi embarked on the frightening journey across the sea to Italy in plastic boats and saw some people drowning. He travelled through Italy and France and eventually to the UK. He was referred to our centre during this year, now aged just twenty after he had been refused asylum and while his legal representative was making a fresh claim for Abdi to remain in the UK. Abdi has now been living in the UK for almost five years.

The Context of Abdi's Experiences

According to reports from Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch and the US State Department Human Rights Reports, Ethiopia remains unstable with ongoing inter-tribal violent conflict and repression from the government. However, the UK Home Office Country of Origin Reports i.e. the report dated August 2019 acknowledges only some of these difficulties.

'Historically, Opposition political party leaders and members have been subject to surveillance, intimidation and harassment and some have faced discrimination in employment. This continues now, but to a 'much lesser extent' (see 2.4.5.): <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/ethiopia-country-policy-and-information-notes>

This report dated November 2019 (Home Office Country Background Report: Ethiopia Version 1.0 November 2019), also describes the situation in Ethiopia as much improved in a variety of ways since the appointment of the new president in

April 2018. The authors of the Home Office Report quote from reputable sources and acknowledge that opposition groups are often defined as terrorist groups and then individuals are arrested and tortured and even murdered, but they omit references to significant difficulties in areas far from the capital and the general instability of the country. The complexity and volatility and the detail about perpetrators of violence are not acknowledged. For example, in the 2019 Country Information and Policy Unit report, there is no reference to ongoing conflict between members of different political groups, especially in rural areas far from the capital and the violence perpetrated by gangs of youths or state agents, such as the police against members of political groups and their relatives. The complexity and volatility and detail of the situation is thus not acknowledged by the UK Home Office. The Home Office Report of November 2019 describes the differences between state and federal police in Ethiopia and even the corruption of the police in the Oromo areas and in the capital, Addis Ababa mentioning:

‘However, Oromia Regional State and in particular the city of Addis Ababa have seen uncoordinated police interventions. Petty corruption is especially a problem at the level of the State police.’ (page 23 of Nov 2019 Home Office Report on Ethiopia).

The report fails to follow through on the detailed implications of uncoordinated police activities and police corruption for individuals and the contradictions are not acknowledged, for example the implications for individuals of the limited training of the police in human rights, police corruption and impunity.

It is on the basis of the Home Office country reports, which seem to reduce the implications of the contradictions in the provision of the country’s infrastructure and diminishes the detail about complex difficulties in many countries, that young asylum seekers are routinely refused asylum.

In contrast, there is much more detail in the Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch Reports on Ethiopia 2019. It is such detail that has had a profound impact on the lives of individual young people who are often blamed, harassed,

violated and persecuted as a consequence of the alleged actions of their parents. Reports from Human Rights Organisations with representatives in refugee producing countries are produced regularly and several times each year whereas the United Kingdom Home Office Country of Origin Reports are not regularly produced.

The current instability in Ethiopia is highlighted in the Amnesty International article dated July 2019.

‘The Ethiopian government risks rolling back the great progress it made on media freedom last year’, said Amnesty International, after the government announced plans to charge journalists and media outlets for their reporting on the armed forces.

‘Since taking office in April 2018, Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed’s government has overturned the repressive civil society law and released dozens of detained journalists and bloggers. By the end of 2018, not a single journalist remained behind bars, according to the Committee to Protect Journalists, and, in 2019, Ethiopia leapt 40 places up the World Press Freedom Index.’

However, following a wave of arrests of journalists in the past weeks, the Ministry of Defence on 8 July announced plans to charge journalists and media houses for “publishing defamatory information about the Ethiopia National Defence Forces”. – from Joan Nyanyuki, Amnesty International's Director for East Africa, the Horn and the Great Lakes¹

Journeys from Home Countries to Seek Asylum, Protection and Safety

Many of the young people who attend the Baobab Centre have experienced exploitation and abuse from traffickers on their journeys to the United Kingdom. One example of this is the complicated journeys made by young people from Ethiopia.

With reference to the journeys made by asylum seekers coming from Ethiopia, the 2019 report of Human Rights Watch dated Jan 21st2019 and entitled ‘Libya:

¹ <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2019/07/ethiopia-new-journalist-arrests-put-press-freedom-gains-at-risk/>

Nightmarish Detention for Migrants and Asylum Seekers' includes the following clear paragraphs:

In July 2018, Human Rights Watch researchers visited four detention centres in Tripoli, Misrata, and Zuwara where they documented inhumane conditions that included severe overcrowding, unsanitary conditions, poor quality food and water that has led to malnutrition, lack of adequate healthcare, and disturbing accounts of violence by guards, including beatings, whippings, and use of electric shocks.

Migrant children are as much at risk as adults of being detained in Libya. Human Rights Watch witnessed large numbers of children, including new-borns, detained in grossly unsuitable conditions in Ain Zara, Tajoura and Misrata detention centres. They and their caretakers, including breast-feeding mothers, lack adequate nourishment. Healthcare for children, as for adults, is absent or severely insufficient. There are no regular, organized activities for children, play areas or any kind of schooling. Almost 20 percent of those who reached Europe by sea from Libya in the first nine months of 2018 were children under the age of 18. Children are also not exempt from abuses; we documented allegations of rape and beatings of children by guards and smugglers.

