

# **RESTLESS DEVELOPMENT**

**RESTLESS DEVELOPMENT  
REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019**

**claritas**  
International

## RESTLESS DEVELOPMENT

### REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

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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
EAYIP	East Africa Youth Inclusion
EC/EU	European Union
ESRF	Economic and Social Research
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
MCF	Master Card Foundation
MTH	Mabinti Tushike Hatamu
NBAA	National Board of Accountants and Auditors
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NNGO	National Non-Governmental Organization
NOREC	Norwegian Agency for Exchange Cooperation
NSSF	National Social Security Fund
PAYE	Pay as You Earn
PPF	Parastatal Pensions Fund
SDL	Skills Development Levy
SIDO	Small Industries Development Organization
SPW	Students Partnership World Wide Tanzania (
SRH	Sexual and Reproductive Health
TEGA	Technology Enabled Girl Ambassador
TZS	Tanzania Shillings
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	The United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VAT	Value Added Tax
VETA	Vocational Educational and Training Authority
VSLA	Village Savings and Loan Association model
VSO	Volunteer Service Overseer
WCF	Workers Compensation Fund

## **RESTLESS DEVELOPMENT**

### **REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019**

#### **ORGANIZATION'S INFORMATION**

##### **PRINCIPAL ADDRESS:**

Restless Development Tanzania,  
Regent Business Park, Wing A,  
3<sup>rd</sup> floor, Mikocheni A,  
P.O. Box 35748,  
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

##### **BANKERS:**

National Bank of Commerce,  
University of Dar es Salaam Branch,  
P. O. Box 35181,  
Dar es Salaam,  
Tanzania.

Barclays,  
Mikocheni Branch,  
P. O. Box 5137,  
Dar es Salaam,  
Tanzania.

##### **AUDITORS:**

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# RESTLESS DEVELOPMENT

## REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019 REPORT OF THE ADVISORY BOARD

### 1. INTRODUCTION

The Advisor Board have pleasure to present this report and the audited financial statements for the financial year ended 30 September 2019, which disclose the state of affairs of Restless Development ("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 28 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 5 July 2010 and linked to the global agency through a License Agreement with Restless Development in the UK.

In 2017, 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 mobilize 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. **VOTE:** 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.

## RESTLESS DEVELOPMENT

### REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

#### REPORT OF THE ADVISORY BOARD

##### 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 21<sup>st</sup> 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), Ford Foundation, Girl Effect and Gates Foundation, to upscale our accountability programmes 'Kijana Wajibika (Youth Be Responsible), Tutimize Ahadi, and Technology Enabled Girl Ambassador (TEGA).

###### 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 *Kizazi Kipywa* and, *East Africa Youth Inclusion Program (EAYIP)*

###### 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 *Mabinti Tushike Hatamu (MTH)* and *Vijana Tunaweza – Youth People Can*.

## RESTLESS DEVELOPMENT

### REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

#### REPORT OF THE ADVISORY BOARD

## 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.*

To ensure we continue to engage with our former youth volunteers we have used Sida funds to developed an alumni-led project with the main objective of improving livelihood of youth-led networks by offering employability and entrepreneurship skills while bridging the digital gap for youth led development initiatives across the regions

### 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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### REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

#### REPORT OF THE ADVISORY BOARD

##### 6. ADVISORY BOARD

Restless Development Tanzania is a locally registered non-governmental organization. Advisory Board members are not legally liable. They are however expected to offer ongoing advice, guidance and support to ensure that the organization accomplishes its mission.

###### a) Role and Responsibilities of Restless Development Tanzania Advisory Board members

The role of the Advisory Board is to ensure that Restless Development Tanzania is well managed rather than to manage the organisation itself. Day to day implementation of policy is led by the Hub Director and Leadership Team. The Advisory Board has the below key functions.

- **Mandate, Ethos and Values:** Review and provide advice to ensure that Restless Development Tanzania upholds its stated charitable objectives, ethos and values, and operates within the law.
- **Policy, Strategy, Plans and Budgets:** Review and provide advice on Restless Development Tanzania's policy, strategy, plans and budgets before submission to Restless Development's International Board of Trustees for approval.
- **Risk Identification and Management:** Review and provide advice to ensure that effective processes exist to identify, and where possible, minimise, monitor and manage the risks the organisation faces.
- **Management Effectiveness and Succession:** Review and provide advice to ensure that the right management team is in place and is operating effectively and efficiently.
- **Accountability:** Share Restless Development Tanzania's actions in appropriate ways with donors, regulatory bodies, beneficiaries, partners, staff and volunteers, other stakeholders and the public, as required by law and good practice.
- **Networking and Fundraising:** Connect Restless Development Tanzania to relevant institutions and individuals that can support the organisation's operations, including prospective donors.

###### b) Advisory Board Team

The members of the Advisory Board 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	Mr Deus M Kibamba	Tanzanian	Chairperson	May 2019	On going
2	Mr Morero Stephan	Tanzanian	Member	May 2019	On-going
3	Ms Victoria Marjan	Tanzanian	Member	May 2019	On-going
4	Mr John Bakilana	Tanzanian	Member	May 2019	On-going
5	Ms Jessica Kimosso	Tanzanian	Member	May 2019	On-going
6	Mr Ronald Rubaga	Tanzanian	Member	May 2019	On-going
7	Mr Allen Mwakyoma A.J	Tanzanian	Member	May 2019	On-going

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### REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

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##### 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	March 2019
4	Mr. Owen Wimbo	Tanzanian	Senior, Programmes Manager	December 2016	On-going
5	Ms. Spicener Rugalela	Tanzania	Senior Finance and Administration Manager	May 2017	30 April 2019
6	Mr. Linus Katonto	Tanzanian	Head of Finance	1 May 2019	On going
6	Mr. Nassoro Kikumbi	Tanzania	Monitoring and Evaluation Manager	17 July 2019	On-going

##### 8. FUTURE PLANS

###### a) Dream Project

Tanzania's hub strategic objectives are: 1) To contribute significantly to the reduction of unemployment among youth and prevent teenage (10-14) pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections 2) To develop a dream programme - fund programme design that puts the Restless model first, integrate young people's priorities and meaningfully engage young people and communities in the programme cycle.

