HIVOS TANZANIA LIMITED
(A Company Limited by Guarantee and Not Having a Share Capital)

TWAWEZA PROGRAMME-UWEZO INITIATIVE

UWEZO TANZANIA & REGIONAL OFFICE

REPORTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 JUNE 2012

TWAWEZA PROGRAMME- UWEZO INITIATIVE
UWEZO TANZANIA AND REGIONAL OFFICE

REPORTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012

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TWAWEZA PROGRAMME- UWEZO INITIATIVE
UWEZO TANZANIA AND REGIONAL OFFICE

ORGANISATIONAL INFORMATION

	Name	Title
Board of Directors	Ben Witjes	Director (Dutch)
	Maria Manuela Monteiro	Director (Dutch)
Management	Rakesh Rajani	Head of UWEZO
	Sara Ruto	UWEZO Regional Manager
Hosting Organization	Hivos Tanzania Mafinga Street, Plot No.127 Kinondoni P.O. Box 38342 Dar es Salaam Tanzania	
Bankers	Stanbic Bank (T) Ltd P.O. Box 75647 Dar es Salaam Tanzania	
	Commercial Bank of Africa Ltd P.O. Box 30437- 00100GPO Nairobi Kenya	
Auditors	Deloitte & Touche Certified Public Accountants (Tanzania) 10th Floor, PPF Tower Corner of Ohio Street & Garden Avenue P.O. Box 1559 Dar es Salaam	

TWAWEZA PROGRAMME- UWEZO INITIATIVE
UWEZO TANZANIA AND REGIONAL OFFICE

REPORT OF THE MANAGEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012

The management of Hivos Tanzania Limited (herein after "Hivos Tanzania") has the pleasure to submit their report on the UWEZO Initiative Regional Office and Tanzania chapter, together with its audited financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2012, which disclose the state of affairs of the UWEZO Initiative Tanzania Chapter and Regional Office.

1. PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activity of the Twaweza Programme of Hivos Tanzania is the promotion of access to information and expanded space for public action among millions of citizens across East Africa, through information sharing, grant-making, brokering new partnerships, and learning and communication. UWEZO Initiative's East Africa level oversight is provided by Twaweza through the UWEZO Regional Manager who was contracted and housed at Twaweza up to June 2012. UWEZO is also a partner of Twaweza, and received initial start-up funding from Twaweza.

2. BACKGROUND TO UWEZO INITIATIVE

UWEZO Initiative (also referred to as "UWEZO" or "the Initiative") is a five-year Programme managed by Hivos Tanzania which aims at promoting better learning in East Africa by conducting research on the levels of literacy and numeracy of children aged 5 - 16 years. The Initiative has been implemented from 2009 and this is the third set of its financial statements for the Tanzania and Regional office.

Management of UWEZO has been transferred to Twaweza Programme as of July 2012.

Up to June 2012 the day-to-day activities of the UWEZO Kenya and Uganda Chapters were being hosted by implementing partner organisations mentioned below:

Kenya - Women Educational Researchers of Kenya (WERK)
Uganda - Uganda National NGO Forum (UNNGOF)

For the Tanzania chapter, UWEZO initiative activities were under Tanzania Education Network (TENMET). Management of UWEZO Tanzania was transferred to Twaweza starting October 2011.

In this view then these financial statements presents both the UWEZO Tanzania activities for the period while it was still under TENMET(July - September 2011) and the period under Twaweza (October 2011 - June 2012).

3. FINANCIAL STATUS

The budget for the UWEZO Initiative during its five-year implementation period is United States Dollars (USD) 16.2 million. This funding is primarily derived from grants from international agencies with the main donors being Hivos Netherlands, The Hewlett Foundation, Accountability Tanzania (ACT Fund), Open Society Institute (OSI) and Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA), CIFF, The World Bank and AJWS.

Funds from different donors are usually channelled through UWEZO dedicated accounts in the Netherlands and called down to the regional accounts based in Dar es Salaam when needed.

However direct transfers are made to the regional accounts in Dar es salaam by DFID who are contributing specifically for Tanzania.

UWEZO East Africa received a total of USD 3,733,689 from various donors for the period of July 2011 to June 2012 while actual expenditure for Tanzania and regional office amounted to USD 935,446. Unspent funds remaining by the end of the year have been deferred to next year.

