

ANNUAL REPORT 2012/2013



KYEEMA FOUNDATION



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EXECUTIVE MESSAGE

CHAIR, Dr Stewart Routledge

KYEEMA Foundation has been very busy again in 2012/2013. In particular we have commenced collaboration with the African Union (AU), expanded our international volunteer program, updated and translated a series of manuals, upgraded our official policies and procedures and are completing registrations with official authorities in line with new requirements.

Most of KYEEMA's Newcastle disease (ND) control work to date has been in Southern Africa under various donor programs, but the new Australian Aid funded Phase 3 project 'Supporting food security and capacity building in African Union member states through the sustainable control of Newcastle disease in village chickens' has the potential to expand this work to other countries and regions through our collaboration with AU-PANVAC (Pan African Veterinary Vaccine Centre of the African Union) based in Ethiopia. We are very enthusiastic about this program of spreading the good impacts these control programs have been having on poor rural families to more African countries.

KYEEMA Foundation has collaborated with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the International Network for Family Poultry Development (INFPD) on

preparation of a 'Toolkit' to assist people to design better quality village poultry projects. This will be a valuable tool to help the numerous organisations interested in village poultry development work. We have updated the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR) Newcastle disease Laboratory Manual and published it in French and English. With Australian Aid funding we are now translating it into Portuguese. We have also developed a 'Cold Chain Manual' for ACIAR under their Food Security Project in collaboration with the University of Sydney.

KYEEMA Foundation gained full membership of the Australian Council for International Development (ACFID) in 2012 and throughout the year we have updated all of our policies and practices in line with ACFID, including our Code of Conduct and Complaints Register. We held a KYEEMA Foundation 'Way Forward Workshop' during the year and updated

our Strategic Plan. We have completed our registration with the new body 'Australian Charities and Not-for-Profits Commission' (ACNC) and submitted documentation for registration for Deductible Gift Recipient endorsement from the Australian Tax Office through Australian Aid so that gifts we receive from donors can be tax deductible.

I would like to acknowledge the very generous support and wise counsel of my fellow board members. Their talent, dedication and commitment to KYEEMA are wonderful, and their work is very much appreciated. We say 'thank you' to all our wonderful volunteers and staff for another excellent year of achievement and look forward to further expanding our fields of activities. We also say 'thank you' to all our excellent donors without whose help we could not undertake the good work KYEEMA Foundation is achieving.

Fortifying food security & livelihoods through the control of Newcastle disease in village chickens

Village poultry can be found in all developing countries and have a special place in food security. They are owned by the majority of rural households, are frequently the only livestock under the control of women and play a vital role in the households. Requiring little in the way of labour or financial inputs, village poultry provide a source of high quality nutrition and income. Eggs, in particular, offer an important source of nutrition and are one of the best sources of quality protein. Eggs also supply various vitamins and can be stored for several days under village conditions. They require very little energy or time to cook.

Newcastle disease (ND) is one of the major constraints to production of village chickens. In countries where ND is endemic, outbreaks of this disease regularly result in mortalities of 50 to 100%. Once ND is controlled, producers will no longer need to hatch all their eggs to produce replacement stock and so the consumption of eggs becomes a viable option. In addition, the sale of poultry products allows investment in other livestock such as goats, cattle, expanded poultry production and other business enterprises.

Collaborative research on the control of ND in village chickens in Asia and Africa has developed a cost-efficient model for ND control in village chickens that includes:

- An enabling policy environment, support and coordination by relevant government agencies for the promotion and implementation of vaccination programs;

- An appropriate vaccine, vaccine technology and vaccine distribution mechanisms and three timely vaccination campaigns per year;
- Effective and gender-sensitive extension materials;
- Simple evaluation and monitoring systems of both technical and socio-economic indicators;
- Understanding the role of chickens in the farmers' livelihood strategies;
- Training at all levels, community partnership and involvement in the selection of community vaccinators, and
- Economic sustainability based on the commercialisation of the vaccine and vaccination services and the marketing of surplus chickens and eggs.

The implementation of an effective ND control program in countries such

as Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia has resulted in increased chicken numbers, increased household purchasing power, increased home consumption of chicken products and increased decision-making power for women. In the south of Mozambique, women have been able to sell excess chickens in order to buy goats and eventually cattle, thus giving them access to resources previously denied to them, as ruminants have been traditionally raised by men. Where families allocate chickens to children, the children can also sell their chickens to buy school supplies. These small and robust village chickens do make a major contribution that is underestimated to the households in which they are raised. In July 2012, farmers in Singida, Tanzania, shared their joy in relation to the benefits that ND control had delivered in their lives: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Nr5e0HMn7l4>

Robyn Alders, AO

Staff Profile:

ARMANDO ROMÃO IN MAPUTO

Senor Romão has worked with the KYEEMA Foundation since its inception. He is 54 years old, the father of five children and lives in Mozambique. Before joining KYEEMA, Romão worked with Community Aid Abroad (now Oxfam Australia) and CARE Mozambique.

