

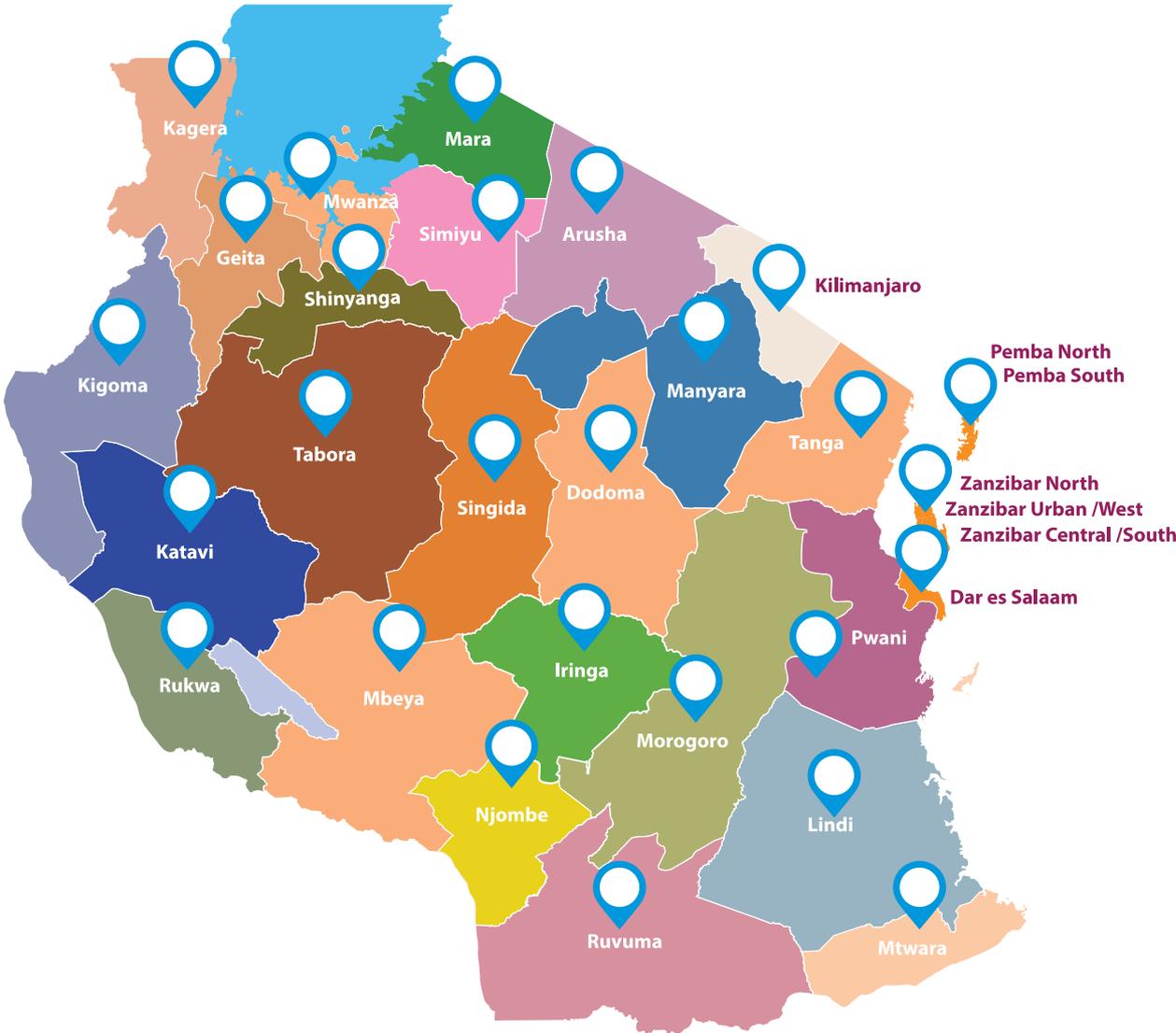


2020 ANNUAL SUMMARY REPORT

Everyday justice for
Everyday problems



Our footprint



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INTRODUCTION

This report covers the 2020 implementation and results of LSF's Access to Justice Program in Tanzania which is supported by DANIDA, DFID, and the EU. In spite of an array of challenges to paralegals and other legal aid providers, including the Covid-19 pandemic, it was nevertheless a fruitful year. The emergency of the Covid-19 pandemic in the early months of the year distract the flow of implementation particularly from the end of the first quarter to the beginning of the third quarter that ended in September.

Nonetheless, the year was punctuated with the general elections process to which LSF extended support to several legal aid organizations to carry out voter education and election observation of which 81% were paralegal organizations. Moreover, 29 grantees, otherwise known as regional mentor organizations (RMOs), which were responsible for mentoring paralegals, completed their grant cycles in December.

LSF continued to engage, collaborate and strengthen its relationships with the Government of Tanzania, development partners (DANIDA, KPMG/DFID, and the EU), the private sector, as well as national and international institutions. These relationships have positively influenced the results presented in this report.)

Along with grant-making and management, LSF has continued to strengthen the capacity of its grantees and paralegals to manage and implement interventions that have contributed to the achievement of the key four outcomes which are increased access to legal aid services; increased protection of human rights, in particular, the rights of women; effective promotion of legal aid and protection of human rights including women's rights by formal and informal institutions; and sustainable and quality legal aid. Effectively, the program has contributed to addressing SDG goals 5, 10, and 16 as well as to NPA-VAWC by increasing access to justice to vulnerable women and children.

PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND PERFORMANCE

For 2020, based on set targets, the Programme's performance was remarkable, a fact that can be attributed to many factors including continuous technical support provided by the LSF team through regular monitoring of the operations at the field level, mentoring and coaching, provision of capacity building in key aspects of financial management, Programme management, communication, capacity building, monitoring, and proper reporting process, but also to newly-enrolled paralegals who have increased legal aid services coverage.

