

Annual report 2009



- Six years of sustainability -

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1 Welcome

Welcome to the Viafrica annual report 2009. In this report we highlight our view on sustainability and the progress Viafrica has made in this respect. Although the complete development sector is emphasizing the importance of sustainability, few good examples can be found and too often sustainability is embedded in a dependency model and not in a local viable economic model. In our view the development sector should focus more on investments. Projects should have the intention and key characteristics to become independent and sustainable, from the start of any project. CLASSworks has been set up as such and in chapter 2 we show you our successes and challenges.

The year 2009 was a year in which we have focussed on the quality of our work. Internal capacity building stood central. In 2009 we also officially assigned a quality manager whose specific task it is to assess all processes, products and services within the organisation, reflect on it and implement improvements when needed. The first focus was on the quality of the technical and training teams with very positive results.

2009 was also the start of the CLASSworks boxes and the Viafrica Award. Both initiatives aim at strengthening the application of ICT within education. This is in line with our mission to become an ICT for education partner for schools and not just an organisation providing computers to schools. In the coming years we will add more services aimed towards integration of ICT within the educational systems.

We thank all our partners that made it possible to execute all activities and look forward to further grow with them.

Sincerely yours,



Joost Dam

director

dubois & co
REGISTERACCOUNTANTS

To: the Board of VI@frica Foundation, Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

COMPILATION REPORT

Introduction

On the basis of information provided by the organizations' management we have compiled the financial statements of VI@frica Foundation, Amsterdam, for the year 2009 which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2009, the Statement of Income and Expenditure for the year then ended and the explanatory notes.

Managements' responsibility

The distinctive feature of a compilation engagement is that we compile financial information based on information provided by management of the foundation. Management is responsible for the accuracy and completeness of the information provided and the financial statements based thereon.

Accountants' responsibility

Our responsibility as accountant is to perform our engagement in accordance with Dutch law, including professional and ethical requirements issued by the professional institute.

In accordance with the professional standard applicable to compilation engagements, our procedures were limited primarily to gathering, processing, classifying and summarizing financial information. Furthermore we have evaluated the appropriateness of the accounting policies which are used to compile the financial statements, based on the information provided by management. The nature of our procedures do not enable us to express any assurance on the true and fair view of the financial statements.

Confirmation

Based on the information provided to us, we have compiled the financial statements in accordance with Guideline 650 "Fundraising Institutions".

Amsterdam, 19 April 2009

Dubois & Co. Registeraccountants

Signed on original C. Offerman and
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Dubois & Co. Registeraccountants is een maatschap van praktijkvennootschappen. Op alle opdrachten die aan ons kantoor worden verstrekt zijn onze algemene voorwaarden van toepassing. Deze voorwaarden, waarvan de tekst is opgenomen op de website www.dubois.nl bevatten een aansprakelijkheidsbepaling.

2 Sustainability

From its origin Viafrica incorporated sustainability as key to its success. Right from the start sustainability has been an integral part of our projects and execution. After six years of operation we want to summarize our experiences and reflect on the successfulness. First, we will explain our definition of sustainability.

Viafrica distinguishes sustainability within the projects, in our cases the schools, from sustainability on an organisational level.

2.1 CLASSworks



Illustration 1: Viafrica seminar

All schools participating in CLASSworks have to comply to certain conditions. Apart from practical issues, these conditions are meant to ensure the independence of the schools. Independence in knowledge and financial independence. Right from the first application it is made clear to the schools that they will be responsible for all operational and running costs.

To ensure that a school is capable of carrying these costs, they are asked to do some initial investments. Not only does this show how serious a school is in getting a computer lab, it also shows whether they have the financial means to invest and are also willing to invest. This provides a good indication for the ability to cover operational costs of a computer lab. Schools can cover the operational costs through extra income received from new students. A school with computer facilities is more attractive and attracts more students.

The operational costs are made up of energy costs and service costs which they pay to Viafrica. The latter provides a base for the local Viafrica organisations to cover their operational expenses. In return for the service costs Viafrica ensures the proper running of the computer lab and the further education of the computer teachers.

The reality

So far the theory, what does the reality look like? In fact the reality is conform the theory when it comes to the preparation process. Schools are investing in a proper computer room and make all the necessary arrangements. Not in the last place because the donation of the computers depend on this.

The service contracts offer a different challenge. All schools agree on an one year contract as part of the donation. However, the continuation of the contracts is not a certainty. Schools have the feeling the computers do not need any maintenance and tend to choose not to continue this "insurance". Unfortunately they misjudge the efforts of Viafrica when it comes to maintenance and repairs. In their view the computers are always working, so why pay for a service contract?

This reasoning, however understandable, is a threat for both Viafrica and the schools. To start with the latter, without service contract Viafrica can not ensure the flawless operation of the computers and thus computer education at the schools is put under pressure. Another consequence is that schools, when they skip one year of servicing, face extra costs when they continue the service contract as the schools have to pay for the repairs of the computers before the contract can continue.

