

**THE JANE GOODALL INTITUTE TANZANIA
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

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ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2021**

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THE JANE GOODALL INSTITUTE TANZANIA
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2021

ORGANIZATION INFORMATION

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>
Dr. Jane Goodall	Founder
Hon. James Lembeli	Chairman
Mr. David Shear	Trustee
Mr. Imam Hassan Daffa	Trustee
Mr. Costantine Coucoulis	Trustee
Hon. Getrude Ibengwe Mongella	Trustee
Mrs. Khadija Simba	Trustee
Ms. Vivian Lowery Derryck	Trustee
Mr. Donald Kendall	Trustee

Directors

Mr. Freddy Kimaro	Executive Director and Board Secretary
Mr. Laus Nkoronko	Financial Controller
Mr. Emmanuel Miti	Senior Director- Programs and Policies
Mr. Martin Kajituel	Director of Human Resource

Registered Office of the Company

Mikocheni B, Serengeti Road,
P.O. Box 70728,
Dar Es Salaam
Tanzania

Auditors

Baker Tilly DGP & Co.,
Certified Public Accountants
P. O. Box 1314,
Dar Es Salaam
Tanzania

Company Secretary and Legal Advisers

EALC East African Law Chambers
House No. 18 Rukwa Street, Masaki,
P. O. Box 38192,
Dar Es Salaam
Tanzania

Bankers

CRDB Mlimani City Branch
P. O. Box 35407
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

CRDB Kigoma Branch
P.O. Box 575
Kigoma, Tanzania.

Exim Bank (Tanzania) Limited
Kigoma Branch, NIC Plaza, Lumumba Road
P.O. Box 1060
Kigoma, Tanzania.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES

The Trustees present this report and the audited financial statements for year ended 31 December 2021, which disclose the state of affairs of the Organization.

INCORPORATION

Jane Goodall Institute Tanzania was registered as an NGO (Non-Governmental Organization) on the 11th day of July 2019 under Section 11(1) & 17 (2) of The Tanzania Non-Governmental Organizations Act No. 24 of 2002 having a Certificate of Registration No. NGO/R2/00013, which was originally incorporated under The Societies (Application for Registration) Rules, 1954 on 3rd day of April 1992.

The Jane Goodall Institute Tanzania (JGI-TZ) is a legally registered organization located in Tanzania and receives the majority of its support from The Jane Goodall Institute for Wildlife Research, Education and Conservation (JGI-US), which is located in Vienna, Virginia. The current programs are funded by various public and private donors.

MISSION STATEMENT

To understand and protect chimpanzees, other apes and their habitats and to work towards creating an informed and compassionate critical mass of people who will help to create a better world for people, other animals and our shared environment.

VISION STATEMENT

A healthy planet where people make compassionate choices to live sustainably and in harmony with each other, other animals and the environment we all share.

BACKGROUND AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

In 1960, Jane Goodall entered the forests of what is now Gombe National Park, Tanzania, to study chimpanzees in the wild. Since her pioneering research in Gombe, it has now become the site of one of the longest continuously running and detailed wild animal studies in history at the Gombe Stream Research Centre.

The Gombe Mahale Ecosystem (GMU) has many natural treasures, and its chimpanzees are subjects of global importance and national pride. It is home to many other endangered or threatened species such as the red colobus monkey, bushbaby, elephants, pangolins, mninga trees and serval cats. GMU also has Tanzania's highest human population growth rate – 4.8% – and people here depend upon shifting agriculture, logging, charcoal burning, hunting and honey-collecting to survive, which unintentionally greatly damages the environment, wildlife populations and essential primate habitat.

Given the harsh realities local communities and wildlife face, like hunting chimps for bushmeat and cutting down trees for wood or agriculture, solutions must be holistic. JGI has identified strategies designed to restore and improve the ecosystem for the benefit of all chimpanzees as well as human communities in Tanzania.

Principal Activities of JGITZ is to work on protecting chimpanzees and inspiring action to conserve natural world we share. Improve the life of people, animals and the environment and empowering youth with the knowledge and skills to become companionate conservation leader.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES (CONTINUED)

TRUSTEES

The Trustees who held office during the year and at the date of this report are as follows:

Name	Position	National	Age	Year of appointment
Dr. Jane Goodall	Founder	British	88	2001
Hon. James Lembeli	Chairman	Tanzania	66	2010
Mr. David Shear	Trustee	America	74	2006
Mr. Imam Hassan Daffa	Trustee	Tanzania	50	2015
Mr. Costantine Coucoulis	Trustee	Tanzania	62	2015
Hon. Gertrude Ibengwe Mongella	Trustee	Tanzania	78	2015
Mrs. Khadija Simba	Trustee	Tanzania	75	2001
Ms. Vivian Lowery Derryck	Trustee	America	77	2010
Mr. Donald Kendall	Trustee	America	68	2010

RESULTS FOR THE YEAR

The Organization's financial performance is set out on page 11 of these financial statements.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The Board of Trustees of The Jane Goodall Institute Tanzania is constituted by 9 Trustees. The Board of Trustees has minimum one annual meeting with additional meetings to deal with special resolutions. During the year ended 31 December 2021, the Board of Trustees held two meetings.