REPORT OF THE MANAGEMENT (Continued)

4. AUDITORS

Deloitte & Touche were appointed as external auditors of the UWEZO Initiative for the financial year ended 30 June 2012.

BY THE ORDER OF THE MANAGEMENT

Rakesh Rajani
Head of Twaweza

28 June 2013

Ben Witjes
Director

18 July 2013

TWAWEZA PROGRAMME- UWEZO INITIATIVE
UWEZO TANZANIA AND REGIONAL OFFICE

STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITIES

The Companies Act, 2002 requires the Management to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Uwezo Initiative as at the end of the financial year and of its operating results for that year. It also requires the Management to ensure the Uwezo Initiative keeps proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Uwezo Initiative. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Uwezo Initiative.

UWEZO Management is responsible for financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act 2002 and for such internal controls as Management determine are necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error

UWEZO Management accepts responsibility for the financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by the reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates, in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards and in the manner required by the Companies Act 2002. The Management is of the opinion that the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of financial affairs of the company and of its operating results. The Management further accepts responsibility for 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 UWEZO Management to indicate that the UWEZO Initiative will not remain a going concern for at least the next twelve months from the date of this statement.

Rakesh Rajani
Head of Twaweza
28 June, 2013

Ben Witjes
Director
18 July 2013

Deloitte.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE DIRECTORS OF HIVOS TANZANIA LIMITED

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of UWEZO Initiative Tanzania Chapter and Regional Office, set out on pages 6 to 28 which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2012, statement of income and expenditure, and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of principal accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

UWEZO Management's responsibility for the financial statements
UWEZO Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements that give true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act 2002, and for such internal controls as Management determine are necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' responsibility
Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal controls relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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 entity's internal controls. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinion
In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements of UWEZO Initiative Tanzania Chapter and Regional Office give a true and fair view of the state of the financial affairs of Initiative's Tanzania Chapter and Regional Office as at 30 June 2012 and of it financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Report on other legal requirements

As required by the Companies Act 2002 we report to you, based on our audit, that:

i) we have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;

ii) in our opinion proper books of account have been kept by UWEZO Initiative, so far as appears from our examination of those books; and

iii) the UWEZO Initiative's statement of financial position (balance sheet) is in agreement with the books of account.

Certified Public Accountants (Tanzania)
Dar es Salaam

Signed by: E A Harunani

_____ 2013

Partners: E.A. Harunani D. C. Nchimbi

TWAWEZA PROGRAMME- UWEZO INITIATIVE
UWEZO TANZANIA AND REGIONAL OFFICE

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012

	Note	2012 USD	2011 USD
Income			
Revenue grants released	6(a)	923,066	1,762,379
Capital grant released	6(d)	12,380	9,517
Other Income		290	34
Total income		**935,736**	**1,771,930**
Program expenditures			
Direct program expenses	7	843,671	1,726,927
Indirect program and administrative expenses	8	91,775	44,969
Total expenses		**935,446**	**1,771,896**
Surplus of income over expenditure		**290**	**34**

TWAWEZA PROGRAMME- UWEZO INITIATIVE
UWEZO TANZANIA AND REGIONAL OFFICE

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2012

	Note	2012 USD	2011 USD
ASSETS			
Non current assets			
Property and equipment	9	22,610	31,152
Current assets			
Other receivables	10	1,041,640	63,693
Cash and bank balances	11	1,616,689	1,188,679
		2,658,329	1,252,372
Total assets		**2,680,939**	**1,283,524**
ACCUMULATED FUNDS AND LIABILITIES			
Reserves			
Accumulated Funds	12	324	34
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred capital grants	6(d)	22,610	31,152
Current liabilities			
Deferred revenue grants	6(a)	260,950	592,898
Loan from Twaweza	13	2,117,263	596,977
Other payables		279,792	62,463
Total current liabilities			
		2,658,005	1,252,338
Total equity and liabilities		**2,680,939**	**1,283,524**

The financial statements on pages 6 to 28 were approved by UWEZO Management on 28 June, 2013 and were signed on its behalf by:

Rakesh Rajani
Head of Twaweza

Ben Witjes
Director

TWAWEZA PROGRAMME- UWEZO INITIATIVE
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STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012