“In December 2000 Dr Robyn Alders invited me to work with her in Maputo. Since then I have been involved with the Newcastle disease control work as a driver, logistics officer and translator into local languages. First I worked in the ACIAR project, which did the trials of the vaccine in Mozambique and then the Southern Africa Newcastle Disease Control Project (SANDCP) started. All of these projects were funded by the Australian government. When the SANDCP project finished I worked in an FAO project still with Dr Alders. For many years I was the only person with a full-time position in KYEEMA. In 2009 another regional project started and I worked closely with Ms Tanya, Ana Zandamela, Dr Rosa Costa and Virginia Licula.

I can say that I witnessed the birth of KYEEMA and participated actively in the registration of KYEEMA Foundation in Mozambique. It is gratifying to see KYEEMA growing and achieving its objectives in the area of control of Newcastle disease in village chickens in Mozambique is part of the story of my life. After being so many years working with the subject I feel that I have learned something regarding the control of the disease.

I like very much the work that I am doing, especially the field work where we work directly with farmers and can accompany the impact of the vaccinations campaigns in their life.

Many thanks to all KYEEMA team in Maputo and Australia.”

VOLUNTEERING WITH THE KYEEMA FOUNDATION

This year the KYEEMA Foundation again partnered with the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) in Kenya to provide professional development opportunities for three Australian Youth Ambassador for Development (AYAD) volunteers.

Mr Simon Fraval has just completed his one year assignment in the Market, Gender and Livelihoods program at ILRI, supporting a pilot project in Kenya looking at generating carbon credits from productivity gains in dairy value chains.

Through measuring the environmental impact of dairy production and identifying areas for improvement, the project will allow smallholder livestock enterprises to benefit from making reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Simon will return to Kenya in September to continue his research in this important field.

Ms Tarni Cooper and Ms Eliza Smith commenced their assignments in the Food Safety and Zoonoses Program at ILRI in May this year. They are supporting research programs that aim to improve the nutrition, health and livelihoods of poor and vulnerable people by exploiting the synergies between agriculture, nutrition, and health. Their work will involve the development of a ‘best bet inventory’ report on food safety and animal health interventions in animal source food value chains, particularly the dairy and pig value chains. They are also involved in other activities at ILRI and have joined ILRI’s Women in Livestock Development (WILD) mentoring program.

The AYAD Program is the youth stream of Australian Volunteers for International Development, an Australian Government initiative which deploys skilled volunteers to live and work in developing countries as part of the overseas aid program.



KYEEMA PROJECTS UNDERTAKEN IN 2012/2013

Australian Aid – Phase 2

Regional Newcastle Disease Control Project, Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia

The Phase 2: Regional Newcastle disease control project officially concluded on 30 June this year. It was implemented in Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia and aimed to strengthen the capability of, and relationship between, stakeholders in order to successfully implement ND control programs and achieve a decrease in chicken mortality rates caused by ND in project areas.

Project partners

The Ministry of Agriculture /Livestock Development and Fisheries in Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia; the Central Veterinary Laboratories in Malawi and Tanzania; the Central Veterinary Research Institute in Zambia and the Directorate of Animal Science of the Mozambican Agricultural Research Institute.

Funding source

The Australian Aid program of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

Project activities focused strongly on community involvement and ownership, capacity building, production of quality I-2 ND vaccine and the implementation of regular, effective vaccination campaigns. Awareness campaigns were conducted throughout the project, sensitising communities and community leaders to the importance of village poultry as an asset to income generation and ND vaccination campaigns. Project activities also focused on strengthening the capacity of key staff at national, provincial and district level, who are fundamental to the implementation of a sustainable ND control program. Training and refresher training were conducted for community vaccinators and extension officers, resource materials developed and used and ND vaccination campaigns implemented. This has contributed to a more robust approach to addressing ND in the four countries involved in the project.