We have designed what we call a dream project in the sense that it responds to the two hub strategic objectives, puts our integrated model in action and holistically address four priority needs of young people in an integrated style. This initiative is intended to address the drivers of teenage pregnancy focusing on giving young people (male and female; in and out-of-school) the means to earn a living, a voice to give their opinions and advocate for their sexual and reproductive health rights; space for youth leadership at the centre of every intervention

This robust design hinges on the fact that addressing teenage pregnancies, related sexual and reproductive health outcomes, as well as, unemployment among young people, is the priority of the government of Tanzania and contributes to national and international efforts to address Sustainable Development Goals. This initiative is therefore a very inviting area of investment that we are set to work with donors and development partners address young peoples' needs sustainably and at scale

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##### **b) Mabinti Tushike Hatamu (MTH) Project Redesign**

Restless Development through funds from Mercury Phoenix Trust conducted a situation analysis of MTH project that sought to transform, inspire and create a high impact programme which has sustained results;

The redesigning work had a purpose of capturing the learning based on our experience and feedback from the young people and the community we work with for the past six years. The learnings have been used to update the model and improve training toolkit which is ready to be tested in the next coming extension phase funded by Novo Foundation (August, 2019 to July 2020). Both the improved model and training toolkits align to our strategy, reflect our model for change and place our meaningful youth engagement model at the centre. The learnings and successes of the project were shared with key stakeholders, including Restless Development working partners, LGA and CSOs we are working with, in order to encourage others to learn from us and implement similar programmes to reduce vulnerability among young girls to HIV/AIDS, teen pregnancies, GBV and economic challenges.

##### **c) Online M&E system**

Our program development cycle has always been evidence based. Leveraging on technological advancement Restless Development embarked into developing a cutting edge online MEL system in order to enhance our ability to capture data, generate real time evidence and share them with all stakeholders in the development arena for learning and scale up. Following a two-year consultation and development period, Restless Development are proud to be working with Development Results on the operationalisation of a new online system to manage all of our monitoring and evaluation data. From April 2019, work commenced to bring the system to Restless Development Hubs across the globe.

### **9. PERFORMANCE OF THE YEAR**

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

#### **Statement of profit or loss**

The total income and expenditure of the organization has decreased by TZS 692 million which is equivalent to 13%. The decrease was contributed by end of contract of some projects like NBC, PACT, Private and Dance for Life.

#### **Statement of financial position**

During the year there was decrease in non-current assets whereby it was observed that the PPE decreased by TZS 42 million which is equivalent to 38%. The decrease was due to full depreciation two vehicles.

## RESTLESS DEVELOPMENT

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##### 10. PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE

###### 10.1 Programmes

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

Through funding from EC and Ford Foundation which funded project implementation in 6 regions (Dar es salaam, Pwani, Morogoro, Kilimanjaro, Dodoma, and Iringa) in Tanzania. This project trains youth volunteers (Youth Accountability Advocates) to undertake data driven advocacy and accountability initiatives. The project is coming to an end under both donors. Through Kijana wajibika under Ford Foundation a total of 9 volunteers (3 females and 6 males) have been recruited and trained as youth accountability advocates, 1377 change makers (619 females and 758 males) with the age between 15-35 years old have reached and 249 decision makers engaged. Also we have reached 17,547 young people (8,780 females and 8,767 males) engaged through civic education sessions, seminars and trainings conducted through funding by European Commission. Alongside, we have trained 50 (21females, 29males) Youth Accountability Advocates.

###### 10.1.2 Tutimize Ahadi – (We must keep our Promises) funded by Gates Foundation

A youth-led accountability on SDG5 and FP2020 commitments that started as a pilot project of 18-month that ended in April 2019 however we have received an additional re-investment until October 2020. The project aims to improve young people's ability to use data to inform and influence the government of Tanzania in implementation of its family planning and gender equality commitments hereinafter referred to as FP2020 and SDG5 commitments. A total of 16 Young Accountability Advocates have been recruited (9 females and 7 male) aged between 18-28 and trained on accountability tool kit ,106 change makers (60 females and 56 male) have been reached age between 18-28 and more than 300 decision makers have been engaged in two Regions Dodoma and Iringa

###### 10.1.3 Technology Enabled Girl Ambassador (TEGA)

Our partnership with Girl Effect to implement their TEGA model is entering its second year. The model aims to raise the voices of girls by conducting interviews and collecting data about their lives in 3 wards (Mbagala, Charambe and Azimio) in Temeke districts in Dar es salaam region. Through TEGA project young people collect evidence to enable partners to understand communities' especially the lived reality of girls and use this information to design programs to ensure that concerns and needs of young people are addressed. 14 volunteers who are young girls aged between 18 and 20 years old known as TEGAs (Technology Enabled Girl Ambassadors - TEGAs) aged between 18 and 20 years old were recruited, trained on youth-led research methodology and given mobile devices to collect data including videos, photographs and voice recordings from interviews with girls, boys, and other community members. The aim of the research was to understand thoughts and opinions on a broad range of topics ranging from education, health and family particularly to understand how girls and young people find out new information in Temeke municipality. The TEGAs were trained in collaboration with the Market Research Society and they are qualified as digital market research interviewers/data collectors. The TEGAs were fully supported and mentored through the capacity building process by 4 well trained field officers.

###### 10.1.4 EAYIP - funded by Master Card Foundation /HEIFER

Is a five-year (2016-2021) designed and funded by MasterCard Foundation (MCF) and led by Heifer International in consortium with other partners including Restless Development and MIICO in Tanzania, with a main objective of improving the livelihoods of youth through creation of jobs and entrepreneurship opportunities for 25,000 economically disadvantaged young men and women (ages 15-24) in Uganda and Tanzania. In addition, the project is working with resource partners including KilimoTrust, Making Cents, Economic and Social Research Foundation (ESRF), Youth Educational and Training Authority (VETA), Small Industries Development Organization (SIDO).

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##### 10.1.5 Kizazi Kipyta

Kizazi Kipyta is a programme that was funded by USAID that aims to empower orphans and vulnerable children and young people affected by HIV/AIDS with improved care, health, nutrition, education, protection, livelihoods and psychosocial wellbeing. The programme is running in 7 regions: Dar es salaam, Iringa, Njombe, Mbeya, Songwe, Bukoba and Tanga. We were originally part of the consortium for this project, but had to leave as a result of not signing the Mexico gag rule. As a result, we are continuing to support the programme through Sida funds as a technical lead on youth.

Our role is to support volunteers, who have been trained by Restless Development to facilitate sessions to youth on sexual and reproductive health education following the Girls Let's Be Leaders curriculum, entrepreneurship, financial literacy, ICT, and life skills. These Young Leaders are managed by local CSOs that we train on volunteer management and meaningful youth engagement following the Restless model. As a result, we assume that these CSOs will continue to apply meaningful youth engagement practices in their work, continue to work with the Young Leaders, and other young people, even once the project is over, ensuring its sustainability and community ownership

##### 10.1.6 Youth Take the Lead

With our Nepal hub a leading the collaboration between 3 Restless Development hubs, this is an exchange programme span for 5 months between the south-based hubs formed by Tanzania, South Africa and Nepal. The programme aims at forging new relations through exchange of volunteers to foster learning around Alumni Engagement, Advocacy and best practices of meaningful youth engagement. 2 alumni (1 male, 1 female) from Tanzania hub were placed in Nepal and South African hubs for learning on matters around advocacy and best practices for meaningful engagement of the youth among the CSOs. The delegates will be expected to reside and learn for 3 months in the host country with the remaining 2 months used for practically applying the skills in the home country upon their arrival

##### 10.1.7 Vijana Tunaweza funded by UNFPA

This is a new project through an Implementing Partner agreement with UNFPA and stemming from our work under MTH to support and empower young first time mothers to thrive against economic and social drivers of HIV and teenage pregnancy.