	Note	2012 USD	2011 USD
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Total comprehensive income for the year		290	34
Adjustments for:			
Revenue grants released	6(a)	(923,066)	(1,762,379)
Capital grants released	6(d)	(12,380)	(9,517)
Depreciation expense	9	12,380	9,517
Net cash flow from Operating activities		(922,776)	(1,762,345)
Changes in working capital items:			
Increase in other receivables		(977,947)	(62,946)
Increase in other payables		217,329	(21,307)
Net cash used in operating activities		(1,683,394)	(1,846,598)
CASHFLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of property and equipment		(3,838)	(11,875)
CASHFLOW FROM FINANANCING ACTIVITIES			
Loan from Twaweza		1,520,286	596,978
Net grants received during the year	6(c)	594,956	929,118
Net cash utilized in financing activities		2,115,242	1,526,096
Increase in cash and cash equivalents		428,010	(332,377)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period		1,188,679	1,521,056
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period		**1,616,689**	**1,188,679**
Represented by:			
Cash at bank		1,615,406	1,188,483
Cash at hand		1,283	196
		1,616,689	**1,188,679**

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

UWEZO Initiative ("UWEZO") is a five-year Programme managed by Hivos is registered in Tanzania under the company's act 2002. The addresses of its registered office and principal place of business are disclosed in the company information page of this report. The principal activities of the project are described on page 2 of this report. These are the financial statements of the Tanzania Chapter and Regional Office of the UWEZO Intiative.

2. ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (IFRS)

a) New standards and amendments to published standards effective for the year ended 30 June 2012

Amendments to IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements (as part of Improvements to IFRSs issued in 2010)*	The amendments to IAS 1 clarify that an entity may choose to disclose an analysis of other comprehensive income by item in the statement of changes in equity or in the notes to the financial statements. In the current year, the company has chosen to present such an analysis in the statement of changes in equity. Such amendments have been applied retrospectively, and hence the disclosures in these financial statements have been modified to reflect the change (see the statement of changes in equity).
IAS 24 *Related Party Disclosures (as revised in 2009)*	IAS 24 (as revised in 2009) has been revised on the following two aspects: (a) IAS 24 (as revised in 2009) has changed the definition of a related party and (b) IAS 24 (as revised in 2009) introduces a partial exemption from the disclosure requirements for government-related entities. The Company and its subsidiaries are not government-related entities. The application of the revised definition of related party set out in IAS 24 (as revised in 2009) in the current year has not resulted in the identification of related parties that were not identified as related parties under the previous Standard.
Amendments to IAS 32 *Classification of Rights Issues*	The amendments address the classification of certain rights issues denominated in a foreign currency as either equity instruments or as financial liabilities. Under the amendments, rights, options or warrants issued by an entity for the holders to acquire a fixed number of the entity's equity instruments for a fixed amount of any currency are classified as equity instruments in the financial statements of the entity provided that the offer is made pro rata to all of its existing owners of the same class of its non-derivative equity instruments. Before the amendments to IAS 32, rights, options or warrants to acquire a fixed number of an entity's equity instruments for a fixed amount in foreign currency were classified as derivatives. The amendments require retrospective application. The application of the amendments has had no effect on the amounts reported in the current and prior years because the Company has not issued instruments of this nature.

2. ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (IFRS) (CONTINUED)

a) New standards and amendments to published standards effective for the year ended 30 June 2012 (continued)

Amendments to IFRIC 14 Prepayments of a Minimum Funding Requirement	IFRIC 14 addresses when refunds or reductions in future contributions should be regarded as available in accordance with paragraph 58 of IAS 19; how minimum funding requirements might affect the availability of reductions in future contributions; and when minimum funding requirements might give rise to a liability. The amendments now allow recognition of an asset in the form of prepaid minimum funding contributions. The application of the amendments has had no effect on the financial statement because the Company has not made contributions to a funded benefit plan.
IFRIC 19 *Extinguishing Financial Liabilities with Equity Instruments*	The Interpretation provides guidance on the accounting for the extinguishment of a financial liability by the issue of equity instruments. Specifically, under IFRIC 19, equity instruments issued under such arrangement will be measured at their fair value, and any difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished and the consideration paid will be recognised in profit or loss. The application of IFRIC 19 has had no effect on the amounts reported in the current and prior years because the Group has not entered into any transactions of this nature.
Improvements to IFRSs issued in 2010	Except for the amendments to IFRS 3 and IAS 1 described earlier in section 2.1, the application of *Improvements to IFRSs* issued in 2010 has not had any material effect on amounts reported in the financial statements.

