

Annual Report 2007 – 08



Refugee Youth Project

UK Registered Charity No. 1109104
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1. The Aims of the charity are:

1.1 To work with local and community based organisations to increase capacity to provide educational and recreational activities for young forced migrants in long-term refugee situations.

1.2. To develop and implement participatory methods that involve young forced migrants in research, project planning, delivery and evaluation.

1.3. To share good practice related to projects involving young forced migrants, through discussion, dissemination of project experiences and consultancy work.

2. REFUGEE YOUTH PROJECT PROJECTS

Refugee Youth Project (RYP) is currently running three projects in Lebanon, London and Nepal. In Lebanon, RYP has run a number of successful summer and term-time projects with partner organisations in Al-Bass refugee camp since 2004. Following an extensive evaluation at the end of our most recent project in September 2007, we identified a need for a more long-term and integrated programme of youth training and activities. We have recently secured funding to run this project from May 2008 to June 2009.

In London, Refugee Youth Project has been working in partnership with Whitefield School in the borough of Barnet since 2005. RYP delivers a support and activity project for refugee and asylum-seeking young people aged 11-18 in the borough. Activities include an after-school youth club during term-time and a four-week summer project. Refugee Youth Project also implements a peer-mentoring programme that enables 16-18 year olds who have been in the UK for at least 2 years to mentor newly arrived young asylum seekers and refugees.

From September 2007 - March 2008, Refugee Youth Project implemented a child research project in the Bhutanese refugee camps in Nepal. 29 Bhutanese refugee children worked in groups of 4 or 5, with the support of an adult assistant, to conduct research on issues affecting children in their own camp. In January 2008, young project participants presented research findings to refugee community members in their camps and to humanitarian agency staff in Kathmandu. The final part of the project involved children planning, conducting and evaluating pilot activities to help refugee children experiencing problems. Refugee Youth Project is now fundraising to respond to the needs

of vulnerable refugee children identified through this participatory research. The projects are described in more detail below.

3. LEBANON PROJECT

3.1 Background

Refugee Youth Project has been working in Al-Bass refugee camp since 2004. Al-Bass is located in Tyre (or Sour) in conflict-affected southern Lebanon. There are over 10,000 Palestinian refugees living in the camp. It lacks proper infrastructure and it suffers from overcrowding, poverty and unemployment. Schooling is over-crowded and insufficient, there is no designated space in the camp for children to play safely and there are few facilities for disabled children. Since 2004, with our local partners, we have run a variety of summer and term-time projects providing educational and recreational activities to disabled and non-disabled children aged between six and 14 fourteen years old.

3.2 Project Aims

1. To provide educational and recreational activities for young Palestinian refugees in southern Lebanon.
2. To provide training, capacity-building and employment for local youth in order to facilitate their involvement in raising the educational level of their own community.
3. To ensure disability inclusion and to promote such inclusion in other local organisations.
4. To encourage the sharing of good practice and a forum for discussion with other such local NGOs.
5. To encourage a marginalised group of children to understand and express themselves providing a forum to share their experiences and to advocate for solutions.
6. To work with local and community based refugee organisations and their members in order to provide training and transference of skills to increase their capacity to provide services for young refugees in the future.

3.3 Local Partners

In 2007, Refugee Youth Project continued working with its local partner, the Al-Bass Vocational Training Centre (VTC), via the National Association for Vocational Training and Social Service (NAVTSS), an independent social, educational and cultural institution established in 1983. Its work aims to combat illiteracy, poverty and disease through education and empowerment of young Palestinian men and women. It achieves these aims through administering five Vocational Training Centres throughout the Palestinian camps in Lebanon, one of which is in Al-Bass. RYP works mainly with the local administration of the Al-Bass VTC to implement its projects, seeking to enhance local capacity to respond to the needs of the refugees in the future. However, our links with the central offices of NAVTSS in Beirut mean that there is a significant potential for expanding our work in partnership with other VTC branches across Lebanon.

The Principal of the VTC Al-Bass is our local manager and deals with all recruitment and organisational issues whilst the project is running. He is assisted by UK Trustees who visit the project throughout the set-up, running and evaluation phases. Having run projects in Al-Bass since 2004 we now have a reliable pool of Palestinian Workers from which to choose. They deal with administrative issues such as keeping minutes of meetings, budget management, attendance records and Worker enquiries. The VTC Al-Bass accountant is responsible for the financial side of the project in full coordination with RYP Trustees in the UK.

