



TANZANIA COALITION ON
DEBT AND DEVELOPMENT
(TCDD)

2022 Annual REPORT





2022

Annual REPORT

TABLE OF CONTENTS



List of Abbreviations	ii
Message from the Executive Director	iii
1.0. INTRODUCTION	1
1.1. Vision	1
1.2. Mission	1
1.3. Core Values	1
2.0. TANZANIA PUBLIC DEBT INFORMATION	2
3.0. IMPLEMENTED ACTIVITIES FOR 2022	3
3.1. The Dialogue Meeting with Members of Parliament	3
3.2. Research on Public Public Debt Management	4
3.3. Strategic Planning Meetings	4
3.4. Annual General Meeting	5
3.5. External Evaluation	6
3.6. Media engagement	6
3.7. National CSO Forum on Effectiveness Development (EDC)	8
3.8. Dialogue with Development Partners on CSO Effectiveness	9
3.9. National Observatorio	11
3.10. Action Research on Social Enterprise	11
3.11. CSO Effectiveness Review in Tanzania	12
3.12. Multistakeholders Dialogue on CSOs Effectiveness	13
3.13. National Dialogue Report between CSOs and Key Social Enterprise Actors in Tanzania	15
3.14. Networking & Alliance/Coalition Building	17
3.15. Challenges and Lesson Learnt	17

Abbreviations

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AFRODAD	The African Forum and Network on Debt and Development
AMCOS	Agricultural Marketing Cooperative Society (AMCOS)
AGM	Annual General Meeting
BRELA	Business Registrations and Licensing Agency
CPDE	Civil Society Partnership for Development Effectiveness
CSSC	Christian Social Service Commission
CSO	Civil society Organization
EDC	Effective Development Cooperation
GNI	Gross National Income
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IP	Istanbul Principles
ISEA	Institute for Social Entrepreneurship in Asia
LGA	Local Government Authority
LNG	Liquefied Natural Gas
MPs	Members of Parliament
MoFP	Ministry of Finance and Planning
NACONGO	National Council of NGOs
PORALG	Prime Minister Office Regional Administration and Local Government
PMAPA	Poverty Monitoring Accountability and Policy Advocacy
NGO	Non Government Organization
RBM	Result Based Management
SACCOS	Saving and Credit cooperative organizations
SuBeHuDe	Sustainable Bee Keeping and Human Development
SE	Social Enterprise
TCDD	Tanzania Coalition on Debt and Development
TVs	Televisions
WB	World Bank
UK	United Kingdom
USD	United State Dollar



MESSAGE FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Year 2022 continued to be another year of struggle for civil society organizations in Tanzania as we continued to operate under confining legal and political environment through various laws and regulations of non-governmental organizations and civil society sector in general. 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 (MOF) and Local Government Authorities (LGAs). Until when were writing this report there was no law and regulation had been changed despite good intention and political good will by Her Excellency President Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan.

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 this 2022 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 respectively.

In 2022 Tanzania public debt continued to increase as published by Bank of Tanzania (BoT) in November 2022, Tanzania National debt amounted to Tsh. 90 trillion. From the total amount of the Tsh.90trillion, the public debt increased from Tsh.61 in April 2022.

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 this 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.

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. Core values

- **Participation and inclusion:** TCDD shall strive to ensure that all persons, regardless of their gender, age, socio-economic status or creed, get the right to participate in decision making on matters that affect them.
- **Gender equity and sensitivity:** TCDD shall provide equal opportunities to both male and female, and where necessary shall apply affirmative action to promote equal socio-economic status between women and men.
- **Integrity and honesty:** TCDD shall conduct its business within sincerity, honesty, truthfulness and completeness, and ensure trustworthiness and reliability.
- **Transparency:** TCDD shall be transparent in all its operations and likewise, through partnership with stakeholders, and will strive to ensure information on debt and development is communicated to the public so that they understand their indebtedness.
- **Accountability:** TCDD shall be accountable to the citizenry, government and all stakeholders in the ways of obtaining and use of resources.