Major activities implemented during this period included annual data collection and Participatory Rural Appraisal in Tanzania, Mozambique, Zambia and Malawi; statistical analysis of survey

data; audits of vaccine production, quality assurance and distribution; distribution of extension materials (in national language) and broadcast of radio spots on district and local networks; vaccination campaigns and the End of Project Review. Twinning activities were initiated between the Directorate of Animal Sciences (DCA) Mozambique and Laboratório de Produção de Vacinas (LRV) in Lubango, Angola, and the Animal Vaccines Production Unit (AVPU) in Zambia and the Central Veterinary Laboratory (CVL) in Malawi with experienced staff from DCA and CVL sharing their expertise with less experienced staff.

In Tanzania, Malawi and Mozambique there is a significant increase in participation in vaccination campaigns and, in general, an increase in the flock size and percentage of households owning chickens. Farmers reported fewer deaths in chickens since vaccination and ND is no longer identified as the main cause of death. In Zambia the vaccine field trials have been completed and the first vaccination campaigns implemented. Community vaccinators and community leaders were trained in ND control in preparation for the vaccination campaigns.

The Final Project Evaluation concluded: “This project represents a most impressive logistical undertaking, bringing together as it does the development of I-2 ND vaccine production capability in the four countries and the effective distribution to, and promotion and testing of this, in village communities through close involvement of government personnel in community education and training programs. That it has been successful is unequivocal, as shown by data gathered during the annual Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) and surveys and community vaccinator records in the target villages over the three years since its inception.....The qualitative PRA data suggest quite a dramatic impact upon the project goals of poverty alleviation and home food security in those households following the promoted ND control program, in many of the regions.”

Australian Aid – Phase 3

Supporting food security and capacity building in African Union member states through the sustainable control of Newcastle disease in village chickens.

The Phase 3 project commenced in July 2012 as a one-year design phase for a collaborative program with the African Union (AU). It builds upon nine years of Australian funded ND control activities and was designed to develop a firm foundation with AU counterpart institutions while developing an expanded long-term ND control project that will include inception and training activities. Sustainable ND control relies on the timely implementation of activities by well-trained and appropriately resourced personnel. A major element of this project is the establishment of AU-accredited ND control master trainers and revision of ND control training and extension materials. These will facilitate the increase in effective and efficient ND control personnel operating in participating countries.

Project partners

The Pan African Veterinary Vaccine Centre of the African Union (AU-PANVAC)

Funding source

The Australian Aid program of the Department of Foreign Affairs

Project activities commenced in June this year with the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding with AU-PANVAC.

The initial cohort of ND control Master Trainers have been selected to work alongside technical experts during the assessment of potential country partners for the larger project. The assessments will be guided by assessment tools and these were drafted during the year. The laboratory assessment tool (Vaccine Production) was pre-tested in Mozambique, Tanzania, Malawi and Zambia. An ND control field assessment tool been drafted and both tools will be reviewed and refined with input from the Master Trainers.

Work has commenced on updating the ACIAR ND control Field and Training manuals and the Laboratory Manual has been translated into Portuguese. Preparations are well underway for an international ND Coordination Meeting which will bring together Heads of vaccine production laboratories in Africa, international experts on ND control and representatives of key donor organisations.

The long-term objective of the larger ND control program will be to strengthen the capacity of countries to control ND by establishing and strengthening the capacity of AU Member States to produce quality assured ND vaccine (using the I-2 ND strain); strengthening AU Member States ND laboratory diagnosis and cost-effective surveillance capacity; and assisting the AU Member States in designing and implementing a vaccination program for the sustainable control of ND among rural chickens.

IFAD/FAO Decision Tools for Family Poultry Development

The Decision Tools for Family Poultry Development (DTFPD) aims to help government, NGO, grassroots organisations and project design personnel with decisions about if and how to plan and implement family poultry programs. It provides a range of information and good practices available on different types and flock sizes of family poultry to assist with the development of appropriate interventions. It will help project designers to build on what has been demonstrated to work at the field level. The Toolkit aims to develop awareness among government, NGO and service personnel about the potential of family poultry in contributing to family incomes, food security and poverty alleviation. It will provide a range of information available on family poultry to assist with the development of appropriate interventions. The KYEEMA Foundation is responsible for managing activities under this project.

Funding Source

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), with primary funding from the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

Partners

A range of international poultry experts contributed chapters for the toolkit.

The DTFPD will assist project designers to:

- Have a practical understanding of family poultry production systems and the inputs required as well as the expected outputs;
- Define the objectives of a family poultry project and its criteria for success;
- Conduct an initial situation assessment to determine if a family poultry project is an appropriate option under the prevailing local conditions;
- Determine which interventions are most appropriate in each situation;
- Consider what timeframe would be appropriate to support the implementation of a family poultry production program that has a chance of being sustainable; and
- Formulate robust but cost-efficient participatory monitoring and evaluation.

