



BAKAID TANZANIA

**THE REPORT BY THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE AND
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER
2024**

SEPTEMBER 2025



BAKAID TANZANIA

REPORT BY THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AGYW	Adolescent girls and young women
AIDS	Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
ALHIV	Adolescent Living with HIV
APSC	Adherence, Psychosocial Support, and Community
ART	Antiretroviral therapy
BCC	Behavior Change Community
CBOs	Community-Based Organization
CCWs	Community Case Workers
ACHIEVE	Adolescents and Children HIV Incidence Reduction, Empowerment and Virus Elimination
CCW	Community Case Workers
CLHIV	Children Living with HIV
CMC	Community Case Managers
CMO	Community Management Officers
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
CTCs	Care and Treatment Clinics
ESG	Environmental protection, social responsibility, and Good governance
ESOs	Economic Strengthening Officers
ESLO	Economic Strengthening and Livelihood Officers
FCI	Faith Community Initiative
GAAP	Generally Accepted Accounting Principles
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
HEI	HIV Exposed Infants
HIV	Human immunodeficiency virus
ILO	International Labour Organization
IPSAS	International Public Sector Accounting Standards
LCWs	Lead Case Workers
LVs	Livelihood Volunteers
LGAs	Local Government Authorities
NBAA	National Board of Accountants and Auditors
NCA	Norwegian Church Aid
NGO	Non-Governmental Organizations
NICMS	National Integrated Case Management System
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PEPFAR	President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief
PETS	Public Expenditure Tracking System
PLHIV	People Living with HIV
PLWDs	People Living with Disabilities
PSGs	Peer Support Groups
SDL	Skills Development Levy
SIYB	Start and Improve Your Business
SRHR	Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights
SWO	Social Welfare Officer
TFRS	Tanzania Financial Reporting Standards
THPS	Tanzania Health Promotion Support
TZS	Tanzania Shillings
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

BAKAID TANZANIA**REPORT BY THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024****ORGANISATION INFORMATION**

BOARD OF DIRECTORS	Name	Nationality	Position
	Nuhu Jabir Mruma	Tanzanian	Board Chairman
	Asina Ali Shenduli	Tanzanian	Secretary
	Hamisi Saidi Mataka	Tanzanian	Board Member
	Haji Hamidu Mahechu	Tanzanian	Board Member
	Abiduna Ally Athman	Tanzanian	Board Member
	Mussa Hemed Juma	Tanzanian	Board Member
	Rashid Kassim Mohamed	Tanzanian	Board Member

CHIEF OFFICERS

Asina Shenduli	Chief Executive Officer
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REGISTERED OFFICE

BAKAID TANZANIA
Plot No. 4 Block 67 Lumumba/Amani
Street Jangwani ward, Ilala district
P. O. Box 20409
Dar es Salaam,
Tanzania

PRINCIPAL BANKERS

CRDB Bank PLC	Exim Bank
Azikiwe Branch	Kigoma Branch
P. O. Box 72344	P.O. Box 1431
Dar es Salaam	Kigoma
Tanzania.	Tanzania

AUDITORS

INNOVEX Auditors
8 Kilimani Road, ADA Estate
14110 Kinondoni
PO Box 75297
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

THE REPORT BY THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE**1. INTRODUCTION**

The Directors are delighted to present their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024, which disclose the state of affairs of BAKAID Tanzania ("the Organisation") and the results of operation for the year then ended. The Report by Those Charged with Governance is prepared in accordance with the Tanzania Financial Reporting Standards No.1 (TFRS 1) issued by the National Board of Accountants and Auditors (NBAA) and International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS).

1.1 Organisation culture

BAKAID Tanzania nurtures a strong Organisational culture grounded in faith, service, and community empowerment. As a faith-based NGO rooted in Islamic principles, its work culture reflects values of compassion, discipline, and integrity. The Organisation emphasizes

- **Teamwork and Collaboration:** Staff work collectively across departments, projects, and regions to deliver quality services efficiently and harmoniously.
- **Respect and Diversity:** While founded under Islamic values, BAKAID maintains an inclusive environment that respects people of all religions, tribes, and backgrounds.
- **Commitment to Impact:** There is a shared dedication to making measurable improvements in the lives of orphans, vulnerable children, and marginalized communities.
- **Learning and Growth:** BAKAID encourages ongoing staff development, knowledge sharing, and innovation in service delivery.
- **Faith-Inspired Service:** Compassion, charity (sadaqa), and service to humanity are infused into everyday work, promoting a deeper sense of purpose and humility.

1.2 Organisation ethics

BAKAID Tanzania upholds high ethical standards that guide its decisions, relationships, and operations. These include:

a. Integrity and honesty

Staff and leadership are expected to act truthfully, avoid conflicts of interest, and ensure transparency in all activities.

b. Accountability

The Organisation promotes financial and programmatic accountability to donors, communities, and government authorities through regular reporting and audits.

c. Confidentiality and respect for privacy

All staff are required to protect the personal information of beneficiaries and maintain confidentiality in sensitive cases, especially when dealing with HIV/AIDS or vulnerable children.

d. Zero Tolerance for corruption and abuse

BAKAID enforces strong internal controls to prevent fraud, misuse of resources, sexual exploitation, or abuse of power.

e. Community-Centred ethics

Decisions are made in consultation with community leaders, local government, and faith institutions, ensuring respect for local traditions and rights.

BAKAID TANZANIA

REPORT BY THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

THE REPORT BY THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE (CONTINUED)

1. INTRODUCTION (Continued)

1.2 Organisation ethics (Continued)

f. Non-discrimination

BAKAID does not discriminate based on religion, ethnicity, gender, disability, or political affiliation services are based on need and vulnerability.

1.3 Core Values of BAKAID Tanzania

BAKAID is guided by a central belief that creating community-based strategies which provide quality accessible social-economic services through strong collaboration of stakeholders emphasizing on sustainable supportive operations that ensure a dynamic framework for quality service provision is extremely important in improving the quality of life to the underprivileged children, youth, men and women and create a health Tanzanian community. To support this BAKAID commits itself to the following core values:

- Accountability and commitment - we are committed, accountable and responsible in achieving Organizational goals and objectives.
- Teamwork - we recognize teamwork spirit as a means to achieve our Organizational vision, mission and objectives of the Organization.
- Integrity - we recognize requirements of highest moral and ethical standards, honesty, human rights and fairness in every action we take
- Innovation - we recognize and believe in creativity and pro activeness that has potentiality
- We believe in collaboration, networking and partnership with people of goodwill

OUR CORE VALUES

Accountability and commitment - we are committed, accountable and responsible in achieving Organisational goals and objectives

Teamwork - we recognize a teamwork spirit as a means to achieve our Organisational vision, mission and objectives of the Organisation.

Integrity - we recognize requirements of the highest moral and ethical standards, honesty, human rights, and fairness in every action we take.

Innovation - we recognize and believe in creativity and pro activeness that has potentiality.

Collaboration and networking - We believe in collaboration networking and partnership with people of goodwill.

2. INCORPORATION

BAKAID TANZANIA, previously registered in Tanzania under BRELA, domiciled in Tanzania as non-profit entity, is now dully registered under the terms and conditions of the Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) Act 2002 on 23 April 2021, with registration certificate no. 00NGO/R/1805 and the Taxpayer Identification (TIN) No.154-066-071

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THE REPORT BY THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE (CONTINUED)

3. BAKAID ORGANISATION STATEMENT

3.1 Mission

To develop and implement creative community-based strategies which provide quality accessible social- economic services through strong collaboration of stakeholders emphasizing sustainable supportive operations that ensure a dynamic framework for quality service provision.

3.2 Vision

To create a healthy life for underprivileged children, youth, men, and women in Tanzania.

3.3 Goals

- i. To promote health, food security, and livelihood opportunities for children, youth, and their families.
- ii. To promote and stimulate community-based income-generating activities aimed at reducing poverty among communities.
- iii. To raise awareness on human rights, children protect the environment, child rights, security, and prevent gender-based violence.
- iv. To advocate for good governance and raise awareness of the community on the public expenditure tracking system and social accountability monitoring.

To improve the Organizational capacity of BAKAID through capacity-building interventions focusing on Organizational growth and sustainability.

4. PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

BAKAID TANZANIA has successfully implemented several programs and changed the lives of Tanzanians in the following areas: health, food security and livelihood opportunities for children, youth, and their families, human rights, children protection, and prevention of gender-based violence.

5. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The Board of Directors of BAKAID TANZANIA Office is constituted by seven (7) members. The Chairperson has the casting vote. The Board of Directors meets at least once a year to deliberate on issues submitted in the Agenda by the Secretary. A Chairperson or his/her appointee may call for an extraordinary meeting should there be an urgent matter for timely deliberation. During the year ended 31 December 2023, the Board held one ordinary meeting and one extraordinary meeting.

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

The Board of Directors delegates day-to-day management of the business to the BAKAID Regional Office. BAKAID facilitates the effective control of all the Organization's operational activities, acting as a medium of communication and coordination between all the various operational units. The Board of Directors also recognizes the importance of integrity, transparency, and accountability.

BAKAID TANZANIA**REPORT BY THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024****THE REPORT BY THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE (CONTINUED)****6. COMPOSITION OF THE FOUNDING MEMBERS.**

BAKAID TANZANIA, according to the NGO Act 2002, is composed of 7 founding members who held office during the period and to the date of this report, except where otherwise stated, were:

S/N	Name	Position	Nationality	Date appointed
1	Nuhu Jabir Mruma	Chairman	Tanzanian	1. May 2024
2	Asina Ali Shenduli	Secretary	Tanzanian	1. May 2024
3	Hamisi Saidi Mataka	Member	Tanzanian	1. May 2024
4	Haji Hamidu Mahechu	Member	Tanzanian	1. May 2024
5	Abiduna Ally Athman	Member	Tanzanian	1. May.2024
6	Mussa Hemed Juma	Member	Tanzanian	1. May.2024
7	Rashid Kassim Mohamed	Member	Tanzanian	1. May 2024

7. COMPOSITION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The current Board of Directors of BAKAID TANZANIA, who held office during the year and to the date of this report, except where otherwise stated, were as follows;

S/N	Name	Position	Age	Qualification	Nationality	Date appointed
1	Nuhu Jabir Mruma	Chairman	55	Bachelor of Arts in Public Administration, with additional training in Governance and Leadership	Tanzanian	1.May.2024
2	Asina Ali Shenduli	Secretary	56	Master of Science (MSc) in Agricultural Education and Extension	Tanzanian	1.May.2024
3	Hamisi Saidi Mataka	Member	57	Diploma in Business Administration	Tanzanian	1.May.2024
4	Haji Hamidu Mahechu	Member	39	B. Com (Accounting)	Tanzanian	1.May.2024
5	Abiduna Ally Athman	Member	60	BAED	Tanzanian	1.May.2024
6	Mussa Hemed Juma	Member	63	Medical Doctor (MD) degree	Tanzanian	1.May.2024
7	Rashid Kassim Mohamed	Member	52	Bachelor of Arts in International Relations	Tanzanian	1.May.2024

During the period 2024, the Board of Directors of the BAKAID Tanzania had the following board sub-committees to ensure a high standard of corporate governance throughout the operation.

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THE REPORT BY THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE (CONTINUED)

7.1 Audit and Risk Management Committee

During the year under review the committee comprised of the following members:

Name	Position in the committee
Nuhu Jabir Mruma	Chairperson
Mussa Hemed Juma	Member
Abiduna Ally Athman	Member
Asina Ali Shenduli	Member

7.2 Programs and Strategy Committee

During the year under review the committee comprised of the following members:

Name	Position in the Board
Hamisi Saidi Mataka	Chairperson
Asina Ali Shenduli	Member
Haji Hamidu Mahechu	Member

7.3 Finance and Resource Mobilization Committee

During the year under review the committee comprised of the following members:

Name	Details
Asina Ali Shenduli	Chairperson
Rashid Kassim Mohamed	Member
Haji Hamidu Mahechu	Member

All Directors were non-executive. The Board held twice meetings during the period

The Board Secretary of BAKAID Tanzania is concurrently the Executive Director of the Organization. In this role, the Executive Director provides secretarial support to the Board, including preparing agendas, facilitating meetings, and recording minutes.

While serving as Board Secretary, the Executive Director acts in an official capacity and does not hold voting rights in Board decisions, ensuring the independence of the non-executive directors. This arrangement enhances coordination between the Board and management while maintaining strong governance oversight.

8. BOARD MEETINGS

The Board held x meetings during the year under review, whereas BAKAID Tanzania is expected to hold 2 physical meetings board meetings per year, in 2024. Below are the meetings and resolutions.

