FORAFRIKA - RWANDA

Audited Financial Statements
For the year ended 31st December 2025

BHK PARTNERS
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
www.bhk-partners.com

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1 Executive Summary

Brief description of ForAfrika - Rwanda

ForAfrika - Rwanda has extended its programs in different sectors of life through an integrated long term programming approach which aims at complementing the Multisectoral programming approach and reducing the vulnerabilities of the most vulnerable communities. The ForAfrika - Rwanda Programme is designed to implement 4 synergistic linked and mutually reinforcing each other through integration in Health & Nutrition, Food Security and Livelihoods, Early Child Development, Economic Empowerment and Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) by targeting the most vulnerable groups in the Community by focusing on children and households with low income. ForAfrika - Rwanda will have contributed to increased well-being and resilience of people able to sustainably provide for their children and families. To achieve this ForAfrika - Rwanda has placed different strategic objectives.

Summary information on ForAfrika - Rwanda

<table>
<tr><th>Description</th><th>Details</th></tr>
<tr><td>Reporting organisation</td><td>ForAfrika - Rwanda
RGB Registration Number : 041/RGB/18
TIN Number: 120357087
Contact Person : Jean Claude Nshimiyimana; Country Director Rwanda;
E-mail: j.nshimiyimana@forafrika.org
Tel No: +250788308773</td></tr>
<tr><td>Directors</td><td>The directors who served the organisation during the period of audit are:
<table>
<tr><th>Name</th><th>Position</th></tr>
<tr><td>Ann Athol Pretorius</td><td>Non-Executive Director/Founding Member</td></tr>
<tr><td>Paul Edwards</td><td>Non-Executive Director/Chairperson</td></tr>
<tr><td>Andreas Florian Kemmerich</td><td>Non-Executive Director</td></tr>
<tr><td>Maserame Rebecca Mouyeme</td><td>Non-Executive Director</td></tr>
<tr><td>Katherine Kuper</td><td>Non-Executive Director</td></tr>
<tr><td>Randall Eric Zindler</td><td>Non-Executive Director</td></tr>
<tr><td>Christopher William Hellmich</td><td>Non-Executive Director</td></tr>
<tr><td>Muhammad Muzammil Rengony</td><td>Non-Executive Director</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bibi Najiba Bauker</td><td>Non-Executive Director</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Bankers</td><td>Ecobank Rwanda
Kigali / Rwanda</td></tr>
<tr><td>Auditors</td><td>BHK PARTNERS LTD
Certified Public Accountants
P.O. Box 4908, Kigali, Rwanda
Tel : (250) 788304290
Email: info@bhk-partners.com
Website: www.bhk-partners.com</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><td colspan="2"></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Programmes implemented by ForAfrika - Rwanda</td></tr>
<tr><td>Programme Name: ForAfrika Rwanda Programme (Health &Nutrition, Food Security and Livelihood, Economic Empowerment, Education and WASH)

Area of implementation:
Muhanga District with 2 concerns sectors (Mushishiro& Rugendari). Kamonyi District with 2 concerns sectors (Rugendabari & Rukoma).</td><td>Programme Goal:
By 2025, ForAfrika - Rwanda will have contributed to increased well-being and resilience of 265,430 people able to sustainably provide for their children and families.

Programme strategic objectives:
✓ Improve food security and livelihoods of small-holder farmers through agricultural production and related agribusiness value chains in targeted communities by 2025.
✓ Increased household incomes for the targeted ultra-poor households through savings, diversified Economic/livelihoods practices in the targeted households and communities by 2025.
✓ Improved access to quality early child development education, universal primary education and life skills for adolescents and youth in targeted communities by 2025.
✓ To contribute to health for most vulnerable communities by increasing access to WASH by 2025.
✓ Enhanced organizational efficiency and sustainability.