##### 10.1.7 Alumni Engagement

To ensure we continue to engage with our former youth volunteers we have used Sida funds to developed an alumni-led project with the main objective of improving livelihood of youth-led networks by offering employability and entrepreneurship skills while bridging the digital gap for youth led development initiatives across the regions. The alumni group of Restless Development consists of community and national volunteers, former staff members and interns. Restless Development Tanzania has been working with both national and international volunteers in Tanzania since the inception of the organisation in the year 1993. In total Restless Development has over 1500 alumni members in its database. To date we have engaged over 436 former volunteers to cascade their learnings from their time with Restless Development to over 2,600 young people (1,400 in school; 1,200 out-of-school) through delivery of trainings using youth friendly approaches, monitoring and evaluation and follow-up activities aligned and contributing to SRHR and Living goals at relatively low/no placement costs.

##### 10.1.6 Mabinti Tushike Hatamu – funded by Novo Foundation

Funded by the Novo foundation, we have received an additional one year of funding for this project, implemented together with the US Hub. The project continues to focus on empowering young girls to access their sexual rights through education sessions and income generating activities. With the new funding we expect work in the same Regions of Iringa, Ruvuma and Dar-es-salaam and

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#### **REPORT OF THE ADVISORY BOARD**

continue to support 31 groups of girls in which our main focus will be provide with the skills and support to develop a common vision, accountability/management approaches and access to government services such as youth loans. As part of the process the girls will be supported to develop their constitution - clearly outlining their vision, goals, governance and leadership structures. In addition, all MTH groups will be trained on good governance and leadership, communication skills, conflict resolution, and team work to increase effectiveness and cohesion. Registered groups will be provided with business skills and resources to improve their effectiveness. Groups will be assessed to determine their training needs as well as any specific opportunities aligned to their locality and nature of business. This will be followed by tailored business education derived from ILO's Start and Improve Your Business (SYIB) training approach.

#### **10.2 Achievements over the year**

##### **10.2.1 Investment and Partnership**

This year the Investments and Partnerships unit finalized the fundraising strategy including a comms plan for donors to inform and guide the organisation on fundraising and decision-making, and have used it to continue to seek and secure funding to enable the successful delivery of our strategy and transform our programs towards our model for change. This year we submitted 7 proposals to Novo and Gates Foundation (in partnership with U.S. hub), Girl Effect, Enabel, IrishAid/UEFA, MFA of Finland submitted, UNFPA, NOREC (in partnership with Nepal hub) and 2 concept notes (KPMG/ACT2, European Commission). We have secured re-investment from Girl Effect, Novo Foundation, and Gates Foundation which fund our work related to youth accountability, youth-led research, and girl empowerment. We have also secured and new funding from UNFPA and NOREC that will promote both youth leadership and extend our MTH offer to a new target and regions.

##### **10.2.2 Finance, Procurement and Compliance**

Major highlight for this financial year is that we got 62.8 % amnesty on the amount that we owe Tanzania Revenue Authority as tax and penalty related to PAYE, SDL and WHT. This was a huge saving to us. We have also reviewed and updated internal finance tools which has resulted in more streamlined finance forms, and policies to make them more user friendly and provide additional support to programme teams. We have also improved income recognition processes (deferred and accrued), which are now being done on a monthly basis, enabling project staff to better understand their projects spending and re-allocate savings back into project adaptations. This was a big challenge for the hub previously and had led to underspend and problems with donor contracts.

Major highlight for this financial year is that we got 62.8 % amnesty on the amount that we owe Tanzania Revenue Authority as tax and penalty related to PAYE, SDL and WHT. This was a huge saving to us. We have also reviewed and updated internal finance tools which has resulted in more streamlined finance forms, and policies to make them more user friendly and provide additional support to programme teams. We have also improved income recognition processes (deferred and accrued), which are now being done on a monthly basis, enabling project staff to better understand their projects spending and re-allocate savings back into project adaptations. This was a big challenge for the hub previously and had led to underspend and problems with donor contracts.

##### **10.2.3 Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning**

Over the last year Restless Development has continued to ensure high quality and innovative Monitoring and Evaluation across all our programmes. In this year, the MEL unit conducted four evaluations: endline evaluation for the MTH project, Kijana Wajibika (in placements funded by Ford Foundation) endline evaluation, Tutimize Ahadi phase 1 endline evaluation, and strategy midline evaluation. In addition, the unit conducted regular monitoring visits, and data collection through monthly and quarterly progress reports, supervising youth led-research done by Kijana Wajibika and Tutimize Ahadi projects. The information gathered from these evaluations, visits and reports has been shared for internal learning, influenced changes in implementation of ongoing programmes, and in the design of current programs and has been incorporated into the design of future programmes.

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#### 10 PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE (CONTINUED)

##### 10.2.4 People and Performance

Performance management has now been improved. Each staff have gone through the performance cycle, this means setting objectives and ensuring that each understands their role, staff have also received support from their line managers where more than 60% of staff have been having monthly line management meetings and towards the end of financial year the annual performance review as done to each staff where feedback was shared. We expect each staff to use the feedback shared to improve their performances.

##### 10.2.2 Impact

Our work has contributed on the ground to:

- 31,688(15,103 males, 16,585 females) young people engaged through 9 programme
- 158 communities in 19 districts councils in 10 regions have been reached through Restless Development interventions
- 220 Youth Entrepreneurship Groups (YEGs) with 5031 (2097 males, 2934 females) young people have been supported in livelihoods and entrepreneurship
- 125 (41 males, 84 female) National and community volunteers have been recruited and trained to deliver Restless Development programmes
- 27 Health facilities were supported to provide youth-friendly health services
- 131 (68 Female, 63 Male) Young People have been trained and engaged in data collection, analysis and dissemination to improve advocacy and accountability.
- 122 alumni (62 males, 60 females) received training on business start-up development and employability
- 501 decision makers were engaged to listen to, work with and support young people.
- 3 Higher learning institutions and 7 secondary schools benefited on Restless Development employability skills development curriculum (targeted secondary school students, and university students) where 1588 (819 males, 769 females) benefited.
- 41 youth accountability networks established
- 1027 female Young people accessed SRHR information and services
- 25576 Young people (12917 males and 12659 female) accessed civic education directly
- 10819 young people accessed civic education information online through the Kijana Wajibika accounts (Instagram, Facebook and Twitter.)
- 6673 Young people (3005 males, 3668 females) accessed business or employment - schemes and training
- 9 Local youth-led and youth-focused CSOs were trained and supported in securing partnerships with public and private sector organisations.
- 17 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 three goal areas.
- 41 youth accountability networks with 936 (345 females, 591 males) of youth-led established to effectively monitor, position and influence youth-related services.
- 130 youth entrepreneurship groups formed and supported by Restless Development are doing saving and credit within their groups and have accumulated a total of TSH 172,865,250/= as saving. 2624 young people (1264 males, 1360 female) are able to save regularly as a result of our intervention.
- 1280 young people (604 males, 676 females) trained in business development and start-up have established small business or engage in income generating activities