Ensuring disability inclusion and promoting such inclusion in other local organisations is central to RYP's work. RYP works closely with the Sour Community Disability Project (SCDP) to include disabled children and ensure they are properly supported and included within the project. From the SCDP staff we employ a fully-trained Disability Coordinator who is responsible for the welfare of the disabled children during the project. This worker also runs training workshops for the other Palestinian workers to allow them to develop their understanding of disability inclusion. The Disability Coordinator can support up to five children per project. SCDP also helps us by providing transportation for the disabled participants to and from each session. We pay the costs of this service.

3.4 Continued instability in Lebanon

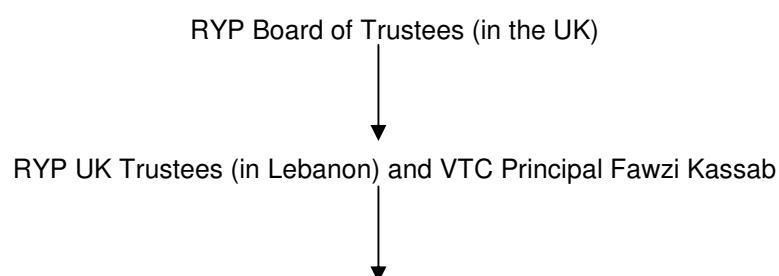
The single biggest challenge RYP faced this year in Lebanon was the continued instability in the region. Since the ceasefire that ended the 2006 Israel-Hezbollah war, Lebanon has been plagued by political instability and sporadic outbursts of violence. As a result, although RYP recruited and

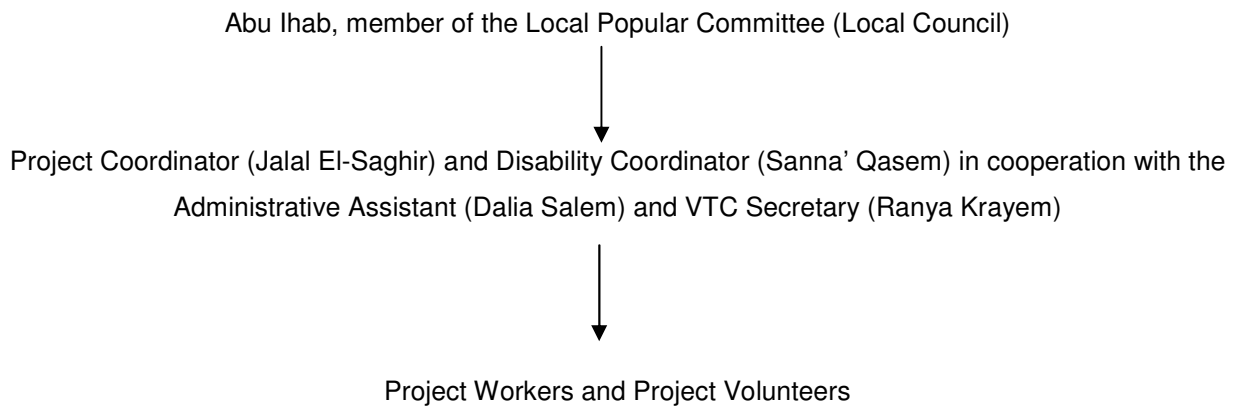
trained one British Project Coordinator and two British volunteers to assist our Palestinian workers on the summer project 2007, we had to cancel their participation owing to the threat to foreigners and the potential for further conflict. Although all parties were extremely disappointed, the experience of recruitment and training of UK volunteers has demonstrated that RYP does have the organisational capacity to send UK volunteers out to Al-Bass, but only when the situation is deemed secure. One of these volunteers, Carly Wilkinson, chose to continue to work with RYP in the UK, and was recently appointed Senior Volunteer Fundraiser. In sum, RYP, in collaboration with our local partners, continues to monitor the situation extremely carefully. However, our belief is that in times of conflict and instability, projects should continue to run for vulnerable children and to this end, we ran a successful four-week project in 2007.

3.5 Summer Project 2007

Our third summer project ran from 30th July to 24th August 2007, with daily sessions, Monday to Friday. As with the previous year, we worked with our local partners to ensure that the project took place. Activities included human-rights based projects, sport, art, craft, games, drama and songs. The workers would arrive at 8.30am to prepare the day's activities and would often stay until 4pm each day to plan, evaluate and prepare for the activities for the next day. Two day-trips were held where the children were taken to a local river for a picnic and swimming. A total of ninety-seven children (including seven disabled children) took part in the four-week activity project, an increase of twenty children compared to the previous year. Substantial training workshops for our two local Project Coordinators and twelve Palestinian youth workers took place in the two weeks prior to the project under the leadership of an RYP Trustee and local practitioners. It is worth noting that a number of our youth employees had worked with RYP in the previous years highlighting how RYP builds on and maintains previous working relations. Another RYP Trustee then visited the project in its final weeks and stayed to conduct an extensive evaluation and needs assessment. The RYP Trustee was also present for the final exhibition and graduation ceremony, and a British photo-journalist was also invited to document the event.