Programme Outcomes:
• Increased food security and livelihood at household level.
• Households have sufficient income and productive assets.
• Households have enough savings to finance small businesses.
• Improved early child development outcomes for children 12 months to 60 months old.
• Increased access to improved sanitation for poor, vulnerable communities and children.
• Increased access to sustainable and clean water supply for poor, vulnerable communities and children.
• Improved staff engagement and performance excellence and enhanced operations support platform to facilitate programme delivery.</td></tr>
</table>

Audit methodology

Our audit was conducted in accordance with International Standards of Auditing (ISA) as recommended by the International Federation of Accountants (IFAC). The audit methodology that we adopted is summarized as follows:

- Obtain an understanding of the terms of reference.
- Knowledge of the organization’s business and environment.
- Evaluate the internal control procedures and systems of the projects.
- Perform compliance and substantive tests on the financial statements.
- Review of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025.
- Compilation and submission of the draft and final audit report comprising the audited financial statements accompanied by the auditors’ opinion thereon as well as a management letter on the overall principles of the procedures performed.

Disclaimer and confidentiality

This report is strictly private and confidential and is addressed solely to ForAfrika - Rwanda and its donors. BHK Partners Ltd cannot be held responsible for its unauthorized distribution.

We have produced this report specifically for ForAfrika - Rwanda as per the terms of reference for the audit. The interpretation, use or application of the report for other purpose without our prior written consent imposes no obligation on BHK Partners Ltd.

2 Statement of the management's responsibilities

It is the responsibility of ForAfrika - Rwanda to prepare accounts for the year, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the organization as at the end of the year and of the operating results for the year. It is also the responsibility of ForAfrika - Rwanda to ensure that proper accounting records, which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time, the financial position of the organisation. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the organization.

The management of ForAfrika - Rwanda accepts responsibility for the accounts, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgments and estimates, in conformity with ForAfrika - Rwanda's accounting policies as stipulated in the administrative and financial manual.

The management of ForAfrika - Rwanda is of the opinion that the accounts give a true and fair view of the state of the financial affairs of the organization and of its operating results in accordance with ForAfrika - Rwanda's accounting policies and procedures. The management of ForAfrika - Rwanda also accepts responsibility for maintenance of accounting records, which may be relied upon in the preparation of accounts as well as designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement and safeguarding the assets of ForAfrika - Rwanda.

Nothing has come to the attention of the management team to indicate that ForAfrika - Rwanda will not remain as a going concern for the next twelve months from date of this statement.

The management team acknowledges that the independent audit of the financial statements does not relieve them of their responsibilities.

Approval of the financial statements

The financial statements, as indicated above were approved by the the directors and signed on their behalf by:

Signed by:
Paul Edwards
EFAB2620CD7F401...

Board Chairman
P Edwards
Date: 18 June 2026

Signed by:
Randall Zindler
7A71A3E0969549F...

Board Member
RE Zindler
Date: 18 June 2026

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3 Independent Auditors' report

To the Management of ForAfrika - Rwanda

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of ForAfrika - Rwanda, which comprise the Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2025, Statement of Income and Expenditure, Statement of Changes in Accumulated Fund and Statement of Cash flows for the year then ended and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, as set out on pages 8 to 21.

In our opinion, proper books of accounts have been kept and the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view, in all material respects, of the state of financial affairs of ForAfrika - Rwanda as at 31 December 2025 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting policies set out in section 4.5 of this report.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the financial Statement* section of our report. We are independent of ForAfrika - Rwanda in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Rwanda, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and those charged with governance for the Financial Statements

The management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with ForAfrika - Rwanda's accounting policies and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing ForAfrika - Rwanda's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing applicable matters related to the going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting.

Management is responsible for overseeing the entity's reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of financial statement

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statement as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue the auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or errors and are

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considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of this financial statement.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of ForAfrika - Rwanda's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on ForAfrika - Rwanda's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information within the entity to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the entity audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate to those charged with governance regarding among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

FOR BHK PARTNERS LTD

BHK PARTNERS LTD
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
24 JUN 2026
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Honorine U. KARUHURA
Partner

4 Financial statements

4.1. Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2025

ASSETS	**Notes**	**31-Dec-25**	**31-Dec-24**
Non Current Assets			**Frw**
Fixed Assets	4.6.1	54,253,891	56,414,580
		54,253,891	**56,414,580**
Current Assets			
Trade and other receivables	4.6.2	9,128,589	4,020,276
Cash and Cash equivalent			
Petty Cash	4.6.3	-	1,769,232
Bank Accounts	4.6.3	7,185,822	3,435,301
		16,314,410	**9,224,810**
TOTAL ASSETS		**70,568,302**	**65,639,390**
ACCUMULATED FUND AND LIABILITIES			
Accumulated fund	4.6.4	57,619,239	59,948,104
Current Liabilities			
Accounts payables	4.6.5	12,949,062	5,691,285
Total ACCUMULATED FUND AND LIABILITIES		**70,568,302**	**65,639,390**

The financial statements and the notes on pages 8 to 21, were approved by the directors and were signed on their behalf by:

Signed by:
Paul Edwards
EFAB2620CD7F401...

