

DOCKDA RURAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY ANNUAL REPORT 2012

PARTNERSHIP FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

(Chairperson's Report: Eugene Machimana)

Rural Development is a daunting task to organisations that work in isolation from the community and interest groups who are affected by social injustice. South Africa has made tremendous progress in developing rural communities since the dawn of democracy. The DOCKDA Rural Development Agency is maturing as it continues to develop rural communities in the Northern Cape Province, South Africa. Coincidentally the organisation shares a "birthday" (1994) with the New Democratic South Africa. DOCKDA equally shares the burden of addressing inequality and social injustice, which threatens social cohesion, particularly amongst underprivileged rural women.

As early as 2006, DOCKDA realised the importance of partnerships in community development, which intend to increase social cohesion. Social cohesion and networks are important for the community to function well. The DOCKDA Board approved the partnership policy in 2006 as a strategic intervention in addressing the economic empowerment of women and the fight against the spread of HIV. It was acknowledged that community partners need to be involved right from the onset of all projects implemented by DOCKDA.

The energetic DOCKDA staff members embraced the policy and developed it further through practice in the field. The current situation suggests that community partnerships increase understanding of community issues and needs and assist in solving existing world problems together with the affected interest groups in society. Our staff members are grateful that partnership driven development has enhanced their skills to effectively work in diverse disadvantaged communities. Skills inequalities indirectly result in income inequalities and affects social mobility.

Over the years a number of community organisations and individuals were impacted by DOCKDA's initiatives. In 2011-2012 DOCKDA entered a two year community partnership with the following 11 organisations; 5 in Gasegonyane, John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality near Kuruman: Bosele Home Based Care (HBC), Pelenomi HBC, Boikanyego HBC, Regolele Support Group, and Tirisanommo HBC. In Joe Morolong (old Moshaweng) 6 organisations in the Kgalagadi: Bokamoso HBC, Ikageng HBC, Madidebabe HBC, Thusanang HBC, Tswelelopele HBC, Youth United HBC.

At the end of the two year partnership the organisations become Associates of DOCKDA as they are capacitated to deal with local challenges. Associate community organisations continue to receive minimal support from DOCKDA and they, in turn support other emerging Non-Profit Organisations (NPO). It is vital to build sustainable community organisations as a way of spending donor funds responsibly. All proud parents enjoy seeing their children mature to adulthood. Yes, the "young" Democratic South Africa is maturing, and so are the community partners supported by DOCKDA. It gives us pleasure to see community partners playing an active role and engaging in civil issues that strengthen

democracy, increase social cohesion and bridge the economic gap between the rich and the poor.

Furthermore, in communities where there is a smaller gap between the rich and the poor there is a strong social cohesion. In contrast, wider income differences are related to poor health, poorer educational attainment, violent crime, welfare dependency, and unemployment in the poorest communities. Poor communities are least cohesive and they suffer chronic stress related to their low social status. Population mortality rates are linked to the degree of income inequality in the society. The situation is far worse in poor rural communities where DOCKDA operates, because of incidences of AIDS related deaths.

In 2012 I was privileged to represent DOCKDA Board members in a collaborative initiative driven by *Gender at Work*. Gender at Work received funding from the Joint Gender Fund, to engage five employees from four collaborating organisations addressing gender problems in communities. The intense workshop involved retrospection, reflection on personal attitudes and organisational culture relating to gender and how it is portrayed when working with communities. Initially, the process' duration was supposed to be for a period of 18 months, but it was extended to two years. After the introductory workshop, a follow up workshop was held in Kimberley with the rest of DOCKDA staff members. The workshop presented a platform for the partners to share information and assist each other in solving problems which hinder progress.