For Viafrica the discontinuation of the service contracts threatens the financial foundation for the local offices. The service fees are based on average costs per school and a certain scale. Losing too many schools threatens the whole operation. In 2009 Viafrica decided to change the service model and work with lease contracts. This means that a school leases the right to use the computers for one year. Every year the lease period can be extended. If the school chooses not to extend, the computers are collected by Viafrica and distributed among other schools. After three successive lease contracts, the school becomes the owner of the computers.

All in all, we think we have developed a model which works reasonably well.

2.2 Viafrica organisation

Viafrica tries to practice what we preach. This means that if we expect our project partners to be sustainable, also Viafrica should be. In our view this sustainability is reached when we can cover all costs which are not project related. With other words: when we do not have to fire staff when we do not have project funding. At this moment we are not there yet. In 2009 Viafrica started to develop income generating services based upon the

services we deliver to the schools and other project partners.

Hardware sales

There is a huge demand for affordable used and new hardware. Most hardware available in Tanzania went to a long chain of middlemen which ridiculously increases the consumer price. We saw the opportunity to decrease these prices by direct import. We have started doing this since early 2009 with used hardware and since May 2009 with new hardware. Our clients are both large institutes like universities and retail partners. For both we offer a cheap alternative with better results as we do not only deliver the hardware but can also advice on the software and network setup.

The used hardware is bought in The Netherlands from brokers and is strictly separated from the donated hardware. The new hardware comes from both The Netherlands and China.

The turnover in 2009 reached 125.000 Euro with a net margin between 20 and 25%. Although not enough to sustain the whole organisation at this point, we expect to double the turnover in 2010.



Illustration 2: Viafrica Award ceremony

Maintenance and repair

Maintenance and repair services are growing slowly as the penetration of hardware increases in society. Viafrica has the unique position that we have real technicians who really solve the problems. This in contrast with our competitors who more often than not make matters worse. Slowly by slowly Viafrica is recognised as the expert organisation with fair prices. Although the maintenance and repair services grow steadily they offer a marginal source of income to the organisation. We consider this service as important because it is an indispensable part of our service package.

Training



Illustration 3: Teacher training

The trainings Viafrica offers are highly appreciated in the market for two reasons. First our trainings are very practical and given by trainers who understand their profession. Not only in terms of knowledge of ICT, but also didactical. Currently we offer different courses for beginners and more advanced trainees, both in Linux and Windows.

Viafrica is in the process of becoming a registered training college in Tanzania and soon a similar trajectory will be started in Kenya. Also we look into the possibilities to have ICDL (International Computer Driving License) accreditation.

As a source of income the trainings are on a similar level as the maintenance and repair services. The turnover grows steadily and covers the costs of the trainers and the training infrastructure.

Consultancy

Consultancy is a field which Viafrica wants to develop more in the coming years. More and more organisations, both local and international, are facing ICT challenges. Viafrica has 7 years experience in operational ICT solutions in Africa. Our opinion is that we are a logical partners for any organisation working in Africa for implementations and advice on the ground. The coming years we will advertise ourself more in this field and expect to generate a considerable turnover through practical projects on the ground.

2.3 Projects

Ultimately all the above is necessary to be able to work on our mission to stimulate developments through the use of ICT. Where the above income strategy is needed to sustain the organisation, additional resources are needed to be able to execute concrete projects. Right now Viafrica is heavily depending on funding. Our

strategy is to diversify our project partners and become less dependent on funding as such.

Hardware

In 2009 we agreed with the TU Delft that we can sell 25% of the donated hardware to cover project expenses. Meanwhile we have made this an integral part of our hardware donation programme and all hardware donors agree with this 25%. On an annual basis the expected revenue is around 50.000 Euro.

Private sector income model

Viafrica is talking with several organisations from the private sector about income models whereby Viafrica profits from generated turnover by the partner and the partner profits from the integral connection with a social cause and the positive image this creates.

2.4 Knowledge

Knowledge and experience within Viafrica is growing steadily. Especially in the African offices we have been able to build a team which is capable of executing the operational activities on a fairly independent level. In May 2009 we decided to change the task of the regional manager into quality manager.

The quality managers main task is to maintain the quality levels, to identify areas of improvement and to

inspire staff to perform on a higher level. So far the effect is that we have set the standards and that all local partner organisations work following to the same procedures and quality levels. This enables the easier exchange of knowledge between the different implementing partners.

Dutch staff

The Dutch office is heavily depending on volunteers. We were happy to welcome many new volunteers, but also said good bye to some. Overall we have been able to secure the main tasks and responsibilities and are making good process. The more efficient use of a project management system and volunteer project groups ensure proper management.

Another huge step was the expansion of the team with a new member; Laura Hinder. She takes over the huge task of managing the operational projects, the reporting and planning. Thereby enabling Emmy Voltman and Joost Dam to dedicate more time to income generating activities and new partnerships.

