

**RESTLESS
DEVELOPMENT**

RESTLESS DEVELOPMENT

**REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER 2018**

claritas
International

RESTLESS DEVELOPMENT

REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

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ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CPAC	Comprehensive Post-Abortion Care
CPE	Community Peer Educators
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
DFID	Department for International Development
EC/EU	European Union
EGPAF	Elizabeth Glaser Pediatric AIDS Foundation
FP	Family Planning
GBV	Gender Based Violence
HIV	Human Immune Virus
HR	Human Resource
IESBA	International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization
ISA	International Standards on Auditing
MAVC	Making All Voices Count
NBAA	National Board of Accountants and Auditors
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NNGO	National Non-Governmental Organization
NSSF	National Social Security Fund
PAYE	Pay as You Earn
PPF	Parastatal Pensions Fund
SDL	Skills Development Levy
SRH	Sexual and Reproductive Health
TZS	Tanzania Shillings
UK	United Kingdom
UNAIDS	The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNICEF	The United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VAT	Value Added Tax
VSLA	Village Savings and Loan Association model
VSO	Volunteer Service Oversee
WCF	Workers Compensation Fund
UN	United Nations

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ORGANIZATION'S INFORMATION

PRINCIPAL ADDRESS:

Restless Development Tanzania,
Regent Business Park, Wing A, 1st floor, Mikocheni A,
P.O. Box 35748,
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

BANKERS:

NBC,
University of Dar es Salaam Branch,
P. O. Box 35181,
Dar es Salaam,
Tanzania.

Barclays,
Mikocheni Branch,
P. O. Box 5137,
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REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

1. INTRODUCTION

The Board of Trustees have pleasure to present this report and the audited financial statements for the financial year ended 30th September 2018, which disclose the state of affairs of Restless Development (the “the Organization”).

2. INCORPORATION AND REGISTERED OFFICE

Restless Development (“the Organization”) is the leading national youth-led development agency. Since 1993 Restless Development has been working to place young Tanzanians at the forefront of change and development. On 28th July 1998 we were registered in Tanzania under Societies Ordinance, 1954 issued with registration No. SO.NO.9501 known as Students Partnership World Wide Tanzania (SPW) which was under Ministry of Home Affairs. On May 2008 the organisation shifted to The Registrar of Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) and on May 2011 was issued with Certificate of Compliance No.00001388 under the Non-Governmental Organisation Act, 2002 as National NGO known as Restless Development which it was changed from 5th July 2010 and linked to the global agency through a License Agreement with Restless Development in the UK.

In 2018, during the NGO verification which was done countrywide by the Registrar of NGO in Tanzania, we were informed that the organisation is International Organisation where we were also required to pay annual subscription fees as International NGO which the management complied with. Our mission is to demonstrate that young people are a positive asset and can contribute to real progress towards national and global development targets.

3. ORGANIZATION'S VISION AND MISSION

Vision statement

We envision a world where all young people are given the opportunity to take up leadership roles that mobilise communities through their ideas, words and actions to deliver long-lasting transformative change.

Mission statement

Organization will work with local communities to champion a new model for change which fosters a generation of young people who not only deliver, but also influence and inform the future of development.

4. ORGANIZATION'S CORE VALUES

- i. **HEART:** We are young professionals accountable to young people. Young people are at the core of everything we do. Our passion and energy drive us. We take initiative, innovate and try new things.
- ii. **HEAD:** We work in the context of poverty. We measure our results and use our resources efficiently. We care about getting the right results. We act professionally and always seek to improve our work.
- iii. **VOICE:** We all have a leadership role. Everyone's opinion is valuable and we bring all voices to the table. We give young people the opportunity to succeed and to fail, generating leaders through experience. We are proud of our work and tell our story with conviction.
- iv. **HANDS:** We are connected with our partners, with each other and with those we serve. We develop solutions as a team. Our rules and policies apply equally to all. We are generous with our expertise, our tools and our time.

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5. ORGANIZATION'S PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

Restless Development is in its second year of implementation of its 5-year national strategy 2017-2021. The strategy identifies three enablers which if addressed will build youth agency, giving young people the confidence to engage in development, share their views and exercise their citizenship with a focus on improving the capacities and effectiveness of the key groups through which we intend to deliver transformed systems and improved through:

An active movement of young people to implement, monitor, and advocate, ensuring development plans are accountable to and inclusive of young people as rights holders;

- A robust, collaborating network of youth-led and youth focused organisations who offer young people and national partners a viable option for quality delivery, scale, and progressing youth rights and policy;
- A joined-up public-private partnership that is highly engaged in youth development - driving policy, investment in youth, facilitating and participating in dialogue structures, and programming solutions for youth in the critical areas of focus; and,
- A 21st century agency for youth-led development positioning Restless Development Tanzania to be able to promote learning, capacity and influence as a convenor for young people and the youth sector. These relate to: Young People; Youth Sector; and Public and Private Sector Partners.

5.1.1 Voice, Participation and Accountability

A world where young people are active citizens, where institutions are accessible and responsive to young people, and where young people can influence those with power.

We have continued to build on our work to ensure that young people are taking up their roles as young leaders and change makers and are getting their voices heard in decision making spaces through evidence-based accountability. This year, we have made two great wins by receiving funding from, European Commission (EC) and Ford Foundation to upscale our accountability programmes 'Kijana Wajibika (Youth Be Responsible)' and 'Tutimize Ahadi'.

5.1.2 Living

A world where young people can drive sustainable economies, where businesses and governments invest in and learn from young people's enterprise, and where young people achieve a decent, sustainable living.

Restless Development has been involved in different initiatives which seek to tackle youth unemployment by helping young people who have the attitude and ambition to achieve beyond the opportunities they have been given. These initiatives include different project which have established to equip youth with necessary skills on entrepreneurship, employability and access to finance such as *Mabinti Tushike Hatamu (MTH)*, *Kizazi Kipyta*, *East Africa Youth Inclusion Program (EAYIP)* and *NBC Wajibika*

5.1.3 Sexual Rights

A world where young people realize sexual and reproductive rights for all, where policies, attitudes and services advance people's sexual and reproductive health and rights, helping to end AIDS and enabling young men and women to be free from discrimination.

We continued reaching out to young people with appropriate and accurate information on SRH, FP, GBV, HIV and CPAC. We have learnt from the previous years that the youth in the communities we are working with have multiple needs and challenges that can make it difficult for them to make smart SRH decisions, chief among these are financial challenges. This reporting year, among other things we also integrated SRH/FP and life skills education with income generation activities through youth groups and teen clubs, so as to enable young people and women to increase their income to meet their SRH needs. Youth have been supported to establish the youth-led clubs and provided with the opportunity to learn and acquire knowledge on HIV, livelihood opportunities, and career choices. These initiatives include different project which have established to reach young people with appropriate and accurate information by implementing different projects such as *Mwananke Tunu (MTN)*, *Kizazi Kipyta*, *Mabinti Tushike Hatamu (MTH)* and *Journey4Life*.

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5 ORGANIZATION'S PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES (CONTINUED)

5.1.4 Leadership

A world where young people build resilient and sustainable communities, where the agency of young people and communities is at the heart of both preventing and solving arising challenges and emergencies.

We have taken a number of steps over the last year to influence the development sector and demonstrate the power of young people both nationally and internationally.

This year, with the support from Sida, we held our first partnership event: *Shaping today and creating tomorrow - The power of young people in Tanzania*, which brought 56 partners and 35 alumni and young leaders together for a day of discussion, problem solving and networking. The event was highly successful in demonstrating the effectiveness of meaningful youth engagement, and the potential of young people to lead solutions to the problems they face. We had a number of partners seek further information about the Restless Model following the event, as well as securing funding for additional youth-led projects

5.2 Our Approaches

Our work is delivered through three key approaches:

5.2.1 Direct Delivery

This is approach used by Restless Development where young people directly improve lives through community engagement and mobilization, with youth leadership at the heart of all interventions. The focus of Deliver is on improving people's lives in one or more of the four Goal areas (Voice, Living, Sexual Rights, and Leadership). Supporting young people to Deliver also means generating new active citizens and leaders: new agents and advocates for change. This builds deep social capital and positions young people and their organizations to be ready to 'respond' when emerging challenges arise - by forming response-ready networks, being ready to adapt programme, and being equipped to mobilize communities. Deliver also includes an approach that helps young people 'innovate', by testing new approaches and learning from how youth-led interventions can improve development outcomes. This innovation underpins the future success and ongoing evolution of the Restless Model.