The management structure was as follows:





Once again the summer 2007 project would not have been possible without the VTC. We are also extremely grateful to the Sour Community Disability Project. We have made important links with other potential partner NGOs including Save the Children and Naba'a, an organisation that works with vulnerable women and children within the camp. For the first time, the project was run at a local school with larger facilities than the VTC premises, which enabled more space for small group work. .

3.6 Future Activities in Al-Bass Camp, Lebanon

Following the Israel-Hezbollah 2006 war and continued political instability, it is vital that RYP continues working in Al-Bass camp to ensure that children get the opportunity to develop important skills and enjoy themselves despite their difficult situation. Moreover, a number of British charities have decided that it is not practical to work in Lebanon whilst the political situation remains unstable and have therefore pulled out of the camps. RYP, although continually monitoring the situation, is determined to run projects in Al-Bass and has successfully secured full funding for this to go ahead.

Owing to the support and enthusiasm for our previous projects in Al-Bass camp, evidenced in particular by the large numbers of children in attendance and the demand from parents and local community members for more long-term activities, RYP, in consultation with our partner organisation VTC Al-Bass and other local NGOs, have concluded that RYP activities are successful, workable and much needed. Furthermore, following an extensive needs assessment at the end of our most recent project in September 2007, we identified a need for a more long-term and integrated programme of youth training and activities. We therefore intend to amalgamate and extend our summer and term-time projects into one comprehensive project. This project also aims to replicate good and innovative practice from RYP's work in London and Nepal.

To this end, RYP-VTC have secured a substantial grant from The Economist Charitable Trust Fund that will enable us to run a fourteen month educational activities project in Al-Bass. This will commence in June 2008 with the appointment of an In-Country Project Coordinator who will be jointly managed by the VTC Principal and the UK Trustees. In June 2008, the Coordinator will run a needs assessment to identify 40 child beneficiaries from the most vulnerable sectors of the camp. A Steering Committee will also be established who will meet monthly, and will consist of representatives of local NGOs, teachers, parents and child representatives. In July, 12 Youth Workers will be recruited and trained, ready to start the summer activities in August. The summer project will be monitored and evaluated by visits from UK Trustees as well as constant communication from our in-country staff. In October our term-time activities will begin, giving the opportunity for children to take part in an after-school educational support programme. The term-time activities will primarily provide support for the children's formal UNWRA education. Our local staff will therefore liaise with schoolteachers and local leaders in order to identify ways to best support and facilitate children's access to the official curriculum. The activity sessions will include remedial literacy and English language support to enable educational progression for under-achieving children. The needs assessment will ensure that the term-time programme will target those children most at risk of failure (and therefore ejection from the school system). Pastoral and academic support from the local youth workers will endeavour to avoid this eventuality.

RYP and VTC Al-Bass are extremely excited by this new long-term project. In order for education and support to have maximum impact on and benefit to children it must be continuous and responsive. With a year-long commitment RYP and VTC Al-Bass will be able to invest more substantially and effectively in the education and development of these vulnerable young people. There will also be other benefits of this programme such as promoting good practice amongst local youth workers, employing and training a sector of camp society most vulnerable to unemployment and politicisation, contributing to the starved camp economy, and promoting cultural exchange and understanding. In today's political climate the promotion of positive relations between British and Palestinian cultures is imperative.

4. LONDON PROJECT

4.1 Background

Refugee Youth Project's work in London has been running since November 2005. The initial pilot project was established with an aim to address the lack of out of school activities and support for young refugees and asylum seekers at Whitefield School. The project was developed through

research carried out with the young people themselves and it continues to be led by the young beneficiaries' wishes and needs. RYP aims to provide a supportive environment where young beneficiaries can develop social skills, form friendships, and share experiences and understandings with peers. By providing educational activities, workshops and training RYP also aims to remove barriers to achievement for these students.

This year has continued to see the expansion of the project and thanks to a grant from BBC Children in Need, we were able to continue the employment of a full-time Project Coordinator to address both growing demand from young people across the whole of Barnet and to provide more focused support where needed.