Because it is indefinite and not subject to judicial review, immigration detention in Libya is arbitrary under international law. (From Human Rights Watch Report dated Jan 21st 2019²)



Detainees said guards at al-Karareem detention centre beat them on the soles of their feet. © 2018 John Holmes for Human Rights Watch

² <https://www.hrw.org/report/2019/01/21/no-escape-hell/eu-policies-contribute-abuse-migrants-libya>

Experiences of Young Asylum Seekers in the UK

After their experiences of interpersonal and organized violence in their home countries, and after difficult and often traumatic journeys, young asylum seekers meet further challenges in the UK.

In the UK, young asylum seekers are faced with numerous practical difficulties - in making sense of UK bureaucracies; difficulties in responding to challenges to their credibility; and managing a bewildering asylum system, social services, housing and benefits systems and the legal system. Young people have to live with a level of uncertainty about their future life that children, adolescents and young adults usually cannot bear. In order to move developmentally and psychologically from childhood into adolescence, young people need a level of 'hope' in the possibilities for their future lives. Young asylum seekers often live for more than ten years in a prolonged and disturbing state of uncertainty and high levels of instability, anxiety and depression alongside trauma symptoms, intrusive thoughts and flashbacks and difficulties in sleeping. In the Baobab community, we currently have several young people who have been refused asylum and who are anxiously waiting for the results of what are called 'fresh claims' (A new claim in response to a refusal that presents fresh evidence). We also support many young people who have been given one or another form of temporary status that they need to renew after two and a half, three, or five years. One of our community members described his thoughts and feelings for the nine months before the date when he had to apply again to extend his award of temporary asylum:

'I feel like a dog on a leash never completely free to explore or completely free to settle down and live my own life. I feel as if I am on a count-down as the uncertainty of my situation builds up and that I could become again illegal. I long for a sense of normality, where I feel safe and secure as a British citizen and I can put down proper roots.' A Young Adult Baobab Community Member

Awards of limited leave to remain (as opposed to Indefinite Leave to Remain (ILR)) set up invisible barriers to development and progress and social integration for the individuals offered this status. Because of the inherent uncertainty attached to having a temporary immigration status, there are barriers to accessing tertiary education and work and generally in moving

forward. There are barriers to making committed relationships and building a stable life and a family when individuals do not know whether they will be able to remain in the UK beyond two and a half years. Further to these external barriers there are internal disruptions when young people live with a very high level of anxiety and depression and hopelessness about their future lives to the extent that they cannot settle easily into their present life.



Painting by a young Baobab community member from Afghanistan, 2019

Young people who are granted asylum or humanitarian protection are normally granted 5 years' limited leave to remain, with ILR normally being granted after a further five years. Young people who are refused asylum, but who are granted leave to remain on the basis of Article 8 of the European Convention on Human Rights ("Everyone has the right to respect for his private and family life"), normally receive a shorter grant of leave of 30 months (2.5 years), with ILR normally being granted after 10 years; the Home Office calls this the "ten-year route".

From the perspective of the vulnerable and traumatised young people who are members of the Baobab Community, applying several times for extended temporary leave feels like a punishment. At Baobab we question the purpose of these temporary grants of leave. From our perspective, temporary status only serves to massively slow down psychological integration and recovery and prolongs the presence of difficult-to-live-with symptoms such as anxiety and depression and a sense of hopelessness about their futures.

We know that the United Nations Refugee Convention appeared in 1951 as a direct response to refugees created by World War Two. At this time a limited number of refugees were welcomed in the UK and they were given permanent status and the right to live in the UK (including the Kindertransport children who arrived in the UK in 1938 and children who came in 1945 after being held in concentration camps such as Belsen and Auschwitz). A section of the British advice booklet based on the Refugee Convention sets out that individuals should not be returned to refugee-producing countries, even those at peace, if their physical and moral well-being would be threatened. This advice was written in relation to refugees after the second world war whose families had been murdered or who had been held in work camps or concentration camps. The ideas in that section of the advice, later incorporated in the updated UN Convention and European standards, were incorporated into the United Kingdom Human Rights Act of 1998.

Over time the UK began to welcome fewer and fewer refugees, and refugees came to be seen as a burden on resources. Now in 2019 refugees are seen in many quarters to be not simply a burden but (and especially since the September 11th 2001 terrorist attacks in the USA as well as later terrorist attacks in the UK) as a danger to UK society where fears about terrorism have affected public views of all asylum-seekers, in particular those from certain countries and cultures believed to give rise to terrorist ideologies. These ideas are reflected in our political debates and in our laws.

Over this year at the Baobab Centre, we have developed two connected concerns about the links between the uncertainty of the situation of many of our young community members and their mental health and development:

1. We have been referred increasing numbers of young people who have been refused asylum because they have not been able to access high quality legal representation during which the detail of their experiences of violence and abuse could have been carefully documented. It has become less and less straightforward to find lawyers with the capacity to make fresh claims and challenge previous decisions.
2. We have also been working with increasing numbers of young people who have been given temporary status for between two and a half and five years after which they need to apply again for further leave.

The Law, Home Office Policy and Practice, and Temporary Leave to Remain

David Neale (a barrister and legal researcher) of Garden Court Chambers has helped Baobab to set out the complexity of asylum law in relation to children, adolescents and young adults. At Baobab we have been preoccupied for many years with those young people who have waited for long periods -- often eight to twelve years -- for their asylum claim to be resolved and who are then given some form of temporary status.

When an unaccompanied asylum-seeking child (UASC) arrives in the UK and claims asylum, there are several different possible outcomes.

1. One possible outcome is that they may be recognised as a refugee under the Refugee Convention and granted asylum, on the basis that they have a well-

founded fear of persecution in their home country on the basis of their race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group or political opinion. Another possible outcome is that they may be granted “humanitarian protection” (a status based on EU law), on the basis that, although they do not meet the criteria for recognition as a refugee, they face a real risk of serious harm in their home country.