Despite this, Viafrica needs more capacity and knowledge on subjects related to development of specific products and services for the schools. In 2010 we will try to find organisations to support us on these tasks. This will become an integral part of the new partnership types we are targeting.

3 About Viafrica

3.1 Viafrica Foundation

staff

- Joost Dam, founder and director
- Laura Hinder, project manager
- Emmy Voltman, partnerships

volunteers

- Joris Arts, project management
- Sylvia Berenbroek, office assistant
- Eric Jan Bijl, web development
- Oscar Buse, technical management
- Stella DeCunha, project management
- Erik van Gameren, design
- Marieke Hebinck, communication
- Marijn Heitkamp, interface design
- Brian Hickey, logistics
- Annemiek van 't Hof, communication
- Jeroen van Ingen, web development
- Paul Klinkenberg, logistics
- Abel Koopman, logistics
- Margriet Korteweg, translations
- Natasja Middelhoven, project management
- Wietse Mol, fundraising
- Bert Mosterd, book keeping
- Chantal Rosmuller, server administration
- Inez in 't Veld, content management
- Tim Wohltmann, fundraising

Viafrica Foundation Board

- Sharon Asser-Ribbert, chairman
- Dennis Kromhout van der Meer, treasurer
- Arie Jaap Warnaar, secretary

3.2 Viafrica Kenya

- Kennedy Chege Njuguna, technical manager
- Peter Gitau Kinoo, director
- Agnes Kamene Ndung'u, office keeper and messenger
- Benson Macharia Kariuki, trainer
- Samuel Maina Waithera, driver
- Davie Mwangi Kamau, trainer
- Bernard Mwangi Nyambura, technician
- Nancy Nyambura Njeri, bookkeeper and office manager
- Hildah Wamaitha Wanjiku, technician

3.3 Viafrica Tanzania

- Majid Ali, watchman
- Joshua Fanuel, technician
- Erwin Groeneveld, quality manager
- Ramla Husseini, office keeper
- Rashid Ndauka, watchman
- Rechinold Kanyunga, technician
- Fredrick Lugora, technician
- Catharine Morio, trainer
- Maria Mria, bookkeeper and office manager
- Thomas Munuo, director
- Maria Mwenda, office keeper
- Idd Omari, watchman
- Alfani Ramadhani, watchman
- Idda Walter, messenger

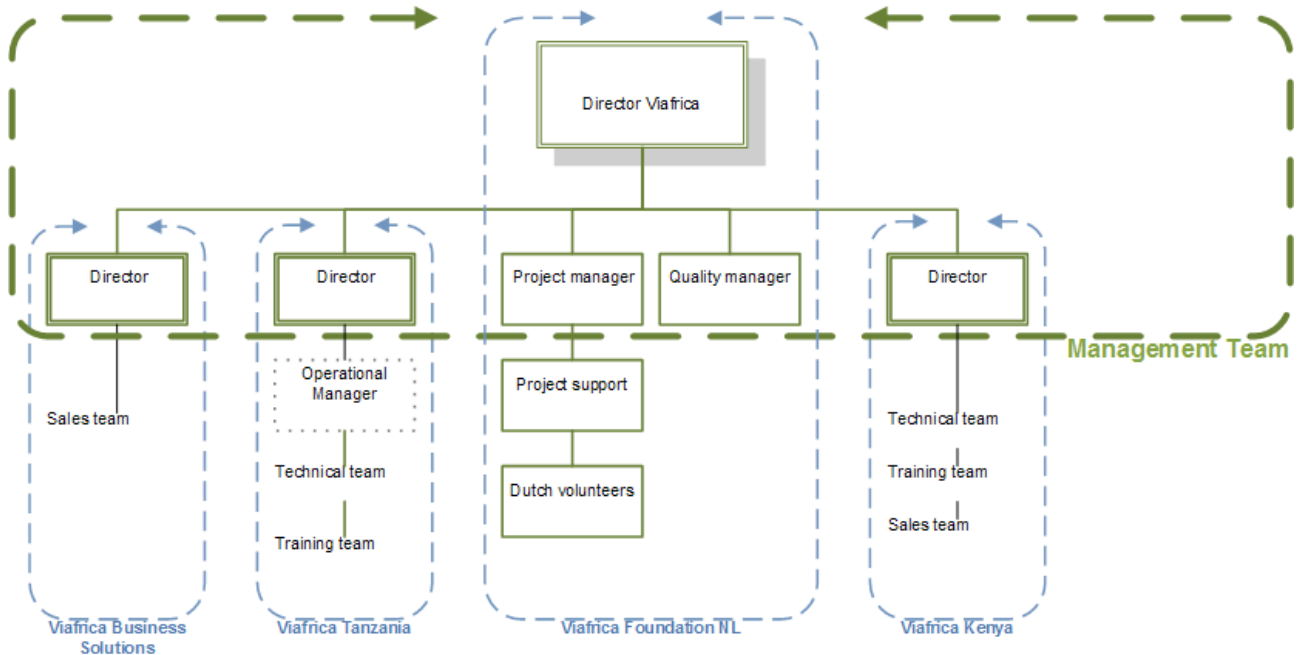


Illustration 4: Viafrica Kenya



Illustration 5: Viafrica Tanzania

3.4 The organisation



Viafrica Foundation

Viafrica Foundation is the parent organisation. It is based and registered in Amsterdam, The Netherlands and the head office of Viafrica. The main activities are project management, strategy development, fund-raising and public relations. In 2008 Viafrica Foundation had two full time employees; the director and regional manager, several freelancers and roughly 20 volunteers. The board of Viafrica has three members and meets three times per year. The board members do not receive any financial contribution.