The Board holds overall responsibility for the organization, 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 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 organization is committed to the principles of effective corporate governance. The trustees also recognize the importance of integrity, transparency and accountability.

MANAGEMENT

The management of the organization is under the Executive Director and is organized as below:

Programs:

- Wild life Research
- Community Centered conservation
- Youth Environmental Education

Administration:

- Accounting & Finance
- Human Resource Management
- Information Communication & Technology

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES (CONTINUED)

FUTURE DEVELOPMENT PLANS

To continue to ensure conservation, understanding and welfare of chimpanzee and other great apes as well as inspire and empower youth to make compassionate and holistic choices.

RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROL

The management 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; and
- The reliability of accounting records.

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 organizations systems are designed to provide the Board 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 2021 and is of the opinion that they met acceptable criteria.

The management carries risk and internal control assessment through the relevant senior management team in their respective areas of responsibilities in a transparent manner. Action plans emanated from the assessment to mitigate any potential risks are implemented consistently.

SOLVENCY

The Board of Trustees confirm that applicable accounting standards have been followed and that the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The Board of Trustees has reasonable expectation that The Jane Goodall Institute Tanzania has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

EMPLOYEE WELFARE

Management and Employees' Relationship

There were continued good relations between employees and management for the year ended 31 December 2021. There were no unresolved complaints received by Management from the employees during the year. A healthy relationship continues to exist between management and all employees.

Medical Assistance

All members of staff and their dependents have access to medical services with a maximum limit per family availed for each employee's family as guaranteed by the Board of Trustees. In the year ended 31 December 2021, these services were provided by National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF).

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES (CONTINUED)

EMPLOYEE WELFARE (CONTINUED)

Training

Human resource identification, recruitment and development continue under the established comprehensive resource management programme. A number of employees are undergoing external and in-house practical training at all levels of the organization.

Employees Benefit Plan

The Organization pays contributions of 10% of the employee's salary to a publicly administered pension plan such as NSSF on a mandatory basis which qualifies to be a defined contribution plan.

GENDER PARITY


As at 31 December 2021 the Organization had 93 employees, out of which 20 were female and 70 were male. (2020: 18 female and 74 male)


AUDITORS

Bakertilly DGP & Co have expressed their willingness to continue in office and are eligible for re-appointment, subject to the organization's internal policies and procedures in selecting auditors.

Approved and authorized by the Board of Trustees on 3-Aug- 2022 and signed on its behalf by:

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD


Mrs. Khadija Simba
Trustee
Date: - 3 AUG 2022


Mr. Imam Hassan Daffa
Trustee
Date: - 3 AUG 2022

STATEMENT OF TRUSTEES' RESPONSIBILITIES

The Trustees are required in terms of the Tanzanian Companies Act, 2002 to maintain adequate accounting records and are responsible for the content and integrity of the financial statements and related financial information included in this report. It is their responsibility to ensure that the financial statements fairly present the state of affairs of the Organization as at the end of the financial year and the results of its operations and cash flows for the year then ended, in conformity with Internal policies and procedures and the requirements of the Tanzanian Non-Governmental Organizations Act, 2002. The external auditors are engaged to express an independent opinion on the financial statements.

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with Internal policies and procedures and the requirements of the Tanzanian Non-Governmental Organization Act, 2002, and are based upon appropriate accounting policies consistently applied and supported by reasonable and prudent judgments and estimates.

The Trustees acknowledge that they are ultimately responsible for the system of internal financial control established by the Organization and place considerable importance on maintaining a strong control environment. To enable the trustees to meet these responsibilities, the board sets standards for internal control aimed at reducing the risk of error or loss in a cost effective manner. The standards include the proper delegation of responsibilities within a clearly defined framework, effective accounting procedures and adequate segregation of duties to ensure an acceptable level of risk. These controls are monitored throughout the Organization and all employees are required to maintain the highest ethical standards in ensuring the Organization's business is conducted in a manner that in all reasonable circumstances is above reproach. The focus of risk management in the Organization is on identifying, assessing, managing and monitoring all known forms of risk across the Organization. While operating risk cannot be fully eliminated, the Organization endeavors to minimize it by ensuring that appropriate infrastructure, controls, systems and ethical behaviour are applied and managed within predetermined procedures and constraints.