Contributed chapters were compiled into a single document and sent to 15 reviewers for pre-testing. The final draft has been submitted to FAO for final formatting and publication.

ACIAR Laboratory Manual Update

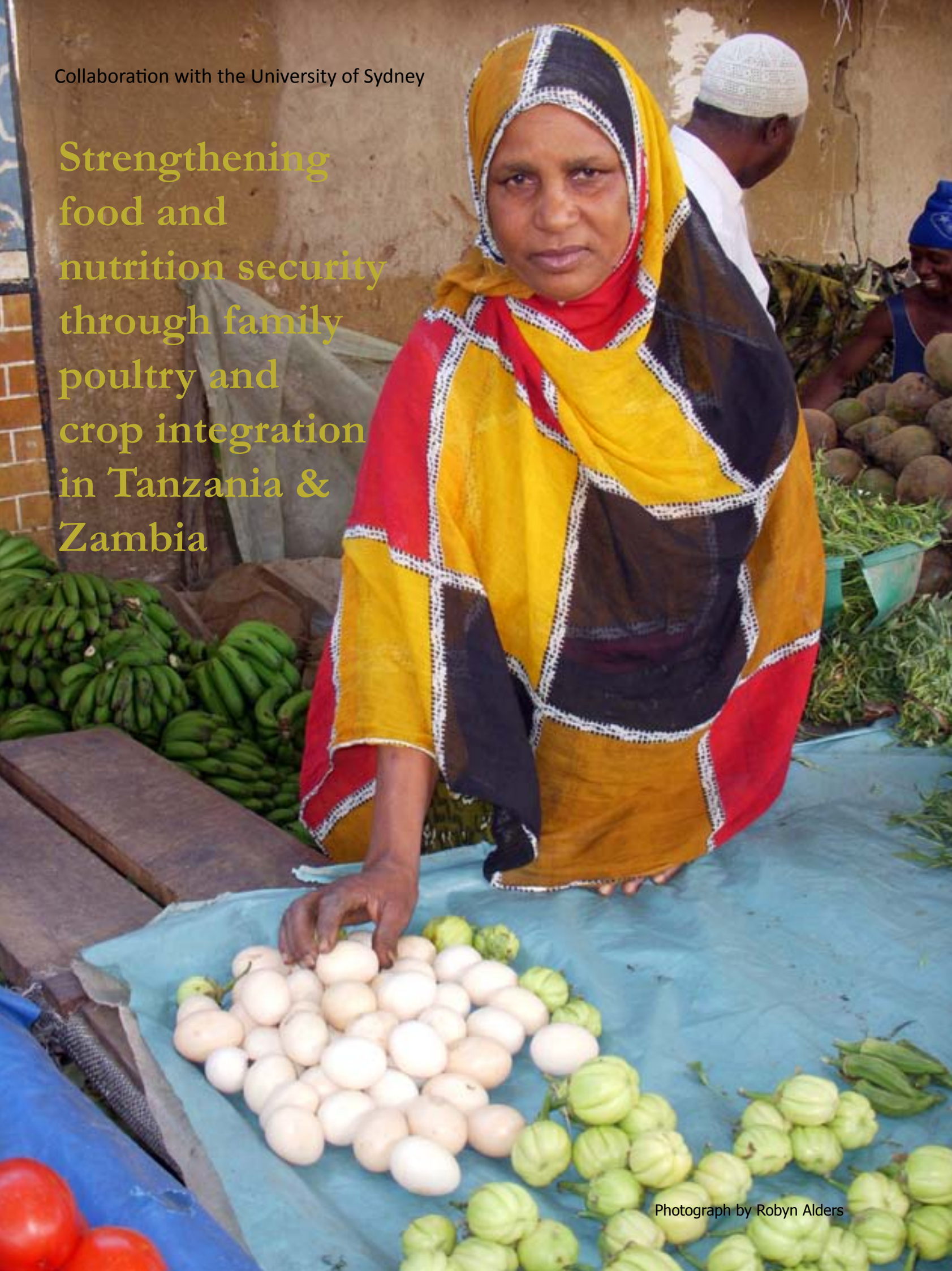
With funding from ACIAR and Australian Aid, the second edition of ‘Controlling Newcastle disease in village chickens: a laboratory manual’ was published this year. The manual is available in English and in French, both in printed form and on CD. The first edition, published in 2002 has been used successfully in many African and Asian countries that both produce and use I-2 ND vaccine. It is recognised as a valuable source of information for laboratory personnel and has formed the basis of practical training workshops for scientists and

technicians in vaccine-producing laboratories in Africa and Asia. This increased capacity allows countries to control the quality of both locally produced and imported vaccines, and ensure effective vaccine delivery in areas where cold chains are unreliable.

