



TANZANIA COALITION ON DEBT AND
DEVELOPMENT (TCDD)

2021 ANNUAL REPORT





ANNUAL REPORT 2021



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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AFRODAD	The African Forum and Network on Debt and Development
AGM	Annual General Meeting
APNAC	African Parliamentarians Network Against Corruption
BRICS	Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa
BAKWATA	Baraza Kuu la Waislamu Tanzania
CCT	Christian Council of Tanzania
CSBAG	Civil Society Budget Advocacy Group
CSSC	Christian Social Services Commission
COVID	Corona Virus Disease
CSO	Civil society Organization
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
EABN	East Africa Budget Network
ELCT	Evangelical Lutheran Church of Tanzania
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
IMF	International Monetary Fund
LGA	Local Government Authority
MANGONET	Masasi Non-Governmental Organisation Network
MPs	Members of Parliament
MoFP	Ministry of Finance and Planning
OSIEA	Open Society Initiative for Eastern Africa
PORALG	President's Office Regional Administration and Local Government
NGO	Non Government Organization
RANGO	Rukwa Association of Non-Government Organisation
TEC	Tanzania Episcopal Conference
TCDD	Tanzania Coalition on Debt and Development
TVs	Televisions
WB	World Bank
WUNRS	Wise Utilisation and Natural Resources Sustainability
UDHR	Universal Declaration of Woman Rights
UK	United Kingdom
UDF	Unity in Diversity Foundation
YEV	Youth and Enviroment Vision
YPC	Youth Partnership Countrywide



MESSAGE FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Year 2021 continued to be another year of struggle for civil society organizations in Tanzania as we continued to operate under constrained environment through various regulations of non-governmental organizations and second year of COVID-19 pandemic. Apart from multiple reporting and seeking different permits from different ministries, government departments and authorities such as Registrar of NGOs, President's Office Regional Administration and Local Government (PORALG), Ministry of Finance and Planning (MoFP) and Local Government Authorities (LGAs).

TCDD Secretariat with the support of the Steering Committee continued to comply with the laws and regulations to implement its activities of which are reported in 2021 annual report accompanied by audited accounts for the respective year which show income and expenditure of the year. Implementation of a new project (2020-2022) which started in January 2020 was the main pre-occupation for the Secretariat and Steering Committee in the second year of its implementation.

It is my sincere belief and humble request that readers and stakeholders of this report who in this case are members, donors and other development actors that they should find time and read the 2021 annual report thoroughly and pick some lessons learnt that will inform future interventions for the betterment of the network, society and the country at large.

We are looking forward for our continued working relationship as it has always been.

Hebron Timothy Mwakagenda
Executive Director

1.0. INTRODUCTION

TCDD is a Coalition of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in Tanzania that is dedicated to undertake various lobbying and advocacy activities on policy, budget, debt, aid, poverty eradication and sustainable human development. The coalition was launched in the year 1998, but came to be officially registered as a Non-governmental organization on 17th December 2007, under the NGO Act No.24 of 2002 with registration No.00NGO/0260.

1.1. Vision

TCDD seeks freedom from an unsustainable debt burden and abject poverty, characterized by pro-poor people-centered development based on full participation of the people in policy-making, implementation and monitoring from the grassroots to the national level.

1.2. Mission

TCDD is committed to capacity building and mobilization for lobbying and advocacy for economic justice and pro-poor development. TCDD seeks to campaign for sustainable and domestic official debt and effective civil society involvement in the formulation and implementation monitoring of government policies that impact upon the lives of poor people.

1.3. Tanzania Public Debt Information

According to the recent statistics from BoT, Tanzania National debt amounted to Tsh. 77.9 trillion by August 2021, an increase of Tsh.8.9 trillion within a year that is from August 2020 to August 2021. According to the central bank of Tanzania, transport and telecommunication activities accounted for more than a quarter of outstanding external debt, associated with ongoing mega infrastructure projects, followed by social welfare and education, as well as energy and mining. Recently, public debt agenda has been drawn public interest due to its importance to the Tanzania economy and peoples welfare.

Public debt repayment consumed Tsh.9.73 trillion of the national budgets in 2019/2020, about 29.4% of the total budget. Tanzania shillings 10.48 trillion in 2020/21 about 30% of the total budget and Tanzania shillings 10.67 trillion in 2021/2022 about 29.4% of the total budget. Despite of the rapid increase of the Tanzania national debt, the government of reported to be sustainable.



2.0. IMPLEMENTED ACTIVITIES FOR 2021

2.1. Training on Poverty Monitoring

The activity was conducted on 18th and 19th January 2021. The activity aimed at continuously building capacity to 10 TCDD members who involve in *data collection, data analysis, interpretations and report writing* based on education sector indicators outlined in the Five Year National Development Plan II, 2016/2017-2021/2022 in the three years project 2020-2021 titled as Poverty Monitoring, accountability, and policy advocacy. Therefore 10 participants from 10 TCDD members trained for poverty monitoring in their respective districts. Those CSO members are; Wise Utilisation and Natural Resources Sustainability (WUNRS), Biharamulo Non-Governmental Organisation (BINGO FORUM), The Leadership Forum, Masasi Non-Governmental Organisation Network (MANGONET), UVINZA NGOs NETWORK, BIDII TANZANIA, Youth Partnership Countrywide (YPC), Rukwa Association of Non-Government Organisation (RANGO), Youth and Environment Vision (YEV) and Unity in Diversity Foundation (UDF).

Output

- 10 participants from 10 TCDD trained for data collection, data analysis and interpretation in their respective districts based on Five Year National Development Plan II, 2016/2017-2021/2022.
- 10 trained CSOs involved in data collection, data analysis, interpretation and report writing.
- 10 trained CSOs compiled and submitted a report to TCDD secretariat.
- 10 trained participants from CSOs members involved in identification of issues for advocacy in their respective areas & involved in advocacy activities.



Photos: Capacity building on Poverty Monitoring and Policy Advocacy Project, Royal village Hotel, Dodoma, 18th-19th January 2021.