## RESTLESS DEVELOPMENT

### REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

#### REPORT OF THE ADVISORY BOARD

##### 10 PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE (CONTINUED)

###### 10.3 Constraints/challenges faced and actions taken

Constraints/c challenges	Impact/Risk on Projects	Action taken
Integration of MEL system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Slow integration of this new M&amp;E System -Implementation-oriented (inputs, activities, outputs) to results-oriented (outcome, impact-change of behaviour, attitudes)</li><li>Lack of our own digital data collection system. As an organization we are conducting many evaluations and research which involve data collection and analysis but have continued to use hardcopy questionnaires to collect data which leads to costly evaluations because it requires a high number of enumerators, data entry, printing and tools arrangement costs, depreciation of photocopier, time consuming, poor accuracy of data, and high risk of losing tools in the field and during data entry. There is a lot of digital data collection systems available in which as an organization we can procure such as: AKVO Flow, visible impact etc</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Capacity building to programmes staff to adapt the new M&amp;E system introduced in our Organization, well accommodated in the designing of projects</li><li>Training and adaptability of new online reporting system</li><li>Reflection meetings with programme team, Leadership team on findings will be obtained from Strategy midline evaluation</li></ul>
Staff turnover.	Staff turnover continued to be a challenge in the people and performance department. For 2019, we had to recruit new staff for the whole Investment and partnership unit after the previous staff left the organization. This is in a way slows down the organization progress as these new staff need time for induction and getting up to speed	We asked support from other Hub for the position that were vacant like support from Hub Director from Zimbabwe and India for Director support.

## RESTLESS DEVELOPMENT

### REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

#### REPORT OF THE ADVISORY BOARD

##### 10 PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE (CONTINUED)

###### 10.3 Constraints/challenges faced and actions taken (continued)

Constraint s/challeng es	Impact/Risk on Projects	Action taken
Funding drop off	At an organisational level we are faced a funding drop off as most of our funding ended by September 2019, with funding from EC ending in December 2019. Currently, SIDA remains to be our major funder until 2021 following a reduction in the value of investment from one of our long term funders Heifer International who was contributing to our livelihood goal area.	Developing fully costed budgets covering for core costs, all recent submitted concepts and proposals have involved finance team to ensure that this enforced. In addition, we have managed to develop a costing model that will be used to ensure consistency and full cost recovery in budget design. We are currently working towards creating pricing models for our activities (costs associated to volunteer journey, community outreach, youth collective, learning, and implementation of our models). Both elements will ensure that we deliver effective and efficient programmes for our partners as well as reduce over reliance on SIDA funds.
Miscellaneou s amendment Act 3 of 2019	As all other NGOs in Tanzania, this year we had major changes on the NGO Act (miscellaneous amendments act 3.) of 2019. The changes forced us to engage the legal advisor to get opinion of how we will be affected by the changes in the amendment act. From the legal report we are doing fine with the new act but asked to be vigilant and ensure that we follow all the guidelines of which we have done so, like publishing our financials and reporting to the registrar and treasurer all new projects that we sign the contracts with	Moving forward as an organization we commit ourselves to adhering to all the guidelines and laws in the country and our head of finance is always on the look for the amendments/changes in the guidelines which might affect us.

## **RESTLESS DEVELOPMENT**

### **REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019**

#### **REPORT OF THE ADVISORY BOARD**

##### **11. RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROLS**

The Advisory Board 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 30 September 2019 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.

##### **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 30 September 2019. 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 30 September 2019, the Organization spent TZS 7 million for staff training in order to improve employee's technical skills and hence effectiveness (2018: TZS 7 million).

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

## **RESTLESS DEVELOPMENT**

### **REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019**

#### **REPORT OF THE ADVISORY BOARD**

##### **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 Organisation 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 40 employees, out of whom 15 were female and 25 were male. (2018:44 employees of which 19 were female and 25 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.

#### **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

Approved by ..... on 19-12-2019 and signed on its behalf by:



Deus M Kibamba

Chairperson

Restless Development

19-12-2019

Date

## RESTLESS DEVELOPMENT

### REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

#### STATEMENT OF ADVISORY BOARD'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

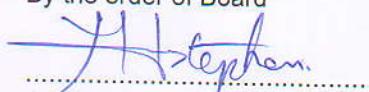
The Advisory Board of Restless Development are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements, comprising the statement of financial position as at 30 September 2019, and the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and statement of cash 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 Advisory Board's 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 Advisory Board 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



.....

Deus M Kibamba

Date 19-12-2019

Chairperson

Restless Development

## RESTLESS DEVELOPMENT

### REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

#### DECLARATION OF HEAD OF FINANCE/ACCOUNTING FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

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 Advisory Board 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 Advisory Board under statement of responsibility of Advisory Board on an earlier page.

I, Linus Katonto, being the Head of Finance of Restless Development Tanzania, hereby acknowledge my responsibility of ensuring that financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2019 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: Head of Finance

NBAA Membership No: GA No 2349

## Independent auditor's report

To the Chairman of the Advisory Board,

Restless Development Tanzania.