Meeting No.	Date held	Type	Main Resolutions
9	8 th January, 2024	Special (Extraordinary) Meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The board members hereby approve the proposal for submission of the car hire services submitted by SMJ (T) LIMITED for ACHIEVE project, amounting to TZS 104,940,000.00, in compliance with the company's policy requiring board approval for expenditures exceeding one hundred million. The resolution was approved by all members

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Meeting No.	Date held	Type	Main Resolutions
10	26 th March 2024	Committee Meetings	The Board Audit Committee, having reviewed the external auditor's report and management's responses, resolved as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To adopt the external auditor's report for the financial year ended 31 December 2024. ○ To direct management to implement the auditor's recommendations, particularly in relation to strengthening internal controls, financial reporting processes, and compliance with regulatory requirements.
11	25 th September 2024	Regular (Ordinary) Meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approval of the Last Meeting's Minutes • Matters Arising from the previous meeting • Programs/projects implementation reports • Financial management report
12	23 th December 2024	Regular (Ordinary) Meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approval of the 2025 Annual Budget and Work Plan • Procurement Plan Endorsement • Program and Partnership Oversight • Resolution on Policy Amendment Approval

The following are table showing the board members attendance during the board meeting

Name of Board member	Date of Meeting			
	8 th January 2024	26 th March 2024	25 th September 2024	23 th December 2024
Nuhu Jabir Mruma	✓	✓	✓	✓
Asina Shenduli	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mussa Hemed	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sheikh Hamis Mataka	✓	✗	✓	✓
Mohamed Rashid	✓	✗	✓	✓
Abiduna Athman Ally	✓	✓	✗	✓
Haji Hamidu Mahechu	✓	✗	✓	✓

Note:

✓ = Attended

✗ = Absent

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9. COUNTRY'S COVERAGE

BAKAID TANZANIA has offices in Dar es Salaam (main office), Kigoma, Bariadi & Nachigwea (Branches).

10. RESULTS FOR THE YEAR

The Organisation's financial performance, financial position, net assets and cash flow is set out on pages 3 to 6.

11. PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR "

BAKAID TANZANIA'S 2024 PROGRAM ACHIEVEMENTS AND IMPACT ACROSS COMMUNITIES

In 2024, BAKAID successfully implemented five impactful programs that transformed the lives of Tanzanians across diverse sectors, including health, food security, livelihood opportunities for children, youth, and their families, human rights, child protection, gender-based violence (GBV) prevention, and citizen accountability and governance. These achievements were made possible through generous support from USAID, Pact Tanzania, Norwegian Church Aid (NCA), Tanzania Health Promotion Support (THPS), and the Christian Council of Tanzania (CCT). The programs were implemented across 17 councils in four mainland regions: Kigoma (8 councils), Simiyu (6 councils), Mtwara (2 councils), and Lindi (2 councils). The USAID-ACHIEVE Project (Adolescents and Children HIV Incidence Reduction, Empowerment, and Virus Elimination), funded by Pact Tanzania and implemented in Kigoma and Simiyu regions, focused on preventing new HIV infections among children and adolescents, improving ART adherence and viral suppression, and strengthening the overall well-being of orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) and their caregivers through integrated health and social services.

The Adherence Psychosocial Support and Community Partnership (APSC) Project, funded by THPS and implemented in Kigoma Region, aimed to improve ART adherence among children and adolescents living with HIV by providing psychosocial support and strengthening linkages between communities and health facilities.

BAKAID also implemented the Swahili Coast and Interfaith GBV Prevention Project, funded by Norwegian Church Aid (NCA) and carried out in Mtwara, Pwani, Lindi, and Kigoma regions. This integrated initiative promoted inclusive communities by addressing harmful gender norms through engagement with interfaith religious leaders and community members. The project also empowered women and youth through income-generating skills such as cashew processing, soap making, tailoring, vegetable gardening using drip irrigation, and poultry keeping. To date, it has reached over 26,000 individuals, promoted economic resilience and reduced vulnerability to GBV.

In Nachingwea and Mtama districts of Lindi Region, BAKAID implemented the Kizazi Hodari Southern Zone Activity, a five-year project funded by USAID through Deloitte. This initiative focuses on improving the health, protection, and economic stability of OVC, youth, and their caregivers through integrated HIV services, psychosocial support, child protection, and economic strengthening interventions implemented through structures like Community Case Workers (CCWs) and WORTH groups, in collaboration with PEPFAR clinical partners.

In addition, BAKAID implemented the USAID Tuwajibike Project, a three-year initiative (May 13, 2024. to May 12, 2027) funded by USAID. The project aims to enhance public service delivery by strengthening citizen and civil society agencies to demand transparency and accountability from government institutions. The overall goal is to foster a culture where empowered citizens and civil society organizations actively utilize public accountability tools to ensure government openness

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and effective management of public resources, ultimately contributing to improved public services for all Tanzanians

A. Adolescents and Children HIV Incidence Reduction, Empowerment, and Virus Elimination(USAID-ACHIEVE Project)

Elimination project, or ACHIEVE, is a four-year global effort to reach and sustain HIV epidemic control among pregnant and breastfeeding women, adolescents, infants, and children. The project is funded by USAID and implemented by a Pact-led consortium of top global HIV/AIDS partners, including Jhpiego, Palladium, No Means No Worldwide, and WI-HER. In this reporting, BAKAID implemented USAID- ACHIEVE as a subgrantee of Pact Tanzania in the regions of Simiyu (Maswa DC, Busega DC, and Meatu DC) and Kigoma (Uvinza DC and Kigoma Ujiji MC).

The goal and objectives of the program:

Goal: The goal of ACHIEVE Tanzania is to increase access to HIV-inclusive services in USAID-supported councils to improve the health and social well-being of orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) as well as strengthen the capacity of local organizations to manage and implement OVC and DREAMS interventions.

Objectives: ACHIEVE Tanzania program has three Strategic Objectives;

To strengthen the capacity of the national and community level social welfare workforce, systems, and structures to ensure quality services for OVC, at-risk AGYW, and people living with HIV (PLHIV).

To build the capacity of local organizations to manage and implement USAID/PEPFAR awards as prime implementing partners. ACHIEVE Tanzania Project supports the transition of prime funding and implementation to capable local partners to meet the PEPFAR goal of 70% of funding to local partners.

To deliver high-quality OVC services and DREAMS interventions for AGYW 9-14 years.

Accomplishments/Achievements

To ensure that the program objectives are met. The following activities were implemented;

BAKAID Tanzania has identified eight entrepreneurs of the quarter across all eight councils implementing the ACHIEVE project. These entrepreneurs facilitated awareness sessions on business management and entrepreneurial skills to members of WORTH Yetu groups. A total of 29 WORTH Yetu groups were reached by the entrepreneurs, with 197 members engaged, of which 51 were males and 146 females.

BAKAID Tanzania conducted monthly meetings with Lead Volunteers (LVs) including refresher training across all eight councils implementing the ACHIEVE project. A total of 55 LVs participated in the monthly meetings, comprising 23 males and 32 females. During these meetings, LVs received refresher trainings on social inclusion and Community Resource Management Committees (CRMCs). Emphasis was placed on increasing the enrollment of ACHIEVE caregivers into WORTH Yetu groups and on registering these groups with Local Government Authorities (LGAs). The formation of new WORTH Yetu groups was also encouraged during these sessions.

BAKAID improved case identification, linkage to antiretroviral therapy (ART), and viral suppression among adolescents and children living with HIV (A/CLHIV) through HIV risk assessment and quarterly monitoring (HRAQM). A total of 22,494 beneficiaries were assessed, representing 98% of the targeted 22,874 beneficiaries. Among those assessed, 5,530 tested positive for HIV, 16,278 tested negative, 6 had undisclosed status, and 680 had unknown status.

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BAKAID conducted 14 clinical home visits from July to September, involving clinicians, nurses, Health Home Officers (HHO), Case Management Officers (CMO), Community Case Managers (CMC), and Community Case Workers (CCWs). These visits provided education on ART adherence, viral suppression, and prevention of new HIV infections to household members. Peer home visits were conducted, with peer mothers and peer educators visiting nine households of HIV-exposed infant (HEI) mothers and two households of children living with HIV (CLHIV). These peer visits were coordinated with Community Case Managers (CMCs) and Community Case Workers (CCWs) in Kigoma and Simiyu regions.

Quarterly priority Care and Treatment Clinic (CTC) meetings were held with 32 high-volume CTCs in Kigoma and Simiyu regions, and communication allowances were provided. Key topics discussed included ensuring viral suppression among enrolled CLHIV, enrollment strategies for pending CLHIV, and HIV-exposed infants (HEI).

BAKAID enrolled 22,874 beneficiaries, exceeding the target of 20,967 by 109%. Of these, 2,677 children living with HIV (CLHIV) were enrolled out of 2,818 targeted (95%), and 1,841 HIV-exposed infants (HEI) were enrolled out of 1,903 targeted (97%).

Care plans were developed and updated quarterly to accurately identify and address the needs of orphans and vulnerable children (OVCs) and their caregivers. In FY24, 17,463 care plans were completed out of a target of 17,575, achieving a 99% completion rate.

A Graduation Readiness Assessment was conducted to evaluate 5,554 households enrolled in the project for at least one year, assessing if they met eight benchmarks across four domains. By the end of Quarter Four in FY24, 5,029 households were assessed. The remaining 525 households were not assessed due to death, relocation, moving out of the catchment area, or refusal to continue receiving project services.

Through social and economic support, BAKAID supported 18 households of CLHIV with high viral load with food and business assistance aimed at improving viral suppression and household economy. Additionally, four CLHIV from Bariadi Town Council and two from Busega District Council received pill dispensers for easier medicine management. Three children were given digital watches to remind them of medication times.

In August, BAKAID provided 75 educational subsidies to in-school children living with HIV (CLHIV) and their siblings; 42 in Kigoma and 33 in Simiyu regions under the ACHIEVE project.

For FY25, BAKAID identified 28 orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) for vocational scholarships at St. Francis de Sales Vocational Training Centre in Kahama. Among the 28 OVC, four will study domestic electrical installation, three hairdressing and salon services, three motor vehicle mechanics, twelve tailoring and dressmaking, and six welding and metal fabrication.

B. Adherence Psychosocial Support and Community Partnership Project (APSC)

The Adherence Psychosocial Support, Continuity of Treatment, and Community Partnership Program (APSC) covers 68 healthcare facilities in the Kigoma region by supporting people living with HIV/AIDS. This initiative is made possible through funding from the Tanzania Health Promotion Support (THPS) and covers administrative areas, including Kigoma Municipal, Kigoma District Council, Kasulu District Council, Kasulu Town Council, Buhigwe District, Kibondo District, Kakonko District, and Uvinza District. The project operates in close collaboration with 120 Peer Educators who deliver peer education services within their respective Care and Treatment Centers (CTCs). Furthermore, the project involves 88 community peer educators and 35 peer mother educators who contribute to the facilitation of Psychosocial Support Group (PSG) meetings.

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THE REPORT BY THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE (CONTINUED)

The goal and objectives of the program:

Goal

The project goal is to strengthen HIV/AIDS ART adherence rates and increase retention to ART from 80% to 95% in Kigoma region.

Objectives

- i. To provide adherence and psychosocial support to patients on care and treatment through peer education in 58 health facilities of Kigoma region.
- ii. To establish psychosocial support groups for PLHIV pregnant and lactating mothers and their families.
- iii. To enhance knowledge on ART-associated side effects and health-seeking behavior among PLHIV in Kigoma region.
- iv. To provide adherence and psychosocial support to children and adolescents on care and treatment through adolescent peer education in 18 high-volume CTCs in Kigoma region.

Accomplishments /Achievements

- 1) A total of 1,744 net loss/missed appointment clients were reached through active tracking efforts. These clients were previously lost to follow-up and were identified through structured client tracing mechanisms aimed at re-engaging them in care.
- 2) A total of 1,387 adolescents were reached through adolescent clubs. These platforms provided safe spaces for youth to receive sexual and reproductive health education, ART adherence support, life skills, and psychosocial services tailored to their age group.
- 3) A total of 1,680 pregnant and lactating women living with HIV (PLHIV) were reached through Peer Support Groups (PSGs). The groups provided continuous psychosocial and ART adherence support, contributing to better health outcomes for both mothers and infants.
- 4) BAKAID reached 1,262 clients identified to be at risk of treatment interruption. Through personalized follow-up, these clients received targeted interventions to ensure treatment continuity and avoid disengagement from care.
- 5) BAKAID reached 1,262 clients identified to be at risk of treatment interruption. Through personalized follow-up, these clients received targeted interventions to ensure treatment continuity and avoid disengagement from care.
- 6) A total of 320 adolescents (144 males and 176 females) were screened for protection-related concerns, and 1 case of neglect was identified. The case involved a 13-year-old girl from Kiganamo Health Center who had been neglected by her parents. The facility referred her to her aunt for custody and continued ART follow-up.
- 7) A total of 1,326 clients who had either missed appointments or were classified as net loss were traced. Out of these, 1,074 clients (81%) were successfully brought back into care, and 140 clients were confirmed to have transferred to other facilities. 46 clients were confirmed deceased. 6 clients voluntarily opted out of care. 51 clients were still undergoing the tracing process at the time of reporting.
- 8) A total of 1,777 children and adolescents (856 males and 927 females) received adherence and psychosocial support services. Among them: 1,640 adolescents (92%) achieved viral suppression. 129 adolescents remained unsuppressed. 1,123 adolescents were enrolled in a

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3-month multi-month dispensing (3MMD). 545 adolescents were on 6-month multi-month dispensing (6MMD).