2.2. Dialogue with Members of Parliament (MPs)

On 28th April 2021 TCDD had conducted an engagement meeting with Budget Parliamentary committee in Dodoma, Royal village hotel, validating a research report on Debt transparency for social service financing in East African countries (Tanzania case study). The meeting was attended by 35 MPs, eight (8) TCDD members of steering committee and Media. The MPs were highly concerned on the increase of commercial debt from just 4% of the total debt in 2011/12 to 20% in 2019 which was driven by the financing needs of large infrastructure such as SGR and Mwl. Nyerere hydroelectric power project surprised the MPs. In this regard, MPs advised TCDD to conduct a study on the impact of commercial loans to Tanzania as well as the advantages and disadvantages of conducting credit rating to a country like Tanzania. Those studies will inform MPs on a better way to advise the government so that the country could be able to access a serious and cheaper capital for huge infrastructure construction rather than depending on commercial loans which are too expensive, costing domestic resources for infrastructure construction

On 28th August 2021, TCDD in collaboration with AFRODAD conducted a training to Members of Parliament from budget committee and APNAC titled as “*Strengthening parliamentary oversight in public debt management in the COVID-19 context in Tanzania*”, at Morena Hotel in Dodoma; the training which was also preceded by the African conference on Debt and Development (AfCoDD) on 26th August, 2021, at Morena Hotel-Dodoma. This capacity building activity to MPs was able to be attended by 29 MPs, Seven (7) CSOs, five (5) religious leaders, and 3 media.

This training was among the result of the engagement meeting TCDD had with the MPs on 28th April 2021 at Royal Village Hotel in Dodoma. It was important for this capacity building to MPs as most of them were new in the committee, so they had to be well informed on the issue of public debt and their roles as an oversight institution and accessing Debt Information and Debt Development.

Output

- 29 MPs were trained on the role of Parliament in public debt management in the COVID-19 context in Tanzania.

Outcome

- As a result of various engagement TCDD had with Parliamentary budget committee in their presentation made on 14th June 2021 during the budget session advised the government to go for concessional and semi-concessional loans to reduce commercial loans as the government plans to borrow Tsh.1.894 trillion to fill the 2021/2022 budget deficit.
- Also during the Budget session, the Budget Committee report advised the government to quickly finish the credit rating process to enable the government get cheap loans from creditors. The issue of credit rating and concessional loans was among the topics of discussions when TCDD met with Budget committee on 28th April 2021. The committee took into consideration the advice given and presented it to the government during the Budget session on June 2021.

- Following the increase of public debt to Tsh. 59.0 trillion by December 2020 from Tsh.54.8 trillion December 2019. The Budget Committee report advised the government the need to measure its debt sustainability by using the domestic revenue indicator by GDP which in the implementation report of 2016 /2017 to 2020 /20 21 National five Year development plan had not been reported.
- The budget committee demanded the government strengthen domestic resource mobilization so as to be able to finance its expenditure rather than depending on borrowing.



Photos: Left, engagement with MPs from budget committee on 28th April 2021 at Royal village hotel, Dodoma, and Right photo, training to MPs on their roles as an oversight body in public debt management in the COVID-19 context in Tanzania, on 28th August 2021 at Morena hotel in Dodoma.

2.3. Research on Debt

In 2021, TCDD conducted one (1) research in collaboration with East Africa Budget Network through CSBAG Uganda. The research was titled as *Debt Transparency for Social Service Financing in East African Countries (Tanzania case)*, financed by OSIEA.

The project aimed at

- Tracking performance and trend of internal and external public debt for the purpose of advising stakeholders on right measures/strategies
- Disseminate information on public debt performance to various stakeholders including citizens, decision makers and institution.
- Engagement with decision makers to influence adoption of strategies and measures for effective debt management.

Expected outcome: The overall outcome of the project is promoting and enhancing debt transparency and accountability for equity and gender-responsiveness and social service financing in Tanzania, Kenya, Rwanda & Uganda.

Outcome

- The research report stimulated the public debt debate in the country among activists and citizens at large. The report has contributed to public debt awareness increase.
- The report has stimulated public debt debate within the parliament and raised awareness to MPs on issues of debt
- The report has helped the Parliamentary committee on budget to raise public debt issues to government for more measures especially on the issue of the cost of commercial borrowing and credit rating.



Photos: Mr. Peter Maduki-TCDD Chairperson launching the Research books on Debt Transparency for Social Service Financing in East African Countries on 21st October 2021 at Peacock Hotel in Dar Es salaam.

2.4. Strategic Planning Meetings

TCDD had conducted Four Strategic (Steering Committee) meetings annually as follows; 13th April, 2021, at Amabilis Center -Morogoro, attended by eleven (11) Steering Committee members and Four from the secretariat; on 29th April 2021, the 2nd Steering Committee Meeting was conducted in Dodoma at Royal Village hotel, being part of preparation to Annual General Meeting which was conducted on 30th April 2021. The 3rd Steering Committee Meeting was conducted on 17th September 2021 in Morogoro at Amabilis centre, managed to be attended by 10 Steering Committee Members and 4 from the secretariat. The fourth meeting carried out on 17th November 2021 in Morogoro at CCT-Morogoro Women Training Centre, attended by 11 Steering Committee members and three (3) from the secretariat.

These meetings have been very important in ensuring that, there is a smooth running of TCDD, enhanced transparency and accountability in TCDD accounts and project implementation. Also, it has been a very significant instrument for TCDD members in ensuring that TCDD remain stable and sustainable.



Photos: Strategic plan meetings were conducted on 13th April 2021, at Amabilis Center-Morogoro, and 29th April 2021, Royal Village Hotel-Dodoma respectively.

2.5. Annual General Meeting (AGM)

As per TCDD constitution, TCDD shall in each year hold an Annual General Meeting (AGM) Article 14, pg.5.of TCDD constitution. In that regard, AGM was organized and conducted on 30th April 2021 at Royal Village Hotel, in Dodoma. The meeting was chaired by Mr. Peter Maduki (CSSC) and attended by 57 TCDD members. The 2021 was able to discuss and approved the Annual Report and Audited Accounts for 2020, planned activities for 2021 and TCDD operational manual. There was also the election of new board members and certificate awarding ceremony to the outgoing Steering Committee Members. AGM is the highest decision making organ in TCDD.



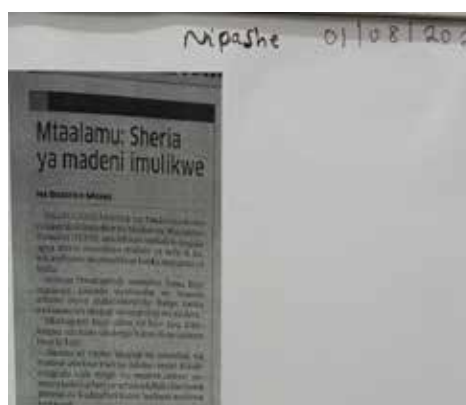
Photos: Annual General Meeting as conducted on 30th April, 2021, at Royal Village Hotel, Dodoma

2.6. Media Engagement

For 2021 TCDD have been able to carry out various media engagement, aiming as cascading the public debt discourse to the public and increase more awareness about debt. The media that TCDD managed to engage with in 2021 and who managed to report issues to the public are; Star TV/Radio Free Africa, Upendo TV/Upendo Radio, The Citizen, Mwananchi, Nipashe and La Jiji.

