



**REPORT BY THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE, FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS AND AUDIT REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

August 2022

**PARTNERSHIP FOR NUTRITION IN TANZANIA (PANITA)
REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AGM	Annual General Meeting
BOD	Board of Directors
CAG	Controller Auditor General
CBO	Community Based Organizations
CMSCN	Council Multisectoral Steering Committees on Nutrition
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DNuO	District Nutrition Officer
DPG-N	Development Partners Group Nutrition
ECD	Early Childhood Development
HLSCN	High Level Steering Committee on Nutrition
INGO	International Non-Government Organization
LGAs	Local Government Authorities
MEAL	Monitoring Evaluation Accountability and Learning
MYCAN	Maternal Young Children and Adolescent Nutrition
NDP	National Development Plan II
NMNAP	National Multisectoral Nutrition Plan
PANITA	Partnership for Nutrition in Tanzania
PF	Pooled Fund
SCI	Save the Children International
SUN	Scaling up Nutrition
TOR	Terms of Reference
WFP	World Food Programme

ORGANIZATION INFORMATION

GENERAL INFORMATION

**Tax payer registration number
123-562-631**

**Registered Office
Partnership for Nutrition in Tanzania
Mikocheni A, Off Rose Garden Road, 6
Rwehabura Road, Plot No 305.
P.O.Box 32095
Dar Es Salaam
Tanzania**

PRINIPLE ACTIVITIES

**Advocacy and Capacity building on
nutritional issues and ending Malnutrition in
Tanzania**

BOARD CHAIRPERSON

Dr. Rose Rita Kingamkono

BANKERS

**CRDB Bank Plc
Kijitonyama Branch
P.O.Box 268
Dar Es Salaam
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**Banc ABC
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REPORT BY THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE

1. Introduction

Those Charged with Governance of PANITA present their 12 months' report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021, which discloses the state of affairs of Partnership for Nutrition in Tanzania (PANITA) for the year then ended.

ABOUT PANITA

PANITA - Partnership for Nutrition in Tanzania - is a coalition of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), with members across the country dedicated to building the political and public-will, commitment and support to end malnutrition in Tanzania. Besides, PANITA members are engaging both specific and sensitive nutrition interventions at their localities.

It was established in 2010 through technical and financial support from Save the Children International (SCI), UNICEF and Irish Aid. PANITA as a platform for CSOs is working to provide technical support, sharing of information, learning space and synergy on nutrition advocacy both at national and local levels. The members have become a positive catalyst in enhancing Nutrition Sensitive and Specific activities within their localities; Sensitive sectors include but not limited to: Agriculture, Education, Health, Community Development, Gender, WASH, Livestock and Fisheries etc.

PANITA operates in all regions in Tanzania through its members, where activities are coordinated in the 10 geographical Zones; this structural arrangement has resulted in a well-coordinated network, with an effective and wider coverage across the country. Overall, the secretariat engages with national level stakeholders while providing backstopping support to the members who operates at the community level. By and large, PANITA members contribute greatly in raising nutrition awareness at the community level, particularly in rural areas.

Vision

The Vision of PANITA is "A Tanzania that is free from malnutrition".

Mission

The mission of the Partnership is to advance advocacy efforts, improve coordination and reduce malnutrition by strengthening the capacity and increased mobilization and coordination of the civil society organizations (CSO's), private sector organizations, the media and other development partners to facilitate a more effective national and local response to addressing malnutrition.

Values

In pursuing the objectives of the network PANITA is accountable to the following core values: -

- i. Volunteerism
- ii. Professionalism
- iii. Excellence
- iv. Integrity
- v. Accountability
- vi. Responsibility
- vii. Transparency
- viii. Quality & Standards

OBJECTIVES OF PANITA

Primary Objectives

1. To establish and maintain a vibrant national civil society platform covering all nutrition relevant sector to facilitate the exchange of information, advocate for policy improvement and foster a dialogue on strategic nutrition issues in Tanzania.
2. To build capacity of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and other stakeholders to engage more effectively in quality service, planning and policy processes.
3. To advocate for increased prioritization of nutrition at the community to national level development plans.
4. To implement projects/programs and research in collaboration with its members and other stakeholders all over the country to foster the wellbeing of the Tanzanian community in areas of Nutrition, Health, Reproductive Maternal Child and Adolescent, Youth, Education, Gender, Water and Sanitation (WASH), Nutrition sensitive agriculture, Social Protection, and other cross-cutting sectors.

2. Key Achievements for the Year 2021

- i. **Raising nutrition profile and commitment among Members of Parliament to influence legislation, policies, and accountability for resources for nutrition.**
 - *Advocate to the new policy makers and parliamentarians to ensure nutrition remains a priority during and after the pandemic.*

During the period under review, PANITA conducted an advocacy meeting with Parliamentary Champions on Nutrition to ensure nutrition remains a priority during and after the pandemic. The meeting was held on 11th May 2021 in Dodoma; and attended by the Minister of Finance and Planning, Chairperson of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Budget, the Chairperson of Social Services and Community Development; and Members of the Parliamentary Group on Nutrition Food Security and Children Rights.

The meeting provided an opportunity for MPs Nutrition Champions to learn more about the progress of the government directives through PORALG and the Ministry of Finance and Planning (MOFP) which requires all LGAs to allocate TZS 1000 per under five Children. PANITA requested MPs to play their oversight role to ensure that LGAs disburse the allocated fund for nutrition as per the budget approved by the Parliament because so far, the national average is 52%. Further to this, PANITA used this opportunity to recap the resolution of the field visit to Kongwa with the Speaker of the National Assembly. This was the result of previous engagement with Parliamentarians through Pooled Fund support. These resolutions were: 1) Increased visibility and profile of nutrition within parliamentary standing committees; 2) Ring-fencing funds allocated for nutrition in the approved budget 3) Having policies and laws to mandate allocation of funds for nutrition buy percentage from a local collection. 4) CAG audit or special reporting

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on funds allocated for nutrition at the council level. At the end of the meeting MPs committed to continue working on those resolutions.