b) New and amended standards in issue but not yet effective in the year ended 30 June 2012

The company has not applied the following new and revised IFRSs that have been issued but are not yet effective:

2. ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (CONTINUED)

b) New and amended standards in issue but not yet effective in the year ended 30 June 2012 (continued)

The Company has not applied the following new and revised IFRSs that have been issued but are not yet effective:

Amendments to IFRS 7	Disclosures - Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities[1]
IFRS 9	Financial Instruments[5]
IFRS 10	Consolidated Financial Statements[1]
IFRS 11	Joint Arrangements[1]
IFRS 12	Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities[1]
IFRS 13	Fair Value Measurement[1]
Amendments to IAS 1	Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income[2]
Amendments to IAS 12	Deferred Tax - Recovery of Underlying Assets[3]
IAS 19 (as revised in 2011)	Employee Benefits[1]
IAS 27 (as revised in 2011)	Separate Financial Statements[1]
IAS 28 (as revised in 2011)	Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures[1]
IAS 32 (as revised in 2011)	Financial instruments: Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities[4]

Annual improvements 2009-2012 made to the following standards:

IAS 1	Clarification of the requirements for comparative information[1]
IAS 16	Classification of servicing equipment[1]
IAS 32	Clarify that tax effect of a distribution to holders of equity instruments should be accounted for in accordance with IAS 12 Income Taxes[1]

[1] Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013.
[2] Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2012.
[3] Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2012.
[4] Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014.
[5] Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2015

c) Impact of new and revised IFRSs on the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2012 and future annual periods

IFRS 9, Financial Instruments

IFRS 9 issued in November 2009 introduces new requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets. IFRS 9 amended in October 2010 includes the requirements for the classification and measurement of financial liabilities and for de-recognition.

Key requirements of IFRS 9 are described as follows:

IFRS 9 requires all recognised financial assets that are within the scope of IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* to be subsequently measured at amortised cost or fair value. Specifically, debt investments that are held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows, and that have contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding are generally measured at amortised cost at the end of subsequent accounting periods. All other debt investments and equity investments are measured at their fair values at the end of subsequent accounting periods.

2. ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (CONTINUED)

c) Impact of new and revised IFRSs on the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2012 and future annual periods

Key requirements of IFRS 9 (Continued)

The most significant effect of IFRS 9 regarding the classification and measurement of financial liabilities relates to the accounting for changes in the fair value of a financial liability (designated as at fair value through profit or loss) attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability. Specifically, under IFRS 9, for financial liabilities that are designated as at fair value through profit or loss, the amount of change in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability is presented in other comprehensive income, unless the recognition of the effects of changes in the liability's credit risk in other comprehensive income would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss. Changes in fair value attributable to a financial liability's credit risk are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss. Previously, under IAS 39, the entire amount of the change in the fair value of the financial liability designated as at fair value through profit or loss was presented in profit or loss.

IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2015, with earlier application permitted.

The directors anticipate that IFRS 9 will be adopted in the Initiative's financial statements for the annual period beginning 1 January 2015 and that the application of IFRS 9 may have significant impact on amounts reported in respect of the Initiative's financial assets and liabilities.

In May 2011, a package of five Standards on consolidation, joint arrangements, associates and disclosures was issued, including IFRS 10, IFRS 11, IFRS 12, IAS 27 (as revised in 2011) and IAS 28 (as revised in 2011).

Key requirements of these five Standards are described below:

IFRS 10, Consolidated Financial Statements

IFRS 10 replaces the parts of IAS 27 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements that deal with consolidated financial statements. SIC-12 Consolidation – Special Purpose Entities has been withdrawn upon the issuance of IFRS 10. Under IFRS 10, there is only
one basis for consolidation that is control. In addition, IFRS 10 includes a new definition of control that contains three elements: (a) power over an investee, (b) exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and (c) the ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of the investor's returns. Extensive guidance has been added in IFRS 10 to deal with complex scenarios.