Information

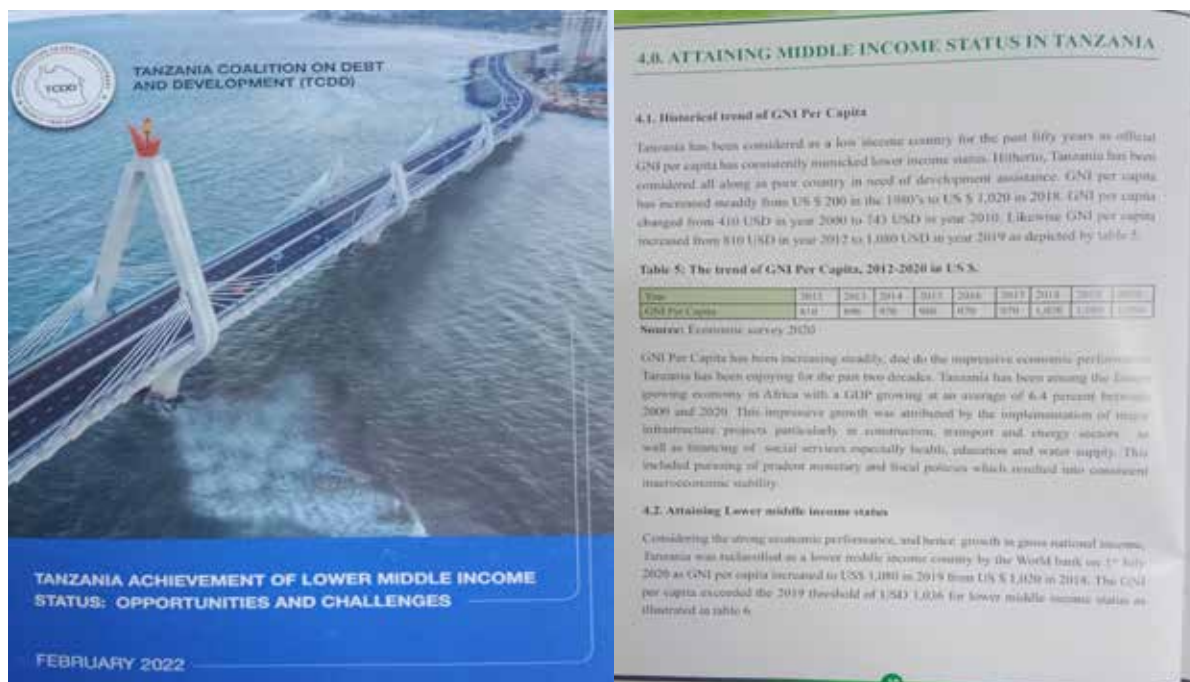
2.0. TANZANIA PUBLIC DEBT INFORMATION

According to the statistics from BoT published in November 2022, Tanzania National debt amounted to Tsh. 90 trillion. From the total amount of the Tsh.90trillion, the public debt increased from Tsh.61 in April 2022. According to the explanation given by the Ministry of Finance and Planning; the increase is due to the increased borrowing on commercial lenders to finance for the 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. During the 2022/2023 budget, the total of 9.08 trillion shillings are planned for debt servicing. Despite of the rapid increase of the Tanzania national debt, but remain sustainable.

3.2. Research on Public Debt Management.

In 2022, TCDD conducted one (1) research titled; Tanzania Achievement of Lower Middle Income Status: Opportunities and Challenges. Tanzania became a Lower Middle Income Country in July 2020, Five years before the projected time of 2025 following the considerable strong economic performance as classified by the World Bank as GNI per capital increased to US \$ 1,080 in 2019 from US \$ 1,020 in 2018. The GNI per capital exceeded the 2019 threshold of USD of 1,036 for lower middle-income status. Therefore this study envisioned to enhance understanding what it means to become a lower Middle Income Country in relation to public debt management and its sustainability.



Photos: Research Report: Tanzania Achievement of Lower Middle Income Status: Opportunities and Challenges

Output/outcome

- The report of the research study produced.
- The report was used to stimulate the public debt debate and raise awareness to the public.
- The report was used by the Parliament and stimulated the debate in the parliamentary sessions.

3.3. Strategic Planning Meetings

TCDD had conducted Four Strategic (Steering Committee) Meetings in 2022 as follows; 24th March, 2022 at Royal Village Hotel-Dodoma, attended by eleven (10) Steering Committee members and four secretariats; Followed by other Steering Committee which was held on 6th April 2022 at Royal Village Hotel attended by 12 Steering Committee members. This was a meeting that planned for AGM which was held on 7th April, 2022 at Royal Village Hotel-Dodoma. The other Steering

Committee sat on 31st May, 2022 as Extra Ordinary Meeting for the discussion and approval of the project evaluation report and TCDD Strategic Plan (2023-2027). The last Steering Committee Meeting was held on 10th September, 2022 at Royal Village Hotel-Dodoma attended by 11 Steering Committee members.

These meetings has been very functional towards the smooth run of TCDD, in terms of financial and project management of TCDD and its sustainability.



Photos: Steering Committee as conducted on 6th April 2022, at Royal Village Hotel-Dodoma.

3.4. Annual General Meeting (AGM)

TCDD 2022 Annual General Meeting (AGM) was held on 07th April 2022 at Royal Village Hotel, in Dodoma. The meeting was Chaired by Mr.Peter Maduki (CSSC) and attended by 17 TCDD members. The year 2022 was able to discuss and approve Annual Report and Audited Accounts for 2022, planned activities for 2022 and informed on the evaluation activity that was taking place in 2022 for the "Poverty Monitoring, Accountability, and Policy Advocacy project" No A-TZA-2019-0359 as financed by the Bread for the World. The AGM were able to have a study session on self-reliance carried out by Dr. Camillus Kassala.