- *Launch of East and Southern Africa Regional Nutrition Budget Analysis Report 2020.* PANITA in Collaboration with Graça Machel Trust (GMT) and Care International through East and Southern Africa Nutrition Civil Society Alliance organized a launch of Launch East and Southern Africa Regional Nutrition Budget Analysis Report 2020. The report covered 8 countries from East and Southern African Countries (Tanzania, Malawi, Kenya, Mozambique, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Ethiopia and Rwanda). The report aimed at identifying gaps in the financing nutrition sector with the view of determining remedial measures where necessary; To ensure that governments in member countries remain resolute on commitments made through various global and regional and specific Country policy and strategic frameworks; further to this the findings from the report help the respective member countries to lobby for increased spending in nutrition. The launch targeted Members of Parliament as a means to increase accountability and mobilize domestic resources for nutrition. The report was officiated by Tanzania Speaker of National Assembly and attended by other Members of Parliament.

ii. Promote accountability, transparency, and local ownership of nutrition interventions at the sub-national level through a nutrition compact.

PANITA through the USAID Lishe Endelevu project, supported Regions and Councils to conduct Bi-Annual Regional and council reviews of the nutrition compact as a means to influence the prioritization of nutrition interventions at Regional and council levels in Dodoma, Morogoro, Rukwa, and Iringa. The rationale behind these meetings was to improve performance on NMNAP targets; through support to regions and districts to review Compact indicators in preparation for the National review meeting with the Vice President. Also, to use the findings of the scorecard to advocate for increased budgeting allocation for a nutrition-sensitive and specific intervention, taking stock of Compact performance at the council level. PANITA managed to conduct 27 meetings reaching a total of 572 (Male 381 and Female 191) Government officials in four Lishe Endelevu implementing regions (Dodoma, Iringa, Morogoro, and Rukwa).

PANITA has conducted advocacy sessions with key Multi-Sectoral lead departments from all Lishe Endelevu implementing councils to ensure the appropriate budget is allocated for nutrition-specific and sensitive interventions through a multi-sectoral lens. These sessions were held in all 23 Councils of all four regions, and were attended by decision-makers and Heads of the department from sensitive sectors at the Council level; these include but are not limited to DC, DAS, Council Chairperson, and DED. Heads of Departments were; DMO, DPLO, DT, DAICO, DLFO, DNuO, DHO, IO, DEO(S), DHS, DHRO, DCDO, and DEO(P). The activity was able to reach a total of 429 participants (Female 209, Male 220). The main objectives of the meetings were to review

the council's allocation and disbursement of nutrition funds from the multisectoral department based on the 2020/2021 budget; to review the plans and budget of each nutrition-related sector for the financial year 2021/2022 to ensure that their plans are linked to objective Y which is designated specifically for nutrition; to discuss with Multi-sectoral leads on timely disbursement of funds for nutrition activities based on budget periods and discuss challenges facing budgetary committee on ensuring the appropriate budget for nutrition intervention including objective Y is allocated and disbursed per budget and plans.

iii. Increased knowledge on nutrition issues around Infant and Young Children Feeding, WASH, Community growth monitoring, and ECD.

PANITA through Improved Maternal and Young Child Nutrition Outcomes (IMCN) project implemented in collaboration with IMA World Health, and Lixil Company in the Njombe region, managed to train District facilitators on PD-Hearth. The training aimed at: enabling sub-national level staff on the use of PD/Hearth methodology and implementation of the model itself; Quick rehabilitation of malnourished children; Enabling families to sustain the rehabilitation of children; Preventing future malnutrition among all the children in the community. The training created a regional and district-level team of facilitators/trainers of trainees and implementers of the PD/Hearth program. A total of 10 staff from the Regional Secretariat and LGAs staff were reached. The trained Regional and District level staff will train CHWs who will implement the PD/Hearth program in the villages and hamlets with support from the project team and District Council authorities.

PANITA in collaboration with WFP developed and piloted a Community Growth Monitoring training in three districts implementing Boresha Lishe project in Singida and Dodoma (Ikungi DC, Singida DC, and Chamwino). The activity aimed at introducing stunting identification charts in 124 Boresha Lishe villages. These charts were introduced as a community mobilization tool to equip wards and villages with information regarding stunting for children under 2 years of age. The main purpose of this activity was to 1) Empower communities to monitor, identify and manage nutrition problems in their respective localities. This will in turn lead to improved case management of malnutrition (stunting) and reduce the high prevalence of stunting that currently exists; 2) Increase proper utilization of community nutrition data that will be reported by the CHWs. This will feed into the ward nutrition scorecard and enable evidence-based planning in the respective communities. Each village received 2 charts and 1 user manual that will be used by the CHWs and stored at the VEO office for accountability purposes. The activity spanned for 3 days in each council and managed to reach 473 people (165 Female, 308 Male) categorized as Ward and Village Executive Officers, Village Chairpersons, Community Health Workers, and Community Nutrition Champions. Participants from the council included DED, DMO, DRCHCo,

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DCDO, DNuO, and DHRO. Facilitators for this training came from PANITA, PO-RALG, TFNC, MOHGDEC, and RNuO.