As mentioned earlier, those who are granted asylum or humanitarian protection are normally given 5 years’ leave to remain. For some years before 2005, people who were granted asylum were normally granted indefinite leave to remain (ILR) immediately. However, in 2005 the Home Office decided that most people granted asylum would initially be granted 5 years’ leave to remain, rather than ILR. The change in 2005 was announced in the "five-year strategy" document published in February 2005.³ They are able to apply for ILR after 5 years.

A Refugee Council study published in September 2010⁴ identified some of the problems refugees had experienced as a result of the in-residence rights from ILR to 5 years reduction.

For those of us working each day with young people who are survivors of child and adolescent-specific human rights abuses (who have all experienced violence to their bodies and minds in the context of interpersonal and organized violence), there is no clear explanation from the Home Office as to why, even when leave is offered, it is temporary and short term. A hypothesis might be that temporary leave is designed to act as a deterrent to those seeking asylum as the process has become long and bureaucratic and expensive. The reasoning seems therefore to be political. There is no explanation in the Home Office Policy Documents about why awards of leave became temporary.

3

<https://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20080609153956/http://www.bia.homeoffice.gov.uk/sitecontent/documents/aboutus/reports/fiveyearstrategy/asylumandimmigration?view=Binary>

⁴ https://www.refugeecouncil.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/Limited_leave_report_final_September.pdf

We have been planning research on the negative impact of short-term leave and the ten-year pathway. At the present time we do not know the exact numbers of young people awarded temporary status and how many of those eventually go on to get Extended Leave or Indefinite Leave

2. Another possible outcome for a young person is to be granted “UASC leave”. UASCs who are refused asylum and humanitarian protection are often granted limited leave to remain until they turn 17 years and 6 months of age, on the basis that there are no adequate reception arrangements for returning them to their home country as a child. Until 2012 this kind of leave used to be granted under the Home Office's "Discretionary Leave" policy (and many immigration lawyers still refer to it as Discretionary Leave), but since 2012 it is part of the Immigration Rules. This form of leave does not give a young person any long-term security, because after they turn 18, they may be threatened with removal to their home country.

Some unaccompanied asylum-seeking minors have been treated unlawfully by the Home Office. For example, many Afghan UASCs should have been granted asylum or humanitarian protection while they were children, on the basis of case law which makes clear that unaccompanied children are likely to be at risk in Afghanistan. But the Home Office has often asserted in refusal letters that it is not necessary to consider the risks to them as a child, because they will not be returned until they turn 18. This is unlawful. The case of *Saad, Diriye and Osorio* [2002] Imm AR 471 (decided in 2001) makes clear that the risks to an asylum-seeker should be considered at the date of decision (even if they will not in fact be removed at that time) and not at some speculative point in the future. But some Afghan UASCs were poorly advised and therefore did not appeal while they were still children or did appeal but were poorly represented or unrepresented on appeal and lost their appeals - and now that they are young adults in their 20s, it is much more difficult to win their cases. As teenagers with limited leave, they attended UK schools, absorbed UK culture and put down roots in the UK, only to be threatened with removal to Kabul after they turned 18.

3. Another possible outcome for some young people is to be granted leave under Article 8 of the European Convention on Human Rights, on the basis of their private and family life. For example, it might be granted to a child who has been here more than 7 years; or to a young adult aged 18-25 who has been here more than half their life; or to an adult who is the parent of a British child or a child who has been here more than 7 years. This form of leave is different from asylum and humanitarian protection because it is based on the young person's private and/or family life, rather than any risks they face on return. As discussed above, young people in these circumstances are normally granted 30 months' leave on the "ten-year route", with the opportunity to apply for ILR after 10 years.

OUR WORK: THE NUMBERS

It is always a challenge balancing, on the one hand, the large numbers of referrals of unaccompanied young people suffering from the long-term impact on them of violence and loss and many unplanned changes, and on the other, their wish to learn and develop and find a safe and protected place in UK society.

During this year, we closed our waiting list and have been working through the referrals offering careful assessments. We found that while we planned assessments, about a third of young people referred to us, did not want to come for an assessment. This perhaps reflects the fact that the referral was often made by a worker without discussion with the young person. A further third of the young people come to feel that they do not want to join our non-residential therapeutic

community during the course of their assessment. This means that about a third of our referrals are taken on by Baobab to become members of our community and engage in treatment. We plan to accept new referrals as soon as we have assessed all the young people on our waiting list and our current idea is to not have a waiting list but to discuss the referrals in our regular clinical meetings in order to explore whether or not young people meet our referral criteria and have been provided by the referrer with a clear explanation of what we are able to offer.

Number of Young People

Number attending weekly individual and or group psychotherapy: 74

Number in Watching Brief: 51

Number of Young People on Waiting List (as of April 2019): 42

Number of referral enquiries: 43

Countries of Origin of Young People Attending Baobab Centre Regularly

Number of Countries of Origin: 29

Country of Origin % at Baobab:

Afghanistan: 27%

DRC: 7%

Albania: 6%

Iraqi Kurdistan: 6%

Vietnam: 6%

Ethiopia: 4%

Iran: 4%

Egypt: 4%

China: 4%

Of the remaining young people, 20 countries are each represented 2% or 3%

We have during this year worked directly with 74 young people who have attended Baobab at least once and often two or three times each week. They attend for individual and group psychotherapy and for various therapeutic activity-based groups including our music workshop, our philosophy group and groups meeting to play football and cricket. We have currently 51 young people in our 'watching brief' category which means that they are involved in work or studies or have parenting responsibilities and are unable to attend regularly but that they certainly keep in touch by phone or email, come to certain Baobab events and sometimes ask to come for a few sessions of psychotherapy. We have been speaking recently about enabling some of our older community members to set up a Baobab leavers group which might explore various possibilities of collective actions on the behalf of Baobab community members and in relation to the UK community in general.