Output

- Public debt discourse to the public has now increased. The public debt agenda has now become a National agenda in various platforms including; Parliament, government, social media, and electronic media. TCDD is proud of being a contributor to the debatable agenda.
- The debate will add on responsible borrowing when the government goes for Internal and external borrowing.



2.7. Engagement Meeting with Religious leaders

The Engagement meeting with religious leaders took place on 30th July 2021 at Luther House, Dar es Salaam, attended by 37 participants from the religious sects such as Catholic Church (TEC) Lutheran church (ELCT), BAKWATA, CCT and other Pentecostal churches.

Outcome

- Strengthened knowledge and awareness to religious leaders on Debt Transparency for Social Service Financing in Tanzania
- Public debt information access from TCDD by religious leaders increased

BENEFITS TO THE WIDER COMMUNITY

- Religious leaders amplify the voice of the poor on public debt transparency through their religious platforms for responsible borrowing and quality social service provision
- Engage and advice the government on public debt and public debt transparency.



Photo 1&2: Religious leader's participants during the engagement meeting held on 30th July 2021, at Luther house, Dar es Salaam on Debt transparency and social service financing

2.8. Engagement meeting with emerging young leaders

TCDD had conducted the engagement with youth on 31st July 2021 at Luther House, Dar es Salaam, attended by 43 youths from the academic institutions, Religious institutions, CSO dealing with youth and participants from Medias.

Outcome

- Strengthened knowledge and awareness of the public debt on debt transparency for Social Service Financing in Tanzania. Also the engagement TCDD had with youth on 31st July 2021 has increased more demand for training on Debt Transparency for social service financing from youth entities. As of October 2021, TCDD has received 2 invitations for capacity building to youths, before this the engagement with youth, there were no demands received now.
- Youths engaged are now well knowledgeable on the issue of Public debt, accountability and debt transparency for social servicing
- Awareness on debt transparency for social servicing increased; public debt subject is now being discussed among the youths.



Photo 1 & 2: Youth Participants in the engagement meeting held on 31st July 2021, at Luther House, Dar es salaam on Debt transparency for social service financing.

2.9. National Campaigns against Shrinking Civic Space

CSOs are clearly in the midst of a massive global conflict. Governments are pushing back citizen engagement, and trying to tighten their grip on power.” CSOs in Tanzania, like other African nationals have experienced serious restrictions and setback when they promote democracy, good governance and human rights, or engage in advocacy and exercise accountability, compared to when they function as agents of service delivery (No problem with government).

Through the International Human Rights Day, 10th December 2021, TCDD as a country focal point in collaboration with CSOs raised a voice against the restrictions, minimized working civic space and harassment to human rights defenders through the enacted laws and regulations that have negatively impacted citizens’ rights to freedom of expression, privacy, assembly and access to information.

The activity attended by 26 participants, including 20 CSOs, and six (6) media representatives from the following media houses, the citizen news paper, Star TV, Upendo TV, Tumaini TV, Mwananchi newspaper and Mlimani radio.

Some issues raised:

- The campaign called CSOs to start building people’s confidence in questioning the government as long as our agenda is one and clear and our communication is open to the public.
- Called the Government of Tanzania to take action to remove all barriers that restrict the growth of the development of human rights in the country - and restore all human rights in accordance with the United Nations Convention on Human Rights.
- Urged the people to continue to pressure stakeholders including the Government to revise the process of rewriting the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania in compliance with the ICCPR, ICESCR, the African Charter on Human and Peoples’ Rights, and the UDHR.

FREEDOM IN THE WORLD 2021

Tanzania

34
/100

PARTLY FREE

<u>Political Rights</u>	12 /40
<u>Civil Liberties</u>	22 /60

LAST YEAR'S SCORE & STATUS

40 /100 ■ **Partly Free**

Action Photos:



Participants during the campaigns against the of shrinking Civic Space in the International Human Rights Day, 10th December 2021

The campaign against the civic space shrinking in Tanzania is very important especially after it begun to actively enforce repressive laws that undermine independent media, political opposition and civil society. These include the 2015 Cybercrimes Act, which restricts free expression online; the 2015 Statistics Act, which, until its amendment in June 2019, criminalized publishing statistics without government approval and blocked the publication and dissemination of independent research; 2018 regulations to the Electronic and Postal Communications Act that subject bloggers to excessive licensing fees; and the 2016 Media Services Act, which gives government agencies broad power to censor and limit the independence of the media by creating stringent rules for journalists accreditation and creating offenses and oversight powers that are open to abuse by the government.

2.10. District Feedback Meetings

The year 2021 was the second year of the Poverty Monitoring, Accountability and Policy advocacy project, where monitoring activities continued in 10 local government authorities which was followed by the feedback activities conducted to 10 LGAs based on the final reports submitted to TCDD secretariat including feedback meetings which was conducted in 2 LGAs that is Sumbawanga Municipal on 14th November, 2021 and Shinyanga Municipal on 19th November, 2021.

Some of the Issues raised during the feedbacks

- Elimu bure awareness to the public is very limited. Citizens should be well educated, so that parents know where the government ends and what their responsibilities are as parents.
- LGAs were advised to have a single toilet map to all schools of the respective Local government authority.
- Government advised to invest more in vocational training
- Government was advised to strengthen peer education to pupils at schools to avoid many pupils get pregnancy.
- Education and politics should be separated & government should look at how it makes statements, as they are clearly affecting efficiency and implementation in LGAs.
- Improved relation between the government, teachers and parents is needed so as to improve academic performance to pupils
- Lack of lunch to many public schools greatly affects student's performance at schools.



Feedback meetings in Sumbawanga Municipal and Shinyanga on 14th November 2021 (left), and Shinyanga Municipal on 19th November 2021

2.11. Unexpected results relating to Public Debt Advocacy

The resignation of the Speaker of Tanzania National Assembly Hon. Job Yustino Ndugai (MP)

The Speaker of Tanzania National Assembly Honorable Job Yustino Ndugai (MP) resigned as Speaker of The National Assembly over his statement that “Tanzania risks being auctioned off” if the government continues with its current pace of borrowing from international lenders. He was addressing intellectuals from his Gogo tribe in Dodoma City.

He made a remark on December 26, 2021, in Dodoma where he cautioned that a repayment of the national debt is not in the best national interests and instead of keeping on borrowing, it is important that the government plan methods that will increase internal revenue collection capacity to fund its development initiatives.

