



# ANNUAL REPORT

2020



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## ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Meaning
ECE	Early Childhood Education
TaRL	Teaching at the Right Level
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
PoRALG	President's office, Regional Administration and Local Government
GPE	Global Partnership for Education
RELI	Regional Education Learning Initiatives
TIE	Tanzania Institute of Curriculums
PAL Network	People's Action for Learning Network
ICAN	International Common Assessment of Numeracy
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards
SDG4	Sustainable Development Goal 4



## THIS REPORT

This report presents our narrative report and the accompanying financial statements for the year ending on 31st December 2020. The financial statements are prepared in strict compliance with the NGO Act, the commitment to our members, donors, partners and the general public. Additionally, Uwezo prepares and presents its financial information in line with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).











## Who we are

Uwezo Tanzania is a registered independent NGO under NGO Act No. 24 of 2002 with registration number 00NGO/R/09001. Uwezo meaning “capability” in Swahili, was as a nation-wide citizen led learning assessment initiative by Twaweza East Africa since 2009 in Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda. In recognition to the credible work that Uwezo has accomplished over the past 10 years, Twaweza reached a decision to register Uwezo as independent entities in the three countries. Uwezo’s main function has been to generate data and curate evidence on actual literacy and numeracy competency levels among children aged 6-16 years in a manner that informs the public, stimulates countrywide debate, and creates pressure for policy change from the bottom-up. Uwezo has also used the assessment evidence to experiment and conduct innovative interventions that demonstrate what works to improve learning outcomes especially on literacy and numeracy skill.



### OUR VISION, MISSION AND PRINCIPLES



#### Our Vision

A society in which all children are learning and realising their full potential.



#### Our Mission

We are committed to demonstrating how to improve learning outcomes and keeping communities and leaders focused on learning through assessment, research, innovations, partnerships and advocacy.

### Our Principals (Standards and Values)

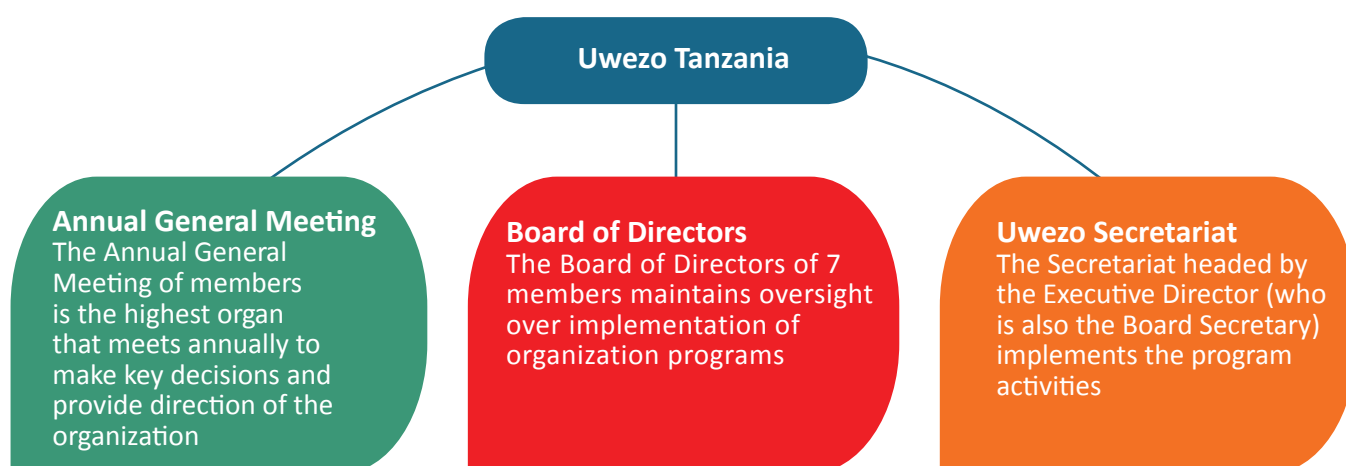
In our methods of working, we are guided by the following general principles:

- A. Collaborative decision-making:** Strategic decisions are based on wide consultations and treated as a collective responsibility of senior staff members.
- B. Openness to innovation:** New ideas are considered on their merits and room is made for experiments. Organisational learning is also encouraged.
- C. Objectivity:** Our findings are based on evidence and we distinguish between fact and opinion.

- D. Transparency:** We have a duty to inform stakeholders about the methods and results of our work. We have an open source data policy and encourage further data usage by both policy formulators and the academia.
- E. Sharing of knowledge with civil society (knowledge sharing):** We aim to interact widely with concerned citizens and to be accessible to them.
- F. Protection of respondents and sources:** The welfare of the children we observe and assess is duly considered and the anonymity of informants is respected.

### Structure of Uwezo Tanzania

Uwezo Tanzania is made up of the following structure:



### FOUNDING MEMBERS



**Dr. Stigmata Tenga**  
Chairperson Founding Members



**Ochola Wayoga**  
Member, Founding members



**Richard Shukia**  
Member, Founding Members



**Stephen Chacha**  
Member, Founding members

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS



**Dr. Hillary Dachi**  
Chair Person of the Board of Directors



**Dr. Stigmata Tenga**  
Member, Board of Directors



**Asha Kisesa**  
Member, Board of Directors



**Elvis Mushi**  
Member, Board of Directors



**Scholastica Julu**  
Member, Board of Directors



**Joseph Ngwegwe**  
Member, Board of Directors



**Zaida Mgalla**  
Executive Director &  
Secretary of the Board of Directors



**Harold Sungusia**  
Member, Board of Directors

## OUR TEAM



**Zaida Mgalla**  
Executive Director(ED)



**Nepele Kaisi**  
Executive Assistant to the ED



**Greyson Mgoi**  
Program Officer, Engagement,  
Advocacy & Communications



**Benjamin Masebo**  
Program Officer, Research & Innovation



**Ummyhawa Aweis**  
Accountant





## A WORD FROM THE CHAIRPERSON OF THE BOARD:

Uwezo Tanzania is a new NGO, registered in January 2020.

However, it has been operating for almost ten years (2009-2019), as a department at Twaweza East Africa. It is a great honor for me to be an elected Chairperson of the Board in the year 2020. This is due to the impact that I have seen Uwezo Tanzania contributing to address the learning achievement among the children in Tanzania, and the efforts to bring together education practitioners, teachers and stakeholders in the communities to partner and join hands to address challenges that affect children attendance to school and learning outcomes.

I believe that through Uwezo programs such as Jifunze which focus on improving literacy and numeracy competencies among primary school children, the foundation of education of children in Tanzania will be well established making for a greater generation ahead. The Uwezo na Jamii intervention that focus on strengthening partnership among parents, citizens, teachers, and local leaders to implement joint actions to improve learning environment, pupil attendance to school and learning outcomes, has proved that when community members are well mobilized, involved and facilitated with evidence to identify the learning problems, they can easily team up to find and implement local solutions that are impactful to improve children access to school and quality learning outcomes. The dissemination of Assessment findings to the education stakeholders at national, district and community levels have created space for public debates among education stakeholders and government leaders to discuss the status of quality of education provided to our children towards the achievement of SDG4. In these forums stakeholders also discussed challenges and possible responses from the government and citizens to improve children access to school and quality learning outcomes.

This is the first annual report for Uwezo Tanzania after becoming an independent NGO. It serves to show each reader what is possible given effort and determination. It is my hope that people across Tanzania and the world will be encouraged and motivated to support initiatives and programs that aim at giving solutions that address challenges in our children's education.

In conclusion, my special gratitude goes to our esteemed funders for believing in us and providing necessary financial and non-financial support to enable us to implement our planned activities towards the realization of our vision and mission.

I also thank my colleagues on the Board and the founding members for their invaluable advice and support, partner organizations, and the entire Uwezo staff and management for their hard work and dedication in the implementation of Uwezo Tanzania Annual plan, 2020, of which the achievements are documented in this annual report 2020.

To you all, thank you.

**Dr. Hillary Dachi,**  
**Chairperson of the Board**





## A WORD FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR:

The year 2020 has been eventful, to say the least. It marked our first year of transition and implementation of our 4 -years strategy-2020-2023. We could define it as the year of transition towards a full- fledged NGO identity. Throughout the past years we have been conducting a Citizen led learning assessments among children aged 6-16 years in Tanzania to establish evidence on literacy and numeracy competencies outcomes whether children were indeed learning. Uwezo learning assessment report that we launched in 2019 revealed that despite the fact that many primary school aged children have been enrolled to school for about 90%, some of them are not learning adequately. For example, among children who completed grade 7, only 47% were able to read a simple English story of grade two level, while 20% could not do simple numeracy operations up to subtraction level.

Having conducted the assessment for about 8 years, the main questions people ask is -So what? To respond to that question, Uwezo has embarked to implement actions/interventions that demonstrate on what works to improve learning outcomes especially in building basic literacy and numeracy skills that are foundations for learning of a child.

In 2020 Uwezo implemented the Jifunze intervention which adapted the Teaching at the Right level (TARL) approach from Pratham, India to support children who are left behind by the conventional classroom to acquire the basics of reading and numeracy. Jifunze/TaRL approach has proved to be a powerful to improve literacy and numeracy competencies among the grade 3-6 children lagging behind just between 30-60 days!

We pride ourselves on being the pioneer of Teaching at the Right Level approach in Tanzania which we named “Jifunze” initiative, and many organizations including RELI Tanzania are inspired to learn from Uwezo to scale up the initiative in Tanzania.