Board Chairman
P Edwards
Date: 18 June 2026

Signed by:
Randall Zindler
7A71A3E0969549F...

Board Member
RE Zindler
Date: 18 June 2026

4.2. Statement of Income and Expenditure for the year ended 31 December 2025

Income	**Notes**	**31-Dec-25 Frw**	**31-Dec-24 Frw**
Grants	4.6.6	247,689,790	209,104,334
Other income	4.6.7	(4,905,847)	4,258,201
		242,783,943	**213,362,536**
Expenditure			
Program costs	4.6.8	174,335,810	128,669,720
Employee Costs	4.6.9	31,808,480	51,645,994
Administrative Costs	4.6.10	55,232,815	37,643,328
Total Expenditure		**261,377,105**	**217,959,042**
Surplus/Deficit for the year		**(18,593,162)**	**(4,596,506)**

The notes on pages 12 to 21 form an integral part of the financial statements.

4.3. Statement of Changes in Accumulated fund for the year ended 31 December 2025

	Accumulated Fund
	Frw
	2025
As at 1 January 2025	59,948,104
Adjustment to opening balance	16,264,297
Surplus/Deficit for the year	(18,593,162)
At 31st Dec 2025	**57,619,239**
	Accumulated Fund
As at 1 January 2024	64,544,611
Adjustment to opening balance	-
Surplus/Deficit for the year	(4,596,507)
At 31st Dec 2024	**59,948,104**

The notes on pages 12 to 21 form an integral part of the financial statements.

4.4. Cash flow statement for the year ended 31 December 2025

	31-Dec-25	31-Dec-24
		Frw
Surplus for the year	(18,593,162)	(4,596,506)
Adjusted for		
*Adjustment to opening balance	(9,231,741)	107,523,117
*Adjustment to error suspense	(534)	
*Depreciation	28,857,260	17,191,916
Cash flow from operating activities		
Changes in receivables	(5,108,312)	(14,392,749)
Changes in payables	7,257,777	(88,381,189)
Net cash flow from operating Activities	**3,181,288**	**17,344,588**
Cash flows from Investing Activities		
Capital expenditure	(1,200,000)	(1,196,284)
Net cash flows from Investing Activities	**(1,200,000)**	**(1,196,284)**
Net increase/ Decrease in cash and cash equivalents	**1,981,288**	**16,148,304**
Cash and cash equivalent at Beginning of the year	5,204,534	6,375,572
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 Dec 2025	**7,185,822**	**5,204,534**

The notes on pages 12 to 21 form an integral part of the financial statements.

4.5. Significant accounting policies

a) Basis of Accounting

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) for SMEs and in compliance with the requirements of the Rwanda's Companies Act. The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention, using the going concern principle. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS for SMEs requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements and must be separately disclosed in the financial statements

b) Revenue/income

All income types must be recorded, at the initial stage, as one of the following, depending on the time of recording of the transaction.

- Deferred Income (Received in advance; received but not earned) (Balance Sheet)
- Accrued Income (Outstanding income, earned but not received) (Income Statement)
- Income (Received and earned) (Income Statement)

Income may not be recorded on a cash receipt basis unless it's the only option for accurate and reliable reporting.

c) Expenditure

Expenditure is accounted for on an accruals basis.

d) Property, Plant and Equipment

IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment outlines the accounting treatment for most types of property, plant and equipment. Property, plant and equipment is initially measured at its cost, subsequently measured either using a cost or revaluation model, and depreciated so that its depreciable amount is allocated on a systematic basis over its useful life.

Recognition

Items of property, plant, and equipment should be recognized as assets when it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the asset will flow to the entity, and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

This recognition principle is applied to all property, plant, and equipment costs at the time they are incurred. These costs include costs incurred initially to acquire or construct an item of property, plant and equipment and costs incurred subsequently to add to, replace part of, or service it.