Photos: Annual General Meeting, conducted on 7th April, 2022, at Royal Village Hotel- Dodoma

3.5. External Evaluation

TCDD conducted an evaluation to the project titled as Poverty Monitoring, Accountability and Policy Advocacy, No A-TZA-2019-0359 financed by Bread for the World. The activity was carried out by a consultant, Dr. Kapongola Nganyanyuka who was commissioned to undertake the following;

- To conduct evaluation and advice on TCDDs project performance and impact
- Critically assess the efficiency and effectiveness of TCDD in the context of logistics and establishment toward achieving project goals and objectives.
- Make recommendations based on the specific observation made on each project aspect.

A consultant, Dr. Kapongola submitted his report on 31st May 2022, TCDD held an Extra Ordinary strategic meeting attended by eleven (11) Steering Committee members for the discussion and approval of the evaluation report.

3.6. Media Engagement

In 2022 TCDD had an engagement with media which aimed at accelerating the public debt discourse and raise general understanding of the public debt to the community but also influence the decision makers. Here below are some of the Media reported issues on the public debt management based on the engagement TCDD had conducted.



Photos: Some of the Media cuttings reported on issues related to Public Debt, 2022

3.7. National CSO forum on Effective Development Cooperation (EDC)

Tanzania Coalition on Debt and Development (TCDD) had organized and conducted a CSO forum on effective development in Tanzania. The activity was implemented on 20th January, 2022 at Luther House, Dar es Salaam - Tanzania; attended by 29 participants from CSOs and five (5) media houses.

This forum consolidated the contribution of Tanzania CSOs roles towards the effective development cooperation particularly on the current Five Year National Development plan III 2021/22 – 2025/26.



Participants during CSO Forum on Effective Development Cooperation (EDC) conducted on 20th January 2022, Luther House, Dar es salaam, Tanzania

Output/outcome

1. Currently there is increased number of news papers reporting on the issue of shrinking space and human rights in the country.
2. Substantial knowledge awareness on the current Tanzania status of civic space shrinking and deterioration of the human rights rose.
3. The increased participation of the activist responding to the current closing civic space. This is encouraging, as the voice increases, it will push the government to make amendment especially to laws which seen to be oppressive to CSOs, medias and political parties.

3.8. Dialogue with Development Partners on CSO Effectiveness

Tanzania Coalition on Debt and Development (TCDD) had conducted a multi-stakeholder dialogue with different stakeholders to discuss and promote CSO effectiveness in Tanzania. The meeting was held in Dodoma on 07th April, 2022 at Royal Village Hotel- Dodoma. The dialogue was able to be attended by 52 participants being represented by CSOs, Religious leaders, Government, media, and international organizations.

The dialogue was led by the topic named "*Civil society as drivers of change in Africa: Tanzania case: What are the challenges and opportunities available for its growth.*"



PHOTO: Participants during the dialogue meeting with development partners on CSOs Effectiveness in Tanzania.



PHOTO: GIZ representative, Mr. Richard Shaba speaking during the dialogue meeting with development Partners.

THE WAY FORWARD

- Use the current political will of the government to advocate for conducive working environment for CSOs in Tanzania
- Strengthen CSOs advocacy through social media and other media to convey messages to the government especially on Legal issues that hinders the operation of CSOs in the country.
- Strengthen CSOs unity through the Tanzania NGO Council (NACONGO) and other networks e.g. Policy Forum, TCDD, TenMET, etc, for push of common voice and make it easier to reach to policy and decision makers.



PHOTOS: Participants during engagement meeting with development partners.

3.9. National Observatorio

TCDD has conducted a National observatorio activity on GAS PIPELINE PROJECT (MTWARA - DAR ES SALAAM). The project that has consumed many people's lives and properties due to violence which occurred between the people of Mtwara where the gas is produced and taken through the pipeline to Dar es Salaam, the business and the largest city in Tanzania.

WHY NOW

- The political atmosphere of the last 7 years was threatening both to CSOs and opposition political parties and all those who dared to report against the government ended up in jail or abduction.
- More billions of cubic meters gas has been discovered in the same Mtwara region and the government is about to construct huge LNG industry in Mtwara. The observatorio report will enable us conduct the advocacy campaign, to the government and development partners so as to uncover what happened to the community so that the resource curse may not happen again.