The program performance and achievements for 2020 were as follows.

1. ACCESSIBILITY OF LEGAL AID SERVICES

A total of 99,844 individuals (39,641 males and 60,203 females) with legal problems were attended to which is equivalent to 110% of the planned target. By December, 68% of cases were resolved, 11% were referred and 17% were ongoing for further actions. Gender-based violence was reported to be 26,519 (27%) of all cases while a total of 11,555 inheritance disputes were reported to paralegals.

Table 1: Case typology and status from January to December 2020

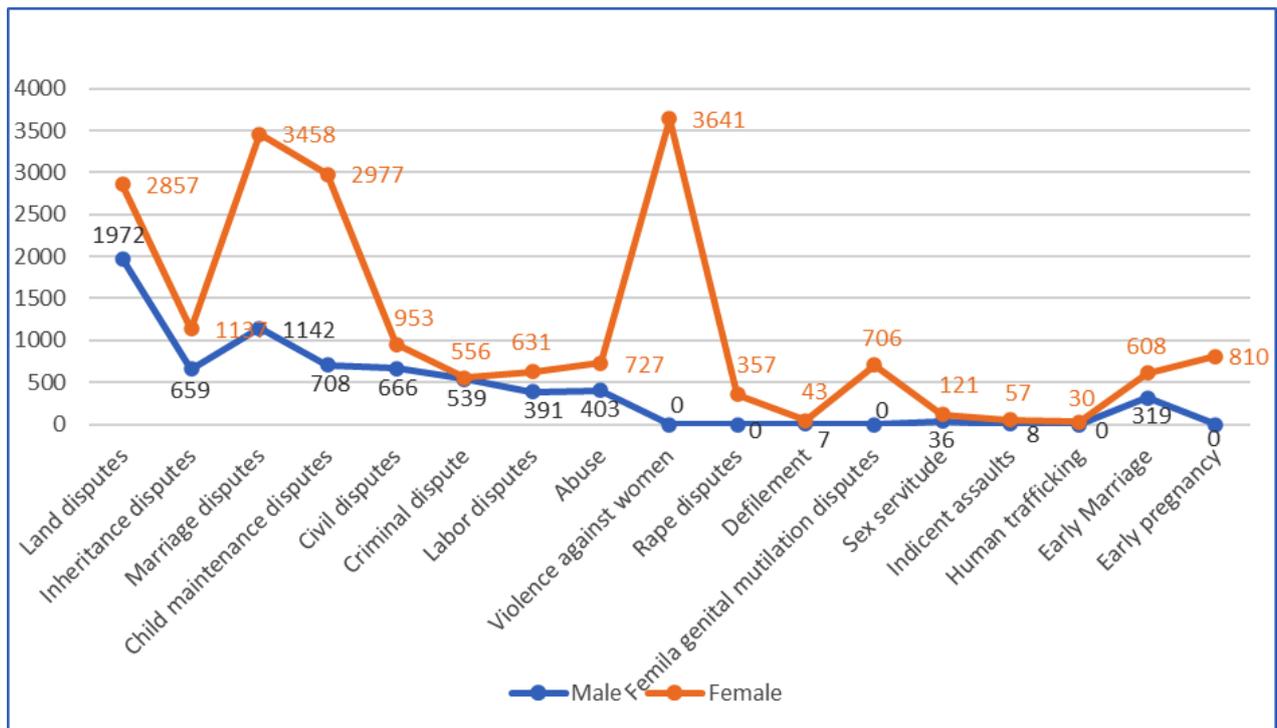
TYPE OF CASES	RESOLVED CASES		ONGOING CASES		REFERRED CASES		ENDED WITHOUT SOLUTION		TOTAL		%
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Land disputes	10,831	11,474	2,788	2,746	1,520	1,749	644	765	15,783	16,734	32.6
Inheritance disputes	3,978	3,893	1,047	1,026	644	557	200	210	5,869	5,686	11.6
Marriage disputes	2,625	5,301	570	1,134	396	1,081	75	194	3,666	7,710	11.4
Child maintenance disputes	1,799	5,949	385	1,013	269	1,062	108	220	2,561	8,244	10.8
Civil disputes	3,408	4,228	820	1,001	329	492	182	167	4,739	5,888	10.6
Criminal disputes	2,342	1,920	507	505	349	392	88	80	3,286	2,897	6.2
Labor disputes	913	1,227	499	432	245	191	54	43	1,711	1,893	3.6
Abuse	866	1,477	192	244	142	141	47	39	1,247	1,901	3.2
Violence against women	-	2,654	-	687	-	708	-	213	-	4,262	4.3
Rape disputes	-	524	-	254	-	206	-	54	-	1,038	1.04
Defilement	67	80	3	15	11	31	14	15	95	141	0.24
Female genital mutilation disputes	-	376	-	181	-	94	-	46	-	697	0.7
Sexual servitude	25	120	4	16	2	14	-	5	31	155	0.2
Indecent assaults	16	26	5	5	4	8	1	2	26	41	0.07
Human trafficking	5	22	3	14	16	351	-	-	24	387	0.41
Child marriage	357	718	132	205	69	151	45	68	603	1,142	1.8
Teenage pregnancy	-	944	-	234	-	157	-	52	-	1,387	1.4
TOTAL	27,232	40,933	6,955	9,712	3,996	7,385	1,458	2,173	39,641	60,203	
GRAND TOTAL	68,165		16,667		11,381		3,631		99,844		100