During this year we have again increased the numbers of times we have called upon the help of housing and community care solicitors and worked closely with these colleagues. Given the numbers of young people attending our centre and needing practical help and support, we need clinicians to work closely with our social worker to ensure that the needs and rights of our community members are addressed.

OUR WORK – THE NUMBERS

Psychotherapy: 74 Young People receiving weekly psychotherapy

Provision of Specialist Clinical Reports for Court: 34 such reports were produced to support asylum appeal hearings and helped significant numbers of our community members to gain humanitarian protection after many years of uncertainty.

Help with accessing education: 23 young people received support which included:

- raising funding for diploma level courses for young people who have no access to financial assistance.
- Supporting 4 community members to secure places on first degree level university courses in nursing, biochemistry, biomedical sciences and paramedical sciences;
- 1 completed the second year of a computer animation course and is about to enter the third year
- 1 completed a master's course in urban economic development.

For recently arrived young people we aim to ensure that they can access courses in English as a Second Language, Maths and Computer Studies.

Casework and Social Work Interventions:

Housing Issues: 23 interventions were made on behalf of our young people regarding housing issues from homelessness to serious disrepair.

Help with Accessing Benefits: 43 young people have been helped to access benefits (These include JSA, Income Support, ESA, UKVI support (from the Home Office for those young people where Social Services Departments provide no support) housing benefits etc.

Help with Accessing Healthcare: 17 young people were helped to access primary and specialist health care, for example finding suitable General Practitioners and accompanying young people to appointments with specialist physicians.

OUR MODELS OF WORKING

Our aim is to provide a holistic and integrated model of work where sources of healing and rehabilitation come from several aspects of our work. The Baobab Centre runs as a non-residential therapeutic community offering a planned programme of interventions that are focused on psychotherapeutic, social and practical support within a psychosocial model. The centre offers practical help with accessing housing, benefits, education, health care alongside support through the long and, for young people, very complicated asylum system. Our multi-disciplinary team of a variety of clinicians, teachers, senior social worker and administrators also offers three levels of containment and intervention that is through:

- Individual psychotherapy
- Group psychotherapy
- Community Activities and Community Membership



All young people can access both individual and group psychotherapy. In addition, all can take part in a variety of community activities which vary from psychosocial, therapeutic group activities such as our regular music, philosophy, football and cricket groups. Within these groups young people are encouraged to have fun and learn new skills and to reflect on their experiences in the groups in relation to their personal insights about themselves and to their relationships. We also run a variety of group-based communal activities where young people can share responsibility such as planning groups for residential retreats or interviewing

new staff, attendance at our regular community meeting, or trustees' meetings. Our aim is that, over time, young people who have previously experienced adults solving conflicts over resources, beliefs and values through violence now have the opportunity to find their own voice, to agree and to disagree without fear. Young people are invited to learn about and to participate in our governance e.g. to attend our trustees' meetings and to contribute. In this multi-layered model of work, young

people who have been separated, at a developmentally premature time, from their close attachments (family and community) through violence and often sudden and massive loss, have opportunities to explore their personal vulnerabilities and strengths and to learn how to trust and live with others through sharing experiences and responsibilities.

Given that our population of community members have experienced the trauma of violence and loss and unplanned change, their internal and external worlds have been fragmented and it is at the heart of our way of working to provide pathways towards rehabilitation, re-integration and development. In this context it is essential that we hold a holistic model of thinking and practice, both seeing each community member as a whole aiming to over time see and understand both at their strengths and their vulnerabilities and at the same time aim to provide the possibility of exploring all their basic practical and psychological needs with the aim both to meet those needs we are able to meet and ensuring that young people are helped to access necessary support, resources and involvement in the wider community such as, for example, with benefits, housing, education and health care. We know that research shows us that young people with mental health difficulties do best if all services are provided in one place. (Youth Access 2014 YIACS An Integrated Health and Well Being Model). This perspective is especially necessary for young people who spent the early years of their lives in diverse cultures and communities, who are troubled and confused and who are unfamiliar with and bewildered by the complex bureaucracies, social rules and expectations of western countries.

From Youth Access 2014 YIACS An Integrated Health and Well Being Model



78% of young people prefer using advice services specifically aimed at young people

80% feel it is important to get help with everything that is troubling you in one place

85% of young people would design mental health services for young people that go up to twenty-five.

‘Young people wanted services to practice holistically and offer a diverse range of support to meet young people’s mental health, emotional wellbeing and practical needs. ‘ - Mental Health Foundation, 2007

OUR MONITORING AND EVALUATION For this year’s monitoring and evaluation report, the views of 80 young people (69.5% males and 30.5% females) were elicited in individual meetings with our research assistants. The researchers came from the Masters courses at the Anna Freud Centre and their work was co-ordinated by Dr. Saul Hillman who entitled this year’s report: “Profiling a traumatised community”. The theme of the report was underscored by a quotation from one of our young community members.

‘I feel scared when I dream about my past life and it is like it is there in front of me. I feel scared about everything. Life is scary.’ A Baobab Young Community Member

The process of monitoring our work looked at six areas of the young people’s experiences. These were: resilience, depression, anxiety, anger, affect regulation and behaviour.