- 9) In the provision of adherence and psychosocial support to pregnant and lactating women living with HIV, 2,187 clients were reached. Out of these, 2,156 clients (99%) had achieved viral suppression, demonstrating the effectiveness of peer and health facility support systems.
- 10) During quarterly pediatric meetings held in seven high-volume sites across the region, 369 pediatric clients (172 males and 198 females) were reached. Among them: 348 children were virally suppressed, 77 children were enrolled in 3MMD, 94 children were on 6MMD.
- 11) Awareness and screening on Violence Against Children (VAC) was conducted in 10 high-volume sites across the region, reaching 489 children. From this activity: 34 VAC cases were identified: 30 emotional abuse cases and 4 physical abuse cases, One physical abuse case from Kiganamo Health Center was linked to the Social Welfare Officer (SWO), and the child was placed under the custody of her father for safety and ART adherence follow-up, One emotional abuse case from Maweni Regional Referral Hospital was also linked to the SWO, and a household visit was conducted to support and monitor the family.

C. Strengthening Interfaith Platforms to Build an Inclusive Society and End Gender Based Violence (GBV)

Funded by Norwegian Church Aid (NCA), BAKAID is implementing a four-year program titled "Strengthening Interfaith Platforms to Build an Inclusive Society and End Gender-Based Violence (GBV)" in the Lindi Region (Lindi and Mtama Districts) and Kigoma Region (Kigoma and Uvinza Districts).

The overall goal of the program is to ensure that women and girls live empowered lives free from gender-based violence. The program empowers interfaith religious leaders and community members with knowledge, skills, and confidence to challenge harmful norms and address issues related to GBV, life skills, family planning (FP), and sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) both within their congregations and in the broader community.

In addition, the program supports vulnerable women and youth through livelihood initiatives, engaging them in profitable agricultural value chains such as vegetable gardening using drip irrigation technology and poultry keeping, enhancing their economic resilience.

The program employs Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) approaches to shift harmful knowledge, attitudes, beliefs, and behaviours that perpetuate GBV. So far, the program has reached a total of 16,298 people across the implementation areas.

Moving forward, BAKAID will continue to collaborate with local authorities and partners to scale up the lessons learned and advocate for the integration of successful interventions into the Government of Tanzania (GoT) systems and structures.

In addition to GBV-focused interventions, Norwegian Church Aid (NCA) also supports the Swahili Coast Project, implemented in Mtwara and Pwani regions. The project aims to transform lives along the Swahili coast by equipping women and youth with practical, marketable skills in cashew processing, soap making, and tailoring. Implemented in Mafia and Rufiji districts (Pwani Region)

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and Nanyamba and Mtwara District Councils (Mtwara Region), the project has reached more than 10,000 community members to date. These initiatives are helping to create sustainable economic opportunities while reducing vulnerability to gender-based violence (GBV) and poverty. By investing in these communities, NCA and its partners are supporting individuals to build resilient, self-reliant futures.

D. USAID KIZAZI HODARI (BRAVE GENERATION) SOUTHERN ZONE PROJECT

Kizazi Hodari Southern Zone is a five-year cooperative agreement (March 2022 - March 2027) funded by the American People through USAID to support the Government of Tanzania (GoT) to improve the health, well-being, and protection of the Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC) and youth in high HIV burden communities.

The primary objective of the Activity is to deliver high-quality health/HIV, social welfare, and protection services for OVC, Youth, and their caregivers. This support aims to reinforce the OVC program's contribution to HIV epidemic control. Deloitte Consulting Limited, the prime implementing partner, executes the Activity in collaboration with Civil Society Organizations (CSOs). Activities are carried through families and communities and involve the engagement of Community Case Workers (CCWs), Lead Case Workers (LCWs), and National Integrated Case Management System (NICMS) Assigned Officers. The Activity also fosters coordination and integration with the health workforce and PEPFAR clinical partners, streamlining HIV service delivery with complementary social service delivery through bi-directional referrals.

BAKAID is awarded to implement Kizazi Hodari Southern Zone Activity at two councils of Nachingwea and Mtama in Lindi region, covering 48 wards (16 in Mtama, 22 in Nachingwea).

Objectives

- Increase the use of OVC platforms for pediatric HIV case finding, linkage to treatment, and viral suppression.
- Increase access to HIV prevention, violence prevention, and response services for OVC and youth.
- Improve the socio-economic capacity of at-risk adolescent girls and young women (AGYW) and OVC caregivers.

Accomplishment/Achievements :

- 1) BAKAID facilitated a total of 32 home visits, including 8 social welfare visits and 24 clinical visits. These visits aimed to monitor and support the health and social well-being of orphans and vulnerable children (OVCs), resulting in improved health outcomes, including viral load suppression among children living with HIV (CLHIV).
- 2) A total of 64 CLHIV were referred to health facilities for ART adherence counseling, and all successfully received the service. This intervention helped ensure that the children maintained good adherence to treatment and remained on track for long-term care and viral suppression.

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- 3) BAKAID supported 17 OVCs to attend vocational training at Mbinga Folk Development College (FDC). All 17 graduated with tailoring skills, equipping them with practical knowledge and the potential for self-employment and income generation.
- 4) The organization monitored 21 Village Savings and Loan Groups (WORTH groups) through regular monthly visits by Economic Strengthening Officers (ESOs). These visits helped track progress, resolve challenges, and ensure continued participation and financial empowerment of group members.
- 5) An Economic Strengthening and Livelihood Officer (ESLO) participated in a 10-day training on entrepreneurship and soft skills using the International Labour Organization (ILO) "Start and Improve Your Business (SIYB)" model. Following the training, the ESLO successfully mentored all 21 WORTH group members to strengthen their entrepreneurial capacity.
- 6) BAKAID facilitated the formation of 21 new WORTH groups targeting OVC caregivers, aiming to improve their economic resilience through savings, small loans, and income-generating activities within their communities.
- 7) Monthly meetings were conducted with Kizazi Hodari Volunteers, which focused on collecting reports, providing mentorship, and enhancing the capacity of Community Case Workers (CCWs) in the proper use of project tools and electronic reporting systems.
- 8) In collaboration with health facilities, BAKAID worked to address challenges facing CTC clients, including CLHIV, ALHIV (Adolescents Living with HIV), and PLHIV (People Living with HIV). These efforts led to improved viral suppression and better health outcomes for the clients.
- 9) BAKAID successfully enrolled 1,908 CLHIV and 1,459 HIV-Exposed Infants (HEI) across all targeted councils under the Kizazi Hodari Southern Zone Activity, ensuring timely access to HIV-related services and follow-up.
- 10) A total of 912 OVCs received HIV Risk Assessments in all nine councils where the Kizazi Hodari Project is implemented. This effort was crucial in identifying high-risk children and linking them to appropriate prevention and treatment services.
- 11) In collaboration with Community Case Workers (CCWs), BAKAID referred 25 OVCs for HIV Testing Services (HTS) and counseling, ensuring that children at risk were tested early and, if needed, linked to care and treatment services.

E. USAID TUWAJIBIKE PROJECT

BAKAID is implementing the USAID Tuwajibike Project, a three-year initiative running from May 13, 2024, to May 12, 2027, funded by USAID. The project's primary objective is to enhance public service delivery by empowering citizens and civil society organizations to demand greater transparency and accountability from government institutions.

The overarching goal is to foster a culture where empowered citizens and civil society organizations actively utilize public accountability tools to promote government openness and

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ensure the effective management of public resources. Ultimately, this will contribute to improved public services for all Tanzanians.

To achieve this, the project employs a multi-stakeholder approach that mobilizes informed citizens, the media, the private sector, civil society organizations, and government entities to collectively address public financial accountability. This is done through an inclusive interfaith philosophy that embraces gender-transformative principles, ensuring equitable participation and shared outcomes at all levels. This approach fosters collaboration and mutual understanding among diverse stakeholders.

The project activities are planned for implementation across 10 regions, as outlined in Table 1 of the project analysis. It aims to benefit approximately 10,000 people, targeting 30% women, 30% youth, 35% men, and 5% people living with disabilities (PLWDs). This targeted focus promotes inclusivity and empowers marginalized groups to effectively engage in governance processes.

The project covers six councils: Kibiti DC and Rufiji DC in Pwani region; Lindi MC and Mtama DC in Lindi region; and Kasulu TC and Kigoma DC in Kigoma region.

Accomplishments/Achievement:

- 1) Project introduction sessions were successfully conducted in all six councils across the targeted regions.
- 2) Public Expenditure Tracking System (PETS) committees were established in 24 villages across the six councils, enhancing community participation in financial oversight and governance.

The program uses Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) approaches to promote changes in knowledge, attitudes, norms, beliefs, and behaviours that promote GBV against women and children. The program has reached a total of 7,808 people. BAKAID will continue to work and partner with authorities and partners in the scale-up of the lessons learnt to other districts and advocate for the integration of these activities in the Government of Tanzania.

12. ENVIRONMENT, SOCIAL, AND GOVERNANCE

BAKAID Tanzania is committed to upholding the principles of Environmental Protection, Social Responsibility, and Good Governance (ESG) in all aspects of its operations, program implementation, and institutional development. These principles ensure that the Organisation operates sustainably, ethically, and in alignment with both local regulations and international best practices.

Environmental Responsibility

BAKAID recognizes the impact of environmental factors on health, livelihoods, and community resilience, particularly in rural and underserved areas.

Commitments:

- Promote environmentally sustainable practices in all projects (e.g., waste reduction, water conservation).
- Encourage use of eco-friendly materials in construction, procurement, and operations.
- Sensitize communities on climate change adaptation, especially in agriculture and water management programs.

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- Minimize carbon footprint by:
 - a) Reducing unnecessary travel
 - b) Using energy-efficient equipment

Social Responsibility

As a faith-based NGO working with vulnerable populations, BAKAID places strong emphasis on social inclusion, equity, and protection of rights.

Social Focus Areas:

- Promote gender equality, especially through the empowerment of women and girls.
- Support the rights of children and persons with disabilities, in line with national and international frameworks.
- Ensure participatory engagement with communities, including traditional and religious leaders.
- Implement strong safeguarding and child protection policies.
- Provide fair employment, safe working conditions, and continuous professional development for staff.

Governance

Good governance ensures accountability, transparency, and integrity in the management of BAKAID's resources and programs.

Governance practices:

- Oversight by an independent and competent Board of Directors.
- Adherence to financial controls, procurement policies, and risk management frameworks.
- Regular internal and external audits and publication of annual reports.
- Clear conflict of interest policies for staff, board, and vendors.
- Compliance with relevant laws and NGO regulations, including registration and tax obligations.

Monitoring ESG commitments

BAKAID monitors and evaluates ESG practices through:

- ESG indicators integrated into program M&E frameworks
- Periodic Organisational assessments
- Stakeholder feedback (including beneficiaries, partners, and donors)
- ESG-related reporting in annual and project reports

Entity operating model

The Entity Operating Model defines how BAKAID Tanzania organizes its people, processes, systems, and resources to deliver on its mission of serving vulnerable and underserved communities through sustainable development programs.

It provides the framework that guides decision-making, service delivery, resource allocation, and governance, ensuring alignment between strategic goals and day-to-day operations.

Core Components of the Operating Model

- Governance and leadership
- Organizational structure
- Programs and service delivery
- Finance and resource management
- Monitoring and evaluation

- Partnership and collaboration
- Compliance and risk management

13. RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROL

The Directors accept final responsibility for the risk management and internal control systems of the Organisation. It is the task of management to ensure that adequate internal financial and operational control systems are developed and maintained on an ongoing basis to provide reasonable assurance regarding:

- The effectiveness and efficiency of operations.
- The safeguarding of the Organisation's assets.
- Compliance with applicable laws and regulations.
- The reliability of accounting records.
- Business sustainability under normal as well as adverse conditions; and
- Responsible behaviours 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 Organisation's system is designed to provide the management with reasonable assurance that the procedures in place are operating effectively.

The management assessed the internal control systems throughout the financial year ended 31 December 2023 and believes that they met acceptable criteria. The management carries out an assessment of risk and internal control through the relevant senior management team in their respective areas of responsibility in a transparent manner. Action plans emanated from the assessment to mitigate any potential risks are implemented consistently.