Source: Grantee reports Jan- Dec 2020

1.1 Evidence of GBV child pregnancies, marriage and FGM during Covid-19

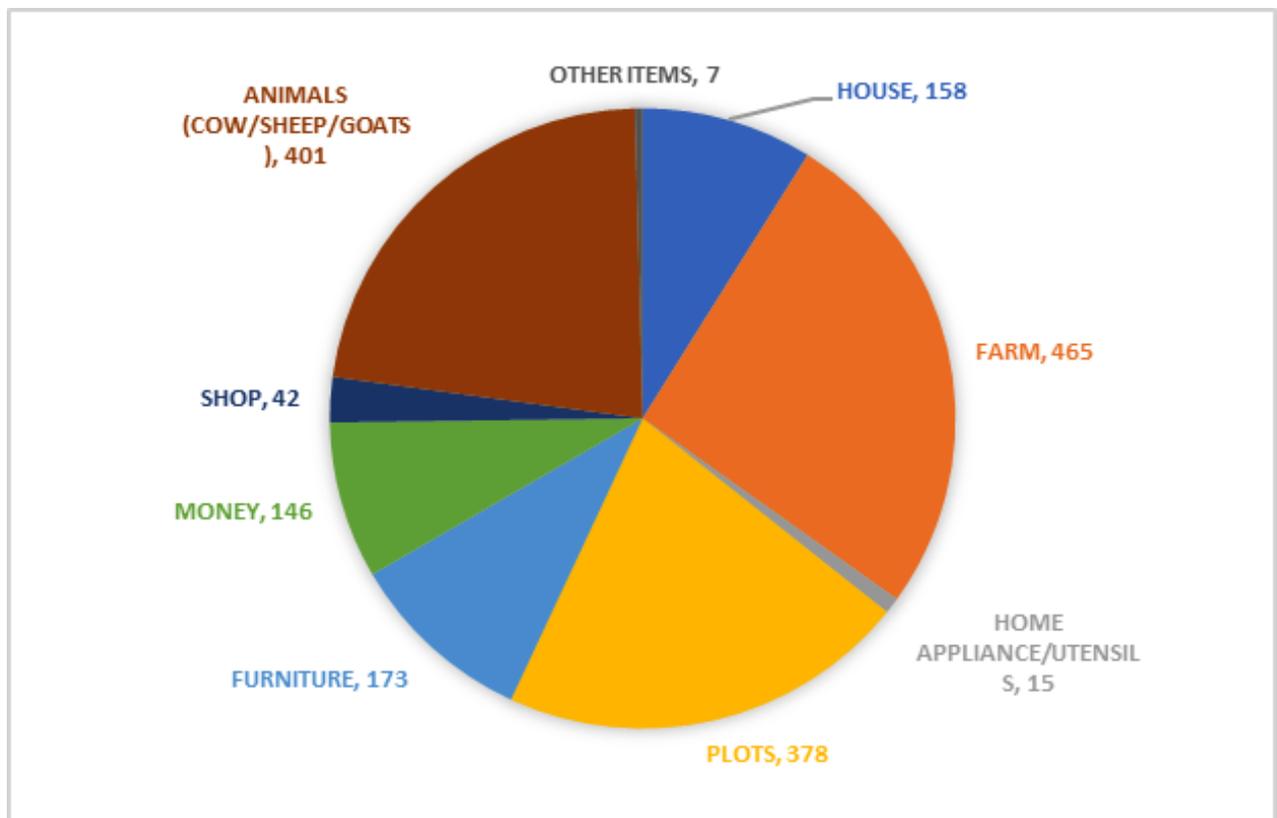
From the data trend observed in 2020 there is a strong correlation between the presence of Covid-19 and an increase in reported cases of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and violence against women. LSF tracked closely child marriage and teenage pregnancy cases particularly from the second quarter when a total of 122 child marriage cases and 348 teenage pregnancy cases were reported by paralegals. In the third quarter there were 346 cases of child marriage and 277 of teenage pregnancy and by the end of the fourth quarter in December the trend had subsided to 229 cases of child marriage and 185 teenage pregnancy cases.

Graph 1: Distribution of GBV disputes by case type from January to December 2020



Source: Grantee reports from Jan-Dec 2020

1.2 Impact on women's property rights through inheritance disputes



Graph 2: Distribution of inheritance cases paralegals dealt with in 2020

One of the indicators that LSF tracks is individuals securing properties through inheritance cases. In 2020, a total of 11,555 inheritance disputes (5,869 by males and 5,686 by females) were reported to paralegals. Those reported by women represented 5,686 49% and 3,893 (68%) were resolved in their favour. About 1,785 women secured their properties and consistently, land and land-related properties (i.e. farms, houses, & plots) were the most reported secured cases at 56%. Women's ownership of property such as land enhances their status within the family set-up, and protects them from various forms of discrimination. A total of 5,062 cases land disputes were reported by women out of which 3,568 were resolved. Contextually, therefore, the aggregated number of women who to a certain extent had secured their landed properties and those who benefitted from inheritance disputes reached 13,259.