An item of property, plant and equipment should initially be recorded at cost. Cost includes all costs necessary to bring the asset to working condition for its intended use. This would include not only its original purchase price but also costs of site preparation, delivery and

handling, installation, related professional fees for architects and engineers, and the estimated cost of dismantling and removing the
asset and restoring the site.

Measurement
Currently, ForAfrika - Rwanda uses the cost model (cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment). The revaluation model is allowed by IFRS and IFRS for SME's.

Depreciation (cost and revaluation models)
For all depreciable assets, the depreciable amount (cost less residual value) should be allocated on a systematic basis over the asset's useful life.
The residual value and the useful life of an asset should be reviewed at least at each financial year-end and, if expectations differ from previous estimates, any change is accounted for prospectively as a change in estimate (for reference IAS 8).
Depreciation should be charged to profit or loss, unless it is included in the carrying amount of another asset and depreciation begins when the asset is available for use and continues until the asset is derecognised, even if it is idle.

Derecognition (retirements and disposals)
An asset should be removed from the statement of financial position on disposal or when it is withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from its disposal. The gain or loss on disposal is the difference between the proceeds and the carrying amount and should be recognised in the Statement of Income and Expenditure.

Impairment tests
The entity tests for impairment where there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. An assessment of whether there is an indication of possible impairment is done at each reporting date.

Where the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment is greater than the estimated recoverable amount, it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount. The resulting impairment loss is recognised immediately as a surplus or deficit, except where the decrease reverses a previously recognised revaluation increase for the same asset the decrease is recognised in other comprehensive income to that extent and reduces the amount accumulated in equity under revaluation surplus, and future depreciation charges are adjusted in future periods to allocate the revised carrying amount, less its residual value, on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

e) Leases

Operating leases:
Leases where the lessor retains the risks and rewards of ownership of the underlying asset are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged against income on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease

f) Currency

Functional presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Rwandan Francs "Frw". The functional currency of the company is Francs.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the statement of surplus or deficit.

g) Employee benefits

Employee benefits are all forms of consideration given by an entity in exchange for services rendered by employees or for the termination of employment.

Short-term employee benefits are employee benefits (other than termination benefits) that are expected to be settled wholly before twelve months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service.

h) Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

A financial asset is any asset that is:

• cash;
• an equity instrument of another entity;
• a contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset from another entity or to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially favorable to the entity;
• a contract that will or may be settled in the entity's own equity instruments and is a non-derivative for which the entity is or may be obliged to receive a variable number of the entity's own equity instruments; or
• a derivative that will or may be settled other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of the entity's own equity instruments.

A financial liability is any liability that is:

• a contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially unfavorable to the entity.
• will or may be settled other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of the entity's own equity instruments. For this purpose, rights, options or warrants to acquire a fixed number of the entity's own equity instruments for a fixed amount of any currency are equity instruments if the entity offers the rights, options or warrants pro rata to all of its existing owners of the same of its own non derivative equity instruments.

Classification and initial recognition

The company classifies financial assets and financial liabilities into the following categories:
• Loans and receivables.
• Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost.

Financial instruments are recognized initially when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Classification of a financial instrument, or its component parts takes place on initial recognition. Each instrument is classified as a financial liability, a financial asset or an equity instrument in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement and the definitions of a financial liability, a financial asset and an equity instrument.
A financial asset classified as available-for-sale that would have met the definition of loans and receivables may be reclassified to loans and receivables if the entity has the intention and ability to hold the asset for the foreseeable future or until maturity. Financial instruments are not reclassified into the fair value through profit or loss category after initial recognition.

Initial measurement

When a financial asset or financial liability is recognized initially, it is measured at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability.
The company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, and derivative financial instruments.

Subsequent measurement

Financial assets

After initial recognition, financial assets, including derivatives that are assets, are measured at their fair values, without any deduction for transaction costs which may be incurred on sale or other disposal, except for the following financial assets:
• loans and receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities

After initial recognition, all financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognized when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or when it is transferred and the transfer qualifies for derecognition.

Impairment of financial assets

At the end of each reporting period an assessment is made to determine whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. If any such evidence exists, the extent of the impairment is determined. Impairment losses in financial assets carried at amortised cost are recognised in surplus or deficit. Impairment losses are reversed when an increase in the financial asset's recoverable amount can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, subject to the restriction that the carrying amount of the financial asset at the date that the impairment is reversed shall not exceed what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not been recognised. Reversals of impairment losses are recognised in surplus or deficit except for equity investments classified as available-for-sale.

Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables classified as loans and receivables are measured at initial recognition at fair value, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts are recognised in surplus or deficit when there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganisation, and default or delinquency in payments (more than 30 days overdue) are considered indicators that the trade receivable is impaired.

The allowance recognised is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the effective interest rate computed at initial recognition.

The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account, and the amount of the loss is recognised in surplus or deficit within operating expenses. When a trade receivable is uncollectable, it is written off against the allowance account for trade receivables. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against operating expenses in surplus or deficit.

Trade and other receivables are classified as loans and receivables.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and demand deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. These are initially and subsequently recorded at fair value.

Trade and other payables

Trade payables are initially measured at fair value, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

i) Provisions

A provision is a liability of uncertain timing or amount. A liability is a present obligation of the entity arising from past events, the settlement of which is expected to result in an outflow from the entity of resources embodying economic benefits.

A provision is recognised when:

• there is a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event;

• it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; and

• a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount of a provision is the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation.

j) Taxes and levies

Taxes and levies are accounted for on an invoice basis. These are collected in an agency capacity and are therefore not treated as revenue.

k) Related parties

For the purpose of the financial statements, parties are considered to be related to the Company if they have the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the Company or exercise significant influence over the Company in making financial and operating decisions, or vice versa, or where the Company is subject to common control or common significant influence. Related parties may be individuals or other entities.
A related party transaction is a transfer of resources, services or obligations between a reporting entity and a related party, regardless of whether a price is charged.

l) Significant Accounting Judgements, Estimates and Assumptions.

When preparing the financial statements, management undertakes a number of judgements, estimates and assumptions about the recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. These include determination of functional currency, recognition of income, going concern assumption, insurance fund, useful lives of assets and depreciation rates, residual values of assets and impairment of financial assets.

m) Reporting period

The financial statements were prepared for a period of 12 months from 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025.

n) Accumulated fund

The balance of accumulated fund represents surpluses carried forward from previous periods including the surplus for the current financial year as per the statement of income and expenditure reserved for activities not undertaken in the current year and which are to be undertaken in the subsequent periods.

4.6. Notes to the financial statements

4.6.1 Fixed assets

	Computer Equipment Frw	Furniture and Fittings Frw	Motor Vehicles Frw	Total Frw
Cost or Valuation				
At 1 January 2025	3,617,404	700,000	80,262,853	84,580,257
Adjustments	921,054	59,002	24,516,515	25,496,571
Additions	1,200,000	-	-	1,200,000
At 31 December 2025	**5,738,457**	**759,002**	**104,779,368**	**111,276,827**
DEPRECIATION				
At 1 January 2025	2,432,686	159,030	34,805,701	37,397,417
Adjustments	728,014	30,696	8,473,030	9,231,741
Charge for the year	2,142,593	151,233	17,331,693	19,625,519
At 31 December 2025	**4,575,280**	**310,262**	**52,137,394**	**57,022,936**
Net Book Value				
At 31 December 2025	**1,163,177**	**448,740**	**52,641,975**	**54,253,891**
At 31 December 2024	**1,912,731**	**571,667**	**53,930,183**	**56,414,581**

4.6.2 Accounts receivable

Other Receivables	**31-Dec-25 Frw**	**31-Dec-24 Frw**
Asset Fund Control	-	581,660
ForAfrika Germany Rwanda	9,115,062	3,365,334
Debtors control		-
Staff Advances	13,526	13,526
VAT Control	-	59,223
Error Suspens		534
Total Accounts Receivable	**9,128,588**	**4,020,276**

4.6.3 Cash and Cash equivalent

	31-Dec-25 Frw	**31-Dec-24 Frw**
Petty cash		
Field Petty Cash Rw Francs - Rwanda	-	1,769,232
Total Petty Cash	***-***	***1,769,232***

	31-Dec-25 Frw	31-Dec-24 Frw
Bank accounts		
Bank RWF - Rwanda - EcoBank - Acc 6775018473	4,487,701	2,663,830
Bank USD - Rwanda - EcoBank - Acc 6775018474	2,698,121	771,471
Total Bank accounts	***7,185,822***	***3,435,301***
Total Cash and cash equivalent	**7,185,822**	**5,204,533**

ForAfrika - Rwanda has bank accounts held at Ecobank. Cash and bank balances comprise of cash in hand and cash at bank.