The monitoring and evaluation report dated November 2018 reflects both the slow pace of change and the suitability of the models of work of our centre for helping young people to bear facing their past experiences and their present internal and external experiences of violence and loss and difficult symptoms.

Clearly, depression and anxiety decrease in response to the involvement in the work of the Baobab Centre. At the same time resilience increases.

This is our aim. Difficulties in regulation of affect and behaviour were, however, sustained and relationships with peers and adults remained challenging for many young people. This picture reflects the environment of ongoing uncertainty that is not bearable for young people and which creates so much anxiety and hopelessness and physical problems that young people cannot focus on difficulties rooted in their past experiences as this is overwhelming. Young people cannot remain unaffected by the triple experiences of violence and loss in their home countries, abusive and prolonged journeys towards ‘hoped for’ safety and the difficulties in accessing protection and safety in the UK. The young people’s acknowledgement of their strengths and their difficulties and their appreciation of the support they have received from Baobab is

documented in some detail i.e. help received in different areas such as personal development of confidence and their ability to face their past alongside access to practical support in relation to adequate housing, education, health care and benefits.

The report is full of quotations from the young people which illustrate their sense of help and support from Baobab's holistic and integrated model of work. A few quotations include:

'Baobab are so important to me. Without them I would not be here today.'

'In every way Baobab is like my house. If I have a problem I come here and people older than me tell me what to do-this is the right way, and this is the wrong way.'

'They (Baobab) are like a shield against the external. Without Baobab I wouldn't be able to live until this time.'

'Most thing to understand my past and to understand how to control my feelings and my memories so it does not affect me in my future. Coming and talking is a relief.'

'Baobab have helped me to progress a lot since I started coming. Before I could not interact with people but now I can and I maintain communication, friendships and relationships.'

'Baobab feels like a family. It's helped me with relationships because I have a group here. They have helped me with my mental health because I see a psychotherapist every week.'

'When I first came to the UK I had problems and I did not know who to talk to/follow it up with. Coming here to Baobab I have someone to address my problems and to help me deal with them which made me feel more at rest.'

OUR STAFF

'It takes a village to raise a child' African Proverb

During this year we have had some staff changes. In a small organisation working with young people each staff member has a significant role in providing the core community substitute parenting tasks so each staff member moving on is missed. We aim to seriously acknowledge both departures and new arrivals from our community.

We now have a new team of office staff and a new senior social worker, so the core team have begun to work very well together with fresh energies and new ideas.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS IN OUR FIELD OF WORK

During this year some clinicians have worked towards writing about our work at the Baobab Centre and contributed towards publications in our field. Every year we are asked to give a variety of seminars and talks at conferences in different communities and for different agencies for example, lawyers groups, clinicians and social workers. Sometimes the participants at these events are multi-disciplinary and sometimes they are for one agency e.g. Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services or GP sessions or other charities. These publications are helpful in our teaching and the dissemination of knowledge about various aspects of our work. This years' publications include (see our website for a full list of publications from previous years up to present day):

- **Melzak S ; Mc Loughlin C, Watt F; (2019)** Shifting ground: the child without family in a strange new community. *Journal of Child and Adolescent Psychotherapy*, 44(3), 2018 - Issue 3: Working with refugee and asylum-seeking children and young people
- **Melzak S; and McClatchy Dr J (2019)** Exploring community, cultural, developmental and trauma rooted barriers to mourning after times of organised violence and war. *Journal of Child and Adolescent Psychotherapy*, Volume 44(3), 2018 - Issue 3: Working with refugee and asylum-seeking children and young people
- **Melzak S (2019)** Acting in the best interests of unaccompanied asylum-seeking children. *Seen and Heard*, 29(1), pp.43 – (*Seen and Heard* is the Journal of NAGALRO.)

OUR PLANS FOR THE COMING YEAR

During the coming year we plan to further develop our community activities which have the dual function of therapeutic holding and containing and the development of a sense of belonging via relationships with peers and adults developed within our community. The development of trust and a sense of belonging goes alongside aiming to develop a sense of commitment and responsibility in all community members.

- We aim to develop a mentoring project where young people will learn to deal with some of the more challenging aspects of mentoring such as dealing with conflict, aggression, avoidance and denial.

- In terms of our staffing we aim to develop a group of experienced case workers and welfare rights workers to be led and supported by our senior social worker.
- We aim to develop two new core staff roles i.e. one for a lawyer to work part of the week (three days) at Baobab supporting our clinicians in preparing specialist clinical reports for appeal hearings and working with those young people who have no legal representation to make fresh claims and to find skilled legal representatives who understand both asylum law and British law in relation to children. We have in mind that they will spend two days a week in an excellent law firm where they would be surrounded by a group of legal peers. We aim also during this coming year to develop a key role of a Senior Manager/Clinician whose role will complement that of the Director.
- We aim to develop our assessment model and move over the coming year from a waiting list model to a model of ongoing assessment and review.
- We aim to continue running regular Baobab Talks, teaching sessions and consultation groups (ideally around the country) and writing and public actions to both disseminate knowledge and to reach a larger number of young asylum seekers through indirect work.
- We aim to work on further research on those aspects of the asylum and 'care' systems around young asylum seekers that act to interfere with the rehabilitation and recovery, safeguarding and protection of young asylum seekers. These will include exploring with others the refusal rates of young people from certain countries alongside looking specifically at the impact of awards of temporary leave on young people.
- We aim to continue to offer both therapeutic support and advocacy on behalf of our young community members both at the individual level in terms of rights of young people and the responsibilities and duties of service providers and at the level of highlighting both policies that are not put into practice and poor policies and contributing to changes in the complicated bureaucratic systems around young asylum seekers.