This manual and its companion volumes contribute significantly by enhancing local capacity to control ND and improve village chicken production leading to better nutritional, livelihood and environmental outcomes for those living in poverty.



Strengthening food and nutrition security through family poultry and crop integration in Tanzania & Zambia



Photograph by Robyn Alders

Food security is a global priority requiring a multi-pronged approach. Despite increases in agricultural production over the past two decades, malnutrition rates in children have not diminished significantly in many developing countries. Additionally, available data indicate that gender inequality and cultural issues have been inadequately addressed in most research linking agriculture and nutrition. Under nutrition is a result of complex causes and to date little research has examined nutrition-specific, health-based approaches in collaboration with food system and livelihood-based interventions. Crucially, supplying women of childbearing age and their children with sufficient calories is important but it is not enough to optimise epigenetic programming; the proper balance of micronutrients is also essential for both short- and long-term health.

In Tanzania and Zambia stunting in children under five, a major determinant of individual development, is estimated to be 42% and 45% respectively, despite years of agricultural research and development. Human health-related multilateral agencies have been supporting micronutrient fortification and supplementation through Ministries of Health while agriculture-related multilateral agencies have been supporting increased agricultural production. The long term sustainability of these interventions is being questioned, because many of the rural poor are not able to access fortified foods and increased agricultural production has tended to emphasise energy-rich and nutrient-poor staples such as hybrid maize. Both Tanzania and Zambia are seeking sustainable solutions to the food security challenge that will improve human nutrition through improved household income and dietary diversification. Local initiatives, such as enhancing traditional livestock-crop systems can provide a sustainable solution to the ongoing demographic challenges in Africa which are driving the need for more food. For these initiatives to succeed, understanding the social, cultural and economic context of the food system is critical in gaining equitable access to food for the vulnerable.

FUNDING SOURCE

Australian International Food Security Research Centre/Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research