Part of the challenges for organisations such as DOCKDA is funding. DOCKDA will continue to make a meaningful contribution in rural communities despite the economic hardships following the world economic meltdown. Many countries are recovering from the recession, but the reality is that Non-Profit Organisations are still battling to get consistent funding. Government is encouraging organisations to work in collaboration with other partners and this has become a condition for funding. DOCKDA adheres to this condition by working in collaboration with key stakeholders. For example, DOCKDA created employment opportunities for rural women through partnerships with the Independent Development Trust (IDT). The assumption is that partnerships are fundamental for the success of interventions and potential sustainability. Local partnerships in community development are progressively seen as pathways to healthy society and social cohesion. Through well managed community partnerships DOCKDA established that the benefits of partnerships in rural communities are mutually reciprocal for all parties involved.

In conclusion, DOCKDA perceives its work to have economic and social significance as it addresses real life issues together *with* the partners. In HIV and AIDS and Gender equity programmes we involve people who are directly affected by these issues. For example, people living with HIV are equal partners in programmes designed *with* and *for* their benefits. Nothing should be done *for* the people living with HIV without their involvement. Consequentially, progress was observed in community partnerships and it will be difficult, if not impossible, to go back to old ways of doing things *for* the community. The current developmental trends encourage partnerships as opposed to doing things *for* the community. Community participation is therefore, dynamic, evolving and central to sustainable community initiatives.

DIRECTOR'S ANNUAL REPORT 2012

Tish Haynes

How best to assist women-led organisations in deep rural areas through action learning processes?

In early 2012 our organisation entered an 18-month programme of peer-learning alongside three unions and a non-governmental organisation (NGO) to address issues of gender equality. This Gender Action Learning Programme was facilitated by Gender at Work and Labour Research Services. During the programme, we were invited to explore our personal understanding of power, gender equality and cultural norms – within our organisation, systems and structure, and beyond, in the way we work with other organisations and institutions.

The programme challenged DOCKDA and our understanding of partnering rural home based care (HBC) community organisations in addressing cultural norms and gender equality. Over a period of six years, DOCKDA developed and implemented a strategy of partnering women-led community organisations for two to three years at a time. Through DOCKDA's participation in the action learning programme, we were once again challenged to review this practice, and we started reformulating our purpose of working with rural women to address rural women's issues.

The DOCKDA Board accompanied staff into the field in September 2010 and during subsequent strategic processes the organisation decided to focus on addressing women's issues in the John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality, an under-served and under-resourced municipality in the Northern Cape. Working with HBC organisations has its advantages: the women who establish them and work in them are self-starters; they are organised; they have a deep knowledge of their communities and share a willingness and resilience to work hard to make a difference. It is for these reasons that the women working in our partner organisations began to receive recognition locally for the work they undertook in their communities.

DOCKDA found new ways of linking the issues of HIV, gender based violence (GBV) and women's economic empowerment within rural HBC organisations. We secured funds for the remuneration of 96 women working as home based Careworkers for eight months through the Independent Development Trust of the Expanded Public Works Programme. The stipend was at the minimum rate of R67 per working day, which DOCKDA was unable to supplement to bring it in line with a fairer rate. For some women, however, it was the first time in many years of volunteering that they received remuneration for their work.

We worked collaboratively with the Rural Development Support Program (RDSP) to engage rural women in exploring obstacles to the economic development of women, with a focus on those affected by GBV. These women explored issues of personal and household financial management skills and how to overcome the burden of personal debt and the sense of being financially out of control. This approach dovetailed with DOCKDA's Job

Creation Project and served as a catalyst for promoting the start-up of rural women's savings groups at a future date.

Gender Lekgotla (April 2012)

During discussion and exploration of the word 'gender', the role of women as mediators was described in terms of the Tswana idiom *Mma ngwana o tshwara thipa kafa bogaleng Bo rre kafa mokgothung*. Translated into English, it means that the role of women/mothers in society is to act as mediators and the role of men/fathers is to mete out punishment or justice.

Participants' observations during the lekgotla:

- 'I have learned today that we are conditioned and we condition children from babyhood. Girls are raised softly and are comforted when they cry, while boys are raised to be tough because they are encouraged not to cry.'