Sheila Melzak
 Consultant Child and Adolescent Psychotherapist
 Director Baobab Centre
 September 26th 2019

BAOBAB CENTRE FOR YOUNG SURVIVORS IN EXILE
(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

Financial Review

The Directors report an excess of income over expenditure of £42,616 which has come from funds held at the start of the year.

Reserves

The Trustees have set a reserves policy which requires that reserves be maintained at a level which ensures that the Baobab Centre's core activity can continue during a period of unforeseen difficulty. The Trustees are to hold the charity's reserves at a level which is at least equivalent to six months operational expenditure which is covered by a combination of unrestricted and restricted funds, as restricted funds are received by the Baobab Centre to cover core expenditure and not just for specific projects. The ratio currently being 25% unrestricted funds & 75% restricted funds. We have a commitment to ensuring that we maintain restricted funds at any given point during the year at the level necessary to fulfil the conditions of any grant and the expectations of any funder. Where funding has been received, we guarantee the use of the funds will be spread over the full period of the grant agreement and thereby fulfil any commitment we have made to the funder.

The calculation of the required level of reserves is an integral part of the Baobab Centre's planning, budgeting and forecasting cycle. It takes into accounts the risks associated with each stream of income and expenditure varying from budget, planned activity level and future commitments.

In line with best practice in the charity sector, the Baobab Centre will also build up an unrestricted reserve. The Baobab Centre's unrestricted reserves are for the following purposes:

- To manage risk and buffer unexpected falls in income, allowing time to replace lost income or develop a response to the change
- To allow the taking of opportunities which may arise
- To ensure that the charity can meet its legal obligations in the event of closing down

When unrestricted reserves are low we will manage income shortages by controlling expenditure and will retain in the reserve sufficient funds to meet our legal obligations in the event of closure. On 31st March 2019 the amount carried forward as unrestricted reserves was £202,880 including £7,468 held and designated towards meeting redundancy costs. The restricted level of funds carried forward was £61,544. We have therefore reached a reserve level target of 6-month operational expenditure and will be reviewing the reserve policy in 2019. Reserves will only be expended in pursuit of the above aims and as a result of a decision by the Board.

Risk Management

The Directors have reviewed the risks to which the charity is exposed and have ensured appropriate controls are in place to provide reasonable assurance against fraud and error.

BAOBAB CENTRE FOR YOUNG SURVIVORS IN EXILE
(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

Statement of Director's Responsibilities:

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year which gives a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company during that period. In preparing those financial statements the directors are required to:

- (i) select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently,
- (ii) make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent,
- (iii) prepare financial statements on a going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities. In preparing this report the directors have taken advantage of special provisions of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

We approve the attached statement of financial activities and balance sheet for the year ended 31st March 2019, and confirm that we have made available all information necessary for its preparation.

Approved by the Directors on 26/9/2019 and

Signed on their behalf by Director , Claire Helman

BAOBAB CENTRE FOR YOUNG SURVIVORS IN EXILE
(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

Incorporating income and expenditure account

	Notes	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	TOTAL 2018/19 £	TOTAL 2017/18 £
INCOME AND ENDOWMENTS FROM:					
Donations and Legacies					
Voluntary Income					
Grants	2	103,783	159,289	263,072	309,644
Major Individual Donors (15)		105,000	9,000	114,000	63,000
Donations		8,516	750	9,266	11,610
Legacies & Bequests		30,600	-	30,600	-
Gift Aid Tax Recoverable		3,685	-	3,685	-
Trading Activities					
Report Income		2,461	-	2,461	4,263
Events		5,395	-	5,395	-
Investments					
		-	-	-	-
TOTAL INCOME		259,440	169,039	428,479	388,517
EXPENDITURE ON:					
Raising Funds	3a	1,000	29,242	30,242	31,280
Charitable Activities	3b	148,945	206,676	355,621	339,042
TOTAL EXPENDITURE		149,945	235,918	385,863	370,322
NET INCOME/ OUTGOING		109,495	(66,879)	42,616	18,195
Total Funds Brought Forward		93,385	128,423	221,808	203,613
TOTAL FUNDS CARRIED FORWARD		202,880	61,544	264,424	221,808

Movements on all reserves and all recognised gains and losses are shown above. All of the organisation's operations are classed as continuing.
The notes on pages 8 to 13 form part of these financial statements.

BAOBAB CENTRE FOR YOUNG SURVIVORS IN EXILE
(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

	Note	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Total 31-Mar 2019 £	Total 31-Mar 2018 £
Fixed Assets					
Tangible assets	1	-	-	-	-
Current Assets					
Debtors and Prepayments	5	8,868	4,500	13,368	9,261
Cash at bank and in hand		203,073	69,462	272,535	225,104
Total Current Assets		211,941	73,962	285,903	234,365
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	9,061	12,418	21,479	12,557
NET CURRENT ASSETS		202,880	61,544	264,424	221,808
TOTAL ASSETS less current liabilities		202,880	61,544	264,424	221,808
NET ASSETS		202,880	61,544	264,424	221,808
Funds of the Charity					
Unrestricted Funds		195,312	-	195,312	84,610
Designated Funds	4	7,568	-	7,568	8,775
Restricted Funds	4	-	61,544	61,544	128,423
Total Funds		202,880	61,544	264,424	221,808

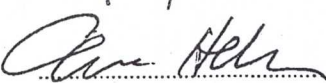
For the year ending 31st March 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' Responsibilities

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476, of the Companies Act 2006.
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

Approved by the Directors on 26/9/2019 and

Signed on their behalf by , Claire Helman, Chair of Directors

BAOBAB CENTRE FOR YOUNG SURVIVORS IN EXILE
(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Incoming Resources

Recognition of Incoming Resources

These are included in the Statement of Financial Activities (SOFA) when:

- the charity becomes entitled to the resources;
- the Directors are virtually certain they will receive the resources; and
- the monetary value can be measured with sufficient reliability

Incoming Resources with related expenditure

Where incoming resources have related expenditure (as with fundraising or contract income) the incoming resource and related expenditure are reported gross in the SOFA.