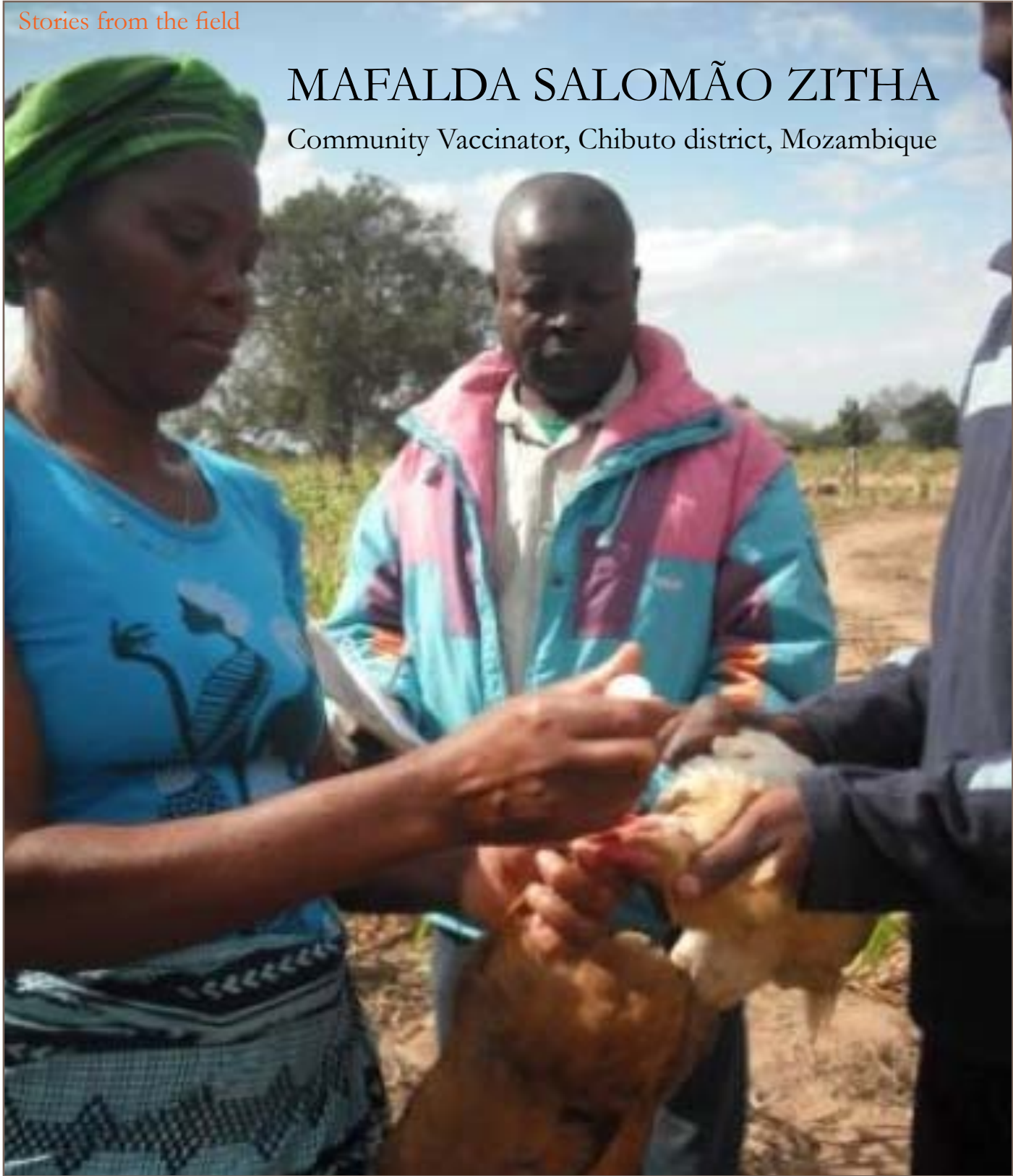
PARTNERS

The University of Sydney; National and Regional Food Security Agencies (Africa); Royal Veterinary College, London

This project commenced in June 2012 as a seven month design phase for a five-year project in collaboration with relevant Eastern and Southern African scientists that will contribute to improved food security and poultry and crop value chain efficiency. During the design phase a communication strategy for the project was produced; a trans-disciplinary assessment tool was developed and used to identify appropriate field research sites and partners; and an effective trans-disciplinary research team was created. In addition a cold chain manual for animal health services was prepared and a proposal for a five year project written and submitted to ACIAR for funding.

The five-year 'Strengthening food and nutrition security through family poultry and crop integration in Tanzania and Zambia' project funded will be implemented by the University of Sydney (veterinary science, public health and agriculture and environment) in collaboration with the Tanzanian Veterinary Laboratory Agency, the Tanzanian Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives, the Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre, the Sokoine University of Agriculture (animal and crop health and production), Muhimbili University of Health and Allied Sciences (public health), the University of Dar es Salaam (social sciences), the Tanzanian Commission for Science and Technology, the Zambian Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, the Zambian Ministry of Health, the National Food and Nutrition Commission of Zambia, the Tropical Diseases Research Centre, the University of Zambia (animal and crop health and production, public health and social sciences) and the Royal Veterinary College, London.

Research indicates that resources under the control of women are more likely to be used to support the education and nutrition of children. Consequently, the project hypothesis is that improving women's production of family poultry and crops will have a beneficial impact on children's overall nutritional status and health.



MAFALDA SALOMÃO ZITHA

Community Vaccinator, Chibuto district, Mozambique

“In September 2009 I was selected to go to Chibuto district headquarters to attend training to become a community vaccinator. At that time I had eight chickens and I knew from my own experience that when the disease comes my birds would be affected. I readily accepted. The training lasted three days and in November we started the vaccination campaign. Initially, most of the farmers were reluctant to vaccinate their chickens but with the leaders and the livestock extension staff we have been raising awareness among the farmers. Now most people know that they have to vaccinate three times a year and when the ND vaccination period approaches they look for me to go and vaccinate their chickens.

Up to now I have participated in 11 vaccination campaigns. During the first vaccination campaign I managed to vaccinate only 250 birds but now I vaccinate on average 950 chickens. With the money that I get I bought three chickens and right now I have 46 chickens. I bought also capulana (sarong), my house is better and even has a latrine. Part of the money is used to help in the field when the time for preparing the fields for sowing comes. I have three children; two of them are in school. Last year I sold two chickens to buy the books and uniforms for them. I feel proud to be a vaccinator because I see the benefit of vaccinating the chickens and most of my neighbors already know me.”

Financial Supporters and Donations

We would like to say ‘Thank You’ to our donors and supporters.