This participant acknowledged that adults play an active role in socialising children to do what society prescribes as acceptable without questioning whether it is accurate or not.

- 'I have learned about the types of GBV and that incest happens a lot in our communities, but people disregard it and families like to keep secrets of incest because it is embarrassing to the family.'

The comment highlights the difficulties of reporting and dealing with incest, as it happens in families.

Participants' stories shared during the lekgotla:

- 'Where I come from, the community and I knew of a household where the father was sleeping with his daughter for years, but we did nothing about it because we are taught not to interfere in other people's [families'] lives. The mother worked, so she was not at home most of the time. They continued like that until the girl was older and she moved to Johannesburg. The father passed away after a few years. The mother knew, but did nothing about it.'
- 'The community we live in also has to take [responsibility for] what happens in our community [...] They like to pretend they do not know what is happening.'

Participants' comments on the lekgotla:

- 'The process of the workshop and the gender lekgotla/dialogue created space for us to engage with issues relating to GBV in our community and not only to see them as incidents of violence, but to understand them as part of a patriarchal system.'
- 'The process built our knowledge and awareness of how we contribute as parents/partners towards maintaining patriarchy in society.'

Care for the Careworker

Home Based Careworkers experience stress and, at times, trauma when working with clients. Especially in rural areas, where there is minimal access to professional counsellors and psychologists, or even social workers, the load of psycho-social support in communities is carried by the home based careworkers. To assist careworkers DOCKDA introduced techniques of mind/body self-management and self care advocated as part of Capacitar's popular education approach. The techniques include age-old systems for health and wellness maintenance, such as Tai Chi, Yoga breathing and others. The women grew to enjoy the freedom and relaxation these physical movements engender and shared them with their clients.

- 'This is a technique we can use when we visit our clients, to help them relax, because they can do it while they are lying down or even sitting outside.'
- 'Sometimes I feel like giving up, but while I was doing this technique I kept on thinking about my clients, seeing their faces. I felt my stress level going down as I kept on repeating the technique.'
- 'I play with the band on my ring finger when I am deep in thought or worried or anxious about something. Sometimes I am not even conscious of doing it. It is only when I snap out of it that I realise I was playing with my ring. Now I know instead of focusing on the cause of my worry, I should rather hold my ring finger, do the breathing technique and try to relax and release the negative energy.'
- 'I understand the heart hold because in our culture when someone is in emotional pain we stroke the heart area to sooth and calm them.'

Donkey and Cart Project

During a mentoring and monitoring field visit to an organisation in Esperenza, Gasegonyane, in the Kgalagadi, near Kuruman, the organisation's members said they needed to improve the quality of the sand in which they had planted a vegetable garden. In order to enrich the soil, they would need donkeys and a cart to transport manure to the garden. During 2012, DOCKDA raised funds from individual donors and at the Gender Lekgotla for this initiative. Bosele HBC organisation was elected as the first recipient of a grant to help the organisation establish its own Donkey and Cart Project. DOCKDA had to amend its grantmaking procedure to suit the requirements of this pilot scheme. The project will be implemented during 2013.

DOCKDA is grateful to individual philanthropists who made personal contributions to the Donkey and Cart Project.

Job Creation Project – stipends for rural women

DOCKDA secured stipends for 96 home based careworkers for a period of eight months through the Independent Development Trust. The Trust, a para-statal that administers the national Expanded Public Works Programme of the National Department of Public Works, uses non-profit organisations as the conduit to reach rural communities. The DOCKDA Board

and staff members made a unanimous decision to implement this Job Creation Project, as it augmented our changing approach to HIV, GBV and women's economic empowerment with our partner organisations, associates and network organisations.