### Report on the audit of the financial statements for the financial year ended 30 September 2019.

We have audited the financial statements of Restless Development are set out on pages 19 to 39 comprises: of the statement of financial position as at 30 September 2019; 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 30 September 2019, 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 19-12-2019



**RESTLESS DEVELOPMENT**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019.**

**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**

	Note s	30 September 2019 TZS	30 September 2018 TZS
<b>Income</b>			
Grants income	5	4,485,620,663	5,211,822,638
Release of deferred capital grant	6	66,194,339	31,980,563
		<b>4,551,815,002</b>	<b>5,243,803,201</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>			
Office costs	7	384,301,291	438,784,640
Staff costs	8	1,547,672,593	1,925,363,830
Governance costs	9	181,657,130	225,030,502
Fundraising and partnership costs	10	127,636,368	147,485,112
Direct delivery costs	11	2,268,815,030	2,501,322,747
Other charges	12	41,732,590	5,816,370
		<b>4,551,815,002</b>	<b>5,243,803,201</b>
<b>Surplus for the year</b>			

**RESTLESS DEVELOPMENT  
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019**

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**

	Note	30 September 2019 TZS	30 September 2018 TZS
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>NON - CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	13	68,853,890	111,533,560
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Debtors and other receivables	14	59,101,337	43,491,982
Other receivables- Recoverable	15	52,275,818	52,275,818
Expenditure			
Prepayments	16	50,978,630	82,155,776
Grants receivable	17	163,437,156	733,072,216
Loan to related party	18	512,284,194	-
Cash and cash equivalent	19	1,936,651,370	2,227,033,523
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>2,774,728,505</b>	<b>3,138,029,315</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>2,843,582,395</b>	<b>3,249,562,875</b>
<b>RESERVES AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>RESERVES</b>			
Accumulated surplus	20	114,323,511	114,323,511
Deferred capital grants	6	68,853,890	111,533,560
<b>Total reserves</b>		<b>183,177,401</b>	<b>225,857,071</b>
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			
Creditors and other payables	21	479,663,045	677,911,627
Deferred revenue grants	22	2,180,741,949	2,251,623,877
Payable to related party	18	-	94,170,300
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>2,660,404,994</b>	<b>3,023,705,804</b>
<b>TOTAL RESERVES AND LIABILITIES</b>		<b>2,843,582,395</b>	<b>3,249,562,875</b>

The Financial Statements on page 19 to 39 were approved by the Advisory Board and authorized

for issue on 19/12/2019 were signed on its behalf by;

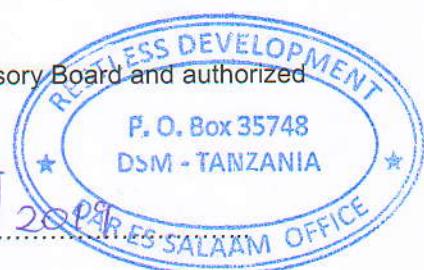
Musana  
Ag Hub Director

J. H. Gehan  
Chairperson

Restless Development

19/12/2019  
Date

19-12-2019  
Date



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

	<b>Accumulated surplus TZS</b>
<b>Balance at 1 October 2017</b>	114,323,511
Surplus for the year	—
<b>Balance as at 30 September 2018</b>	<b>114,323,511</b>
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	—
<b>Balance at 30 September 2019</b>	<b>114,323,511</b>

**RESTLESS DEVELOPMENT  
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019  
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**

	30 September 2019	30 September 2019
<b>CASHFLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>TZS</b>	<b>TZS</b>
Surplus/(deficit) for the year		
Adjusted for:		
Prior year adjustment		
Depreciation	66,194,339	31,980,563
Additions to fixed assets	23,514,670	66,135,068
Deferred capital grant released to income	(66,194,339)	(31,980,563)
<b>Operating surplus before working capital changes</b>	<b>23,514,670</b>	<b>66,135,068</b>
(Increase)/ decrease in other debtors and other receivables	(15,609,355)	(9,948,605)
(Increase)/ decrease in other recoverable		
(Increase)/decrease in prepayments	31,177,146	7,257,003
(Increase) / decrease in Grants receivables	569,635,060	(63,971,374)
Increase/(decrease) in payables	(198,248,582)	442,511,048
Increase/(decrease) deferred Income	(70,881,928)	455,343,944
<b>Net cash flow from operating activities</b>	<b>339,587,011</b>	<b>1,093,277,857</b>
<b>CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Additions to property, plant and equipment	(23,514,670)	(66,135,068)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		
<b>Net cash flow from investing activities</b>	<b>(23,514,670)</b>	<b>(66,135,068)</b>
<b>CASHFLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Related party loan raised/(paid)	(606,454,494)	188,918,097
<b>Net cash(outflow) /inflow from financing activities</b>	<b>(606,454,494)</b>	<b>188,918,097</b>
<b>Net change in cash and cash equivalents</b>		
Cash and cash equivalent at the beginning of the year	(290,382,153)	1,216,060,886
	2,227,033,523	1,010,972,637
<b>Cash and cash equivalent at the end of the year</b>	<b>1,936,651,370</b>	<b>2,227,033,523</b>

**RESTLESS DEVELOPMENT**  
**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019**  
**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 Organisation'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 Organisation but had no material impact on the amounts reported in these financial statements.

<b>Title</b>	<b>Key requirements</b>
IFRS 15 Revenue from contracts with customers and associated amendments to various other standards (continued)	IFRS 15 provides a single, principles based five-step model to be applied to all contracts with customers. The five steps in the model are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Identify the contract with the customer</li><li>Identify the performance obligations in the contract</li><li>Determine the transaction price</li><li>Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contracts</li><li>Recognise revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation.</li></ul> Guidance is provided on topics such as the point in which revenue is recognised, accounting for variable consideration, costs of fulfilling and obtaining a contract and various related matters. New disclosures about revenue are also introduced. The standard will not have a significant impact on the Organization.

**RESTLESS DEVELOPMENT**  
**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019**  
**NOTES (CONTINUED)**

**2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

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

<b>Title</b>	<b>Key requirements</b>
IFRS 9 Financial Instruments	<p>Finalized version of IFRS 9 which contains accounting requirements for financial instruments, replacing IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. The standard contains requirements in the following areas:</p> <p><b>Classification and measurement.</b> Financial assets are classified by reference to the business model within which they are held and their contractual cash flow characteristics. The 2014 version of IFRS 9 introduces a 'fair value through other comprehensive income' category for certain debt instruments. Financial liabilities are classified in a similar manner to under IAS 39, however there are differences in the requirements applying to the measurement of an entity's own credit risk.</p> <p><b>Impairment.</b> The 2014 version of IFRS 9 introduces an 'expected credit loss' model for the measurement of the impairment of financial assets, so it is no longer necessary for a credit event to have occurred before a credit loss is recognized</p> <p><b>Hedge accounting.</b> Introduces a new hedge accounting model that is designed to be more closely aligned with how entities undertake risk management activities when hedging financial and non-financial risk exposures</p> <p><b>Derecognition.</b> The requirements for the derecognition of financial assets and liabilities are carried forward from IAS 39.</p> <p>Note: Depending on the chosen approach to applying IFRS 9, the transition can involve one or more than one date of initial application for different requirements.</p> <p>Note: IFRS 9 (2014) supersedes IFRS 9 (2009), IFRS 9 (2010) and IFRS 9 (2013)</p>
IFRIC 22 Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration	<p>The interpretation addresses foreign currency transactions or parts of transactions where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• there is consideration that is denominated or priced in a foreign currency;</li> <li>• the entity recognises a prepayment asset or a deferred income liability in respect of that consideration, in advance of the recognition of the related asset, expense or income; and the prepayment asset or deferred income liability is non-monetary.</li> </ul> <p>The Interpretations Committee came to the following conclusion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The date of the transaction, for the purpose of determining the exchange rate, is the date of initial recognition of the non-monetary prepayment asset or deferred income liability.</li> <li>• If there are multiple payments or receipts in advance, a date of transaction is established for each payment or receipt.</li> </ul>
IFRIC 23 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments	<p>The interpretation addresses the determination of taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates, when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments under IAS 12. It specifically considers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Whether tax treatments should be considered collectively</li> <li>• Assumptions for taxation authorities' examinations</li> <li>• The determination of taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates</li> <li>• The effect of changes in facts and circumstances</li> </ul> <p>This interpretation does not have material impact to Restless Development.</p>

**RESTLESS DEVELOPMENT  
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019  
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.