Grants and Donations

Income from donations and grants, including capital grants, is included in incoming resources when these are receivable, except as follows:

- When donors specify that donations and grants given to the charity must be used in future accounting periods, the income is deferred until those periods.
- When donors impose conditions which have to be fulfilled before the charity becomes entitled to use such income, the income is deferred and not included in incoming resources until the pre-conditions for use have been met.

When donors specify that donations and grants, including capital grants, are for particular restricted purposes, which do not amount to pre-conditions regarding entitlement, this income is included in incoming resources of restricted funds receivable.

Tax reclaims on Donations and Gifts

Incoming resources from tax reclaims are included in the SOFA in the same financial period as the gift to which they relate.

Contractual Income and Performance Related Grants

This is only included in the SOFA once the related goods or services has been delivered.

Gifts in Kind

Gifts in kind are accounted for at a reasonable estimate of their value to the charity or the amount actually realised. Gifts in kind for sale or distribution are included in the accounts as gifts only when sold or distributed by the charity. Gifts in kind for use by the charity are included in the SOFA as incoming resources when receivable.

Donated Services and Facilities

These are only included in incoming resources (with an equivalent amount in resources expended) where the benefit to the charity is reasonably quantifiable, measurable and material. The value placed on these resources is the estimated value to the charity of the service or facility received.

Volunteer Help

The value of any voluntary help received is not included in the accounts but is described in the Directors' annual report.

BAOBAB CENTRE FOR YOUNG SURVIVORS IN EXILE
(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

Incoming Resources Continued

Investment Income

This is included in the accounts when receivable.

Investment gains and losses

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

Expenditure and liabilities

Liability recognition

Liabilities are recognised as soon as there is a legal or constructive obligation committing the charity to pay out resources.

Governance Costs

Include costs of the preparation and examination of statutory accounts, the costs of the Directors' meetings and cost of any legal advice to Directors on governance or constitutional matters.

Grants with performance conditions

Where the charity gives a grant with conditions for its payment being a specific level of service or output to be provided, such grants are only recognised in the SOFA once the recipient of the grant has provided the specified service or output.

Changes in Accounting policies and previous accounts

There has been no change to the accounting policies (variation rules and methods of accounting) since last year, and no changes to the previous accounts.

Support Costs

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

Assets

Tangible fixed assets for use by the charity:

These are capitalised if they can be used for more than one year, and cost at least £1,000. They are valued at cost or, if gifted, at the value to the charity on receipt. The Company has no individual assets costing more than £1,000.

Investments

Investments quoted on a recognised stock exchange are valued at market value at the year end. Other investment assets are included at Directors' best estimate of market value.

Basis of preparation:

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost convention (as modified to include the revaluation of investments) in accordance with the Charities Act 2011, Statement of Recommended Practice - "Accounting and Reporting by Charities" (SORP 2015), applicable accounting standards. The accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis. The charity meets the definition of a public benefit entity under FRS 102, and being a small charity has claimed exemption under Section 1a not to prepare a cash flow statement.

BAOBAB CENTRE FOR YOUNG SURVIVORS IN EXILE
(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

2. GRANTS RECEIVABLE

	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	TOTAL 2018/19 £	TOTAL 2017/18 £
AB Charitable Trust	15,000	-	15,000	15,000
Alan & Babette Sainsbury Charitable Fund	12,500	-	12,500	10,000
Bromley Trust	15,000	-	15,000	30,000
Buttle Trust	-	2,434	2,434	4,845
Children in Need	-	22,062	22,062	34,669
City Bridge Trust	41,000	-	41,000	-
Comic Relief	-	22,500	22,500	45,000
Greenboard Trust	-	14,200	14,200	-
The Henry Smith Charity	-	41,000	41,000	-
Human Rights Aid	4,000	-	4,000	2,000
Lady Balogh Trust	-	-	-	5,500
Lloyds Foundation	-	23,994	23,994	23,636
Paul Hamlyn Foundation	-	-	-	40,000
Peter Stebbings Memorial Foundation	-	-	-	5,000
Rayne Foundation	15,000	-	15,000	-
Roddick Foundation	-	-	-	30,000
Samworth Foundation	-	30,105	30,105	30,000
Stanley Thomas Johnson	-	1,994	1,994	29,994
Various grants below £1,000	1,283	1,000	2,283	4,000
	<u>103,783</u>	<u>159,289</u>	<u>263,072</u>	<u>309,644</u>

3. EXPENDITURE ON:

	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	TOTAL 2018/19 £	TOTAL 2017/18 £
a) Raising Funds	<u>1,000</u>	<u>29,242</u>	<u>30,242</u>	<u>31,280</u>