Operationally, this project was demanding of the DOCKDA staff –identifying and recruiting members; completing the legal documentation necessary for employment, albeit contract work; complying with SARS as an employer of an additional 96 people on our payroll; monthly accounting; and putting systems in place to receive supporting documentation from rural organisations. The majority of organisations that we work with have mobiles with restricted access to the internet and their members have to travel upward of 60 kilometres to fax their monthly attendance registers. One donor allowed funds to be re-allocated to operational costs for this project. When funding from other sources was not sufficient to fully support the operational costs, the DOCKDA Board took the decision to use reserve funds in the interests of rural women and their right to remuneration for productive employment. Some women received stipends for the first time in ten years.

Life skills

Thirty-six rural women and one man participated in the course spread over 48 days. One woman said that the individual interview she had with the facilitator changed her life – she had been in a damaging, deteriorating relationship with her husband due to alcohol abuse; after the discussion with the facilitator she understood better what steps to take to rebuild her marriage and family relationships.

DOCKDA has observed that the Life Skills course has significant longer-term effects on rural participants: it serves as a foundation for participants who are willing to take responsibility; it prepares them for leadership roles; they grow in confidence as they explore personal development; they learn coping skills; and they are able to cultivate a positive sense of wanting to take ownership of their lives.

Governance

We warmly thank the members of the Board for their full support and the care they brought to their role and their oversight of DOCKDA. We were sad when Thisbe Clegg, our treasurer of eight years, resigned. She had applied her many years of experience to DOCKDA's cause, and was always eager to understand the context in which the organisation worked by going into the field to meet the home based careworkers and their clients. This epitomised Thisbe's integrity and her approach to the work. She introduced financial systems that we could be proud of and was generous in her guidance and rational approach to emotive issues. We warmly welcomed our new treasurer, Nadeema Taliep, in March.

Staff

During the year DOCKDA was sorry to say goodbye to Cindy Downing, who had worked as administrator in the Cape Town office for some years. Cindy made a great contribution to improving systems and communications within DOCKDA. Althea Walker filled the role with enthusiasm for the last three months of 2012.

**Participation of community organisation members in DOCKDA activities/processes for
DOCKDA Wellness Programme 2012**

Women's empowerment

No.	2012	No. of activities	No. of participants	No. of days	Gender	
					Female	Male
1.	Care for the Careworker	1	26	2	25	1
2.	Donkey and Cart Project	2	28	2	27	1
3.	Food Garden	1	8	4	8	-
4.	Job Creation Project/Stipends	3	95	3	94	1
5.	Life Skills	10	37	48	36	1
6.	Organisational Development					
	- ABCD	1	25	14	25	1
	- Core	2	26	3	26	-
	- Mentoring & Monitoring	4	73	8	57	16
7.	Orphans and Vulnerable Children	1	8	4	8	-
Sub-total		25	326	88	306	21

Women's transformation

No.	2012	No. of activities	No. of participants	No. of days	Gender	
					Female	Male
8.	Gender Action Learning Programme	5	7	14	27	1
9.	Annual Event	1	28	3	27	1
10.	Awareness Programme	1	60	2	41	19
11.	Gender Lekgotla	4	73	8	57	16
12.	Grantmaking/GBV/Hygiene Packs	2	33	1	33	-
13.	Socio-economic Empowerment	3	25	10	25	-
Sub-total		16	226	38	210	37
Grand Total		41	552	126	516	58

WELLNESS PROGRAMME

Gwen Mashope
Wellness Programme Director

The Wellness Programme focused on strengthening the efforts of HBC partner organisations to promote wellness among HIV-infected and -affected people and to enhance the prevention of HIV in rural communities. The programme concentrated on the following activities: food gardens, orphans and vulnerable children (OVC), life skills, HIV and AIDS, gender, human rights, and women's economic empowerment.

Food gardens

Organic farming methods, learned during a DOCKDA training programme, were applied in the maintenance of food gardens managed by nine DOCKDA partner Home Based Care organisations – Boikanyego HBC, Bosele, Ikageng, Madidebabe, Pelonomi, Thusanang, Tirisanomongo, Tswelelopele and Youth United. Fresh produce harvested from these gardens was distributed to households with orphans and vulnerable children.