- iv. **Strengthening multi-stakeholder platforms at the subnational level in accordance with the new Terms of Reference (ToR) for Multi-Sectoral Steering Committee for Nutrition, National Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Action Plan (NMNAP), and Nutrition Compact for improved nutrition status to the communities.**

In efforts to build capacity and support the government's efforts to obtain proper and quality data from the community, PANITA facilitated (33) R/DNuOs (Female 23 and male 10 from all project regions, PO-LARG, and councils to attend and participate in 3 days of Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (iMES) training that was organized by PO-RALG and conducted in Dodoma. The main aim of this training was to provide the necessary skills and information required to make use of the system by the users at all levels and from a multisectoral context. This will in return address the demand of getting data quality that will inform the sub-national levels during decision making including planning budgeting and policymaking. For the Lishe Endelevu regions, this is an important aspect because over time the project has been advocating for a strengthened reporting system from the village to the council level. By supporting attendance to this session by the DNuOs, it ensures proper use of the system and utilization of data that has been collected from the village level in decision making. Further to this, the training was also beneficial for Lishe Endelevu implementing partners as it will be cascaded to others who did not attend the session.

Further to this, PANITA intensified coaching and mentoring sessions to award and village multisectoral nutrition steering committees through CSOs on the operationalization of TORs for R/CMSCN indicators, and reporting. This activity reinforced support through mentorship and learning to the ward and village multi-sectoral committees to ensure that they are meeting and functioning as per their TORs. In this reporting period, LE through CSOs managed to reach a total number of 2686 WEOs whereas 2285M and 2686F from 401 wards. PANITA worked with CSOs through mentorship and learning sessions to ensure participation of multi-sectoral teams in the meetings, document lessons learned, and provide recommendations for improved ownership, accountability, and sustainability in maintaining and enhancing multi-sectoral coordination of nutrition at the ward and village level. The mentorship sessions with CSOs have enabled Ward Development Council and Village Development Committee to operationalize TORs for R/CMSCN, compact indicators, and nutrition reporting tools.

PANITA in collaboration with Lishe Endelevu partners, CSOs, and LGA's continued conducting supportive supervision, mentorship, and coaching visits to all four regions of Lishe Endelevu to the ward and village multisectoral nutrition steering committees on the operationalization of

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TORs, Compact indicators, and reporting, reaching a total number of 653 wards. The purpose is to enhance understanding of nutrition coordination mechanisms at the ward and village level; Enhance the quality of nutrition interventions at a community level; Document success stories, challenges, and areas of focus for effective implementation and Impart knowledge of nutrition Compact scorecard indicators to WDC and VDC members as well as utilization of the data on their development plans.

This supportive supervision has resulted in; improved coordination and implementation of nutrition activities at the ward and village level; Nutrition is now a permanent agenda to all statutory WDC and VDC meetings; Presence of nutrition files and data particularly for under-five children, pregnant women, and breastfeeding women; Effective communication and working relationships between ward, village teams, and nutrition stakeholders, VHNDs are conducted however not as per national guidelines, improved data flow and communication due to seamless working relationships. Although most of the wards visited are doing well in many nutrition interventions. However, there are still challenges in the course of implementing nutrition activities at the village level these are; low men participation in village and health nutrition days and insufficient private sector engagement in nutrition activities.

v. Zonal Review and Capacity building meetings

In the year 2021, PANITA in collaboration with President's Office, Regional Administration, and Local Government conducted a two days' workshop on the Local Government Planning, Budgeting, and reporting system (PLANREP) to Lishe Endelevu implementing CSOs from Morogoro, Rukwa, Iringa, and Dodoma regions; to enhance their understanding on the Planning, Budgeting, and Reporting System PLANREP Process at local government so as they can effectively engage and influence planning and budgeting process at their areas of operation for increased resources for nutrition from local sources. The training was held in Morogoro Region from 30th - 31st August 2021 and attended by 35 (21 Male and 14 female) participants from Lishe Endelevu implementing partners including; Save the Children, CSOs, and PANITA.

vi. Identify Community based Nutrition Champions to implement community-centered actions within their capacities and support the nutrition agenda in their communities.

In the quest to promote gender transformative approaches to improve equitable control and decision-making between men and women over household resources for improved nutrition outcomes; During the reporting period, PANITA in collaboration with CSOs managed to conduct follow-ups and mentorship to 481 Women Champions out of 679 in all regions of the Lishe Endelevu project. These follow-ups and mentorships are aimed at linking women champions with village and ward authorities to enhance their working collaborations and reporting. Through supportive supervision, PANITA reminded women champions of their roles in conducting advocacy and sensitizing communities on different nutrition activities as it was observed that

most of them did not understand their roles, on the same note through joint monitoring and learning visits, women champions had the opportunity to meet with Village and ward leaders and other key WDC members, at the same time they learned on the nutrition activities that are conducted by Lishe Endelevu project and discussed on how they will help in sensitizing communities to participate in project activities. In this year PANITA observed that the Women Champion reporting mechanism is not well strengthened therefore during the field visits the agreement was made between Village and Ward authorities that Women champions will be invited to participate in the WDC and VDC meetings which will allow them to learn more on the implementation of nutrition activities and forums that they can use to conduct community sensitization but also be able to report what they have done in the communities as nutrition champions, we believe that giving women champion the opportunity to participate in these meeting will increase their working morale and therefore be able to report and exercise their duties effectively.

vii. 8th Annual General Meeting

PANITA conducted its 8th Annual General Meeting (AGM) which is key for the organization's existence. PANITA AGM is the highest organ of the organization that makes a decision on issues that concerns the network. The 8th AGM approved the 2020 annual report and audited financial statements and 2022 annual work plan.