1.3 Legal aid in detention facilities and strategic litigation

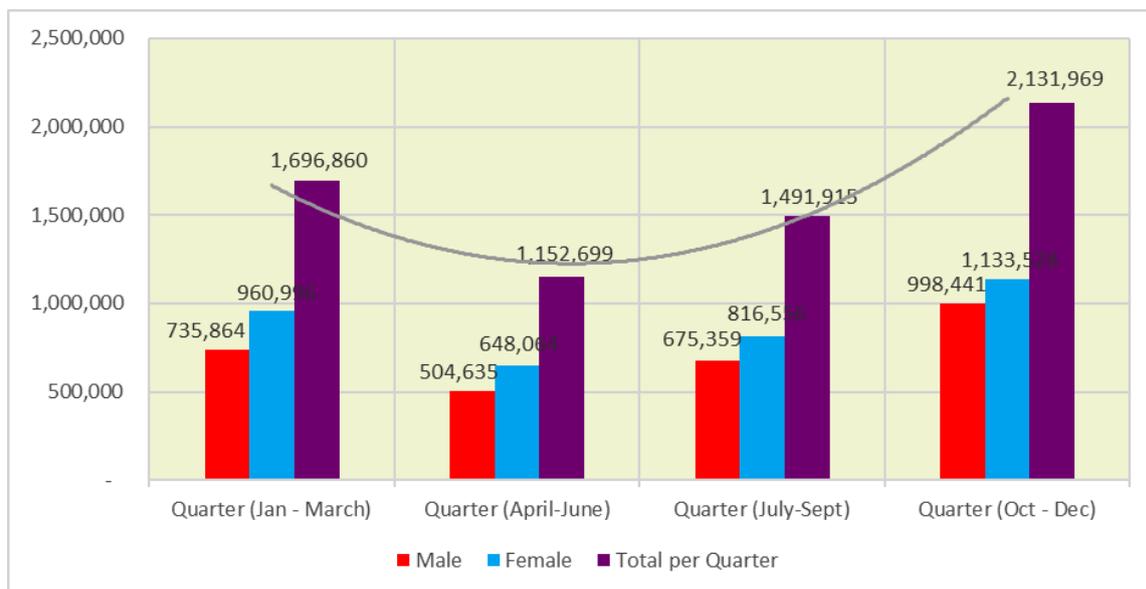
LSF through Envirocare, a Dar es Salaam-based NGO implements a prison decongestion project in 26 remand prisons and 96 police stations in 14 regions of mainland Tanzania. In this reporting period 10,034 remand prisoners (8,570 males and 1,464 female) were reached through prison interventions of whom 540 (435 males and 105 females) were bailed out, 75 (62 males and 13 females) were convicted, 106 (57 males and 49 females) were acquitted, and the rest were subject to ongoing cases. At police stations 1,258 suspects (773 males and 485 females) received legal aid and counselling out of whom 472 (289 males and 183 females) were bailed out, 300 (118 males and 182 females) had their cases were disposed of by and 345 individuals (225 males and 120 females) were sent to court with the remainder still in police custody. Further to that, legal aid services to remand homes were provided during the Law Day commemorations in both mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar. Police paralegals were able to serve 268 clients of whom 191 were men and 77 were women (56 were consequently released while 21 charged in court). In prisons, 722 remands received legal aid thus making a total of 990 remand prisoners reached.

2. LEGAL EMPOWERMENT

During this reporting period, a total of 15,123 groups were reached with over 500,000 members benefitting from crucial legal education. Out of these groups those that had women-only members were 3,261 while others were distinguished between VICOBAs, SACCOSes, farmers and other community groups. A total of 6,473,443 people (2,914,299 males and 3,559,144 females), citizens including remands in prisons and suspects at police stations, were reached through face-to-face interventions against a planned target of 3,600,000. Additionally, an estimated total of 15 million people were reached through media largely via radio program. Specific interventions for Covid-19 and the general election boosted the number reached in legal education. The achievements recorded in 2020 were nearly twice the intended target of 3,600,000 people with the percentage of women reached at 55%.

In Zanzibar, a total of 265,360 people (128,225 males and 137,135 females) were reached with legal education. The figure below shows the distribution of people disaggregated by sex from different regions of mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar.

Graph 3: Trend of legal education reach by quarter in 2020



Source: Grantee reports

2.1 Urban legal empowerment

LSF recognizes that in the urban setting there is a solid and complex connection between the rapid growth of urbanization and inequality, and between socio-economic injustices and an increased need for access to justice in particular for women. The urban legal empowerment programme focuses on increasing poor urban dwellers' awareness of their rights through legal education by strengthening their capacity to exercise their own rights.

On the mainland, the projects focus on the protection of socio-economic, employment and labour, housing problem, and environmental rights facing women, youth, young girls, women against unrecognized loans, and women in market places to include the general public.

In Zanzibar, the focus is on improving the business environment for women and youth in small businesses but also the protection of children in conflict with the law by improving criminal justice in Zanzibar.

Incidental results from the increased capacities of key actors to address issues facing urban communities in the programme are being documented by implementing partners.

WILDAF, for example, shared a policy brief that aimed at safeguarding women's and youth's labour rights amidst pandemics, which was presented to higher government authorities. Further to that, a training manual that mainstreams gender issues in industrial workplaces in the context of gender rights standards has been developed. The programme essentially initiates a movement for the ratification of ILO Convention No 190 of 2019 on violence and harassment in the field of work. Once ratified, the convention will strengthen the legal protection of women in workplaces.

¹President's Office Regional Administration and Local Government (PO-RALG), Prime Minister's Office, Labour, Youth, Employment and People with Disability (PMO-LYED), Ministry of Constitutional and Legal Affairs (MoCLA), Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children (MoHCDGEC), Ministry of Industry and Trade (MoIT), Labour Commissioner's office, Association of Tanzania Employees (ATE), Tanzania Union of Industrial and Commercial Workers (TUICO).

WLAC strengthened trade unions' understanding of labour issues with particular focus on legal issues around employment standards, collective bargaining and preventing violation of women's and youth's rights at the workplace. Through a legal aid clinic and a hotline that was established a significant number of disputes have been received and resolved, and others have been referred to the Commission for Mediation and Arbitration (CMA).