OVC coordinators participated in an exchange visit to Bethlehem, Free State. The visit, organised in collaboration with Catholic Community Services (CCS), helped to broaden their understanding of nutrition and of how health, nutrition and care could be integrated with the work they do with OVCs. The participants also learned how they could scale up production in order to start and supply small local markets.

Observation by DOCKDA of the teams working in the food gardens throughout the year confirmed that, despite the harsh climate and infertile sands of the Kgalagadi, the quality and quantity of produce were the result of good teamwork. This made the participants realise the importance of their collective action and helped them recognise that they themselves are an asset to their organisations.

Orphans and vulnerable children

Eight of the OVC coordinators from Kuruman joined DOCKDA staff on a three-day peer-exchange visit to Bethlehem, Free State. The group visited the Ikemeleng Multi-Purpose Centre, which caters for OVCs in Bethlehem. At this centre, the nutrition, health and care needs of disabled children, orphans and vulnerable children are attended to. Besides being given healthy nutritious meals every day, the children receive additional care and support. They are assisted with school homework tasks and are accompanied to the local library to do research.

The OVC coordinators also visited the Isibindi Project in Galeshewe, Kimberley. This project is based on a model that ensures that OVCs receive care in a safe environment under the supervision of adults, to prevent bullying and abuse and to stimulate development by means of educational toys from the toy library.

HIV and AIDS, gender, human rights, and women's economic empowerment

Partner organisations have integrated their knowledge of HIV and AIDS, gender and human rights in order to respond to these issues in a holistic way. Through the micro grant-making programme, these organisations have been able to plan and implement activities aimed at raising awareness of HIV and GBV in 20 villages in the John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality in the Northern Cape. The awareness-raising activities were followed by a lekgotla (dialogue), which created a space for organisations to question and debate gender stereotypes and gender roles in relation to HIV and GBV. This year's lekgotla saw participants become far more vocal on the issue of women taking control of their own economic empowerment. Women indicated that they needed to be far more active where money is concerned, including earning and generating money, controlling money and making decisions about money. Through the Job Creation Project, 96 female home based careworkers were able to access a monthly stipend for delivering home based care in their communities. The funds were made available through the Expanded Public Works Programme for a period of eight months.

Life skills

A Life Skills course was conducted for participants from 12 DOCKDA partner organisations. Thirty-six rural women and one man attended the course, which aimed to deepen their perspective on life and its challenges. Through peer learning, facilitated in group work and discussions, participants were able to expand their knowledge and skills on how to cope in their roles as members and leaders of their organisations. Particular attention was paid to personal skills (such as decision-making), coping mechanisms (for example, learning to cope with failure), and job fitness (leadership roles in communities).

Lessons learned

- Rural women in home based care organisations are an asset to community development.
- Mentoring and monitoring the implementation of programme activities play a role in developing a sense of responsibility in organisations and growing leadership in organisations and communities.
- The partner organisations are becoming more responsive to the communities they serve, thereby making them stronger and more effective. There are men and youth getting involved in the activities of these organisations.

FINANCIAL REPORT

Kerry Soderlund
Financial Manager

DOCKDA once again achieved an unqualified audit report from auditors Harry Curtis & Co. This is testament to the stringency of the organisation's financial controls and systems and the staff's commitment to accountability, transparency and adherence to statutory requirements.

With every new donor contract or new project comes the opportunity to assess the financial and administrative structures within the organisation and the need to adapt and hone these systems to remain accountable to donors and programme beneficiaries. In 2012 DOCKDA embarked on the Job Creation Project, which entailed adding an additional 96 persons, who were to receive a monthly stipend for home based care services, to the payroll. In addition, the new arrangement required compliance with a range of statutory requirements prescribed by SARS and the Department of Labour. Staff willingly took on the extra duties needed to administer this work.