5.2.2 Inform

This is approach where young people create and share evidence and understanding of the real-life experience of communities where young people live and work. They act as a knowledge bridge between communities and the institutions that serve global development.

Supporting young people and organizations to inform others also means that, by adding to the growing body of evidence, they will ultimately be better able to 'demonstrate' the power of youth-led development and to 'inspire' others by communicating the power and agency of youth. In effect both 'demonstrate' and 'inspire' are about using the information created by Inform to

Persuade others to support youth-led change in two complementary ways -through evidence and compelling narratives, respectively.

5.2.3 Influence

Where young people change the cultural norms, policies and systems that affect people's lives, driving accountability from the center to governments and aid agencies.

Supporting young people and organizations to Influence also means supporting them to 'engage' more widely, by leading campaigns and moments, facilitating alliances, being part of wider coalitions, and developing networks. It also means supporting them to 'position' youth differently in relation to power, for example by embedding young people with government, partner NGOs and institutions and more broadly by linking power to youth and youth to power.

Engage and position reflect two ways of integrating the change in our work: horizontally (engage) as we bring more youth voices, organizations together and to bear on what matters most to them, and vertically (position) by linking young people with those in power and vice versa – ultimately increasing our ability to Influence change.

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6. COMPOSITIONS OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES

In August 2017, the organization was categorized from National NGO to International NGO and therefore with this requirement, our organization is under the International Board of Trustees.

Restless Tanzania is in the process of recruiting Advisory Board to oversee the affairs of the Restless Development Tanzania

7. MANAGEMENT

a) Units

The Management of the Organization is under Hub Director and is organized in the following units;

- Finance and Administration Unit
- Investment and Partnership Unit
- People and Performance Unit
- Monitoring and Evaluation Unit
- Program Unit

b) Management Team

The members of the Management Team of the Organization at the date of this report and who served throughout the year are:

S/N	Name	Nationality	Position	Date Joined/ Appointed	Date Resigned
1	Ms Suzi Harris Temwa	British	Hub Director	November 2017	21 December 2018
2	Ms. Alpha Mukama	Tanzanian	Head of Operations	April 2016	On-going
3	Ms. Sandra Grindgards	Finish	Senior, Investments and Partnership Manager	August 2017	On-going
4	Mr. Owen Wimbo	Tanzanian	Senior, Programmes Manager	December 2017	On-going
5	Ms. Spicener Rugalela	Tanzania	Senior Finance and Administration Manager	May 2017	On-going
6	Mr. Paschal Iganana	Tanzania	Monitoring and Evaluation Manager	July 2016	On-going

8. FUTURE PLANS

a) Focus on economic empowerment

Tanzania, like many countries across the world, is facing a high level of youth unemployment. This is also reflected in the findings from the State of the Youth Report. The young people that we work with across all our projects continue to tell us that economic empowerment through employment and self-employment is their main priority, therefore we need to listen and respond to their needs by also making it our main priority.

We will do this by strengthening our living goal area and employment-oriented strategies through designing a revised economic empowerment model. We know that Tanzania has a population made up of enthusiastic and energetic young people who, with supportive policies and programmes in place, could drive the social and economic prosperity of this country.

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b) Flagship research on “Why Youth” & Learning Conference

Our strategy is centred on change, and as part of our radical change agenda, we are placing learning at the centre of our programming to achieve long lasting change. From our experience, learning helps us to test and evidence the model for change. In order to transform the life of more young people, we need to ensure that our model for change is applicable in all contexts and to all young people. In order to fully understand and evidence the model we need to build in learning to strengthen future programme designs, make them more relevant and robust and demonstrate to our stakeholders the value and impact of our model. By building a strong evidence base we will ensure that we don't just programme around the priorities that young people identify, but also build on successful solutions that youth are already utilising.

Based on this, there are two areas where we can leverage the additional support you provided us to accelerate our learning, first and foremost for our Programme in Tanzania and secondly for Tanzania and SIDA to be at the forefront of spearheading learning for the sector and beyond youth-led research on livelihood and meaningful youth engagement.

c) Youth-led research on livelihood and meaningful youth engagement

This year we will be teaming up with the International Youth Foundation, funded by Irish Aid, to conduct youth-led research on livelihood and meaningful youth engagement in order to inform Irish Aid's Mission Strategy 2017-2021. This project will build on the flagship youth-led research that Restless Development HQ did last year for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) of Denmark to help launch their new strategy for Denmark's development cooperation and humanitarian action: 'The World 2030'. The goal we have set ourselves for the Embassy of Ireland in Tanzania is to contribute to Irish Aid's efforts and help position them as a major actor and thought leader on positive youth development in Tanzania. The goal is to provide meaningful youth engagement and livelihood models and approaches through a youth-led research and co-design process, which can later on be tested and scaled up.

d) Election Project

The local government and general elections in Tanzania are fast approaching, and as youth are fast becoming one of the largest populations in Tanzania their full and empowered participation is essential to the success of the democratic processes.

Restless Development in Tanzania has a history of successful election projects. During the last elections in 2015 we were part of consortium on a project called 'Fahamu, Ongea Sikilizwa II-Election project' (Informed, Speaking, and Being Heard). In partnership with BBC Media Action, Legal and Human Rights Centre (LHRC), Oxfam and VSO, the project aimed to create space for Tanzanian citizens to engage fully in the election process. The goal of the project was to contribute to a just and transparent voter's registration in which citizens, particularly marginalized women and youth, can actively participate as voters, contestants, and monitors.

9. PERFORMANCE OF THE YEAR

The financial performance of the Institute has been analysed in the following areas:

Statement of profit or loss

The total income and expenditure of the organization has increased by TZS 1.35 billion which is equivalent to 35%. The increase was contributed by increase in donor income from Gates Foundation, NBC, Girl Effect and SIDA added more fund during the year. Also, more activities implemented during the year.

Statement of financial position

During the year there was improvement in non-current assets whereby it was observed that the PPE increased by TZS 44 million which is equivalent to 34%. The increase was due to acquisition of one (1) digital camera, twenty-one (21) Samsung tablets and eighteen (18) laptops.

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10. PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE

10.1 Programmes

10.1.1 Kijana Wajibika - funded by European Commission, MAVIC & Ford Foundation

"Kijana Wajibika program (Youth be Responsible)" young people are placed at the center of development and government processes. These young leaders are using their knowledge, data and networks to participate in political and democratic processes to advocate for their rights. In our living projects we aim at improving and expanding opportunities for young people to develop livelihoods and employment skills.

Through this process, citizens were empowered to participate in and monitor their post-election promises made by their leaders to ensure that their rights are protected. Targeted areas were: Dar es Salaam, Simiyu, Mtwara, Lindi, Mbeya, Kilimanjaro, Morogoro, Tanga and Dodoma.

10.1.2 USAID Kizazi Kipyta – funded by PACT

In the *"USAID Kizazi Kipyta"* project we work with Orphans and Vulnerable Children on livelihoods and sexual rights with our implementing partners PACT (leading), Railway Children, EGPAF, Aga Khan Foundation and Ifakara Health Institute (IHI). Restless Development is responsible for youth mobilization through the formation of teen clubs and at strengthening organizational capacity of CSOs in youth engagement in program planning, implementing and monitoring. Teen clubs are organized groups of 15 to 20 members that bring young girls and boys together to share and learn about issues that affect them and develop core life skills through club organization and management. Youth are supported to establish the youth-led clubs and provided with the opportunity to learn and acquire knowledge on HIV, livelihood opportunities, and career choices.

The Teen Clubs aim to improve the situation of young people in their communities, while at the same time developing organizational, planning and management skills, through training from NPEs and CPEs. 54 (25 females, 29 males) and placed 50 NPEs in 49 project wards after undertaking project placement risk assessment. Moreover, we supported 9 CSOs, 50 NPEs and local government authorities in the 49 project wards to recruit 250 (57% female and 43% male) Community Peer Educators (CPEs) below 26 years of age. CSOs provide overall supervision of NPEs and CPEs, while the local government provides support in implementation and ensure the welfare of CPEs and NPEs in their respective placements.