The trustees acknowledge that they are responsible for establishing appropriate policies and procedures to prevent Non Compliance with Laws and Regulations (NOCLAR), including whistleblowing procedures as a necessary part of good internal governance.

The Trustees are of the opinion, based on the information and explanations given by management, that the system of internal control provides reasonable assurance that the financial records may be relied on for the preparation of the financial statements. However, any system of internal financial control can provide only reasonable, and not absolute, assurance against material misstatement or loss.

The Trustees have reviewed the Organization's funds position forecast for the year to 31 December 2021 and, in the light of this review and the current financial position, they are satisfied that the Organization has access to adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The external auditors are responsible for independently reviewing and reporting on the Organization's financial statements. The financial statements have been examined by the Organization's external auditors and their report is presented on pages 8 to 9.

The financial statements set out on pages 10 to 24, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were authorized and approved by the Board of Trustees on ...3-Aug... 2022 and signed on its behalf by:



Mrs. Khadija Simba
Trustee
Date: - 3 AUG 2022



Mr. Imam Hassan Daffa
Trustee - 3 AUG 2022
Date:


DECLARATION OF THE HEAD OF FINANCE OF THE JANE GOODALL INSTITUTE TANZANIA

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 entity 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 entity showing true and fair view of the entity position and performance in accordance with applicable International Accounting Standards and statutory financial reporting requirements. Full legal responsibility for the preparation of financial statements rests with the Board of Trustees as under statement of trustees' responsibilities on an earlier page.

I, FREDDY KIMARO being the Head of Finance of The Jane Goodall Institute Tanzania 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 The Jane Goodall Institute Tanzania as on that date and that they have been prepared based on properly maintained financial

Signed by: FREDDY KIMARO 
Position: HEAD OF FINANCE
NBAA Membership No: ACPA 1358
Date: AUG 31st 2022

Executive Director
Jane Goodall Institute Tanzania (JGI-Tanzania)
P.O. Box 70728
Dar es Salaam,
Tanzania

INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT TO JANE GOODALL INSTITUTE TANZANIA FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021.

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Jane Goodall-Tanzania, which comprises of the balance sheet as at 31 December 2021, and the income and expenditure statement for the year then ended, Statement of Cashflows and notes to the financial statements including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements of the Jane Goodall Institute Tanzania are prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the accounting policies set out in page 13.

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 Organization 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 United Republic of 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.

Emphasis of Matter.

- i. In the period under review the management prepared the financial statements in full compliance to the National Board of Accountants and Auditors Technical requirement No.3 of 2020 requiring NGOs to comply with the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). The change in accounting policy was applied retrospectively to enhance the relevance and reliability of the financial statements. The effect of retrospective application of a change in accounting policy is immaterial.

Other Matter.

- i. The financial statements of Jane Goodall Institute for the year ended 31st December 2020, were audited by another auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on those financial statements.
- ii. On 11 March 2020, the world Health Organization declared Corona virus (COVID-19) outbreak a pandemic in recognition of its rapid spread across the globe. COVID-19 affects the organization in certain uncertainties for the future financial position and performance of the organization. Uncertainties related to the potential effects of COVID-19 are relevant to understanding our audit of the financial statements. Our audits assess and challenge the reasonableness of estimates made by the organization, the related disclosures and the appropriateness of the going concern assumption in the financial statements. The appropriateness of the going concern assumption depends on the assessment of the future economic environment and the organization's future prospects and performance. The COVID-19 pandemic is an unprecedented challenge for humanity and for the economy globally, and at the date of this report its effects are subject to levels of uncertainty. An audit cannot predict the unknowable factors or all possible future implications for the organization and this is particularly the case in relation to COVID-19.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation of the Financial Statements in accordance with Accounting policies prescribed in note 2 and for such internal control as the management determine is necessary to enable the preparation of Financial Statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Baker Tilly DGP & Co., trading as Baker Tilly is a member of the global network of Baker Tilly International Ltd., the members of which are separate and independent legal entities.

Partners:

K. S. Bhattbhatt (Tanzanian)
Kailas K. Bhattbhatt (Tanzanian)
Vishwanshu H. Trivedi (Indian)

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 International Standards on auditing 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 decisions of users taken on the basis of these Financial Statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

We communicated with the management 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 identified during our audit, through a separate management letter.

For Baker Tilly DGP & Co.
Certified Public Accountants,



Kailas K. Bhattbhatt
Partner

Place: Dar Es Salaam

Dated: - 4 AUG 2022


STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2021


PARTICULARS	NOTE	2021 Tzs'000	2020 Tzs'000
Revenue			
Grants and other Income	3	11,090,580	8,180,492
Total Revenue		11,090,580	8,180,492
Expenses			
Personnel costs	4	4,040,449	3,773,684
Project costs	5	7,050,131	4,406,808
Total Expenses		11,090,580	8,180,492
Surplus for the year		-	-

The significant accounting policies on pages 14 to 18 and the notes on pages 19 to 24 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Report of the Independent Auditor's on page 8 to 9.

