



Jane Goodall Institute

TANZANIA

**REPORT BY THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE
AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
OF THE JANE GOODALL INSTITUTE TANZANIA (JGITZ)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

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GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS

BOD:	Board of Directors
CCC:	Community Centered Conservation (TACARE Model)
COSTECH:	Commission for Science and Technology
CSR:	Corporate Social Responsibility
ED:	Executive Director
ERP:	Enterprise Resource Planning-Microsoft Dynamics NAV
FAC:	Finance and Audit Committee
GONAPA:	Gombe National Park
GSRC:	Gombe Stream Research Centre
IPSASB	International Public Sector Accounting Standards Board
IPSAS:	International Public Sector Accounting Standards
JGITZ:	The Jane Goodall Institute Tanzania
JGI USA:	The Jane Goodall Institute United States of America
MNRT:	Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism
NHIF:	National Health Insurance Fund
NSSF:	National Social Security Fund
PPE	Property Plant and Equipment
PSSSF	Public Service Social Security Fund
R&S:	Roots & Shoots
SMT:	Senior Management Team
TAWIRI:	Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute
TRA:	Tanzania Revenue Authority
TZS:	Tanzanian Shilling
USAID:	United States Agency for International Development

GENERAL INFORMATION**Registered Office of the Entity:**

The Jane Goodall Institute Tanzania
14112 Mikocheni B, Serengeti Road
House No. 11
P.O. Box 70728
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

Plot 317, Stanley Road
House No. 32
P.O. Box 1182
Kigoma, Tanzania

Main Bankers:**Bank****Branch**

CRDB Bank
P.O. Box 35407
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

Mlimani City

CRDB Bank
P.O. Box 575
Kigoma, Tanzania

Kigoma

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

Kigoma

NBC Limited
P.O. Box 11000
Dar es Salaam

Samora Avenue

Company Secretary and Legal Advisers:

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

Auditors:

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

REPORT BY THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE

1. INTRODUCTION

The Board of Directors submits its report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 which disclose the state of affairs of The Jane Goodall Institute Tanzania (the "Organisation" or "JGITZ").

2. ESTABLISHMENT

The Jane Goodall Institute Tanzania – or simply referred to as “JGITZ” – was originally incorporated as a Trust under CHAPTER 337 – THE SOCIETIES LAW, 1954 on 3rd day of April 1992. From its humble beginnings, JGITZ has grown into an internationally renowned institution. It oversees projects mainly in the Western Tanzania and is advancing activities in other parts of the country.

The organization was later registered as a Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) on 11th July 2019 under section 11 (1) & 17(2) of The Tanzania Non-Governmental Organizations Act No. 24 of 2002 having issued a Certificate of Registration No. 00NGO/R2/00013.

The organization receives majority of support from The Jane Goodall Institute for Wildlife Research, Education and Conservation (JGI USA), which is in Vienna, Virginia. Whereas the current programs are funded by public and private donations.

3. VISION AND MISSION STATEMENTS

Vision Statement:

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

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.

4. 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.

REPORT BY THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE (CONTINUED)

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 are to work on protecting chimpanzees and inspiring actions to conserve natural world we share. Improve the life of people, animals and the environment and empower youth with the knowledge and skills to become companionate conservation leaders.

The Jane Goodall Institute (JGITZ) is therefore a leading organization in Africa, with a strong track record on chimpanzees' research, community centered conservations, and empowerment of youth to protect animals, environment, and communities through education programs.

The above principal activities of the organization are implemented through the programs: 1. Gombe Stream Research Centre (GSRC), 2. Community Centered Conservation, and 3. Roots & Shoots.

5. CORPORATE STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

The organization's strategic plan is linked to the African Program Strategy which has the following strategic objectives:

a) Strategy 1: Wildlife Welfare and Coexistence

Focus areas include:

- Reducing human-wildlife conflict
- Deterring wildlife crime
- Promoting chimpanzee research
- Strengthening climate-sensitive wildlife management

Indicators include reductions in human-wildlife conflict and improved enforcement outcomes.

b) Strategy 2: Community Resilience and Engagement

This strategy focuses on strengthening community resilience to environmental and climate shocks through:

- Climate-smart agriculture
- Alternative livelihoods
- Community forest management
- Village natural resource governance

Key performance indicators include increased household incomes, functioning village committees, and improved ecosystem stewardship.

c) Strategy 3: Healthy Ecosystems

The ecosystem restoration strategy includes:

- Landscape restoration
- Participatory land-use planning
- Forest conservation
- Watershed protection

REPORT BY THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE (CONTINUED)

Progress is measured through:

- Reduced deforestation
- Increased forest cover
- Restoration of degraded ecosystems.

d) Strategy 4: Advocacy, Policy, and Partnerships

This strategy emphasizes:

- Evidence-based policy engagement
- Youth-led advocacy
- Strategic partnerships
- Data-driven decision making

Geospatial tools, satellite monitoring, and biodiversity data systems play a critical role in supporting conservation governance.

6. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

a) Board of Directors

The Directors, who have served during the financial year 2025 are:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Gender</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Nationality</u>	<u>Date of Birth</u>	<u>Date of Appointment</u>
Hon. James Lembeli	Male	Chairperson	Tanzanian	1956	2010
Ambassador Gertrude I. Mongella	Female	Director	Tanzanian	1945	2015
Imam Hassan Daffa	Male	Director	Tanzanian	1972	2015
Khadija I. Simba	Female	Director	Tanzanian	1944	2015
Dr. Fayaz Bhojani	Male	Director	Tanzanian	1977	2023
Prof. Pius Yanda	Male	Director	Tanzanian	1960	2023
Zulobia Dhala	Female	Director	Tanzanian	1959	2023
Donatius M. Kamamba	Male	Director	Tanzanian	1954	2023
Merlin Van Lawick	Male	Director	Tanzanian	1992	2024

The Secretary to the Board of Directors during the year was CPA Frederick Anael Kimaro who is also the Executive Director.

6. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE (CONTINUED)

b) Finance and Audit Committee

The following people served as members of the Finance and Audit Committee during the year:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Gender</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Nationality</u>	<u>Date of Birth</u>	<u>Date of Appointment</u>
Donatius M. Kamamba	Male	Chairperson	Tanzanian	1954	12 th December, 2025
Laus H. Nkoronko	Male	Secretary	Tanzanian	1978	12 th December, 2025
Amb. Gertrude Mongella	Female	Member	Tanzanian	1945	12 th December, 2025
Constantine Coucoulis	Male	Member	Foreigner	1964	12 th December, 2025
Merlin Van Lawick	Male	Member	Tanzanian	1992	12 th December, 2025

The Secretary to the Committee during the year was Laus Hamenyimana Nkoronko who is also the Financial Controller.

c) Fundraising Committee

The following people served as members of the Fundraising Committee during the year:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Gender</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Nationality</u>	<u>Date of Birth</u>	<u>Date of Appointment</u>
Zulobia Dhala	Female	Chairperson	Tanzanian	1959	12 th December, 2025
Emmanuel R. Mtiti	Male	Secretary	Tanzanian	1956	12 th December, 2025
Prof. Pius Yanda (MP)	Male	Member	Tanzanian	1960	12 th December, 2025
Vikash N. Shah	Male	Member	Tanzanian	1967	12 th December, 2025
Britanny Hilton	Female	Member	British	1985	12 th December, 2025
Anna Rathman	Female	Member	American	1980	12 th December, 2025

The Secretary to the Fundraising Committee during the year was Emmaneul Rogers Mtiti who is also the Senior Director - Programs and Policies.

d) Governance and Nominating Committee

The following people served as members of the Fundraising Committee during the year:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Gender</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Nationality</u>	<u>Date of Birth</u>	<u>Date of Appointment</u>
Dr. Fayaz Bhojani	Male	Chairperson	Tanzanian	1977	12 th December, 2025
Martin Robert Kajituel	Male	Secretary	Tanzanian	1979	12 th December, 2025
Imam Hassan Daffa	Male	Member	Tanzanian	1972	12 th December, 2025
Franklin Moore	Male	Member	American	1964	12 th December, 2025
Khadija I. Simba	Female	Member	Tanzanian	1944	12 th December, 2025

The Secretary to the Nominating Committee during the year was Martin Robert Kajituel who is also the Director of Human Resources.

e) Senior Management Team (SMT)

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

Programs:

- Wildlife Research

- Community Centered Conservation
- Youth Environmental Education

Administration:

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

The following people served as members of the Senior Management Team during the year and up to the date of this report:

Name	Gender	Position	Nationality	Date of Birth	Date of Appointment
Frederick Anael Kimaro	Male	Executive Director	Tanzanian	1964	2010
Laus Hamenyimana Nkoronko	Male	Financial Controller	Tanzanian	1978	2012
Emmanuel Rogers Mtimi	Male	Senior Director - Programs and Policies	Tanzanian	1956	2002
Martin Robert Kajituel	Male	Director of Human Resources	Tanzanian	1979	2017
Dr. Namkunda Johnson Mbwambo	Female	Program Manager - COSME	Tanzanian	1988	2023
Dr. Deus Cyprian Mjungu	Male	Director - GSRC	Tanzanian	1974	2010
Dr. Anthony David Collins	Male	Director - Baboon Research	British	1949	2000
Elikana Mathias Manumbu	Male	Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Director	Tanzanian	1974	2025
Catherine Fidelis Amri	Female	Roots & Shoots Country Coordinator	Tanzanian	1991	2024

f) Meetings attendance record by those charged with governance
Board of Directors

Name	Position	1st Half Year		2nd Half Year			%
Hon. James D. Lembeli	Chairperson	30 th Jan 2025	15 th April 2025	7 th Oct 2025	21 st Oct 2025	5 th Dec 2025	100%
Amb. Gertrude I. Mongella	Director	ABS	15 th April 2025	7 th Oct 2025	21 st Oct 2025	ABS	60%
Imam Hassan Daffa	Director	30 th Jan 2025	15 th April 2025	7 th Oct 2025	21 st Oct 2025	5 th Dec 2025	100%
Khadija I. Simba	Director	30 th Jan 2025	15 th April 2025	ABS	21 st Oct 2025	5 th Dec 2025	80%
Dr. Fayaz Bhojani	Director	30 th Jan 2025	15 th April 2025	7 th Oct 2025	21 st Oct 2025	5 th Dec 2025	100%
Prof. Pius Yanda	Director	30 th Jan 2025	15 th April 2025	ABS	ABS	5 th Dec 2025	60%
Zulobia Dhala	Director	30 th Jan 2025	15 th April 2025	7 th Oct 2025	21 st Oct 2025	ABS	80%
Donatius M. Kamamba	Director	30 th Jan 2025	15 th April 2025	7 th Oct 2025	21 st Oct 2025	5 th Dec 2025	100%
Merlin Van Lawick	Director	30 th Jan 2025	15 th April 2025	ABS	ABS	ABS	40%

Note: The meetings for Board Committees were not recorded as they were established at the end of the year.

7. OVERALL BUSINESS PERFORMANCE

Management and the Board are dedicated to utilizing the six capitals, namely human, financial, manufactured, intellectual, natural & social capitals strategically and prudently to generate sustainable value.

a) Human Capital

Competency / Recruitment

We ensured that the organization had the right number and the right kind of staff, in the right places, at the right time, performing the functions that were required to ensure efficient and effective delivery of strategic plans, goals and targets.