14. PRINCIPAL RISKS, UNCERTAINTIES AND OPPORTUNITIES

Principal risks

These are key strategic and operational risks that may significantly affect BAKAID's ability to deliver its mission:

a) Policy and regulatory risk

Frequent changes in government policies, tax laws, NGO regulations, or donor requirements may disrupt program implementation or compliance efforts.

b) Funding dependency risk

High reliance on donor funding, especially from limited sources, exposes BAKAID to financial instability if key donors withdraw or reduce support.

c) Operational and fiduciary risk

Risks of mismanagement, financial irregularities, or weak internal controls can undermine donor confidence and project efficiency.

d) Reputational risk

Negative publicity, ethical breaches, or partner misconduct could damage the Organisation's image and stakeholder trust.

e) Cultural and community resistance

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Ingrained harmful traditional norms (e.g., gender inequality, stigma around HIV) may limit program effectiveness, especially in rural settings.

f) **Human resource risk**

Limited staff capacity, high turnover, or skill gaps could affect program quality, innovation, and the ability to scale services.

Uncertainties

Certain external and internal factors may unpredictably impact BAKAID's operations and performance:

a) **Political and economic instability**

Inflation, exchange rate fluctuations, or political unrest could affect costs, planning, and donor priorities.

b) **Donor shifts and priorities**

Changes in donor focus (e.g., moving from HIV to climate or digital health) may lead to program discontinuity or reduced funding.

c) **Natural disasters or pandemics**

Events like floods, droughts, or health crises (e.g., COVID-19) may disrupt fieldwork, supply chains, or community engagement.

d) **Technological disruptions**

Data system failures, cybersecurity breaches, or slow adoption of digital tools may reduce Organisational efficiency.

e) **Legislative ambiguities**

Ambiguities or inconsistent interpretation of NGO regulations or labour laws could cause compliance difficulties.

Opportunities

Despite challenges, BAKAID has strong prospects to grow its impact, partnerships, and sustainability:

a) **Strengthening government relations**

Enhanced partnerships with local and national government structures can unlock technical and logistical support.

b) **Expanding donor base**

Strategic engagement with new donors, bilateral, multilateral, and private foundations, can diversify funding and reduce dependency.

c) **Leveraging technology**

Adoption of digital tools (e.g., mobile health apps, digital M&E platforms) can improve data management and outreach.

d) **Community-based interventions**

Deep community engagement offers a strong foundation for program acceptance, sustainability, and long-term behaviour change.

e) **Faith-based partnerships**

Leveraging religious networks and platforms can enhance social mobilization and reach underserved populations.

f) **Capacity building and innovation**

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Investing in staff development, Organisational systems, and adaptive programming can improve performance and resilience.

15. EMPLOYEES' WELFARE

Management/ employee relationship

The management/employee relationship was cordial throughout the year. There were no unresolved complaints received by the management from the employees during the year.

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

Financial assistance

No loans are available to all employees.

Employee benefit plan

The Organisation pays contributions to the National Social Security Fund, which is a publicly administered mandatory pension plan and qualifies to be a defined contribution plan. In addition to that, the Organisation pays school fees for some of the staff and the children of the said staff and rent for some staff.

Training facilities

The Organisation provides on-the-job training to all its employees to improve their technical skills and effectiveness. Where necessary, employees are also considered for external training courses that upgrade skills and enhance development.

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 Organisation that training, career development, and promotion of disabled persons should, as far as possible, be identical to that of other employees.

16. MANAGEMENT

The Organisation structure comprises the following units: -

- The Board of Directors
- The Organisation's National Program Coordinator, who oversees the implementation of the day-to-day activities of the Organisation.
- The National M&E Manager (includes data management, etc.).
- Directorate of Operations or Finance and Admin Manager (includes finance, grants, administration, procurement, human resources, etc.)

17. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Related party transactions and balances are disclosed in Note 14 to the financial statements.

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18. SOLVENCY

The Board of Directors confirms that applicable accounting standards have been followed, and the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The Board of Directors has reasonable expectations but will have to exercise caution for the coming financial Period to ensure that resources are available to enable BAKAID TANZANIA to continue with its operational existence for the foreseeable future.

19. POLITICAL AND CHARITABLE DONATIONS

BAKAID TANZANIA did not make any political donations during the Period, and there were no donations made to charitable organisations during the Period.

20. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

The Governing Board believes that the report by those charged with governance complies with the provisions of Tanzania Financial Reporting Standard (TFRS) No.1 Report by Those Charged with Governance and all other statutory legislation relevant to the Council.

21. CURRENT AND FUTURE/DEVELOPMENT PLANS

BAKAID seeks improved quality of life of the underprivileged children, youth, men, and women in Tanzania through creative community-based strategies which provide quality accessible social-economic services through strong collaboration of stakeholders, emphasizing sustainable supportive operations that ensure a dynamic framework for quality service provision.

BAKAID's work is focused on five development objectives, which are: -

1. Promote provision of health, food security, and livelihood opportunities for children, youth, and their families.
2. Promote and stimulate community-based income-generating activities aimed at reducing poverty among communities.
3. Raising awareness on human rights, child protective environment, child rights, security, and prevention of gender-based violence.
4. Advocate for good governance and raise awareness of the community on the public expenditure tracking system and social accountability monitoring.
5. To improve the organizational capacity of BAKAID through capacity-building interventions focusing on organizational growth and sustainability.

22. STAKEHOLDERS RELATIONSHIP

Given its skills and experience and its presence as an NGO working in Tanzania, there is considerable networking that BAKAID already undertakes with other development stakeholders that will be maintained and/or enhanced. Regular networking will involve government authorities at all levels, local and International NGOs, UN Agencies and embassies, faith-based organizations, academic/research institutes, and other development sectors in Tanzania. Other opportunities will be explored and supported as appropriate, but with the general commitment that BAKAID needs to interact and collaborate with other similar-minded development stakeholders regularly.

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23. CAPITAL STRUCTURE

BAKAID Tanzania's capital structure is primarily funded through donor grants, supplemented by retained earnings, in-kind contributions, and internal reserves. A well-managed capital structure supports Organisational stability, growth, and long-term impact in serving vulnerable communities.

24. CASHFLOWS

BAKAID Tanzania uses cash flow management to ensure the smooth implementation of programs, timely payment of obligations, and financial sustainability. Proactive forecasting and monitoring of cash flow are essential for informed decision-making and donor accountability.

25. LIQUIDITY

As an NGO relying on donor funding, BAKAID's liquidity is influenced by:

Donor disbursement schedules: Delays in funds can create temporary cash flow issues.

Restrictions on funds: Many grants are restricted, meaning they can only be used for specific purposes and may not support general overheads.

Project-based budgeting: Liquidity is often segmented by projects, not centralized, which requires careful cash flow planning.

Improving and Managing Liquidity

- To maintain strong liquidity, BAKAID can
- Create a cash flow forecast (monthly or quarterly).
- Maintain a reserve fund of unrestricted donations or surpluses.
- Improve donor billing efficiency to reduce delays in reimbursement.
- Negotiate flexible grant terms that allow for a portion of funding to cover overhead or emergency reserves.

BAKAID Tanzania monitors its liquidity to ensure financial health, operational continuity, and donor confidence. A strong liquidity position enables the Organisation to respond to urgent needs, manage risks, and deliver sustained impact to the communities it serves.

26. CHALLENGES, OPPORTUNITIES, AND KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Challenges

BAKAID faces several operational, contextual, and systemic challenges that may impact the effectiveness and sustainability of its programs:

Changing Regulatory Environment: Frequent updates to NGO and tax laws can complicate compliance and operational continuity.

Community Resistance to Behavior Change: Cultural norms may hinder the adoption of health practices, child protection mechanisms, or gender equality initiatives.

Technology Gaps: Limited infrastructure for digital data collection, communication, or M&E systems can hinder real-time reporting and decision-making.

Geographical Barriers: Hard-to-reach or remote communities increase logistical and operational costs.

Opportunities

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Despite the challenges, BAKAID has strong prospects to enhance impact, partnerships, and sustainability:

Growing Donor Interest in Community-Led Approaches: Many international funders are now prioritizing local, grassroots NGOs for direct support.

Government Partnerships: Strengthened collaboration with ministries and local government can enhance reach and legitimacy.

Faith-Based Networks: Leveraging religious leaders can increase trust and accelerate social behaviour change in conservative communities.

Digital Tools for Monitoring & Outreach: Adopting mobile data systems, digital reporting, and virtual training can improve efficiency and transparency.

Diversification into New Thematic Areas: Expanding into areas like climate resilience, mental health, and youth empowerment can attract new donors and meet emerging needs.

Staff Development and Knowledge Sharing: Investing in training and south-south learning exchanges can boost internal capacity.

i. Strengthening Interfaith Platforms to Build an Inclusive Society and End Gender Based Violence (GBV)

- Total number of religious leaders oriented on GBV, SRHR, Family Planning, and life skills to promote inclusive messaging within congregations and communities
- Total number of individuals reached through faith-based structures and BCC activities with messages promoting gender equality, positive norms, and reproductive health rights.
- Total number of women and youth trained and engaged in agricultural value chains (e.g., vegetable gardening with drip irrigation and poultry keeping).
- Total number of community dialogue sessions, sermons, or outreach events conducted using BCC approaches to address harmful gender norms and promote behavior change.
- Proportion of trained religious leaders who incorporate GBV prevention and SRHR messages into their teachings or community work.
- Total number of meetings, policy dialogues, or collaborative actions undertaken with local and national government to promote the integration of program interventions into public systems.
- Number of districts outside the original four that adopt or scale up program interventions based on documented lessons and best practices

ii. NCA Swahili Coast (Mtwara)

- Number of community conversations conducted with VICOPA groups, school clubs, youth, women, and interfaith structures to challenge harmful social norms and address GBV.
- Number of religious leaders trained on gender-based violence (GBV), positive masculinity, and the use of the FAME toolkit.
- Number of community champions trained and actively facilitating GBV prevention conversations at the community level.
- Number of outreach sessions conducted on sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) in schools, savings groups, and madrasa platforms.
- Number of individuals reached with information on comprehensive sexuality education, family planning, and reproductive rights.
- Number of multistakeholder forums held to coordinate and address GBV and SRHR issues within the project area.
- Number of media engagements conducted to raise public awareness and promote positive behavior change on GBV and SRHR

iii. NCA Swahili Coast (Pwani)

- Number of women and youth interfaith structures established and supported in 3 districts for peace and mediation work.

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- Number of community intergenerational dialogues and campaigns conducted to promote women and youth participation in peacebuilding.
- Number of scripture-based alternative narrative manuals developed and distributed to counter violent extremism.
- Number of community campaigns conducted using drama, sports, and media to engage the public on peace and coexistence messaging.
- Number of district-level multistakeholder meetings conducted to develop action plans addressing early signs of violence
- Number of quarterly dialogues held between interfaith leaders, youth, women, and law enforcement to exchange early warning information.
- Number of youth ambassadors and religious leaders supported to participate in national and international peace forums.
- Number of local-level inclusive early warning systems designed and supported with participation from civil society actors, including women and youth.

iv. TUWAJIBIKE project

- Number of PETS Committee members trained on public expenditure tracking and accountability tools.
- Number of financial or procedural discrepancies identified through PETS reports.
- Number of community sensitization sessions conducted on PETS processes and citizen oversight.
- Number of IEC materials (e.g., brochures, posters, radio spots) developed and disseminated on governance, budgeting, and accountability.
- Number of youth and women actively engaged in local decision-making processes.

27. PREJUDICIAL ISSUES

In the opinion of the Directors, there are no serious prejudicial issues which are either to be disclosed or to be adjusted in the financial statements that could materially affect the financial statements.

28. COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS AND REGULATIONS

The Organization complies with statutory laws and regulations. There are no known incidences of breach of law that resulted in significant fines or penalties in the year under review.

29. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

As at 31 December 2024, ADRA Tanzania had no outstanding capital commitments or other commitments with a financial implication to the organization.

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30. GENDER PARITY

BAKAID TANZANIA is an equal opportunity employer. It gives equal access to employment opportunities and ensures that the best available person is appointed to any position free from discrimination of any kind and without regard to factors like gender, marital status, tribe, religion, and disability which does not impair the ability to discharge duties. BAKAID TANZANIA had the following distribution of employees by gender:

Gender	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Male	28	29
Female	19	19
Total	47	48

31. AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES

The objectives of the audit of a financial statement by an independent auditor are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes an opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but it 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 aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken based on these financial statements.

32. AUDITORS

The organization's auditors are INNOVEX AUDITORS. The Auditors were appointed by BAKAID TANZANIA's Board of Directors in 2024 as independent auditors of the Organisation for the year ended 31 December 2024.

Name	INNOVEX AUDITORS
Physical address	8 Kilimani Road, ADA Estate, 14110 Kinondoni, Dar es Salaam
Firm's registration	Registered pursuant to and in accordance with the provisions of the Business Names (Registration) with certificate of registration number 164364. Also registered under Accountants and Auditors Registration Act 1972 as amended in 1995
TIN	105-567-855
PF number	190

This year marks INNOVEX Auditor's first year. Auditors have expressed their willingness to continue and are eligible for appointments in accordance with the BAKAID financial management policies.