Where possible Viafrica works with volunteers in The Netherlands. Most volunteers are working professionals which we target through specific website and volunteer organisations. We expect an availability of eight hours per week from the volunteers. The volunteers do not receive any financial contribution, travelling expenses are paid for and there is a umbrella liability insurance.

Website: www.viafrica.org

Viafrica Tanzania

In 2004 Viafrica Tanzania was registered in Moshi, Tanzania. Viafrica Tanzania is the local operational unit for the project activities of Viafrica in Tanzania. At the end of 2008 Viafrica Tanzania had eight employees. Viafrica Tanzania has two departments: a technical department and a training department. Viafrica Tanzania currently supports approximately 45 CLASSworks

schools.

Website: tanzania.viafrica.org

Viafrica Kenya

In 2005 Viafrica Kenya was established for the operational activities in Kenya. Started in Kisii, west Kenya, Viafrica Kenya had to move in 2008 to Nairobi as a result of the post-election violence. At the end of 2008 Viafrica Kenya had four employees, also divided over a technical and training department. Viafrica Kenya currently supports 40 CLASSworks schools and seven youth centers.

Website: kenya.viafrica.org

Viafrica Business Solutions

Early 2009 the idea of a separate Viafrica entity was born: Viafrica Business Solutions. Viafrica Business Solutions is going to provide professional ICT products and services in Kenya and Tanzania. The aim of Viafrica Business Solutions is to establish an income generating entity that will co-finance the projects and activities of the Viafrica Foundation. Currently Viafrica Business Solutions is still a part of the legal entity Viafrica Tanzania.

Website: www.viafricasolutions.com

3.5 Mission, vision and activities

Mission

To support (educational) organisations in sub-Sahara Africa through the use of ICT.

Vision

Sustainable development can be achieved by focussing on a middle class and enable them to develop.

This middle class will be the engine for further development.

Activities

CLASSworks is the main programme of Viafrica which focusses on secondary schools and supports them with the integration of ICT in education. Soon KIDSworks will be launched for primary schools. Besides these activities Viafrica advises other organisations how to use ICT for educational purposes.