10.1.3 EAYIP - funded by Master Card Foundation /Heifer

"The East African Youth Inclusion Program" aims at equipping youth with the skills to start and run agriculture-related businesses. This year, the 5-year project was launched with Heifer International Tanzania, MIICO and Economic and Social Research Foundation aiming at creating youth owned and managed businesses accompanied by employment opportunities around dairy hubs and other agricultural value chains. A total number of 994 (510 females, 484 male) young people have been recruited in Njombe and Iringa regions and have formed 36 Self Help Groups, which have developed constitutions and put strong leadership structures in place.

Currently, Cornerstones as a Value Based Holistic Community Development Approach and VSLA trainings were then provided to 28 of these SHGs, reaching 537 young people (315 female, 222 male). After the training, 21 self-help groups started the saving mechanism as the sign of use of the knowledge they received and have saved collectively 2,169,000 TSH within a month.

10.1.4 Elimu Fursa- funded by MC/VSO

"Elimu Fursa" was a project that focused on implementing career development and enterprise education programs in 12 communities in the region of Lindi. The project delivered training to school teachers for them to deliver market relevant skills, and a competency framework for

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10 PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE (CONTINUED)

10.1.4 Elimu Fursa- funded by MC/VSO

employability skills with the education sector and communities. The project recorded increase in female (1830) and male (2350) reporting an awareness of their career options, also increase in number of form 4 students illustrating improved 'soft' skills to achieve their preferred career option, an increase of female and male secondary school students completing form four and an increase in the number of girls going to higher level education and employment.

10.1.5 Mwanamke Tunu (Women are Jewels) – funded by DFID /PSI & Mercury Phoenix Trust

This year, we continued with the project on family planning known as Family Planning outreach project (*Mwanamke Tunu*) in partnership with Population Services International (PSI) and Intrahealth. Restless Development is leading on youth mobilization. The project aims at increasing family planning outreach services, especially to rural adolescents (15-19 years) on Family Planning (FP), Comprehensive Post-Abortion Care (CPAC) and Gender Based Violence (GBV) services. The project continues to employ a variety of proven and innovative strategies to improve, access, quality and cost effective FP/CPAC and GBV services in rural areas in Tanzania; 40 Hub facilities provide training in the provision of comprehensive adolescent-friendly services.

10.1.6 Mabinti Tushike Hatamu – funded by Novo Foundation /Private Donor

The "*Mabinti Tushike Hatamu! (MTH)*" project is an innovative pilot which builds on the experience of Restless Development Tanzania and UNICEF. The project has been designed to test and evaluate theories for reducing the vulnerability of out of schoolgirls to HIV and AIDS, pregnancy and gender-based violence. It seeks to support young women and girls aged 14-19 to be leaders in their communities and live healthy and fulfilling lives. Targeted areas are: Temeke; Iringa Rural; and Mbeya Rural Districts. In April 2017 we up scaled the project to Ruvuma region. It aims to encourage these women and girls to take informed decisions about their sexual and reproductive rights, as well helping them to discover and cultivate their unique skills.

10.2 Achievements over the year

10.2.1 Investment

- 377 communities have been reached through Restless Development interventions;
- 968 Youth Entrepreneurship Groups (YEGs) have been supported in livelihoods creation and entrepreneurship (904 male, 994 female);
- 531 National and Community Youth Leaders were recruited and trained;
- 7 career fair events were held;
- 40 health centers supported to provide youth-friendly health services;
- 6 Higher learning institutions reached by students through career fairs and employability skills training to students;
- 6 young alumni placed in internship roles;
- 253 Schools reached through in-school programme;
- 23 alumni (11 male, 12 female) received training in career development young people; 6312 males and 4412 females, completed a peer education curriculum as stipulated by curriculum standards in Tanzania;
- 30 Self-help groups were formed and members trained in Value Based Holistic Community Model (VBHCD) and 30 number of groups were trained on Village Savings and Loan Association model (VSLA); and
- 294 numbers of teen clubs were formed.

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10 PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE (CONTINUED)

10.2.2 Impact

Our work has contributed on the ground to:

- 50,278 Young people (17,408 male and 32,870 female) accessed SRHR programme or services
- 1008 Young people (596 male and 412 female) accessed civic education directly,
- 987 Young people (987 female) accessed life skills training programme
- 12,848 Young people (6,838 male, 6,010 female) accessed business or employment schemes and training.
- 96 Youth Entrepreneurship Groups (YEGs) received training and capacity building support through initiatives led by Restless Development.
- 28 Local youth-led and youth-focused CSOs were trained and supported to meet minimum standards in programme delivery including in securing partnerships with public and private sector organizations
- 9 National and local government institutions and departments were formally supported to consult with young people in their strategies, plans and budgets affecting the four goal areas.
- 11 Bilateral and multilateral aid agencies were supported to engage with and to make provision for young people in their strategies, plans and budgets affecting the four goal areas
- 21 Private sector, non-profit, media and governmental organizations' and agencies were engaged with Restless Development to provide financial and/or technical support for young people across the four goal areas.

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10 PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE (CONTINUED)

10.3 Constraints/challenges faced and actions taken

Constraints/challenges	Impact/Risk on Projects	Action taken
Expectation of monetary benefits in exchange for program support by Local Government Leaders.	Due to current Restless Development policies, monetary benefits are not provided beyond reimbursement of transport cost for local government leaders. This leads negative sentiment from them to Restless Development and their refusal to cooperate and potential interference by local government leaders. These people play an influential role in mobilising and support the work of Restless Development on the ground in communities.	We planned meetings with Government officials and other stakeholders to elaborate on requirement of Restless Development Tanzania policies and requirement of the donors where some of the stakeholders understood while others refused but we are still holding discussions.
Expectation of monetary benefits in exchange for program support by program recipients.	Currently Restless Development does not include tangible benefits including start-up capital or other items to recipients of its projects. It only provides training and resources for the increase in knowledge and capacity. Often following these trainings, there is a reduction in commitment in ongoing activities due to the perception from young people that Restless Development has 'let them down'. This can lead to the spread of negative perception of Restless Development among the community.	Inception meetings were done where all groups were educated on the objective of projects and the role of organisation in implementing projects.
Re-scheduling of planned project activity implementation due to multiple factors including delay in payments made to service providers and volunteers.	Frequently, scheduled activities are required to be rescheduled due to delays in payment made to service providers and volunteers. This leads to the negative perception of Restless Development within the community including the knowledge of 'we are not serious about the project' leading to negative impact of lack of trust. More importantly, this leads to the reduction of project targets and non-achievement of project objectives.	Management changed modality of payment to volunteers where all volunteers are paid on 25 of each month. We entered into an agreement with a preferred supplier who agreed to provide a service when there is any event with commitment of being paid later.

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10 PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE (CONTINUED)

10.3 Constraints/challenges faced and actions taken (continued)

Constraints /challenges	Impact/Risk on Projects	Action taken
Drop out of National and Community Young Leaders from Restless Development Tanzania Projects	Occasionally, projects record 'drop out' of National and Community Young Leaders for a variety of reasons. This has a large impact on the project's ability to implement all required activities within particular communities and requires for the retraining of additional people. Also, it is a waste of project resources invested and loss of 'corporate knowledge'.	We have increased our focus on livelihoods for our groups and this has provided "glue" that has increased retention. Livelihood training to the girls was carried out to support their knowledge on soap-making, batik-making and other areas of interest.
Unequal Gender Representation of National /Community Young Leaders and change makers	Restless Development promotes itself as an organization that is committed to Gender Equality but fails to meet the basic standards of equal gender representation which is the basic indicator for gender mainstreaming in its programs.	We planned meeting with local leaders and other young girls to encourage them on applying to various opportunities in the organisation where the number of girls increased.

11. RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROLS

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

- The effectiveness and efficiency of operations;
- The safeguarding 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 behavior 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 with such measures by staff. Whilst no system of internal control can provide absolute assurance against misstatement or losses, the Organization's system of internal controls is designed to provide the Management with reasonable assurance that the procedures are operating effectively.