Approved by the Board of Directors on 04/09/2025 and signed on its behalf by:



Nuhu Jabir
Chairperson



Asina Shenduli
Executive Director

STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY OF THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE

The Non-Governmental Organisations Act, Cap 56 (Revised 2019) of the United Republic of Tanzania requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year that give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Organisation as at the end of the financial year, and of its financial performance and cash flows for that period. The Act also requires the Directors to ensure that the Organisation maintains proper accounting records that disclose, with reasonable accuracy, its financial position. In addition, the Directors are responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Organisation and for taking reasonable steps to prevent and detect fraud, error, and other irregularities.

The Directors accept responsibility for the financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) and the requirements of the Non-Governmental Organisations Act. The financial statements have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies, supported by reasonable and prudent judgments and estimates. The Directors are of the opinion that the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Organisation's financial position and results in accordance with IPSAS.

Furthermore, the Directors are responsible for maintaining accounting records that may be relied upon in the preparation of financial statements, and for designing, implementing, and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Nothing has come to the attention of the Directors to indicate that the Organisation will not continue to operate as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from the date of this statement.

The financial statements set out on pages 33 to 37, which have been prepared on a going concern basis, were approved and authorized for issue by the Board on 04/09/2025, and signed on its behalf by:



Mr. Nuhu Jabir Mruma
Chairman



Ms Asina Shenduli
Director

BAKAID TANZANIA

REPORT BY THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

DECLARATION OF THE HEAD OF FINANCE

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

It is the duty of a Professional Accountant to assist the Board of Directors/Management to discharge the responsibility of preparing financial statements of an entity showing a true and fair view of the entity's position and performance in accordance with applicable International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) and statutory financial reporting requirements. Full legal responsibility for the preparation of financial statements rests with the Board of Directors/Governing Body, as under the Directors' Responsibility statement on an earlier page.

I **Baraka Daudi** being the Finance Consultant of BAKAID TANZANIA hereby acknowledge my responsibility of ensuring that financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 have been prepared in compliance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) and the requirements of the Non-Governmental Organizations Act, Cap 56 (Revised 2019)

I thus confirm that the financial statements give a true and fair view position of BAKAID TANZANIA as on that date and that they have been prepared based on properly maintained financial records.

Signed by: **Baraka Daudi** _____



Signature: _____

Position: **Finance Consultant** _____

NBAA Membership No: **ACPA 3302** _____

Date: **04/09/2025** _____

Plot No. 209, Block 47, Tale Street,
Mpakani B, Kijitonyama, Kinondoni District,
P.O. Box 20409,
Dar es Salaam,
Tanzania

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF BAKAID TANZANIA

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of BAKAID Tanzania, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024, the statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets, cash flow statement, statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts of the year ended, and notes to the financial statements, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other relevant information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements gives a true and fair view of the financial position of the entity as of 31 December 2024, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. There were no key audit matters to report during the year ended 31 December 2024.

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

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In our opinion, the accounting and other records required by the Non-Governmental Organisation Act, 2003 to be kept by the Entity have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the NGO Act.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Christopher Alex Mageka.



INNOVEX Auditors

Certified Public Accountants

Dar es Salaam

Per Christopher Alex Mageka, CPA-PP

Date.....04/09/.....2025

BAKAID TANZANIA**REPORT BY THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024****STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024**

		2024	2023
	Notes	TZS	TZS
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	9	160,952,400	58,946,320
Receivables from exchange transactions	11	9,900,000	12,600,000
Total current assets		170,852,400	71,546,320
Non-current assets			
Property and Equipment	12	89,722,616	41,891,361
Total non-current assets		89,722,616	41,891,361
Total assets		260,575,016	113,437,681
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Payables from exchange transactions	10	55,280,104	71,838,903
Deferred grant income		115,572,296	41,598,778
Total current liabilities		170,852,400	113,437,681
Total liabilities		170,852,400	113,437,681
Net assets		89,722,616	-
NET ASSETS/EQUITY			
Accumulated surplus		89,722,616	-
Total net assets/equity		89,722,616	-

The financial statements on pages 29 to 33 were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 04/09/2025. The Notes to the financial statements on pages 34 to 61 form an integral part of these financial statements. The financial statements were signed on behalf by:



Mr. Nuhu Jabir Mruma
Chairman



Ms. Asina Shenduli
Director

BAKAID TANZANIA**REPORT BY THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024****STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER
2024**

		2024 TZS	2023 TZS
Revenue			
Revenue from non-exchange transactions	5	<u>3,153,189,173</u>	<u>2,646,727,739</u>
Total revenue		<u>3,153,189,173</u>	<u>2,646,727,739</u>
Operating expenses			
Administrative expenses	6	<u>212,996,653</u>	<u>1,726,753,183</u>
Personnel expenses	7	<u>964,315,196</u>	<u>761,344,782</u>
Program expenses	8	<u>1,925,511,824</u>	<u>134,277,319</u>
Depreciation	12	<u>19,332,626</u>	<u>14,573,841</u>
Total operating expenses		<u>3,122,156,299</u>	<u>2,646,727,739</u>
Surplus for the year		<u>31,032,874</u>	<u>-</u>

The financial statements on pages 29 to 33 were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 04/09/2025. The Notes to the financial statements on pages 34 to 61 form an integral part of these financial statements. The financial statements were signed on behalf by:



Mr. Nuhu Jabir Mruma
Chairman



Ms. Asina Shenduli
Director

BAKAID TANZANIA**REPORT BY THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024****STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSET FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

	Accumulated surplus/(deficit) TZS
Year ended 31 December 2024	
At start of year	58,689,742
Surplus for the year	31,032,874
At end of year	<u>89,722,616-</u>
Year ended 31 December 2023	
At start of year	-
Surplus for the year	-
At end of year	<u>-</u>

The financial statements on pages 29 to 33 were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 04/09/2025. The Notes to the financial statements on pages 34 to 61 form an integral part of these financial statements. The financial statements were signed on behalf by:



Mr. Nuhu Jabir Mruma
Chairman




Ms. Asina Shenduli
Director


BAKAID TANZANIA
**REPORT BY THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

		2024 TZS	Restated 2023 TZS
Cash flows from operating activities	Notes		
Surplus for the year		31,032,874	-
<i>Non-cash transactions</i>			
Depreciation on equipment	12	19,332,626	14,573,841
<i>Change in working capital</i>		-	-
(Increase)/Decrease in receivables from exchange transactions		2,700,000	(12,600,000)
Increase/(decrease) payables from exchange transactions		(16,558,798)	32,404,556
Increase /(decrease) in deferred grant income		73,973,517	(14,108,704)
Net cash flow from/ (used in) operating activities		110,480,219	20,269,693
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of equipment	12	(50,365,500)	(47,222,045)
Adjustments on accumulated surplus		41,891,361	
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(8,474,139)	(47,222,045)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		102,006,080	(26,952,352)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		58,946,320	85,898,672
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	9	160,952,400	58,946,320

The financial statements on pages 29 to 33 were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 04/09/2025. The Notes to the financial statements on pages 34 to 61 form an integral part of these financial statements. The financial statements were signed on behalf by:



Mr. Nuhu Jabir Mruma
Chairman



Ms. Asina Shenduli
Director

BAKAID TANZANIA**REPORT BY THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024****STATEMENT OF COMPARISON OF BUDGET AND ACTUAL AMOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 2024**

	Budget TZS	Actual TZS	Variance TZS	Variance %	Notes
Revenue					
Revenue from non-exchange transactions	3,220,981,369	3,153,189,173	67,792,196	2%	6
Total revenue	3,220,981,369	3,153,189,173	67,792,196	2%	
Expenditure					
Administrative expenses	206,990,396	212,996,653	(6,006,257)	(3%)	8
Program expenses	2,053,672,936	1,925,511,824	128,161,113	6%	9
Personnel expenses	960,318,037	964,315,196	(3,997,159)	(1%)	10
Depreciation	-	19,332,626	(19,332,626)	(100%)	
Total expenditure	3,220,981,369	3,122,156,299	98,825,070	3%	
Surplus for the year	-	31,032,874	(31,032,874)		

Note 22 provides details explaining the variances between the budgeted and actual amounts.

The financial statements on pages 29 to 33 were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 04/09/2025. The Notes to the financial statements on pages 34 to 61 form an integral part of these financial statements. The financial statements were signed on behalf by:



Mr. Nuhu Jabir Mruma
Chairman



Ms. Asina Shenduli
Director

BAKAID TANZANIA

REPORT BY THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. ORGANISATION INFORMATION

BAKAID was established under The National Muslim Council of Tanzania (BAKWATA) (registered under the Societies Ordinance, 1954 with Reg. No SO.NO.5512) in 2004 to join the national efforts in response to social and economic development and emerging health issues. In this initiative, BAKAID has been coordinating the strategic plan, training, implementation, and evaluation of all community service interventions throughout Tanzania. According to the amendments to the Non-Governmental Organization Act, No. 24 of 2002 (the NGO Act), as introduced by the written Laws (Miscellaneous Amendments) (No. 3) Act 2019 (the Miscellaneous Amendments Act), BAKWATA registered BAKAID Tanzania as Non-Governmental Organization under the Non-Governmental Organization s Act, No. 24 of 2002 in April 2021 with registration number 00NGO/R/1805. BAKAID Tanzania aims at improving the quality of life of the underprivileged children, youth, men and women in Tanzania through creative community-based strategies which provide quality accessible social-economic services through strong collaboration of stakeholders emphasizing on sustainable supportive operations that ensure a dynamic framework for quality service provision.

2. GOING CONCERN

Based on the financial performance and position of the organization and its risk management policies, the directors are of the opinion that the organization is well placed to continue in business for the foreseeable future and as a result the financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

3.1 Basis of preparation

The Financial Statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments which are stated at fair value.

The Financial Statements are presented in TZS (TZS) and all values are rounded to the nearest TZS.

(a) Statement of compliance

The Financial Statements of the Organisation have been prepared in accordance with Accrual Basis International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS)

(b) Basis of measurements

The measurement basis used is the historical cost basis except where otherwise stated in the accounting policies below. The historical cost convention is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange of assets.

(c) Functional and presentation currency

The Organisation 's functional currencies is Tanzania Shillings (TZS); the financial statements are presented in TZS. Transaction in foreign currencies are recorded in the books of account at the exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency at the reporting date are translated into the presentation currency at the foreign exchange ruling on that date. Gains or losses are accounted for in the statement of receipts and payments.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

3.1 Basis of preparation (Continued)

Based on the financial performance and position of the Organisation and its risk management policies, the board members are of the opinion that the Organisation is well placed to continue its activities for the foreseeable future and as a result the financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis.

These financial statements comply with the requirements of the Non- Governmental Organisations Act, 2002.

(d) Critical accounting judgements

In the process of applying the Organisation 's accounting policies, the Organisation 's management makes certain judgements that are continuously assessed based on prior experience and including expectations of future events that, under the circumstances are deemed to be reasonable as described below:

(i) Short term lease commitments

The Organisation has entered into leases over its office premises for the period of 12 months that do not include a purchase option that is reasonably certain to be exercised, therefore the leases have been recognised in the statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(ii) Revenue recognition

In making their judgement, the board members considered the detailed criteria for the recognition of revenue from the performance of services set out in IAS 18.

(iii) Taxes

The Organisation is subjected to several taxes and levies by various government and quasi-government regulatory bodies. As a rule of thumb, the Organisation recognizes liabilities for the anticipated tax/levies payable with utmost care and diligence. However, significant judgment is usually required in the interpretation and applicability of those taxes /levies. Should it come to the attention of management, in one way or the other, that the initially recorded liability was erroneous, such differences will impact on the income and liabilities in the period in which such differences are determined.

(e) Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Organisation are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ("the functional currency"), which is Tanzanian Shillings.

(ii) Transactions and balances

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

3.1 Basis of preparation (Continued)

Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at rates different from those at which they were translated on initial recognition during the year or in previous financial statements are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income in the year in which they arise.

3.2 Changes in accounting policy and disclosures

New and revised IPSAS mandatorily effective at the end of the reporting financial year

There were no new or revised IPSAS which were mandatorily effective and adopted by the BAKAID TANZANIA as at the end of the reporting financial year.

Standards and interpretations in issue but not yet effective

As at the reporting date, these were the new/revised accounting standards and interpretations that were in issue but not yet effective and therefore have not been applied in these financial statements.