Through Our Networking effort we were able to connect with PAL Network and RELI East Africa to jointly push the quality education agenda for our children in Tanzania and East Africa. We have seen significant success in this networking. RELI Tanzania has adopted the Uwezo Tanzania “Jifunze” intervention tools to facilitate wide use of the tools to allow scaling up of Jifunze by other organization countrywide. Through PAL Network, we obtained space to participate in Africa Knows Conference in December 2020 where Uwezo Executive Director presented a paper titled: ***The Potentials of Knowledge Adaptation and Creation in Africa: Experience from PAL Network***

All in all, 2020 could not have been a better time for me to lead Uwezo Organization, and present this annual report to you without support from important others. I extend my heartfelt gratitude to the Board of Directors and the Uwezo Founding members who provided me with valuable advice and encouragement that gave me courage and strength to lead the Uwezo team in the challenging moment of the startup of the new organization. I am also grateful to Twaweza Leadership for their generosity and support to Uwezo Tanzania to ensure smooth transition including establishment of systems that are important to ensure effective financial management and daily operations. Also, the presentation of this report wouldn't be possible without financial support from our esteemed donors whom we are extremely grateful. Most importantly, to all the Uwezo staff, for their passion and commitment.

It is my honor, therefore, to present to you Uwezo Tanzania's annual report 2020, comprising research, experiment/innovation and engagement activities and the financial status for the period ended 31st December 2020.

We accept the fact that we have a lot to do to contribute to the national effort to achieve SDG4 by 2030.

Therefore, looking forward, 2021 will be another busy year with commitment to invest and scale up Jifunze /TaRL interventions, including application of digital technology to enhance continued learning among girls and boys, conduct learning assessment focusing on children and young adults aged 5-16 years to generate fresh data on learning levels but also capturing the impact of Covid-19 at the households and in school for both boys and girls, on learning loss, parents experience and on teachers wellbeing. We shall scale up Uwezo na Jamii intervention program to involve more communities to implement local solutions to improve learning outcomes. We shall continue to invest in learning forums that connects researchers, practitioners, policymakers, and CSO actors across the country and worldwide, catalyzing learning, and knowledge sharing.

I thank you all,

**Zaida Mgalla,**  
**Executive Director, Uwezo Tanzania**



## SUMMARY OF 2020 PLAN

In the 2020 annual plan we planned to accomplish various tasks reflected in the 4 goals as stated in the Uwezo 4 years' strategy- 2020-2023 focusing on assessment, action to improve learning, documentation and sharing of insights, advocacy, communications and policy engagement at national and subnational levels, to influence education policy and practices.

Below is the summary of what we planned to accomplish in 2020 focusing on the following areas under the 4 Goals as stated below:

### GOALS

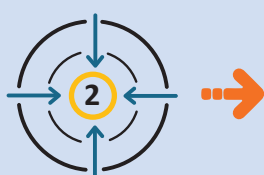


Research/  
Assessment to  
generate evidence  
on learning outcomes

### OUTCOMES AND ACTIVITIES

*Evidence generated by Uwezo Tanzania on the learning outcomes of children and related inequality leads to improved educational outcomes as policymakers, educators and stakeholders innovate and collaborate to address the problems.*

- Data analysis and reporting of International Common Assessment on Numeracy (ICAN) in collaboration with PAL Network.
- Assessment to pilot provision of Early Child Education (ECE) and learning among children aged 4-5 years in one district.
- Documentation and dissemination of the findings to share insights to inform and influence policy and practices on ECE provision and related challenges.



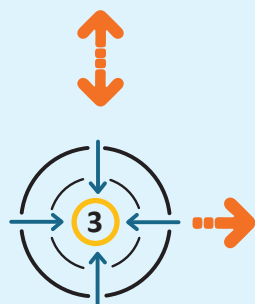
Innovation and  
Experimentation  
to provide insights  
on What Works to  
improve learning  
outcomes.

*Research and experiments lead to increased knowledge and awareness of interventions that works to enhance equitable learning outcomes and enhanced partnerships among parents, teachers, leaders and community at large.*

- Implement Jifunze/ TaRL intervention in selected Primary schools in 6 districts- Kisarawe, Chamwino, Mbarali, Mvomero, Ludewa and Kilolo, to address the needs. The aim was to achieve 85% improvement in literacy and numeracy among the children of grade 3-6 who could not read in Kiswahili and do simple numeracy operations of grade two level, through Jifunze learning camps of between 30-60 days.
- Partner engagement to implement Jifunze learning intervention
- Implement Community based intervention to track achievement of community action plans - Uwezo na Jamii in 30 villages in Gairo and Handeni



## GOALS



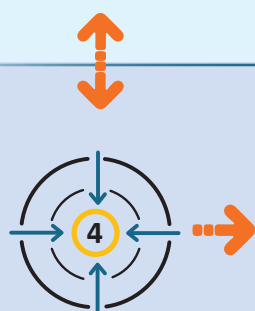
Policy engagement,  
Advocacy and  
Communications

## OUTCOMES AND ACTIVITIES

- Education policies, practices, decision making and resource allocation promote equitable learning outcomes
- Parents and communities become stronger partners of schools at the local level to improve learning among the children.

To achieve the above outcomes, we planned to accomplish the following:

- Packaging and printing of engagement, advocacy and communications materials (District and main assessment reports (2019), fact sheets, posters, main assessment reports Dissemination of Uwezo 2019 assessment report to increase awareness on levels of learning among in and out of schools, and existing inequality in learning among children from urban vs rural, poor vs non-poor families
- Uwezo assessment data to trigger community and government response to improve teaching and learning environment for improved learning outcomes among the children
- To advocate for scaling up of interventions that works to improve learning outcomes.
- Collaboration and Networking with government, CSOs, PAL, RELI, learning institutions



Institution Building

Building out Uwezo Tanzania as a durable institution:

- Organizational systems and governance structures established and functioning
- Establish policies, standards and procedures on staffing
- Finance and administration systems comply to national and international standards and requirement
- Compliance to NGO and statutory requirements
- Fundraising



## DETAILED ACHIEVEMENTS

### What did we do?

This section describes the achievements obtained and success stories in the implementation of 2020 annual plan, lessons learnt and challenges.

### Our Response to Covid-19

In 2020, all countries in the world faced the unprecedented challenges from COVID-19 pandemic which disrupted the normal ways of living and social engagement. The pandemic had serious repercussions to everyone, the government and civil society organizations on our working and operation modalities. The school closure from March – June 2020 in Tanzania also affected our work that depends much on engagement with parents, teachers and the pupils. We could not conduct research at schools or conduct trainings and interventions that involved teachers. It was also prohibited to convene at the community to avoid spread of Covid-19 virus to the entire population.

To cope with the situation, our first steps was to take proactive measures to protect our own staff, and to adjust the timelines of our activities. Staff were given information about Covid-19 and prevention measures for self-protection and their families. We took immediate measures to avoid face to face contact at the office and directed Uwezo staff to work from home. We encouraged our staff and our partners to observe national guidelines and information for prevention against Covid-19 and take protective measures such as using sanitizers, water and soap, maintain physical and social distance, and wearing masks.

We developed simple guideline for people to work from home and stay connected and resilient. We postponed all field activities including training and community meetings for Jifunze and Uwezo na Jamii programs. We maintained online contacts and communications with staff, our networks, donors, government officials, collaborators, partners and key education actors. This was only possible because of the use of various technological means of communications e.g. Skype, Zoom, google meet, etc.

We organized for training of our Partners to build their capacity on how to communicate through on line platforms and stay connected. To continue working and remain connected with our partners and target groups during school closure period, we produced various learning and communication materials to support parents to engage with their children and support them to learn from home. Such materials included Covid-19 parent poster, child reading storybooks and test booklets. These were distributed by our partners and volunteers at the households in 15 districts of Tanzania mainland. The books were of great assistance to children while they were at home. Along with that we also partnered with Tanzania Institute of Curriculum (TIE) to distribute radio and TV programs posters that also insisted for parents to support their children to connect and tune to the respective TV channels and Radio stations to access the learning programs while at home. We also collaborated with other NGOs e.g. Shule direct to post parent poster and Uwezo storybooks and Test booklets on their online platforms for wider reach and access to ensure children continue to learn.

## **Goal 1: Evidence generated by Uwezo Tanzania on the learning outcomes of children and related inequality leads to improved educational outcomes as policymakers, educators and stakeholders innovate and collaborate to address the problems.**

Uwezo believes that evidence generated by citizens through learning assessment matters to inform, increase awareness on the magnitude of the learning problem and trigger response of policy makers, government officials, education practitioners, and community at large to address education challenges and improve learning outcomes among our children.

### **a) Uwezo contributed to the development of International Common assessment for Numeracy (ICAN)**

In 2020 Uwezo Tanzania worked in collaboration with PAL Network secretariat and member organizations to process data that was collected in 60 villages in Arusha district (2019) to test the applicability of the ICAN tools to measure numeracy competencies of 1655 children aged 5-16 years. About 12 countries more in South Asia, Latin America and in West, Southern and East Africa also conducted similar assessment to test the practicability of using the same ICAN tool in measuring numeracy competencies in the global south. The findings show that ICAN is a tool that is relevant in our context, and can be used as a common tool to assess numeracy competencies among many children in the global south. Findings also revealed that there was high variation among children by class who can perform numeracy operations at different levels.

The report reveal that about 10.1% of children age 5-6 years were not enrolled to any type of school. About 28.2% of class 2-3 children can do word problems subtraction while those of class 4- 6 is about 57.1%.

Among the children in grade 4-6, about 33.4% were able to perform numeracy operations at division level compared with 53.5% of grade 7 children. The findings will be shared with Arusha rural government officials and other stakeholders.

Uwezo Tanzania worked closely with ESA Hub of PAL Network to conduct online global launch of the ICAN report that covered findings from 5 countries of East and Southern Africa (Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, Mozambique and Botswana). Uwezo Tanzania chaired the ICAN launch event and more than 59 participants from all over the world including education experts, donors, researchers, government officials and CSOs, participated in the launch.