IFRS 11, Joint Arrangements

IFRS 11 replaces IAS 31 Interests in Joint Ventures. IFRS 11 deals with how a joint arrangement of which two or more parties have joint control should be classified. SIC-13 Jointly Controlled Entities - Non-monetary Contributions by Ventures' has been withdrawn upon the issuance of IFRS 11. Under IFRS 11, joint arrangements are classified as joint operations or joint ventures, depending on the rights and obligations of the parties to the arrangements. In contrast, under IAS 31, there are three types of joint arrangements: jointly controlled entities, jointly controlled assets and jointly controlled operations.

In addition, joint ventures under IFRS 11 are required to be accounted for using the equity method of accounting, whereas jointly controlled entities under IAS 31 can be accounted for using the equity method of accounting or proportionate accounting.

2. ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (CONTINUED)

c) Impact of new and revised IFRSs on the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2012 and future annual periods

IFRS 12, Disclosure of Interests in other Entities

IFRS 12 is a disclosure standard and is applicable to entities that have interests in subsidiaries, joint arrangements, associates and/or unconsolidated structured entities.
In general, the disclosure requirements in IFRS 12 are more extensive than those in the current standards.

These five standards are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013. Earlier application is permitted provided that all of these five standards are applied early at the same time.

IFRS 13, Fair Value Measurement

IFRS 13 establishes a single source of guidance for fair value measurements and disclosures about fair value measurements. The Standard defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and requires disclosures about fair value measurements. The scope of IFRS 13 is broad; it applies to both financial instrument items and non-financial instrument items for which other IFRSs require or permit fair value measurements and disclosures about fair value measurements, except in specified circumstances. In general, the disclosure requirements in IFRS 13 are more extensive than those required in the current standards. For example, quantitative and qualitative disclosures based on the three-level fair value hierarchy currently required for financial instruments only under IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures will be extended by IFRS 13 to cover all assets and liabilities within its scope.

IFRS 13 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013, with earlier application permitted.

The directors anticipate that IFRS 13 will be adopted in the Initiative's financial statements for the annual period beginning 1 January 2013 and that the application of the new Standard may affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and result in more extensive disclosures in the financial statements.

IAS 1, Presentation of financial statements

The amendments to IAS 1 retain the option to present profit or loss and other comprehensive income in either a single statement or in two separate but consecutive statements. However, the amendments to IAS 1 require additional disclosures to be made in the other comprehensive income section such that items of other comprehensive income are grouped into two categories: (a) items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss; and (b) items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss when specific conditions are met. Income tax on items of other comprehensive income is required to be allocated on the same basis.

The amendments to IAS 1 are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2012. Adoption of the amendments to IAS 1, will not lead to changes in presentation of the Initiative's financial statements.

2. ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (CONTINUED)

c) Impact of new and revised IFRSs on the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2012 and future annual periods (continued)

IAS 12, Income taxes

The amendments to IAS 12 provide an exception to the general principles in IAS 12 that the measurement of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities should reflect the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the entity expects to recover the carrying amount of an asset. Specifically, under the amendments, investment properties that are measured using the fair value model in accordance with IAS 40 Investment Property are presumed to be recovered through sale for the purposes of measuring deferred taxes, unless the presumption is rebutted in certain circumstances.

The amendments to IAS 12 are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2012. Amendments to IAS 12 in future accounting periods will not have effect to the deferred tax liabilities because the Initiative does not have investment properties and is income tax exempt.

IAS 16, Property, Plant and Equipment

The amendments to IAS 16 clarify that spare parts, stand-by equipment and servicing equipment should be classified as property, plant and equipment when they meet the definition of property, plant and equipment in IAS 16 and as inventory otherwise. The directors do not anticipate that the amendments to IAS 16 will have a significant effect on the Initiative's financial statements

IAS 19, Employee benefits

The amendments to IAS 19 change the accounting for defined benefit plans and termination benefits. The most significant change relates to the accounting for changes in defined benefit obligations and plan assets. The amendments require the recognition of changes in defined benefit obligations and in fair value of plan assets when they occur, and hence eliminate the 'corridor approach' permitted under the previous version of IAS 19 and accelerate the recognition of past service costs. The amendments require all actuarial gains and losses to be recognised immediately through other comprehensive income in order for the net pension asset or liability recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position to reflect the full value of the plan deficit or surplus.

The amendments to IAS 19 are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013 and require retrospective application with certain exceptions.