3.10. Action Research on Social Enterprise

Tanzania Coalition on Debt and Development (TCDD) has successfully undertaken an action research on Social Enterprise in Tanzania. The study took place between March-August 2022 which began with selection of the research team of five members. This task was done by TCDD Secretariat in February, 2022, and then followed by Capacity development of the research team on understanding social enterprises, its features, growth and developments, contribution in sustainable development, opportunities and challenges. The training was conducted by a pool of experts ISEA for five days from 7th -11th March, 2022. The training was closed monitored by CPDE for ensuring standards, quality and delivery of relevant materials. The online training via zoom was interactive, educative, interesting, thought-provoking and practical. Facilitators were competent, friendly, flexible and approachable.

The consultant was selected by CPDE after having received some of the CV sent by TCDD secretariat whose role was to guide the research team. The appointed consultant was Mayaya K.S. Mack who is working as the Executive Director for Sustainable Beekeeping and Human Development (SuBeHuDe) and Catalyst 2030 Tanzania Chapter based in Tabora, Tanzania, then followed by one day workshop which aimed at understanding social enterprises in Tanzania facilitated by the Consultant Mayaya Mack then followed by the Identification of the key stakeholders for SE sector in Tanzania which include the government (ministries, departments, agencies and institutions), CSOs, NGOs, development partners, private sector, AMCOS, SACCOS, BRELA, RITA, academic and research institutions.

3.11. CSO Effectiveness review in Tanzania

The 2011 Busan High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness (HLF4) marked a landmark for a new and a more inclusive arena for civil society engagement worldwide and Tanzania in particular. It provided a new platform for partnership among different stakeholders and explored the possibilities of what may be achieved in a continuing process of dialogue among governments, parliament, private sector, international institutions, development agencies and civil society, as co-equal partners in development.

In Tanzania, CSOs have a legal recognition for they are officially registered and operate at different levels based on their registration status from the community, district, regional, national to international level. CSOs are considered as innovative drivers of change for they play a significant role in social and economic development of the country. The CSO sector in Tanzania has been growing both in terms of number and contribution into socio-economic development.

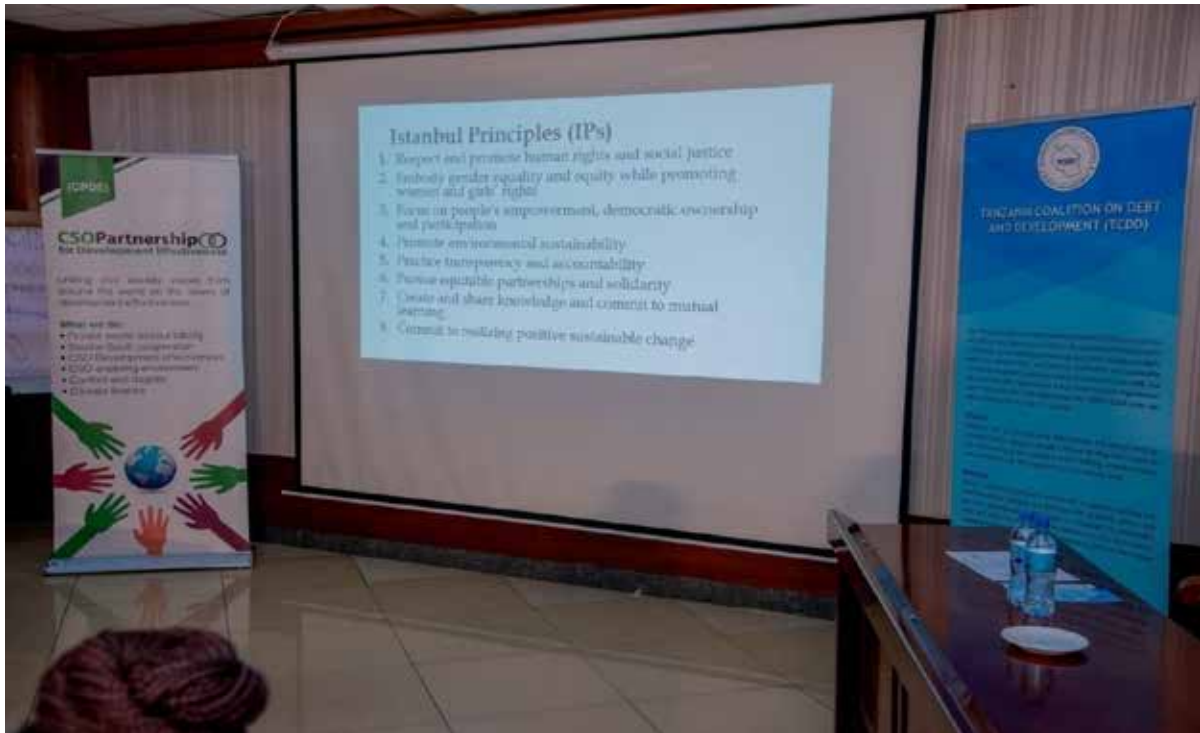
With the multiple roles that civil society organizations undertake—from service delivery, community organizing, information and education, resource mobilization, monitoring and evaluation, to research and policy advocacy—it is indeed a huge challenge and an enormous pressure to become effective development actors. Civil society acknowledges that these actions for development will only be effective if it brings about sustainable change that addresses the root causes, as well as the symptoms, of poverty, inequality and marginalization.