### **b) Uwezo generated insights from key stakeholders for Early Child Education.**

Uwezo planned to conduct learning assessment on early child education. We organized stakeholders meeting that brought together experts on ECE from different institutions including University of Dar es salaam, Private and government primary school teachers, Tanzania Institute of Education and Tanzania Network for Early Childhood Development (TEKDEN). The meeting aimed to allow the experts to brainstorm on the status of ECE provision in the country and identify variables that can be used to assess status of provision of ECE in the country.

- It was observed that there is misalignment between the curriculum and policy guiding provision of the ECE in the country.
- There is no clear common assessment tool for ECE especially at the national level.

However, due to the impact of Covid-19, the actual assessment was pushed to 2021. The team recommended that there is a need to carry out a national representative survey on modalities of provision of early Childhood education and related assessment, and how it aligns with the ECE/Pre-school curriculum.





## Goal 2: Experimentation and Innovation

### a) Uwezo introduces Jifunze/Teaching at the Right Level (TaRL) to improve learning outcomes in Tanzania

In 2020, Uwezo scaled up the Jifunze/Teaching at the Right Level (TaRL) initiative to reach more district and primary schools.

The Jifunze initiative adapted TaRL approach from Pratham India, to support children who are left behind by the conventional classroom to acquire the basics of reading and numeracy. This initiative was implemented in 30 primary schools from six districts of Kisarawe, Chamwino and Mvomero, Mbarali, Kilolo and Ludewa. A total of 65 teachers were thoroughly trained by Uwezo trainers to familiarize them with Teaching at the Right level approach and processes of facilitating the learning camps in literacy and numeracy.

The Kiswahili reading learning camp was implemented in 10 days' intervals for a total of 30 days. A total of 70 teachers (including 30 government employed teachers and 40 community volunteer teachers), 30 Head teachers, 28 WEOs and 6 DEOs were trained on Jifunze learning assessment, learning camps process, tools, and teaching activities, mentoring and monitoring tools and process. A total of 5 trainers were contracted to support the training of Jifunze and the whole process of implementation.

About 7,774 children of class 3-6 were assessed in the six districts and about 1,671 (21%) of children were identified that they could not read a simple story of class two level. After implementation of Kiswahili literacy camp about 74 % of children mastered reading skills in thirty days. Also in numeracy a total of 3,882 children were assessed in July 2020 after school re-opening from mandatory holiday due to Covid-19, and 1,601 (41%) of the children could not do simple numeracy operations up to division level. A learning camp was conducted for 30 days and about 83% of the children mastered numeracy skills within a period of 30 days. With these findings we have seen that children



were faster in gaining numeracy skills than reading skills. Possibly, this could be due to the fact that numeracy is taught later after reading camps, hence teachers are more familiar with Jifunze teaching techniques.

Other outcomes of the interventions include: improved pupils' attendance to school, improved pupils-teacher relationships, improved parents' participation and support e.g. parents contribute to provide meals to children when attending Jifunze learning camps.

- Uwezo conducted a reflection meeting with government officials from all six districts and shared Jifunze findings. The meetings were well attended and the government officials were very positive and assured continuous cooperation in the implementation of Jifunze and requested Uwezo to extend the initiatives to more schools from Kisarawe district.

#### **Jifunze/TaRL cherish inclusiveness of children with Disability**

During the implementation of Jifunze/TaRL intervention in Mgeta primary school, Mvomero district, a total of 39 children with disabilities were enrolled in Jifunze learning camps. Many children in the Jifunze class were able to support those with disabilities during learning and playing games. Teachers supported the children with disability regardless of their condition just to ensure they gain some learning or other skills like collaboration in group work, and playing learning games. Those children managed to progress from reading syllables to the level of reading wards. It was a big gain for many of them who had been to school for more than 3 years but could not read even a syllable.

#### **b) Uwezo na Jamii/ Extended feedback**



*"You cannot begin to be part of a solution until you understand the problem"*

This is the intervention program where citizen volunteers are involved to conduct the assessment of children aged 8-16 years in their community to establish evidence on their learning levels. Assessment findings are important evidence to inform citizens about the ability of their children in reading and numeracy. Instant feedback on the finding was provided to parents at the household level. And later the feedback meeting was organized by the village leaders in collaboration with citizen volunteers to inform citizens about the ability of their children in literacy and numeracy. The village meetings involve citizens/ parents, teachers, CSOs, local leaders and the children. Following the presentation of assessment findings, the community had a chance to reflect on the findings, and come up with an action plan to find solutions to challenges facing their children to learn. This initiative was conducted in two districts of Gairo and Handeni.

The reflection meetings that were conducted in 2020 in Gairo and Handeni districts brought together 30 Village leaders, 30 Uwezo volunteers, Uwezo staff, senior government officials including district commissioners, District Education Officers, District Executive Directors, and Security committees. The aim was to reflect on the achievement from the implementation of community action plans to improve pupil attendance to school, learning environment and learning outcomes. This was also part of policy engagement to connect with policy makers to trigger their response and support to community interventions in the effort to improve children access to school and learning outcomes. Overall, many villages managed to implement their community action plans with great success. Below is a summary of the achievements:

About 15 villages (8 in Handeni and 7 in Gairo districts) have constructed at least one classroom each which was part of the Uwezo na Jamii- community action plan.

- In Letugunya village two classroom have been constructed and are in a linter stage waiting for the government support to accomplish the roofing.

In Ikwamba village truancy dropped from 3.2% in November 2019 to 0.3% in October 2020.

- Students performance in the national primary school leaving examination in Gairo district improved from 56% in 2016 to 75.5% in 2020.
- Community support in the two districts has enabled about 75% of the schools in 30 villages to provide meals to pupils.



***One of the classrooms in Gairo district that was built through community efforts and supported by District council.***



### Goal 3: Education policies, practices, decision making and resource allocation at all levels promote equitable learning outcomes.

*Policy actors and practitioners use the evidence from the assessments, research and innovations/ experimental work for decision making to improve education policy and practices and resource allocation that improve learning outcomes.*

We believe that video are effective visual communication tools that attracts attention of people to grasp the intended message quickly. With this understanding, Uwezo produced three video documentaries showcasing our programs including- Jifunze/TaRL and Uwezo na Jamii/Community extended feedback. The third video captured the Uwezo 10- years historical background for institutional memory. These have become useful advocacy tools even useful for our donors to see what we do on a visual format, because “seeing is believing”.

In recognition to Uwezo work, the President’s office, Regional Administration and Local Government - PoRALG (TAMISEMI) which is responsible to oversee provision of education services in the country, invited Uwezo in December 2020 to visit their office in Dodoma the capital City, to present about Uwezo programs. This was one step ahead to strengthen our relationship with the government considering that we are a new independent NGO and no longer part of Twaweza East Africa. The presentation is scheduled to happen in January 2021.

- During RELI Tanzania annual Convening in Dodoma Uwezo Tanzania made a presentation on Jifunze/TaRL initiative accompanied with a video show. The convening was officiated by a senior government official- The Director of Special Education from Ministry of Education. He was very impressed with Jifunze Intervention especially because it addresses the learning needs of the children who are excluded in learning in the mainstream public schools. He showed interest in collaborating with RELI Tanzania and to integrate the Uwezo Tanzania Jifunze/TaRL approach in the public schools to support pupils with special needs. He said *“The TaRL approach is like a strong medicine to treat critical learning challenges”*. Discussions are underway through RELI Tanzania.
- In our networking with academic institution, we collaborated with the leadership of VIKINDU Teachers Training College (VIKINDU TTC) to organize a research seminar for teacher trainees to share Uwezo assessment report (of 2019) in early October 2020. We made the presentation to more than 200 pre-service teacher trainees. During the seminar, the trainees and their tutors had the opportunity to engage with Uwezo data, ask questions and give recommendations on the best way to improve teaching in schools for improved learning outcomes. Apart from presenting Uwezo assessment data we also presented to them the Jifunze/TaRL initiative, which attracted serious discussion as many were asking – how can it be that a child who has been to school for more than three years can learn to read just in 30 days. an opportunity also to speak briefly on our Jifunze teaching methodology which attracted a lot many teacher trainees. The presentation at VIKINDU TTC triggered hot discussion on Inclusive Education e.g. Teacher trainees recommended that Special Needs Education should be incorporated to the curriculum of pre-service teacher training so that all new teachers are equipped with knowledge and skills to teach and support children with special needs. This is important considering the current move of promoting inclusive education in all learning institutions. Uwezo shared the concern with RELI Tanzania team that represented us in a government workshop to review the Inclusive Education framework for the way forward. The input was very much appreciated by government officials.
- Uwezo Tanzania inputs/ recommendations were included in the draft of the Government Five Years Development Plan (FYDPIII) in October 2020- during the CSOs stakeholder’s workshops to contribute on FYDPIII plan. One of the Uwezo contribution to the education section in the FYDPIII plan was: for the Government to improve the Teacher Training especially on special needs so that teacher graduates can effectively attend inclusive schools’.
- Uwezo participated in preparations and organizing the ESA HUB ICAN report launch which also revealed assessment data from Arusha District, Tanzania. This offered space for us to engage with other education stakeholders from about 12 countries as well as advertising Uwezo Tanzania regionally and internationally.