The financial statements on Pages 10 to 24 were approved by the Board of Directors and signed on behalf by:


Mrs. Khadija Simba
Trustee
Date: - 3 AUG 2022


Mr. Imam Hassan Daffa
Trustee
Date: - 3 AUG 2022

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS ON 31ST DECEMBER 2021

	NOTE	31st December 2021 Tzs'000	31st December 2020 Tzs'000
Non current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	9	<u>2,304,641</u> 2,304,641	<u>1,544,947</u> 1,544,947
Current assets			
Inventories	10	-	-
Other receivables	6	61,779	112,422
Cash and cash equivalents	7	<u>1,667,179</u>	<u>1,810,991</u>
		<u>1,728,958</u>	<u>1,923,413</u>
Total assets		<u>4,033,599</u>	<u>3,468,360</u>
Funds and Liabilities			
Restricted Grants	3(a)	92,367	103,324
Unrestricted Grants	3(a)	<u>3,115,277</u>	<u>2,791,562</u>
		<u>3,207,644</u>	<u>2,894,886</u>
Current liabilities			
Other payables	8	<u>825,956</u>	<u>573,480</u>
		<u>825,956</u>	<u>573,480</u>
Total Funds and liabilities		<u>4,033,599</u>	<u>3,468,360</u>

The significant accounting policies on pages 14 to 18 and the notes on pages 19 to 24 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Report of the Independent Auditor's on page 8 to 9.

The financial statements on Pages 10 to 24 were approved by the Board of Directors and signed on behalf by:



Mrs. Khadija Simba
Trustee

Date: - 3 AUG 2022



Mr. Imam Hassan Daffa
Trustee

Date: - 3 AUG 2022


STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2021

PARTICULARS	2021 Tzs'000	2020 Tzs'000
<u>Cash flows from operating activities</u>		
Changes in net assets	323,715	752,135
Adjustment for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	49,934	30,962
Profit / loss on sale of fixed assets	20,627	-
	<u>394,276</u>	<u>783,097</u>
Movements in working capital:		
(Increase)/ decrease in inventories	-	44,653
(Increase)/ decrease in accounts and other receivables	50,642	22,783
Increase/ (decrease) in trade and other payables	252,476	2,578
Cash generated from operations	<u>697,394</u>	<u>853,111</u>
Net cash generated by operating activities (A)	697,394	853,111
<u>Cash flow from investing activities</u>		
Payments of purchase of property, plant and equipment	<u>(841,206)</u>	<u>(398,310)</u>
Net cash (used in) / generated by investing activities (B)	(841,206)	(398,310)
<u>Cash flow from financing activities</u>		
Net cash (used in) / generated by financing activities (C)	-	-
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(143,812)	454,801
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	1,810,991	1,356,190
Effect of exchange rate changes on the cash and cash equivalents held in foreign currencies	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	<u>1,667,179</u>	<u>1,810,991</u>


The significant accounting policies on pages 14 to 18 and the notes on pages 19 to 24 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Report of the Independent Auditor's on page 8 to 9.

The financial statements on Pages 10 to 24 were approved by the Board of Directors and signed on behalf by:



 Mrs. Khadija Simba
 Trustee
 Date: - 3 AUG 2022



 Mr. Imam Hassan Daffa
 Trustee - 3 AUG 2022
 Date:

THE JANE GOODALL INSTITUTE TANZANIA
P.O. Box 70728, Dar Es Salaam

STATEMENT OF COMPARISON OF BUDGET AND ACTUAL AMOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Notes	Original Budget (a) TZS'000	Adjustments (b) TZS'000	Final Budget(c) TZS'000	Actual (d) TZS'000	Variance (c-d) TZS'000	Notes
REVENUE							
Revenue from Non exchange transaction							
Received from JGI-US	3(b)	10,387,152	-	10,387,152	10,387,152	-	
Government and private grants (unrestricted)		544,055	-	544,055	544,055.13	-	
		10,931,207	-	10,931,207	10,931,207	-	
Revenue from exchange transaction							
Royalties, licensing fees and other income		153,240	-	153,240	153,240	-	
Exchange gain		59,610	-	59,610	59,610	-	
Interest income		45,198	-	45,198	45,198	-	
Other income	3(b)	5,241	-	5,241	5,241	-	
		263,289	-	263,289	263,289	-	
Total revenue		11,194,496	-	11,194,496	11,194,496	-	
Expenses							
Personel costs	4	4,029,925	-	4,029,925	4,040,449	(10,524)	
Occupancy costs	5	644,930	-	644,930	655,881	(10,951)	
Professional fees	5	23,257	-	23,257	-	23,257	
Maintenance	5	394,007	-	394,007	394,007	-	
Postage/ Delivery	5	17,145	-	17,145	17,145	-	
Printing and Photocopy	5	48,859	-	48,859	48,859	-	
Subscription	5	541,627	-	541,627	406,809	134,818	
Program activities/events	5	313,388	-	313,388	313,388	-	
Telephone expenses	5	101,444	-	101,444	101,444	-	
Travelling	5	792,476	-	792,476	792,476	-	
License, registration and permit	5	39,582	-	39,582	39,582	-	
Field site expenses	5	3,826,817	-	3,826,817	3,950,445	(123,628)	
		10,773,457	-	10,773,457	10,760,485	12,972	
Capital Expenditure							
Equipment	9	150,000	-	150,000	143,285	6,715	The expenditure was based on the amount of cash received.
Motor Vehicles	9	179,001	-	179,001	179,001	-	The variance relates to amounts spent on work in progress that has not been capitalised.
Buildings	9	758,469	-	758,469	693,167	65,301	
		1,087,470	-	1,087,470	1,015,453	72,017	

THE JANE GOODALL INSTITUTE TANZANIA

P.O. Box 70728, Dar Es Salaam

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2021

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements which comprises of statement of income and expenditure and statement of financial position are set out below:

a) Basis of preparation of Financial Statements.

The Organization is a charitable organization registered in Tanzania and works in partnership with Government of United Republic of Tanzania. The Organization relies largely on funding from Head office and charitable donations from donors to finance its operations. The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, the validity of which depends on continued financial support from the funding partners, and The Jane Goodall Institute, USA.

The financial statements of JGI-Tanzania have been prepared in accordance with the National Board of Accountants and Auditors Technical requirement No.3 of 2020, and comply with the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except where otherwise stated in the accounting policies. The financial statements are presented in Tanzania Shillings (TZS). The accounting policies have been applied consistently throughout the period. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IPSAS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the organization's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity or areas where assumptions and estimate are significant to the financial statement are separately disclosed in the notes.

The accompanying financial statements present the activity of JGI-Tanzania only. The financial activity of JGI-TZ is consolidated with the worldwide activity of JGI-US. The financial statements of JGI-US, which include worldwide operations are available at JGI-US' headquarters located in Vienna, Virginia.

Going Concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis as the Board of Trustees have made an assessment of the Jane Goodall Institute Tanzania's ability to continue as a going concern and are satisfied that the Organization has enough resources and support from Jane Goodall Institute US to continue in operation for the foreseeable future.

b) Changes in accounting policy and disclosures.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost basis except for the financial instruments at fair value through the statement of financial position are measured at fair value or otherwise stated in the accounting policies below.

New and amended standards adopted by the organization

There are no IPSASs or its interpretations that are effective for year beginning on or after 1 January 2021 that would be expected to have a material impact on the organization that have not been adopted.

New and amended standards that have been issued during the year but not effective

The standards and amendments that are issued, but not yet effective are disclosed below. Board of Trustees intends to adapt these standards, if applicable when they become effective.

i. IPSAS 41: Financial Instruments

This standard establishes new requirements for classifying, recognizing and measurement of financial instruments, and replaces IPSAS 29: Financial Instruments: recognition and measurement. IPSAS 41 greatly enhance the relevance of information for financial assets and liabilities. It provides users of financial information with more useful information than those provided in IPSAS 29 by:

- Applying a single classification and measurement Model for financial assets that considers characteristics of the cash flows and the objective for which the asset is held.
- Applying a single forward-looking expected credit loss model that is applicable to all financial instruments subject to impairment testing.
- Applying an improved hedge accounting model that broadens the hedging arrangements in the scope of the guidance. The model develops a strong link between an entity's risk management strategies and the accounting treatment for instruments as part of the risk management strategy.
- This standard is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022.

ii. IPSAS 42: Social benefits

The objective of this standard is to define social benefits and determining when expense and liabilities of social benefits are recognized and how they are measured. It provided for guidance on accounting for social benefit expenditure.