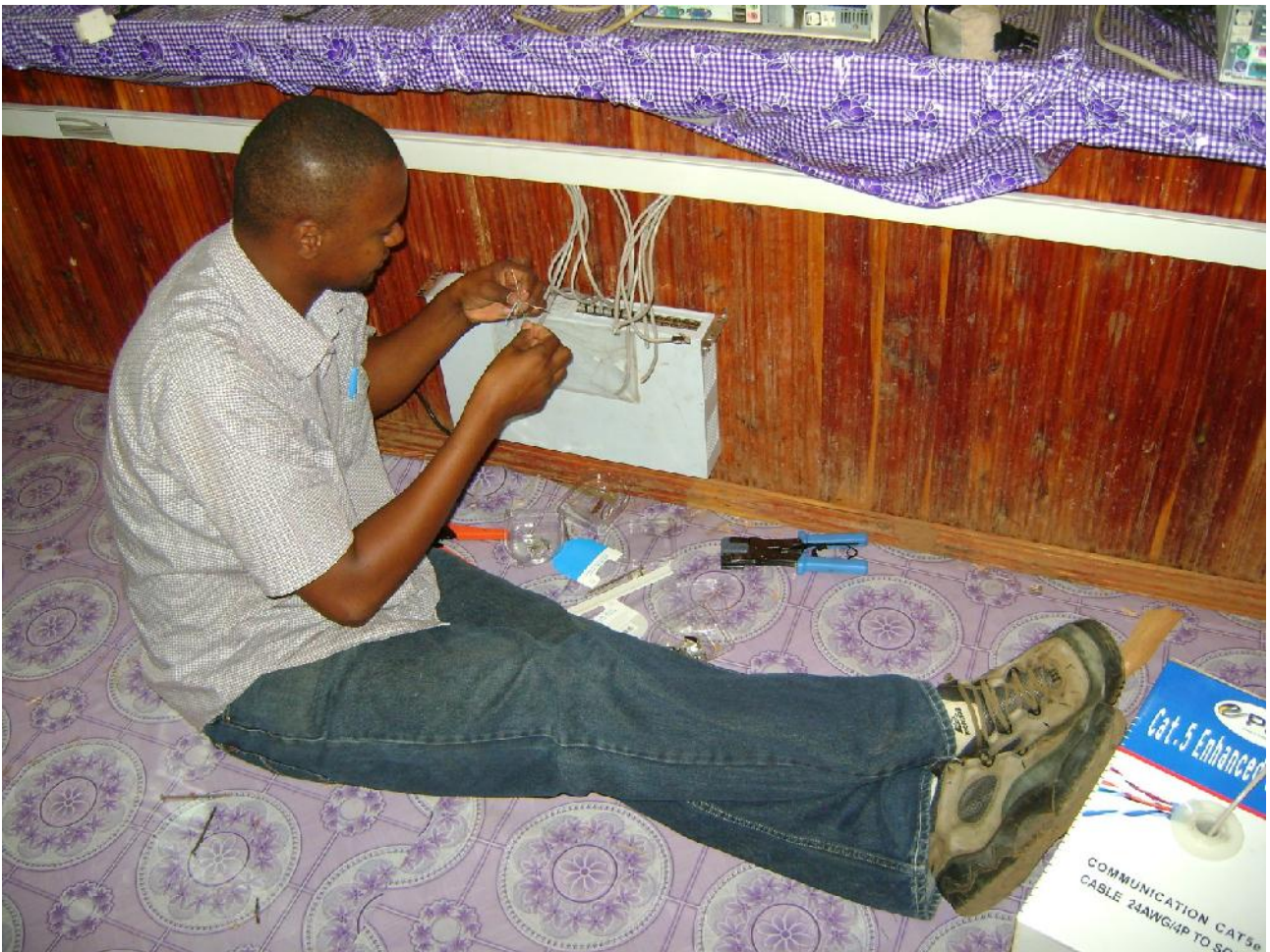


Illustration 6: Installation activities

4 Activities in 2009

4.1 CLASSworks

The results of CLASSworks in 2009 are highlighted below. More elaborate results can be found in the CLASSworks report 2009.

Summary

- 30 new CLASSworks schools
- >115 functional CLASSworks schools
- implementation of a new CLASSworks platform
- computer education available for more than 10.000 new students
- >90 new ICT teachers trained
- development of CW box on bio diversity and sports
- development of KIDSworks, for primary schools
- 8 headmaster seminars resulting in more awareness about ICT education
- increasing understanding of ICT in education among the school management
- computer education available for more than 10.000 students
- Teacher training for teachers from Ukengee in South of Tanzania
- Increasing interest from organisations for the CLASSworks concept
- Five new CLASSworks schools in Sierra Leone
- Established partnership with Sierra eRiders in Sierra Leone
- Cooperation with Close the Gap Belgium

4.2 E-Waste

The e-waste plans as laid out in 2008 and early 2009 were not executed as expected. The cooperation with ICT~milieu ended unexpected and we had to look for new opportunities. With SiSo a new proposal has been developed which will be piloted in 2010 with the cooperation of Rabobank, TU Delft and others. The main idea is to set up a de-assembly plant in Tanzania or Kenya. Computers will be taken apart and the different parts will be treated locally when possible and otherwise transported to Europe.

4.3 Franchising CLASSworks

Every year more and more organisations are interested in CLASSworks. A lot of them are schools

who want to participate in CLASSworks but are in different countries. Some are organisations who are interested in the concept and want to adopt it. In order to facilitate the first group Viafrica has worked on a franchise concept for the latter group in which they can adopt CLASSworks, the principles, procedures and materials but are not depending on donor money.



Illustration 7: Sierra e-Riders, first franchise partner

The franchise formula is as follows. Besides becoming a CLASSworks partner the local partner gets the opportunity to become a hardware reseller. For this hardware Viafrica is the preferred partner. For Viafrica this has two advantages. First of all we are able to offer CLASSworks in more countries and areas which makes us more attractive for both funders and international cooperation. Secondly Viafrica increases the income from hardware sales which makes the organisation more sustainable and independent.

In 2009 Sierra eRiders successfully started CLASSworks in Sierra Leone. The first shipment has arrived and the eRiders are busy implementing the first five CLASSworks schools. In the first quarter of 2010 all schools should be ready. All teachers have already been trained before. In the second quarter of 2010 the Viafrica quality manager will visit Sierra Leone to do an assessment of the projects and the eRiders. Depending on the outcome we will decide to continue our partnership.

In 2009 we signed an agreement with Close the Gap from Belgium to implement 4 CLASSworks schools on their behalf. Close the Gap works through local partners and when they decided to start projects in Tanzania, they have chosen Viafrica as a partner. Early 2010 the first schools will be implemented and we expect that we can extend and intensify our relationship.

5 The future

5.1 Financial independence

The strategy as laid down in chapter 2 will be carried out in 2010 and 2011. The expectations in terms of turnover have to be scaled down a bit. The market in Kenya for hardware sales is difficult with a lot of competitors.