- Uwezo is trusted by the media as credible source of data and information. We expanded and strengthened our engagement with the Media where we participated in several media interviews and talk shows to share various good stories and experiences of Jifunze/TaRL, Community engagement and Assessment findings in various media channels e.g. at TBC FM, Uhail Radio, Radio E FM, TV E etc. This was done several times during the release of national exam results of PSLE results, form four results etc. and also during commemoration of African Child day, International Literacy day, Teachers day on October 05, 2020 and in addressing the impact of Covid-19 in education sector, etc. In total, Uwezo participated in more than 20 media interviews and was mentioned not less than 100 times in media outlets. Attending live media interviews and talk shows enabled us to engage directly with citizens to debate on learning challenges and experience of parents and teachers during and after Covid-19 school closure, as well as suggesting on how children can be assisted to learn and acquire basic skills easily e.g. Through Jifunze/ TaRL. We also produced three opinion article that were published in Mwananchi Newspaper.
- To strengthen our networking, Uwezo also solicited space for participation in media talk shows and invited other actors from RELI Tanzania, TTU and Tenmet to air their voices jointly to address the impact of Covid-19 and to advocate for provision of quality, inclusive and equitable education for all.
- In strengthening our collaborations and network with Education practitioners we also participated in preparations and in commemorations of global action week of education—GAWE 2020 and through participating at the event we were able to engage with more than 500 stakeholders, e.g. Policy makers and actors and both national and subnational level and other education stakeholders e.g. Teachers, students and parents. We also distributed more than 250 publications with Uwezo assessment findings as well as distribution of 200 story books to students. GAWE events always has been a suitable platform for us to meet with varieties of educational stakeholders and engage effectively.

### Our Visibility for Policy influence at National and Global Level

Uwezo Tanzania has remained an active member of PAL Network and RELI East Africa. These are networks that brings together researchers, education experts from the regional and global level to share experience, learn and act together to advocate for effective education policy and strategies that focus on provision of quality education to all children to achieve SDG4 by 2030.

Uwezo Executive Director submitted an abstracts for presentation at Africa knows conference in December 2020. Our paper was entitled: ***“The Potentials of Knowledge Adaptation and Creation in Africa: Experience from PAL Network”***. The paper highlighted Uwezo experience on knowledge development in Africa and in connection with PAL Network activities. Uwezo ED presented her paper to Africa Knows on line in Dec 2020. The paper attracted many participants and was well attended by more than 58 participants who appreciated the presentation. That put Uwezo at the global record of participation in this first ever Africa oriented conference on knowledge development. Uwezo participated in a panel of expert on Early Child Education and presented Uwezo data on ECE at the International Ubungo building brain conferences that was held in Dares salaam in March 2020.

We participated effectively to organize webinars in collaboration with other members of RELI Tanzania and ESA Hub- PAL Network to address impact s of covid-19 in the education sector, and possible interventions to support children to continue learning, for example use of low- technology to promote reading.

### Outcome 2: Parents and citizens in communities become stronger partners of schools at the local level to improve learning environment, pupil attendance to schools and learning outcomes.

In order to extend our communications to share our experience and current issues in education with our partners and other education stakeholders, Uwezo produced a special comprehensive Newsletter detailing the great achievements of new Uwezo Tanzania in 2020 and it was shared to more than 300 districts partners and other education stakeholders e.g. Tenmet, RELI and PAL Network. The newsletter was shared widely on line and few copies were printed and shared in various occasions e.g. during training of teachers, meetings with partners, education officials and in CSO network platforms such as RELI and PAL network for wider circulation.

## Printing and dissemination of Communications and engagement materials

During Covid-19 school closure from March – June 2020- we designed, printed a number of learning, communications and engagement materials that were distributed to the households, to Uwezo district partners and district officials and teachers.

We distribute:

- » 1,000 copies of parent poster with Covid-19 prevention and home learning support messages, 1,000 copies of Test booklets and 1000 copies of Kiswahili story books, to support parents to engage with their children and support them to prevent against Covid-19 infection, and to continue learning at home during school closure.
- » These materials were distributed to about 300 selected households through Uwezo volunteers and partners in 15 districts. The parent poster was also shared online through Shule Direct online platforms whereby more than 1,000 readers accessed the page and the poster.
- We also managed to distribute about 2,000 copies of the main Uwezo assessment report (2019) and 11,200 copies of districts 56 districts, and we managed to conduct district launches in 10 selected districts whereby districts officials were able to make commitments in public that they will work to mitigate some learning challenges so as to enable children learn better.



**In Turiani kwa Chaga village-Handeni- Village and ward leaders, and citizens voiced their concerns about shortage of teachers in their local school. When the concern reached the ears of the district officials, finally the district authority allocated two new teachers to the respective primary school in that village to reduce pupil teacher ratio gap. That was a great success of community initiative to solve education challenges in their village.**



## Documentation of success stories

Narration of success stories from the citizens, teachers and government officials makes it easy to capture outcomes and impacts of our programs in schools and in the communities. We continuously documented our success from the implemented programs including Uwezo na Jamii and Jifunze/TaRL intervention. These enable us to reflect on how far we are achieving the intended outcomes as stated in the annual plan.

From the implementation of a community engagement extended feedback intervention in Gairo and Handeni districts, we were able to document the achievements through success stories as narrated by the villagers, local leaders, volunteers and Uwezo partners: We engaged journalists for professional support in the documentation of success stories.

## Goal4: Institution Building and compliance to statutory requirements.

Being a newly registered organization, we spent the entire year to develop organization policies including Finance policy, Human Resource management policy and Child protection and safeguarding policy. We also focused on establishment and strengthening of organizational operations and control systems. We adapted Salesforce, XERO, PlanmyLeave and Aruti systems which have facilitated the organization to conduct on line all daily operations and administrative tasks, procurement process, recording and reporting of financial transactions, payroll and staff leaves. This has increased transparent to access all relevant information on line.

Uwezo Tanzania has registered a Tax Identification Number with Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA) and complies to tax payment and processing of staff contributions to national social security funds, SDL and Workers compensation funds.

## Monitoring and Learning

Monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL) is at the heart of implementing Uwezo programs and activities.

Specific monitoring indicators were identified and included in the annual plan output section, early at the planning stage and used during implementation to monitor progress in achieving the expected outcomes in specific goals.

Uwezo staff met weekly to track progress of their work, and quarterly meetings were organized to share work progress with the Board for advice and internal learning.

Different tools for monitoring were prepared based on the specific program implemented like Jifunze and extended feedback. We leveraged technology by using tablets and smart phones where monitoring forms were installed through Kobo collect software. We aimed to improve the quality of monitoring data collected by teachers in Jifunze/TaRL baseline, mid line and end-line assessments to track learning progress of the children, as well as controlling the turnaround time for data entry and processing.

The monitoring focused on coverage, reach, quality of the product, users' feedback, stories of change from the field as well as challenges. We conducted rigorous process of follow up, to document partner performance, recording progress, changes and lessons to manage quality and results.

Our monitoring process included field visits, learning assessment (generating baseline, midline, end-line data on progress of Jifunze/TaRL learning camps), observations, interviews and self-reports to understand the effect of our interventions from the perspective of the beneficiaries. We involved Uwezo Regional Coordinators, and trainers as external experts to support in monitoring of the Jifunze teachers and the implementation of village action plans through community extended feedback intervention program, document progress and challenges during the implementation.

**Media monitoring:** We also created an internal monitoring tool, to conduct media monitoring and track media coverage of Uwezo activities as a measure of wider influence. We kept the newspaper cuttings to maintain records on frequency of Uwezo media coverage, we recorded the number of interviews and media talk shows that we attended and also we keep records of social media and website visitors.

**Monitoring of advocacy and policy engagement activities** – Since we engaged with policy makers, practitioners and citizens at national and subnational level (including communities,) we monitored the effect of activities implemented through documentation of outputs and reflections on meetings attended, e.g. we followed up to know if our contribution at the engagement meetings with government, CSO or other stakeholders were effectively included in their reports, plans and documents. For example, Uwezo assessment data and interventions were included in Tenmet and PAL Network annual reports of 2020.

An annual staff retreat of 4 days was organized to allow staff to reflect on their practice and performance, document the progress made in the year, gaps, lessons, and challenges to inform the way forward.

The monitoring reports enhanced our learning on where we were doing better or where there were gaps for us to act upon. We also monitored our financial expenditures through our systems such as XERO and Salesforce systems.

## Organizational learning

Uwezo adapted the kinds of learning activities for staff for the purposes of maintaining a learning culture, encouraging innovation, expanding practical skills and keeping in touch with social realities. (Uwezo Tanzania strategy 2020-2023). Opportunities were created through weekly learning sessions and book reading for staff to share experiences acquired through networking and engagement with other actors, from within and outside, e.g. from attending conferences and external meetings. Staff were supported to attend relevant short trainings such as those organized by AgaKhan Foundation on Human Centered design and PAL Network on data analysis method, and development of research tools for numeracy and literacy assessment such as ICAN. We created opportunities for staff to attend selected education meetings with Tenmet, RELI, PAL Network /ESA Hub webinar and conferences

(e.g. Africa Knows) as part of learning to improve their professional knowledge and skills. Those who attended these events presented the insights gained to the staff weekly learning sessions for the benefit of the rest of the staff. Program officers were responsible to document the lessons from implementation of all programs, either carried out by Uwezo on its own or in partnership with others, to inform internal learning.

We created learning opportunities for selected fresh graduates through 3-6 month internships.

### Staffing:

In order to function effectively as an independent entity and achieve the desired results with its enlarged role articulated in this strategy, Uwezo employed strong professional staff, and maintained partnership with local CSOs and other relevant researchers in accomplishing many of our activities. We anticipate a staff establishment of up to 6 full-time professional positions to deliver on the proposed strategy. However, due to funding limitations we have maintained only 5 key position of Executive Director, 2 program officers for research, communications and engagement, Accountant and Executive Assistant. Where need be we outsource some tasks to consultants.

## Management of Country Office

Uwezo Tanzania was led by Executive Director and supported by other core program and administrative staff. The board of Directors played a governance role to provide oversight of the organization and the executives to ensure accountability and effective performance.