BAOBAB CENTRE FOR YOUNG SURVIVORS IN EXILE
(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

3. EXPENDITURE ON (Continued):

		Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	TOTAL 2018/19	TOTAL 2017/18
	Notes	£	£	£	£
b) Charitable Activities					
Staff Salaries	7	81,613	99,377	180,990	157,719
Sessional Fees		15,588	11,423	27,011	21,548
Interpreters		10,817	25,312	36,129	42,922
Supervision Fees		1,027	771	1,798	2,240
Holiday Projects		11,971	3,000	14,971	18,393
Beneficiary Expenses		8,691	11,579	20,270	21,736
Staff Training & Vounteer Costs		901	1,580	2,481	4,943
Education		-	16,287	16,287	11,333
Hardship Payments		882	7,147	8,029	12,518
Premises Costs		13,338	27,652	40,990	39,949
Training, Lecturers & Conferences		871	1,000	1,871	1,000
Monitoring & Evaluation		-	1,286	1,286	2,030
Board Costs		332	-	332	54
Bank Charges & Filing Fee		443	13	456	137
Management Accountancy Fee & Software		1,940	-	1,940	1,800
Independent Examination		531	249	780	720
		<u>148,945</u>	<u>206,676</u>	<u>355,621</u>	<u>339,042</u>

4. RESTRICTED FUNDS

	Balance 01-Apr 2018 £	Income £	Expend- ture £	Balance 31-Mar 2019 £
Alan & Babette Sainsbury Charitable Fund	10,000	-	10,000	-
Children in Need	14,612	22,062	29,366	7,308
Comic Relief	22,500	22,500	45,000	-
Greenboard Trust	-	14,200	14,200	-
Henry Smith Charity	-	41,000	20,500	20,500
Lloyds Foundation	9,794	23,994	24,706	9,082
Matrix Chambers	2,350	-	1,000	1,350
Roddick Foundation	29,998	-	29,998	-
Samworth Foundation	23,304	30,105	30,105	23,304
Stanley Thomas Johnson	9,365	1,994	11,359	-
Various Grants below £1,001	-	3,434	3,434	-
Major Donors	6,500	9,000	15,500	-
Others	-	750	750	-
	<u>128,423</u>	<u>169,039</u>	<u>235,918</u>	<u>61,544</u>

BAOBAB CENTRE FOR YOUNG SURVIVORS IN EXILE
(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

5. DEBTORS AND PREPAYMENTS

	Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	Total 31-Mar 2019	Total 31-Mar 2018
	£	£	£	£
Accrued Revenue	1,500	4,500	6,000	-
Tax Recoverable	-	-	-	2,200
Debtors and Prepayments	7,368	-	7,368	7,061
	8,868	4,500	13,368	9,261

6. CREDITORS AND DEFERRED INCOME: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	Total 31-Mar 2019	Total 31-Mar 2018
	£	£	£	£
Creditors	2,482	10,618	13,100	6,704
Accruals	1,435	1,300	2,735	600
Independent Examiners Fees	280	500	780	720
Payroll Liabilities	4,864	-	4,864	4,533
	9,061	12,418	21,479	12,557

7. STAFF COSTS AND NUMBERS, VOLUNTEERS

	Total 31-Mar 2019	Total 31-Mar 2018
	£	£
Gross Wages and Salaries	163,183	143,325
Employer's National Insurance Costs	10,485	9,081
Pension Provision	7,322	5,313
	180,990	157,719

Full time equivalent staff who were engaged in each of the following activities:

Activities in furtherance of organisation's objects

Total	Total
4	4
4	4

No employee received emoluments in excess of £60,000. Staff are paid through the PAYE scheme. During the financial year the company benefitted from unpaid work performed by volunteers.

BAOBAB CENTRE FOR YOUNG SURVIVORS IN EXILE
(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

8. DIRECTORS AND OTHER RELATED PARTIES

No payments were made to directors or any persons connected with them during this financial period. No material transaction took place between the organisation and a trustee or any person connected with them.

9. COMPANY STATUS

The Company is limited by guarantee and therefore has no share capital. The member's liability under the guarantee is restricted to a maximum of £10.

10. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The Company had no material contingent liabilities at 31 March 2019 (none-2018).

INDEPENDENT EXAMINER'S REPORT ON THE ACCOUNTS

Report to the directors of Baobab Centre for Young Survivors in Exile on the accounts for the year ended 31st March 2019 set out on pages 6 to 13.

Respective responsibilities of trustees and examiner

The charity's trustees (who are also the directors of the company for the purposes of company law) are responsible for the preparation of the accounts. The trustees consider that an audit is not required for this year (under section 43(2) of the Charities Act 2011 (the Act), as amended by s.28 of the Charities Act 2006) and that an independent examination is needed.

Having satisfied myself that the charity is not subject to audit under company law and is eligible for an independent examination, It is my responsibility to:

- examine the accounts (under section 43 of the Act, as amended),
- to follow the procedures laid down in the General Directions given by the Charity Commission (under section 43(7)(b) of the Act, as amended), and
- to state whether particular matters have come to my attention.

Basis of independent examiner's statement

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

Independent examiner's statement

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

1. which gives me reasonable cause to believe that in, any material respect, the trustees have not met the requirements to ensure that:
 - proper accounting records are kept (in accordance with section 41 of the Act); and
 - accounts are prepared which agree with the accounting records and comply with the accounting requirements of the Act; or
2. to which, in my opinion, attention should be drawn in order to enable a proper understanding of the accounts to be reached.

P B Robinson MAAT FCIE
Independent Examiners Ltd
Sovereign Centre
Poplars
Yapton Lane
W. Sussex
BN18 0AS



Date: 18th December 2019