The Management assessed the internal control systems through the financial year ended 30th September 2018 and is of the opinion that they met accepted criteria.

The Management is directly responsible for risk and internal control assessment and a separate audit committee is not considered necessary given the nature and size of the Organization's operation.

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12. SOLVENCY

The Management confirms that applicable accounting standards have been followed and that the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The Management has reasonable expectation that Restless Development has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

13. EMPLOYEES' WELFARE

a) Management and employees' relationship

There were continued good relation between employees and management for the year ending 30th September 2018. There were no unresolved complaints received by Management from the employees during the year.

The Organization is 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, tribes, religion and disability which does not impair ability to discharge duties.

b) Medical Assistance and Staff Advance

All members of staff with a maximum number of four beneficiaries (dependents) for each employee were availed medical insurance guaranteed by the Management. Currently these services are provided by AAR. Also, the Organization provides staff with salary advance to cover housing rent up to 12 months.

c) Training Facilities

During the year ended 30th September 2018, the Organization spent TZS 7 million for staff training in order to improve employee's technical skills and hence effectiveness (2017: TZS 3 million).

Training programs have been and are continually being developed to ensure employees are adequately trained at all levels.

d) Health and Safety

A safe working environment is ensured for all employees and contractors by providing adequate and proper personal protective equipment, training and supervision as necessary.

e) Financial Assistance to Staff

Short term (Housing rent) Salary Advance is available to all confirmed employees depending on the assessment of and the discretion of management as to the need and circumstances.

f) Persons with Disabilities

Applications for employment by disabled persons are always considered, bearing in mind the aptitudes of the applicant concerned. In the event of members of staff becoming disabled, every effort is made to ensure that their employment with the Institute continues and appropriate training is arranged. It is the policy of the Organization that training, career development and promotion of disabled persons should, as far as possible, be identical to that of other employees.

g) Benefits

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

14. GENDER PARITY

The Organization had 44 employees, out of whom 19 were female and 25 were male. (2017:46 employees of which 20 were female and 26 were male).

15. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

All related party transactions and balances are disclosed in note 18 to these financial statements. All transactions with related parties were carried out at arm's length basis.

16. POLITICAL AND CHARITABLE DONATIONS

The Organization did neither make political donations nor charitable donations during the year under review.

RESTLESS DEVELOPMENT

REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

17. ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL PROGRAMME

During the year under review the Organization participate in most of activities to promote environmental control.

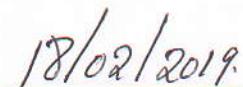
18. AUDITORS

The auditors, M/S Claritas International have expressed their willingness to continue in office and are eligible for reappointment. A resolution proposing the re-appointment as auditor of the Organization for the year ending 30th September 2019 will be put to the next Board of Trustee meeting.

Approved by on and signed on its behalf by:



Charlotte Eaton



Date

Chairperson

Restless Development International

RESTLESS DEVELOPMENT

REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

STATEMENT OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES' RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

The Board of Trustees of Restless Development are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements, comprising the statement of financial position as at 30th September 2018, and the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flow for the year then ended, and the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and in the manner required by the NGOs Act, 2002.

The Board of Trustees' responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

The auditors are responsible for reporting on whether the annual financial statements are fairly presented in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework.

The Board of Trustees have made an assessment of the Organization's ability to continue as a going concern and have no reason to believe the business will not be a going concern in the year ahead.

By the order of Board of Trustees



Charlotte Eaton

Date

18/02/2019

Chairperson

Restless Development International

RESTLESS DEVELOPMENT

**REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018**

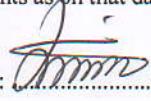
**DECLARATION OF HEAD OF FINANCE/ACCOUNTING
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018**

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

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

I, Linus Katonto, being the Compliance Coordinator of Restless Development Tanzania, hereby acknowledge my responsibility of ensuring that financial statements for the year ended 30th September 2018 have been prepared in compliance with applicable accounting standards and statutory requirements.

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

Signed by: 
.....

Position: Compliance Coordinator

NBAA Membership No: 2349

18/2/2019



Independent auditor's report

To the Chairman of the Board of Trustees
Restless Development Tanzania

Report on the audit of the financial statements for the financial year ended 30th September 2018.

We have audited the financial statements of Restless Development are set out on pages 17 to 37 comprise: of the statement of financial position as at 30th September 2018; the statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended; the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended; the statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies.

Unqualified Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Restless Development as at 30th September 2018, and its financial performance and cash flows for the period then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and in the manner required by the NGO Act, 2002.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISA). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Restless Development in accordance with International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

The Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Managements' Report. The other information does not include the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

Responsibilities of Managements for the Financial Statements

The Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and in the manner required by the NGO Act, 2002, and for such internal control as Managements 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, Managements are responsible for assessing the Organization's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless Managements either intends to liquidate the Organization or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Organization's internal control;
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Managements;
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Managements' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Organization's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Organization to cease to continue as a going concern; and,
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- We communicate with Managements regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

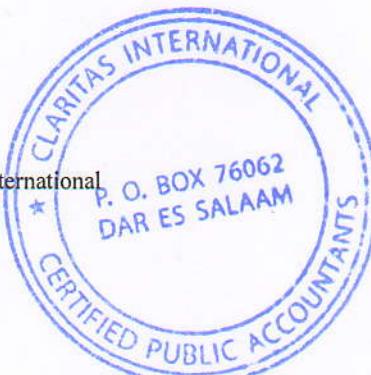
Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

As required by the NGO Act, 2002 we report that:

- in our opinion, proper accounting records have been kept by Restless Development;
- the individual accounts are in agreement with the accounting records of the Organization; and
- we obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, are necessary for the purposes of our audit.

Signed by
CPA Chrisant Christopher
ACPA No 1871
For and on behalf of Claritas International
Certified Public Accountants
Dar es Salaam

Date 19/02/2019



RESTLESS DEVELOPMENT

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER 2018.**

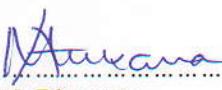
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

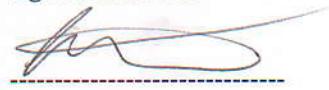
	Notes	30 th September 2018 TZS	30 th September 2017 TZS
Income			
Grants income	5	5,211,822,638	3,846,371,180
Release of deferred capital grant	6	31,980,563	45,149,016
		5,243,803,201	3,891,520,196
Expenditure			
Office costs	7	438,784,640	335,808,056
Staff costs	8	1,925,363,830	1,617,454,804
Governance costs	9	225,030,502	159,437,976
Fundraising and partnership costs	10	147,485,112	198,029,075
Direct delivery costs	11	2,501,322,747	1,545,653,073
Other charges	12	5,816,370	35,137,212
		5,243,803,201	3,891,520,196
Surplus/(deficit) for the year		-	-

RESTLESS DEVELOPMENT
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER 2018
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	Notes	30 th September 2018 TZS	30 th September 2017 TZS
ASSETS			
NON - CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	13	111,533,560	77,379,055
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors and other receivables	14	43,491,982	33,543,377
Other receivables- Recoverable Expenditure	15	52,275,818	248,226,591
Prepayments	16	82,155,776	89,412,779
Grants receivable	17	733,072,216	669,100,842
Loan to related party	18	-	94,747,797
Cash and cash equivalent	19	2,227,033,523	1,010,972,637
Total current assets		3,138,029,315	2,146,004,023
TOTAL ASSETS		3,249,562,875	2,223,383,078
RESERVES AND LIABILITIES			
RESERVES			
Accumulated surplus	20	114,323,511	114,323,511
Deferred capital grants	6	111,533,560	77,379,055
Total reserves		225,857,071	191,702,566
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Creditors and other payables	21	677,911,627	235,400,579
Deferred revenue grants	22	2,251,623,877	1,796,279,933
Payable to related party	18	94,170,300	-
Total current liabilities		3,023,705,804	2,031,680,512
TOTAL RESERVES AND LIABILITIES		3,249,562,875	2,223,383,078

The Financial Statements on page 17 to 37 were approved by the Board of Trustees And authorized for issue on were signed on its behalf by;