GRM International has been supporting KYEEMA since its inception, through the provision of office space and administrative and financial support. This valuable support has allowed KYEEMA to establish and expand its work around the world. In addition the GRM ‘Communities First Fund’ and Social Club have made important financial contributions to KYEEMA field project activities since its inception.

Our key donor, Australian Aid has provided continued support to ND control activities in Southern Africa.

Other donors including the Food and Agriculture Organization, and International Fund for Agricultural Development have also provided valuable support to KYEEMA this year.

ACIAR has continued to support us through funding for updating and translating the laboratory manual, and the provision of ND publications for laboratory and field activities.

The School of Veterinary Science at The University of Queensland maintains and continues to provide the I-2 ND master seed free of charge.

Annual Audited Accounts 2012/2013

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the Year ended 30 June 2013

	2013 (\$)	2012 (\$)
REVENUE		
Donations and gifts	2,442.00	2,605.22
• Monetary	2,442.00	2,605.22
• Non-monetary	-	-
Bequests and Legacies	-	-
Grants	813,916.86	1,569,523.15
• Australian Aid	615,865.31	641,420.62
• Other Australian	149,193.04	47,172.82
• Other overseas	48,858.51	880,929.71
Investment income	-	-
Other income (consulting, project management fees, interest)	120,112.30	189,065.08
TOTAL REVENUE	936,471.16	1,761,193.45
EXPENDITURE		
International Aid and Development Programs Expenditure	914,992.39	1,775,386.46
• International programs	820,214.81	1,500,021.41
• Funds to international programs	-	-
• Program support costs	94,777.58	275,365.05
• Community education	-	-
Fundraising costs	3,157.51	-
• Public	3,157.51	-
• Government, multilateral and private	-	-
Accountability and Administration	17,260.76	3,364.28
Non-Monetary Expenditure	-	-
Total International Aid and Development Programs Expenditure	935,410.66	1,778,750.74
Domestic Programs Expenditure	-	-
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	935,410.66	1,778,750.74
EXCESS / (SHORTFALL) OF REVENUE OVER EXPENDITURE	1,060.50	-17,557.29

During the financial year, the agency had no transactions in the Political or Religious Adherence Promotion Programs category.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2013

	2013 (\$)	2012 (\$)
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	1,340,173.00	1,931,277.00
Trade and other receivables	-	-
Inventories	-	-
Assets held for sale	-	-
Other financial assets	-	-
Total Current Assets	1,340,173.00	1,931,277.00
Non Current Assets		
Trade and other receivables	-	-
Other financial assets	-	-
Property, plant and equipment	488	5,824.00
Investment property	-	-
Intangibles	-	-
Other non-current assets	-	-
Total Non Current Assets	488	5,824.00
TOTAL ASSETS	1,340,661.00	1,937,101.00
LIABILITIES		
Current Liabilities		
Trade and other payables	41,156.00	62,571.00
Borrowings	57	-
Current tax liabilities	-	-
Other financial liabilities	-	-
Provisions	7,710.00	6,708.00
Other	1,249,107.00	1,826,251.00
Total Current Liabilities	1,298,030.00	1,895,530.00
Non Current Liabilities		
Borrowings	-	-
Other financial liabilities	-	-
Provisions	-	-
Other	-	-
Total Non Current Liabilities	-	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES	1,298,030.00	1,895,530.00
NET ASSETS	42,631.00	41,571.00
EQUITY		
Reserves	-	-
Retained Earnings	42,631.00	41,571.00
TOTAL EQUITY	42,631.00	41,571.00

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

	Retained Earnings	Reserves	Other	Total
Balance at 1 July 2012	41,571.00	-	-	41,571.00
Adjustments or changes in equity due to, for example, adoptions of new accounting standards	-	-	-	-
Items of other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
Excess of revenue over expenses	1,061.00	-	-	1,061.00
Other amounts transferred (to) or from reserves	-	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2013	42,631.00	-	-	42,632.00

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

	2013 (\$)	2012 (\$)
Cash from operating activities:		
Receipts from customers	330,757.00	3,072,711.00
Payments to suppliers and employees	-951,660.00	-1,915,711.00
Interest received	28,571.00	2,898.00
Net Cash provided by (used in) operating activities	-592,332.00	1,159,898.00
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	1,171.00	-
Net Cash provided by (used in) investing activities	1,171.00	-
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from borrowing	-	-
Net Cash provided by (used in) financing activities	-	-
Net increases (decreases) in cash held	-591,161.00	1,159,898.00
Cash at beginning of financial year	1,931,277.00	771,379.00
Cash at end of financial year	1,340,116.00	1,931,277.00