CHALLENGES AND LESSONS

Apart from recording good progress in the year 2021, it has also been a useful period in terms of challenges and lesson learning for PANITA, which includes but is not limited to:

Challenges

- i. The outbreak of COVID-19 hindered the timely implementation of some activities which involved mass gatherings. PANITA was able to use alternative ways to avoid close contact and use alternative ways of communication.
- ii. There has been a substantive effort by the government and other stakeholders to raise resources for nutrition from domestic and other external sources; however, the nutrition sector has not been sufficiently resourced to achieve the set goals.
- iii. Inadequate resources to support PANITA's core activities as well as member engagement, particularly at a local level.

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Lessons

- i. Bilateral advocacy meetings with regional administration a is a very key instrument in bringing accountability for Nutrition activities at the sub-national level, to have common ground and joint efforts in fighting Malnutrition. However, this initiative requires additional resources given the current fund constraints.
- ii. Multi-stakeholder forum is critical for coordination and collaboration; effective planning, budgeting, and implementation of the nutrition actions at all levels in a more harmonized and sustainable manner.
- iii. Improved linkages between CSOs with government institutions and other key stakeholders are critical for the optimal performance of CSOs.

3. Main Sources Of Fund

The main source of funding for PANITA is donor grants and other sources such as membership and management fee. During the year 2021, PANITA received fund from the following donors;

- World Food Programme (WFP)
- Save The Children International(SCI)
- Pooled Fund(PF)

Other sources of income were derived from Membership fee which is at TZS 50,000 mandatory contribution by PANITA members and Management fee which is dependent to a particular donor willingness.

4. Donors Willingness to Continue Funding.

Some of the donors have shown willingness to continue with funding the organization for the year 2022. USAID will continue with financing some of the projects working with PANITA together with other subcontractors. Nevertheless, Save the Children International (SCI) continues with financial support to Lishe Endelevu Project up to the year 2023

5. Board of Directors Charged with Governance.

Those Charged with Governance of the Organization at the date of this report who have served during the financial year ended 31 December 2021 are shown in the table below:

NAME	POSITION	QUALIFICATION	AGE	NATIONALITY	DATE OF APPOINTMENT
Dr. Rose Rita Kingamkono (PhD- Nutrition)	Chairperson of the Board of Directors - PANITA	Former Chief of Party - Innovation Equality to Promote Household Food Security - Land O'Lakes Tanzania USAID funded project	69 years	Tanzanian	2013

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NAME	POSITION	QUALIFICATION	AGE	NATIONALITY	DATE OF APPOINTMENT
		“Innovation Equality to Promote Household Food Security”			
Prof. Joyce Kinabo (PhD-Nutrition)	Member	Professor of Human Nutrition- Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA)	67 years	Tanzanian	2014
Mr. Joseph Mugyabuso (BSc, MSc-Nutrition; MBA)	Member	Former Nutrition Advisor IMA World Health & Project Manager for PANITA under SCI	59 years	Tanzanian	2015
Abubakar Mohamed Ali (BSc, MSc)	Member	The Executive Director for Zanzibar Clove Producers Organization - ZACPO.	67 years	Tanzanian	2016
Dr. Suma Kaare (PhD, Public Sector Management)	Member	M&E/Operations Research Team Lead Abt Associates, Public Sector Systems Strengthening PS3 Tanzania	62 years	Tanzanian	2018
Dr. John Kalage (MSc in Education for Sustainability)	Member	Executive Director-HakiElimu	56 Years	Tanzania	2019

The board has overall responsibility for the successful operations of the organization, including ensuring that the organization complies with all of its contractual, statutory and any other legal obligations, responsibility for identifying key risk areas, considering and monitoring investment decisions, considering significant financial matters, and reviewing the performance of management. The board 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.

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The board's role is to govern the organization rather than to manage it. The board delegates the day-to-day management of the business to the Executive Director assisted by the management team.

The organization is committed to the principles of effective corporate governance. The Directors also recognize the importance of integrity, transparency and accountability.

6. Risk Management and Internal Control

Directors charged with governance accept final responsibility for the risk management and internal control systems of PANITA's principal financial liabilities comprise of accounts payables and other payables.

The organization has accounts receivables and prepayments and cash that arise directly from its operations. The organisation is exposed to credit risk, liquidity risk and foreign currency risk. The Directors oversee the management of these financial risks and the appropriate financial risk governance framework. PANITA's principal financial liabilities comprise of accounts and other payables.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The organisation is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities including receivables from members.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is termed as a risk arising when the organization is unable to meet its obligations from maturing commitments due to insufficient funds. The organization monitors its liquidity risks through monthly forecast of cash flows to meet its obligations and commitments. Also, provision is made on purchase orders for commodities and other trade payables.

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. Foreign currency risk arises from future commercial transactions, recognized assets and liabilities.

Internal Controls

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

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

The efficiency of any internal control system is dependent on the strict observance of prescribed measures. There is always a risk of non-compliance of such measures by staff. Whilst no system of internal control can provide absolute assurance against misstatement or losses, the organization's system is designed to provide the board with reasonable assurance that the procedures in place are operating effectively.

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The board assessed the internal control systems throughout the financial period ended 31 December 2021 and is of the opinion that they met accepted criteria.

7. Employee Welfare

Management/employees relationship continued to be good during the year. There were no unresolved complaints by the employees at the end of the year.