 Ag Hub Director


 Chairperson
 Restless Development International

18/02/2019
 Date

18/02/2019
 Date

**RESTLESS DEVELOPMENT
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER 2018
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY.**

**Accumulated surplus
TZS**

Balance at 1st October 2016	114,323,511
Surplus for the year	
Balance as at 30th September 2017	114,323,511
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	
Balance at 30th September 2018	114,323,511

RESTLESS DEVELOPMENT
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER 2018
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	Notes	2018 TZS	2017 TZS
CASHFLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Surplus/(deficit) for the year			
Adjusted for:			
Prior year adjustment			
Depreciation		31,980,563	45,149,016
Additions to fixed assets		66,135,068	34,041,400
Deferred capital grant released to income		(31,980,563)	(45,149,016)
Operating surplus before working capital changes		66,135,068	34,041,400
(Increase)/ decrease in other debtors and other receivables		(9,948,605)	41,928,801
(Increase)/ decrease in other recoverable		195,950,773	
(Increase)/decrease in prepayments		7,257,003	(9,360,319)
(Increase) / decrease in Grants receivables		(63,971,374)	(359,354,388)
Increase/(decrease) in payables		442,511,048	72,352,608
Increase/(decrease) deferred Income		455,343,944	(116,991,515)
Net cash flow from operating activities		1,093,277,857	(337,383,413)
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Additions to property, plant and equipment		(66,135,068)	(34,041,400)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment			
Net cash flow from investing activities		(66,135,068)	(34,041,400)
CASHFLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Related party loan raised/(paid)		188,918,097	(358,946,668)
Net cash(outflow) /inflow from financing activities		188,918,097	(358,946,668)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents			
Cash and cash equivalent at the beginning of the year		1,216,060,886	(730,371,481)
Cash and cash equivalent at the end of the year		2,227,033,523	1,010,972,637

RESTLESS DEVELOPMENT
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER 2018
NOTES

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Restless Development ("the Organization") is registered in Tanzania under the NGO Act, 2002 per Registration No. 00001388 and it is domiciled in United Republic of Tanzania. The address of its registered office is:

Restless Development,
Uhuru Road, near Lugalo Secondary School,
P.O. Box 737,
Iringa, Tanzania.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Basis of preparation

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

The financial statements of Restless Development have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) and its interpretations adopted by the International Accounting Standard Board (IASB).

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except where otherwise stated in the accounting policies below. The financial statements are presented in Tanzania Shillings (Tzs) rounded to the nearest ones.

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

b) Changes in accounting policy and disclosures

i. New standards, amendments and interpretations adopted by the Organization

The following standards became effective in the current year and were relevant to the Institute but had no material impact on the amounts reported in these financial statements.

Title	Key requirements
IFRS 15 Revenue from contracts with customers and associated amendments to various other standards	The IASB has issued a new standard for the recognition of revenue. This will replace IAS 18, which covers contracts for goods and services, and IAS 11, which covers construction contracts. The new standard is based on the principle that revenue is recognized when control of a good or service transfers to a customer – so the notion of control replaces the existing notion of risks and rewards.

RESTLESS DEVELOPMENT
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER 2018
NOTES (CONTINUED)

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

i. New standards, amendments and interpretations adopted by the Organization (continued)

Title	Key requirements
IFRS 15 Revenue from contracts with customers and associated amendments to various other standards (continued)	<p>A new five-step process must be applied before revenue can be recognized:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify contracts with customers • identify the separate performance obligation • determine the transaction price of the contract • allocate the transaction price to each of the separate performance obligations, and recognize the revenue as each performance obligation is satisfied. <p>Key changes to current practice are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any bundled goods or services that are distinct must be separately recognized, and any discounts or rebates on the contract price must generally be allocated to the separate elements. • Revenue may be recognized earlier than under current standards if the consideration varies for any reasons (such as for incentives, rebates, performance fees, royalties, success of an outcome etc.) – minimum amounts must be recognized if they are not at significant risk of reversal. <p>The point at which revenue is able to be recognized may shift: some revenue which is currently recognized at a point in time at the end of a contract may have to be recognized over the contract term and vice versa.</p> <p>There are new specific rules on licenses, warranties, non-refundable upfront fees and, consignment arrangements, to name a few.</p> <p>As with any new standard, there are also increased disclosures.</p> <p>These accounting changes may have flow-on effects on the entity's business practices regarding systems, processes and controls, compensation and bonus plans, contracts, tax planning and investor communications.</p> <p>Entities will have a choice of full retrospective application, or prospective application with additional disclosures.</p> <p>The standard will not have a significant impact on the Organization.</p>
Interpretation 22 Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration	<p>The interpretation clarifies how to determine the date of transaction for the exchange rate to be used on initial recognition of a related asset, expense or income where an entity pays or receives consideration in advance for foreign currency-denominated contracts.</p> <p>For a single payment or receipt, the date of the transaction should be the date on which the entity initially recognises the non-monetary asset or liability arising from the advance consideration (the prepayment or deferred income/contract liability).</p> <p>If there are multiple payments or receipts for one item, a date of transaction should be determined as above for each payment or receipt.</p> <p>Entities can choose to apply the interpretation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retrospectively for each period presented • Prospectively to items in scope that are initially recognised on or after the beginning of the reporting period in which the interpretation is first applied, or • Prospectively from the beginning of a prior reporting period presented as comparative information.

RESTLESS DEVELOPMENT
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER 2018
NOTES (CONTINUED)

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

ii. New and amended standards and interpretations not yet adopted by the Organization

A number of new standards, amendments and interpretations have not been early adopted in preparing these financial statements. None of these is expected to have a significant effect on the financial statements of the Organization.

Title	Key requirements	Effective Date
Transfers of Investment Property Amendments IAS 40	<p>For financial years commencing before 1 February 2015, entities could elect to apply IFRS 9 early for any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C&M requirements for financial assets and liabilities and hedge accounting. <p>The amendments clarify that transfers to, or from, investment property can only be made if there has been a change in use that is supported by evidence. A change in use occurs when the property meets, or ceases to meet, the definition of investment property. A change in intention alone is not sufficient to support a transfer.</p> <p>The list of evidence for a change of use in the standard was re-characterized as a non-exhaustive list of examples to help illustrate the principle.</p> <p>The Board provided two options for transition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prospectively, with any impact from the reclassification recognized as adjustment to opening retained earnings as at the date of initial recognition, or retrospectively - only permitted without the use of hindsight. <p>Additional disclosures are required if the Bank adopts the requirements prospectively.</p>	1 January 2018

RESTLESS DEVELOPMENT
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER 2018
NOTES (CONTINUED)

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

ii. New and amended standards and interpretations not yet adopted by the Organization (continued)

Title	Key requirements	Effective Date
Annual improvements 2014-2016 cycle (continued)	<p>The following improvements were finalized in December 2016:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> IFRS 1 - deleted short-term exemptions covering transition provisions of IFRS 7, IAS 19 and IFRS 10, which are no longer relevant. <p>The following improvements were finalized in December 2016 (continued):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> IAS 28 - clarifies that the election by venture capital organizations, mutual funds, unit trusts and similar entities to measure investments in associates or joint ventures at fair value through profit or loss should be made separately for each associate or joint venture at initial recognition. 	1 January 2018

The Management has assessed the impact of the new standard and amendment and interpretation on the disclosures in the financial statements, and noted that all these are not relevant to the organisation operations. But also there are no other IFRS or IFRIC interpretations that are not yet effective that would be expected to have a material impact on the Organisation.

c) Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in local currency at the reporting date are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date.

Exchange gain or loss on monetary items is the difference between amortized cost in the functional currency at the beginning of the period, adjusted for effective interest and payments during the period, and the amortized cost in foreign currency translated at the exchange rate at the end of the period.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in local currencies that are measured at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined. Exchange differences arising on retranslation are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

d) Revenue

i) Grants Income

Income from donor grants is included to the extent of completion of the contract. This is generally equivalent to the sum of relevant expenditure incurred during the year and any related contributions towards overhead costs.