THE REVIEW OF ISTANBUL PRINCIPLE IMPLEMENTATION IN TANZANIA

TCDD in collaboration with CPDE conducted a review of Istanbul practices in Tanzania which titled as **Analysis on CSO Effectiveness in Tanzania and Application on Istanbul Principles**” the report which helped TCDD to convene the **Multi stakeholder dialogue at the country level** so as to discuss and promote CSO Development Effectiveness in Tanzania.

It is More than 10 years since these principles were endorsed, but slow progress in meeting the commitments made in Busan has been undeniable. Commitments to a human rights-based approach to development, inclusive partnerships and mutual accountability among stakeholders have been side lined, and even violated in different times. In Tanzania the violation of freedom of expression and suspension of media outlets has been witnessed, there are amendments of laws

governing freedoms of assembly, Freedom of Association and enabling environment for NGOs denied. These steps, among others, prove that the momentum achieved in Busan has not been sustained in most African countries including Tanzania.



The Multi-stakeholder dialogue on CSO Effectiveness in Tanzania, 24th November, 2022

WAY FORWARD TOWARDS THE RAISED CHALLENGES

- Participants requested CPDE in partnership with TCDD continue to raise awareness on IPs among all CSOs to have better understanding in Tanzania. Resources need to be allocated in order that awareness raising and information sharing may continue at the local, national and sub-national levels.
- During the dialogue with multi-stakeholder CSO needs to reflect on IPs and make improvement on their implementation
- Dialogues among CSOs are needed to raise awareness to CSOs and on how best to implement IPs based in Tanzania.
- Development partners should implement what they have committed to, and continue to support CSOs at country level in implementing the Principles.
-

3.12. Multi-stakeholders Dialogue on CSO Effectiveness in Tanzania

Tanzania Coalition on Debt and Development organized and conducted a multi-stakeholder dialogue at the country level to discuss and promote CSO development effectiveness and enabling environment for civil society in Tanzania following the Review on CSO effectiveness in

Tanzania which titled as **Analysis on CSO Effectiveness in Tanzania and Application on Istanbul Principles** . The activity was conducted on 24th November 2022, at Peacock Hotel, Dar es Salaam. The dialogue was able to be attended by 45 participants from CSOs, religious leaders, Media, and other development partners.



Mr. Uzima Milele, Facilitator of the Multi-stakeholder dialogue on CSO Effectiveness in Tanzania, 24th November 2022

WAY FORWARD

- The government through the National Five Year Development Plan 2021/22-2025/26 recognizes the civil society organizations as essential partner in development endeavors. Therefore, the participants requested the government not to leave CSOs as orphans, to be adopted by the donor community;
- CSOs should strive to improve their financial capabilities by considering other alternatives for fundraising
- CSOs should work to improve their internal transparency and accountability within their institution before they advocate to the government.
- The forum identified shrinking civic space and limited interaction with formal government structures limit the growth and participation of CSOs in Tanzania. These organizations lack of strong, effective lobbying networks that can interact with government structures on an equal footing. Therefore; *ongoing efforts needed in Tanzania so as to build CSOs' capacity to engage the government in a safe and effective manner.*



PHOTO: Some of the Participants during the Multi-stakeholder dialogue on CSO Effectiveness in Tanzania, 24th November, 2022

3.13. National Dialogue report between CSOs and key Social Enterprise actors in Tanzania

The dialogue between the Social Enterprise actors in Tanzania took place on 25th November, 2022 at Peacock Hotel, Dar es Salaam. The dialogue attended by the participants from the Government (Prime Minister's Office), LGAs (Chalinze), academic institutions, CSOs, media etc, following the Action Research on Social Enterprises that took place in Tanzania between July-September 2022. The research was successful conducted under the guidance of CSO Partnership for Development Effectiveness (CPDE) and Institute for Social Entrepreneurship in Asia (ISEA).

WAY FORWARD

- More training is needed to change our character. These training will help us focus the change of society first instead of personal gains. For instance if you look at Istanbul principles there are about characters. They demand NGOs use their platform to enhance changes in the community. As CSOs let's not have a mentality of accumulation only rather than distribution for the welfare of the community.
- People are very scattered, it's difficult to change them if they remain scattered, therefore they need to form groups, and through groups they will be able to be trained and enhance them with capital for social gains.
- Let's utilize the few available expertise to insert SE knowledge to CSOs which is good for CSOs sustainability. We also need to raise awareness to our community about the power of togetherness through groups if we real want to tackle poverty through SE as there are many local problems in the society that needs local solution.
- Advice the government to have a single policy of SE rather than scattered policies.
- TCDD and few other experts have paved the way, but more studies are needed on SE and through those studies it will make SE well understood and well-practiced.