The Organization is an equal opportunity employer and provides on-the-job and external training to employees, in and outside Tanzania, also provides medical insurance coverage for all employees, safe working environment and pays contributions to NSSF, which is publicly administered mandatory pension plans for all private and non-governmental organizations and qualify to be a defined contribution plan. As parts of ensuring employees are safeguarded against disabilities from work place, PANITA also contributes 0.6% of the gross employee's emoluments to Workers Compensation Fund.

8. Future Plans

PANITA will continue its role in the advocacy and capacity building in building a nation free from malnutrition, addressing critical malnutritional issues in Tanzania, while at the same time assisting in the development of private sector enterprise in different health areas.

9. Environmental Control Programme

The organization observes environmental protection requirements in its operations. PANITA minimizes its impact through the better use of its premises and inbuilt facilities to ensure that there is proper waste management.

10. Foreign Currency Translation

(i) Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Tanzanian Shillings (TZS), the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ("functional and presentation currency").

(ii) Transaction and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing on 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 the income statement.

Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date the fair value was determined.

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11. New Standards and Interpretation

In the current year, the organization has applied all of the new and revised Standards and Interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and the International Financial Reporting Committee (IFRIC) of the IASB that are relevant to its operations and effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021.

New and revised Standards and Interpretations that are effective and adopted in the current year.

The following relevant Standards and Interpretations have been applied in these financial statements. However, they did not have any impact on the Organization's financial statements but may impact the accounts for future transactions or arrangements.

IAS 1	Presentation of Financial Statements - Amendments regarding the definition of material
IAS 8	Accounting policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors - Amendments regarding the definition of material
IFRS 7	Financial Instruments: Disclosure - Amendments regarding preplacement issues in the context of the IBOR reform
IFRS 9	Financial Instruments: Amendments regarding prepayment features with negative compensation and modifications of the financial liabilities.

New and revised Standards and Interpretations that are issued but not yet effective.

IFRS 1	First -time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards - Amendments resulting from Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020 (subsidiary as a first-time adopter)	Effective 1 January 2022
IFRS 4	Insurance Contracts - Amendments regarding the expiry date of the deferred approach	Effective 1 January 2023
IFRS 9	Financial Instruments: Amendments resulting from Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020 (fees in the '10 per cent' test for derecognition of financial liabilities)	Effective 1 January 2022
IFRS 9	Financial Instruments - Amendments resulting from Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards (fees in the '10 per cent' test for derecognition of financial liabilities)	Effective 1 January 2022

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IFRS 9	Financial Instruments - Amendments regarding replacement issues in the context of the IBOR reform	Effective 1 January 2021
IFRS 16	leases - Amendments regarding replacement issues in the context of the IBOR reform	Effective 1 January 2021
IFRS 17	Insurance Contracts - original issue	Effective 1 January 2021
IFRS 17	Insurance Contracts - Amendments to address concerns and implementation challenges that were identified after IFRS 17 was published	Effective 1 January 2021
IAS 1	Presentation of Financial Statements - Amendment to defer the effective date of the January 2020 amendments	Effective 1 January 2023
IAS 1	Presentation of Financial Statements - Amendments regarding the classification of liabilities	Effective 1 January 2023
IAS 16	Property, Plant and Equipment - Amendments prohibiting a company from deducting from the cost of property, plant and equipment amounts received from selling items produced while the company is preparing the asset for its intended use	Effective 1 January 2022
IAS 37	Provision, Contingent, Liabilities and Contingent Assets - Amendments regarding the costs to include when assessing whether a contract is onerous	Effective 1 January 2022

The directors anticipate that these amendments will be applied in the organization's annual financial statements for the annual periods beginning on the respective dates as indicated above. The directors have not yet assessed the potential impact of the application of these amendments.

12. Compliance with Laws and Regulations

The organization is in compliance 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.

13. Prejudicial Issues

In the opinion of the directors, there are no serious unfavourable matters that can affect the organization.

14. Political and Charitable Donation

The organization did not make any charitable donation during the year 2021.

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15. Going Concern

Directors confirm that PANITA through various agreements with different donors has long term commitments for implementation of agreement signed by PANITA with the donors. PANITA therefore will continue receiving donations/funds from commitments made by donors in the foreseeable future for supporting program operations in Tanzania.

16. Subsequent Events

There were no significant or any other events after the reporting date that require disclosure in or adjustment to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021.

17. Independent Auditor

BDO East Africa was the auditor of PANITA for the year ended 31 December 2021. They have indicated their willingness to continue in office and are eligible for reappointment.

STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY BY THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE

The Directors charged with governance are responsible for preparing financial statements for each financial year, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of PANITA as at the end of the financial year and of the operating results of the organization for the year. Directors are also responsible for keeping proper accounting records, which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of PANITA; and for safeguarding the assets of PANITA.

The Directors are responsible for the preparation of financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and PANITA's constitution and for such internal controls as the Directors determine are necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

The directors accept responsibility for the 31 December 2021 audited financial statements that have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgments and estimates, in conformity with accounting policies set out on page 16 to 18 in the financial statements. The directors are of the opinion that the statement of income and expenditure give a fair view of the state of the financial affairs of the organization and of its operating results. The directors further accept responsibility for the maintenance of accounting records that may be relied upon in the preparation of statement of income and expenditure, as well as adequate systems of internal financial control.

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

Approved by the board of directors on and signed on its behalf by:



Dr. Rose Rita Kingamkono

Chairperson

Date:30/08/2022.....