### Challenges

1. General election in 2020:  
Tanzania conducted its general election in October 2020. Political pressure of election created fear among local leaders who mis-interpreted CSO work with political activities. As a result, many community engagement activities for Uwezo na Jamii in Gairo and Handeni districts were pushed towards the end of the year after election in November and December. This delayed accomplishment of all planned activities and some were pushed to the year 2021.
  2. School closure for three months from 16 March to 30 June affected implementation of Jifunze/TaRL program. The numeracy teachers training was not conducted soon after completion of literacy learning camps in March as planned.
  3. The learning loss due to school closure in the Covid-19 crisis increased the number of children with learning difficulties in numeracy. During Uwezo assessment on literacy many children could not perform simple numeracy operations to division level. That increased the number of children who were recruited for Jifunze numeracy learning camp. For example, in Mbarali district we had one school that had about more than 270 children in grade 3-6 who could not do simple numeracy operations which increased Pupil Teacher ratio for Jifunze class from 1:45 to 1: 270. We had to recruit additional 15 teachers to reduce the PTR for Jifunze class to a ratio of at least 1:50.
  4. We delayed to conduct district assessment report launches because of closure of learning institutions and restriction to mobilize people in one place.
  5. Some activities were postponed to 2021 e.g. Seminars with Universities/colleges, ECE research, and community reflection meetings.
  6. Our fundraising was affected by Donors change of focus e.g. DFID and prioritization to combat Covid-19 pandemic.
- Technology matters in this error, full of challenges and uncertainties. It is high time to consider technology that can facilitate the implementation of our programs and wider reach of our target groups even when face to face contacts are prohibited.



- Collaboration and sense of unity among CSOs enable all of us to come up with various strategies to cope and manage the Covid-19 crisis and remained relevant to our work, remain connected and resilient.
- It is possible to contextualize TaRL approach and achieve great and rapid result to ensure no child is left behind in learning.
- Every normal child is capable in mastering basic literacy and numeracy skills. This is possible when assisted from where she/he got challenged during learning process. This can be proved from those children enrolled in Jifunze classes and mastered literacy and numeracy skills within 30-60 days only. The same children stayed in classes for three years and above and were not able to read or do simple numeracy.
- Data matters for effective community mobilization for them to generate local solutions to improve children access to school and learning outcomes.
- Pro-activeness and partnership among community members and local leaders to solve education challenges in their locality, can trigger government response to support community initiatives to improve learning environment and school infrastructures,

### **Risk management**

- The main risk in 2020 was the spread of the Covid-19 and we managed to mitigate it by adjusting working modalities and our implementation plan, opting working from home and also using various technological tools e.g. Google meet, Zoom, skype etc. to continue working and remain connected.
- Limited funding: We continued to engage in partnership to mobilize resources e.g. application of Shule Bora project funding in collaboration with Chemonics UK, application for GPE funds for OC2 and OC3 in collaboration with Facilidad Organisation on Mozambique. Fundraising is a continuous process that will be extended next year to build a strong funding base.

### **Conclusion**

This annual report details our achievements during the implementation of our annual plan 2020.

The challenges and lessons are well stated and these will be used to inform our planning for 2021 for improvements.

**UWEZO TANZANIA**

**ANNUAL REPORTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**31 DECEMBER 2020**



## ANNUAL REPORTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

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**UWEZO TANZANIA****ANNUAL REPORTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR  
THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020****ORGANIZATION INFORMATION**

Principal place of business	85K SUITES, Plot No.85 Kinondoni Rd P.O Box 8259 Dar es Salaam Tanzania
Principal bankers	Stanbic Bank (T) Ltd PO Box 75647 Dar es Salaam Tanzania
Auditors	Auditax International Certified Public Accountants PPF Tower, 7 <sup>th</sup> Floor Garden Avenue, Ohio Street P.O Box 77949, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
Lawyers	Victory Attorneys and Consultants 1st Floor, IT Plaza Building Ohio Street/Garden Avenue P.O Box 72015 Dar es Salaam Tanzania

## **UWEZO TANZANIA**

### **DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

The Directors of Uwezo Tanzania submit their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020, which disclose the state of affairs of Uwezo Tanzania (also referred to as “the Organization”).

#### **1. INCORPORATION**

Uwezo Tanzania was registered as a non-governmental organization on 10<sup>th</sup> January 2020 with registration number 00NGO/R2/09001.

#### **2. PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES**

The principal activity of Uwezo Tanzania is to generate and curate evidence on learning outcomes and use it to engage with policy actors and citizens to address the learning crisis.

#### **3. RESULTS FOR THE YEAR**

The financial results for the year are set out on page 10 of the financial statements.

#### **4. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE**

The Board consists of seven directors headed by Board Chairman. The Board takes overall responsibility for the Organization, including the responsibility for identifying key risk areas, considering and monitoring decisions, considering significant financial matters and reviewing the performance of management plans and budgets. The Board of Directors is also responsible for ensuring that comprehensive system of internal control policies and procedures is operative and for compliance with sound corporate governance principles.

**UWEZO TANZANIA****DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020****5. COMPOSITION OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

The directors of Uwezo Tanzania at the date of this report, all of whom have served since 1 January 2020 except otherwise stated are:

<b>Name</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>Qualification</b>	<b>Nationality</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
Hillary Dachi	Chairman	Senior Lecturer (SOED) University of Dar es salaam, Tanzania	Tanzanian	Appointed on 25th September 2020
Asha Kisesa	Director	Head of Finance - AMREF - Health Africa, Tanzania	Tanzanian	Appointed on 25th September 2020
Joseph Ngwegwe	Director	Executive Director, Tanzania Inter-Trade and Investment Solutions Ltd (TIIS), Tanzania	Tanzanian	Appointed on 25th September 2020
Elvis Mushi	Director	Head of Research, Financial Sector Deepening Trust (FSDT), Tanzania	Tanzanian	Appointed on 25th September 2020
Scholastica Jullu	Director	Director of Programs, Legal services Facility (LSF), Tanzania	Tanzanian	Appointed on 25th September 2020
Stigmata Tenga	Director	Founding Member (Uwezo Tanzania), Executive Director Africa Philanthropy Network (APN)	Tanzanian	Appointed on 25th September 2020
Harold Sungusia	Director	Country Director, Sung Consultancy	Tanzanian	Appointed on 25th September 2020

**6. FUTURE DEVELOPMENT PLANS**

2020 marked the first year of our new strategy 2020-2023. We are committed to demonstrating how to improve learning outcomes and keeping communities and leaders focused on learning through assessment, research, innovations, partnerships and advocacy.

**7. RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROL**

The Board accepts final responsibility for the risk management and internal control system of the Organization. It is the task of management to ensure that adequate internal financial and operational control systems are developed and maintained on an ongoing basis in order to provide reasonable assurance regarding:

**UWEZO TANZANIA****DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020****7. RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROL (CONTINUED)**

- The effectiveness and efficiency of operations;
- The safeguard of the Organization's assets;
- Compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- The reliability of accounting records;
- Business sustainability under normal as well as adverse conditions; and
- Responsible behaviors towards all stakeholders.

The efficiency of any internal control system is dependent on the strict observance of prescribed measures. There is always a risk of non-compliance of such measures by staff. Whilst no system of internal control can provide absolute assurance against misstatement or losses, the Organization system is designed to provide the Board with reasonable assurance that the procedures in place are operating effectively. The Board assessed the internal control systems throughout the financial year ended 31 December 2020 and is of the opinion that they met accepted criteria.

**8. SOLVENCY**

The Board of Directors confirms that applicable International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) have been followed and that the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The Board of Directors has reasonable expectation that the Organization has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

**9. ADMINISTRATION POLICIES AND FINANCIAL REGULATIONS**

Uwezo Tanzania has formal Financial and Administration regulations approved by the Board of Directors of Uwezo Tanzania. These provide a solid basis for accountability and high standards within the Organization.

**10. EMPLOYEE WELFARE****Medical Assistance**

All members of staff and their dependents are covered with medical insurance.

**Training**

Uwezo Tanzania organizes regular learning sessions aimed at enhancing staff skills and widening the understanding of relevance of Uwezo Tanzania's work as well as for personal development. In addition, the Organization pays contribution to school fees for employees' children and dependents.

**Employment opportunities**

Uwezo Tanzania is an equal opportunity employer. It gives equal access to employment opportunities and ensures that the best available person is appointed to any given position free from discrimination of any kind and without regard to factors like gender, marital status, tribe, religion and disability which does not impair the ability to discharge official duties.

**Employees Benefit Plan**

The Organization pays contributions to publicly-administered pension plan on a mandatory basis which qualifies to be a defined contribution plan.



**UWEZO TANZANIA****DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020****11. GENDER PARITY**

The Organization is committed to ensuring gender parity. As at 31 December, 2020, Uwezo Tanzania had 5 employees as per the table below;

	2020	%
Female	3	60
Male	2	40
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>100</b>

**12. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**

The details of related party transactions and balances are disclosed in Note 19 of the financial statement.

**13. POLITICAL AND CHARITABLE DONATIONS**

The Organization did not make any political donations during the year. Moreover, no donations were made to public institutions and charitable organizations during the year.

**14. AUDITORS**

During the period, Auditax International was appointed as the Organization's auditor and has expressed its willingness to continue in office and is eligible for re-appointment.

Approved by the board of directors and signed by:

  
Hillary Dachi  
Director

9th April  
2021

## UWEZO TANZANIA


### STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

The Uwezo Tanzania constitution requires directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Organization as at the end of the financial year and of its net income for the year. It also requires the directors to ensure that the Organization keeps proper accounting records that disclose, with reasonable accuracy, the financial position of the Organization. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Organization and hence taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud, error and other irregularities.

The directors accept responsibility for the financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgments and estimates, in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and the requirements of the organization's constitution. The directors are of the opinion that the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the financial affairs of the Organization and of its net income in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The directors further accept 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 control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement whether due to fraud or error.