Saturday activities have continued to run fortnightly and, in line with the requests of the young people, they have primarily entailed outings, both educational and recreational. This year activities have included a trip to the Natural History Museum, bowling, ice-skating, swimming, adventure courses and many other exciting excursions. With a grant from the Youth Opportunities Fund we were able to employ an Activities Coordinator to focus on expanding our after school sessions, which now take place on Tuesday afternoons and aim to provide a safe and supportive space for young people to socialise and take part in workshops (such as music and dance) and various games, including pool and table football. Within the Saturday and Tuesday structure the Project Coordinator has been focused on establishing a peer-mentoring programme which, to date, has successfully trained five young mentors.

In August 2007, thanks to a grant from the Local Network Fund, we also ran our second Summer Project, following the positive feedback from beneficiaries, staff, parents and carers for our first Summer Project in 2006.

This year we continue to prioritise the engagement of the most vulnerable clients with the greatest needs. We continue to work effectively with the young people, Whitefield School, Barnet Refugee Services, Social Services and other partners to develop the service in direct response to the needs of young refugees in Barnet.

4.2 Project Aims

The overall aims of the London project are:

1. To engage refugee and asylum seeking students living in Barnet in identifying support gaps in terms of out of school and holiday activities.

2. To work with students to plan and deliver appropriate activities during out of school hours and in the holidays.

4.3 Beneficiaries

Most of our beneficiaries are young refugees and asylum seekers, some of whom have experienced trauma in their country of origin and/or during their journey to the UK and most of whom experience difficulties in the UK. These include problems such as economic hardship, social isolation, language barriers, barriers to education and integration and a lack of leisure opportunities. Currently 20% of places are available for beneficiaries who are not from a refugee background but are in other ways vulnerable or severely disadvantaged. This group's access to our activities is important not just for their benefit and support but to assist with integration and understanding for the group as a whole.

One of the main strengths of the project is that it is led by the young people themselves. It is a central aim of the project to have young people integrally involved in the planning and delivering of activities. A user's committee was established in the early stages of the pilot project and they continue to meet regularly to discuss the running and future of the project, thus it is the young people themselves that decide the best way to achieve positive changes in their lives. The commitment and direct involvement of young people ensures that the activities and support provided meet the needs of those using the service.

4.4 Age, Gender and Ethnicity of beneficiaries

Figure 1: Attendance in terms of Ethnicity

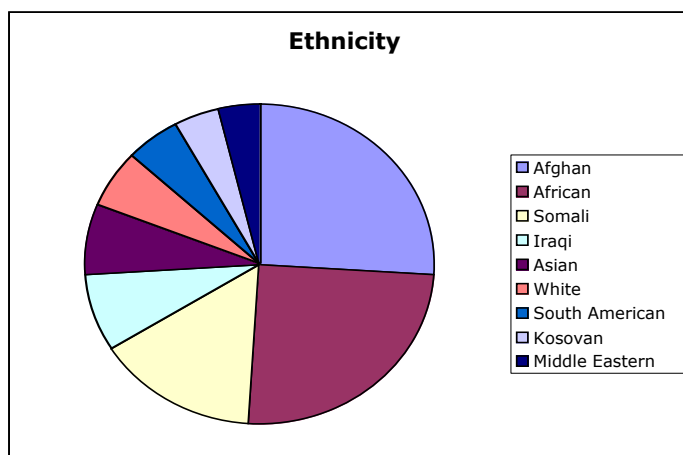
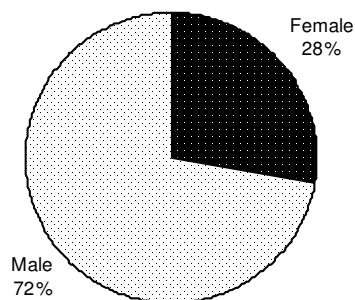


Figure 2: Attendance in terms of Age

| Age | Numbers |
|--------------|------------|
| 11 | 18 |
| 12 | 8 |
| 13 | 20 |
| 14 | 18 |
| 15 | 19 |
| 16 | 19 |
| 17 | 12 |
| 18 | 15 |
| TOTAL | 129 |

Figure 3: Attendance in terms of Gender



4.5 Summer Project

Our objectives were:

- To plan and deliver a four-week summer (August 2007) project for children aged 11 - 18 years, in the London borough of Barnet.
- To involve young participants in project planning, implementation and evaluation, through regular consultation and committee meetings.
- To enable children to have fun and gain useful skills.

After the success of the first Summer Project in 2006 RYP undertook their second Summer Project for RAS students in the borough of Barnet thanks to a grant from the Local Network Fund.

The Project ran for four weeks over the summer holiday:

In week one, we worked in partnership with Whitefield School to provide recreational activities including, trampolining, rock-climbing, football, ice-skating and swimming.