International cooperation

The experience, knowledge and network of Viafrica in Kenya and Tanzania is very valuable and can be used to strengthen other organisation, public or private. The cooperation with ETI, Amsterdam¹ and Costech, Dar es Salaam², is a very good example. In the coming years a biodiversity project will be carried out in Tanzania in which Viafrica focusses on the integration at schools. The advantage of this project is that it integrates seamlessly with CLASSworks and the CLASSworks goals to focus on more than just ICT education.

Viafrica will target more projects like these to cover the basic costs. Point of departure remains that the projects has to fit within the strategy and scope of Viafrica.

5.2 Education in a broader sense

The knowledge Viafrica has developed about ICT in education will be put in a broader perspective. Next to CLASSworks, for secondary schools, KIDSworks will be launched in 2010 and focusses on primary schools. Other possibilities we see are an expansion to universities and teacher colleges. The aim is to cover the whole spectrum of formal education and become the expert in this field.

CLASSworks

CLASSworks has been extended in 2009 with e-learning tools and physical education boxes. The main aim was to introduce new teaching materials and methods which will improve the educational levels at the schools. In 2010 and 2011 this strategy will be continued.

In terms of quantity we aim for 265 new schools in the

coming three years.

KIDSworks



Illustration 8: Primary school children

KIDSworks focusses on primary schools. The aim is to stimulate learning by the introduction of a computer island with five computers through which the pupils can explore and learn. A wide range of software is available for this purpose. We aim for 160 schools in three years.

Universities

The last logical step is to partner with universities. Currently we are discussing the possibilities of a partnership whereby Viafrica offers internships and practical trainings. Also the exact interpretation of the national curriculum for ICT students is an area where Viafrica can advice.

1 ETI BioInformatics develops and produces scientific and educational computer-aided information systems. (www.eti.uva.nl)

2 Tanzania Commission for Science and Technology (COSTECH) is a parastatal organisation with the responsibility of coordinating and promoting research and technology development activities in the country. (www.costech.or.tz)

5.3 Financial forecast

	Ref.	2010	2009
Income			
Income fundraising		450.000	370.000
Sponsorship in kind		60.000	50.000
Income sales donated hardware (25%)		50.000	
Income from sales and services	1	175.000	100.000
Other income	2	75.000	50.000
Total Income		810.000	570.000
Expenditure			
Spending to achieve the objectives		560.000	400.000
Expenses own fundraising		25.000	22.000
Cost of hardware sales		70.000	50.000
Depreciation tangible fixed assets		2.500	2.500
Other expenses		40.000	35.000
Total expenditure		697.500	509.500
Result		112.500	60.500

References

1 *Income from sales and services*

This entails income from hardware sales, maintenance, training and local consultancy.

2 *Other income*

Other income comes from advice to international organisations, income from joint projects and international consultancy.

6 Finances

6.1 Balance sheet per 31 December 2009

Assets	Ref.	31 December 2009	31 December 2008
Tangible fixed assets			
Furniture and fixtures	4	7.753	11.686
Inventory			
Inventory	5	54.000	19.959
Current Assets			
Other receivables	6	45.673	96.293
Cash at bank and in hand			
	7	95.959	93.325
		203.385	221.263

Reserves and Liabilities	Ref.	31 December 2009	31 December 2008
Reserves			
Other reserves	8	78.551	60.638
Allocated funds			
CLASSworks 2009	9	89.192	74.500
CLASSworks 2008	10	-	71.924
Tanbif project	11	3.023	-
		170.766	207.062
Short-term liabilities			
Accounts payable	12	8.737	3.241
Taxes and social securities		3.156	1.618
Other liabilities	13	20.726	9.342
		32.619	14.201
		203.385	221.263

6.2 Income and expenditure statement 2009

	Ref	2009	2009 (budgeted)	2008
Income				
Income own fundraising	15	342.425	367.200	414.518
Other income		5.102	-	16.220
Financial income		1.428	1.200	1.141
Total Income		348.955	368.400	431.879
Expenditure				
Spending to achieve the objectives	16	337.364	317.200	266.434
Expenses own fundraising	16	21.271	22.000	18.743
Expenses third party activities	16	-	0	6.205
Management and administration	16	26.614	35.000	13.284
Total expenditure		385.294	374.200	304.666
Result		-36.294	-5.800	127.213
Result allocation or deduction				
Increase freely disposable reserve		17.913	-	35.224
Increase allocated fund CW 2009		14.694	-	74.500
Decrease allocated fund CW 2008		71.924	-	71.924
Increase Allocated fund Tanbif		3.023	-	-
Decrease allocated fund CW 2007		-	-	-44.185
Decrease allocated fund XamXamle		-	-	-10.250
Result		-36.294	-5.800	127.213

6.3 Explanatory notes

Explanatory notes to the balance sheet and the income and expenditure statement.

1 General notes

1.1 Activities

The objective of the Viafrica Foundation is to stimulate the use of ICT equipment in sub-Saharan Africa. The foundation tries to achieve this objective by advising and informing organisations in the Netherlands and Africa about the possibilities of ICT use, the realisation of sustainable ICT projects in collaboration with local partners and training and supporting future users.