Grants received in respect of the acquisition of property, plant and equipment are treated as deferred capital grants and released to income in line with depreciation over the useful life of the asset.

ii) Other Income

Other income includes items such as exchange gain or gain from sale of assets and is recognized on accrual basis.

**RESTLESS DEVELOPMENT
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER 2018
NOTES (CONTINUED)**

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

e) Financial Instruments

i) Non-derivative financial instruments

The Organization recognizes loans and receivables on the date they are originated. Non-derivative financial instruments comprise trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents, loans and borrowings, and trade and other payables.

ii) Non-derivative financial Liabilities

The Organization initially recognizes debt securities subordinated liabilities on the date that they are originated. All other financial liabilities (trade and other payables) are recognized initially on the trade date which is the date the entity becomes a party to the contractual provision of the instrument.

The Organization derecognizes financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or expired.

f) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and bank deposits. Bank overdraft (if any) that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Organization's cash management are included as component of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the statement of cash flows.

g) Financial assets

A financial asset is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is considered to be impaired if objective evidence indicates that one or more events have had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortized costs is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount, and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate.

Individually significant financial assets are tested for impairment on an individual basis. The remaining financial assets are assessed collectively in groups that share similar credit risk characteristics.

h) Non-financial assets

The carrying amount of the Organization's non-financial assets, other than inventories, is reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less cost to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted at their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

For the purpose of impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely dependent of the cash inflows of other assets or group of assets (the "cash-generating unit").

Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

RESTLESS DEVELOPMENT

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER 2018

NOTES (CONTINUED)

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

i) Property, Plant and Equipment

i) *Recognition and measurement*

Items of property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labor, and any other costs which also include the borrowing costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to working condition for its intended use. When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Gains and losses on disposal of an item of equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of equipment and are recognized net within "other income" in profit or loss.

i) **Property, Plant and Equipment**

ii) *Subsequent cost*

The cost of replacing part of an item of equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Organization and its costs can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. The costs of day to day servicing of equipment are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

iii) *Depreciation and amortization*

Depreciation is recognized in profit or loss on a reducing balance basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of equipment.

Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line basis at the following rates:

Motor vehicles (new)	20%
Motor vehicles (second hand)	50%
Furniture & fittings	20%
Equipment	33%

Gain or losses on disposals are determined by comparing the disposal proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognized within other (losses)/income in the statement of income and expenditure. Full depreciation is charged in the year of purchase.

The residual value, if not insignificant, is reassessed annually.

j) Employee benefits

i) *Defined contribution plan*

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal and constructive obligation to pay

Further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution pension plans are recognized as an employee benefit expense in profit or loss when they are due.

Restless Development 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.

The Organization and its employees contribute to one of the following defined contribution plans: the NSSF, the PPF or the National Insurance Scheme of the United Kingdom (NI).

**RESTLESS DEVELOPMENT
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER 2018
NOTES (CONTINUED)**

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

ii) Termination benefits

Termination benefits are recognized as an expense when the Organization is demonstrably committed, without realistic possibility of withdrawal, to a formal detailed plan to either terminate employment before the normal retirement date, or provide termination benefits as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy.

Termination benefits for voluntary redundancies are recognized as an expense if the Organization has made an offer encouraging voluntary redundancy, it is probable that the offer will be accepted, and the number of acceptances can be estimated reliably.

iii) Short-term benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided.

A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid under short-term basis if the Organization has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

k) Provisions

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Organization has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

l) Income tax

Restless Development is registered as a Non-Government Organization (NGO). The entity is deemed not to operate in commercial terms and as such not liable to income tax. This position may be reviewed in future should the nature of activities change to the extent of generating taxable profits.

m) Expenditure

Expenditure is charged on an accruals basis, inclusive of non-recoverable VAT. The expenditure cost includes the costs incurred directly in the normal course of the Organization's activities to get work done this also includes the cost of hiring staff and some other overheads to get work done.

Where costs cannot be directly attributable to a particular heading they have been allocated on a basis consistent with the use of resources.

Expenditure have been sub-classified into office cost, staff costs, fundraising and partnership costs, and governance costs, direct delivery costs and other charges.

n) Grant and Receivables

Grant and receivables are stated at their normal value as reduced by appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts.

o) Trade and Other Payables

Trade and other payables are stated at their nominal value.

**RESTLESS DEVELOPMENT
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER 2018
NOTES (CONTINUED)**

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

p) Deferred revenue

Deferred revenue is a liability related to a revenue producing activity for which revenue has not yet been recognized. Generally, the Organization records deferred revenue when it receives consideration from donor before achieving certain criteria that must be met for revenue to be recognized in conformity with GAAP.

	With a year TZS	More than a year TZS
DANCE FOR LIFE	29,855,074	-
DFID	28,877,997	-
EC/EU	313,951,486	-
Ford Foundation	389,760,408	-
MERCURY	18,609,080	-
Novo foundation	233,472,050	-
Oxfam	34,621,918	-
SIDA SWEDEN	1,178,588,234	-
UNICEF	-	6,357,969
Girl Effect	18,165,147	-
	2,245,901,394	6,357,969

3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Organization's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, including credit risk, liquidity risk, interest rates, and market price of equities. The Organization's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance, but the Organization does not hedge any risks.

The management is responsible for monitoring compliance with the Organization's risk management policies and procedures, and review of the adequacy of risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Organization.

The notes below provide detailed information on each of the above risks and the Organization's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk.

a) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that the counterparty to any financial transaction may not be able to fulfill its obligation on due date. The Organization does not have any significant concentration of credit risk.

The table below analyses the Organization's receivables that will be settled on a net basis into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the statement of financial position

Receivables	Within 1 year TZS	1 year and above TZS
Receivables as at 30 th September 2018	859,355,461	52,275,818
Receivables as at 30 th September 2017	1,135,031,386	-

**RESTLESS DEVELOPMENT
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER 2018
NOTES (CONTINUED)**

b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk of failing to meet obligations when they fall due. The Organization is exposed to daily calls on its available cash for meeting Organization's daily expenditure. The Organization minimizes liquidity risk by managing its cash flows using budgetary controls.

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. The amounts disclosed in the table below are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances, as the impact of discounting is not significant

Financial liabilities	Within 1 year TZS	1 year and above TZS
Payables as at 30 September 2018	<u>677,911,627</u>	<u>-</u>
Payables as at 30 September 2017	<u>235,400,579</u>	<u>-</u>

c) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that arises from changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and related risks that are bound to affect the Organization's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return.

d) Foreign currency risk

The Organization operates wholly within Tanzania and its assets and liabilities are reported in local currency. Foreign currency risk is managed at an operational level and monitored by the finance department. Exposure to losses is managed through prompt payment of outstanding liabilities and holding of bank balance in relevant foreign currency.

The Organization has limited transactional currency exposure on its daily operations as most of its transactions are denominated in Tanzania shilling, the Organization's functional and presentation currency. However, most of the grant income is received in the foreign currency hence increase exposure on income side.

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Organization's accounting policies.

The Organization makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities within the next period. 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.

a) Useful lives of property and equipment, and intangible assets

Critical estimates are made by the Management in determining the useful lives and residual values of property and equipment based on the intended use of the asset and the economic lives of those assets. Subsequent changes in circumstances such as technological advances or prospective utilization of the assets concerned could result in the actual useful lives or residual values differing from initial estimates. The useful lives of assets are disclosed in Note (i)

RESTLESS DEVELOPMENT
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER 2018
NOTES (CONTINUED)

5. GRANT INCOME

	30th September 2018	30 September 2017
	TZS	TZS
Barclays Bank PLC	-	143,014,603
CIVICUS / Data shift	-	79,935,088
DANCE FOR LIFE	65,622,066	39,571,476
DFID	14,475,697	45,424,673
EC/EU	451,695,485	358,776,931
FHI360	8,910,406	115,421,215
Ford Foundation	228,812,916	43,939,929
Heifer International	467,221,355	217,124,249
Making All Voice Count (MAVC)	-	114,904,840
MERCURY	34,590,660	37,330,509
Novo foundation	323,729,313	261,788,494
PACT	66,577,078	434,534,522
Private Donor TZ	145,868,765	25,281,235
PSI	392,115,399	277,140,923
SIDA SWEDEN	2,491,989,875	1,084,908,073
USAID	-	15,273,362
VSO International	-	597,150,074
NBC	57,437,164	-
Gates Foundation	418,449,638	-
Girl Effect	44,326,821	-
	5,211,822,638	3,891,520,196