In the second week, skilled session workers guided the young people through workshops to write a script cast young people as actors and film and edit the piece to create a short film.

In the third week cooking workshops were run. Workshops were specifically designed with the needs of young RAS students in mind, particularly unaccompanied young people who have to cook for themselves.

The final week was divided between music workshops in drumming and guitar and then two final outings to the seaside and to Thorpe Park.

Each week aimed to provide the young people with fun and challenging activities to engage them during the school holidays and to help them develop beneficial skills to develop personally, building confidence and maximising their potential.

4.6 Volunteers and Staff

The work of Refugee Youth Project is made possible by committed staff and volunteers. In the case of our London project the success of the activities is a result of the dedication of our volunteers, teaching assistants at Whitefield School, other partners and trustees.

We have one full-time Project Coordinator. This year we also recruited a part-time Activity Coordinator for the Tuesday sessions allowing the Project Coordinator to take on the extra role of Peer-mentor Coordinator. We also recruited two temporary sessional workers to assist with Tuesday and Saturday activity sessions. This improves continuity and stability for the group and is more sustainable as a way of running the project. Some of these workers were previously volunteers and we are pleased to be able to offer paid work, which recognises their skills and commitment to the project. They work in conjunction with volunteers who continue to support young people during the sessions and activities.

5. NEPAL PROJECT

5.1 Background

Following a political crisis in Bhutan in 1990, many southern Bhutanese of Nepali origin were evicted from their homeland and arrived in Nepal where, with the help of local people, they settled on the banks of the river Maidhar. By the mid-1990s the UNHCR, with a mandate from the Nepali government, had supported the refugees to build basic bamboo huts in seven separate camps which remain their home today.

It has now been more than 17 years since the refugees arrived in Nepal, and several rounds of negotiations between the Bhutan and Nepal governments have failed to result in their repatriation to Bhutan. The Indian government has remained reluctant to become involved in negotiations, but has been responsible for preventing attempts by the Bhutanese to march peacefully back to Bhutan. The most recent 'long march' to Bhutan, was in May 2007 and involved thousands of refugees.

In October 2006 the US made an offer to resettle 60,000 Bhutanese refugees and other countries also offered to take smaller numbers. The process, being implemented by the International Organisation for Migration, is now underway. However while many refugees support resettlement, others consider it a denial of their right to return to Bhutan. An increasing number of underground Maoist groups in the camps have started to intimidate and threaten refugees who speak out in favour of resettlement. In May and August 2007 pro-resettlement refugees were attacked, their homes were destroyed and their families were forced to flee the camps. In December 2007 there was the first attempted shooting of two pro-resettlement refugees.

Frustration is on the rise and political tensions cause concern to an increasing number of refugees. Many refugees are registering for resettlement and now focus their attentions on a brighter future in another country where they will be granted citizenship. The resettlement process began in 2008 and is slowly gathering speed. But resistance is strong, and it is likely that the camps – and all the associated problems and political tensions – will remain for some time to come. The resettlement process will take at least 5 – 7 years and not all refugees will want to or be eligible to move to third countries.

5.2 Bhutanese Refugee Children's Research Project Aims

1. To provide training and support to enable Bhutanese refugee children to conduct research on issues they identify as important to children in the camps.
2. To disseminate the children's research findings within the refugee community, amongst agencies administering services in the camps and to other agencies with an interest in refugees and/or children's participation.
3. To support child researchers to plan, implement and evaluate pilot activities designed to assist vulnerable children identified in the research.
4. To use research findings to plan and raise funds for new projects which assist the most vulnerable Bhutanese refugee children.

5.3 Child Research Project

From October 2007 – March 2008, Refugee Youth Project (RYP) worked in partnership with LWF and the Bhutanese Refugee Children Forum (BRCF) to run a child research project in all seven camps. 29 Bhutanese refugee children (aged 12 – 17) worked in groups of 4 or 5, with the support of an adult research assistant, to conduct research on issues affecting children in their own camp. These children received training on research methods in October 2007. They collected data during November and December 2007. Following presentations of their research in their camps, in Damak and in Kathmandu in January 2008, the final part of the project involved children planning, carrying out and evaluating pilot activities to help respond to the issues identified in their research.

In feedback forms and evaluation activities, the Child Researchers noted a number of benefits from their participation in research. These included increased confidence, improved knowledge of children's issues, making new friends, improved relations with other community members and earning respect from others. Refugee adults and international agency staff members explained they gained valuable information from the children's research, which is helpful in providing support to refugee children in the camps.