2 Accounting policies for the valuation of assets and liabilities

2.1 General

The annual accounts have been prepared in accordance to the guideline RJ650 fundraising institutions. The purpose of this guideline is to provide insight into the costs of the organisation and the spending of its funds in relation to the objective for which the funds have been raised. The annual accounts have been drawn up on the basis of historic costs. The annual accounts are presented in Euros. Assets and liabilities are stated at nominal value. In the balance sheet and the income and expenditure statement references have been included, that refer to the explanatory notes.

2.2 Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currency during the reporting period are incorporated into the annual accounts against the exchange rate on the transaction date. Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currency are converted against the exchange rate on the balance date. The differences of exchange resulting from the completion and conversion are recorded in the income and expenditure statement.

2.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are valued at acquisition price including directly attributable costs after deducting straight-line amortisation during the estimated economic life.

2.4 Inventory

Inventory hardware is valued against purchase prices or lower market value.

2.5 Accounts receivable

Accounts receivable are included at nominal value.

2.6 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand consists of bank balances and deposits with a term of less than twelve months.

2.7 Reserves

The reserves of the foundation is used within the scope of its objective. In so far as this reserve has not been presented as a allocated fund, it is freely disposable.

The part of the reserve that has been earmarked by third parties for a specific goal within the scope of the objective is included in the allocated funds.

3 Accounting policies for the determination of the result

3.1 General

The balance (result) is determined as the difference between the total of the income and the total of the expenses. Income is accounted for in the year they have been realised; expenses as soon as they are foreseeable.

3.2 Income from own fundraising activities

Income from own fundraising is accounted for in the year to which the contribution relates.

3.3 Sponsorship in kind

In accordance with the guidelines for fundraising institutions any sponsorship must be capitalized in kind. This means that the value of the sponsorship in kind is included as expenses and as revenues. Expenses will depend on expenses type and will be included in the corresponding ledger account. Revenues will be included in the account 'sponsorship in kind'.

3.4 Expenses

Expenses are determined at a historic basis and allocated to the year to which they relate.

3.5 Depreciation on the tangible fixed results

The depreciation on tangible fixed assets is calculated based on the acquisition price. Depreciations take place according to the straight-line method based on the estimated economic life. Gains and losses on the sale of material fixed assets are included in the depreciations.

4 Tangible fixed assets

The tangible fixed assets comprise office furniture. The movements in the tangible fixed assets are as follows.

Balance per 1 January 2009		
Cost		15.420
Cumulative depreciation		-3.734
Book value		11.686
Movements 2009		
Additions		1.042
Withdrawals		-570
Depreciation withdrawal		570
Depreciation		-4.975
Total		-3.933
Balance per 31 December 2009		
Cost		16.462
Cumulative depreciation		-8.709
Book value		7.753
Depreciation percentage		33

5 Inventory

Inventory	31 December 2009	31 December 2008
Book value per 1 January	19.959	11.831
Purchase of hardware	74.679	17.085
Transport and entering expenses	12.851	6.795
	107.489	35.711
Allocated to cost of sales	53.489	15.752
Book value per 31 December	54.000	19.959

6 Other receivables

Other receivables	31 December 2009	31 December 2008
Wilde Ganzen	-	46.100
Impulsis	34.289	13.806
Stichting BAS Geeft!	-	10.000
Heijmerink / Reith Stichting	-	10.000
Fred Foundation	-	7.150
Stichting NCDO	-	5.266
Stichting Liberty	-	-2.000
Receivables Tanzania	6.536	-
Prepaid Kenya	2.820	2.554
Interest from savings account	1.428	1.141
Other	600	-
Consultancy for 1%club	-	2.276
	45.673	96.293

7 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand	31 December 2009	31 December 2008
Rabobank savings account 1022.556.584	67.318	66.427
Rabobank current account 3246.95.543	4.545	2.464
Rabobank current account 1255.57.809	52	70
Bank accounts SCB Tanzania	2.348	23.364
Bank account Kenya	21.696	1.000
	95.959	93.325

Viafrica can freely dispose of cash at bank and in hand.

8 Reserves

Freely disposable reserve	31 December 2009	31 December 2008
Balance per 1 January	60.638	25.414
Additions from allocated funds	0	8.927
	60.638	34.341
Withdrawals/additions from result	17.913	26.297
Balance per 31 december	78.551	60.638

9 Allocated fund CLASSworks 2009

	31 December 2009	31 December 2008
Balance per 1 January	74.500	
Additions from fund CLASSworks 2009	243.538	74.500
	318.038	74.500
Withdrawals	228.846	-
Balance per 31 December	89.192	74.500
Wilde Ganzen agreed to postpone € 15.000 for hardware CLASSworks 2009 (15b)		

10 Allocated fund CLASSworks 2008

	31 December 2009	31 December 2008
Balance per 1 January	71.924	--
Additions	-	375.917
	71.924	375.917
Withdrawals	71.924	229.493 -
Release to CLASSworks 2009	-	74.500 -
Balance per 31 December	-	71.924

11 Allocated fund Tanbif project

	31 December 2009	31 December 2008
Balance per 1 January	-	-
Additions	12.085	-
	12.085	-
Withdrawals	9.062	-
Balance per 31 December	3.023	-

12 Accounts payable

These concern debts to suppliers which have all been settled before the end of February 2010.