“Is it healthy in having a Tsh70 trillion national debt for a country like Tanzania?” asked Honorable Ndugai who doubles as Kongwa MP (Chama cha Mapinduzi – CCM) and Speaker of the National Assembly. “Is that an appropriate way of running a country? One day this country will be auctioned off for failing to pay back the loans.” He cited recent Tanzania Shillings 1.3 Trillion loan borrowed from IMF as one of the loans that should be avoided instead he preferred mobile money levy instead of loans from different sources.

But the statement generated negative reactions from various stakeholders including from the State House, the Bank of Tanzania, within CCM, from members of the opposition as well as members of the general public.

Not only did people reminded Honorable Ndugai that, as a developing country, Tanzania cannot sustain its development flight without borrowing. They also told him he does not have the moral authority of criticizing The President His Excellency Samia Suluhu Hassan for borrowing while he kept quiet when the late John Magufuli was doing the same thing.

“We will continue to implement projects despite efforts to discourage us from borrowing,” President Samia who is also The Chairperson of the ruling party, Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM), one among many people who responded to Honorable Ndugai’s remarks, shot back on the same day during a function to sign the contract for the construction of the 368-kilometre SGR section between Makutupora and Tabora. “Even developed countries have debts. We will borrow to complete the development projects we have initiated.”

Critics accused Honorable Ndugai that his concerns might not be on the growing national debt per se but the person behind the borrowing. Facing criticisms from both within his party CCM and the opposition, Honorable Ndugai came out resign as a speaker

“I have decided to take full responsibility for what I said,” Honorable Ndugai told journalists in the capital Dodoma in, January 3, 2022, after claiming that not only what he said was taken out of context but also twisted. “I have wronged. I’ve seriously wronged. May God forgive me. Forgive me Madame President and all Tanzanians.”

He said that the debate generated by his remarks on national debt “caused inconveniences of here and there” without delving into further details and thus he thought it was important to come out and clarify some things.



Hon. Job Ndugai, retired speaker

2.12. Networking and Alliance/Coalition Building

TCDD continued to network with local and international organizations as a member and a partner. TCDD has good working relationship with Debt Jubilee Germany and Debt Jubilee UK, ‘The African Forum and Network on Debt and Development’ (AFRODAD), East Africa Budget Network, World Bank and IMF in the area of Public debt and Management. Through its engagement with the mentioned partners TCDD has been able to gaining the engagement experience and how to push the debt agenda forward for the welfare of Tanzanians, also it has enabled TCDD expand its scope of partnership with major stakeholders in these issues of public debt advocacy.

Through these Networking and Alliances;

- Helped TCDD to have a common voice on public debt advocacy at local, regional and international level.
- TCDD has gained a wealth of learning from these institutions with extensive experience in international advocacy.

- Helped TCDD to undertake joint projects with some of the organizations .e.g. in August 2021 AFRODAD funded MPs training on Public debt, in collaboration with TCDD, And debt transparency project TCDD working with East Africa Budget Network.

2.13. Challenges

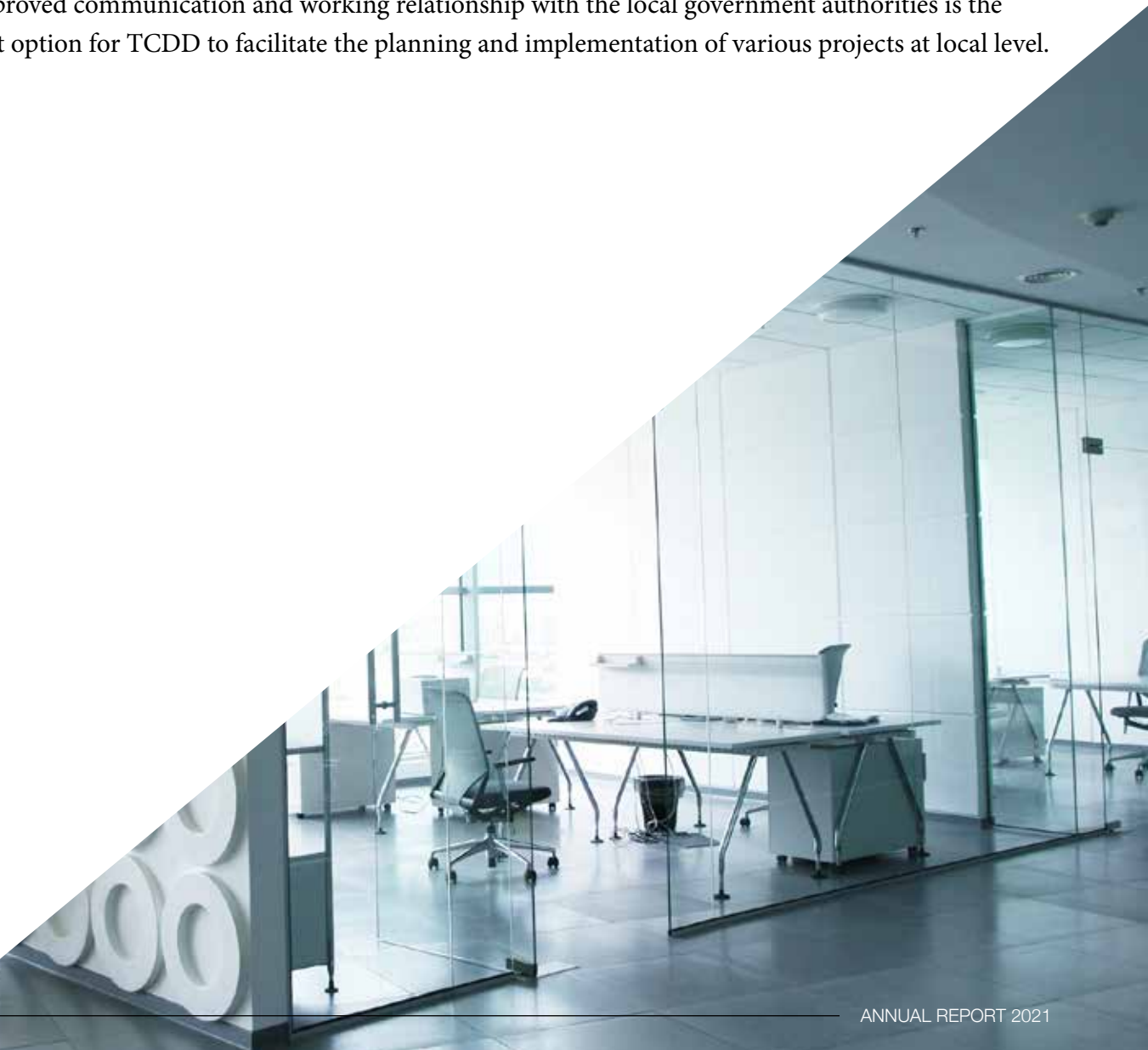
- Inadequate number of technical experts to most of TCDD members
- Insufficient fund to TCDD which is caused by relying on one main donor
- Lack of permanent staff in most of TCDD CSO members
- COVID 19, which let to limited physical participation.