Inputs: Human Resource Planning which included (Identifying existing resources, forecasting future needs, Identifying requirements in collaboration with the Project, Program, and unit leaders.

Processes: The process of employing staff in the organization to fill vacant posts based on the establishment and budgeted funding for the year 2025. It was also guided by the principle of being non-discriminatory and non-biased in terms of gender, race, religion, color, or tribe. Our recruitments were based on merits and in the interest of the organization and there were no possible suggestions of favoritism or bias.

The whole process involved advertising the position, shortlisting, interview and selection, reference checks and placement for new positions. It also included single source by rehiring of retrenched staff from the terminated USAID Hope through Action project.

Output: We managed to recruit skilled and experienced high-performing people with different diversities and ethics, which helped to increase organization efficiency and effectiveness towards achieving strategic objectives, vision, and mission.

Staff recruited had different skill sets and qualifications depending on their roles. The staff were deployed where the vacant positions were available.

The number of permanent staff we had during the year 2025 was 88 with varied qualifications which include PhD-3, Masters-8, bachelor's degree-25, Diploma-2, Certificate-1 and others-49.

Outcomes: It increased the confidence of our stakeholders, funders, and partners, which helped the organization to secure new projects after the termination of the USAID Hope through Action grant.

b) Financial Capital

Inputs	Processes	Outputs	Outcomes
The organization do invest severance pay to hedge against the future value of currency	Annual fixed deposit investments with EXIM Bank	Interest Income collection from both fixed deposits which are 8.5% and 10%.	Funds for future settlement of retiring staff will be readily available.
During the year, 11 projects were in the pipeline with the anticipated award of USD 20m, the figure was mainly due to the NORAD grant of USD 17m	Proper management of the existing projects as per donor regulations.	A total of 9 projects were awarded during the year 2025 with a total grant of USD 2.12m. Unfortunately, we missed the big grant from NORAD	Overhead revenue collection: TZS 223 million, which is above the budgeted amount of TZS 12.7 million but declined by 66% compared to previous financial year.

c) Manufactured Capital

GSRC Laboratory

Inputs: Inputs required for the laboratory facilities includes; lab Equipment, skilled staff (scientists, technical and management), Reagents and consumables, power and water supply, Guidelines and Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), Personal Protective equipment (PPE) for safety of Lab users.

Process:

The laboratory conducts a range of integrated activities focused on Chimpanzees health monitoring, disease diagnostics, and research. Core functions include disease surveillance, parasitology, genomic analysis, necropsy investigations, histopathology, osteology, and laboratory quality management.

Disease surveillance is carried out through daily monitoring of individuals in the field, complemented by routine health assessments recorded using Survey123 digital forms. These efforts enable early detection and tracking of disease trends within the population.

Parasitological work involves quarterly sampling of all individuals to monitor parasite prevalence, alongside routine diagnostic testing of symptomatic individuals to guide timely interventions.

Genomic analysis as a key component, with on-site PCR testing currently targeting 11 pathogens affecting chimpanzees. These include respiratory pathogens, enteric bacteria such as *E. coli* and *Shigella*, and parasites.

Necropsies systematically performed opportunistically to determine causes of deaths in affected individuals, help to inform disease management strategies for the remaining population. Tissue samples collected during necropsies are further processed for histopathological analysis and archived for long-term research use. Since the establishment of the GSRC laboratory, a substantial biobank of samples has been developed, supporting both internal studies and external collaborations.

The osteology laboratory plays an important role in extending biological insights. Given that many individuals have well-documented life histories, including diet and social interactions, skeletal collections enable multidisciplinary studies such as developmental & isotopic dietary analysis.

Waste management is a critical operational component, ensuring safe and compliant disposal of laboratory materials. This includes strict waste segregation protocols and the use of two on-site incinerators, including a portable unit dedicated to necropsy-related waste.

The laboratory is actively implementing a Laboratory Quality Management System (LQMS) in collaboration with partners from Emory University and the University of Illinois including equipment maintenance, procurement and inventory management, personnel organization, and comprehensive documentation and archiving systems.

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) are established for all laboratory processes, covering activities from field sample collection to parasitology, necropsy procedures, endocrine extraction, and genomic analyses, ensuring consistency, reliability, and quality across all operations.

Cold chain facility using solar for storage of biological samples as well as daily recording of temperatures on the freezers are also available onsite.

Output: Following the activities conducted in the lab for the year 2025; below are the outputs generated;

- Laboratory results and/or reports with reliable and accurate data.
- Proper waste disposal of infectious and non-infections materials
- Training of staff to update their skills and Knowledge
- Retained sample integrity
- Strengthened Capacity

Outcome: Outcome of the conducted activities within the laboratory include;

- Laboratory research identified infectious diseases as the leading cause of chimpanzee mortality, leading to the implementation of targeted interventions that have significantly reduced deaths.
- Continuous monitoring, including molecular surveillance of respiratory and other disease outbreaks, has enabled early detection and timely response, improving overall chimpanzee health and survival.
- Evidence-based guidance provided to park managers, researchers, and tourists has strengthened adherence to recommended protocols, reducing the risk of disease transmission between humans and chimpanzees (zoonosis).
- Since the mandatory use of masks was introduced in 2017 for both researchers and tourists, there has been a notable decline in chimpanzee deaths linked to respiratory diseases.
- Necropsy investigations provide critical insights into causes of death and disease dynamics where Histopathology strengthens diagnostic accuracy and research depth.
- Osteology lab enables multidisciplinary research linking life history, diet, and development
- Consistent availability and use of personal protective equipment (PPE) including gloves, masks, and hand sanitizers etc, has enhanced protection for both chimpanzees and humans interacting with them.
- High-quality, reliable laboratory data has increased confidence, resulting in strengthened partnerships, greater utilization of lab services, and increased funding support for the Lab.
- Strong documentation and SOP framework ensure consistency and reproducibility
- Integrated data collection enhances research, conservation, and management decisions

d) Natural Capital

i. Machinery Use

Input: Two offices have power generators owned by the organization. They are mainly used as power backups whenever there are power outages from the national grid, or any other fault as reported by TANESCO. GSRC on the other hand has been equipped with solar panels that suit the requirement of power supply to run scientific activities and staff use.

Almost all offices (except Dodoma and Mwanza mini offices) have fleet of motor vehicles to support implementation of program field activities.

Process: During the process of using the power generators and motor vehicles, carbon is emitted, and therefore to limit the environmental impact of carbon emissions, JGITZ has opted to use an alternative power source by installing solar panels at GSRC and power bank (solar batteries) in its other offices to help minimize diesel generator time in case of grid power outages.

On transportation & Fleet Management

- Implement driver training programs to reduce idling, optimize routes, and improve fuel efficiency.
- Promote virtual meetings and remote collaboration to cut down on long-distance travel between offices or field sites.

On Generator Use & Power Management

- Right-size generators to avoid running oversized units inefficiently during low loads.
- Install automatic generator start/stop systems with battery banks so generators only run when batteries are low.
- Replace old diesel generators with newer and fuel-efficient models.

In the Office & Facility Energy

- To reduce use of generator power by installing energy-efficient appliances (LED lighting, inverter air conditioners, Energy Star computers).

Behavioral & Operational Changes

- Installed power bank system to be charged while on grid and take over during outage to reduce heavy use on generator backup system.
- Turn off non-essential loads during generator or battery-limited periods.

Offsetting

- Offset unavoidable emissions through JGI's own reforestation/restoration projects, or certified offsets.

Procurement & Partnerships

- Partner with local solar service providers for maintenance to ensure long-term performance.
- Including emissions reduction criteria in procurement for vehicles, generators, and office equipment.

Output: The Institute has been able to lessen the carbon print from its machinery by maintaining the efficiency of its generators through regular service done by an authorized generator service company. Motor vehicles are regularly serviced according to manufacturers' guidelines at garages that the organization has contracts with.

Outcome: It has ensured efficiency and increased lifespan of both machinery and motor vehicles and has less carbon emissions.

ii. Operations

As the Organization aspires to become Africa's leading among JGI Chapters, JGITZ has digitized most processes to streamline operations, cut costs, and improve efficiency by automating manual workflows. Digitalization reduces environmental waste through paperless systems, enhances collaboration with faster approvals and remote access, and positions the organization to remain competitive, sustainable, and future-ready.

Process: To ensure efficiency and regulatory compliance, JGITZ currently operates through a mix of paper-based and electronic systems. While paper processes generate significant waste, electronic systems also create challenges such as data security and e-waste. To address data security threat for instance on Cloud DocuSign platform, JGITZ aspires to fully transition into available locally hosted DocuSign platforms. But also adopting integrated digital solutions that streamline operations while reducing environmental impact.

Output: JGITZ has enhanced operational efficiency through the use of computerized systems, significantly reducing approval processes and lead times for service delivery.

Outcome: The adoption of electronic systems has enhanced efficiency across both research and operational activities, while significantly reducing paper use and waste. This shift supports environmentally friendly practices, further reinforced by each office's eco-conscious waste disposal systems.

e) Social and relationship capital

i) International Women Day (8 March 2025)

Input: JGITZ female staff were chosen to represent the organization at the International Women Day event organized by Kigoma region at Kibondo Community Centre on 8th March 2025. Institutional resources, including a vehicle, per diem, and additional logistics costs, were allocated for the event.

Process: Invited by the Kigoma Region administration, JGITZ participated in the International Women Day event, showcasing activities implemented by the organization through her three programs: 1. GSRC 2. Community Centered Conservation and 3. Roots & Shoots. The Regional Commissioner visited the booth to learn more about the organization's work.

Outcome: The event served as a valuable platform for deepening community engagement and raising awareness about the JGITZ. Through educational outreach, and interactive presentations, community members gained a better understanding of JGITZ's impact on three programs implemented. The organization's participation also helped strengthen relationships with government officials and key stakeholders, enhancing its visibility and fostering opportunities for future collaboration.

ii) Dr. Jane's Passing

Input. Dr Jane Goodall, founder of the Jane Goodall Institute, passed away on 1st October 2025. Management received death notification.

Process. Management informed board, government, partners, and public of the passing of Dr. Jane Goodall. There were media coverages in various forms including TV interviews, newspaper coverage, and social media exchanges.

Output. Mourning days were observed, and Memorial Day was also designated.

Outcome. Management received condolences messages from various stakeholders including Her Excellence President of the United of Tanzania, Samia Suluhu Hassan. Partners such as Jane Goodall Institute Chapters, foundations, and individuals contributed funding to ensure Jane's vision and mission are carried forward.

8. FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE AND POSITION

a) Major highlights of the financial performance:

- Overall, total revenue for the year 2025 decreased by 31% compared to the previous financial year, 2024. This is mainly due to the termination by the US Federal Government of a \$29.5 million USAID Hope through Action grant on February 28, 2025.
- Program Partners' Support income increased by 47% while Grant income decreased by 55%, this led to overall decrease in Revenue from Non-Exchange Transaction by 30% compared to the previous financial year.
- Interest income grew by 18% while Overhead contribution decreased by 66% compared to the previous financial year. This led to general decrease by 58% in Revenue from Exchange transactions.

b) Major highlights of the financial position

Description	FY 2025 TZS ('000)	FY 2024 TZS ('000)
Cash and cash equivalents	5,006,339	4,325,516
Receivables from Exchange Transactions	29,231	605,761
Receivables from Non - Exchange Transactions	124,625	154,193
Total current assets	5,160,195	5,085,470
Payable	136,335	1,006,507
Payroll and Statutory Deductions	56,774	77,027
Deferred Income	3,508,230	2,667,444
Total current liabilities	3,701,339	3,750,978
Cash cover	5.09	2.85
Current ratio	1.39	1.36

Major highlights of the financial position (continued)

- The cash cover has increased to 5.09 months, compared to 2.85 months in the previous year. This increase is mainly due to a receipt in cash and cash equivalents for new grants by the end of the year, as well as an increase in fixed deposits, as reflected in the Statement of Financial Position.
- The current ratio (1.4:1) is 3% above the previous year. However, this is not a significant move.
- Deferred income includes part of the capital assets received through transfer (disposition plan) from USAID. The amounts are TZS 927,844,852.20 and TZS 527,148,455.76 for FY 2025 and FY 2024 respectively.

9. SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING

The Jane Goodall Institute Tanzania is committed to performing monitoring, managing and reporting material sustainability relevant to the organisation. JGITZ interacts with different stakeholders in the development of the sustainability plans and objectives.

Summary of key Sustainability Reporting (*Detailed explanations are provided under Overall Business Performance section above*)

	<u>Environment</u>	<u>Social Impact</u>	<u>Governance</u>
<u>Material topics</u>	Waste Management	Training and Education	Reinforcing JGITZ ethics
	Energy Management	Gender consideration	Boards composition and diversity
	Investing in clean technology	Employee engagements	Risk Management
	Community initiative programs	Data security	Gender Equality

10. CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTORS

The Institute has the following key strengths and resources, some are tangibles and others are intangibles

a) Board of Directors

The Board serves as the focal point and custodian of corporate governance in the Organization. The Board has been effective in its role of providing direction and oversight to Management and employees. They exercised oversight of the implementation of strategy and operational plans by Management against agreed performance measures and targets.

The Board's roles and responsibilities included Policy Development, Strategic Planning, and Financial and Operational oversight. Generally, Board members were effective and responsible leaders.

b) Business operations and regulations

In the discharge of its functions, the Organisation is guided by national laws and regulations, JGITZ Financial Policies and Procedures Manual, Procurement Manual as well as terms and conditions agreed with the funding partners. These instruments were key in the Organisation's discharge of its functions judiciously and fairly during the financial year under review.

c) Human Resources

The Organisation has skilled, committed, motivated and competent employees dedicated to the provision of quality services that meet and exceed customers' expectations. In addition, Management adheres to the principles of good governance and promotes good working environment and labour relations. By 31 December 2025, the Organization had offices in five (5) Regions in Mainland Tanzania, and one office in Zanzibar. The Organization had total of 88 employees (31 December 2024: 140 employees).

d) Cooperation and support from stakeholders

The Organization has internal and external stakeholders, and it has established a harmonious relationship with its stakeholders. During the year under review, stakeholders extended required cooperation and support to the Organizational activities. Specifically, the Organization received continuous cooperation and support from Tanzania's Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT), Tanzania's Commission for Science and Technology (COSTECH), Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute (TAWIRI), Gombe National Park (GONAPA), and JGI Chapters.

In addition, the Organisation has maintained working relationships with local entities within the country like TRA, NSSF, Immigration, TBS, TANESCO, NHIF, Regional and Districts administration.

Furthermore, the Organisation maintained international networking with various funding partners.

e) Financial sustainability

The Organization enhances its financial sufficiency by improving management of its resources through prioritization of initiatives, implementing initiatives within the available financial resources to generate adequate revenue for timely implementation of planned activities.

The sources of funds include:

- Grants
- Donations,
- Gifts
- Contributions from other JGI Chapters

f) ICT application systems

The Organization has Information and Communication Technology (ICT) application systems which has automated and modernized operations, thus, improved provision of services and operations by enabling online payments, procurement, online requests for leave, and management of our human resources online – just to mention a few uses of the applications.

In general, the ICT application systems are expected to continually improve the efficiency of the Organization in service delivery. JGITZ shall continue with its initiative to automate business operations to enhance efficiency and reduce the costs of business operations.

11. BUDGET FOR YEAR ENDING 31 DECEMBER 2025

The annual budget is prepared on an accrual basis, that is, all planned costs and income are presented in a single statement to determine the needs of the Organization. As a result of the adoption of the accrual basis for budgeting purposes, there are no basis, timing or entity differences that would require reconciliation between the actual comparable amounts and the amounts presented as a separate additional financial statement in the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts.

12. CAPITAL STRUCTURE AND TREASURY POLICY

a) Capital structure

The Organization's capital structure consists of Founder's member funds, accumulated surplus, assets revaluation reserve and other equity.

During the year, the accumulated surplus has increased by TZS 838 million from annual operations. Nothing has happened on the rest of the capital structures.

b) Treasury policies

The Financial Policies and Procedures Manual serve as the foundation for the Organization's operations. JGITZ maintains the Financial Policies and Procedures Manual which entails procedures to be adhered to during opening of bank accounts, closing and maintenance, cash handling procedures, selecting, and introducing signatories in approving wire cash/funds transfers and cheque payments, foreign exchange exposure and related risk management.

The objective of the policy is to ensure that cash, investments, and other cash related assets are adequately managed, controlled and safeguarded. Adherence to the policy and control procedures also ensures that Organization's foreign exchange and other exposures are effectively managed.

13. SOLVENCY

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

14. EMPLOYEES' WELFARE

a) Management and employees' relationship

There was a continued harmonious relationship between JGITZ employees and the Management during the year under review.

The Management plans for leadership training to a number of leaders which will enhance the strategic appreciation of their roles and their supervisory skills, and qualities that are key for attaining Organization's goals.

b) Medical assistance

All eligible members of staff, their spouses, and a maximum number of four dependents (children) for each employee continued to benefit from medical services by the Organization through membership to National Health Insurance Fund scheme (NHIF). The Organization also reimbursed staff for amounts spent by staff on medical services provided outside the designated hospitals. Moreover, the Organization supported staff with subsistence allowance (Medical referral support) as per HR policy while attending medical treatment.

c) Training facilities

Training Program have been and are continually being developed to ensure employees are adequately trained at all levels. Employees are given opportunities to attend short and long training programs locally whenever funds are available to upgrade their skills and enhance career development.

d) Financial assistance to staff

Financial Assistance is available to all confirmed employees depending on the set assessment criteria as per the Employees Loans Policy, together with the Organization's Staff Rules and Regulations. These include access to loans from financial institutions and TACARE SACCOS.

e) Persons with disabilities

JGITZ is an equal opportunity employer and as a matter of policy, recruitment processes are transparent and competitive. In case of applications for employment by persons with disabilities they will be considered bearing in mind the aptitudes of the applicant concerned. In the event of members of staff becoming disabled, every effort shall be made to ensure that their employment with the Organization continues, and appropriate training is arranged. It is the policy of the Organization that training, career development and promotion in case of persons with disabilities should, as far as possible, be identical to that of other employees.

15. GENDER PARITY

The Organization is an equal opportunity employer, and it had 88 employees during the year ended 31 December 2025 (2024: 140). Out of these, 65 were males and 23 were females.

	2025		2024	
	<u>Number of Staff</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Number of Staff</u>	<u>%</u>
Male	65	74%	107	76%
Female	23	26%	33	24%
Total	88	100%	140	100%

Principally, the Organization provides equal opportunity to all people on recruitment process to fill vacant employment posts. The established Employee Recruitment and Selection Policy & Procedures facilitate achievement of employment equity. In this regard, great care is taken when implementing the policy to ensure that education/professional qualifications, competencies, and key attributes which are the basic criteria for selection and appointment, are not compromised.

16. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

A related party transaction is a transfer of resources, services, or obligations between related parties, regardless of whether a price is charged. Related parties are those who have the ability, influence, and responsibility for planning, directing, and controlling the activities or exercise significant influence in making financial and operating decisions.

For the Organisation, the Board members and Key Management employees are related parties in this case. This includes any Director whether executive or otherwise. Specifically, they involve members of the Board of Directors, Senior Management Team.

The entities that are related parties to the Organisation are: Tanzania's Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT), JGI USA, Tanzania's Commission for Science and Technology (COSTECH), Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute (TAWIRI), Gombe National Park (GONAPA) and other JGI Chapters.

There were related party transactions during the year. The main related party transactions during the year under review as disclosed in note 25 relate to Management and Directors' remunerations, as well as JGI USA disbursements for the budget.

17. POLITICAL AND CHARITABLE DONATIONS

The Organization made political donations during the year ended 31 December 2025 of TZS 7 million to support constructions of health laboratory at Mtanga village.

The Organisation contributed of TZS 66,281,330 to GONAPA to support various activities including forest patrol.

The Organisation contributed of TZS 10,000,000 to support annual conference organised by TAWIRI.

18. RELATIONSHIPS WITH STAKEHOLDERS

The Organization's capacity to create long-term value depends upon the involvement and actions of a various stakeholders, as well as the ability of our connections with them. The stakeholder groups that have a significant impact on our ability to create value are briefly described in the table below, along with their value creation contribution, communication channels, and identified priority interests in relation to our business operations.

STAKEHOLDERS	RELATIONSHIP	MODE OF INTERACTION	PRORITY INTEREST
Government and regulators	Issue different permits, which serve as the foundation for	Participation in public forums.	Regulatory compliance on issues such as importation, research & work permits, tax, health and safety, social

STAKEHOLDERS	RELATIONSHIP	MODE OF INTERACTION	PRORITY INTEREST
	generating value.	Engagement through industry bodies. Publication of policy engagement papers. Partnering on key programs	security, and environmental performance. Participating in and promoting opportunities to create a better world for people, other animals and our shared environment. Contribution to the tax base.
Directors	Oversee operations and going concern of the Institute.	Board meetings Quarterly reports. Annual reports	Sound corporate governance practices. Appropriate procedures to control risk and opportunities and ensure financial growth.
Funding partners	Contribute to research and program activities.	Agreements negotiation Project's technical & financial reports Organizing events. Training sessions	Successful project/program implementation.
Employees	Provide skills and input needed to realize vision of the Organization.	Staff meeting Workplace Newsletters, internal communication, and electronic communication. Team Building events Trainings	Opportunities for personal and career development. Competitive remuneration. Knowledge sharing across the Group. Building the coaching capability of leaders. Health and security. Being heard. Safe working environment.
Suppliers	Affects our ability to provide services	Procurement processes Audits Site visits	Timely payment and fair terms. Transparent and fair tender processes.