IPSAS	Improvements/details of the new standards
IPSAS 43, Leases	<p>While the IPSASB has retained the IPSAS 13's finance lease/operating lease distinction for lessors, the distinction is no longer relevant for lessees. All lease contracts, including rental contracts, will be recognized in the statement of financial position of the lessees, with some exceptions in limited circumstances.</p> <p>For lessees, IPSAS 43 introduces a right-of-use model that replaces the risks and rewards incidental to ownership model in IPSAS 13, Leases. For lessors, IPSAS 43 substantially carries forward the risks and rewards incidental to ownership model in IPSAS 13.</p> <p>IPSAS 43 will replace IPSAS 13 for reporting years beginning on or after 1 January 2025, with a retrospective application by default.</p>
IPSAS 44, Non-Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations	<p>IPSAS 44 specifies the accounting for assets held for sale and the presentation and disclosure of discontinued operations. It requires assets that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale to be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell and depreciation on such assets to cease; and • Presented separately in the statement of financial position and the results of discontinued operations to be presented separately in the statement of financial performance. <p>IPSAS 44 will be effective for reporting years beginning on or after 1 January 2025.</p>
IPSAS 45, Property, Plant and Equipment	<p>IPSAS 45 replaces IPSAS 17, <i>Property, Plant, and Equipment</i> by adding current operational value as a measurement basis in the updated current value model for assets within its scope, identifying the characteristics of heritage and infrastructure assets, and adding new</p>

IPSAS	Improvements/details of the new standards
	<p>guidance on how these important types of public sector assets should be recognized and measured.</p> <p>IPSAS 45 requires that assets acquired through non-exchange transactions shall be measured at their deemed cost as at the date of acquisition.</p> <p>When an entity elects to measure its property, plant, and equipment using the current value model, IPSAS 45 provides two current value measurements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current Operational Value; and • Fair Value. <p>The primary objective for which an entity holds property, plant, and equipment determines the current value measurement basis. Property, plant, and equipment held for its operational capacity is measured at current operational value, and property, plant, and equipment held for its financial capacity is measured at fair value.</p> <p>The effective date of IPSAS 45 is January 1, 2025, with earlier application permitted for entities that apply IPSAS 43, <i>Leases</i>, IPSAS 44, <i>Non-Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations</i>, and IPSAS 46, <i>Measurement</i> at or before the date of initial application of this Standard.</p>
<p>IPSAS 46, Measurement</p>	<p>IPSAS 46 provides new guidance in a single standard addressing how commonly used measurement bases should be applied in practice. It brings in generic guidance on fair value for the first time, and introduces current operational value, a public sector-specific current value measurement basis addressing constituents' views that an alternative current value measurement basis to fair value is needed for certain public sector assets.</p> <p>The effective date of IPSAS 46 is January 1, 2025, with earlier application permitted.</p>
<p>IPSAS 47, Revenue</p>	<p>IPSAS 47 is a single source for revenue accounting guidance in the public sector, which presents two accounting models based on the existence of a binding arrangement. This new Standard provides focused guidance to help entities apply the principles to account for public sector revenue transactions.</p> <p>IPSAS 47 first requires an entity to determine whether its revenue arises from a transaction with a binding arrangement, to determine the appropriate accounting model. The principles within the models enable an entity to reflect the substance of its revenue transaction. The Standard provides additional guidance to support entities in accounting for public sector specificities.</p> <p>The effective date of IPSAS 47 is January 1, 2026, with earlier application permitted.</p>
<p>IPSAS 48, Transfer Expenses</p>	<p>IPSAS 48 provides accounting guidance for transfer expenses, which account for a significant portion of expenditures for many public sector entities. This new Standard fills a significant gap in the IPSASB's</p>

IPSAS	Improvements/details of the new standards
	<p>literature and provides guidance to help entities account for public sector transfer expense transactions.</p> <p>A transfer expense is an expense arising from a transaction, other than taxes, in which an entity provides a good, service, or other asset to another entity, without directly receiving any good, service, or other asset in return.</p> <p>Under IPSAS 48, the accounting for transfer expenses is driven by whether the transaction results in an enforceable right to have the transfer recipient satisfy their obligations. Such an enforceable right is recognized as an asset and subsequently expensed as the enforceable right is extinguished.</p> <p>The identification of whether the transaction arises from a binding arrangement impacts the determination of whether the transaction results in the recognition of an asset, as the rights and obligations from a binding arrangement provides inputs into the assessment of the asset recognition criteria.</p> <p>The effective date of IPSAS 48 is January 1, 2026, with earlier application permitted for entities that apply IPSAS 47, Revenue, at or before the date of initial application of this Standard.</p>
<p>IPSAS 49, Retirement Benefit Plans</p>	<p>IPSAS 49 establishes comprehensive accounting and reporting requirements for the financial statements of retirement benefit plans, with participants comprising current and former public sector employees and other eligible members. The new pronouncement will bring increased transparency and accountability to these public sector entities, ensuring they can fulfil their obligations to employees and other eligible participants who are members of the retirement benefit plan.</p> <p>In developing principles for this pronouncement, the private sector requirements in IAS 26 were used as the starting point. The IPSASB adopted IAS 26, based on feedback from stakeholders globally, to ensure the unique characteristics of the public sector are reflected in the pronouncement. In particular, some of the policy choices available in IAS 26 have been removed as they are not appropriate for the public sector or are inconsistent with existing IPSAS.</p> <p>“Retirement benefit obligations can represent a significant but often hidden liability for the public sector,” said IPSASB Chair Ian Carruthers. “IPSAS 49 provides a principle-based approach to accounting by retirement benefit plans to provide a complete view of their financial activities, assets and obligations. This increased transparency is intended to result in stronger public financial management and better-informed decision making.”</p> <p>The effective date of IPSAS 49 is January 1, 2026, with earlier application permitted.</p>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

3.3 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and bank balances in the statement of financial position comprise cash at banks and in hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less and is measured at amortized cost. For the purpose of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

3.4 Employment benefits

Employee benefits include salaries, pensions and other related employment costs. Employee benefits are recognized on an accrual basis.

a) Retirement benefit obligations

The Board operates a defined contribution plan. Employees are members of NSSF. The Board contributes 10% of the basic salary for each employee and the employee contributes 10% of the basic salary; some of the employees are members of NSSF. The Board contributes 10% of basic salary for each employee and the employee contributes 10% of the basic salary.

b) WCF (Workers Compensation Fund)

Workers Compensation Fund (WCF) is a social security scheme established by the government responsible for compensating workers who suffer occupational injuries or contract occupational diseases arising out of and in the course of their employment.

Private entities are statutorily required to contribute 0.5% of monthly employees' earnings (wage bill) to the fund. Monthly employees' earnings (wage bill) include basic salaries plus all fixed allowances which are regularly paid along with basic salaries. The contributions are part of organization's costs and are not deducted from the salaries of the employees.

Once the payment has been affected by the Organization to the Fund, there is no further obligation to the Organization for any claim from the employee out of the occupational injuries suffered by them.

3.5 Revenue recognition

i. Revenue from non-exchange transactions

Transfers from Donors.

Revenues from non-exchange transactions with donors are measured at fair value and recognized on obtaining control of the asset (cash, goods, services and property) if the transfer is free from conditions and it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential related to the asset will flow to the entity and can be measured reliably.

ii. Revenue from exchange transactions.

The BAKAID Tanzania recognizes revenue from non-exchange transactions in the form of grants and donations from institutional donors. Revenue is recognized when the organization becomes entitled to the funds and any conditions attached to the grants have been met.

The organization did not engage in any exchange transactions during the year.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)****3.6 Expenditure recognition**

BAKAID Tanzania prepares its financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) and applicable NGO financial reporting standards. The Organization uses the accrual basis of accounting for expenditure recognition.

3.7 Deferred income grants

Deferred income grants represent the revenues received from donors but not utilized at the end of the reporting year.

3.8 Capital grants

Grants to fund the acquisition of fixed assets during the year are allocated to a capital grants account. The capital grants are amortized as statements of financial performance on a systematic basis to match the depreciation charge on the assets acquired using the grants.

3.9 Equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost, excluding the costs of day-to-day servicing, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment in value. Such cost includes the cost of any replacement parts in accordance with the related recognition criteria. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the useful life of the assets. The annual rates of depreciation which have been consistently applied are:

Table showing rates for depreciation of PPEs in the previous years:

ASSET	Rate
Computer and Equipment	25%
Furniture and fittings	12.5%
Motor Vehicle	25%
Office Equipment	12.5%

The carrying values of cash generating property, plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. During the year, there were no indications of impairment of the Board's assets.

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

The residual values, useful lives, and methods of depreciating property, plant, and equipment are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each financial year.

When each major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of property, plant, and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**3.10 Intangible assets**

Intangible assets (consisting of computer software) acquired are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangible assets are not capitalized, and expenditure is charged against surplus/deficit in the year in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed to be finite. Intangible assets with finite live are amortized over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The expected useful life is approximately 5 years. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset are reviewed at least at each financial year-end. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset is accounted for by changing the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and treated as changes in accounting estimates.

The amortization expense on intangible assets is recognized in the statement of financial performance. Gains or losses arising from recognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in surplus/deficit when the asset is derecognized.

3.11 Financial assets*Initial recognition and measurement*

Financial assets within the scope of IPSAS 29 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement are classified as financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit, accounts receivable. The Organisation determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

a) Accounts receivable

Accounts receivable are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not traded in an active market. Current receivables are for amounts due within twelve months of the reporting date, while non-current receivables are those that are due more than twelve months from the reporting date of the financial statements. Receivables are stated at amortized cost calculated using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses (which are recognized in the Statement of Financial Performance).

However, for current receivables there is no material difference between the amortized costs and so these receivables have been recognized at cost (less any impairment losses).

Financial liabilities*Initial recognition and measurement*

Financial liabilities within the scope of IPSAS 29 are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through surplus or deficit or accounts payable, as appropriate. The Organization determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

a) Accounts payable

Accounts Payables are financial liabilities in respect of goods or services that have been received by the Organization and are recognized at amortized cost, which for payables is equal to cost. Accounts payable include the following:

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

3.10 Financial assets (Continued)

- Amounts due to donors, partners, and stakeholders representing the unspent funds for expired agreements.
- Invoices received and approved for payment but not yet paid.

b) Accrued liabilities

Accrued liabilities are financial liabilities in respect of goods or services that have been received or provided to the Organisation during the reporting year and which have not yet been invoiced, or invoices have been received but not approved for payment. They are recognized at amortized cost, which for accruals is equal to cost.

3.12 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Board has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Where the Board expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain.

The expense relating to any provision is presented in surplus/deficit net of any reimbursement. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

The Board is exempt from tax on the surplus for the year.

3.13 Value Added Tax

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognized net of the amount of value added tax except: Where the value added tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation, in which case the value added tax is recognized as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item as applicable; And receivables and payables that are stated with the amount of value added tax included.

The net amount of value added tax recoverable from, or payable to, the Board is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

3.14 Events after reporting date

Events after the reporting period are those events, favourable and unfavourable, that occur between the end of the reporting period and the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue. Two types of events can be identified:

- i. Those that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period (adjusting events after the reporting period); and
- ii. Those that is indicative of conditions that arose after the reporting period (non-adjusting events after the reporting period).

The preparation of the Board's Financial Statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the reporting date. However, uncertainty

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

3.14 Events after reporting date (Continued)

about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in the future.

3.15 Comparative figures

The Board adopted the reporting format given by the Ministry that will facilitate the consolidation of the Financial Statement.

The comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to changes of presentation in the current year.

3.16 Accounting estimates and judgement

BAKAID Tanzania relies on management's reasonable accounting estimates and professional judgement to prepare accurate and compliant financial statements. These are based on past experience, current conditions, and best available information, with strong oversight mechanisms in place to ensure transparency and integrity.

3.17 Change in accounting policies

The Organisation can change an accounting policy only if:

- It is required by a standard e.g. an IPSAS i.e., involuntary change, or
- The change results in the financial statements providing reliable and more relevant information, i.e., voluntary change.

If the change is required by a Standard, an entity shall account for the change in accordance with the specific transitional provisions, (i.e., the standard may specify retrospective application or prospective application), if any.

Where there are no specific transitional provisions in the Standard requiring the change in accounting policy or an entity changes an accounting policy voluntarily, it should apply the change retrospectively

Where a change in accounting policy is applied retrospectively, an entity should adjust the opening balance of each affected component of equity for the earliest prior period presented and the other comparative amounts for each prior period presented as if the new accounting policy had always been applied.

The standard permits exemption from this requirement when it is impracticable to determine either the period-specific effects or cumulative effect of the change. When it is impracticable to determine the effect of a change in accounting policy on comparative information, the entity is required to apply the new accounting policy to the carrying amounts of the assets and liabilities as at the beginning of the earliest period for which retrospective application is practicable. This could actually be the current period but the entity should attempt to apply the policy from the earliest date possible.

4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

BAKAID Tanzania has established a structured Financial Risk Management Framework to proactively identify and mitigate risks that may threaten financial integrity, donor trust, and program effectiveness. Through robust systems, training, and oversight, BAKAID ensures responsible stewardship of its resources in line with international best practices.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

BAKAID operates in a dynamic funding environment, often dependent on external donors, and must manage risks related to liquidity, funding, compliance, and internal controls.

a) Credit risk and expected credit losses

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. Credit risk mainly arises from financial assets and is managed on an Organization -wide basis.