2.14. Way forward

- More efforts to look for new donors has been increased to the secretariat
- Capacity building on proposal development takes place to the secretariat and members, through BROT
- To have a school(s) to boost technical capacities to TCDD members.

2.15. Lesson Learned

- Improved communication and working relationship with the local government authorities is the best option for TCDD to facilitate the planning and implementation of various projects at local level.





TANZANIA COALITION ON DEBT AND
DEVELOPMENT (TCDD)

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021



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ORGANIZATION INFORMATION

REGISTERED OFFICE	Tanzania Coalition on Debt and Development (TCDD)
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Shaurimoyo Road
Mariam Towers, 7th Floor
P.O. Box 80147
Dar es Salaam

AUDITORS	Nivex Assurance
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369 Toure Drive
Oysterbay Shopping Centre
P.O. Box 877
Dar es Salaam.

BANKERS	NMB Bank PLC
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Ilala Branch
P.O. Box 2318
Dar es Salaam

Bank of Baroda (Tanzania) Ltd
Main Branch
Plot No. 149/32, Ohio/Sokoine Drive
P.O. Box 5356
Dar es Salaam

REPORT OF THE STEERING COMMITTEE

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1. INTRODUCTION

The Steering Committee presents its report and the audited financial statements for the period ending 31 December 2021 which disclose the state of affairs of Tanzania Coalition on Debt and Development (TCDD) “the Organization”

2. GENERAL INFORMATION AND REGISTRATION

Tanzania Coalition on Debt and Development (TCDD) is a Coalition of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in Tanzania that is dedicated to undertake various lobbying and advocacy activities on policy, budget, debt, aid, poverty eradication and sustainable human development. The coalition was launched in the year 1998, but came to be officially registered as a Non-Governmental Organization on 17th December 2007, under the Non-Governmental Organisations (NGO) Act No. 24 of 2002 with **Registration No.00NGO/0260**.

TCDD seeks Freedom from an unsustainable debt burden and abject poverty, characterized by pro-poor people-centred development based on full participation of the people in policy-making, implementation and monitoring from the grassroots to the national level.

TCDD is committed to capacity building and mobilization for lobbying and advocacy for economic justice and pro-poor development. TCDD seeks to campaign for sustainable and domestic official debt and effective civil society involvement in the formulation and implementation of government policies that impact upon the lives of poor people.

3. MEMBERSHIP

The membership to the Organization is open to all, including the following organizations: Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Faith Based Organizations, Networks and Forums across all sectors.

4. VISION

Freedom from an unsustainable debt burden and abject poverty, characterized by pro-poor people-centered development, based on full participation of the people, in policy-making, implementation and monitoring from the grassroots to the national level.

5. MISSION

Being a civil society platform committed to capacity building and mobilization for lobbying and advocacy for economic justice and pro-poor development, TCDD seeks to campaign for sustainable foreign and domestic official debt and effective civil society involvement in the formulation, implementation and monitoring of Government policies that impact upon the lives of poor people.

6. OBJECTIVES

- Lobbying, advocacy and campaigning for debt sustainability.
- Create public awareness to link debt issues, poverty reduction and development.
- Link up groups, networks and individuals to share experiences on trade, debt and related issues.

- Stimulate a national debate about poverty and development, including strategies that would allow the country not to go back to the debt overhang.
- Follow-up on international initiatives/agreements in policy formulation, which have a direct impact on the Tanzania's economy hence contributing to the international efforts on poverty eradication.
- Monitoring and evaluation of poverty reduction strategies.

7. MEMBERS OF THE STEERING COMMITTEE

The following are the members of the Steering Committee at the date of this report:

Name	Status	Nationality
Peter Maduki Christian Social Services Commission (CSSC)	Chairperson	Tanzanian
Mwasa Jingi The National Integrity for Advancement (NIA)	Member	Tanzanian
Boniface Mliga Mufindi Environmental Conservation and Health (MECH)	Member	Tanzanian
Mussa Masongo Tanzania Home Economics Association (TAHEA)	Member	Tanzanian
Jeromin William The Leadership Forum (TLF)	Member	Tanzanian
Godlisten Moshi Christian Council of Tanzania (CCT)	Member	Tanzanian
Dr. Camillus Kassala Tanzania Episcopal Conference (TEC)	Member	Tanzanian
Zaria Said The National Muslim Council of Tanzania (BAKWATA)	Member	Tanzanian
Rev. Godfrey Walalaze Evangelical Lutheran Church of Tanzania (ELCT)	Member	Tanzanian
Ernest Itwana Tanzania Ecumenical Dialogue Group (TEDG)	Member	Tanzanian
Dastan Mziwanda Malema Foundation Tanzania	Member	Tanzanian
Charles Lwbulala Wise Utilization for Natural Resources Sustainability (WUNRS)	Member	Tanzanian

8. ACTIVITIES

- District feedback meetings and public debates
- Collection of data
- Media engagement
- Training on poverty monitoring, accountability and policy advocacy
- Dialogue with Members of Parliament (MPs)
- Meeting with emerging young leaders on public debt in Tanzania
- Research and studies on debt
- Strategic planning meetings
- Meeting with religious leaders on public debt in Tanzania
- Monitoring and evaluation reflection meeting
- Networking and alliance/ coalition building
- National campaign against shrinking civic space

8. GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

TCDD has an independent Steering Committee which is a governing body supervising the Organization's Secretariat. The Secretariat has 5 full time paid staff of different educational backgrounds all based at the office.

Members of the TCDD Steering Committee draws on the vast knowledge, skills and experience of its staff that have been instrumental in implementing similar projects in other reputable organizations before joining TCDD. Staff have also benefitted from regular tailor-made training that are made available through various partner organizations. The training is aimed to enhance program management in specific and organizational development at large.

9. DONORS

The Senior Management Team wishes to place on record their appreciation and gratitude to the Protestant Agency for Diakonia and Development for Bread for the World Protestant Development Service of Germany who have supported the Organisation so generously throughout the year and in previous years. Also, during the year, the Organization received funds from Ibon International Foundation Inc, Foundation for Civil Society, AFRODAD, Civil Society Budget Advocacy Group and Reality of Aid Africa Network.

10. EMPLOYEES WELFARE

Management/employees relationship

The relationship between employees and the management is cordial. There were no unsolved complaints received by the management from the employees during the year.

Training facilities

Both in-house training and other outside training of employees is facilitated depending on availability of funds for that purpose.