STAKEHOLDERS	RELATIONSHIP	MODE OF INTERACTION	PRORITY INTEREST
Bankers and other financial institutions	Offers products and solutions which enable the Organization to process transactions.	Bank receipts. Fixed deposits. Bank payments. Audits.	Business expansion Investment opportunities
Media	Have a potentially significant influence on awareness creation.	Face-to-face and telephonic engagement. Interviews with key executives. Media releases. Documentary launches.	Being informed of key activities and offerings. Transparency on our performance. Evidence of responsible business performance
Program participants	Have a potential contribution in Data collections.	Participants recruitments Face-to-face interviews. Focal group discussions	Compensation of their time. Privacy of their responses.

19. CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR)

The Organization continues to assist the less privileged members of community in Western Tanzania and Zanzibar by providing tuition fee support. During the year ended 31 December 2025, a total of TZS 67,845,700 was provided to support tuition fees.

20. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements set out on pages 27 to 61 were approved at a meeting of Directors on 15 April 2026

21. GOVERNANCE

The Organization has the following governing bodies:

a) The Board of Directors

The Board of Directors consists of nine (9) Directors.

The term of the Board of Directors shall be three years renewable once. The Board of Directors shall elect one of its members as chairperson. Otherwise, the Board of Directors is free to allocate tasks among its members.

The overall function of the Board is to supervise the activities of the Organization. In connection to this, the Board will do the following:

- to approve Rules and Regulations that govern the organization
- to protect and advance the image of the Organization
- to approve recruitment of managerial staff
- to appoint various officers of the Organization including the Chairperson, Secretary or Treasurer
- to approve the Organization's Strategic plans
- to appoint auditor(s)
- to convene projects to be carried out by Organization, conduct or cause to be conducted feasibility studies for such project and submit the same for approval by the General Meeting
- to form different committees of the Organization where necessary
- to have a general oversee of the management of the Organization

The Board of Directors shall supervise the overall performance of the Institute in order to satisfy itself that the Organization functions in accordance with its objectives and sustainability, and in this capacity, commission regular internal and external evaluation. Should a vacancy occur during the term of the Director's office, the Board of Directors shall appoint one of the Senior Staff Members to fill such vacancy until the next appointment of the Director. The continuing members of the committee may act notwithstanding any vacancy in their body.

b) The Finance and Audit Committee

Finance and Audit Committee is a sub-committee of the Board of Directors (BOD). The Committee has five (5) members with the Chairperson of the Committee being a member of the Board. The Committee members are appointed by resolution of the Board.

The primary purpose of the Committee is to assist the Board in fulfilling its fiduciary responsibilities by providing oversight of the organization's financial integrity, reporting, risk management, internal controls, and audit processes. The Committee ensures prudent financial stewardship in support of JGITZ's mission.

The Finance and Audit Committee is responsible for:

- **Financial Reporting & Policies:** Review and recommend for Board approval the annual budget and annual financial reports. Oversee the development and adequacy of financial policies, procedures, and internal controls.
- **Audit Oversight:** Recommend the appointment and dismissal of the external auditor for Board approval. Review the annual audit plan, discuss findings with the auditor, and review management's responses. Ensure the implementation of audit recommendations.
- **Risk Management & Compliance:** Oversee the establishment and review of the organization's risk management framework. Monitor compliance with legal, regulatory, and donor financial requirements, including the *NGO Act, 2002* and related regulations.
- **Reserves Policy:** Review and recommend a reserves policy to ensure the organization's financial sustainability.
- **Ethical Compliance:** Ensure financial operations adhere to the JGITZ Code of Ethics and the Conflict-of-Interest Policy.

c) The Fundraising Committee

The Fundraising Committee is also a sub-committee of the Board of Directors. The Committee has six (6) members. The Chairperson of the Committee is a member of the Board. Members of Committee are appointed by resolution of the Board.

The primary purpose of the Committee is to provide strategic guidance, oversight, and support to secure the financial resources necessary for JGITZ to achieve its mission and strategic goals. The Committee ensures that fundraising efforts are ethical, effective, aligned with the organization's values, and contribute to long-term financial sustainability.

The Fundraising Committee is responsible for:

- **Strategic Fundraising Planning:** Develop and recommend to the Board a multi-year fundraising strategy that supports the organizational strategic plan, diversifies revenue streams (individuals, corporations, trusts/foundations, government, events), and mitigates financial risk.
- **Policy & Oversight:** Review and recommend fundraising policies for Board approval.
- **Board Engagement in Fundraising:** Actively engage the full Board in fundraising, including defining specific roles for Board members in donor prospecting, outreach, and stewardship. Lead by example in personal giving and solicitation.
- **Compliance and Ethics:** Ensure all fundraising activities comply with Tanzanian laws (including the *NGO Act, 2002* and its regulations), donor requirements, and the JGITZ Code of Ethics. Uphold the highest standards of integrity and transparency.

d) The Governance and Nominating Committee

The Governance and Nominating Committee is also a sub-committee of the Board of Directors. The Committee has five (5) members now. The Chairperson of the Committee is a member of the Board. Members of Committee are appointed by resolution of the Board.

The Governance and Nominating Committee is responsible for:

- **Governance Compliance and Review:** Ensure the JGI TZ Board's compliance with its governing documents. Regularly review and recommend updates to the Board Charter, Constitution, and other core governance policies to ensure they reflect best practices and legal requirements, including the NGO Act, 2002 and its regulations.
- **Board Composition & Succession Planning:** Develop and maintain a board skills matrix. Lead the process of identifying, recruiting, and nominating new Board members to fill gaps and ensure a balance of skills, diversity, and experience aligned with JGI's strategic needs.
- **Nominations Process and Tenure Compliance:** Manage a rigorous and transparent nomination process for the election/re-election of Directors and Officers. Ensure strict compliance with the constitutional provisions regarding membership, including observing term limits for all Board positions.
- **Board & Director Evaluation:** Design and implement an annual process for evaluating the performance of the full Board, individual Directors, and the Chair. Report findings and recommendations to the Board.

e) The Senior Management Team

The Senior Management Team (SMT) of the Institute consisted of nine (9) senior staff members during this financial year. The senior staff members are appointed by the Executive Director and are subsequently endorsed by the Board of Directors.

The Senior Management Team (SMT) manages the day-to-day affairs of the organization and the appointment and discharge of employees subject to such powers, authorities and rights and duties delegated by the Board of Directors.

Duties and powers of the Senior Management Team are as follows:

- The Senior Management Team has the power to appoint one or more permanent sub-committees or temporary task forces for the more efficient supervision of the standing orders for the internal management of the organization.
- The Senior Management Team is responsible for the regular reporting to the Board of Directors by submitting quarterly progress reports and annual audited financial statements.
- The Senior Management Team develops and submits for approval to the Board of Directors the annual plan of operations and the respective budgets.
- The ED is responsible for establishing and reinforcing the regulations regarding the day-to-day functioning of the Senior Management Team. These regulations are submitted to the Board of Directors for approval prior to their implementation.

22. AUDITORS

External Auditors shall be appointed by the Board of Directors in a one to three-year engagement term. A one-year engagement is renewable in a maximum of two 3-year terms.

The audit firm to be appointed should be among the active audit firms in the United Republic of Tanzania as governed Tanzania National Board of Accountants and Auditors (NBAA). As usual, the auditors shall audit the Financial Statements and Accounts of the Organization as per terms of engagement letter. Tender procedures will be followed in getting bids from the Audit firms.

The auditors, Baker Tilly DGP & Co, are in their 2nd year of the last 3-years term as accepted by the Board of Directors.

Their details of business are as follows:

Baker Tilly DGP & Co
Office 10-2, Level 10, IT Plaza,
Garden Avenue / Ohio Street,
P. O. Box - 1314, Dar es Salaam Tanzania
T: +255 653 222 299, +255 768 222 299
Email: info@bakertilly.co.tz

Firm registration number: 009
Firm TIN number: 100-100-789
Auditor's PF Number: 009

23. RESPONSIBILITY OF THE AUDITOR

The auditor's responsibility is to consider whether there is a material inconsistency between the other information and the financial statements; and whether there is a material inconsistency between the other information and the auditor's knowledge obtained in the audit.

24. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

The Directors accept responsibility for the Financial Statements and confirm compliance with Tanzania Financial Reporting Standard No. 1 (TFRS 1) with the provisions of the Standard and all other statutory legislation relevant to the Organization.

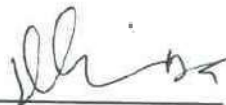
For and on behalf of the Board of Directors:



Mr. Imam Hassan Daffa
Director

15 APR 2026

Date



Mrs. Khadija Simba
Director

15 APR 2026

Date

STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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

The Board of Directors are responsible for preparation of the financial statements in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) and for such internal controls as the Board of Directors determines are necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

The Board of Directors accept responsibility for the financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates, in accordance with the International Public Sector Accounting Standards. The Board of Directors are of the opinion that the financial statements present fairly in all material respects the state of the financial affairs of the Institute and of its operating results. The Board of Directors further accept responsibility for the maintenance of accounting records, which may be relied upon in the preparation of financial statements, as well as adequate systems of internal financial control.

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



Mr. Imam Hassan Daffa
Director

15 APR 2026

Date



Mrs. Khadija Simba
Director

15 APR 2026

Date

DECLARATION BY HEAD OF FINANCE

The National Board of Accountants and Auditors (NBAA) according to the power conferred under the Auditors and Accountants (Registration) Act, No. 33 of 1972, as amended by Act No. 2 of 1995, requires financial statements to be accompanied by a statement of declaration issued by the Head of Finance 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's position and performance in accordance with applicable reporting requirements. Full legal responsibility for financial statements rests with the Board of Directors as stated under the Statement of Responsibilities of the Board of Directors on an earlier page.

I, **Frederick A. Kimaro**, being the Head of Finance of The Jane Goodall Institute Tanzania hereby acknowledge my responsibility of ensuring that the financial statements as of 31 December 2025 have been prepared in compliance with applicable accounting standards and with the International Public Sector Accounting Standards and statutory requirements.

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



CPA Frederick A. Kimaro
Head of Finance
NBAA Membership No: ACPA 1358

15 APR 2026

Date

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 2025.

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Jane Goodall Institute-Tanzania, which comprises of the balance sheet as at 31 December 2025, 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 33.

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.

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 1 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.