PDF conducted a workshop that brought together district-level LGA officials from Kinondoni, Kigamboni, Temeke, Ubungo, and Ilala districts in Dar es Salaam and representatives of local women and youth groups, to generate awareness of existing budgeted funds for women and youth as well as the processes required to access the funds.

Working on environmental issues LEAT facilitated the formation of environmental teams that composed of ward councilors, community development officers, environmental management officers and ward environmental health officers that, among many other undertakings, make visits to polluted areas in Dar es Salaam and work with communities to devise tailored solutions for improved environmental management and instituting teams to manage the affected areas.

Similarly, in Dodoma, RUT is working with the Dodoma City Council to ensure environmental cleanness under several initiatives that involve LGAs, waste management officials and communities. TAWLA on the other hand continued to push for fair rent contracts and the elimination of exorbitant rent rates that poor urban communities in Dar es Salaam have to contend with.

In Arusha, CEDESOTA rolled out a social accountability monitoring mechanism for women working as petty traders to enable them to acquire permanent trading spaces from the municipal council and formalizing their businesses.

In Zanzibar, ZAPAO invests effort into improving the small business environment by engaging vendors and authorities towards that common end. To facilitate this, a consultant was hired to revise the rules, regulations and bylaw issued by municipal councils and local government authorities to promote small businesses.

In Mbeya, TEKU strives to do away with bad lenders who confiscate defaulters' property unlawfully. People who take out loans are not sufficiently educated by lenders on terms and conditions of the loans to including high-interest rates, unclear instalments, loan validity and the mismatches of the value of collateral against the loan. This risky mode of business confines many unenlightened people to debt and consequential poverty.

2.2 Results of community legal empowerment /collective community action

Collective community actions are undertaken to demand change for achieving community shared interest or common goal. Legal education provided by paralegals in some incidences resulted in collective action taken by communities or in collaboration with authorities and paralegals. Below are some such actions recorded this reporting year.

- In Arusha, 8 individuals from Makuyuni village in Monduli District reported that property inherited by siblings following the death of their parents was grabbed, however with the help of three paralegals and one police officer they reclaimed it and successfully divided it among themselves.
- In Mbogwe District, Geita, residents of Kanegele village put together their efforts against a small mine that dumped its waste in the local river thus polluting the village's water source. Empowered by legal education, the villagers took the matter to the local authority which sanctioned the mine and allowed it to resume operations only after it undertook appropriate environmental management measures.

- In Chato, Geita, leaders of the local Mwangaza-Mwekako AMCOS fleeced cotton farmers of their sales revenues, however through the intervention of paralegals the farmers joined forces and used their knowledge of the law to successfully recover their pay.
- In Dar es Salaam, the Lawyers Environmental Action Team (LEAT) provided legal aid services to residents of Dar es Salaam who live close to the DART infrastructure that were affected by horn noise from DART buses. LEAT assisted the victims to lodge a formal complaint with the responsible authorities demanding that the bus service operator and drivers adhere to pertinent laws and curb the nuisance. Their complaint was successfully addressed and the noise has since been reduced.

2.3 General election campaigns

LSF through its grantees (RMOs) and paralegal organizations accredited by NEC and ZEC conducted voter education and election observation during the 2020 polls. This engagement demonstrated integrity and strengthened civil society's capacity to promote citizen participation, and furthermore fostered governmental accountability within and well beyond the election cycle by supporting electoral observers. A total of 33 organizations were engaged by LSF to work in all regions while REDET observed the elections country-wide. Over 1 million people were reached through voter education in Mbeya, Tanga, Manyara, Kilimanjaro, Njombe, Ruvuma, Rukwa, Pwani, Morogoro, Dodoma, Lindi, Kigoma, Singida, Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar. Preliminary results from observers indicated that despite definite challenges, the general election was free and fair.

3. CONDUCIVE ENVIRONMENT FOR THE PROVISION OF LEGAL AID SERVICES

3.1 Engagement at higher levels of government

Cooperation with ministries and government department in 2020 was very successful in both the mainland and Zanzibar.

In 2020 RMOs and paralegals successfully worked with local government authorities (LGAs) and informal leaders in their local communities as well as religious leaders to promote the provision of legal aid services. A total of 2,799 LGA leaders (1,390 males and 1,409 females) attended sensitization events while 4,187 informal leaders (2,285 males and 1,902 females) attended legal education sessions organized by paralegals and other legal aid providers. In regions with deeply-rooted traditional practices like Arusha, Manyara, Mara and Shinyanga informal leaders were influential mobilizing communities to attend legal education events.

3.2 Collaboration, networking and partnerships

Working with the central, local government authorities, the private sector, regional networks and at the international level were one of LSF's top agenda

The LSF in partnership with Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children implemented activities stipulated in the joint work plan and MoU which includes, support to National Commemoration of International Women's Day through series of events such as main National launch, zonal symposiums and caravan route aimed at advocating for elimination of all form of Violence Against Women and Girls. Additionally, LSF supported the development of the monitoring mechanism of the NPA-VAWC and engage in the review of the Draft Gender Development Policy before being submitted to the cabinet.

Figure 1: Support to National Covid-19 Relief Fund



Furthermore, LSF supported the Ministry of Health by joining other CSOs to support the government's initiative through the Prime Minister's Office towards fighting the Covid-19 pandemic. LSF's partners also reviewed their work plans and budgets in the second quarter to accommodate the component of Covid-19 education to counter the situation. Partners provided protective equipment to the police, courts and their communities.

LSF signed an MoU with the Tanzania Agricultural Development Bank (TADB) to enable farmers to understand and exercise their rights and empower co-operative unions to operate productively and efficiently to be able to access loans for their sustainability.