PHOTOS: Participants during the Social Enterprise dialogue on 25th November 2022, Peacock Hotel, Dar es Salaam

CONCLUSION

As we are getting out of this workshop, you should get out with 2 important issues

1. SE –philosophy is dominated by the distribution philosophy. That is whatever you get you distribute them. Whatever you have gained from the investment you re-invest again for the development of the society.
2. Business entrepreneur. Their philosophy is the accumulation. They are greedy; they are the collectors and don't distribute or re-invest for the welfare of the community.

The government representatives that are here in the meeting, CSOs, private sector and entrepreneurs, we should be aware that our beneficiaries are the poor. Therefore whatever we do, we do for the poor. If you do a project and that project does not help for the poor, you better abandon that project.

3.14. 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.

It is through these Networking and Alliance building that helped TCDD to have a common voice on public debt advocacy at local, regional and international level and TCDD has gained a wealth of learning from these institutions with extensive experience in international advocacy.

3.15. Challenges

These seems to dominate TCDD there are limited capacity – in fundraising, governance, technical areas of development, leadership and management, insufficient fund to TCDD which is caused by relying on one main donor and insufficient permanent personnel to some of the TCDD members.

Lesson Learnt

- **Build strong partnerships with a select of individual media personnel**

It is learned that it is important of having a good network with media personnel who are committed and have interest in covering issues related to debt management, poverty reduction, accountability and rule of law. This insured coverage and reporting of debt management and associated issues even without a push from TCDD, a key aspect for the sustainability of media engagement work.

- **The power of evidence-based research in policy advocacy**

Use of evidence is key in enhancing advocacy work on education issues and public debt management agendas, and this is why, it is important for TCDD to continue with research on public debt, studies that will build a good basis for discussion with policy makers and development partners.





TANZANIA COALITION ON DEBT AND DEVELOPMENT (TCDD)

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Organization information	21
Report of the Steering Committee	22
Statement of Steering Committee's responsibilities	27
Declaration of head of finance	28
Independent auditors' report	29
Financial statements:	
Statement of income and expenditure	32
Statement of financial position	33
Statement of changes in equity	34
Statement of cash flows	35
Notes to the financial statements	36



ORGANIZATION INFORMATION

REGISTERED OFFICE

Tanzania Coalition on Debt and Development (TCDD)
Barabara ya 9
Bible Tower, 5th Floor
P.O. Box 767
Dodoma

AUDITORS

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

BANKERS

NMB Bank PLC
Ilala Branch
P.O. Box
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 2022

1. INTRODUCTION

The Steering Committee presents its report and the audited financial statements for the period ending 31 December 2022 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

Seeking 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 Lwambulala Wise Utilization for Natural Resources Sustainability (WUNRS)	Member	Tanzanian

8. ACTIVITIES

Activities conducted during the year were:

- District feedback meetings and public debates
- Press conferences and training of media
- National Dialogue report between CSOs and key Social Enterprises actors in Tanzania
- Dialogue meetings with MPs
- Multi-stakeholders dialogue on CSO's effectiveness in Tanzania
- Action research on social enterprises
- National workshop
- National observatorio
- Dialogue with development partners on CSO's effectiveness
- National CSOs forum on Effective Development Cooperation
- Research on public debt management
- Annual General Meeting
- External evaluation
- Meetings with emerging young leaders on public debt in Tanzania
- Strategic planning meetings
- Meetings with religious leaders on public debt in Tanzania
- National debt advocacy meeting

9. GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

TCDD has an independent Steering Committee which is a governing body supervising the Organization's Secretariat. The Secretariat has five (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.

10. DONORS

The Senior Management Team wishes to put 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 and CPDE (CSO's Partnership).

11. EMPLOYEES WELFARE

Management/employees relationship

The relationship between employees and the management was cordial. There were no complaints received by the management from the employees which were unresolved during the year.

Training facilities

Employees were given both in-house and outside training depending on availability of funds for that purpose.

Medical assistance

The Organization made contributions of 1% of the gross salary to the Workers Compensation Fund to cover staff for injuries they may get when at work.

Financial assistance

The Organisation provided salary advances to confirmed employees who were in financial difficulties, after assessment by the management of the need and circumstances.

Employees' benefits

The Organization made contributions in respect of staff retirement benefits to National Social Security Fund (NSSF) in a defined contribution plan. The Organization's obligations in respect of these contributions is limited to 10% of the employees' gross salary. The Organization's employment terms are regularly reviewed to ensure they continue to meet statutory and market conditions.