13 Other liabilities

Other liabilities	31 December 2009	31 December 2008
Costs to be paid	19.019	6.201
Holiday allowance to be paid	1.707	1.707
Costs to be paid Viafrica Tanzania	-	1.371
Banking costs	-	63
	20.726	9.342

14 Liabilities not included in the balance sheet

The annual amount of rent obligations for property is € 8.100. The lease has been entered into for a term of one year.

15 Income from own fundraising

Income own fund-raising can be divided in the following components:

		2009	2008
Income from own fund-raising for CW	15a	212.521	306.610
Income from third-party activities	15b	-	46.100
Sponsorship in kind	15c	80.400	46.745
Sale of hardware	15d	49.504	15.063
		342.425	414.518

15a Income from own fund-raising CW		2009	2008
Impulsis		60.061	59.015
Turing Foundation		40.000	40.000
Domino Automatisering BV (IT-Staffing)		25.000	21.589
Stichting Weeshuis der Doopsgezinden		12.688	-
Tanbif Biodiversity Project		12.085	-
Dr. Hofsteestichting		7.500	10.000
Heijmerink / Reith Stichting		5.000	10.000
SK - Foundation		5.000	5.000
Accenture Foundation		5.000	-
SBNO		4.500	-
Mitopics BV		4.500	-
Rabo Share4More		3.500	-
Stichting H.M. du Gardijn Beheer		3.000	3.000
Stichting Janssensfonds		2.500	2.500
Recruitment charity		6.700	-
Synopsis		2.500	-
Stichting Protestants Steunfonds		2.200	-
Stichting Winters van den Speulhof		2.000	2.500
Stichting 't Arm Kinderhuys		1.000	1.000
Lewiszong Transport Vof		1.000	-
Centrum Wiskunde & Informatica		938	-
SiSo BV		687	-
Lasaulec BV		200	-
Eureko Achmea Foundation		-	25.000
Stichting NCDO		-	24.662
Stichting Liberty		-	16.000
Fred Foundation		-	14.300
Stichting J. Chr. van Veen		-	12.500
ASML Foundation		-	10.000
Stichting BAS Geeft!		-	10.000

Robein Leven Children's Future Fund	-	10.000
Stichting KICI	-	5.000
Stichting Cura II	-	5.000
Stichting Alle Beetjes	-	5.000
Stichting Madurodam Steunfonds	-	3.000
Derde Wereld Fonds Atos Origin	-	2.015
Stichting Rommelmarkt Haren	-	2.000
Stichting Charity Works	-	1.500
ASN Foundation	-	1.000
Streeder Stichting	-	250
Individual donations	4.962	4.463
Other	-	316
	212.521	306.610

15B Income from third-party activities	2009	2008
Wilde Ganzen	-	15.000*
Wilde Ganzen	-	31.100
	-	46.100

15C Sponsorship in kind	2009	2008
TU Delft	56.750	26.730
TOPdesk	11.292	12.972
Digital Warehouse	9.000	4.300
Leonardo	800	-
Exact	1.578	1.578
Lasaulec	500	-
Site4U	480	758
Expostore	-	407
	80.400	46.745

15D Sale of hardware and services	2009	2008
Income from sales and services	108.972	40.432
Purchase and transport for hardware for sales	-59.468	-25.369
	49.504	15.063

16 Explanatory notes to the expenditure

	A	B	C	Total 2009	Total 2008
Subsidies and contributions	--	--	--	--	8.780
Purchases and acquisitions	80.161	--	--	80.161	56.233
Oursourced activities	134.402	--	--	134.402	106.691
Publicity and communication	1.561	--	--	1.561	855
Staff costs	89.146	18.764	14.182	122.092	105.724
Housing costs	6.639	1.500	1.990	10.129	10.836
Office and general costs	25.455	1.007	5.466	31.928	13.172
Depreciation and interest	--	--	4.976	4.976	2.372
Total	337.364	21.271	26.614	385.249	304.666

- A: Spent to achieve the objective
 B: Own fundraising
 C: Management and administration

Costs for own fundraising divided by the income from own fundraising is 6,21% (2008: 5,27%).

Total spent to achieve the objective divided by total income is 96% (2008: 55%). The allocated funds are high at 31 December.

Costs administration and management divided by total costs is 5,52% (2008: 3,25%).

The division of the costs spent to achieve the objective is as follows:

Completion of CLASSworks 2008	71.924
CLASSworks 2009	206.011
Tanbif biodiversity	9.062
E-waste	4.298
Service Centra	44.508
Publicity and education	1.561
	337.364