In preparing the Financial Statements, the management are responsible for assessing the Institution's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the management either intend to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements



Our responsibilities 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: 15 April 2026

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

Description	Notes	FY	FY
		2025	2024
		TZS ('000)	TZS ('000)
REVENUE:			
Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions			
Program Partners' Support	7.1	6,086,282	4,146,187
Grant Income (Program/Projects' recognised revenue)	7.2	5,901,037	13,202,948
Other Non-Exchange Income	7.3	225,755	158,365
		12,213,074	17,507,500
Revenue from Exchange Transactions			
Interest Income (on FDR and Current accounts)	7.4	87,135	73,743
Internally Generated Income (on service provision)	7.5	222,943	657,148
		310,078	730,891
TOTAL REVENUE		12,523,152	18,238,391
EXPENSES:			
Wages, salaries and employee benefits	8	4,111,186	6,562,609
Travel on duty Expenses (Non-field travel expenses)	9	1,246,201	1,633,799
Depreciation expense	10.1	355,574	259,317
Amortization expense	10.2	25,135	12,381
Operating expenses	11	1,398,221	852,389
Other expenses	12	(299,838)	(691,180)
Grants and other transfer payments (Programs Field and Subawards expenses)	13	5,358,583	9,834,398
		12,195,064	18,463,712
(Gain)/Loss on foreign exchange transactions	14	(258,958)	26,496
Surplus/ (deficit) for the Year		587,046	(251,817)

The financial statements on pages 27 to 61 were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 15 APR 2026 and signed on its behalf by:



Mr. Imam Hassan Daffa
Director



Mrs. Khadija Simba
Director

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025**

Description	Notes	FY	FY
		2025	2024
		TZS ('000)	TZS ('000)
ASSETS:			
Current Assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	15	5,006,339	4,325,516
Receivables from Exchange Transactions	16	29,231	605,761
Receivables from Non-Exchange Transactions	17	124,625	154,193
		5,160,195	5,085,470
Non-Current Assets:			
Property and Equipment	18	2,980,663	2,709,786
Intangible assets	19	25,509	50,644
		3,006,172	2,760,430
TOTAL ASSETS		8,166,367	7,845,900
LIABILITIES:			
Current Liabilities:			
Accounts Payables	20	136,335	1,006,507
Employee benefits and Statutory deductions	21	56,774	77,027
Deferred Income	22	3,508,619	2,667,444
		3,701,728	3,750,978
Non-Current Liabilities:			
Employees retirement benefits	23	496,274	713,602
		496,274	713,602
TOTAL LIABILITIES		4,198,002	4,464,580
NET ASSETS		3,968,365	3,381,320
EQUITY/NET ASSETS			
Accumulated Surplus or Deficit	24	3,968,365	3,381,320
		3,968,365	3,381,320

The financial statements on pages 27 to 61 were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 15 APR 2026 and signed on its behalf by:


Mr. Imam Hassan Daffa
Director


Mrs. Khadija Simba
Director


FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 2025

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

Description	Founder Member Funds TZS '000	Accumulated Surplus TZS '000	Revaluation Reserve TZS '000	Other Equity TZS '000	Total TZS '000
As at 1st January 2025	-	3,381,320	-	-	3,381,320
Net Surplus for the year	-	587,045	-	-	587,045
AS AT 31st December 2025	-	3,968,365	-	-	3,968,365
As at 1st January 2024	-	3,633,136	-	-	3,633,136
Net Surplus for the year	-	(251,817)	-	-	(251,817)
AS AT 31st December 2024	-	3,381,319	-	-	3,381,319

The financial statements on pages 27 to 61 were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 15 APR 2026 and signed on its behalf by:



Mr. Imam Hassan Caffa
Director



Mrs. Khadija Simba
Director

**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

Description	FY 2025	FY 2024
	TZS ('000)	TZS ('000)
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Surplus/(Deficit) for the period	587,045	(251,817)
Adjustment for Non-cash items and Working Capital:		
Depreciation	355,574	259,317
Amortization of intangible asset	25,135	12,381
Revenue from release of capital asset-non cash	(225,755)	(131,787)
Increase/(Decrease) in Payables	(870,172)	816,594
Increase/(Decrease) in Deferred Income	440,479	1,467,617
Increase/(Decrease) in provisions-employee costs	(20,253)	10,664
(Increase)/Decrease in Receivables	606,097	(310,643)
Net cash flow from Operating Activities	898,150	1,872,326
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Purchase of PPE	-	(23,000)
Purchase of Intangible Asset	-	(38,263)
Net cash flow from Investing Activities	-	(61,263)
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Employee Retirement Benefits	(217,328)	76,831
Net cash flow from Financing Activities	(217,328)	76,831
Net increase in cash and cash equivalent	680,822	1,887,894
Cash and cash equivalent at the beginning of the year	4,325,516	2,437,623
Cash and cash equivalent at the end of the year	5,006,338	4,325,517

The financial statements on pages 27 to 61 were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on..... and signed on its behalf by:


Mr. Imam Hassan Daffa
Director


Mrs. Khadija Simba
Director

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 2025

**STATEMENT OF COMPARISON OF BUDGET AND ACTUAL AMOUNTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025**

Description	Actual	Budget	Variance	Variance	Comments
	2025	2025	2025	(%)	
	TZS ('000)	TZS ('000)	TZS ('000)		
REVENUE:					
Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions					
Program Partners' Support	6,086,282	-	6,086,282	100%	
Grant Income (Program/Projects recognized revenue)	5,901,037	57,121,881	(51,220,844)	-90%	This has been impacted termination of the USAID Hope through Action grant by the US Federal Government
Other Non-Exchange Income	225,755	1,362,250	(1,136,495)	-83%	
Revenue from Exchange Transactions					
Interest Income (on FDR and Current accounts)	87,135	-	87,135	100%	
Internally Generated Income (on service provision)	222,943	12,698	210,245	1656%	
TOTAL REVENUE	12,523,152	58,496,829	(45,973,677)		
EXPENSES:					
Wages, salaries and employee benefits	4,111,186	7,811,250	3,700,064	47%	

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 2025

Travel on duty Expenses (Non-field travel expenses)	1,246,201	11,983,390	10,737,189	90%	The capital assets acquired through transfer resulted into this increase
Depreciation expense	355,574	140,332	(215,242)	-153%	
Amortization expense	25,135	-	(25,135)	100%	
Operating expenses	1,398,221	1,717,426	319,205	19%	
Other expenses	(299,838)	-	299,838	100%	
Grants and other transfer payments (Programs Field and Subawards expenses)	5,358,583	36,830,767	31,472,184	85%	This has been impacted termination of the USAID Hope through Action grant by the US Federal Government
Provisions (from Exchange and Non-Exchange Transactions)	-	14,767	14,767	100%	
(Gain)/Loss on foreign exchange transactions	12,195,064	58,526,363	46,331,299	100%	
	(258,958)	-	(258,958)	100%	
Surplus/ (deficit) before tax for the Year	587,046	(29,534)	(92,046,018)	0%	
Income tax charge/(credit)	-	-	-		
Surplus/(Deficit) after tax	587,046	(29,534)	(92,046,018)		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

1. General Information

The Jane Goodall Institute Tanzania is a Non-Governmental Organization registered under Section 11(1) & 17 (2) of The Tanzania Non-Governmental Organizations Act No. 24 of 2002 and is domiciled in the United Republic of Tanzania.

2. Basis of Preparation

These financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 are the first annual financial statements of the Organization prepared in accordance with Accrual Basis International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS).

The Organization adopted IPSAS in accordance with IPSAS 33 – First-time Adoption of Accrual Basis IPSASs, with a date of transition of 1 January 2024.

Accordingly, the Organization has prepared an opening IPSAS Statement of Financial Position at 1 January 2024 and has applied IPSAS accounting policies retrospectively in restating the comparative financial information for the year ended 31 December 2024.

Basis of Transition

Prior to adoption of IPSAS, the Organization prepared its financial statements in accordance with IFRS accounting framework. The adoption of IPSAS has resulted in adjustments to amounts previously reported in the financial statements.

The impact of the transition from the previous accounting framework to IPSAS on the Organization's financial position, financial performance and net assets is set out below.

For the Year Ended 31 December 2024			
Description	Previous IFRS (TZS)	IPSAS Adjustments (TZS)	Restated Under IPSAS (TZS)
Property, Plant and Equipment	2,178,227,000	527,148,456	2,705,375,456
Property, Plant and Equipment		4,364,000	4,364,000
Capital Grant Received	-	(527,148,456)	(527,148,456)
Deferred Revenue / Obligations under Non-Exchange Transactions	(5,517,251,000)	3,376,955,000	(2,140,296,000)
Accumulated Surplus / Net Assets	-	(3,381,319,000)	(3,381,319,000)
Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions	17,601,030,000	(93,531,000)	17,507,499,000
Depreciation and Amortisation	139,911,000	131,787,000	271,698,000
Other Operating Expenses	18,192,010,000	-	18,192,010,000
Surplus / (Deficit) for the Year	-	(251,817,000)	(251,817,000)

The significant adjustments arising from the adoption of IPSAS include the following:

a) Recognition and Measurement of Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment were reviewed and recognized/measured in accordance with **IPSAS 17**, resulting in capitalization of qualifying assets and recognition of accumulated depreciation.

b) Recognition of Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions

Grants and donor funding subject to conditions were assessed under **IPSAS 23**, with unfulfilled conditions recognized as liabilities until the related performance obligations are met.

c) Recognition of Capital Grants Received

Capital grants received for property and equipment were assessed in accordance with IPSAS 23 – Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions.

3. Changes in Accounting Policies and Estimates

The Organization recognizes the effects of changes in accounting policy retrospectively. The effects of changes in accounting policy are applied prospectively if retrospective application is impractical.

- New and amended standards adopted by the Organization
- New standards and interpretations not yet adopted by the Organization

New and amended standards adopted by the Institute

a) IPSAS 43-leases

IPSAS 43, *leases* was issued in 2019 and includes guidance on accounting for leases. The standard provides principles for recognizing, measuring, and classifying leases. According to the official date of adoption, this standard became effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025.

Although early adoption is permitted, the Organization will apply IPSAS 43 whenever lease contracts are entered.

Effect to the Organization:

The Organization has assessed the potential impact of this standard and concluded, that there is no material impact. The adoption of IPSAS 43 is, therefore, not expected to have a significant impact on financial statements when adopting the standard in 2025.

b) IPSAS 44-Non-Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations

IPSAS 44 – Non-Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations was issued by the International Public Sector Accounting Standards Board in 2020. It offers guidance on the accounting treatment of non-current assets classified as held for sale and on discontinued operations. The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, and disclosure of assets held for sale, as well as the presentation, disclosure, and measurement requirements for discontinued operations.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**3. Changes in Accounting Policies and Estimates (continued)**

IPSAS 44 became effective from 1 January 2025, with early adoption allowed. The Organization will continue complying with this standard whenever events occur.

Effect to the Organization:

The Organization has assessed the potential impact of IPSAS 44 and concluded that there is no material impact on financial statements when adopting the standard in 2025. This conclusion was reached based on analysis of the assets held for sale and discontinued operations at the Organization.

c) IPSAS 45-Property, Plant, and Equipment, replaces IPSAS 17.

IPSAS 45, Property, Plant, and Equipment, supersedes IPSAS 17 and introduces updated guidance on the recognition and measurement of public sector heritage and infrastructure assets. The standard outlines characteristics that help differentiate heritage assets from other property, plant, and equipment (PPE).

Additionally, IPSAS 45 offers further guidance on the application and implementation of its principles, including illustrative examples to clarify how these principles apply to heritage assets.

Under IPSAS 45, assets acquired through non-exchange transactions are to be measured at their "deemed" cost as of the acquisition date. For entities applying the valuation model to PPE, subsequent measurement should be based on either Current Operational Value or Fair Value.

The standard was effective from 1 January 2025, with early adoption permitted.

Effect to the Organization:

The Organization has complied with this standard and continue to closely monitor new standards and assess any potential impact they may have, and will comply with the standards accordingly when adopting them.

d) IPSAS 46-Measurements

In March 2023, the IPSASB approved IPSAS 46, Measurement. This standard consolidates measurement guidance into a single document and introduces a public sector-specific current value measurement basis for assets held for their operational capacity. It also provides additional general guidance on the application of fair value.