Medical assistance

The Organisation’s policy is to meet medical expenses for staff who suffer injuries in the course of discharging their duties to the Organisation.

Financial assistance

The Organisation provides salary advances to all confirmed employees in cases of emergency, depending on the assessment by the management of the need and circumstances.

Employees benefits

The Organization makes contributions in respect of staff retirement benefits to statutory pension funds. The Organization’s obligations in respect of these contributions are limited to NSSF 10% of the employees’ gross salary. These funds are defined contribution plans. Also, the Organization makes contributions of 1% of the gross salary to the Workers Compensation Fund

The Organization’s employment terms are regularly reviewed to ensure they continue to meet statutory and market conditions.

11. EMPLOYEES WELFARE (CONTINUED)

Persons with disability

Applications for employment by disabled persons are always considered, bearing in mind the aptitudes of the application concerned. In the event of members of staff becoming disabled, every effort is made to ensure that their employment with the Organization continues and appropriate training is arranged.

12. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The transactions with related parties during the year were in the normal course of Organization operations.


13. SOLVENCY

The members of Steering Committee believe that the Organization will remain a going concern for at least twelve months from the date of this report.


14. AUDITORS

The auditors, Nivex Assurance, were appointed to be auditors of TCDD for a period of three years, 2020 to 2022.

BY ORDER OF THE STEERING COMMITTEE



 Peter Maduki
 Chairperson



 Hebron T. Mwakagenda
 Executive Director







STATEMENT OF THE STEERING COMMITTEE'S RESPONSIBILITIES

The Steering Committee is responsible for the preparation of financial statements, which give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Organization as at the end of each financial period and of its financial performance for that period. The Steering Committee is also responsible for ensuring that the Organization keeps proper accounting records, which disclose with reasonable accuracy the financial position of the organization, and for safeguarding the assets of the organization.

The Steering Committee hereby accepts responsibility for the accompanying financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgments and estimates, in conformity with accounting policies set out herein.

The Steering Committee further accepts responsibility for the maintenance of accounting records that may be relied upon in the preparation of financial statements, as well as designing, implementing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement. To enable the senior management team to meet these responsibilities they set standards for internal controls aimed at reducing the risk of error or loss in a cost-effective manner. The standards include the proper delegation of responsibilities within a clearly defined framework, effective accounting procedures and adequate segregation of duties to ensure an acceptable level of risk. These controls are monitored throughout the Organisation and all employees are required to maintain the highest ethical standards in ensuring the Organisation's business is conducted in a manner that in all reasonable circumstances is above reproach. The focus of risk management in the Organisation is on identifying, assessing, managing and monitoring all known risks across the Organisation. While operating risk cannot be fully eliminated, the Organisation endeavors to minimize it by ensuring the appropriate infrastructure, controls, systems and ethical behavior are applied and managed within predetermined procedures and constraints.

The Steering Committee is of the opinion that the system of internal control provides reasonable assurance that the financial records may be relied on for the preparation of the financial statements. However, any system of internal financial control can provide only reasonable, and not absolute, assurance against material misstatement or loss.

Nothing has come to the attention of the Steering Committee members to indicate that the Organization will not remain a going concern for at least twelve months from the date of this statement.



Peter Maduki
Chairperson

31st March

.....2022



Hebron T. Mwakagenda
Executive Director

31/03/

.....2022

TANZANIA COALITION ON
DEBT AND DEVELOPMENT
(TCDD)
P. O. Box 80147
DARES SALAAM, TANZANIA

DECLARATION OF HEAD OF FINANCE

The National Board of Accountants and Auditors (NBAA) according to the power conferred under the Auditors and Accountants (Registration) Act. No. 33 of 1972, as amended by Act No. 2 of 1995, requires financial statements to be accompanied with a Statement of Declaration issued by the Head of Finance/Accounting responsible for the preparation of financial statements of the Organization concerned.

It is the duty of a professional accountant to assist the Steering Committee to discharge the responsibility of preparing financial statements of the Organization showing true and fair view position of the Organization in accordance with international accounting standards and statutory reporting requirements. Full legal responsibility for financial statements rests with the Steering Committee as under Steering Committee responsibility statement on an earlier page.

I, JAMES NORBERT MPAYO being the head of finance/accounting of Tanzania Coalition on Debt and Development (TCDD), hereby acknowledge my responsibility of ensuring that financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021 have been prepared in compliance with applicable accounting standards and statutory requirements.

I thus confirm that the financial statements comply with applicable accounting standards and statutory requirements as on that date and that they have been prepared based on properly maintained financial records.

Signed by:

James Norbert Mpayo
JAMES NORBERT MPAYO

31/03/..... 2022

Position: Head of Finance

NBAA Member No: ACPA 435

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF TANZANIA COALITION ON DEBT AND DEVELOPMENT (TCDD)

Report on the financial statements

Unqualified Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Tanzania Coalition on Debt and Development (TCDD) (the "Organization"), set out on pages 10 to 19, which comprise of the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2021, statement of income and expenditure, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Organization as at 31 December 2021 and of its income and expenditure and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSASs).

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 Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Organization in accordance with the National Board of Accountant and Auditors (NBAA) Code of Ethics, which is consistent with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, together with other ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Tanzania, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

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

Other Information

The management is responsible for the other information, including the management report. The other information does not include the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditors' report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Management and Those Charged with Governance for the financial statements

The Management is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with IPSASs; the National Board of Accountants and Auditors Technical Pronouncements; and for such internal controls as management determines are necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the management is responsible for assessing the Organization's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the management either intend to liquidate the Organization or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so. Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Organization's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' 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 error and are 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 these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgement 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 the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 Organization's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the management use of the 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 the Organization'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 Organization 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.

We communicate with 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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

We report to you, based on our audit, that:

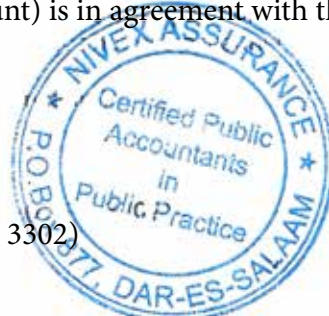
- we have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purposes of our audit;
- in our opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the Organization, so far as appears from our examination of those books of account; and
- the Organization's statement of financial position (balance sheet) and statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income (profit and loss account) is in agreement with the books of account.