**PARTNERSHIP FOR NUTRITION IN TANZANIA (PANITA)
REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

DECLARATION BY THE HEAD OF FINANCE OF PANITA

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

It is the duty of a Professional Accountant to assist the Board of directors to discharge the responsibility of preparing financial statements of an institute showing true and fair view of the institute position and performance in accordance with applicable International Accounting Standards and statutory financial reporting requirements. Full legal responsibility for the preparation of financial statements rests with the Governing Board as under Governing Board's Responsibility statement on an earlier page.

I, LAUDEN CHEYO being the Head of Finance/Accounting of Partnership for Nutrition in Tanzania (PANITA) hereby acknowledge my responsibility of ensuring that financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021 have been prepared in compliance with applicable accounting standards and statutory requirements.

I thus confirm that the financial statements give a true and fair view position of Partnership for Nutrition in Tanzania (PANITA) as on that date and that they have been prepared based on properly maintained financial records.

Signed by: _____



Position: _____

HEAD OF FINANCE

NBAA Membership No: _____

ACPA 3972

Date: _____

30/08/2022



REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF PARTNERSHIP FOR NUTRITION IN TANZANIA (PANITA)

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Our opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Partnership for Nutrition in Tanzania as at 31 December 2021, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the NGO Act, 2002.

What we have audited

The financial statements of Partnership for Nutrition in Tanzania (PANITA) set out on pages 20 to 30 comprise:

- the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2021;
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies.

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 believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We are independent of the Institute in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code). We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises board of director's report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed on the other information, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the NGO Act, 2002, and for such internal control as the directors determine 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, the directors are responsible for assessing the ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Organization or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so. The directors are responsible for overseeing the 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.

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

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

We communicate with the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

This report, including the opinion, has been prepared for, and only for, the Organization's members as a body in accordance with the NGO Act, 2002 and for no other purposes.

As required by the NGO Act, 2002 we are also required to report to you if, in our opinion, the Directors' Report is not consistent with the financial statements, if the Organization has not kept proper accounting records, if the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records, if we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit, or if information specified by law regarding directors' remuneration and transactions



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with the Organization is not disclosed. In respect of the foregoing requirements, we have no matter to report.

Juvinal Betambira, TACPA 1994
Engagement Partner
BDO East Africa, Tanzania
Certified Public Accountants
Dar es Salaam

Date: 30/08/2022

BDO EAST AFRICA
P.O. BOX 9912
DAR-ES-SALAAM

**PARTNERSHIP FOR NUTRITION IN TANZANIA (PANITA)
REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

**STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 DECEMBER**

		2021	2020
	Notes	TZS	Restated TZS
Income			
Grant income	2	1,334,907,508	2,000,474,422
Total grant income		1,334,907,508	2,000,474,422
Expenses			
Personnel costs	3	295,945,923	518,513,524
Contractual costs	4	43,284,300	20,596,468
Supplies	5	29,818,600	48,830,024
Equipment purchase	6	12,236,000	29,416,800
Travel and meeting expenses	7	767,340,116	991,586,612
Other expenses	8	186,282,569	215,677,695
Sub-grantee expenses	9	-	175,853,299
		1,334,907,508	2,000,474,422
Surplus/(deficit)		-	-

**PARTNERSHIP FOR NUTRITION IN TANZANIA (PANITA)
REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER

		2021	2020
	Notes	TZS	Restated TZS
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property and equipment	14	20,160,000	25,920,000
		20,160,000	25,920,000
Current assets			
Accounts receivables and prepayments	11	30,416,755	30,412,193
Cash and cash equivalents	10	239,165,011	762,553,776
Deferred grant income	13	-	-
		269,581,766	792,965,969
TOTAL ASSETS		289,741,766	818,885,969
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Accounts and other payables	12	132,285,720	421,965,970
Deferred grant income	13	157,456,046	396,919,999
		289,741,766	818,885,969
TOTAL LIABILITIES		289,741,766	818,885,969

The Notes on pages 23 to 29 form an integral part of these financial statements. The financial statements on pages 20 to 22 were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 30/08/2022 2022 and were signed on its behalf by:


.....
Tumaini Mikindo
Executive Director


.....
Dr. Rose Rita Kingamkono
Chairperson

The notes set out on pages 23 to 29 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Report of the Auditors - Page 17 - 19.

**PARTNERSHIP FOR NUTRITION IN TANZANIA (PANITA)
REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

STATEMENT OF CASHFLOW FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER

	Notes	2021 TZS	2020 TZS
Cash flows from operating activities			
Surplus for the year		-	-
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation	14	5,760,000	2,880,000
Amortization			
<i>Movements in working capital</i>			
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivable	11	(4,563)	61,729,609
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other payables	12	(289,680,250)	(37,885,324)
Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities		<u>(283,924,813)</u>	<u>26,724,285</u>
Cashflow from investing			
Purchase of equipment's		-	-
Net cash from investing		-	-
Cashflow from financing activities			
Increase/(decrease) in deferred grant income	13	(239,463,952)	(697,998,267)
Net cash from financing activities		<u>(239,463,952)</u>	<u>(697,998,267)</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalent		(523,388,765)	(671,273,982)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		762,553,776	1,433,827,758
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	10	<u>239,165,011</u>	<u>762,553,776</u>

The notes set out on pages 23 to 29 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Report of the Auditors - Page 17 - 19.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Accounting policies

The principle accounting policies adopted by the organization management in the preparation of the statement of income and expenditure are set out below:

1.1 Basis of Preparation

Statement of Income and Expenditure has been prepared on accrual basis.