<b>Title</b>	<b>Key requirements</b>	<b>Effective Date</b>
IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts	IFRS 17 requires insurance liabilities to be measured at a current fulfilment value and provides a more uniform measurement and presentation approach for all insurance contracts. These requirements are designed to achieve the goal of a consistent, principle-based accounting for insurance contracts. IFRS 17 supersedes IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts as of 1 January 2021.	1 January 2021
Annual improvements 2014-2016 cycle (continued)	Makes amendments to the following standards: IFRS 1 - Deletes the short-term exemptions in paragraphs E3-E7 of IFRS 1, because they have now served their intended purpose  IAS 28 - Clarifies that the election to measure at fair value through profit or loss an investment in an associate or a joint venture that is held by an entity that is a venture capital organisation, or other qualifying entity, is available for each investment in an associate or joint venture on an investment-by-investment basis, upon initial recognition	The amendments to IFRS 1 and IAS 28 are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 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 do not have material impact to the organisation's operations. There are also 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.

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**NOTES (CONTINUED)**

**2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

**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.

**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.

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**NOTES (CONTINUED)**

**2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

**h) Non-financial assets (Continued)**

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.

**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  
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**NOTES (CONTINUED)**

**2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

**j) Employee benefits (Continued)**

**i) *Defined contribution plan (Continued)***

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

**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.

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 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.

	With a year TZS	More than a year TZS
DANCE FOR LIFE	-	29,855,074
DFID	1,779,740	28,877,997
GATES I	767,410	-
GATES II	58,113,275	-
Ford Foundation	1,779,740	-
MERCURY	26,104,825	-
Novo foundation II	312,257,733	-
Other Income	210,197,916	-
Oxfam	-	34,621,918
SIDA SWEDEN	1,414,156,317	-
UNICEF	-	6,357,969
Girl Effect II	39,243,586	-
NOREC	16,635,109	-
Girl Effect I	1,773,080	-
	<b>2,082,808,731</b>	<b>99,712,958</b>

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 September 2019	785,801,317	52,275,818
Receivables as at 30 September 2018	859,355,461	52,275,818

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**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 2019	479,663,045	-
Payables as at 30 September 2018	677,911,627	-

**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)

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NOTES (CONTINUED)

5. GRANT INCOME

	30 September 2019 TZS	30 September 2018 TZS
DFID	-	14,475,697
DANCE FOR LIFE	-	65,622,066
EC/EU	473,353,939	451,695,485
FHI360	-	8,910,406
PPFord Foundation	381,494,916	228,812,916
Heifer International	512,892,858	467,221,355
MERCURY	42,760,044	34,590,660
Novo foundation	341,928,757	323,729,313
Novo foundation	13,829,223	-
PACT	-	66,577,078
Private Donor TZ	-	145,868,765
PSI	-	392,115,399
SIDA SWEDEN	2,009,718,585	2,491,989,875
NBC	-	57,437,164
Gates Foundation	252,513,745	418,449,638
Gates Foundation	121,788,899	-
Girl Effect	199,112,541	44,326,821
Girl Effect	18,004,505	-
NOREC	10,716,341	-
UNFPA	107,506,310	-
	<b>4,485,620,663</b>	<b>5,211,822,638</b>

6. DEFERRED CAPITAL GRANTS

	30 September 2019 TZS	30 September 2018 TZS
At Beginning of the year	111,533,560	77,379,055
Grants received in the year	23,514,669	66,135,068
Released to income	(66,194,339)	(31,980,563)
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>68,853,890</b>	<b>111,533,560</b>
 <b>Released to income (depreciation)</b>		
SIDA Sweden	44,828,862	29,591,648
EC	2,280,560	380,093
Ford Foundation	4,434,867	1,805,847
Heifer International	2,158,000	
Unrestricted Other	495,000	
Gates Foundation	8,629,519	
Girl Effect	3,367,531	202,975
	<b>66,194,339</b>	<b>31,980,563</b>

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**NOTES (CONTINUED)**

**7. OFFICE COSTS**

	<b>30 September 2019</b>	<b>30 September 2018</b>
	<b>TZS</b>	<b>TZS</b>
Rent and rates	136,483,862	160,345,321
Cleaning and sundry	17,860,106	17,013,307
Repair and maintenance	8,236,872	7,370,410
Office security	6,117,633	5,629,000
Gas, water and electricity	16,476,222	18,811,003
Generator fuel	46,200	100,000
Office stationary	8,531,820	1,463,155
Postage and shipping	108,518	1,240,836
Printing and photocopy	1,185,272	754,300
Communications (Phone, internet and mobile)	39,831,450	39,509,284
Finance and administration recharges	83,316,919	80,658,113
Bank charges and fees	29,108,711	34,939,350
Computer accessories and software	8,775,561	21,821,891
Computer maintenance	677,000	110,000
Equipment maintenance	2,713,752	1,170,120
Other equipment	105,000	18,589,600
Internship costs	24,726,393	29,258,950
	<b>384,301,291</b>	<b>438,784,640</b>

**8. STAFF COSTS**

	<b>30 September 2019</b>	<b>30 September 2018</b>
	<b>TZS</b>	<b>TZS</b>
Support staff salaries	281,585,056	407,883,828
Support staff social security	25,467,270	40,137,643
Programme staff salaries	913,962,720	1,032,275,230
Programme staff social security	71,673,596	111,905,887
Support staff out of country supplement	9,970,146	23,626,630
Insurance	491,170	52,121,824
Medical	77,116,636	33,143,469
Training and human resource development	7,337,299	7,006,264
Visas and permits	2,025,456	17,240,092
Relocation	39,540,978	17,085,922
Programme staff accommodation/ housing	22,595,084	48,592,893
Programme staff out of country supplement	10,077,038	24,068,236
Recruitment	2,719,725	73,000
People recharges	83,110,419	109,202,912
Allowances	-	1,000,000
	<b>1,547,672,593</b>	<b>1,925,363,830</b>