LSF has capacitated five cotton corporative unions and AMCOS in good governance, financial management, loan management, contract management, warehouse receipt system and cotton quality management, more than 528 people were reached. This partnership will typically see economic empowerment for the farmers and transformation in the agricultural sector which is the backbone of the country's economy.

LSF's partnership with the Tanzania Police force aims to ensure the rule of law, peace and security and access to justice prevail in the country. In this period, LSF facilitated the police in the review of it Police General Order which once completed will enable the institutionalization and formalization of gender desks, an effective criminal justice system and improving the efficiency and uniformity of police operations. This partnership will enable timely legal assistance to petty offenders, enhanced effectiveness of gender desk operations to support women and children encountering gender-based violence, and facilitate collaboration between paralegals and police that will enable communities to obtain remedy and access to justice timely.

LSF also signed an MoU with the Zanzibar Ministry of Constitutional and Legal Affairs to strengthen access to justice services on the isles. This partnership focuses on strengthening capacities, coordinating legal aid providers and key justice actors, and reviewing the formulation and implementation of policies and regulations.

Additionally, LSF initiated discussions with the Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Public Services and Good Governance of Zanzibar on the review of the Good Governance Policy and enhancement of corporate social responsibility in Zanzibar for which a consultant was engaged.

LSF also started initial discussions with the Deputy Registrar of the High Court of Zanzibar on how LSF and the High Court of Zanzibar can work together in the criminal justice system to ensure timely access to justice for the accused and victims. Preliminarily under these discussions it was agreed that magistrates and judges need capacity building on Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) as well as current laws and procedures applicable in juvenile and kadhi courts.

LSF as the interim chair of the East and Horn of Africa Paralegal Support Network hosted virtual meetings with members from other countries to discuss the milestones put in place in the work plan. The network aims to establish and maintain strong legal aid frameworks that support legal aid and access to justice interventions focusing on; marginalized communities access their rights, accreditation to paralegals and ensure the sustainability of legal aid services in the region. LSF is committed to spearheading this revolution in the region.

LSF's partnership with TADIO (the community radio network) enabled LSF and its grantees to engage with 31 community radios across the country. Legal education on various themes such as the right to land and property, inheritance, child maintenance, criminal justice, child marriage, paralegal work and legal aid, in general, were aired on various radio stations across the country. The messages were tailor-made to raise public awareness and help beneficiaries make informed decisions on issues that deprive them of their rights and educate them on how to seek remedy and be empowered to demand their rights amicably. Positive results realized through radio interventions include a significant influx of calls and enquiries from people with legal issues seeking remedy which indicates that communities are now becoming more aware of the work of paralegals and ways of accessing legal aid in their localities.

LSF continued supporting and partnering with different stakeholders in promoting legal aid provision in Tanzania through several platforms which included the Mwananchi Leadership Thought Forum, Legal Aid Week in Tanga and the 16 Days of Activism campaign carried by the year's theme which was, "Stop Gender-based Violence: Change Begins with Me", highlighting the emphasis LSF places on women's participation in leadership roles to foster development in Tanzania. These engagements were used to create issue-focused platforms for multisector engagement to jointly reflect and strategize actions to address GBV in the country. Multisector forums hosted during the campaign resulted in improved collaboration with other institutions, strengthened coordination amongst stakeholders and contributed to the development of joint action plans to address identified bottlenecks towards reducing GBV in the country.



LSF also supported and participated in a student engagement campaign that was executed through a travelling caravan that visited higher learning institutions to create awareness on sextortion and build a movement for the establishment of university gender desks. The campaign reached a total of 1,627 students (756 females and 871 males) at Mzumbe University in Morogoro, the University of Iringa and the Njombe Institute of Health and Allied Sciences (NIHAS).

The campaign allowed survivors of rape, incest, abuse and other forms of violence to speak out, to lend their support to the silent masses of women and children who suffer and to empower them with their stories of survival. The camping also helped to de-stigmatize rape and sexual violence encouraging victims of these heinous crimes to report and seek support.