TABLE OF CASH MOVEMENTS FOR DESIGNATED PURPOSES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

	Cash available at beginning of financial year	Cash raised during financial year	Cash disbursed during financial year	Cash available at end of financial year
Designated purpose	-	-	-	-
Total for other non-designated purpose	1,931,277.00	1,171.00	592,332.00	1,340,116.00
TOTAL	1,931,277.00	1,171.00	592,332.00	1,340,116.00

GOVERNING BODY
DECLARATION

The Board of Directors of KYEEMA Foundation declare that:

- i)

The financial statements and notes as set out on pages 15 to 18 are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 and:

 - comply with relevant Australian Accounting Standards as applicable; and
 - give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 30 June 2010 and of its performance for the year ended on that date of the association;
- ii)

In the Directors’ opinion there are reasonable grounds to believe that the association will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.



Dr Stewart
Routledge
Director
Brisbane



Celia Grenning
Director
Brisbane

KYEEMA Foundation Policies

The vision, purpose and values of KYEEMA Foundation are described in the Constitution and are rigorously upheld. KYEEMA is primarily involved in scientific and educational developmental activities and is not involved in any non-developmental activity.

KYEEMA is apolitical and does not support any religious views or groups, which is stated in the KYEEMA Constitution and is evident in our Annual Reports and website.

KYEEMA is known in Africa for its primary focus on helping to make improved smallholder rural poultry production accessible to all members of poorer communities, primarily through the promotion of ND vaccination campaigns. KYEEMA’s interest and capacity are communicated by Newsletters, Annual and Project Reports and the KYEEMA website.

KYEEMA’s overall approach is consistent with building up strong mutual respect, transparency, honesty, openness and a two way learning, communication and support relationship that reinforces the development outcomes and accountability with all our partners. KYEEMA has gained a good reputation for total inclusiveness and the development of open and strong relationships with rural communities and local and national governments in countries where it is working. Our theme is local community partnership and action, with KYEEMA providing the catalyst for development as our fundamental approach.

KYEEMA is acutely aware of the importance of environmental sustainability. KYEEMA projects build on existing natural resources and KYEEMA is not involved in activities like forestry or fisheries exploitation.

KYEEMA ensures that internationally recognised human rights principles are adhered to in the overall conduct of all KYEEMA activities in the field and throughout the organisation. KYEEMA endorses the principles of child protection and addresses this important issue in our Child Protection Policy. KYEEMA only recruits people who have the appropriate skills and does not discriminate against anyone internationally or in Australia.

KYEEMA places a major emphasis on the rights of vulnerable and marginalised people and are aware of and inclusive of disabled people. This is a major theme and objective as outlined in the Constitution. The past history of KYEEMA activities has focused on smallholder village poultry production systems in Mozambique, Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia and Angola. Mozambique and Angola have suffered major conflicts which have resulted in marginalised families with women and sometimes children heads of household who have been a focus for KYEEMA.

KYEEMA recognises the importance of its Annual Report as an accountable document to stakeholders and donors. KYEEMA currently circulates the Annual Report to Stakeholders via the KYEEMA Website.

Details of KYEEMA Foundation policies on child protection, non-government activities and complaints are listed on the KYEEMA website: www.kyeemafoundation.org

KYEEMA Foundation is a member of the Australian Council for International Development (ACFID) and a signatory to its Code of Conduct. The Code requires members to meet high standards of corporate governance, public accountability and financial management.

Complaints can be made directly to the ACFID Code of Conduct Committee by email complaints@acfid.asn.au or website address <http://www.acfid.asn.au/code-of-conduct/complaints>

KYEEMA Team and Acknowledgements

Australia

Dr Mary Young - Senior Technical Manager

Winky Sham - Finance Officer (part-time)

Shea Hodgett – Marketing/Communications Coordinator (casual)

Mozambique

Dr Rosa Costa, Manager - KYEEMA Foundation Regional Manager

Dr Ana Zandamela – Veterinary Project Coordinator

Dr Judite Monteiro Braga – Country Coordinator

Virginia Licula - Administration and Finance Officer

Odete Sambo - Administration and Finance Adviser (part-time)

Ana Iza Machengo – Program Officer, Australian Awards for Africa, Mozambique

Armando Romão - Logistics Officer, translator and driver

Tanzania

Dr Halifa Mussa Msami - Country Coordinator

Malawi

Mr Richard Mgomezulu - Country Coordinator

Zambia

Mr Benjamin Muchanga - Country Coordinator

KYEEMA Foundation Board of Directors

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