Persons with disability

As a policy 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. During the year none of those happened.

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, they have expressed their willingness to continue in office in accordance with section 170(2) of the Companies Act, 2002.

BY ORDER OF THE STEERING COMMITTEE



Peter Maduki
Chairperson

11th May
.....2023



Hebron T. Mwakagenda
Executive Director

11th May
.....2023

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

11th May
.....2023



Hebron T. Mwakagenda
Executive Director

11th May
.....2023

DECLARATION OF HEAD OF FINANCE

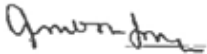
The National Board of Accountants and Auditors (NBAA) according to the power conferred under the Auditors and Accountants (Registration) Act. No. 33 of 1972, as amended by Act No. 2 of 1995, requires financial statements to be accompanied with a Statement of Declaration issued by the Head of Finance/Accounting 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 ROBERT MBAYO 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 2022 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:



11th May 2023

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 18, which comprise of the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022, 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 2022 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 Accountants 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 Steering Committee 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 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 Directors' Report is consistent with the financial statements
- the Organization's statement of financial position (balance sheet) and statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income (profit and loss account) agrees with the books of account.

Certified Public Accountants (Tanzania)

Dar es Salaam



Signed by: CPA Baraka Daudi (ACPA 3302)



16 May 2023

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31 DECEMBER 2022

	NOTE	2022 TZS	2021 TZS
INCOME			
Grant Received from BftW	6	432,346,316	335,558,787
Grants Other Donors	7	115,684,003	199,738,177
Members Contributions		3,650,000	2,750,000
Amortization of New Capital Grant	12	5,981,141	7,476,427
Foreign Exchange rate gain		1,411,846	-
Total Income		<u>559,073,306</u>	<u>545,523,391</u>
EXPENDITURE			
Project Programme Costs	8	(381,359,827)	(389,479,136)
Administration Operating Expenses	9	(169,807,251)	(129,381,426)
Depreciation	10	(6,649,511)	(7,998,748)
Total Expenditure		<u>(557,816,589)</u>	<u>(526,859,310)</u>
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year		<u>1,256,717</u>	<u>18,664,080</u>

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022**

	NOTE	2022 TZS	2021 TZS
Non-Current Assets			
Property and Equipment	10	27,835,536	32,143,697
Current Assets			
Cash and Bank Balances	11	100,319,673	72,803,551
TOTAL ASSETS		128,155,209	104,947,248
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
EED Capital Grant	12	23,924,566	29,905,707
Accumulated Surplus		(574,680)	(1,831,397)
Total Equity		23,349,886	28,074,310
Current Liabilities:			
Deferred Income	13	100,305,323	72,372,938
Accrued expenses	14	4,500,000	4,500,000
Total Liabilities		104,805,323	76,872,938
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		128,155,209	104,947,248

The financial statements on pages 10 to 18 were authorised for issue by the Steering Committee on.....^{11th May}.....and were signed on its behalf by;



Peter Maduki
Chairperson

^{11th May}.....2023



Hebron T. Mwakagenda
Executive Director

^{11th May}.....2023

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Accumulated Surplus TZS	Capital Grant TZS	Total TZS
Balance as at 01 January 2022	(1,831,397)	29,905,708	28,074,311
Amortization of capital grant	-	(5,981,141)	(5,981,141)
Surplus/Deficit for the year	1,256,717	-	1,256,717
Balance as at 31 December 2022	<u>(574,680)</u>	<u>23,924,566</u>	<u>23,349,886</u>
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	18,664,080	-	18,664,080
Balance as at 31 December 2021	<u>(1,831,397)</u>	<u>29,905,708</u>	<u>28,074,311</u>

**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

	NOTES	2022 TZS	2021 TZS
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:			
(Deficit)/Surplus for the Year		1,256,717	18,664,080
Adjustment for non-cash items:			
Capital grant amortization		(5,981,141)	(7,476,427)
Depreciation		6,649,511	7,998,748
		<u>1,925,087</u>	<u>19,186,402</u>
Changes in Working Capital:			
Decrease/(Increase) in receivables			-
Increase/(Decrease) of deferred income		27,932,385	(72,007,645)
Increase/(Decrease) in payables		-	(17,524,678)
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Working Capital		<u>27,932,385</u>	<u>(89,532,323)</u>
Net Cash flows from Operating Activities		<u>29,857,472</u>	<u>(70,345,921)</u>
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:			
Purchase of non-current assets		(2,341,350)	(2,027,240)
Net Cashflow from Investing Activities		<u>(2,341,350)</u>	<u>(2,027,240)</u>
Cash Flows from Financing Activities:			
Net Cashflow from Financing Activities			
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		27,516,122	(72,373,161)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		72,803,551	145,176,712
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December		<u>100,319,673</u>	<u>72,803,551</u>
Represented by bank balance		<u>100,319,673</u>	<u>72,803,551</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

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 the Steering Committee.