IPSAS 46 was effective from 1 January 2025, with early adoption permitted.

Effect to the Organization:

The Organization has complied with this standard and continue to closely monitor new standards and assess any potential impact they may have, and will comply with the standards accordingly when adopting them.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**3. Changes in Accounting Policies and Estimates (continued)****e) IPSAS 47-Revenue**

IPSAS 47 is a single source for revenue accounting guidance in the public sector, which presents two accounting models based on the existence of a binding arrangement. This new Standard provides focused guidance to help entities apply the principles to account for public sector revenue transactions.

Thus, IPSAS 47 is whole new standard with requirements and guidance on revenue to amend or supersede guidance that is currently located in IPSAS 9, *Revenue from Exchange Transactions*; IPSAS 11, *Construction Contracts*; and IPSAS 23, *Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions (Taxes and Transfers)*.

IPSAS 47 will be effective for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026.

Effect to the Organization:

The Organization continue to closely monitor new standards and assess any potential impact they may have, and will comply with the standards accordingly when adopting them.

f) IPSAS 48-Transfer Expenses

The IPSASB approved IPSAS 48, *Transfer Expenses*, which provides guidance on a major area of expenditure for governments and other public sector entities. IPSAS 48 fills a gap which had previously led to ambiguity and inconsistency of accounting policies in the public sector.

IPSAS 48 will be effective for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026.

Effect to the Organization:

The Organization continue to closely monitor new standards and assess any potential impact they may have, and will comply with the standards accordingly when adopting them.

g) IPSAS 49-Retirement Benefit Plans

IPSAS 49 provides a principle-based approach to accounting by retirement benefits plans to provide a complete view of their financial activities, assets and obligations. This increased transparency is intended to result in stronger public financial management and better-informed decision making.

IPSAS 49 will be effective for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026.

Effect to the Organization:

The Organization continue to closely monitor new standards and assess any potential impact they may have, and will comply with the standards accordingly when adopting them.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**3. Changes in Accounting Policies and Estimates (continued)****h) IPSAS 50-Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources**

IPSAS 50 issued in November 2024 provides guidance related to the costs incurred for exploration for, and evaluation of, mineral resources (for example, minerals, oil, natural gas and similar non-regenerative resources), as well as the costs of determining the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting the mineral resources.

IPSAS 50 will be effective for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027.

Effect to the Organization: None

New standards and interpretations not yet adopted by the Organization**a) Conceptual Framework Updates-Chapter 7: Measurement of assets and liabilities in the financial statement**

The objective of the updated version of chapter 7 is to improve measurement guidance across IPSAS by:

- Providing further detailed guidance on the implementation of commonly used measurement bases, and the circumstances under which they should be used.
- Clarifying transaction costs guidance to enhance consistency across IPSAS; and
- Amending, where appropriate, guidance across IPSAS related to measurement at recognition, subsequent measurement, and measurement-related disclosures.

Updates on Conceptual Framework will be effective when published.

b) Exposure Draft 1-Climate Related Disclosures

On 17th June 2025 the International Public Sector Accounting Standards Board (IPSASB) took pivotal decisions on the next steps in its project to develop urgently needed guidance for governments and public sector entities on climate-related disclosures.

In response to stakeholders' inputs, the IPSASB recognized that the complexity of having different reporting perspectives in a single standard would not meet the needs of the public sector. Instead, the project will be split into two phases. Phase 1-Own Operations and Phase 2-Public Policy Programs.

Climate Related Disclosures will be effective when the standard is published

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**4. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**

The significant accounting policies outlined below have been consistently applied in all the years presented.

4.1 Foreign Currency Transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially accounted for at the ruling rate of exchange on the date of the transaction. They are translated into Tanzanian Shillings at the exchange rate ruling at the dates of the transactions. Trade creditors or debtors denominated in foreign currency are reported at the statement of financial position reporting date by applying the exchange rate on that date.

Exchange differences arising from the settlement of creditors, or from the reporting of creditors at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded during the period, are recognized as income or expenses in the period in which they arise.

4.2 Revenue Recognition**4.2.1 Revenue from Non-exchange Transactions**

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Entity and the revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

Short term grants and donations: This is income received for the purpose of funding core Organizational activities other program or research activities that are not linked to specific projects. Revenues are recognized when there is reasonable assurance that the Organization will receive the funds. In most cases assurance is through the signed agreements between the JGITZ and the relevant Partner/Donor. Where there is no signed agreement, revenue is recognized only after being received.

Grants funded by JGI USA Chapter: This is income received from JGI USA for the purpose of funding Organization's program and administration activities. Income is recognized to the extent of program/projects' activities expenditure incurred during the year. Unutilized funds are recorded as deferred income until program related expenses are incurred, whereas expenditure incurred for projects for which funds have not been received by the Organization are recognized as grants receivable.

Government grant income: Government grant income is recognized to the extent of program/projects' activities expenditure incurred during the year. Unutilized funds are recorded as deferred income until program related expenses are incurred, whereas expenditure incurred for projects for which funds have not been received by the Organization are recognized as grants receivable. Revenue is recognized only when it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Organization and the revenue can be reliably measured.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**4. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**

Private Funding and Corporate Grants: Income is recognized to the extent of program/projects' activities expenditure incurred during the year. Unutilized funds are recorded as deferred income until program related expenses are incurred, whereas expenditure incurred for projects for which funds have not been received by the Organization are recognized as grants receivable.

Capital Grant Received: Income is recognized when assets are transferred to the Organization's ownership through the approved disposition plan by the donor. That is, this is income recognized from capitalization of project assets after meeting conditions of the project and when is been transferred from project to Organization's ownership at no charge.

4.2.2 Revenue from Exchange Transactions

The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

Project overhead contributions: This is income resulting from charges to the projects for contribution towards overhead costs incurred by the Organization. These include costs incurred by the Organization on utilities and other office expenses: electricity bills, water supply bills and security charges, generator fuel and maintenance, office cleaning and ground maintenance, office tea/coffee, drinking water and refreshments, institutional audit fees, ICT Services, Directorate office (related to salary costs of the Executive Director) and Corporate Support Office (related to salary costs of the HR, Finance, Grants, legal services, and Procurement).

Revenue is recognized as a percentage of direct costs or projects' contribution towards utility costs as given and agreed in the project report of that period. Direct costs percentage, utility costs amount and report periods should be as per the signed contract of each particular project.

Interest income: Interest income is accrued on a timely basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable.

4.3 Leasehold Land

Cost of leasehold land shall be amortized over the period of the lease on straight-line basis when title deeds are secured.

4.4 Property and Equipment

All categories of 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. These assets are subsequently shown at fair values, based on periodic valuations by external independent values, less subsequent depreciation.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

4.4 Property and equipment (continued)

Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. Subsequent costs are included in the assets carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Organization and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Repairs and maintenance costs, if not adding to the useful life of property and equipment, are charged to the statement of financial performance during the financial period in which they are incurred.

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, 2025 and TZS 5,700,000 as of December 31, 2024) purchased with unrestricted funds are capitalized and stated at 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.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the useful life of the assets as follows:

Description	Years
Buildings	50
Motor vehicles	5
Medical equipment	5
Computer equipment	3
Furniture and fittings	7
Office Equipment	5

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

4. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

For project assets subsequently, if the assets are retained by the Organization through disposition plan on completion of the donor funded project that finance its acquisition, management recognize the assets as additions during the year at the fair value based on the fixed assets register for donor funded projects assets.

The carrying values of property and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable. The assets' residual values useful lives and methods are reviewed and adjusted if appropriate at each financial year end as provided by IPSAS.

4.5 Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

The Organisation assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Organization makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount.

An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

The Organization derecognizes items of property and equipment and/or any significant part of an asset upon disposal or when no future economic benefits or service potential is expected from its continuing use. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of financial performance when the asset is derecognized.

4.6 Intangible Assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are initially recognized at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a non-exchange transaction is their fair value at the date of the exchange.

Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. The useful life of the intangible assets is assessed as finite.

Intangible assets with a finite life are amortized over its useful life as follows:

Description	Years
Software	5

Intangible assets with a finite useful life are assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired. The amortization period and the amortization method, for an intangible asset with a finite useful life, are reviewed at the end of each reporting period.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**4. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**

Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates.

The amortization expense on an intangible asset with a finite life is recognized in statement of financial performance as the expense category that is consistent with the nature of the intangible asset. Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized.

4.7 Leases

The Organization as a Lessee: Operating leases are leases that do not transfer substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item to the Organization. Operating lease payments, net of any incentives received from the lessor, are recognized as an operating expense in the statement of financial performance on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The Organization is not yet applying this; however, it might come later when GONAPA exercise that on the buildings erected in Gombe.

The Organization as a Lessor: Leases in which the Organization does not transfer substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognized over the lease term.

Rent received from an operating lease is recognized as income on a straight- line basis.

However, the Organization is not yet applying this as the building Kigoma is whole self used.

4.8 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, cash at bank and deposits on call which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value. Cash and cash equivalents are stated in the statement of financial position at face value. For the purposes of Statement of Cash Flows, cash is comprised of cash on hand, cash at bank and deposits held at call with banks.

4.9 Inventories

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**4. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)****4.10 Provisions**

Provisions are recognized when the Organization has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Where the Organization expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the statement of financial performance net of any reimbursement.

4.11 Contingent Liabilities

The Organization does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses details of any contingencies in the notes to the financial statements, unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential is remote.

4.12 Contingent Assets

The Organization does not recognize a contingent asset but discloses details of a possible asset whose existence is contingent on the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Institute in the notes to the financial statements.

Contingent assets are assessed continually to ensure that developments are appropriately reflected in the financial statements. If it has become virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits or service potential will arise and the asset's value can be measured reliably, the asset and the related revenue are recognized in the financial statements of the period in which the change occurs.

4.13 Employee Benefits

Short-Term Employee Benefits: The cost of all short-term employee benefits, such as leave pay, is recognized during the period in which the employee renders the related service. The Organization recognizes the expected cost of employee rewards only when it has a present legal or constructive obligation to make such payment, and a reliable estimate can be made.

Defined Contribution Plans: The Organization provides retirement benefits for its employees. Defined contribution plans are post-employment benefit plans under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity (a pension fund), and the Organization will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

4. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

4.13 Employee Benefits (continued)

The Organization and its employees contribute to the National Social Security Fund (NSSF) which is a defined contribution scheme. The Organization's contributions to the defined contribution scheme is charged to the statement of financial performance in the year to which they relate.

Termination benefits: Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated by the Organization before the normal retirement date or whenever an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. The Organization recognizes termination benefits when it is demonstrably committed to either terminating the employment of current employees according to a detailed formal plan without possibility of withdrawal or providing termination benefits as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy.

4.14 Expenditure

Organizational expenditure and project expenditure are accounted for on accrual basis.

4.15 Financial Assets

The financial assets of the Organization are comprised mainly by grants receivables. Other entity's financial assets include cash and cash equivalents (Bank balances and investment in FDR), FDR Interest receivables, staff receivables, and advanced payments to suppliers.