The Organization is not significantly exposed to credit risk, as it does not hold deposits or invest in financial instruments. Its exposure is limited to operational bank balances maintained with licensed and reputable commercial banks regulated by the Bank of Tanzania.

In assessing whether the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly, the Organisation compares the risk of default occurring on the financial asset as at the reporting date with the risk of default occurring on that financial asset as at the date of initial recognition.

A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit impaired includes observable data about the following events:

- Significant financial difficulty of the debtor
- A breach of contract
- It is probable that the debtor will enter bankruptcy
- The disappearance of an active market for financial assets because of financial difficulties.

The Organization is not exposed to credit risk as it has no trade receivables at the year-end.

b) Credit Risk Exposure

The Organization is not exposed to credit risk exposure as it does not engage in lending, does not hold short-term deposits, and does not transact with financial institutions beyond maintaining a bank account for operational purposes.

Credit risk arises only to the extent of the cash and bank balances held with licensed financial institutions. These balances are maintained with reputable commercial banks that are regulated by the Bank of Tanzania (BOT). The Organisation does not have any other financial assets that expose it to credit risk, nor does it extend credit to third parties.

b. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Organisation will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. The Organisation manages liquidity risk by continuously reviewing forecasts and actual cash flows.

The table below summarizes the maturity analysis for financial liabilities to their remaining contractual maturities. The amounts disclosed are contractual undiscounted cash flows.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**4. RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES****b. Liquidity risk**

	Less than 1 month TZS	Between 1 - 3 months TZS	Between 3 - 12 months TZS	Over 1 year TZS	Total TZS
At 31 December 2024					
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	160,952,400	-	-	-	160,952,400
Other receivables	-	-	-	-	-
	160,952,400	-	-		160,952,400
Financial liabilities					
Other payables	59,732,260	-	-	-	59,732,260
Difference in contractual cash flow	101,220,140	-	-		101,220,140
At 31 December 2023					
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	58,946,320	-	-	-	58,946,320
Other receivables	-	-	-	-	-
	58,946,320			-	58,946,320
Financial liabilities					
Other payables	71,838,903	-	-	-	71,838,903
Difference in contractual cash flow	(12,892,583)	-	-	-	(12,892,583)

BAKAID TANZANIA**REPORT BY THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

	2024 TZS	2023 TZS
REVENUE FROM NON-EXCHANGE		
5. TRANSACTIONS		
Deloitte Consulting (KIZAZI HODARI)	207,239,690	213,023,095
NCA (GBV)	171,781,414	170,039,600
NCA (SWAHILI COAST-PWANI)	126,956,926	-
NCA (SWAHILI COAST-MTWARA)	110,302,757	-
CCT (USAID TUWAJIBIKE)	112,042,899	-
PACT (ARCHIVE PROJECT)	1,424,576,189	1,499,362,794
THPS (APSC)	827,432,564	750,193,546
Head Office	172,856,734	-
	<u>3,153,189,173</u>	<u>2,632,619,035</u>
	-	-
Grant income released from deferred capital grant	<u>3,153,189,173</u>	<u>2,632,619,035</u>
6. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE		
APSC - Project		
Audit Fees	4,000,000	2,900,000
Communication & Vouchers	3,600,000	4,850,191
Office Supplies	1,750,000	-
Rent	6,000,000	5,154,000
Tigo Wallet Transfer Charges	4,302,577	-
Bank Charges	688,214	-
Office Attendant Allowance	2,400,000	-
repair and maintenance	12,973,694	6,455,000
Security and office allowance	2,760,615	2,443,859
Stationeries costs	4,620,000	6,190,000
Utilities	1,700,000	1,747,904
Withholding tax	-	114,956
Office internet	1,800,000	-
	<u>46,595,100</u>	<u>29,855,910</u>
ACHIEVE project		
Audit Fees	3,400,000	3,391,500
Data clerk & office attendant	-	5,550,000
Office Supplies	10,963,437	4,172,260
Communication voucher/Airtime	15,200,000	15,110,000
Rent	16,032,000	6,480,000
Repair and maintenance	7,498,710	2,026,400
Security and office allowance	2,400,000	5,382,500
Stationeries costs	12,868,500	10,626,300
Bank charges	5,280,940	-
Office internet	2,091,666	-
Courier & postage	270,000	-
Utilities	1,149,287	2,928,567
Withholding tax	-	1,337,500
	<u>77,154,540</u>	<u>57,005,027</u>

BAKAID TANZANIA**REPORT BY THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

	2024 TZS	2023 TZS
6. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE (Continued)		
KIZAZI Hodari project		
Audit fees	-	-
Data clerk & office attendant	3,260,250	2,850,000
Office Supplies	745,000	2,100,000
Communication voucher/airtime	3,862,500	2,860,00
Rent	8,080,000	3,240,00
Repair and maintenance	615,500	1,830,899
Security and office allowance	1,950,000	-
Stationeries costs	4,691,000	2,500,000
Bank charges	789,314	-
Office internet	1,400,000	-
Courier & postage	140,000	-
Utilities	556,664	550,000
Withholding tax	-	696,000
	<u>26,090,228</u>	<u>16,626,899</u>
GBV Project		
Bank charges	471,015	-
Motor vehicle repairs	-	5,200,000
Office supplies	150,000	-
Rent	1,500,000	-
Communication voucher/airtime	1,200,000	825,000
Repair and maintenance	600,000	957,500
Stationeries costs	1,080,000	600,000
Utilities	70,000	3,077,280
Courier & postage	-	-
Withholding tax	-	-
	<u>5,071,015</u>	<u>10,659,780</u>
Swahili coast project (Pwani)		
Rent	3,600,000	-
Motor vehicle repairs	865,250	-
Communication voucher/airtime	2,400,000	-
Bank charges	42,699	-
	<u>6,907,949</u>	<u>-</u>
Swahili coast project (Mtwara)		
Bank Charges	36,363	-
Communication voucher/airtime	1,560,000	-
Stationeries costs	1,000,000	-
	<u>2,596,363</u>	<u>-</u>

BAKAID TANZANIA**REPORT BY THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

	2024 TZS	2023 TZS
6. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE (Continued)		
USAID Tuwajibike project		
Bank Charges	122,720	-
Stationeries costs	600,000	-
Advertising	295,000	-
Selcom charges	73,648	-
	<u>1,091,368</u>	<u>-</u>
Head Office		
Audit fee	14,298,936	708,500
Maintenances	2,739,000	1,857,000
Audit Expenses	-	250,000
Withholding Expenses	-	750,000
Stationery	28,000	2,818,000
Car insurance	-	1,400,000
Office Attendant	2,400,000	2,400,000
Security	3,220,000	2,450,000
Utilities	2,719,000	983,964
Board meeting	3,010,000	2,917,500
Refund to Achieve	-	3,594,739
Consultation fees	2,804,020	-
Office Rent	7,800,000	-
Fuel for motor vehicle	4,821,134	-
Communication allowances	3,650,000	-
Subtotal	<u>47,490,090</u>	<u>20,129,703</u>
TOTAL ADMIN EXPENSES	<u>212,996,653</u>	<u>134,277,319</u>
7. PERSONNEL COSTS		
APSC project		
Gross salary	102,108,000	99,297,000
NHIF	2,894,400	2,708,100
SDL	3,198,342	-
NSSF	8,844,000	4,513,500
WCF	482,400	451,350
	<u>117,527,142</u>	<u>106,969,950</u>
ACHIEVE project		
Gross salary	412,333,661	393,743,843
NHIF	11,385,930	12,179,101
SDL	14,248,860	-
NSSF	40,711,020	39,290,812
WCF	2,035,552	1,969,792
	<u>480,715,023</u>	<u>447,183,548</u>
KIZAZI HODARI project		

BAKAID TANZANIA
**REPORT BY THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

	2024 TZS	2023 TZS
Gross salary	95,400,000	60,050,000
NHIF	385,500	
SDL	3,339,000	747,250
NSSF	9,540,000	6,005,000
WCF	477,000	300,250
	<u>109,141,500</u>	<u>67,102,500</u>
GBV project		
Gross salary	38,100,000	38,100,000
NSSF	3,810,000	3,810,000
SDL	1,333,500	-
WCF	190,500	190,500
	<u>43,434,000</u>	<u>42,100,500</u>
SWAHILI COAST project (Pwani)		
Gross salary	18,000,000	-
NSSF	1,800,000	-
SDL	630,000	-
WCF	90,000	-
	<u>20,520,000</u>	<u>-</u>
SWAHILI COAST project (Mtwara)		
Gross salary	13,200,000	-
NSSF	1,320,000	-
SDL	462,000	-
WCF	66,000	-
	<u>15,048,000</u>	<u>-</u>
USAID Tuwajibike		
Gross salary	74,118,000	-
NHIF	2,021,400	-
SDL	2,523,381	-
NSSF	7,245,000	-
WCF	362,250	-
Gratuity	10,107,000	-
	<u>96,377,031</u>	<u>-</u>
Head office		
Gross salary	71,588,000	76,200,000
NSSF	7,100,000	7,620,000
WCF	355,000	384,000
SDL	2,509,500	1,729,445
	<u>81,552,500</u>	<u>85,933,445</u>
TOTAL PERSONNEL EXPENSES	<u>964,315,196</u>	<u>749,289,943</u>

BAKAID TANZANIA**REPORT BY THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

	2024 TZS	2023 TZS
8. PROGRAM EXPENSES		
APSC Project		
Program cost	-	7,216,340
Program meeting costs	22,806,322	23,763,987
Program supervision	85,680,000	103,722,389
Car Hiring cost	800,000	-
Volunteers monthly stipends	445,450,000	400,501,307
Transport and accommodation	108,574,000	77,264,500
	<u>663,310,322</u>	<u>612,468,523</u>
ACHIEVE project		
Car hiring cost	109,385,200	153,908,000
Case management HIV	36,897,202	-
CCW monthly meeting	84,109,035	119,251,152
Data clerk	5,333,677	33,512,908
LV'S Monthly meeting	9,308,470	11,354,030
Monitoring and evaluation	59,725,450	78,244,151
Program cost	81,092,328	112,950,415
Program meeting costs	29,177,544	18,076,387
Program supervision	53,624,252	25,354,698
Program Travel costs	71,602,299	-
Program venue hiring	750,000	598,632
Supportive supervision	102,639,977	99,715,400
Telephone and communication	-	5,766,395
Volunteers' monthly stipends	182,004,197	214,861,179
Training cost	13,940,209	33,201,443
Worth yetu	20,565,429	2,754,368
	<u>860,155,269</u>	<u>909,549,1</u>
KIZAZI Hodari project		
Car hiring cost	20,749,900	-
Case management HIV	-	4,436,748
CCW monthly meeting	-	13,507,288
Program cost	6,261,781	4,705,179
Program supervision	17,858,000	54,102,900
Data clerk	500,000	-
Supportive supervision	10,000,000	2,882,259
Volunteers monthly stipends	16,148,281	8,310,000
Transport and accommodation	490,000	-
	<u>72,007,962</u>	<u>87,944,374</u>

BAKAID TANZANIA**REPORT BY THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

	2024 TZS	2023 TZS
8. PROGRAM EXPENSES (Continued)		
GBV Project		
Supportive supervision	7,002,000	-
Office transport cost	-	36,059,529
Training cost	34,689,000	-
Program cost	66,102,253	23,074,000
Telephone and communication	-	15,071,600
Volunteer's monthly stipends	15,483,146	42,586,000
	<u>123,276,399</u>	<u>116,791,129</u>
Swahili coast project (Pwani)		
Program cost	99,528,977	-
	<u>99,528,977</u>	<u>-</u>
Swahili coast project (Mtwara)		
Program travel cost	7,108,838	-
Fuel/Lubricant	3,600,000	-
Program cost	81,949,556	-
	<u>92,658,394</u>	<u>-</u>
USAID Tuwajibike project		
Car Hiring cost	3,172,000	-
Program cost	11,402,500	-
	<u>14,574,500</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL PROGRAM EXPENSES	<u>1,925,511,824</u>	<u>1,726,753,183</u>
9 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
APSC	15,246,310	4,940,305
ACHIEVE	49,173,002	6,839,912
KIZAZI HODARI	70,028,765	16,936,560
GBV	1,342,436	148,392
SWAHILI COAST -PWANI	6,539,225	-
SWAHILI COAST -MTWARA	10,117,545	-
USAID TUWAJIBIKE	2,750,681	-
Head office	5,754,436	30,081,151
	<u>160,952,400</u>	<u>58,946,320</u>

BAKAID TANZANIA**REPORT BY THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

	2024	2023
	TZS	TZS
10 PAYABLES		
Audit fee payable	-	7,000,000
HESLB payable	-	2,261,803
NHIF payable	1,987,605	7,658,757
SDL	24,905,583	13,784,284
WCF payable	-	40,200
ASWOs transport refund	-	719,712
Stationery payable	-	105,900
Postage	-	6,000
Car Hire payable	-	10,746,000
Other payables	28,386,916	29,516,247
	55,280,104	71,838,903

NB: SDL was not remitted to the tax authorities. This is because donors do not allocate budget for BAKAID after all donors consider the Organisation as a faith-based Organisation, which is exempt from paying SDL. However, there is a contradiction as BAKAID has been registered as an NGO since 2021 and is required to comply with SDL Act.