6. DEFERRED CAPITAL GRANTS

	30th September 2018	30 September 2017
	TZS	TZS
At Beginning of the year	77,379,055	88,486,671
Grants received in the year	66,135,068	34,041,400
Released to income	<u>(31,980,563)</u>	<u>(45,149,016)</u>
Closing Balance	111,533,560	77,379,055
Released to income (depreciation)		
SIDA Sweden	29,591,648	
EC	380,093	
Ford	1,805,847	
Gates foundation	<u>202,975</u>	
	31,980,563	

**RESTLESS DEVELOPMENT
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER 2018**

NOTES (CONTINUED)

7. OFFICE COSTS

2101 – Rent and rates	160,345,321	140,643,722
2102 – Cleaning and sundry	17,013,307	18,146,200
2103 – Repair and maintenance	7,370,410	4,761,296
2104 – Office security	5,629,000	5,814,000
2105 – Gas, water and electricity	18,811,003	17,105,344
2106 – Generator fuel	100,000	393,000
2107 – Generator maintenance	-	124,000
2108 – Office stationary	1,463,155	22,148,307
2109 – Postage and shipping	1,240,836	1,115,158
2110 – Printing and photocopy	754,300	2,298,300
2111 – Communications (Phone, internet and mobile)	39,509,284	29,458,375
2112 – Finance and administration recharges	80,658,113	19,246,564
2201 – Bank charges and fees	34,939,350	29,286,493
2301 – Computer accessories and software	21,821,891	5,650,999
2302 – Computer maintenance	110,000	1,730,600
2303 – Equipment maintenance	1,170,120	4,222,200
2304 – Other equipment	18,589,600	8,617,562
2400 – Internship costs	29,258,950	25,045,936
	438,784,640	335,808,056

**RESTLESS DEVELOPMENT
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER 2018
NOTES (CONTINUED)**

8. STAFF COSTS

	30th September 2018	30 September 2017
	TZS	TZS
5101 - Support staff salaries	407,883,828	948,921,487
5102 - Support staff social security	40,137,643	90,669,127
5104 - Programme staff salaries	1,032,275,230	354,585,139
5105 - Programme staff social security	111,905,887	34,852,893
5201 - Support staff accommodation/ housing	-	24,985,183
5202 - Support staff out of country supplement	23,626,630	9,518,327
5204 - Insurance	52,121,824	50,139,511
5205 - Medical	33,143,469	2,920,962
5206 - Training and human resource development	7,006,264	3,073,123
5207 - Visas and permits	17,240,092	11,357,253
5208 - Relocation	17,085,922	26,131,667
5210 - Programme staff accommodation/ housing	48,592,893	13,885,170
5211 - Programme staff out of country supplement	24,068,236	6,860,166
5301 - Recruitment	73,000	762,000
5302 - People recharges	109,202,912	38,792,796
5203 - Allowances	1,000,000	-
	1,925,363,830	1,617,454,804

9. GOVERNANCE COSTS

3101 - Audit fee	22,000,000	31,777,675
3102 - Legal and professional fees	2,288,400	3,024,866
3103 - Insurance (non-vehicle)	-	794,247
3301 - Subscription and memberships	3,170,563	1,672,360
3302 - Annual conference	50,000	61,695,181
3303 - Internal audit fee	2,943,000	65,000
3305 - Workshops and away days	74,642,592	1,112,650
3306 - Strategy and direction recharges	119,935,947	59,295,997
	225,030,502	159,437,976

**RESTLESS DEVELOPMENT
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER 2018
NOTES (CONTINUED)**

10. FUNDRAISING AND PARTNERSHIP COSTS

	30th September 2018	30 September 2017
	TZS	TZS
4201 - Donor relations (Donor recruitment)	-	8,804,555
4101 - Donor relations (Cultivation)	52,000	79,000
4301 - Printings	9,602,250	27,339,700
4302 - Publication & periodicals	-	466,300
4305 - Adverts	1,616,600	2,915,500
4306 - Media	23,126,600	9,040,000
4401 - Investments & partnerships recharges	111,429,716	149,384,020
4303 - Research	1,528,146	-
4304 - Website	129,800	-
	147,485,112	198,029,075

11. DIRECT DELIVERY (PROGRAMME) COSTS

	30th September 2018	30 September 2017
	TZS	TZS
6101 - Accommodation - staff	81,039,354	60,503,463
6102 - Accommodation - volunteers	102,454,517	192,949,530
6103 - Accommodation - others	99,784,525	7,041,000
6201 - Allowance - staff	16,553,301	25,181,418
6202 - Allowance - volunteers	410,395,713	338,745,200
6203 - Allowance - others	83,875,525	42,468,900
6301 - Staff flights	33,574,535	21,237,956
6303 - Vehicle tax	870,000	8,632,200
6304 - Vehicle insurance	7,065,699	6,927,108
6305 - Vehicle maintenance	26,301,820	27,836,555
6306 - Vehicle fuel	43,134,672	39,763,043
6308 - Travel - medical	1,251,993	872,300
6310 - Travel - staff	55,173,596	50,790,900
6311 - Travel - volunteers	112,209,514	65,700,478
6312 - Travel - others	108,069,352	43,139,500
6401 - Food staff	39,707,616	73,554,352
6402 - Food volunteers	73,512,440	71,355,758
6403 - Food others	133,960,325	33,955,500
6501 - Venue fees	120,110,237	33,187,200
6502 - Venue materials	2,372,100	5,965,000
6601 - Stationery	55,911,139	18,911,976
6602 - Rental items	125,000	1,300,000
6603 - Postage	619,498	220,550
6605 - Printing and copying	103,275,434	34,206,910
6606 - Others materials	8,651,488	15,692,443
6701 - Information resource centres	1,375,500	24,205,661
6702 - Sports and competitions	9,006,500	12,948,000

RESTLESS DEVELOPMENT
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER 2018

NOTES (CONTINUED)

6703 - Consultant costs	127,361,311	58,775,880
6705 - Activities sundries	62,509,675	28,479,301
6706 - Inclusion and access	-	73,500
6707 - Volunteer insurance	243,890	259,500
6708 - Programmes recharges	562,882,537	55,389,259
6800 - Donations and sub-grants	-	145,382,731
6309 - Travel - visas and permits	1,387,369	-
6604 - Translation	16,556,572	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2,501,322,747	1,545,653,073

12. OTHER CHARGES

7102 - Depreciation expense - vehicles	19,420,000	27,820,000
7103 - Depreciation expense - motorbikes	948,000	2,027,000
7105 - Depreciation expense - office fixture and fittings	3,687,816	3,687,816
7106 - Depreciation expense - electronic equipment	7,924,747	11,614,200
7202 - Gain and loss on disposal of assets	-	-
7203 - Gain and loss on foreign exchange	(26,498,311)	(10,011,804)
7201 - Bad debts written off	334,118	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	5,816,370	35,137,212

13. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	Motor vehicles TZS	Furniture and fittings TZS	Office equipment TZS	Total TZS
Cost				
As at 1 st October 2017	382,212,745	51,884,214	173,079,270	607,176,229
Additions	-	-	66,135,068.00	66,135,068
Disposals and write-offs	(248,842,745)	(35,506,132)	(141,974,156)	(426,323,033)
As at 30th September 2018	133,370,000	16,378,082	97,240,182	246,988,264
Depreciation				
As at 1 st October 2017	328,697,745	43,657,364	157,442,065	529,797,174
Charge for the year	20,368,000	3,687,816	7,924,747	31,980,563
Depreciation on disposals and write-offs	(248,842,745)	(35,506,132)	(141,974,156)	(426,323,033)
As at 30th September 2018	100,223,000	11,839,048	23,392,656	135,454,704
Net book value				
As at 30th September 2018	33,147,000	4,539,034	73,847,526	111,533,560
As at 30th September 2017	53,515,000	8,226,850	15,637,205	77,379,055

**RESTLESS DEVELOPMENT
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER 2018**

NOTES (CONTINUED)

14. DEBTORS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Staff housing loans advances	15,300,002	1,146,443
Staff imprest balances outstanding	12,066,629	15,979,331
Reimbursable expenditure	6,963,338	
Sundry Debtors	9,162,013	16,417,603
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	43,491,982	33,543,377

15. OTHER RECEIVABLES – RECOVERABLE EXPENDITURE

Other receivables- Recoverable Expenditure	52,275,818	248,226,591
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This amount has been identified as stolen as a result of the theft incident which took place during Oct- March 2016. The Organization is working through the recovery process through NBC Bank as they failed in carrying due diligence and were paying cheques with fake signatures. Total of TZS 192,950,773 has been recovered this year through other income.