IPSAS 42 seeks to improve the relevance, faithful representativeness and comparability of the information that the reporting entity provided in the financial statements regarding social benefits. The information provides help to users of financial statement to assess:

- The nature of such social benefits provided by the entity
- The key features of operation of those social schemes
- The impact of such social benefits provided on the entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows

This standard is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022.

c) Revenue Recognition

i. Grants and contributions

Grants and contributions are recorded as receipts in the year notification is received from the donor. Grants and contributions with donor restrictions are recognized as without donor restrictions only to the extent of actual expenses incurred in compliance with the donor-imposed restrictions and satisfaction of time restrictions. Such funds in excess of expenses incurred are shown as net assets with donor restrictions in the accompanying financial statements.

ii. Transfers

The Jane Goodall Institute Tanzania is significantly funded by Jane Goodall Institute US, located in Vienna, Virginia. Accordingly, all amounts transferred to Jane Goodall Institute Tanzania are reported in the organization's statements of income and expenditure to the extent of expenditure incurred and balance as deferred grants in the statement of financial position.

iii. Deferred grants and other income

Net assets, income, gains, and losses are classified based on the existence or absence of donor or grantor-imposed restrictions. Accordingly, net assets and changes therein are classified and reported as follows:

- **Deferred income without donor restrictions** - Net assets available for use in general operations and not subject to donor restrictions are recorded as net assets without donor restrictions. Assets restricted solely through the actions of the Board are referred to as Board designated and are also reported as
- **Deferred income with donor restrictions** - Contributions restricted by donors are reported as increases in net assets without donor restrictions if the restrictions expire (that is, when a stipulated time restriction ends or purpose restriction is accomplished) in the reporting period in which the revenue is recognized. All other donor-restricted contributions are reported as increases in net assets with donor restrictions, depending on the nature of the restrictions. When a restriction expires, net assets with donor restrictions are reclassified to net assets without donor restrictions and reported in the Statements of income and expenditure and changes in net assets as net assets released from donor restrictions. Gifts of long-lived assets and gifts of cash restricted for the acquisition of long-lived assets are recognized as revenue when the assets are placed in service.

d) Foreign currency translation

i. Functional Currency.

The financial statements are presented in Tanzania Shillings, which is the JGI-Tanzania functional and presentation currency.

ii. Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into Tanzanian Shillings at the exchange rate ruling at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date, which are denominated in foreign currencies, are translated into Tanzania Shillings at the rates ruling at that date. The resulting differences from translation are recognized in the statement of performance in the year in which they arise.

e) Property and equipment

Property and Equipment are initially recorded at cost, which are those costs directly attributable to bring them to the location and condition necessary for them to be capable of operating in the manner intended by Management. Subsequently, Property and Equipment are reported at cost less accumulated depreciation. Costs are included in the assets carrying amounts only when it is probable that the future economic benefit /service potential associated with the item can be measured reliably. Repairs and maintenance costs of Property and Equipment are charged to the Statement of financial performance during the financial period in which they are incurred.

The carrying amount of an item of Property and Equipment shall be derecognized on disposal or when no future economic benefits/ service potential are expected from its use or disposal. The gain or loss arising from the derecognizing of an item of property, plant and equipment are included in the Statement of financial performance when the item is derecognized, unless IPSAS requires otherwise on a sale and leaseback. Gains shall not be classified as revenue.

Property and equipment in excess of \$2,500 (approximately TZS 5,725,000 as of December 31, 2020 and TZS 5,700,000 as of December 31, 2019) purchased with unrestricted funds are capitalized and stated at

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cost, and are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the related assets, generally three to fifty years. The costs of maintenance and repairs is recorded as expenses when incurred.

Fixed assets purchased with restricted funds are expensed and charged to the corresponding project.

Property and equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method and their useful life is as below:

Item	Useful life in years
Buildings	50
Motor vehicles	5
Computer equipment	3
Furniture & Fittings	7
Equipment	5

Work in progress is not depreciated.

f) Leases

Leases under which the lessor effectively retains the risks and benefits of ownership are classified as operating leases. Obligation incurred under operating leases are charged to the Statement of financial performance on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease, except when an alternative method is more representative of the time pattern from which benefits are derived.

g) Inventory

Inventories consists of solar lamps and panels, which are recorded at the lower of cost or market value using the first-in, first-out method of inventory. During the year end there was no inventory held.

h) Accounts receivables

Accounts receivable approximate to fair value. Management considers all amounts to be fully collectable. Accordingly, an allowance for doubtful accounts has not been established.

i) Cash and cash equivalent

Accounts receivable approximate to fair value. Management considers all amounts to be fully collectable. Accordingly, an allowance for doubtful accounts has not been established.

j) Taxation

As an independent registered non-governmental organization (NGO) within Tanzania, The Jane Goodall Institute Tanzania is subject to taxes on its net investment income.

The Organization is subjected to several taxes and levies by various government and quasi- government regulatory bodies. As a rule of thumb, the Organization 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 year in which such differences are determined.

k) Going Concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis as the Board of Trustees have made an assessment of the Jane Goodall Institute Tanzania's ability to continue as a going concern and are satisfied that the Organization has enough resources and support from Jane Goodall Institute US to continue in operation for the foreseeable future.

l) Accounts payables.