Treasurer Nadeema Taliep was a constant source of advice, knowledge and guidance for both the financial manager and the staff regarding all matters of financial management, human resources management and statutory requirements. With a treasurer keeping a steady hand on things, DOCKDA is assured that the financial management is accountable and accurate.

The John Fortuin Fund, a reserve created in 2005 to ensure financial sustainability in times of funding constraints and to make provision for statutory staffing costs, has grown in investment value from R693 922 to R793 720, a total growth value of R99 798 for the year. The financial manager closely manages the cash flow to ensure maximum benefit is achieved from earning investment income from this fund.

Expenditure was closely monitored throughout the year. An increase in fuel prices led to a rise in a host of associated costs. Staff maintained prudent management of their budgets and, along with the partner organisations, thought of creative ways to fund the costs of programme activities, including combining activities to make the best use of time and money.

Funding of the operational costs of the organisation remains a challenge. All programmes require skilled personnel, the necessary equipment to perform the tasks, and services such as communication and travel. Given the remoteness of the organisations that DOCKDA works with, covering costs associated with travel and communication will remain a challenge.

HARRY CURTIS & CO

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT

To the Board of

DOCKDA RURAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

We have audited the annual financial statements of Dockda Rural Development Agency, which comprise the statement of financial position, the statement of income and retained earnings the statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2012, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes, as set out on pages 3 to 10.

Boards Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Board is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium-Sized Entities. This responsibility includes : designing, implementing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation 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.

Auditor's Responsibility

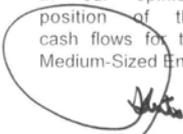
Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards of Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal controls relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Board, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements fairly present, in all material respects, the financial position of the organisation at 31 December 2012 and the results of its operations and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium-Sized Entities.


HARRY CURTIS & CO.
Partner : H D Curtis
Registered Auditor
(Practice No : 935050)

Cape Town

6 March 2013

DOCKDA RURAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND RETAINED EARNINGS

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2012</u> R	<u>2011</u> R
INCOME		2,692,105	3,181,934
Grants Received		2,550,644	3,054,003
Anonymous		422,682	427,135
Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)		117,221	332,489
Charles Stewart Mott Foundation		459,000	408,000
Independent Development Trust (IDT)		404,574	-
Misereor		292,478	202,026
Multi Agency Grants Initiative (MAGI)		35,959	96,516
National Lottery Distribution Trust Fund - Project No 33317		-	301,335
National Lottery Distribution Trust Fund - Project No 41089		212,730	1,286,502
National Lottery Distribution Trust Fund - Project No 50250		606,000	-
Other Income		141,461	127,931
Donations Received		10,000	-
Insurance Claim		-	4,393
Interest Received	4	99,991	123,538
Reimbursement of Expenditure	5	31,470	-
EXPENDITURE		2,803,073	2,701,074
Administrative Expenses	6	1,200,391	1,207,369
Programme Expenses	7	1,602,682	1,493,705
SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR		(110,968)	480,860
TRANSFER TO JOHN FORTUIN FUND	2	(99,798)	(116,545)
ACCUMULATED FUNDS AT BEGIN OF YEAR		381,904	17,589
ACCUMULATED FUNDS AT END OF YEAR		171,138	381,904

DOCKDA RURAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	<u>2012</u> R	<u>2011</u> R
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Surplus / (Deficit) for the Year	(110,968)	480,860
Accumulated Fund	(110,968)	480,860
John Fortuin Fund	-	-
Working Capital Changes	(790,912)	(1,406,903)
Accounts Receivable	(31,590)	(20,477)
Accounts Payable	15,832	1,661
Receipts in Advance	(775,154)	(1,388,087)
Cash Utilised in Operating Activities	(901,880)	(926,043)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
	-	-
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
	-	-
CHANGE IN CASH RESOURCES FOR YEAR	(901,880)	(926,043)
CASH RESOURCES AT BEGIN OF YEAR	2,133,001	3,059,044
CASH RESOURCES AT END OF YEAR	1,231,121	2,133,001