5.4 Local partners

The child research project was implemented by Refugee Youth Project in partnership with the Lutheran World Federation (LWF) and the Bhutanese Refugee Children Forum (BRCF). The research was funded by a £9,950 grant from the International Small Grants programme of the UK Big Lottery Fund.

Bhutanese Refugee Children Forum (BRCF): this organization is made up of refugee children elected by their peers from different areas of each camp. Using participatory methods, this children's project aims to enable children to monitor child protection and rights concerns in the camps, to report these issues to adults and agencies, and to carry out awareness raising activities on child rights (e.g. exhibitions and street theatre).

Lutheran World Federation (LWF): this international NGO is one of the UNHCR's implementing partners and provides many services to refugees living in the camps. It has been implementing BRCF activities since 2002. The BRCF voted to become independent in November 2006, however LWF continues to provide support

5.5 Future Activities

RYP is now fundraising to continue working in the Bhutanese refugee camps and responding to the needs of vulnerable children, identified in the research project. The proposed project will engage young refugees in identifying and providing assistance to the most vulnerable Bhutanese refugee children. Young refugees will work through the Bhutanese Refugee Children's Forum (BRCF) to collect information on the situations of vulnerable children (e.g. orphans) in all 7 refugee camps. This information will be shared with relief organizations to improve support and assistance for vulnerable refugee children. A hardship fund will be administered by a partner organization. Based on information provided by the BRCF, this fund will enable vulnerable young refugees to meet their basic needs, such as clothing, adequate food, school materials and fees (after class 10). This will allow vulnerable refugees to attend school and focus on study, rather than engaging in income-generation work to cover their living costs. BRCF members will work with school counselors to implement activities to support their vulnerable peers and improve their psychosocial wellbeing.

6. THE CONTRIBUTION OF VOLUNTEERS

Volunteers continue to form an integral part of Refugee Youth Project's human resource capacity. This year, over 50 people have contributed their time, fulfilling a range of roles including: running

and supporting activities (in London and Lebanon), fundraising, management and admin, and publicity.

In London, with the improvement of our website to allow individuals to register their interest in volunteering, and under the supervision of our Project Coordinator, 15 people volunteered to assist with our expanding programme of activities, all are highly skilled individuals who donate their valuable time, knowledge and skills to enable us to provide better services and support to our beneficiaries. The move towards paying some sessional workers has been necessary in order to develop a more reliable, consistent body of staff. However, we still depend on our trained, and committed volunteers who provide regular and invaluable support for facilitating activities, writing grant applications and in the general administration of the project. In Lebanon, several volunteers whom we trained on our summer project of 2005 continued to work with us on our term-time activities. As our workers are refugees themselves, we felt it was appropriate to remunerate them for their time and commitment. We had planned to run our summer 2006 project with the help of three British volunteers, however, in the event of the summer war, the project was staffed only by local volunteers who had worked with us (and been trained) previously.