	2024	2023
	TZS	TZS
11. DEFERRED REVENUE GRANT		
At the start of the year	41,598,779	55,707,483
Grants received from donors	3,346,717,539	2,632,619,035
Adjustments	6,329,714	-
Indirect cost to the head office	(125,736,170)	-
Total grant income available	3,268,909,861	-
Grant released to grant income (Note 9)	(3,153,189,173)	2,646,727,739
Refund from the donor	148,392	-
At the end of the year	115,869,080	41,598,779

BAKAID TANZANIA

REPORT BY THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

12. EQUIPMENT	Motor Vehicles	Computer and Accessories TZS	Office Equipment	Furniture and Fittings TZS	TOTAL TZS
Year ended 31 December 2024					
Cost					
At 1 January 2024	-	65,204,845	-	20,598,400	85,803,24
ADJUSTMENTS - O/B	9,698,000	(16,547,218)	41,851,378	10,476,600	45,478,76
Additions	18,075,000	920,000	26,635,500	4,735,000	50,365,50
As at 31/12/2024	27,773,000	49,577,627	68,486,878	35,810,000	181,647,50
Accumulated depreciation					
At 1 January 2024	-	35,599,251	-	8,312,633	43,911,884
ADJUSTMENTS - O/B	9,698,000	(9,616,358)	20,494,443	8,104,294	
Depreciation for the year	3,389,063	6,515,240	5,258,688	4,169,635	24,643,113
At 31 December 2024	13,087,063	32,498,133	25,753,131	20,586,563	68,554,997
Net book value					
At 31 December 2024	14,685,938	17,079,494	42,733,747	15,223,438	89,722,616

In the opinion of the directors, there is no impairment in the value of equipment.

Included in equipment as at 31 December 2024 are assets that were fully depreciated but still being used in the business operations. The costs of the assets are as follows:

Other assets

During the BAKAID had a Motor Vehicle, Furniture and Fitting, Computer &Accessory and Office Equipment.

Motor vehicles

Computer and Accessories

Office equipment

Furniture and fittings

2024 TZS	2023 TZS
14,685,938	-
17,079,494	29,605,594
42,733,747	-
15,223,438	12,285,767
89,722,616	41,891,361

There were no assets that was donated during the year (2023: Nil).

BAKAID TANZANIA

REPORT BY THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

12. EQUIPMENT	Motor Vehicle	Computer and Accessories TZS	Office Equipment	Furniture and Fittings TZS	TOTAL TZS
Year ended 31 December 2023					
Cost					
At 1 January 2023		27,600,000		10,981,200	38,581,200
Additions	-	37,604,845	-	9,617,200	47,222,045
At 31 December 2023		65,204,845		20,598,400	85,803,245
Accumulated depreciation					
At 1 January 2023		23,114,648		6,223,395	29,338,043
Depreciation for the year	-	12,484,603	-	2,089,238	14,573,841
At 31 December 2023		35,599,251		8,312,633	43,911,884
Net book value					
At 31 December 2023	-	29,605,594	-	12,285,767	41,891,361

Included in equipment as at 31 December 2023 are assets that were fully depreciated but still being used in the business operations. The costs of the assets are as follows:

	2023 TZS	2022 TZS
Motor vehicles	-	-
Computer and Accessories	29,605,594	4,485,352
Office equipment	-	-
Furniture and fittings	12,285,767	4,757,805
	41,891,361	9,243,157

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

13. RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

Financial risk management

The Organisation 's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including foreign exchange and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Organisation 's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the Organisation 's financial performance. Risk management is carried out by the management.

a) Market risk

Foreign exchange risk

The Organisation is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures primarily with respect to TZS. The risk arises from future transactions, assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position date.

The Organisation does not hedge foreign exchange fluctuations.

Interest rate risk

As the Organisation has no significant interest-bearing assets, the Organisation 's income and operating cash flows are substantially independent of changes in market interest rates.

b) Credit risk

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, derivative financial instruments and deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to customers, including outstanding receivables.

c) Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities, the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities and the ability to close out market positions. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying businesses, the Organisation 's management maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed credit lines.

The Organisation 's risk to liquidity is a result of the funds available to cover future commitments. The Organisation manages liquidity risk through an ongoing review of future commitments and credit facilities. Cash flow forecasts are prepared.

The table below analyses the Organisation 's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the statement of financial position to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

BAKAID TANZANIA**REPORT BY THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****14. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES**

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

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

There were related party transactions during the year.

Related Party	Relationship	Nature of Transaction	Amount (TZS)	Balance at Year- End 2024
Ms. Asina Shenduli	Board Secretary	Salaries and benefits	47,666,550	-
Key Management Personnel (KMP)	Executive Management Team	Sitting allowances	3,010,000	-

Disclosure

All related party transactions were carried out at arm's length, under normal terms and conditions, and approved in accordance with the Organization's governance policies.

15. COMMITMENTS

There were no commitments that existed at the statement of financial position date.

16. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

At the balance sheet date, there were no events i.e., legal issues, case that is possible or probable to affect the Board. Accordingly, no provision for any liability has been made in these Financial Statements that has impacted on the result for the year.

17. COMPARATIVES

Where necessary, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation in the current year.

18. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

At the date of signing the financial statements, the board members are not aware of any circumstance or other matter arising since the year end, not otherwise dealt with in these financial statements, which significantly affects the financial position of the Organisation and results of its activities.

19. PRESENTATION CURRENCY

The financial statements are presented in TZS.

BAKAID TANZANIA**REPORT BY THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR
THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****20. INCOME TAX****Accounting Policy**

The BAKAID TANZANIA is registered as a Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) under the laws of the United Republic of Tanzania. As such, BAKAID Tanzania is generally exempt from income tax on funds received for charitable purposes in accordance with the Income Tax Act, 2004 (as amended). However, any income generated from business activities or unrelated operations is subject to corporate tax at the statutory rate of 30%.

Current Year Position

During the financial year ended 31 December 2024, the BAKAID Tanzania did not engage in activities that generated taxable income. Accordingly, no provision for income tax has been made in these financial statements.

21. FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES**21.1 Fair values of financial instruments**

Set out below is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair values of the Organisation 's financial instruments.

	Carrying amounts 2024 TZS	Amortized cost 2024 TZS	Carrying amounts 2023 TZS	Amortized cost 2023 TZS
Financial assets				
Other receivables	9,900,000	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	160,952,400	-	58,946,320	-
	170,852,400		58,946,320	
Financial liabilities				
Other payables	55,280,104	-	71,838,903	-
	55,280,104		71,838,903	

Carrying values of the financial instruments approximates the fair values no adjustments needed.

21.2 Financial instruments by category

	Cash and cash equivalents and receivables	
	2024 TZS	2023 TZS
Financial assets		
Other receivables	6,368,623	-
Cash and cash equivalents	160,952,400	58,946,320
	167,321,023	58,946,320
Financial liabilities at amortized cost		
Financial liabilities		
Other payables	59,732,260	71,838,903

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

21. FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (Continued)

21.3 Fair value hierarchy and measurement

The table below shows an analysis of financial instruments at fair value by level of the fair value hierarchy. The financial instruments are grouped into levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value is observable:

- i) Level 1 - fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- ii) Level 2 - fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as a price) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and
- iii) Level 3 - fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

	Level 1 TZS	Level 2 TZS	Level 3 TZS	Total TZS
31 December 2024				
Financial assets				
Other receivables	9,900,000			9,900,000
Cash and cash equivalent	160,952,400			160,952,400
	170,852,400			170,852,400
Financial liabilities				
Other payables	55,280,104			55,280,104
	55,280,104			55,280,104
31 December 2023				
Financial assets				
Other receivables	-			-
Cash and cash equivalent	58,946,320			58,946,320
	58,946,320			58,946,320
Financial liabilities				
Other payables	71,838,903		-	71,838,903

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

22. NOTES TO THE EXPLANATION OF VARIANCES OF COMPARISON OF BUDGET AND ACTUAL AMOUNTS

a. Revenue from non-exchange transactions

The BAKAID budgeted for revenue from non-exchange transactions amounting to **TZS 3,220,981,369** for the reporting period, against which it actually received **3,153,189,173**. This resulted in an unfavorable variance of **TZS 67,792,196** or **2%** below the expected revenue. The variance is attributed to the following reasons;

1. Delayed Disbursements from Donors

Some committed donor funds were not disbursed within the reporting period due to internal approval processes or donor administrative delays. These funds are expected to be received in the subsequent quarter or financial year.

2. Currency Fluctuations

Where donor disbursements were made in foreign currency (e.g., USD or NOK), exchange rate fluctuations led to slightly lower-than-anticipated value when converted to Tanzanian Shillings (TZS), resulting in a shortfall against the budgeted amounts.

3. Adjustments in Donor Agreements

In some cases, donor partners revised their disbursement schedules or reduced their total contributions due to changing funding priorities or budget reallocations. This impacted the actual revenue received.

b. Administrative expenses

The BAKAID budgeted TZS 206,990,396 for administrative expenses during the reporting period. Actual administrative spending amounted to TZS 212,996,653, resulting in an unfavourable variance (overspending) of TZS (6,006,257) or -3%.

The key factors that contributed to this variance include;

1. Higher-than-Expected Office Running Costs

Actual expenditures on office rent, utilities, communication services were higher than budgeted amount due to the change price in the market.

2. Unbudgeted Repairs and Maintenance

Unexpected maintenance and repair work required for office facilities and equipment.

c. Programme expenses

Program expenses were budgeted at TZS 2,053,672,936 for the reporting period, while actual programme costs incurred amounted to TZS 1,925,511,824, resulting in an underspending (TZS - 128,161,113 or 6%). This variance is explained by the following factors:

- 1. Delayed implementation of certain activities** – Some planned program activities were rescheduled to the next reporting period due to administrative and logistical constraints.
- 2. Cost savings achieved** – Lower-than-anticipated expenditure on procurement of goods and services, resulting from competitive tendering and effective cost control.

BAKAID TANZANIA
REPORT BY THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT (Continued)
22. DETAILED SCHEDULE OF DEFERRED GRANT INCOME

Donors 2024			At the start of year TZS	Grant received during the year TZS	Refunded	Released to capital grant TZS	Grant released to grant income TZS	At end of year TZS
Delloite Consulting (KIZAZI HODARI)			16,936,560	277,268,456	-	-	(207,239,690)	70,028,765
NCA (GBV)			148,392	171,938,742	148,392	-	(171,781,414)	8,935
USAID TUWAJIBIKE			-	122,501,719			(112,042,899)	227,300
NCA (SWAHILI COAST-PWANI)			-	131,855,047	-		(126,956,926)	4,898,122
NCA (SWAHILI COAST-MTWARA)			-	119,958,303			(110,302,757)	9,655,54
PACT (ACHIEVE PROJECT)			21,958,860	1,339,372,954		-	(1,538,448,399)	15,460,724
THPS (APSC)			2,554,967	839,480,532			(827,432,564)	12,047,968
ACHIEVE INKIND			-	100,663,958			(100,663,958)	-
HEAD OFFICE			-	176,101,670			(172,856,734)	3,244,936
Total			41,598,779	3,268,909,861	148,392	-	(3,153,189,173)	115,572,296

Donors 2023			At the start of year TZS	Grant received during the year TZS	Refunded	Released to capital grant TZS	Grant released to grant income TZS	At end of year TZS
Delloite Consulting (KIZAZI HODARI)			16,936,560	213,023,095	-	-	213,023,095	16,936,560
NCA (GBV)			148,392	170,039,600	-	-	170,039,600	148,392
PACT (ACHIEVE PROJECT)			36,067,564	1,499,362,794	-	-	1,513,471,49	21,958,860
THPS (APSC)			2,554,967	750,193,546	-	-	750,193,546	2,554,967
Total			55,707,483	2,632,619,035	-	-	2,646,727,739	41,598,779

BAKAID TANZANIA**REPORT BY THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31
DECEMBER 2024****23. REASONS FOR VARIANCES OF BUDGET TO ACTUAL EXPENDITURES**

	Variance TZS	Variance %	Reason for variances (Explanations)
Revenue from non-exchange transactions	67,792,196	2%	
Administrative expenses	(6,006,257)	(3%)	
Program expenses	128,161,113	6%	
Personnel expenses	(3,997,159)	(1%)	
Depreciation expenses	(19,332,626)	(100%)	