Certified Public Accountants (Tanzania)

Dar es Salaam

Signed by: CPA Baraka Daudi

(ACPA 3302)



04/04/2022

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31 DECEMBER 2021

	NOTE	2021 TZS	2020 TZS
INCOME			
Grant Received from BftW	6	335,558,787	346,475,593
Grants Other Donors	7	199,738,177	62,006,856
Consultancy Fee Income		-	-
Members Contributions		2,750,000	4,565,000
Other income		-	3,470,258
Amortization of New Capital Grant	12	7,476,427	9,345,534
Foreign Exchange rate gain			
Total Income		<u>545,523,391</u>	<u>425,863,241</u>
EXPENDITURE:			
Project Programme Costs	8	(389,479,136)	(308,616,866)
Administration Operating Expenses	9	(129,381,426)	(95,920,855)
Depreciation	10	(7,998,748)	(9,467,227)
Total Expenditure		<u>(526,859,310)</u>	<u>(414,004,948)</u>
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year		<u>18,664,080</u>	<u>11,858,293</u>

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021**

	NOTES	2021 TZS	2020 TZS
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
Property and Equipment	10	32,143,697	38,115,206
Current Assets			
Cash and Bank Balances	11	72,803,551	145,176,712
TOTAL ASSETS		104,947,248	183,291,918
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
EED Capital Grant	12	29,905,707	37,382,134
Accumulated Surplus		(1,831,397)	(20,495,477)
Total Equity		28,074,310	16,886,657
Current Liabilities			
Deferred Income	13	72,372,938	144,380,583
Accrued expenses	14	4,500,000	22,024,678
Total Liabilities		76,872,938	166,405,261
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		104,947,248	183,291,918

The financial statements on pages 10 to 19 were authorised for issue by the Steering Committee on 31/03/ 2022 and were signed on its behalf by;



Peter Maduki
Chairperson

31st March 2022



Hebron T. Mwakagenda
Executive Director

31/03/ 2022

TANZANIA COALITION ON
DEBT AND DEVELOPMENT
(TCDD)
P. O. Box 80147
DARES SALAAM, TANZANIA

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Accumulated Surplus TZS	Capital Grant TZS	Total TZS
Balance as at 01 January 2021	(20,495,477)	37,382,134	16,886,657
Amortization of capital grant		(7,476,427)	(7,476,427)
Surplus/Deficit for the year	<u>18,664,080</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>15,910,440</u>
Balance as at 31 December 2021	<u>(1,831,397)</u>	<u>29,905,708</u>	<u>28,074,311</u>
Balance as at 01 January 2020	(32,353,770)	46,727,668	14,373,898
Amortization of capital grant		(9,345,534)	(9,345,534)
Surplus/Deficit for the year	<u>11,858,293</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>11,858,293</u>
Balance as at 31 December 2020	<u>(20,495,477)</u>	<u>37,382,134</u>	<u>16,886,657</u>

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	NOTE	2021 TZS	2020 TZS
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:			
(Deficit)/Surplus for the Year		18,664,080	11,858,293
Adjustment for non-cash items:			
Amortization of capital grant		(7,476,427)	(9,345,534)
Depreciation		<u>7,998,748</u>	<u>9,467,227</u>
		19,186,402	11,979,986
Changes in Working Capital:			
Decrease/(Increase) in receivables		-	-
(Decrease)/Increase of deferred income		(72,007,645)	14,376,483
(Decrease)/Increase of accrued expenses		<u>(17,524,678)</u>	<u>(8,629,600)</u>
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Working Capital		(89,532,323)	5,746,883
Net Cash flows from Operating Activities		<u>(70,345,921)</u>	<u>17,726,869</u>
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:			
Purchase of non-current assets		<u>(2,027,240)</u>	
Net Cashflow from Investing Activities		(2,027,240)	-
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		<u>(72,373,161)</u>	<u>17,726,869</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at 01 January 2021		145,176,712	127,449,843
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December 2021		<u>72,803,551</u>	<u>145,176,712</u>
Represented by bank balance		<u>72,803,551</u>	<u>145,176,712</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1. REPORTING ENTITY

Tanzania Coalition on Debt and Development (TCDD) is a Coalition of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in Tanzania that is dedicated to undertake various lobbying and advocacy activities on policy, budget, debt, aid, poverty eradication and sustainable human development. The address of its registered office is disclosed in the Organization information page. The principal activity of the Organization is described in the report of Steering Committee.

2. NEW AND AMENDED STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

New and amended standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective

IPSAS 41: Financial Instruments

IPSAS 41 was published in August, 2018. The new standard improves the relevance of information for financial assets and financial liabilities. It improves the previous standard's requirement IPSAS 29, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement, by introducing new requirements for classification and measurement, a forward-looking impairment model and a flexible hedge accounting model.

This standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January, 2022.

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION

2.1 Basis of preparation and statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSASs) as issued by the International Public Sector Accounting Standards Board (IPSASB). They have been prepared under the historical cost convention except where otherwise stated, as modified by the revaluation of financial instruments at fair value. The financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis.

The significant accounting policies outlined below have been consistently applied in all the years presented.

The financial statements are presented in Tanzanian Shillings (TZS) and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand (TZS) except where otherwise indicated.

1.2 Going concern

The Organization's operations depend solely on funding received from donors; the Organization has signed a three-year contract with its main donor Bread for the World that will enable existence of its operations until December 2022

The Organization's Steering Committee members have made an assessment of the Organization's ability to continue as a going concern and are satisfied that the Organization will have the resources necessary to continue with operations for the foreseeable future. This assessment is based on existing funding agreement with Bread for the World which expires on 31 December 2022 and the commitment of the Organization to meet the conditions of the agreement.

The financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting policies applicable to a going concern. This basis presumes that funds will be available to finance future operations and that the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities, contingent obligations and commitments will occur in the ordinary course of business.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Revenue recognition

Income comprises of mainly funds received from donors.

Income is recognised to the extent that the organization has met the terms and conditions stipulated in the funding agreement.

Expenditure recognition

Expenditure comprises expenses incurred directly from activities. Operating expenses are recognized on an accrual basis.

Equipment

Plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment. Depreciation is calculated on the reducing balance basis to write off the cost of each asset to its residual value over its expected useful life. The useful lives applied are as follows:

Asset class	Rate per annum
Motor Vehicles	20.0%
Office Furniture and Equipment	12.5%
Computers & Accessories	25.0%

An item of property and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset, (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in profit or loss in the year the asset is derecognized.

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed and adjusted if appropriate at each reporting date.

Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposit-in-transit and cash at bank.

Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are carried at anticipated realizable value. An estimate is made for doubtful receivables based on the review of all outstanding amounts at the year-end. Bad debts are written off when all reasonable steps to recover them have failed.