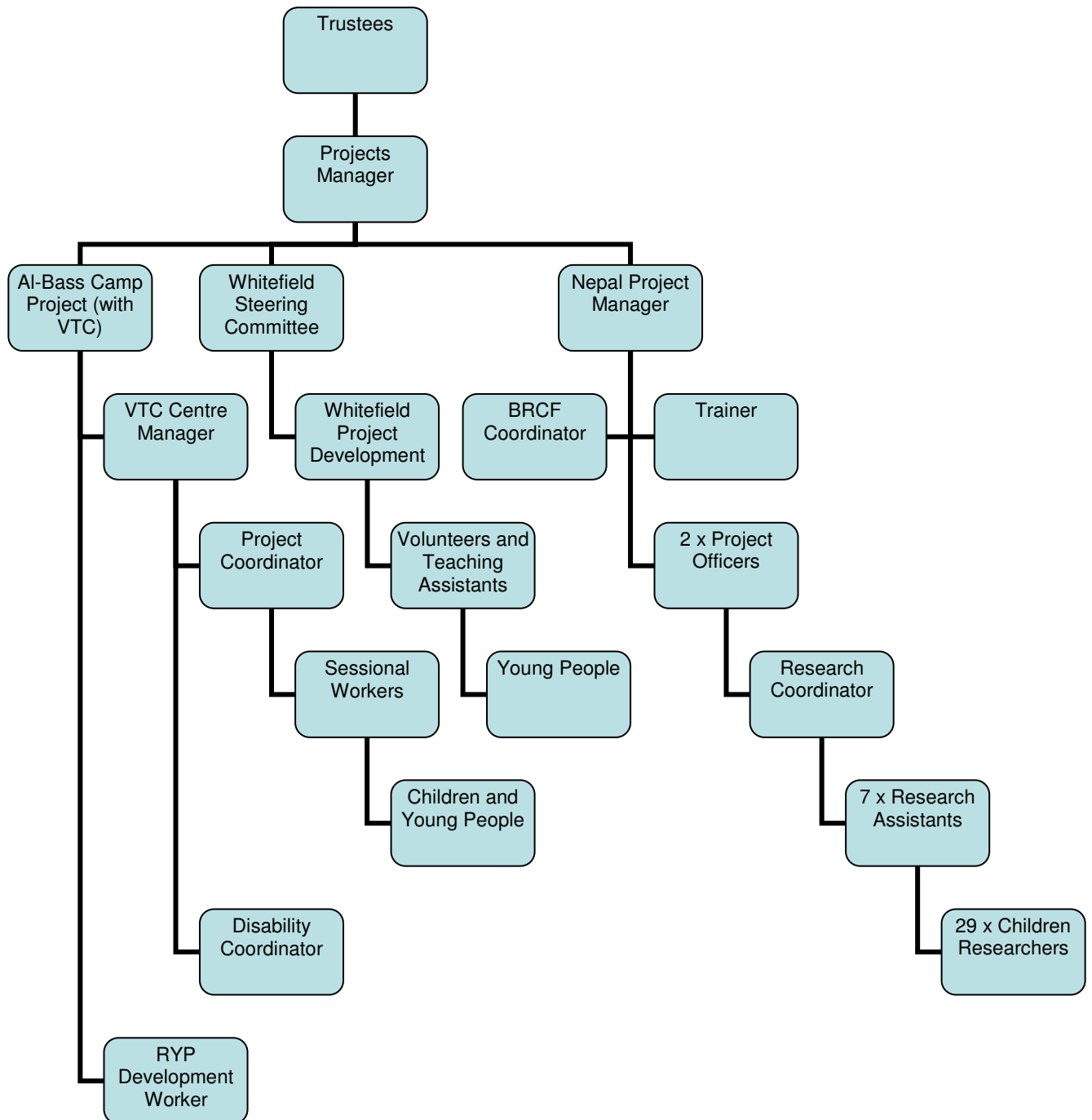
Fundraising activities have all been undertaken by volunteers and have included: organising fundraising nights, organising and undertaking sponsored walks/ marathons, writing grant applications, administering the Christmas catalogue, website building and maintenance, and much more besides.

At management level, Refugee Youth Project is run entirely by eight hard-working trustees.

We are committed to treating our volunteers with professional respect at all times. We believe it is essential to make our volunteers feel valued and supported, and to provide them with adequate training and opportunities to develop their skills.

We would like to thank all our volunteers for the time, commitment, and support.

7. ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE



8. FINANCE

This year has seen a number of new donors awarding grants to Refugee Youth Project, enabling us to expand our activities. Payments within the year outweighed the receipts: this was largely due to the fact that our biggest grants, from BBC Children in Need, which funds the salary of the Whitefield Project Development Worker, was mostly received at the very end of the last financial year and used to fund the post during the financial year. This grant was also secured for the following year (07-08), but the payments were not received until after the close of this financial year. The first Refugee Youth Project Christmas Gift catalogue was a success, generating over £600, and careful stewardship of our funds also enabled us to raise bank interest. The number of private donations decreased this year, however, and our aim for the next financial year will be to continue to diversify our funding strategy in order to keep Refugee Youth Project in a strong financial position.

8.1 Policy on reserves

Refugee Youth Project is a young charity, and thus far our funding has been secured largely in connection with specific projects. Our reserves are, therefore, at this point in time limited to £4000, held in a high interest savings account. Our medium term aim is to secure reserves to cover six months of the charity's operating costs; the current reserves would cover about one month of these costs, and would be sufficient to cover the cost of winding up the charity were it to become necessary. We will continue to build up our reserves through gradual accumulation of operating surpluses.

9. FUNDRAISING

9.1 Fundraising initiatives

We have generally been able to meet our fundraising targets this year for all our projects. However, it has become clear over the past year that competition for grants is very tough and will be more and more so in the foreseeable future. Consequently, in order to cover the costs of a fast growing organisation like Refugee Youth Project we had to diversify our fundraising strategy to include various events and corporate donations.

In addition to the targeted fundraising initiatives described below, some money has been raised that has not been restricted to projects in Whitefield, Lebanon or Nepal. We organised various events including a 5k run in March, a speed dating event in May 2008, and a sponsored trek to Nepal that will take place in November 2008. In addition, a number of private donations have not been earmarked.