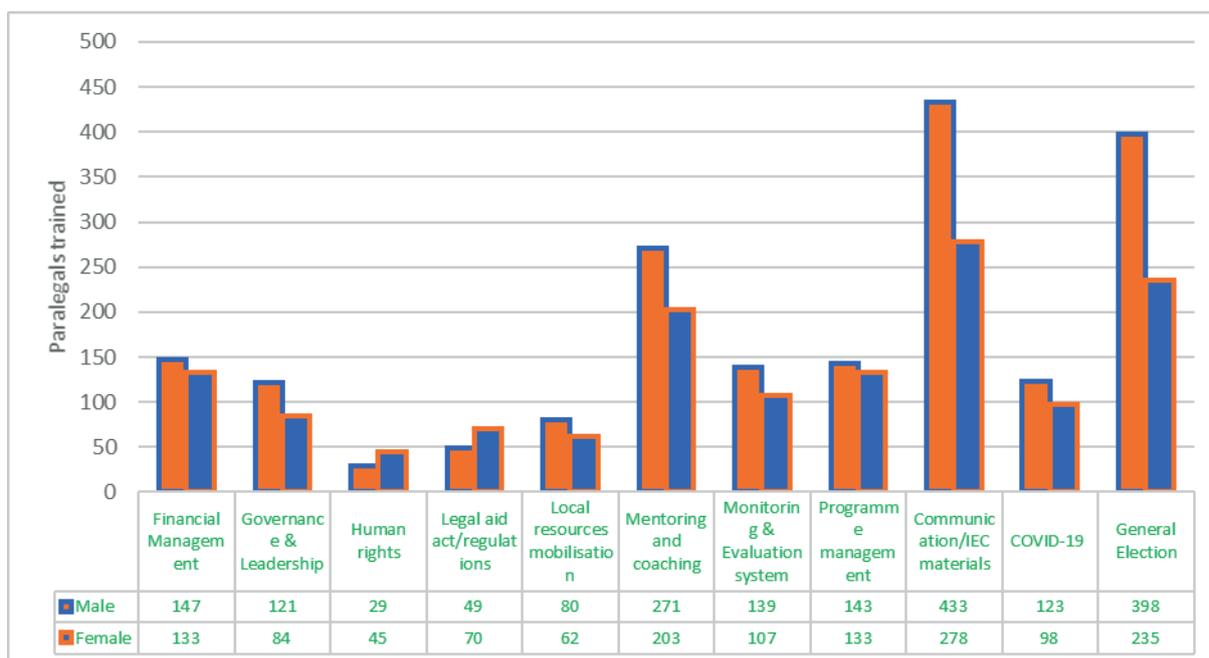


4. SUSTAINABILITY AND CAPACITY BUILDING

In the second quarter of 2020 LSF obtained a tax exemption certificate from the Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA) for skills development levy (SDL).

On capacity development LSF continued to strengthened capacity of its grantees at all level. The figure below shows the topics paralegals were trained in different regions by RMOs, stakeholders and LSF.

Graph 4: Topics on which paralegals were trained by RMOs and LSF



Source: LSF & RMOs Quarterly Reports

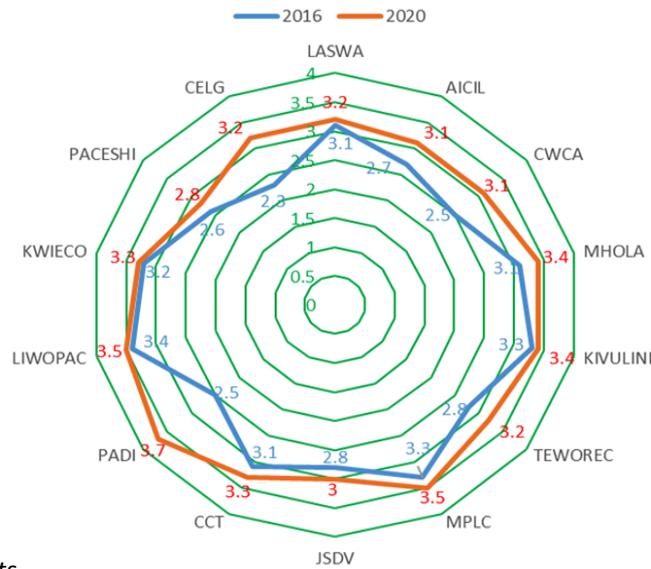
4.1 Paralegal refresher training in Zanzibar

One hundred seventy-eight local paralegals (81 males and 97 females) convened in Unguja where they attended training designed to enhance their understanding of the Legal Aid Act, 2018 and its regulations. Additionally, they were also trained in community mobilization and management skills to improve their capacities to implement the Access to Justice Program more efficiently. They were also shown how they could register as legal aid providers through the government’s online database system. In active response to skills garnered from community mobilization, the UWASHEMA B paralegal unit successfully mobilized resources locally and purchased an allotment at Kisauni on which they grow vegetables and sell for sustainability of their work.

4.2 Rapid Organizational Capacity Assessment for phasing-out grantees

In the third quarter, LSF completed the Rapid Organizational Capacity Assessment (ROCA) on 14 organizations whose contracts phased out in August and September. The purpose of the exercise was to determine programmatic and institutional improvements from capacity development interventions implemented by LSF.

Graph 5: Score comparisons for organizational capacity assessment in 2016 vs in 2020



Source: RMO ROCA reports

5. FINANCE AND GRANT MANAGEMENT

LSF's core activity is grant management, and in light of the fact that 70% of our funds are for grant purposes it equivocally means that accountability, transparency and having in place protection mechanisms against corruption are an integral part of our operations. We channel funds on an equal opportunity basis to organizations which provide legal aid services across the country where more than 200 partners on mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar receive core or strategic grants for the implementation of the Access to Justice Program annually. The financial year 2020 marked the end of the grant cycle for all grantees but it is also the fourth year since LSF adopted the accrual basis of accounting from the previously modified cash basis accounting system. The grantee audit exercise for the year 2019 was conducted between February and July 2020 (delayed due to Covid-19) without qualified report to any of grantees. For the period under review (the year 2020) the exercise will be considered the final audit.

5.1 Internal audit reports

Despite Covid-19 challenge experienced in 2020 LSF still managed to conduct its internal audit of three quarters and the reports were issued with some recommendations to which the management responded.

5.2 Grantees' annual and final audits

Grantee annual audits for the year 2020 for all 28 RMOs, strategic grantees and paralegal organizations are combined as a final audit following the end of their grant cycle in December 2020. The auditing of some of the grantees whose contracts ended between September and November 2020 started in December 2020 and the rest were audited from January to March 2021. For the Urban Legal Empowerment Programme grantee audits are expected to commence in July 2021 when their contracts come full circle.

5.3 Grant closure

The end of 2020 marked the culmination of a four-year grant cycle for 28 RMOs from both the mainland and Zanzibar and 3 strategic grantees making a total of 31 grantees altogether. A follow-up of individual organization grant closure processes is ongoing. Grant closure process which was earlier expected to be concluded in March, delayed and now expected to be closed early April after grantees final audit which ended in the first week of April.

6. FINANCIAL STATEMENT

6.1 LSF Budget performance as at the end of the year

The overall performance for 2020 indicates that 91% of the planned activity budgets were successfully implemented while 9% were not. This outcome is attributed to the Covid-19 pandemic which adversely affected programme implementation but also a delayed disbursement from the EU and KPMG led to partial implementation of certain activities thus compelling management to push forward some of those activities to 2021.