**RESTLESS DEVELOPMENT  
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**NOTES (CONTINUED)**

**9. GOVERNANCE COSTS**

	<b>30 September 2019</b>	<b>30 September 2018</b>
	<b>TZS</b>	<b>TZS</b>
Audit fee	27,502,694	22,000,000
Legal and professional fees	11,628,895	2,288,400
Subscription and memberships	1,909,939	3,170,563
Annual conference	37,412,803	50,000
Internal audit fee	35,000	2,943,000
Workshops and away days	12,911,000	74,642,592
Strategy and direction recharges	83,110,329	119,935,947
Intercountry Visit	6,400,570	-
Trustee's meeting	745,900	-
	<b>181,657,130</b>	<b>225,030,502</b>

**10. FUNDRAISING AND PARTNERSHIP COSTS**

	<b>30 September 2019</b>	<b>30 September 2018</b>
	<b>TZS</b>	<b>TZS</b>
Donor relations (Donor recruitment)	3,720,000	-
Donor sensitization(Cultivation)	4,461,700	-
Donor relations (Cultivation)	134,000	52,000
Printings	21,251,880	9,602,250
Publication & periodicals	2,347,270	-
Adverts	3,197,000	1,616,600
Media	8,846,400	23,126,600
Investments & partnerships recharges	83,110,418	111,429,716
Research	437,900	1,528,146
Website	129,800	129,800
	<b>127,636,368</b>	<b>147,485,112</b>

**11. DIRECT DELIVERY (PROGRAMME) COSTS**

Accommodation - staff	98,546,099	81,039,354
Accommodation - volunteers	99,196,958	102,454,517
Accommodation - others	136,099,230	99,784,525
Allowance - staff	18,645,571	16,553,301
Allowance - volunteers	113,429,024	410,395,713
Allowance - others	56,896,394	83,875,525
Staff flights	91,425,746	33,574,535
Vehicle tax	5,247,565	870,000
Vehicle insurance	6,568,312	7,065,699
Vehicle maintenance	25,464,601	26,301,820
Vehicle fuel	42,776,138	43,134,672
Travel - medical	2,017,180	1,251,993
Travel - staff	45,104,272	55,173,596
Travel - volunteers	162,530,867	112,209,514
Travel - others	277,788,604	108,069,352

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**NOTES (CONTINUED)**

**11. DIRECT DELIVERY (PROGRAMME) COSTS (CONTINUED)**

	30 September 2019	30 September 2018
	TZS	TZS
Food staff	44,436,830	39,707,616
Food volunteers	79,094,280	73,512,440
Food others	138,727,669	133,960,325
Venue fees	223,947,736	120,110,237
Venue materials	16,949,179	2,372,100
Stationery	40,918,377	55,911,139
Rental items	740,000	125,000
Postage	425,000	619,498
Printing and copying	73,869,731	103,275,434
Others materials	23,172,575	8,651,488
Information resource centres	-	1,375,500
Sports and competitions	10,963,000	9,006,500
Consultant costs	159,875,896	127,361,311
Activities sundries	86,673,577	62,509,675
Inclusion and access	357,387	-
Volunteer insurance	1,096,000	243,890
Programmes recharges	83,190,447	562,882,537
Donations and sub-grants	2,110,214	-
Travel - visas and permits	11,174,018	1,387,369
Travel Volunteer flights	26,855,320	-
Emergency relief materials	119,000	-
Freelance (Sessional) Workers	2,478,000	-
MEL activity	22,127,000	-
Translation	37,777,233	16,556,572
	<b>2,268,815,030</b>	<b>2,501,322,747</b>

**12. OTHER CHARGES**

Depreciation expense - vehicles	19,420,000	19,420,000
Depreciation expense - motorbikes	4,054,000	948,000
Depreciation expense - office fixture and fittings	3,897,736	3,687,816
Depreciation expense - electronic equipment	38,822,604	7,924,747
Gain and loss on foreign exchange	(24,461,750)	(26,498,311)
Bad debts written off	-	334,118
	<b>41,732,590</b>	<b>5,816,370</b>

RESTLESS DEVELOPMENT  
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 NOTES (CONTINUED)

13. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	Motor vehicles TZS	Furniture and fittings TZS	Office equipment TZS	Total TZS
<b>Cost</b>				
As at 1 October 2017	133,370,000	16,378,082	97,240,182	246,988,264
Additions	-	3,110,600	20,404,070	23,514,670
<b>As at 30 September 2018</b>	<b>133,370,000</b>	<b>19,488,682</b>	<b>117,644,252</b>	<b>270,502,934</b>
<b>Depreciation</b>				
As at 1 October 2017	100,223,000	11,839,048	23,392,656	135,454,704
Charge for the year	23,474,000	3,897,736	38,822,604	66,194,340
<b>As at 30 September 2019</b>	<b>123,697,000</b>	<b>15,736,784</b>	<b>62,215,260</b>	<b>201,649,044</b>
<b>Net book value</b>				
<b>As at 30 September 2019</b>	<b>9,673,000</b>	<b>3,751,898</b>	<b>55,428,992</b>	<b>68,853,890</b>
<b>As at 30 September 2018</b>	<b>33,147,000</b>	<b>4,539,034</b>	<b>73,847,526</b>	<b>111,533,560</b>

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**14. DEBTORS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES**

	<b>30 September 2019</b>	<b>30 September 2018</b>
	TZS	TZS
Staff housing loans advances	23,059,996	15,300,002
Staff imprest balances outstanding	14,908,500	12,066,629
Reimbursable expenditure	-	6,963,338
Sundry Debtors	21,132,841	9,162,013
	<b><u>59,101,337</u></b>	<b><u>43,491,982</u></b>

**15. OTHER RECEIVABLES – RECOVERABLE EXPENDITURE**

Other receivables- Recoverable Expenditure	<b><u>52,275,818</u></b>	<b><u>52,275,818</u></b>
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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.

**16. PREPAYMENTS**

	<b>30 September 2019</b>	<b>30 September 2018</b>
	TZS	TZS
Office rent	2,450,000	36,483,653
Health Insurance for staffs	48,143,799	36,057,266
Motor vehicle insurance	384,831	2,372,935
Other insurance (office combined insurance)	-	7,241,922
	<b><u>50,978,630</u></b>	<b><u>82,155,776</u></b>

**17. GRANT RECEIVABLES**

	<b>30 September 2019</b>	<b>30 September 2018</b>
	TZS	TZS
EC	141,291,256	-
UNFPA	4,769,910	-
PACT	7,660,003	209,703,742
PSI	-	469,738,000
Heifer International	9,715,987	53,630,474
	<b><u>163,437,156</u></b>	<b><u>733,072,216</u></b>

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**18. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**

Related parties to Restless Development Tanzania include Restless Development International, the Advisory Board and the management team.