Restless International has agreed to cover the remaining amount through the international reserves

16. PREPAYMENTS

	30th September 2018	30 September 2017
	TZS	TZS
Office rent	36,483,653	40,358,827
Health Insurance for staffs	36,057,266	46,095,617
Motor vehicle insurance	2,372,935	2,958,335
Other insurance (office combined insurance)	<hr/>	<hr/>
	7,241,922	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	82,155,776	89,412,779

17. GRANT RECEIVABLES

	30th September 2018	30 September 2017
	TZS	TZS
CIVICUS / Data shift	-	60,567,018
FHI360	-	19,844,204
Making All Voice Count (MAVC)	-	15,784,840
PACT	209,703,742	134,208,476
PSI	469,738,000	69,194,008
Sharenet	-	1,869,509
VSO International	-	354,109,799
CIDA Canada	-	5,572,785
USAID	-	7,950,203
Heifer International	<hr/>	<hr/>
	53,630,474	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	733,072,216	669,100,842

RESTLESS DEVELOPMENT
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER 2018
NOTES (CONTINUED)

18. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Restless Development International is a related party of restless development Tanzania, funding is received from Restless Development International to cover certain cost.

Opening balance as 1 st October 2017	94,747,797	(264,198,871)
Payments incurred by Restless Development Tanzania in favour of Restless Development International	646,649,033	886,174,907
Total receivable from Restless Development International	741,396,830	621,976,036
Expenses incurred by Restless Development International in favour of Restless Development Tanzania	(835,567,130)	(527,228,239)
Total receivable from/(payable to) Restless Development International	(94,170,300)	94,747,797

19. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	30 th September 2018	30 September 2017
	TZS	TZS
Cash at bank	2,196,626,015	1,001,337,472
Cash in hand	275,326	2,186,401
M-Pesa	30,132,182	7,448,764
	2,227,033,523	1,010,972,637
9434 - TZ BK HO	-	276,624
9435 - TZ BK Iringa	-	1
9437 - TZ BK GBP	-	488,384
9439 - TZ BK Dar	5,039,580	5,351,220
9477 - M-Pesa Account	30,132,182	7,448,764
9480 - TZ BK Iringa HO	1,713,216,473	505,207,268
9483 - TZ BB Dar HO	191,838,784	202,588,126
9485-TZ BB GBP HO	286,531,178	287,550,852
9514 - TZ Dar Cash	275,326	2,061,439
9516 - TZ IRA Cash	-	125,000
9518 - TZ Ruvuma Cash	-	38
	2,227,033,523	1,011,097,638

20. ACCUMULATED SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)

Balance brought forward	114,323,511	114,323,511
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	-	-
	114,323,511	114,323,511

RESTLESS DEVELOPMENT
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER 2018
NOTES (CONTINUED)

	30th September 2018	30 September 2017
	TZS	TZS
21. CREDITORS AND OTHER PAYABLES		
NNSF and PSPF	7,936,041	21,610,562
WCF	-	1,080,528
PAYE and SDL	-	28,539,116
10102 - Sales tax control	7,259,484	(152,059)
10103 - Wages control	70,682,251	103,605
HESLB	-	2,300,473
Provision for Statutory Payments	492,141,769	140,206,358
Audit fees	22,000,000	13,356,825
Other payables	22,611,438	-
Accrued expenses	<u>55,280,645</u>	<u>28,355,171</u>
	<u>677,911,628</u>	<u>235,400,579</u>
22. DEFERRED REVENUE GRANTS		
Barclays Bank PLC	-	2,290,710
Dance For Life	29,855,074	35,800,492
DFID	28,877,997	43,353,694
EC/EU	313,951,486	399,524,691
Ford Foundation	389,760,408	289,510,071
Heifer International	-	100,701,727
Jhon Hopkins	-	2,000
KPMG	-	26,675,757
Mercury	18,609,080	52,843,647
Novo foundation	233,472,050	394,157,884
Oxfam	34,621,918	47,059,147
Private Donor TZ	-	145,868,765
SIDA Sweden	<u>1,176,527,745</u>	201,546,832
Stars Foundation	-	12,882,198
UNICEF	6,357,969	6,357,969
Other Income	1,425,003	9,681,540
Zing	-	21,155,030
Others	-	6,867,779
Girl Effect	<u>18,165,147</u>	-
	<u>2,251,623,877</u>	<u>1,796,279,933</u>

23. EVENTS AFTER REPORTING PERIOD

There were no material subsequent events that required disclosure or adjustment during the year under review.

24. COMMITMENTS

There were no significant commitments as at the end of the year.

25. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

There were no contingent liabilities during as at the end of the year.

RESTLESS DEVELOPMENT.
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER 2018

ANNEX I: BUDGET VS ACTUAL AS AT 30TH SEPTEMBER 2018

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 OCTOBER 2017 TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

Note

- The income and expenditure reported under this report is on cash basis
- We have explained expenditure variances which exceeds 20%

		MANAGEMENT EXPLANATORY REMARKS ON		
INCOME	BUDGET (TZS)	ACTUAL (TZS)	VARIANCE (TZS)	% OF VARIANCE
Opening Balance (1st October 2017)	-	1,127,179,091	1,127,179,091	100%
Bi-Lateral & Government	4,330,407,360	4,140,676,657	189,730,703	(4%) n/a
Partner Organizations	1,580,545,204	819,197,336	761,347,868	(48%) There was drop of some donors due to economic factors
Trusts & Foundations	1,064,059,613	785,040,685	279,018,928	(26%) There was drop of some donors
Corporate	57,437,164	57,437,164	-	0% n/a
TOTAL INCOME	7,032,449,341	6,929,530,933	102,918,408	(1%)
<hr/>				
PAYMENTS				
Central	516,032,116	438,784,640	(77,247,476)	(15%) Mbeya office was closed, rent for Iringa office was reduced after changing the office. Also during the year the organisation entered into contract with TIGO for provision of internet and mobile bundle for the staffs and reduced cost.
Governance	330,850,979	225,030,502	(105,820,477)	(32%) The organisation did not have any legal litigation where we served significant amount of money, external audit fee was also reduced because it did not involve regional visit also the payment for workshop was reduced due to the bargaining that was done by our procurements team
Fundraising	220,840,046	147,485,112	(73,354,934)	(33%) There was underspending because payments for periodicals, advert were mainly done on line rather than printing materials. Also during the period there was no more donor recruitment hence resulted to serving.

RESTLESS DEVELOPMENT.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER 2018

ANNEX I: BUDGET VS ACTUAL AS AT 30TH SEPTEMBER 2018

ANNEX I: BUDGET VS ACTUAL AS AT 30TH SEPTEMBER 2018				
Staff	2,484,683,217	1,925,363,830	(559,319,387)	(23%)
Activities	3,224,096,773	2,501,322,747	(722,774,026)	(23%)
Other Charges	153,938,027	26,498,311	(180,436,338)	(117%)
Capital Expenditure	102,008,183	66,135,068	(35,873,115)	(35%)
TOTAL PAYMENTS	7,032,449,341	5,277,133,588	1,755,315,753	(23%)

During the period the organisation experienced office turnover where it reduced much of expenses related to staff like statutory contributions, taxes like SDL and gross salaries.
The organisation served much of fund from project sundries because management had proper control of office sundries.
The organisation changed the disclosure of reserves due to TRA requirements and it was changed under activities as direct cost
Due to staff turnover some of the computer were not purchased and resulted to serving