The directors anticipate that the amendments to IAS 19 will be adopted in the Initiative's financial statements for the annual period beginning 1 January 2013 and that the application of the amendments to IAS 19 may have impact on amounts reported in respect of the Initiative's defined benefit plans.

IAS 27, Separate Financial Statements

Amended version of IAS 27 which now only deals with the requirements for separate financial statements, which have been carried over largely unchanged from IAS 27 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements. Requirements for consolidated financial statements are now contained in IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements.

2. ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (CONTINUED)

c) Impact of new and revised IFRSs on the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2012 and future annual periods (continued)

The Standard requires that when an entity prepares separate financial statements, investments in subsidiaries, associates, and jointly controlled entities are accounted for either at cost, or in accordance with IFRS 9 Financial Instruments.

The Standard also deals with the recognition of dividends, certain group reorganizations and includes a number of disclosure requirements

IAS 28, Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures

This Standard supersedes IAS 28 Investments in Associates and prescribes the accounting for investments in associates and sets out the requirements for the application of the equity method when accounting for investments in associates and joint ventures.

The Standard defines 'significant influence' and provides guidance on how the equity method of accounting is to be applied (including exemptions from applying the equity method in some cases).

It also prescribes how investments in associates and joint ventures should be tested for impairment.

IAS 32, Financial instruments: Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

The amendments to IAS 32, IAS 32 prescribe rules for the offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities. The amendments specify that a financial asset and a financial liability should be offset and the net amount reported when and only when, an entity:

- has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts; and
- intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

The amendments to IAS 32 are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014. The directors anticipate that the amendments to IAS 32 will be adopted in the Initiative's financial statements for the annual period beginning 1 January 2014 and that the application of the amendments to IAS 32 may not have impact on the presentation of financial assets and liabilities of the company.

d) Early adoption of standards

UWEZO Initiative did not early-adopt any new or amended standards in 2012.

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with and comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

Basis of accounting

The financial statements are prepared under historical cost convention. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for assets.

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Revenue recognition

Grants income

Grants received are initially booked as deferred grants liability. The balance of this account is reduced gradually through transfer to capital and revenue grants as explained below.

Capital grants
Grants specified for the acquisition of property and equipment (including capital work-in-progress) during the period are allocated to the capital grants account. The capital grants are amortised to the income and expenditure statement on a systematic basis to match the depreciation charge on asset acquired using the grants.

Revenue grants

Revenue grants represent balance of funds used for general operations of the organisation's programmes and activities during the year.

All other income is recognised on accrual basis.

Programme expenses

Represent expenses in carrying out programme's activities and are recorded on an accrual basis.

Foreign currency translation

The presentation currency of the Initiative is United States Dollars (USD).

Transactions in currencies other than USD are translated into USD at rates approximating those prevailing at the transaction dates. At each end of reporting period, monetary assets and liabilities which are expressed in other currencies are translated into USD at rates ruling at the end of the reporting period. The resulting differences from translation are included in profit or loss in the year in which they arise.

Taxation

UWEZO Management is of the view that the Initiative is exempt from paying corporation tax by virtue of its activities as well as registration status of the hosting organisation i.e. Twaweza.

Property and equipment

Property and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation. Cost includes expenditure directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. Subsequent costs are included in asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Initiative and the cost of the item can be reliably measured.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate the cost of each asset to its residual value over the estimated useful life as follows:

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

The rates of depreciation in use are:	%
Motor vehicles	25
Furniture	12.5
Computers	33
Office equipment	25

Where the carrying amount of assets is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount. Gain and losses on disposal are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount and included in profit or loss.

Impairment of assets

Assets that are subject to amortisation or depreciation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised 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.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Initiative has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made. Where the Initiative expects a provision to be reimbursed, for example under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or liability is recognised when the Initiative becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

The Initiative classifies its financial assets into the following categories: Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss; loans and receivables; held- to- maturity investments; and available-for-sale assets. Management determines the appropriate classification of the Initiative's investments at initial recognition.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss
This category has two sub-categories: Financial assets held for trading and those designated at fair value through profit or loss at inception. A financial asset is classified in this category if acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short term or if so designated by management.