4.15.1 Classification of Financial Assets

The Organization financial assets qualifies to be measured at amortised cost inline with IPSAS 41-*Financial Instruments* when the business model is to hold the asset to collect the contractual cashflows (not to trade or sell) and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are payments of principal and interest.

A table below indicate classification of the Organization's financial assets and justification(s):

<u>Financial Asset</u>	<u>Justification for Measurement at Amortized Cost</u>
Donor receivables	Held to collect amounts promised by donors; no trading intention.
Advances to suppliers	Held until goods or services are delivered; expected repayment or offset.
Bank balances / deposits	Held to collect principal and interest; low credit risk.
Staff Receivables	Expect recovery from the salary unless it is timely retired

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**4. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)****4.15.2 Recognition of Financial Assets**

The Organization recognize the financial asset in the financial statements inline with IPSAS 41-*Financial Instruments* when the Organization becomes party of the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A grant receivable is recognized when the expenditure is incurred while its related committed funds are yet to be received from donors.

A fixed deposit receivable is recognised when the contract is entered with the bank(s) and cash is transferred. At that point the Organization becomes entitled to receive repayment of the invested amounts and interest at maturity.

Cash and cash equivalents is recognised when the Organization deposits funds into a bank account and becomes a part of the agreement. The entity has a contractual right to withdraw the balance or receive cash from the bank.

Advanced payments for goods or services is recognised as prepayments until the goods or services are delivered. When the services or goods are not delivered; the Organization has a contractual right to receive cash.

Staff Receivables is recognised when the payment is made and a contractual obligation arises for the staff to repay the cash through payroll deductions or direct repayment.

4.15.3 Derecognition of Financial Assets

Financial Assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expires or the rights are transferred.

4.15.4 Impairment of Financial Assets

The Organization assesses at each reporting period date whether a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or group of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred 'loss event') and that loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

The Organization use a simplified approach, to measure impairment loss as lifetime expected credit loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**4. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)****4.15 Financial Assets****4.15.4 Impairment of Financial Assets**

The Organization measures the Expected Credit Loss of the financial instruments in a way that reflects:

- An unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes
- The time value of money and
- Reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecast of future economic conditions.

The following assumptions were applied in determining the Expected Credit Loss (ECL) for the year ended 31 December 2025:

- The Probability of Defaults (PD) rates for Donor Receivables are based on historical trend analysis (i.e. 2021 to 2024)
- Probability of Default (PD) for banks and FDRs balances is obtained by multiplying the weighting percentage balance and S& P Rating
- Loss Given Default (LGD) rate for Donor Receivables of 25% is due to strong creditworthiness and well established payment processes by JGITZ Donors
- The Organization has used 2023 Moody's and S&P annual default rates as the most available data for 2025.

4.16 Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities for the Organization are accounts payables to suppliers. Accounts payable 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. Trade payables are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

4.17 Budget Information

The annual budget is prepared on an accrual basis, that is, all planned costs and income are presented in a single statement to determine the needs of the Organization. As a result of the adoption of the accrual basis for budgeting purposes, there are no basis, timing or entity differences that would require reconciliation between the actual comparable amounts and the amounts presented as a separate additional financial statement in the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**5. Significant Judgements and Sources of Estimation Uncertainty**

The preparation of the Organization's financial statements in conformity with IPSAS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future periods.

Judgments: In the process of applying the Organization's accounting policies, Management has made judgments which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements.

Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including experience of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Estimates and Assumptions: The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Organization's assumptions and estimates based on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. However, existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Organization. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Useful Lives and Residual Values: The useful lives and residual values of assets are assessed using the following indicators to inform potential future use and value from disposal:

- The condition of the asset based on the assessment of experts (professional valuers) engaged by the Organization;
- The nature of the asset, its susceptibility and adaptability to changes in technology and processes;
- The nature of the processes in which the asset is deployed;
- Availability of funding to replace the asset; and
- Changes in the market in relation to the assets.

The useful lives of property, plant and equipment is detailed under 4.4-PPE.

Provisions: Provisions were raised and management determined an estimate based on the information available.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**5. Significant Judgements and Sources of Estimation Uncertainty (continued)**

Taxes: Current tax: The Organization operates in a jurisdiction with complex tax laws and regulations, which are evolving over time. The Organization has taken certain tax positions in its tax filings and these filings are subject to audit and potential reassessment after the lapse of considerable time. Accordingly, the actual income tax impact may differ significantly from that estimated and recorded by management.

Deferred tax: Deferred tax assets (if any) are recognized only to the extent it is considered probable that those assets will be recoverable. This involves an assessment of when those deferred tax assets are likely to reverse and a judgment as to whether or not there will be sufficient taxable profits available to offset the tax assets when they do reverse. This requires assumptions regarding future profitability and is therefore inherently uncertain. To the extent assumptions regarding future profitability change, there can be an increase or decrease in the amounts recognized in respect of deferred tax assets as well as the amounts recognized in profit or loss in the period in which the change occurs.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income taxes assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity.

6. Financial Risk Management

Financial risk factors: The Organization's activities potentially expose it to a variety of financial risks, including credit risk and the effects of the changes in foreign currency exchange rates. The Organization's overall risk management program takes account of the unpredictability of foreign exchange rate trends and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance.

Market Risk: Market risk is the risk of changes in market prices, such as foreign-exchange rates and interest rates, affecting the Organization's income or the value of its financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return on the risk.

This risk includes the following:

Foreign exchange risk: The Organization has some exposure to foreign currencies as it has some grants, trade receivables and monetary items balances in US Dollars and Euros, while significant operating expenditure are incurred principally in local currency.

Interest rate risk: Interest rate risk is the risk that the value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

6. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

JGITZ does not have long-term deposits or borrowings, therefore, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and operating cash flows are not highly affected by changes in market interest rates.

Credit Risk: Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, deposits with financial institutions and outstanding receivables. Reputable banks are used by the Organization for all deposits.

Below is the Organization's maximum exposure to credit risk:

Description	FY 2025	FY 2024
	TZS ('000)	TZS ('000)
Cash and cash equivalents	5,006,339	4,325,516
Receivables from exchange transactions	29,231	605,761
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	124,625	154,193
Total current assets	5,160,195	5,085,470

No collateral is held for any of the above assets and no receivables have had their terms renegotiated. The Organization's accounts receivable constitutes a proportion of grants receivable that is susceptible to foreign currency exchange rates movements. On the other hand, the other receivable portion relates to prepaid expenses.

Liquidity Risk: Liquidity risk is the risk of the Organization not being able to meet its obligations as they fall due. The Organization's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that sufficient liquidity is available to meet its liabilities when due, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Organization's reputation.

The table below analyses the Organization's liquidity risk by comparing current assets and current liabilities. All balances are due within 12 months and equal their carrying balances, as the impact of discounting is not significant.

Description	2025	2024
	TZS ('000)	TZS ('000)
Current Assets	5,160,195	5,085,470
Current Liabilities	(3,701,339)	(3,750,978)
	1,458,856	1,334,492

Note: The current liabilities include the Deferred income that comprises the capital assets acquired through transfer from USAID.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

7. Revenue

Description	FY 2025 TZS ('000)	FY 2024 TZS ('000)
Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions		
7.1 Program Partners' Support		
Short term grants and donations	55,510	110,178
Grants funded by JGI USA Chapter	6,030,771	4,036,008
	6,086,281	4,146,186
7.2 Donor Funded Grants Income		
Government Grants	3,744,549	11,528,398
Private Funding and Corporate Grants	2,156,488	1,674,550
	5,901,037	13,202,948
7.3 Other Non-Exchange Income		
Individual Contributions	-	6,464
Corporate Contributions	-	20,114
Capital Grants Released	225,755	131,787
	225,755	158,365
Total Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions	12,213,073	17,507,499
Revenue from Exchange Transactions		
7.4 Interest Income on Fixed Deposits		
INTEREST INCOME	87,135	73,743
	87,135	73,743
7.5 Internally Generated Income		
Admin Fees/Overhead Income	222,943	657,148
	222,943	657,148
Total Revenue from Exchange Transactions	310,078	730,891
TOTAL REVENUE	12,523,151	18,238,390

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

8. Salaries, allowances and other staff benefits

Description	FY 2025 TZS ('000)	FY 2024 TZS ('000)
Salaries & Benefits		
Basic Salaries	3,040,271	4,985,019
Severance Contributions	67,702	131,034
NSSF Contributions	329,772	522,852
Medical Insurance	165,636	282,990
Workers' Compensation Fund (WCF)	17,545	28,326
Annual Leave Allowance	316,305	470,056
Other Fringe Benefits	173,954	142,334
	4,111,185	6,562,611

9. Travelling on duty expenses

Description	FY 2025 TZS ('000)	FY 2024 TZS ('000)
Travel on Duty Expenses		
Airfare and Local Travel	705,997	435,695
Accommodation	175,936	531,664
Meals and Incidental Allowance	364,269	666,440
	1,246,202	1,633,799

10. Depreciation

Description	FY 2025 TZS ('000)	FY 2024 TZS ('000)
10.1 Depreciation expense		
Depreciation	355,574	259,317
	355,574	259,317
10.2 Amortization expense		
Amortization	25,135	12,381
	380,709	271,698

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

11. Operating Expenses

Description	FY	FY
	2025	2024
	<u>TZS ('000)</u>	<u>TZS ('000)</u>
Operating Expenses		
Consultants	732,583	256,929
Recruitment Costs	-	26,899
Employee Development	2,400	27,243
Professional Subscriptions and Licences	37,412	49,812
Office / Housing Rent	61,600	70,892
Office Repairs and Maintenance (Non-Field)	172,154	109,515
Utilities	19,329	11,201
Security	43,669	38,089
Office Supplies	19,065	16,368
Kitchen Supplies	12,780	22,081
Books, Newspapers and Other Media	3,625	547
Postage	861	122
Printing	570	1,727
Vehicle Repair and Maintenance	35,276	33,782
Fuel costs	22,999	20,018
Non-Staff Allowance	16,528	7,895
Uniforms And Clothing	3,393	-
Advertising	5,535	6,933
Refreshments	3,186	-
Database Management Fees	69,687	44,504
Website Management Fees	7,725	-
Software < \$2500	15,693	7,778
Equipment < \$2500	52,697	52,191
Equipment Repair and Maintenance	13,847	3,850
Telephone and Cellular & Paging Services	5,880	4,730
Internet Services	11,099	13,433
Corporate Liability Insurance	10,219	13,453
Bank Charges	10,031	2,972
VAT Expenses	-	2,221
Withholding Tax expense	8,378	7,204
	<u>1,398,221</u>	<u>852,389</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
12. Other Expenses

Description	FY 2025 TZS ('000)	FY 2024 TZS ('000)
Cost Allocations	(299,838)	(691,180)
	<u>(299,838)</u>	<u>(691,180)</u>

Other expenses is meant to eliminate the effect of double counting overhead revenue from projects.