2. NEW AND AMENDED STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

New and amended standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective

The new and amended standards and interpretations that became effective during the year, and those issued but not yet effective, did not and are not expected, respectively, to have significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

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 2025.

The Organization's Steering Committee members have assessed 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 2025 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.

	2022 TZS	2021 TZS
6. GRANTS FROM BREAD FOR THE WORLD		
Balance from previous year	65,801,500	91,210,321
Receipt during the year	466,182,310	310,149,967
Deferred income recognised during the year	(99,637,494)	(65,801,500)
	<u>432,346,316</u>	<u>335,558,787</u>

7. GRANTS FROM OTHER DONORS

Balance from previous year	6,571,438	53,170,262
Ibon International Foundation Inc	22,692,618	27,965,059
Ibon International Europe	30,214,950	-
Afrodad Employees Investment Trust	15,628,554	24,674,769
Civil Society budget Advocacy Group	-	63,051,852
CPDE (CSO's Partnership)	3,800,000	-
Realise	-	11,377,383
ASBL/Ibon Europe-CPDE	37,444,272	26,070,290
Deferred income recognised during the year	(667,828)	(6,571,438)
	<u>115,684,003</u>	<u>199,738,177</u>

8. PROGRAMME EXPENSES

	2022	2021
	TZS	TZS
Training on poverty	12,590,000	8,427,500
Data collection	-	3,000,000
Feedback meetings	31,458,000	36,844,000
Public meetings	36,573,500	26,233,859
Studies on debt	29,892,257	24,991,784
National workshops	88,103,380	23,361,600
Production of advocacy materials	4,600,000	8,600,000
Baseline monitoring	9,965,000	2,183,000
Programic development	8,508,200	45,128,315
Dialogue with parliament	23,372,800	36,320,000
Engagement with the media with media	45,815,000	21,782,525
Progress report on secondary education	6,560,000	18,677,000
Backstopping	17,607,650	25,375,000
Programme Personnel cost	66,314,040	108,554,553
	<u>381,359,827</u>	<u>389,479,136</u>

9. ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES

Administration personnel cost	84,917,646	57,748,185
Office rent stationery and utilities	24,075,017	21,373,251
Audit and banking fees	15,502,661	15,239,266
Board and Annual General Meetings	-	6,320,750
Transport and car insurance	35,311,928	28,699,974
External Evaluation	10,000,000	-
	<u>169,807,251</u>	<u>129,381,426</u>

10. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENTS

Particulars	Computers/ Accessories TZS	Motor Vehicles TZS	Furniture & Equipment TZS	Total TZS
COST				
As at 01 January 2022	5,384,300	76,854,717	4,046,940	86,285,957
Additions	-	-	2,341,350	2,341,350
As at 31 December 2022	5,384,300	76,854,717	6,388,290	88,627,307
DEPRECIATION				
As at 01 January 2022	4,057,710	46,949,010	3,135,541	54,142,260
Charge for the year	331,648	5,981,141	336,722	6,649,511
As at 31 December 2022	4,389,357	52,930,151	3,472,262	60,791,771
NET BOOK VALUE				
As at 31 December 2022	994,943	23,924,566	2,916,028	27,835,536
As at 31 December 2021	1,326,590	29,905,707	911,399	32,143,697

2022
TZS

2021
TZS

8. CASH AND BANK BALANCES

Bank of Baroda TZS Account	99,637,494	65,925,708
Bank of Baroda USD Account	667,828	6,571,438
NMB TZS Account	14,350	306,406
	100,319,673	72,803,551

9. CAPITAL GRANT ARMOTIZATION

Opening balance as at 01 January 2022	29,905,707	37,382,134
Less: Amortization current capital Grant account	(5,981,141)	(7,476,427)
Balance as at 31 December 2022	23,924,565	29,905,707

10. DEFFERED INCOME

Bread for the World (BftW)	99,637,494	65,801,500
Civil Society budget Advocacy Group	667,828	6,571,438
	100,305,323	72,372,938

11. ACCRUED EXPENSES

Audit fees payable	<u>4,500,000</u>	<u>4,500,000</u>
	<u>4,500,000</u>	<u>4,500,000</u>

12. GOING CONCERN

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

13. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

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

14. 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.

15. CURRENCY

These financial statements are presented in Tanzanian shillings (TZS)



TANZANIA COALITION ON DEBT AND DEVELOPMENT (TCDD)

Barabara ya 9
Bible Tower, 5th floor
P.O. Box 767, Dodoma

Mobile: +255 739 502661

E-mail: tcdd@yahoo.com or info@tcdd.or.tz

Website: www.tcdd.or.tz