9.2 Lebanon

We raised the majority of the money for our RYP-VTC summer project 2007 through a combination of targeted efforts and grant applications. We received grants from the Allan and NESTA Charitable Trust Fund (£1,638), the Servite Sisters' Charitable Trust Fund (£1,000) and the Madeline Maybe Trust (£1,000). We also raised £620 from our annual Alternative Christmas Catalogue. Owing to the outbreak of the Israel-Hezbollah War in July 2006, some of the 2006 project money raised was not spent and was put towards the project in summer 2007.

In continuing to raise money for the project in Lebanon since summer 2007, we have been extremely successful. A charity collection at the University College London Palestinian-themed Good Food Society event in February 2008 raised £100 and also gave us the opportunity to raise awareness of the charity. We gave a short presentation and were available to talk about our work at a stand where we displayed photos of the 2007 project. We have been extremely successful in our grant applications for the 2008 Lebanon project. We have received a £500 donation from Christian Rebuild and a further £1,000 from Interpal, for which we are extremely grateful. However, our biggest success is with the award of over £18,000 from the Economist Charitable Trust Fund which will enable us to implement our long-term comprehensive educational activities programme, described above.

9.3 London, Barnet

The London project has been able to continue and expand thanks to generous grants from BBC Children in Need, The Milly Apthorp Foundation and Youth Opportunity Fund.

Both The Milly Apthorp Foundation and the Youth Opportunity Fund have confirmed continuation funding for 2008-2009. We have re-applied to BBC Children in Need for continuation funding. We also have a number of other grant applications currently being processed.

9.4 Nepal Funding Activities

The Big Lottery Fund funder our project in Nepal in 2007-08. We have now re-applied to the same Fund for this project to continue and are also seeking other sources of funding.

Following a huge fire in the one of the seven refugee camps in March 2008, RYP collect donations from our supporters and sent £300 to contribute towards re-building the camp.

10. (Provisional) Accounts (Year Ended 30 November 2007)

| | 30 November 2007 | | | 30 November 2006 | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| | Unrestricted Funds £ | Restricted Funds £ | Total £ | Unrestricted Funds £ | Restricted Funds £ | Total £ |
| Receipts: | | | | | | |
| Grants and Donations | 371 | 43,984 | 44,355 | 5,824 | 40,011 | 45,835 |
| Sundry | - | - | - | 285 | - | 285 |
| Interest Received | 252 | - | 252 | 17 | - | 17 |
| | <u>623</u> | <u>43,984</u> | <u>44,607</u> | <u>6,126</u> | <u>40,011</u> | <u>46,137</u> |
| Payments: | | | | | | |
| Travelling & Welfare Costs | - | 2,892 | 2,892 | - | 475 | 475 |
| Volunteers' Costs | - | 1,479 | 1,479 | - | 254 | 254 |
| Activity Costs | - | 8,057 | 8,057 | 659 | 6,821 | 7,480 |
| Postage and Stationery | 72 | 656 | 728 | 194 | 168 | 362 |
| Insurance | 22 | 204 | 226 | 72 | 886 | 958 |
| Project Development Workers | - | 34,669 | 34,669 | - | 14,095 | 14,095 |
| Training | - | 580 | 580 | - | 197 | - |
| Wages | - | - | - | 369 | 2,406 | - |
| Accountancy | 42 | 381 | 423 | 235 | - | - |
| Bank Charges | 10 | 97 | 107 | 42 | - | - |
| Subscriptions | - | 36 | 36 | - | 161 | - |
| Sundry Expenses | 53 | 481 | 534 | 555 | 25 | - |
| | <u>199</u> | <u>49,532</u> | <u>49,731</u> | <u>2,126</u> | <u>25,488</u> | <u>27,614</u> |
| -Deficit/Excess | | | | | | |
| Receipts over Payments: | 424 | - 5,548 | - 5,124 | 4,000 | 14,523 | 18,523 |

**MOVEMENT OF
FUNDS - YEAR
ENDED 30
NOVEMBER 2007**

| | £ | £ |
|-----------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Balance as at 1 December 2006: | | |
| HSBC - Restricted Funds | 20,523 | |
| - Unrestricted Funds | 4,294 | |
| | | |
| Deficit of Receipts over Payments | | 5,124 |
| | | |
| Balance as at 30 November 2007: | | |
| HSBC - Restricted Funds | | 14,975 |
| - Unrestricted Funds | | 4,718 |
| | 24,817 | 24,817 |
| | 24,817 | 24,817 |