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

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors by:

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Hilary Dachi  
Director

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Zaida Mgalla  
Executive Director

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
9<sup>th</sup> April 2021

**UWEZO TANZANIA****DECLARATION OF THE HEAD OF FINANCE OF UWEZO TANZANIA  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**


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 declaration issued by the Head of Finance responsible for the preparation of financial statements of the entity concerned.

It is the duty of a Professional Accountant to assist the Board of Directors /Management to discharge the responsibility of preparing financial statements of an entity showing true and fair view of the entity's financial position and performance in accordance with applicable International Accounting Standards and statutory financial reporting requirements.

Full legal responsibility for the preparation of financial statements rests with the Board of Directors as under Directors Responsibility statement on an earlier page.

I, Richard Modest hereby acknowledge my responsibility of ensuring that financial statements for the year ended 31 December, 2020 have been prepared in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards and statutory requirements.

I thus confirm that the financial statements of Uwezo Tanzania for the year ended 31 December 2020 give a true and fair view of the financial position as on that date and that they have been prepared based on properly maintained financial records.



NBAA Membership No: \_ACPA 2238\_

09<sup>th</sup> April 2021

## **REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF UWEZO TANZANIA**

### **Independent Auditor's Report To the Members of Uwezo Tanzania**

#### **Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements For the financial year ended 31 December 2020**

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Uwezo Tanzania, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2020, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of cash flows 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 entity as of 31 December 2020, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

#### **Basis for Opinion**

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

#### **Key Audit Matters**

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. There were no key audit matters to report during the year ended 31 December 2020.

#### **Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements**

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRSs, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Entity'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 management either intends to liquidate the Entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Entity's financial reporting process.

## REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF UWEZO TANZANIA

### Independent Auditor's Report To the Members of Uwezo Tanzania (Continued)

#### Auditor's 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 auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or 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.

#### Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In our opinion, the accounting and other records required by the Non-Governmental Organisation Act, 2002 to be kept by the entity have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the NGO Act.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Straton Makundi.



**Auditax International**  
**Certified Public Accountants**  
**Dar es Salaam, Tanzania**



Signed by: Straton Makundi (CPA-PP-FCCA)

Date... 13<sup>th</sup> April 2021

Registration No. ACPA 1747

**UWEZO TANZANIA****STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

	Note	2020 USD
<b>INCOME</b>		
Grants	6	374,863
Release of capital grant	14	1,509
Other Income	7	<u>29,236</u>
		405,608
Operating costs	8	<u>(405,608)</u>
<b>Surplus/(deficit) before income tax</b>		-
Income tax expense	10	<u>-</u>
<b>Net surplus/(deficit) for the year</b>		<u><u>-</u></u>




## UWEZO TANZANIA

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION  
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Note	2020
<b>ASSETS</b>		<b>USD</b>
<b>Non-current assets</b>		
Property and equipment	11	29,097
		<b>29,097</b>
<b>Current assets</b>		
Grant funds receivable	19	233,702
Other receivables	12	34,260
Cash and bank balances	13	199,781
		<b>467,743</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>496,840</b>
<b>RESERVES AND LIABILITIES</b>		
<b>RESERVES</b>		
<b>LIABILITIES</b>		
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>		
Deferred capital grant	14	29,097
<b>Current liabilities</b>		
Trade and other payables	16	4,581
Deferred income grants	15	463,162
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>		<b>467,743</b>
<b>TOTAL RESERVES AND LIABILITIES</b>		<b>496,840</b>

The financial statements on page 10 to 31 were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on \_\_\_\_\_ 2021 and signed on its behalf by:

  
Hilary Dachi  
Director

  
Zaida Mgalla  
Executive Director

## UWEZO TANZANIA

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Note	2020 USD
<b>Cash flow from operating activities</b>		
Surplus/(deficit) before income tax		-
Adjusted for:		
Loss from disposal of assets	6	366
Non cash benefit		(29,236)
Depreciation charge – property and equipment	11	1,575
Capital grants released	16	(1,509)
Non-cash benefit expensed		29,236
		432
Changes in working capital:		
(Increase) in grants funds receivables		(233,702)
Increase in deferred income grants		463,162
(Increase) in other receivables		(34,260)
Increase in trade and other payables		4,581
Tax paid	10	-
<b>Cash (used in)/generated from operations</b>		<b>200,213</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities:</b>		
Plant and equipment acquired	11	(31,037)
Receipt of capital grants		30,605
<b>Cash generated from investing activities</b>		<b>(432)</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities:</b>		
Cash used in from investing activities		-
<b>Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>199,781</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year</b>		<b>-</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year</b>		<b>199,781</b>

**UWEZO TANZANIA**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

**1. ORGANIZATION INFORMATION**

Uwezo Tanzania is a registered Non-Governmental Organization with registration number 00NGO/R2/09001.

The address of its registered office is described in page 1 of these financial statements.

**Accounting Framework**

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and IFRIC interpretations. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

**2. ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (IFRSs)**

**(a) Basis of preparation**

**Changes in accounting policy and disclosures**

***(i) New and amended IFRS Standards that are effective for the current year/New and amended standards adopted by the Company***

In the current year, the organization has applied the below amendments to IFRS Standards and Interpretations issued by the Board that are effective for an annual period that begins on or after 1 January 2020. Their adoption has not had any material impact on the disclosures or on the amounts reported in these financial statements.

**Impact of the initial application of Interest Rate Benchmark Reform amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7.**

In September 2019, the IASB issued Interest Rate Benchmark Reform (Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7). These amendments modify specific hedge accounting requirements to allow hedge accounting to continue for affected hedges during the period of uncertainty before the hedged items or hedging instruments affected by the current interest rate benchmarks are amended as a result of the on-going interest rate benchmark reforms. The amendments also introduce new disclosure requirements to IFRS 7 for hedging relationships that are subject to the exceptions introduced by the amendments to IFRS 9.

The amendments are irrelevant to the Organization given that it doesn't apply hedge accounting to its benchmark interest rate exposures.

**Impact of the initial application of Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions Amendment to IFRS 16**

In May 2020, the IASB issued Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions (Amendment to IFRS 16) that provides practical relief to lessees in accounting for rent concessions occurring as a direct consequence of COVID-19, by introducing a practical expedient to IFRS 16. The practical expedient permits a lessee to elect not to assess whether a COVID-19-related rent concession is a lease modification. A lessee that makes this election shall account for any change in lease payments resulting from the COVID-19-related rent concession the same way it would account for the change applying IFRS 16 if the change were not a lease modification.

**UWEZO TANZANIA****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020 (CONTINUED)**

The practical expedient applies only to rent concessions occurring as a direct consequence of COVID-19 and only if all of the following conditions are met:

- a) The change in lease payments results in revised consideration for the lease that is substantially the same as, or less than, the consideration for the lease immediately preceding the change;
- b) Any reduction in lease payments affects only payments originally due on or before 30 June 2021 (a rent concession meets this condition if it results in reduced lease payments on or before 30 June 2021 and increased lease payments that extend beyond 30 June 2021); and
- c) There is no substantive change to other terms and conditions of the lease.

In the current financial year, the Organization has not applied the amendment to IFRS 16 (as issued by the IASB in May 2020) in advance of its effective date.

***(ii) New and revised IFRS Standards in issue but not yet effective***

IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts	<p>IFRS 17 was issued in May 2017 as replacement for IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts. It requires a current measurement model where estimates are re-measured in each reporting period. Contracts are measured using the building blocks of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ discounted probability-weighted cash flows</li> <li>▪ an explicit risk adjustment, and</li> <li>▪ a contractual service margin (CSM) representing the unearned profit of the contract which is recognised as revenue over the coverage period.</li> </ul> <p>The standard allows a choice between recognising changes in discount rates either in the statement of profit or loss or directly in other comprehensive income. The choice is likely to reflect how insurers account for their financial assets under IFRS 9.</p> <p>An optional, simplified premium allocation approach is permitted for the liability for the remaining coverage for short duration contracts, which are often written by non-life insurers.</p> <p>There is a modification of the general measurement model called the 'variable fee approach' for certain contracts written by life insurers where policyholders share in the returns from underlying items. When applying the variable fee approach, the entity's share of the fair value changes of the underlying items is included in the CSM. The results of insurers using this model are therefore likely to be less volatile than under the general model.</p> <p>The new rules will affect the financial statements and key performance indicators of all entities that issue insurance contracts or investment contracts with discretionary participation features.</p>	1 January 2021 (likely to be extended to 1 January 2022)
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## UWEZO TANZANIA

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020 (CONTINUED)**

IFRS 10 and IAS 28 (amendments)	<p><i>Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint venture</i></p> <p>The amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 deal with situations where there is a sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture. Specifically, the amendments state that gains or losses resulting from the loss of control of a subsidiary that does not contain a business in a transaction with an associate or a joint venture that is accounted for using the equity method, are recognised in the parent's profit or loss only to the extent of the unrelated investors' interests in that associate or joint venture. Similarly, gains and losses resulting from the remeasurement of investments retained in any former subsidiary (that has become an associate or a joint venture that is accounted for using the equity method) to fair value are recognised in the former parent's profit or loss only to the extent of the unrelated investors' interests in the new associate or joint venture.</p> <p>The directors of the Company anticipate that the application of these amendments may have an impact on the Company's financial statements in future periods should such transactions arise.</p>	The effective date of the amendments has yet to be set.
Amendments to IAS 1	<p><i>Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current.</i></p> <p>The amendments to IAS 1 affect only the presentation of liabilities as current or non-current in the statement of financial position and not the amount or timing of recognition of any asset, liability, income or expenses, or the information disclosed about those items.</p> <p>The amendments clarify that the classification of liabilities as current or non-current is based on rights that are in existence at the end of the reporting period, specify that classification is unaffected by expectations about whether an entity will exercise its right to defer settlement of a liability, explain that rights are in existence if covenants are complied with at the end of the reporting period, and introduce a definition of 'settlement' to make clear that settlement refers to the transfer to the counterparty of cash, equity instruments, other assets or services.</p> <p>The amendments are applied retrospectively for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023, with early application permitted.</p>	annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023, with early application permitted.
Amendments to IFRS 3	<p><i>Reference to the Conceptual Framework</i></p> <p>The amendments update IFRS 3 so that it refers to the 2018 Conceptual Framework instead of the 1989 Framework.</p> <p>They also add to IFRS 3 a requirement that, for obligations within the scope of IAS 37, an acquirer applies IAS 37 to determine whether at the acquisition date a present obligation exists as a result of past events. For a levy that would be within the scope of IFRIC 21 Levies, the acquirer applies IFRIC 21 to determine whether the obligating event that gives rise to a liability to pay the levy has occurred by the acquisition date.</p> <p>Finally, the amendments add an explicit statement that an</p>	1 January 2022