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Organization has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Foreign currency translation

The Organization uses Tanzania Shillings as its reporting currency. Income received in foreign currency is recorded in the books using spot rate ruling on the day the funds received. Received income is subsequently revalued using spot rates of exchange ruling on the day when expenditure was paid for. Any gains or loss from currency revaluation is recognised in statement of receipts and expenditure

5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

Judgments

In the process of applying the Organization's accounting policies, management has made the following judgment, apart from those involving estimations, which has the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below:

Asset useful lives

The useful lives of items of property and equipment are estimated annually and are in line with the rate at which they are depreciated.

	2021 TZS	2020 TZS
6. GRANTS FROM BREAD FOR THE WORLD		
Balance from previous year	91,210,321	130,004,100
Receipt during the year	310,149,967	307,681,813
Deferred income recognized during the year	<u>(65,801,500)</u>	<u>(91,210,321)</u>
	<u>335,558,787</u>	<u>346,475,593</u>

7. GRANTS FROM OTHER DONORS

Balance from previous year	53,170,262	-
Ibon International Foundation Inc	27,965,059	4,000,000
Foundation for Civil Society	-	38,065,310
Afrodad Employees Investment Trust	24,674,769	9,010,886
Civil Society budget Advocacy Group	63,051,852	62,719,085
Reality of Aid Africa Network	-	1,381,838
Realise	11,377,383	-
ASBL/Ibon Europe-CPDE	26,070,290	-
Deferred income recognized during the year	<u>(6,571,438)</u>	<u>(53,170,262)</u>
	<u>199,738,177</u>	<u>62,006,856</u>

8. PROGRAMME EXPENSES

	2021	2020
	TZS	TZS
Data collection	3,000,000	28,821,885
Feedback meetings	36,844,000	10,264,151
Public meetings	26,233,859	10,405,586
Studies on debt	24,991,784	20,955,000
Workshop for leaders	23,361,600	13,558,000
Advocacy materials	8,600,000	9,166,000
Baseline monitoring	2,183,000	15,815,000
Programme development	45,128,315	40,245,216
Dialogue with parliament	36,320,000	15,952,000
Engagement with the media with media	21,782,525	25,253,500
Progress report on secondary education	18,677,000	-
Backstopping	25,375,000	-
Programme Personnel cost	<u>108,554,553</u>	<u>100,939,153</u>
	<u>389,479,136</u>	<u>308,616,866</u>

9. ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES

Administration Personnel cost	57,748,185	53,684,964
Office running costs	21,373,251	19,881,095
Audit and banking fees	15,239,266	12,674,296
Board and Annual General Meetings	6,320,750	3,130,000
Transport and car insurance	<u>28,699,974</u>	<u>6,550,500</u>
	<u>129,381,426</u>	<u>95,920,855</u>

10. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENTS

Particulars	Computers & Accessories TZS	Motor Vehicles TZS	Furniture & Equipment TZS	Total TZS
COST				
As at 01 January 2021	3,750,000	76,854,717	3,654,000	84,258,717
Additions	<u>1,634,300</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>392,940</u>	<u>2,027,240</u>
As at 31 December 2021	<u>5,384,300</u>	<u>76,854,717</u>	<u>4,046,940</u>	<u>86,285,957</u>
DEPRECIATION				
As at 01 January 2021	3,660,910	39,472,583	3,010,019	46,143,512
Charge for the year	<u>396,799</u>	<u>7,476,427</u>	<u>125,522</u>	<u>7,998,748</u>
As at 31 December 2021	<u>4,057,710</u>	<u>46,949,010</u>	<u>3,135,541</u>	<u>54,142,260</u>
NET BOOK VALUE				
As at 31 December 2021	<u>1,326,590</u>	<u>29,905,707</u>	<u>911,399</u>	<u>32,143,697</u>
As at 31 December 2020	<u>89,090</u>	<u>37,382,134</u>	<u>643,981</u>	<u>38,115,205</u>

11. CASH AND BANK BALANCES

	2021 TZS	2020 TZS
Bank of Baroda USD Account	6,571,438	53,170,262
NMB TZS Account	<u>306,406</u>	<u>796,130</u>
	<u>72,803,551</u>	<u>145,176,712</u>

12. CAPITAL GRANT ARMOTIZATION

	2021 TZS	2020 TZS
Opening balance as at 01 January 2021	37,382,134	46,727,668
Less: Amortization current capital Grant account	<u>(7,476,427)</u>	<u>(9,345,534)</u>
Balance as at 31 December 2021	<u>29,905,707</u>	<u>37,382,134</u>

13. DEFERRED INCOME

Bread for the World (BftW)	65,801,500	91,210,321
Civil Society budget Advocacy Group	<u>6,571,438</u>	<u>53,170,262</u>
	<u>72,372,938</u>	<u>144,380,583</u>

14. ACCRUED EXPENSES

PAYE & SDL	-	2,911,200
NSSF EMPLOYEE & EMPLOYER	-	14,200,000
NET SALARY PAYABLE	-	413,478
AUDIT FEES PAYABLE	<u>4,500,000</u>	<u>4,500,000</u>
	<u>4,500,000</u>	<u>22,024,678</u>

15. GOING CONCERN

The management believes that the Organization's going concern is not doubtful

16. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The Organization doesn't have any contingent liabilities as at year end.

17. COVID-19 PANDEMIC CONSIDERATIONS

The measures to slow the spread of Covid-19 have had a significant impact on the global economy and continued to affect countries and businesses at the time of issuing these financial statements. The risks arising from this pandemic could include market, services and supply chain disruptions, unavailability of key people resources, locations being quarantined, among others.

The Organization took various measures in line with the recommendations of the WHO and Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children, to preserve the health of employees and support the prevention of contagion in administrative and operational areas.

The directors and management have taken into consideration the existing and anticipated effects of the pandemic on the Organization's activities and considered the available information about the foreseeable future. The Organization's directors and management have assessed that, at the time of issuing these financial statements, it was impracticable to determine and disclose the quantitative extent of the possible effects of the pandemic on the Organization.

The directors and management expect that the Organization will continue operations despite the pandemic. No other significant changes are expected in the application of judgement and estimates made in the measurement of the Organization's assets and liabilities, and in assessing the Organization's going concern status.

However, the Organization's directors and management consider that it is reasonably possible, based on existing knowledge, that outcomes within the next financial year that are different from the judgements and assumptions used, could require material adjustments to the carrying amounts of the assets or liabilities reported in these financial statements. The Organization's directors and management will continue to manage the operations closely during the pandemic including taking all necessary remedial actions to ensure continuity of the operations of planned activities.

18. EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO THE END OF THE REPORTING PERIOD

There were no events after the reporting period which require adjustment to or disclosure in the financial statements.

19. CURRENCY

These financial statements are presented in Tanzanian shillings (TZS)



TANZANIA COALITION ON DEBT AND DEVELOPMENT (TCDD)

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