1.2 Grant Income recognition

Income is recognized in the statement of income and expenditure when transactions or an event result in the increase in PANITA's assets or reduction in its liabilities. Income must be recognized by PANITA when the following conditions are met

- i) **Entitlement** - control over the rights or other access to the economic benefits have been passed to PANITA.
- ii) **Probable** - income is recognized when there is sufficient certainty of receipt
- iii) **Measurement** - the monetary value or the amount of income can be measured reliably the cost incurred for the transaction and the cost to complete the transaction can be measured reliably.

In case of grant income is recognized when the conditions attached to the grant agreement are met and in case of donation income is recognized when donation is received by PANITA.

1.3 Organization Expenditure

Organization expenditure is recognized when incurred. Imprest are recognized as expenses when accounted for.

1.4 Capital Grants

A capital grant for the acquisition of an asset is capitalised when the ownership or control of the assets passes to PANITA. The accounting entries to form this transaction will be:

Dr	Fixed Assets Account
Cr	Capital Grants Account

1.5 Fixed assets

Direct expenditure by PANITA on the acquisition, creation or enhancement of fixed assets is expensed during the year of purchase. PANITA maintains an inventory register of all assets procured for the purpose of safeguarding the assets.

1.6 Receivable and prepayments

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include, cash in hand, deposit held by banks, other short term highly liquid investment with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible into known amount of cash and which are subject to an insignificant change in value.

1.8 Property, plant and equipment

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

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labor, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the working condition for its intended use, and the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located.

Borrowing costs related to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets is capitalized as incurred.

When parts of an item of property and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment and are recognized in income and expenditure. The commission, in the course of its ordinary activities, routinely sells items of heavy-duty mechanized mining equipment that it has held for rental to others. The commission transfers such assets to inventories at their carrying amount when they cease to be rented and become held for sale. The proceeds from the sale of such assets are recognized as revenue in accordance with IAS 18 Revenue. IFRS 5 does not apply when assets that are held for sale in the ordinary course of business are transferred to inventories.

i) Subsequent costs

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

ii) Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated over the depreciable amount, which is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its residual value.

Depreciation is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property and equipment. During the year, the Board assessed the useful lives of motor vehicles, computers accessories and office equipment as shown in the table below:

Items of property and equipment	Useful life
Motor vehicles	20%

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if appropriate.

1.9 Income tax

The board of directors considers the organization to be exempt from income taxes based on the Income Tax Act since it performs charitable activities and whose net income is within the required limit or, if higher, is utilized for future charitable activities. The Income Tax Act under section 131 require the organization to seek for the ruling of commissioner to certify or to be granted the status of charitable as per Income Tax Act section 64 (8).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1.10 Account payable

Account payable is obligation to pay for goods and services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due to within twelve months after year-end. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

1.11 Foreign currency transactions

Balances denominated in foreign currency are translated to Tanzania shillings at the rates of exchange ruling at the period end. Foreign exchange gains and losses on the translation of bank account balances are recognised in the income and expenditure account in the period in which they arise. Foreign exchange transactions are translated to Tanzanian shillings at the rate of exchange prevailing on the date of the transaction.

1.12 Leases

Leases are classified under the single on-balance sheet model in the similar way to finance leases under IAS 17 which has been superseded by IFRS 16 with the exemptions for leases- leases of low- value assets (e.g., personal computers) and short- term leases (i.e leases with a lease term of 12 months or less). At the commencement date of a lease, the liability is recognised to represent the obligation to make payment and an asset to represent the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term (i.e the right-of- use asset). The interest expense on lease liability and depreciation expenses on the right-of -use asset is separately recognised. The lease liability is remeasured upon occurrence of certain events (e.g., a change in the lease term, a change in future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine the payments). The amount of remeasurement of the lease liability is recognised as an adjustment to the right-of- use asset.

The organisation has applied IFRS 16 using the modified retrospective approach and therefore the comparative information has not been restated and continues to be reported under IAS 17 and IFRIC 4.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The organisation has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases of low-value assets and short-term leases. The organisation recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

1.13 Provisions for liabilities

PANITA will make proper provision for any liability or loss (likely or certain) to be incurred, where there is uncertainty as to the amounts or the dates on which they might arise.

Provisions, or changes in provisions, are charged to operating costs, related expenditure will be charged directly against the provision.

1.14 Employees cost

The full costs of employees are charged to the PANITA's accounts during the period in which employee's work. Material amounts earned but unpaid at the end of the financial period are accrued.

PARTNERSHIP FOR NUTRITION IN TANZANIA (PANITA)
REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	2021	2020
	TZS	TZS
2. Grant income		
Previous year deferred grant income released to grant income (Note 13)	396,919,999	950,273,830
Nutrition International	-	28,427,807
Pooled Fund	137,854,060	183,737,030
Save the Children TZ	744,128,285	554,096,941
GAIN	-	68,850,000
World Food Program	171,226,302	40,686,269
Graca Machel Trust	31,464,166	-
Interchurch Medical Assistance (IMA)	-	399,542,941
Other income	10,770,742	171,779,604
Deferred income carried forward (Note 13)	(157,456,047)	(396,919,999)
	<u>1,334,907,508</u>	<u>2,000,474,422</u>
3. Personnel costs		
FTE cost	-	89,884,267
Health insurance	21,018,681	26,190,374
Pension costs	27,721,376	42,882,977
Salaries and wages	219,605,904	335,674,787
SDL expenses	8,089,979	13,290,079
Terminal grant	17,821,328	7,102,343
WCF contribution	1,688,655	3,488,697
	<u>295,945,923</u>	<u>518,513,524</u>
4. Contractual costs		
Audit fee	8,978,400	11,163,968
Consultancy fee	34,305,900	9,232,500
Legal fee	-	200,000
	<u>43,284,300</u>	<u>20,596,468</u>
5. Supplies		
Office supplies	29,818,600	48,830,024
	<u>29,818,600</u>	<u>48,830,024</u>
6. Equipment		
Equipment purchase	12,236,000	29,416,800
	<u>12,236,000</u>	<u>29,416,800</u>
7. Travel & Meeting expense		
Conference packages	30,192,000	48,107,100
Food and refreshments	44,257,900	32,187,100
Stationaries	6,042,552	11,840,547
Transport costs	290,548,527	271,641,620
Daily subsistence allowances	396,299,137	627,810,245
	<u>767,340,116</u>	<u>991,586,612</u>