**Restless Development International**

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

Opening balance as 1 October 2018	(94,170,300)	94,747,797
Income received by Restless Development International on behalf of Restless Development Tanzania	1,125,868,832	-
Payments incurred by Restless Development Tanzania in favour of Restless Development International	49,272,304	646,649,033
<b>Total receivable from Restless Development International</b>	<b>1,080,970,836</b>	<b>741,396,830</b>
Expenses incurred by Restless Development International in favour of Restless Development Tanzania	(568,686,642)	(835,567,130)
<b>Total receivable from/(payable to) Restless Development International</b>	<b>512,284,194</b>	<b>(94,170,300)</b>

**The Advisory board.**

The advisory board to Restless Development Tanzania has composition detailed on page 4. During the year under audit, there were no transactions or balance as at the year end with the advisory Board.

**The management team.**

The management team has composition detailed on page 5.

During the year under audit, the following were transactions with the management team.

	<b>30 September 2019</b> <b>TZS</b>	<b>30 September 2018</b> <b>TZS</b>
Remunerations to management team	<u>403,212,558</u>	<u>447,368,707</u>

**19. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS**

	<b>30 September 2019</b> <b>TZS</b>	<b>30 September 2018</b> <b>TZS</b>
Cash at bank	1,926,771,829	2,196,626,015
Cash in hand	157,683	275,326
M-Pesa	9,721,858	30,132,182
	<b>1,936,651,370</b>	<b>2,227,033,523</b>

**20. ACCUMULATED SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)**

Balance brought forward	<u>114,323,511</u>	<u>114,323,511</u>
	<b><u>114,323,511</u></b>	<b><u>114,323,511</u></b>

**RESTLESS DEVELOPMENT  
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NOTES (CONTINUED)**

**21. CREDITORS AND OTHER PAYABLES**

	<b>30 September 2019</b>	<b>30 September 2018</b>
	<b>TZS</b>	<b>TZS</b>
NSSF	450,622	7,936,041
10102 - Sales tax control	50,570,464	7,259,484
10103 - Wages control	-	70,682,251
Provision for Statutory Payments*	333,439,133	492,141,769
Audit fees	22,289,250	22,000,000
Other payables	26,417,958	22,611,438
Accrued expenses	46,495,618	55,280,645
	<b>479,663,045</b>	<b>677,911,628</b>

\*As at the start of financial year 2019, Restless Development Tanzania had a tax liability of TZS 492 million resulting from tax assessments performed in 2018 by Tanzania Revenue Authority and from Restless Development Tanzania's self-tax assessment. The tax liabilities arise from corporate tax resulting from international transactions between Restless Development Tanzania and Restless Development International; and Pay As You Earn as well as Skills and Development Levy from payment related to Volunteers' allowances

During the year 2018/19, TZS 158 million was paid to the revenue authority after filling for tax amnesty. The total balance remained is TZS 333 million. However, in October ,2019 Restless Development Tanzania received ruling for the tax objection they made to the revenue authority on June 2018 where out of tax liability of TZS 246 million objected, Restless Development Tanzania managed to win TZS 19 million which will be revised.

Restless Development Tanzania is still in negotiation with Tanzania Revenue Authority to lower the tax liability by removing the penalties.

**22. DEFERRED REVENUE GRANTS**

Dance for Life	29,855,074	29,855,074
DFID	28,877,997	28,877,997
EC/EU	-	313,951,486
Ford Foundation	1,779,740	389,760,408
Mercury	26,104,825	18,609,080
Novo Foundation II	312,257,733	
Novo foundation	-	233,472,050
Oxfam	34,621,918	34,621,918
SIDA Sweden	1,414,156,317	1,176,527,745
GATES Foundation II	58,113,275	
GATES Foundation I	767,410	
UNICEF	6,357,969	6,357,969
Other Income	210,197,916	1,425,003
NOREC	16,635,109	-
Girl Effect II	39,243,586	-
Girl Effect I	1,773,080	18,165,147
	<b>2,180,741,949</b>	<b>2,251,623,877</b>

**RESTLESS DEVELOPMENT  
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NOTES (CONTINUED)**

**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 30 SEPTEMBER 2019**

**ANNEX I: BUDGET VS ACTUAL AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2019**

**BUDGET VS ACTUAL FOR PERIOD FROM 1 OCTOBER 2018 TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2019**

	<b>BUDGET (TZS)</b>	<b>ACTUAL (TZS)</b>	<b>VARIANCE (TZS)</b>	<b>% OF VARIANCE</b>	<b>MANAGEMENT EXPLANATORY REMARKS ON VARIANCES</b>
<b>INCOME</b>					
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>	<b>5,666,788,146</b>	<b>4,551,815,002</b>	<b>1,114,973,144</b>	<b>20%</b>	Income is recognized based on the expenditure incurred as donor's conditions. Due to this reason the income recognized is lower than the budgeted income as a result of project expenditure incurred during the year.
<b>PAYMENTS</b>					
Office costs	387,130,378	384,301,291	2,829,087	1%	
Governance Costs	261,720,095	181,657,130	80,062,965	31%	The expenses for strategy and direction recharges are charged as per the expenses incurred due to decrease in the expenses. The actual payment was reduced compared to what was budgeted. Also, the Intercountry visits budget was not incurred since it was charged under direct activities.
Fundraising and partnership costs	156,098,323	127,636,368	28,461,955	18%	The budget for advert was properly managed as most of advert were done via social media which was cheap compared to newspapers.
Staff costs	2,175,816,946	1,547,672,593	628,144,353	29%	There was staff turnover for the year like Country Director, Human Resources Manager and Grants Coordinator. However, the fund has budgeted for the project activities and also the Country Director has already recruited since October 2019.
Activities	2,536,717,763	2,268,815,030	267,902,733	11%	Sundries activities that were budgeted were not charged as it was planned due to the fact that these activities were absorbed through other project activities. However, the balances under this has been reforecast in the next financial year. The remained fund for this has planned for other project activities to be implemented in next financial year.

**RESTLESS DEVELOPMENT.**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019**

**ANNEX I: BUDGET VS ACTUAL AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2019**

	<b>BUDGET (TZS)</b>	<b>ACTUAL (TZS)</b>	<b>VARIANCE (TZS)</b>	<b>% OF VARIANCE</b>	<b>MANAGEMENT EXPLANATORY REMARKS ON VARIANCES</b>
Other Charges	32,500,000	41,732,590	(9,232,590)	(28%)	Full depreciation of the motor vehicle and depreciation of some electric equipment which were purchased in between of the year for the FY 2018/2019
Capital Expenditure	116,804,640	23,514,670,	93,289,970	80%	Motor vehicle planned to be purchased this year was not purchased and has planned to be purchased in next Financial Year

**Note**

- The income and expenditure reported in this table is on cash basis
- We have explained expenditure variances beyond Restless Development's threshold which is 20% however, for some of the variances we have considered materiality even if is less than 20%