## UWEZO TANZANIA

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020(CONTINUED)**

	<p>acquirer does not recognise contingent assets acquired in a business combination.</p> <p>The amendments are effective for business combinations for which the date of acquisition is on or after the beginning of the first annual period beginning on or after 1 January 2022. Early application is permitted if an entity also applies all other updated references (published together with the updated Conceptual Framework) at the same time or earlier.</p>	
Amendments to IAS 16	<p><i>Property, Plant and Equipment—Proceeds before Intended Use.</i></p> <p>The amendments prohibit deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment any proceeds from selling items produced before that asset is available for use, i.e. proceeds while bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Consequently, an entity recognises such sales proceeds and related costs in profit or loss. The entity measures the cost of those items in accordance with IAS 2 Inventories.</p> <p>The amendments also clarify the meaning of ‘testing whether an asset is functioning properly’. IAS 16 now specifies this as assessing whether the technical and physical performance of the asset is such that it is capable of being used in the production or supply of goods or services, for rental to others, or for administrative purposes. If not presented separately in the statement of comprehensive income, the financial statements shall disclose the amounts of proceeds and cost included in profit or loss that relate to items produced that are not an output of the entity’s ordinary activities, and which line item(s) in the statement of comprehensive income include(s) such proceeds and cost.</p> <p>The amendments are applied retrospectively, but only to items of property, plant and equipment that are brought to the location and condition necessary for them to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management on or after the beginning of the earliest period presented in the financial statements in which the entity first applies the amendments.</p> <p>The entity shall recognise the cumulative effect of initially applying the amendments as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings (or other component of equity, as appropriate) at the beginning of that earliest period presented.</p>	<p>annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022, with early application permitted</p>



## UWEZO TANZANIA

Amendments to IAS 37	<p><i>Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract</i></p> <p>The amendments specify that the ‘cost of fulfilling’ a contract comprises the ‘costs that relate directly to the contract’. Costs that relate directly to a contract consist of both the incremental costs of fulfilling that contract (examples would be direct labour or materials) and an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts (an example would be the allocation of the depreciation charge for an item of property, plant and equipment used in fulfilling the contract).</p> <p>The amendments apply to contracts for which the entity has not yet fulfilled all its obligations at the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies the amendments. Comparatives are not restated. Instead, the entity shall recognise the cumulative effect of initially applying the amendments as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings or other component of equity, as appropriate, at the date of initial application.</p>	annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022, with early application permitted.
Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020 Cycle	<p><i>Amendments to IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards, IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, IFRS 16 Leases, and IAS 41 Agriculture</i></p> <p><i>IFRS 9 Financial Instruments</i></p> <p>The amendment clarifies that in applying the ‘10 per cent’ test to assess whether to derecognise a financial liability, an entity includes only fees paid or received between the entity (the borrower) and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the entity or the lender on the other’s behalf. The amendment is applied prospectively to modifications and exchanges that occur on or after the date the entity first applies the amendment.</p> <p><i>IFRS 16 Leases</i></p> <p>The amendment removes the illustration of the reimbursement of leasehold improvements. As the amendment to IFRS 16 only regards an illustrative example.</p> <p><i>IAS 41 Agriculture</i></p> <p>The amendment removes the requirement in IAS 41 for entities to exclude cash flows for taxation when measuring fair value. This aligns the fair value measurement in IAS 41 with the requirements of IFRS 13 <i>Fair Value Measurement</i> to use internally consistent cash flows and discount rates and enables preparers to determine whether to use pre-tax or post-tax cash flows and discount rates for the most appropriate fair value measurement.</p> <p>The amendment is applied prospectively, i.e. for fair value measurements on or after the date an entity initially applies the amendment.</p>	<p>annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022, with early application permitted.</p> <p>no effective date is stated</p> <p>annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022, with early application permitted.</p>

The directors do not expect that the adoption of the Standards listed above will have a material impact on the financial statements of the Company in future periods, except as noted above. There are no other IFRSs or IFRIC interpretations that are not yet effective that would be expected to have a material impact on the Company.

**UWEZO TANZANIA****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****2. ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARD (CONTINUED)****d) Early adoption of standards**

The Organisation did not early-adopt any new or amended standards in the year ended 31 December 2020.

**3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented, unless otherwise stated.

**a) Basis of preparation**

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and IFRIC interpretations. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Where a change in the presentation format between the prior year and current year financial statements has been made during the period, comparative figures have been restated accordingly.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires the directors to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Organization's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in Note 4.

**b) General reserves**

General reserves represent unrestricted funds arising from accumulated other income that are available for use at the discretion of the directors in furtherance of the objects of the Organization.

**c) Foreign currency translation***(i) Functional and presentation currency*

Items included in the financial statements of the Organization are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in United States Dollars which is the Organization's functional and presentation currency.

*(ii) Transactions and balances*

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at yearend exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

## UWEZO TANZANIA

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

## 3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

## d) Income recognition

Income comprises grants income from current grants, release of capital grants and other income from Uwezo Tanzania staff participating in various technical meetings and forums.

*Funding arrangements*

Uwezo Tanzania operates a funding arrangement where donor funds are directly received in Uwezo Tanzania bank accounts maintained in Twaweza East Africa. Grants revenue is recognized only when conditions for spending have been fully met. Donor funds used to acquire property and equipment are allocated to a deferred capital grants account. The deferred capital grants are amortized to statement of comprehensive income on a systematic basis to match the depreciation charge on the assets on a straight-line basis.

## e) Property and equipment

Property and equipment are initially recognized at cost. Subsequently, property and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Organization and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of comprehensive income during the financial period in which they are incurred.

## UWEZO TANZANIA

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

## 3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

## f) Property and equipment (continued)

Assets are depreciated starting in the month they are put into use. Depreciation on assets is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost to their residual values over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset class	Rate (%)
Motor vehicles	25.0%
Computers and accessories	33.3%
Furniture and fittings	12.5%
Equipment	25.0%

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. The assets carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the assets carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposal are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are included in the statement of comprehensive income within other income.

## g) Financial assets

*(i) Classification*

All financial assets of the Organization are in the category of receivables.

Receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. These are classified as current assets except for maturities greater than 12 months, otherwise they are classified as non-current. The Organization's receivables comprise staff debtors and cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position.

*(ii) Recognition and measurement*

Receivables are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs and subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

*(iii) Offsetting financial instruments*

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

## UWEZO TANZANIA

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

## 3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

*(iv) Impairment*

The Organization assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or Organization of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or an Organization of financial assets is impaired and impairment losses are incurred only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a 'loss event') and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or Organization of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

Evidence of impairment may include indications that the donors or a group of donors is experiencing significant financial difficulty, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization, and where observable data indicate that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows.

**h) Financial assets**

For receivable category the amount of the loss is measured as a difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced and the amount of the loss is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income. If, in subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the reversal of the previously recognized impairment loss is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

**i) Other receivables**

Other receivables consist of funds deposited to vendors and employees in the normal course of the business. Advances and prepaid expenses are recognized upon payment and derecognized when service has been rendered.

**j) Cash and cash equivalents**

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

**k) Income tax**

The current and deferred income tax charge is computed on the basis of reported profit before tax for the year under review and regulations of the United Republic of Tanzania, in which the Organization is registered, using substantively enacted tax rates in Tanzania where the Organization operates and generates taxable income. Income tax companies currents tax and deferred tax.

Current tax charge is the amount of income tax payable on the taxable profit for the year and any adjustments to the tax payables in respect of prior years. Management periodically evaluates position taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which



**UWEZO TANZANIA****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishing provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying values for financial reporting purposes. However, if the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit nor loss, it is not accounted for. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realized or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred income tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is legally enforceable right to offset the current tax assets against the current tax liabilities and when the deferred income tax assets and liabilities relate to income tax levied by the same taxation authority.

**l) Grants receivable**

Grants receivable comprise contractual commitments from donors/development partners where the Organisation has incurred expenditure as per grant agreement and is yet to be reimbursed by the donor/development partner. This is a change in accounting for grants receivable which were previously accounted for upon signing of the agreement with donor/development partner. Details of the restatement as a result of this change, which also affected deferred revenue grant is set out in note 20.

**m) Deferred capital grants**

Donations received to acquire property and equipment are capitalized and credited to deferred capital grant account. Deferred capital grant account is amortized in the statement of comprehensive income over the estimated useful lives of the assets concerned.

**n) Deferred income grants**

Deferred income grant represents an obligation to conduct donor funded activities per contractual commitments made between donors/development partners and the Organization.

The deferred income grants amount recorded on the recipient's statement of financial position generally represents the total amount of grants per funding agreements to match with the grant funds receivable, less the amount amortized for services performed to date.

**o) Employee benefits - Retirement benefit obligation**

The Organization has a defined contribution pension plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Organization pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. The Organization's contributions to the defined contribution schemes are charged in statement of comprehensive income in the year in which they relate. The Organization has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.