Accounts payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer). If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Accounts payables are recognized initially at fair value.

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NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2021

	2021 Tzs'000	2020 Tzs'000	
3 Deferred grants and other Income			
3(a) Year ended 31 December 2021			
	Unrestricted TZS'000	Restricted TZS'000	Total TZS'000
Grants brought forward as at the start of year	2,791,561	103,324	2,894,885
Received during the year (Note 2(b))	11,173,869	229,527	11,403,396
Released to unrestricted funds (Note 2 (c)	240,427	(240,427)	-
Released to statement of Income and expenditure	(11,090,580)	-	(11,090,580)
Grants carried forward as at the end of year 2021	<u>3,115,277</u>	<u>92,367</u>	<u>3,207,701</u>
Year ended 31 December 2020			
Grants brought forward as at the start of year	2,056,971	85,779	2,142,750
Received during the year (Note 2(b))	8,495,457	437,170	8,932,627
Released to unrestricted funds (Note 2 (c)	419,625	(419,625)	-
Released to statement of Income and expenditure	(8,180,492)	-	(8,180,492)
	<u>2,791,561</u>	<u>103,324</u>	<u>2,894,885</u>
3(b) Grants and other Income			
Received from JGI-US		10,387,152	8,193,690
Government and private grants (unrestricted)		544,055	135,875
Royalties, licensing fees and other income		153,240	105,553
Exchange gain		59,610	18,206
Loss on disposal of Asset		(20,627)	-
Interest income		45,198	40,134
Other income		5,241	1,999
		<u>11,173,869</u>	<u>8,495,457</u>
Restricted government grants		229,527	437,170
Total		<u>11,403,396</u>	<u>8,932,627</u>
3(c) Purpose restrictions accomplished			
Kitwe Education Center		11,514	55,441
Chimp Habitat Conservation		-	33,153
Chimp Protection Education		34,388	13,038
Tz National Tree Planting (JGI Germany)		44,412	15,030
Tree Planting Activities (GreenChoice)		138,578	113,652
National Tree Planting		-	131,023
GSRC Operations and Management		-	20,044
R&S Innovation Lab		6,387	38,253
Solar Lamps		5,000	-
New skills Development		200	-
		<u>240,427</u>	<u>419,625</u>

Paragraph of IPSAS 23 'Revenue from non-exchange transactions(Taxes and Transfers)' requires revenue arising from transfers to be recognized in the period in which the transfer arrangement becomes binding. Where a transfer is subject to conditions that, if unfulfilled, require the return of the transferred resources, the organization recognizes a liability until the condition is fulfilled.

Liabilities recognized in respect of transfers

As at 31 December 2021, JGI recognized a liability of TZS.3,115,327,125 (2020: TZS.2,791,561,000) related to a transfer to it conditional put to use on project expenses. As at 31 December 2021 JGI Tanzania had received cash transfers, however some project related costs had not been incurred as at the year end.

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	2021	2020
	Tzs'000	Tzs'000
4 Personnel costs		
Salaries and wages	3,027,360	2,870,310
Pension contribution	270,154	253,648
Workers compensation fund	24,889	28,430
Employee development	12,190	388
Recruitment costs	67,836	39,485
Severance contribution	90,340	65,175
Annual Leave	245,664	244,279
Benefits	302,016	271,970
	4,040,449	3,773,684
5 Project Costs		
Advertising	12,470	11,835
Corporate liability insurance	49,094	45,406
Publication	45,851	53,022
License, registration and permit	39,582	18,717
Investment management & bank fee	31,893	14,830
Field site expenses	3,950,445	2,136,438
Maintenance	394,007	448,007
Travelling	792,476	685,973
Occupancy	655,881	470,059
Meeting and conventions	313,388	103,387
Supplies	65,615	50,243
Telephone expenses	101,444	105,684
Professional and legal fees	-	29,595
Video editing & films	-	14,070
Catering	75,240	31,494
Postage and courier expenses	17,145	577
Depreciation and Armotization	49,934	30,962
Printing and stationery expenses	48,859	37,417
Contractor fees	406,809	119,094
Total	7,050,131	4,406,808
6 Other receivables		
Prepayments	33,417	76,609
Accounts receivables	26,499	25,456
Staff advances	1,863	10,357
	61,779	112,422

In the opinion of the directors, the carrying amounts of other receivables approximate to their fair value. The other receivables do not contain impaired assets. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the fair value of each class of receivable reported above.

7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash at banks	1,090,142	1,296,451
Fixed deposit	577,037	514,540
	1,667,179	1,810,991

Cash and cash equivalents are stated at face value. For purposes of cashflow statement, Cash is comprised of Cash on hand and Deposits held at call with banks.