4.6.4 Accumulated Fund

	31-Dec-25 Frw	31-Dec-24 Frw
Opening balance	59,948,104	64,544,611
Adjustment to opening balance	16,264,297	0
Surplus/Deficit for the year	(18,593,162)	(4,596,507)
	57,619,239	**59,948,104**

4.6.5 Accounts payable

	31-Dec-25 Frw	31-Dec-24 Frw
Accounts payable		
Deferred Income - Cash	9,115,062	3,365,334
Medical Aid Control	-	526,347
Creditors Control	3,834,000	-
GSO/RWA account	-	1,799,604
Trade creditors	**12,949,062**	**5,691,285**

4.6.6 Income

	31-Dec-25 Frw	31-Dec-24 Frw
Affiliate Program Funding	225,962,595	209,104,334
Match Funding	21,727,195	-
	247,689,790	**209,104,334**

4.6.7 Other Income

	31-Dec-25 Frw	31-Dec-24 Frw
Other Income	-	4,102
Realised exchange gain or loss	(4,905,847)	4,254,099
	(4,905,847)	**4,258,201**

4.6.8 Programs costs

	31-Dec-25	31-Dec-24 Frw
Wages - Casuals	14,204,804	13,362,000
Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability & Learning	2,260,872	3,004,374
Baseline surveys / research costs	3,578,000	-
Consultant Services	8,650,211	15,753,580
Construction	6,690,000	-
Sub-contractors	-	12,000
Warehouse Rent	15,000	-
Service Agreements	127,558	28,284,836
Consultant Services - Rwanda	65,245,851	550,000
Project costs - Other	45,622,632	49,876,449
Programs Training, seminars&workshops	25,982,015	4,877,405
Staff Training, seminars and workshops	732,500	1,004,000
Parking	28,704	-
Accommodation	-	8,520,947
Per Diem / S&T	766,305	1,308,000
Other travel costs	-	16,129
Other costs	431,358	2,100,000
	174,335,810	**128,669,720**

4.6.9 Employee costs

	31-Dec-25	31-Dec-24
Medical Aid & expenses	785,098	1,692,329
Salary related Taxes	1,742,630	7,180,090
Pension / Provident Fund / Risk Fund	643,153	2,902,361
Mother Insurance Fund	-	41,683
Salary and wages	27,992,599	38,829,531
Salary and wages - BONUS	-	(177,000)
Allowance – Cellphone	645,000	1,177,000
Total Employee Costs	**31,808,480**	**51,645,994**

4.6.10 Administrative costs

Description	**31-Dec-25 Frw**	**31-Dec-24 Frw**
Unrealized Exchange Gain or Loss	(7,319)	233,831
Internet	1,320,090	987,273
Cellphone	465,000	
Internet (GSO)	393,090	
Financial costs	390,820	452,917
Business (Calling) cards	180,000	
Rent-Office	10,641,500	6,253,513
Meetings	2,781,372	489,000
Utilities - Electricity, Water & Sanitation	265,000	247,500
Computer Software & Licenses		360,487
IT Support	233,326	12,000
Audit Remuneration - Fees / Remuneration	5,287,957	4,689,655
Office Cleaning services	720,000	740,000
Repairs and Maintenance	30,000	
Subscriptions	434,300	
Stationery	276,900	28,900
Office Teas & Cleaning materials	1,787,700	1,719,600
Printed material	1,255,676	429,900
General & Printing Supplies		204,900
Car Hire	150,000	435,000
Motor Vehicle expenses (all)	7,094,602	5,990,112
Motor Vehicle - Fuel & Oil	224,139	
Motor Vehicle - Insurance & Licences	1,642,298	
Motor Vehicle - Repairs & Maintenance	40,844	
Airfares - Local		1,799,604
Dep - Computer Equipment	2,142,593	821,480
Dep - Furniture & Fittings	151,233	128,333
Dep - Motor Vehicles	16,647,008	11,080,656
Dep - Motorcycles	684,685	538,665
Total Administrative Costs	**55,232,815**	**37,643,328**

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