**UWEZO TANZANIA****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

The Organization has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The Organization and all its employees contribute to the NSSF, LAPF, PSPF, PPF and UAP which are defined contribution scheme.

**p) Accounts payable**

Accounts payable are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within twelve months after year end. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade payables are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

**q) Impairment of non-financial assets**

Assets that are subject to amortization are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which these are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units).

**4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT**

The Organization's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, namely: market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Organization's overall risk management policy focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance. The Organization does not hedge any of its risk exposures.

Financial risk management is carried out by the finance department under policies approved by the Board of Directors. Foreign currency risk is managed by contracting suppliers in local currency so as to protect Organization from the volatility associated with foreign currency depreciation. The Organization also maintains cash balances in US Dollars which has been strong over time and conversion to foreign currencies (i.e. Tanzania Shillings) is made on need basis.

**(a) Market risk****Foreign exchange risk**

The Organization is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from grants receivable/received, purchases, assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the functional currency of the Organization, primarily with respect to Tanzania shillings, Uganda shillings and Kenya shillings.

**UWEZO TANZANIA****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)**

Organization financial assets and liabilities are denominated in Tanzania shillings, Kenyan shillings and Ugandan shillings. As a result, the Organization is exposed to exchange rate fluctuations that have impact on cash flows. Exposure to foreign currency risk is mitigated by the fact that the Organization maintains certain part of its grants in United States Dollar. The effect of the foreign currency risk is not significant and therefore management does not hedge against foreign currency risk. This exposure does not result in significant risk as foreign currency assets and liabilities are normally recovered and settled within a fairly short time.

As at 31 December 2020, if the US Dollar weakened/strengthened by 10% against the Tanzanian shillings with all other variables held constant, change in net income for the year would have been USD 0 (2019: 0) higher/lower mainly as a result of foreign exchange gains/losses on translation of Tanzania Shillings denominated payables, receivables and cash.

**(b) Credit risk**

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents and deposits with banks and financial institutions, including outstanding receivables and committed transactions.

The amount that best represents the Organization's maximum exposure to credit risk at 31 December 2020 is made up as follows:

	2020 USD
Cash at bank (note 13)	199,781
Staff debtors (note 12)	<u>30</u>
No collateral is held for any of the above assets	<u>199,811</u>

## UWEZO TANZANIA

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

## 4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

## (c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Organization will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. Prudent liquidity risk management includes maintaining sufficient cash balances, and the availability of funding from various donors and/ (or) development partners.

The table below analyses the Organization's financial liabilities that will be settled on a net basis into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the statement of financial position date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table below are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

	Less than 1 year USD
- trade payables and accruals (note 16)	4,581

## 5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

**Critical accounting estimates and assumptions**

The Organization makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below.

**Taxation**

The Organization is subjected to numerous taxes and levies by various government and quasi-government regulatory bodies. Generally, the Organization recognizes liabilities with regard to anticipated taxes and levies payable with utmost care and diligence. However, significant judgement is required in the interpretation and application of those taxes and levies. In the event that management assesses that the initially recorded liability was erroneous, the differences are charged to the profit and loss account in the period in which the differences are determined.

**UWEZO TANZANIA****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**2020  
USD**6. INCOME GRANTS**

Amount released from deferred income grants (Note 17)	374,863
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**7. OTHER INCOME**

Non cash benefits	
Rent	17,700
Electricity	1,936
Internet and other services	6,400
Other utilities	3,200
	<u>29,236</u>

**8. OPERATING COSTS**

Jifunze Learning activities implemented In 3 districts	76,930
Jifunze learning community reflection meetings	28,750
National reports and engagements materials produced	22,551
ECED assessments process in selected process	872
Research authorization and designing of research protocol	6,763
Governance and management*	269,742
	<u>405,608</u>

**\*Governance and management costs includes the following:**

Management and Strategic support	7,194
Program staff costs (Note 9a)	150,915
Support Staff costs (Note 9b)	65,128
Office running costs	6,970
Communications/ Internet/ Utilities	4,114
Travel and Admin support	33,479
Depreciation of property and equipment	1,575
Fixed assets written off	366
Realized currency gains	2
	<u>269,743</u>



## UWEZO TANZANIA

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

	2020 USD
<b>9. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT COSTS</b>	
<b>a) Program employee</b>	
Salaries	122,580
Skills and Development Levy	5,156
Social Security Contributions	12,227
Health and group insurance	9,698
Workers Compensation Fund	1,254
	<u>150,915</u>
<b>b) Support employees</b>	
Salaries	52,900
Skills and Development Levy	2,225
Social Security Contributions	5,277
Health and group insurance	4,185
Workers Compensation Fund	541
	<u>65,128</u>

**10. DEFERRED INCOME TAX**

Deferred tax asset has not been recognised in these financial statements to the extent that the realisation of the related tax benefit through future taxable profits is not probable.

## UWEZO TANZANIA

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

## 11. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	Computer accessories	Furniture & fittings	Equipment	Total
At start of the year	USD	USD	USD	USD
Additions	17,436	2,926	10,674	31,037
Disposals	(431)	-	-	(431)
	<b>17,005</b>	<b>2,926</b>	<b>10,674</b>	<b>30,606</b>
<b>Depreciations</b>				
At start of the year	-	-	-	-
Depreciation charge	1,487	15	73	1,575
Accumulated Depreciation on disposals	(66)	-	-	(66)
<b>Total accumulated depreciation</b>	<b>1,421</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>1,509</b>
<b>Closing net book value</b>	<b>15,584</b>	<b>2,911</b>	<b>10,601</b>	<b>29,097</b>

## UWEZO TANZANIA

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

	2020 USD
<b>12. OTHER RECEIVABLES</b>	
Prepayments	27,463
Staff debtors	30
Partner prepayment	<u>6,767</u>
	<u>34,260</u>
<b>13. CASH AND BANK BALANCES</b>	
Bank balances	199,781
	<u>199,781</u>
<b>14. DEFERRED CAPITAL GRANTS</b>	
At start of year	-
Grants received during the year	31,037
Released to income	(1,509)
Write off (note 11)	<u>(431)</u>
At end of year	<u>29,097</u>

## UWEZO TANZANIA

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

## 15. DEFERRED INCOME GRANTS

	Opening balance	Cash received during the year	Grant charged	Closing balance	Deferred income grants
	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD
<b>Year ended 31 December 2020</b>					
TWaweza EA		(660,234)	305,432	(354,802)	(354,801)
Wellspring Philanthropic Fund		(200,038)	91,677	(108,360)	(108,360)
<b>Total</b>		<b>(860,272)</b>	<b>397,109</b>	<b>(463,162)</b>	<b>(463,162)</b>
<b>Recognized as;</b>					
Capital grant (Note 16)	-	-	30,605	-	-
Non cash capital grant			(8,359)		
Income grant (Note 6)	-	-	374,863	-	-
	-	-	<b>397,109</b>	-	-

## 16. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2020 USD
Trade payables	395
Accruals	4,000
Statutory liabilities	186
	<b>4,581</b>

## 17. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party by participating in its financial or operational policy decisions.

Transactions with related parties are consummated on terms substantially equivalent to those that prevail in an arm's length transaction.

Remuneration paid to key management personnel who were on contractual terms is as set out below:

	2020 USD
Key management remuneration	
Salaries and other short-term benefits	<b>108,200</b>

Key management personnel are described as those personnel having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of that entity

**UWEZO TANZANIA****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****18. EVENTS AFTER REPORTING DATE**

The management is not aware of any events that have occurred between the date of financial reporting period and when the financial statements are authorized for issue to be disclosed.

**19. GRANT FROM TWaweZA**

Funds to be utilised by Uwezo Tanzania managed at Twaweza East Africa as per Memorandum of Agreement signed between Uwezo Tanzania and Twaweza East Africa for the period of 1 Jan 2020 to 31 December 2020.

	<b>2020 USD</b>
Uwezo Funds managed at Twaweza EA	
Grant Fund	<u>233,702</u>

**20. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES****Contingencies:**

There are no contingencies at the year-end.

**21. ULTIMATE PARENT ORGANIZATION**

The Organization is registered as a Non-Governmental Organization and hence the Members of the Organization have the ownership and fiduciary responsibility over the Organization's affairs, assets and liabilities.

**22. COMPARATIVES**

There is no comparatives information as this is the first set of financial statements for the organization.



## UWEZO TANZANIA

## APPENDIX

## ANALYSIS OF DETAILED BUDGET VERSUS ACTUAL EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Description	Budget	Actual Expenditure	% Variance
G1: Evidence generated by Uwezo Tanzania on the learning outcomes of children and related inequality leads to improved educational outcomes as policymakers, educators and stakeholders innovate and collaborate to address the problem	24,200	7,634	(68%)
Staff costs – Evidence	20,635	6,733	(67%)
Goal 2: Uwezo research and experiments lead to increased knowledge and awareness of interventions that lead to equitable learning outcomes and enhanced partnerships among parents, teachers and community at large.	85,500	76,930	(10%)
Staff costs - Insights	72,905	67,851	(7%)
Goal 3: Education policies, practices, decision making and resource allocation promote equitable learning outcomes	64,490	51,301	(20%)
Staff costs - Engagement	54,990	45,247	(18%)
Goal 4: Building out Uwezo Tanzania as sustainable institution	107,556	93,345	(13%)
Staff costs - OPS and Finance	91,712	82,328	(10%)
Total	521,987	431,370	(17%)
Less:			
Assets purchased during the year		(22,246)	
Prepayments		(34,260)	
Add:			
Depreciation on property and equipment		1,509	
Non cash benefits		29,236	
Total Expenditure as per Financial statements		405,608	















Elimu Bora Tanzania inawezekana, Timiza wajibu wako!

**Uwezo Tanzania**

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