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	2021	2020
	Tzs'000	Tzs'000
8 Other payables		
Payables	217,709	60,541
Statutory payables	58,210	35,861
Accruals	550,037	477,078
	825,956	573,480

In the opinion of the directors, the carrying amounts of other payables approximate to their fair value.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2021

9 Property, plant & equipment														
Particulars	Buildings		Furniture and fittings		Equipment		Computers equipment		Work in Progress		Motor vehicles		Total	
	Tzs'000	Tzs'000	Tzs'000	Tzs'000	Tzs'000	Tzs'000	Tzs'000	Tzs'000	Tzs'000	Tzs'000	Tzs'000	Tzs'000	Tzs'000	Tzs'000
Cost														
Balances at 1st January 2020	1,173,964	2,837	49,506	20,988	105,079	66,894	1,419,268							
Additions	202,539	-	60,032	-	135,739	-	398,310							
Reclassification	1,820	(1,820)	-	-	-	-	-							
Balances at 31st December 2020	1,378,323	1,017	109,538	20,988	240,818	66,894	1,817,578							
Comprising:														
Cost														
Revaluation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							
Balances at 1st January 2021	1,378,323	1,017	109,538	20,988	240,818	66,894	1,817,578							
Additions	693,167	-	143,285	-	-	179,001	1,015,453							
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	(63,335)	(63,335)							
Capitalised	-	-	-	-	(175,517)	-	(175,517)							
Balances at 31st December 2021	2,071,490	1,017	252,823	20,988	65,301	182,560	2,594,179							
Accumulated depreciation														
Balances at 1st January 2020	113,047	2,837	37,903	20,988	-	66,894	241,669							
Depreciation for the year	27,566	-	3,396	-	-	-	30,962							
Reclassification	1,820	(1,820)	-	-	-	-	-							
Balances at 31st December 2020	142,433	1,017	41,299	20,988	-	66,894	272,631							
Balances at 1st January 2021	142,433	1,017	41,299	20,988	-	66,894	272,631							
Depreciation for the year	24,887	-	11,412	-	-	13,635	49,934							
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	(33,027)	(33,027)							
Balances at 31st December 2021	167,320	1,017	52,711	20,988	-	47,502	289,538							
Carrying value														
Balances at 31st December 2021	1,904,170	-	200,112	-	65,301	135,058	2,304,641							
Balances at 31st December 2020	1,235,890	-	68,239	-	240,818	-	1,544,947							

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2021

10 Intangible Assets

Particulars	Software	Total
	Tzs'000	Tzs'000
Cost		
Balances at 1st January 2020	8,082	8,082
Balances at 31st December 2020	8,082	8,082
Balances at 1st January 2021	8,082	8,082
Balances at 31st December 2021	8,082	8,082
Accumulated depreciation		
Balances at 1st January 2020	8,082	8,082
Balances at 31st December 2020	8,082	8,082
Balances at 1st January 2021	8,082	8,082
Balances at 31st December 2021	8,082	8,082
Carrying value		
Balances at 31st December 2021	-	-
Balances at 31st December 2020	-	-

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2021

11 Related party transactions

JGI-Tanzania is a Non-Governmental Organization in Tanzania and is a subsidiary of JGI-US which is the parent organization and Head office. Transfer of resources and/or obligations between related parties in JGI during the year ended 31 December 2021 included the following: -

- i) Expenses relating to the members of the Board of Trustees:

	2021	2020
	Tzs'000	Tzs'000
Travelling allowances	6,000	4,600
Air tickets for board of trustees	3,796	4,594
	9,796	9,194

- ii) Key management compensation

Salaries and wages	724,659	682,578
	724,659	682,578

- iii) Grants and donation received through JGI US chapter

Cash transfers	10,387,152	8,193,690
	10,387,152	8,193,690

12 Contingent liabilities and commitments

The Organization is in the process of transferring title deed of the plot of land situated at Pugu, Kisarawe District within Coast region known as Farm No. 2922, C.T. No. 59668, L.O.No. 198912, L.D.No. KSW/193 donated to JGI-TZ under consideration of love and affection for Environmental resources and Educational Centre by TX Productions Ltd who have been operating on land for almost twenty years and developed the property in a well known tourist and weekend attraction with a strong Environmental, Fitness and Wellness agenda. Where the Donee will pay all the cost, duties and taxes associated with the transfer and the Donor shall be responsible for all outstanding land rents and utilities charges of the property up to the date of delivery of vacant possession of the property to the Donee. In April 2020 TX Production Limited on behalf of Kisarawe District Council performed valuation of property on farm no 2922 situated at Pugu area, in Kisarawe Urban Area at a market value of Tshs. 1.097.800.000 .

- 13** Previous year's figure have been regrouped / rearranged wherever necessary to make them comparable with those of current year.