PARTNERSHIP FOR NUTRITION IN TANZANIA (PANITA)
REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

8. Other expenses		
Bank charges	6,970,927	7,216,043
Printing and publications	5,207,000	19,166,000
Program awards and prizes	-	50,000
Rent expenses	49,758,362	49,069,800
Repair & maintenance	12,305,000	10,899,800
Security expenses	20,020,000	21,710,000
Staff development and training	4,534,500	-
Website maintenance charges	6,885,885	6,947,639
Insurance expense	2,069,955	824,358
Communication expenses	7,308,900	22,415,780
Utility expense	16,110,580	10,081,500
Withholding tax	-	2,823,200
Office running costs	44,217,178	58,223,135
Life assurance expenses	5,134,282	3,370,440
Depreciation	5,760,000	2,880,000
	<u>186,282,569</u>	<u>215,677,695</u>
9. Sub-grantee expenses		
Sub-grantee admin cost	-	39,562,399
Sub-grantee program cost	-	136,290,900
	<u>-</u>	<u>175,853,299</u>
10. Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash at bank	238,729,066	762,202,231
Cash in hand	435,945	351,545
	<u>239,165,011</u>	<u>762,553,776</u>
11. Accounts receivables and prepayments		
Prepaid health insurance	2,787,304	2,081,196
Prepaid insurance - PPE	833,523	1,994,180
Prepaid rent	20,547,000	20,949,362
Prepaid website charges	2,989,150	3,107,515
Prepaid MV insurance	535,248	594,720
Life assurance	2,724,530	1,685,220
	<u>30,416,755</u>	<u>30,412,193</u>
12. Accounts payables and accruals	2021	2020
	TZS	TZS
Accounts payable control	2,620	2,620
Audit fees accrued	8,957,160	11,134,920
FTE accrued	98,432,915	377,761,703
Other payables	834,625	1,825,967
Pension cost payable	-	3,802,360
Terminal grant benefit payable	24,058,400	27,438,400
	<u>132,285,720</u>	<u>421,965,970</u>

**PARTNERSHIP FOR NUTRITION IN TANZANIA (PANITA)
REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

13. Deferred income grant

At the start of the year	396,919,999	950,273,830
Add: Receipts during the year	1,095,443,555	1,447,120,591
Less: Revenue grants utilized	(1,334,907,508)	(2,000,474,422)
Capital grant	-	-
Add: Amortization of capital grant	-	-
Deferred income grants as at 31 December	<u>157,456,046</u>	<u>396,919,999</u>

14. Property, plant and equipment

	ASSET Motor Vehicle	Total Amount
Cost		
At 1 January 2021	28,800,000	28,800,000
Additions		
Disposal		
At 31 December 2021	<u>28,800,000</u>	<u>28,800,000</u>
Depreciation		
At 1 January 2021	(2,880,000)	(2,880,000)
Charge for the year	(5,760,000)	(5,760,000)
Disposal		
At 31 December 2021	<u>(8,640,000)</u>	<u>(8,640,000)</u>
Net Book Value		
At 31 December 2021	<u>20,160,000</u>	<u>20,160,000</u>
At 31 December 2020	<u>25,920,000</u>	<u>25,920,000</u>

15. Related Party Transactions And Balances

Parties are considered to be related if the party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial or operational decisions. In the normal course of business, a number of transactions are entered into with related parties.

PANITA related parties are donors, key management personnel and members of board

a. Transactions and balances with Donors

PANITA received grants from donors through the fulfillment of the signed agreements with particular donors.

Amount of fund received from each donor are as shown below;

Donor	Amount (TZS)
Graca Machel Trust	31,464,166
Pooled Fund	137,854,060
Save the Children Tanzania	744,128,285
World Food Programme	171,226,302
Total	<u>1,084,672,813</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

b. Transactions and balances with key management

The compensation of members of key management during the year were as follows:

	2021
	TZS
Transactions	
Remuneration to key management	<u>170,260,800</u>

Balances

There was no balance with key management personnel

16. Commitments and Contingencies

There were no approved and contracted capital commitments as at 31 December 2021 (2020: Nil)

17. Prior year adjustment

Recognition of grant income

The policy of Partnership for Nutrition in Tanzania is to recognize income when fund received are realized. This is when Partnership for Nutrition in Tanzania has fulfilled its required mission to the beneficiaries. However, in the year ended 31 December 2020 amount of income was recognized based on what was received.

The error has been corrected by restating each of the affected financial statement line items for the prior period as follows

	Notes	As previously stated, 2020	Adjustment 2020	As restated 2020
		TZS	TZS	TZS
Statement of Profit or Loss and other comprehensive income				
Grant Income				
Grant Income		2,048,580,884	48,106,462	2,000,474,422

18. Comparative Figures

Whenever necessary, comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to changes in presentation in the current year.

19. Events after Reporting Date

PANITA is not aware of any further events after the reporting date which have not been dealt with in these financial statements.