13. Programs Field and Subawards Expenses

Description	FY 2025 TZS ('000)	FY 2024 TZS ('000)
Programs Field and Subawards Expenses		
Medical Supplies	3,018	15,067
Veterinary Equipment	1,980	59,503
Local Taxes (non-personnel)	147,470	4,176
Uniforms and Clothing	45,883	49,393
Supplies (non-office related)	462,176	674,749
Field Staff Food Supply	76,689	64,643
Grants/Contributions/Support	390,182	400,668
Meetings & Workshop-Non Staff	29,646	251,706
Transport Charges	677	50,691
Petrol	65,784	47,418
Kerosene	22,445	21,371
Diesel	99,384	249,878
Oil	-	1,117
Fuel	1,000	-
Consultation & Evaluation Project	131,175	357,430
Non-Staff Allowance	729,845	1,055,677
Office / Housing Rent	42,891	129,604
Repairs & Maintenance	114,345	166,866
Utilities	15,115	26,904
Security	28,095	25,986
Overhead Allocation	299,838	691,186
Professional Fees	-	13,260
Advertising	822	21,717
Catering	124,018	51,250
Venue Rental	12,760	16,172
Office Supplies	65,220	136,822
Kitchen Supplies	1,282	1,981

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Postage & Delivery	1,341	1,474
Photocopying/Printing	22,874	67,201
Website Management	3,087	-
Website Development	-	15,682
Software < 2500 Usd	500	-
Computer Hardware	5,500	61,744
Furniture & Fixtures	-	10,479
Equipment < 2500	37,951	228,143
Equipment > 5000	583,943	58,307
Equipment Maintenance	4,738	4,114
Vehicle Maintenance	61,574	96,101
Telephone	29,910	39,125
Cellular & Paging Services	8,776	2,783
Internet Services	105,312	127,415
Bank Charges	14,995	21,086
License, Registration & Permit	96,070	21,988
Corporate Liability Insurance	70,140	36,863
Sub-Awards expenses	1,400,131	4,456,656
	5,358,582	9,834,396

14. (Gain)/Loss on foreign exchange transactions

	2025	2024
	TZS ('000)	TZS ('000)
(Gain)/Loss on foreign exchange transactions		
Exchange Rates Gain/Loss	(258,958)	26,496
	(258,958)	26,496

15. Cash and cash equivalents

Description	FY	FY
	2025	2024
	TZS ('000)	TZS ('000)
Cash and cash equivalents		
CRDB TZ Payroll Account (TZS)	6,427	54,302
CRDB TZ General Account (USD)	3,403,971	3,203,765
CRDB TZ General Account (TZS)	463,280	12,920
NBC TZ General Account (TZS)	99,636	100,000
CRDB TZ Severance Account (TZS)	13,003	63,265
TZ Fixed Deposits (TZS)	1,020,021	891,264
	5,006,338	4,325,516

The Organization's bank balances represent cash held with established commercial banks used for day-to-day operations and project activities. These balances are considered highly secure due to the use of reputable, regulated financial institutions.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

16. Receivable from exchange transactions

Description	FY 2025 TZS ('000)	FY 2024 TZS ('000)
Receivables from Exchange Transactions		
Travel Advances	(1,555)	3,193
Misc. Receivables Due	9,841	-
Prepaid Rent	-	61,600
Prepaid Expenses	20,945	540,969
	<u>29,231</u>	<u>605,762</u>

17. Receivable from Non-exchange transactions

Description	FY 2025 TZS ('000)	FY 2024 TZS ('000)
Receivables from Non-Exchange Transactions		
Accounts Receivable	44,718	89,648
Intercompany Subaward Receivable	79,907	64,545
	<u>124,625</u>	<u>154,193</u>

The Organization's staff receivable balance mainly relates to expenses incurred on behalf of JGI USA, which is collected directly through the fund transfers. These receivables are generally considered low risk because JGI USA is aware of that and will transfer funds.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

18. Property and equipment

Particulars	Cost					TOTAL TZS '000
	Buildings TZS '000	Motor Vehicles TZS '000	Equipment TZS '000	Computers equipment TZS '000	Furniture & Fittings TZS '000	
Balances at 1st January 2024	2,314,326	193,052	268,404	41,785	1,017	2,818,584
Additions	-	547,342	134,594	-	-	681,936
Disposal	-	-	(3,692)	-	-	(3,692)
Balances at 31st December 2024	2,314,326	740,394	399,306	41,785	1,017	3,496,828
Balances at 1st January 2025	2,314,326	740,394	399,305	41,785	1,017	3,496,827
Additions	-	626,451	-	-	-	626,451
Balances at 31st December 2025	2,314,326	1,366,845	399,305	41,785	1,017	4,123,278
Accumulated Depreciation						
Balances at 1st January 2024	253,813	106,467	139,888	30,231	1,017	531,416
Depreciation for the year	46,287	140,000	58,714	6,932	-	251,933

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Disposal	-	-	3,692	-	-	3,692
Balances at 31st December 2024	300,100	246,467	202,294	37,163	1,017	787,041
Balances at 1st January 2025	300,099	246,467	202,294	37,163	1,017	787,040
Depreciation for the year	46,287	233,968	70,698	4,621	-	355,574
Balances at 31st December 2025	346,386	480,435	272,992	41,784	1,017	1,142,614
<u>Carrying Value</u>	346,386	480,435	272,992	41,784	1,017	1,142,614
Balances at 31st December 2025	<u>1,967,940</u>	<u>886,410</u>	<u>126,313</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,980,664</u>
Balances at 31st December 2024	<u>2,014,226</u>	<u>493,927</u>	<u>197,012</u>	<u>4,622</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,709,787</u>

The property and equipment balance as of 31 December 2025 includes assets with fair value amounting to TZS 626,451,188.68 that were acquired by JGITZ through transfer (disposition plan) from USAID Tanzania, while those transferred in the year 2024 through disposition plan amounted to a fair value of TZS 658,935,569.70. Both assets have been capitalized according to the guidance from accounting principles.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**19. Intangible assets**

Particulars	FY 2025 TZS ('000)	FY 2024 TZS ('000)
<u>Cost</u>		
Balances at 1st January	83,488	45,224
Additions	-	38,263
Balances at 31st December	83,488	83,487
<u>Accumulated Amortization</u>		
Balances at 1st January	32,844	20,463
Amortization for the year	25,135	12,381
Balances at 31st December	57,979	32,844
<u>Carrying Value</u>		
Balances at 31st December	25,509	50,643

20. Accounts payables

Particulars	FY 2025 TZS ('000)	FY 2024 TZS ('000)
Accounts Payable	136,335	649,821
Intercompany Subaward Payable	-	356,687
	136,335	1,006,508

21. Payroll and statutory deductions

Particulars	FY 2025 TZS ('000)	FY 2024 TZS ('000)
PAYE and Withholding Tax	-	4
Staff NSSF	196	-
Staff Union Contribution	1,625	870
Staff Death/Assist Contribution	54,953	76,153
	56,774	77,027

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**22. Deferred income**

Particulars	FY 2025 TZS ('000)	FY 2024 TZS ('000)
Deferred Income		
Capital Grant Received	927,845	527,148
Deferred Revenue	2,580,774	2,140,296
	3,508,619	2,667,444

Details of deferred revenue from projects:

Projects	2025 TZS ('000)	2024 TZS ('000)
Tanzania N-CCAP	4,913	(18,135)
NASA Decision Support System	5,880	-
IMS	20,814	-
Tumaini Kupitia Vitendo (TKV)	-	191,606
Climate Resilience Throuhg Gender	1,094,621	-
TZ-Strategy Implementation	18,028	-
Eco Health Project Gombe One Health	10,130	-
Lyda Hill Grant - 2025-2026 (Pilot)	3,474	-
Tatelbaum Strategy Support	36,243	-
US STARTEGY - IMPLEMENTATION	46,993	-
Tanzania Admin - Operations & Mgmt - Kigoma	325,909	325,909
Tanzania Admin - Operations & Mgmt - Dar	(172,488)	1,236,700
Jane's House Dar	6,133	-
JTF R&S Youth Prize	14,156	24,550
Membership - Chimp Guardian	13,483	-
GSRC Operations and Mgt	49,700	-
GSRC B Record Data Collection	88,968	-
GSRC Baboon Research	29,877	-
Other Research	443	-
JGI TZ – Community Based Reforestation in GGE	216,000	-
TACARE CCC - Girls scholarships	9,632	-
Girls Scholarship Program in TACARE	1,470	-
Chimp Habitat Conservation	8,180	8,180
Chimp Protection Education	9,548	9,548
Forest Restoration Arusha	2,443	3,125
TZ National Tree Planting (JGI Germany)	3,043	3,043
Tree Planting Activities (GreenChoice)	236,122	62,892
R&S Pugu	31,288	(6,145)
Jane's Dream - Education Project	20,326	25,874
Animal Welfare/Donkey	3,891	-

JGI TZ Zingiziwe Youth to Forest	8,322	20,360
Solar Lamps TZ	(7,385)	-
Cons. & Sust. Mgmt. of Coastal Marine Eco. (COSME)	95,593	220,657
JGI TZ Coastal Forest Restoration	(29,413)	-
COCOBA and forest monitoring in GGE	35,758	-
R&S Global - Africa Platform	(2,016)	(24,750)
CEPF	22,382	-
Gombe Survey and Scholarship Project	(8,701)	(132,738)
Mangroves Planting Project	86,581	-
R&S - Forest Restoration	121,988	68,374
New Skills Development	9,074	26,562
Chimp Monitoring - YWF grant	105,482	94,821
Pugu Nature Center (except Stadler funds)	(9,425)	(137)
Reforestation in GGE (Community Based)	3,126	-
JGI-TZ – General R&S Education	10,504	-
Sarowitz Chimp Protection and Youth Empowerment	(315)	-
	<u>2,580,775</u>	<u>2,140,296</u>

23. Employees Retirement Benefits

Particulars	FY	FY
	2025	2024
	TZS ('000)	TZS ('000)
JGITZ Severance Reserve	496,274	713,602
	<u>496,274</u>	<u>713,602</u>

The balance for Employee retirement benefits for the year ended 31 December 2025 has decreased compared to previous year due to settlements made to the retrenched staff under the terminated USAID Hope through Action project.

24. Related party transactions and balances

Particulars	2025	2024
	TZS ('000)	TZS ('000)
Management remuneration	1,141,847	1,008,558
Funds received from JGI USA	4,825,825	4,049,551
	<u>5,967,672</u>	<u>7,303,889</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**25. Funds received from donors**

Particulars	FY 2025 TZS ('000)
Donor	
Arizona State University	101,736
Asilia - DJD	6,425
British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC)	48,445
Conservation International	143,479
DP World	26,453
ECOSIA through Jane Goodall Institute Austria	85,596
GreenManjaro	20,616
Irish Aid - Department of Foreign Affairs	1,126,742
Jane Goodall Institute Austria	25,566
Jane Goodall Institute Canada	179,169
Jane Goodall Institute China	22,289
Jane Goodall Institute France	481,659
Jane Goodall Institute Netherlands	232,897
Jane Goodall Institute USA	4,825,825
Marquette University	34,997
Mbalimbali Lodge	12,736
Office of the Founder	130,777
Peter Gilgan Foundation	54,837
Plan International	1,330,704
Research Triange Institute (RTI)	23,495
United States Agency for International Development Tanzania	3,678,819
Yousefel Warren Foundation through Jane Goodall Institute Canada	22,950
Others - R&S	3,246
	12,619,458