Table 2: Financial statement on budget performance from January - December 2020

STATEMENT OF VARIANCE ANALYSIS				
DESCRIPTION	<i>Annual actual expenditure</i>	<i>Annual budget</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>Variance</i>
	<i>31-12-2020</i>	<i>31-12-2020</i>	<i>31-12-2020</i>	<i>31-12-2020</i>
	<i>(in USD)</i>	<i>(in USD)</i>	<i>(in USD)</i>	<i>(in %)</i>
<i>Grant making and grant management</i>	3,050,812	3,577,325	526,514	15%
<i>Finance, Administration & Human Resources</i>	1,091,692	1,040,000	(51,692)	-5%
<i>Capacity development</i>	139,969	144,190	4,221	3%
<i>Learning, research, monitoring & evaluation</i>	181,725	168,705	(13,020)	-8%
<i>Facilitation of coordination, policy dialogue and advocacy; promotion of legal aid & human rights</i>	210,619	221,587	10,968	5%
<i>Technical assistance, assessment and audits</i>	84,633	80,178	(4,455)	-6%
<i>Governance</i>	19,468	52,260	32,792	63%
<i>Partnership, networking and fundraising</i>	99,186	94,730	(4,456)	-5%
<i>Communication & Business Development</i>	194,004	190,320	(3,684)	-2%
Total	5,072,109	5,569,295	497,187	9%

Source: Grantee reports

6.2 Audited financial statements

LSF's external audit for the year 2019 was concluded at the end of March 2020 with an unqualified report and approved by the Board in April 2020. The audit for the year 2020 commenced mid-February 2021 and was finalized in the first week of April 2021 with an unqualified report.

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

		12 Months 2020	Restated ¹ 4 Months 2019
		TZS'000	TZS'000
	Notes		
Revenue from non-exchange transactions			
Grant revenue	7	12,803,308	4,612,664
Other revenue	8	11,213	3,662
		12,814,521	4,616,326
Expenses			
Employee costs	10	1,604,035	567,721
Operating costs	9	707,154	259,648
Grants implementation costs	11	10,405,224	3,756,148
Depreciation and amortization charge		89,555	29,147
Total Expenses		12,805,968	4,612,664
Other gains or losses			
Gain on foreign exchange transactions	12	148,167	46,450
Surplus for the year/period		156,720	50,112

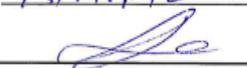
¹ Restated 2019 comparatives detail are disclosed under Note 21 to the financial statements.

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020**

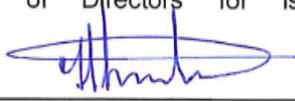
		<u>2020</u>	<u>Restated</u>
		TZS'000	2019
	Notes		TZS'000
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and Bank balances	16	2,920,575	867,657
Receivable from exchange transactions	14	273,010	243,307
Receivable from non-exchange transactions	15	986,674	3,098,041
		<u>4,180,259</u>	<u>4,209,005</u>
Non-current assets			
Property and Equipment	17	727,000	379,353
Intangible assets	13	21,148	31,722
		<u>748,148</u>	<u>411,075</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>4,928,407</u>	<u>4,620,080</u>
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Differed grant revenue	20	3,110,932	3,175,109
Other payables	18	684,945	806,234
		<u>3,795,877</u>	<u>3,981,343</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred capital grants	19	748,148	411,075
TOTAL LIABILITIES		<u>4,544,025</u>	<u>4,392,418</u>
NET ASSET		<u>384,381</u>	<u>227,662</u>
Represented by			
Accumulated surplus		384,382	227,662
TOTAL NET ASSETS AND LIABILITIES		<u>4,928,407</u>	<u>4,620,080</u>

¹ Restated 2019 comparatives detail are disclosed under Note 21 to the financial statements.

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors for issue on 15/ APRIL 2021 and were signed on its behalf by:



Ms. Lulu Ng'wanakilala
Secretary to the board and Chief Executive



Mr. Focus Lutinwa
Chair of Audit and Compliance
Committee and Member of the
Board

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

	ACCUMULATED SURPLUS
	TZS'000
<u>2020 (12 Months)</u>	
Balance as at 31 December 2019	227,662
Surplus for the year	156,720
At 31 December 2020	384,382
<u>2019 (4 Months)</u>	
Balance as at 31 August 2019	177,550
Surplus for the period	50,112
As at 31 December 2019	227,662

**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

	12 Months 2020	Restated 4 Months 2019
	TZS'000	TZS'000
Notes		
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Surplus for the year	156,720	50,112
Adjustment for non-cash items:		
Amortization of capital grants	19 (89,555)	(4,362)
Amortization of intangible asset	13 10,574	3,525
Depreciation of PPE	17 78,981	837
Foreign exchange gains	12 (148,167)	(46,450)
	8,553	3,662
Change in working capital items		
Decrease (Increase) in accounts receivable	2,081,664	(3,341,348)
(Decrease)/Increase in accounts payable	(121,289)	806,234
Decrease in deferred grant revenue	(64,177)	3,175,109
Net cash flows used in operating activities	1,904,751	643,657
Investing activities		
Purchase of PPE	19 (343,502)	(223,105)
Receipt of Capital Grant	19 343,502	223,105
	-	-
Financing Activity		
Net assets transferred from Legal Services Facility Limited (Company) to NGO	-	177,550
Net cash flows from financing activities	-	177,550
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	1,904,751	821,207
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January	867,657	-
Foreign exchange differences	148,167	46,450
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	16 2,920,575	867,657

¹ Restated 2019 comparatives detail are disclosed under Note 21 to the financial statements.

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