Loans and receivables
Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They arise when the Initiative provides money, goods or services directly to a debtor with no intention of trading the receivable

Held-to-maturity
Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that management has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. Where a sale occur other than an insignificant amount of held-to-maturity assets, the entire category would be tainted and classified as available for sale.

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Financial instruments (Continued)

Available-for-sale financial assets
Financial assets that are not (a) financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, (b) loans and receivables, or (c) financial assets held to maturity.

Financial assets are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs for all financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or where the Initiative has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

Available-for-sale financial assets and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently carried at fair value. Loans and receivables and held-to-maturity investments are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of "financial assets at fair value through profit or loss" are included in profit or loss in the period in which they arise. Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of available-for-sale financial assets are recognised directly in equity, until the financial asset is derecognised or impaired, at which time the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in equity is recognised in the income statement. Dividends on available-for-sale equity instruments are recognised in profit or loss when the Initiative's right to receive payment is established.

Fair values of quoted investments in active markets are based on quoted bid prices. Equity securities for which fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Impairment and uncollectability of financial assets

At each reporting period, all financial assets are subject to review for impairment. If it is probable that the Initiative will not be able to collect all amounts due (principal and interest) according to the contractual terms of loans, receivables, or held-to-maturity investments carried at amortised cost, an impairment loss has occurred. The amount of the loss is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the financial instrument's original effective interest rate (recoverable amount). The carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its estimated recoverable amount. The amount of the loss incurred is included in income statement for the period. If a loss on a financial asset carried at fair value (recoverable amount is below original acquisition cost) has been recognised directly in equity and there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired, the cumulative net loss that had been recognised directly in equity is removed from equity and recognised in profit or loss for the period even though the financial asset has not been derecognised.

Financial liabilities
After initial recognition, the Initiative measures its financial liabilities, which are primarily payables and loans, at amortised cost.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are carried in the balance sheet at cost. Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and deposits held at call with banks.

Retirement benefits obligations

The Initiative makes statutory contributions to the Parastatal Pension Fund (PPF). The Initiative's obligation with respect to contributions is 10% of the employees' gross. The Initiative's contributions with respect to these retirement benefits obligations are charged to profit or loss in the period to which they relate.

4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Initiative's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks including, credit risk, liquidity risk and foreign currency risk. The Initiative's overall risk management Programme seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance. UWEZO Management has overall responsibility of the establishment and oversight of the Initiative's risk management framework.

The Initiative's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by it, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risk adherence to limits.

Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in the Initiative's risk profile. UWEZO, through its training, management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment, in which all employees and stakeholders understand their roles and obligations.

The most important types of risks are:

- Credit risk;
- Liquidity risk; and
- Market risk which is mainly due to foreign exchange risk.

A description of the significant risk factors is given below together with the risk management policies applicable. Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout these financial statements.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Initiative if counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. Potential concentration of credit risk consists principally of deposit with banks.

UWEZO Management ensures that for banks and financial institutions, the Initiative transacts with only reputable banks and financial institutions.

The table in below summarises the Initiative's maximum exposure to credit risk as at 30 June 2012.

	Total USD	Fully performing USD	Past due USD	Impaired USD
Bank balances	1,616,689	1,616,689	-	-
Other receivables	1,041,640	1,041,640	-	-
	2,658,329	2,658,329	-	-

The table in below summarises the Initiative's maximum exposure to credit risk as at 30 June 2011.

	Total USD	Fully performing USD	Past due USD	Impaired USD
Bank balances	1,188,679	1,188,679	-	-
Other receivables	63,693	63,693	-	-
	1,252,372	1,252,372	-	-

4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (Continued)

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Initiative will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The UWEZO Management's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Initiative's reputation.

UWEZO Management ensures that it has sufficient cash on demand to meet the Initiative's expected operational expenses for a reasonable period, including the servicing of financial obligations; this excludes the potential impact of extreme circumstances that cannot reasonably be predicted.

All liquidity policies and procedures are subject to review and approval by the UWEZO Management. The initiative manages liquidity risk by monitoring forecast cash.

Maturity analysis for financial liabilities as at 30 June 2012 showing the remaining contractual maturities:

	<1 month USD	1 - 5 months USD	5 -12 months USD	> 1 year USD	Total USD
Loan from Twaweza	-	-	2,117,263	-	2,117,263
Other payables	-	279,792	-	-	279,792
	-	279,792	2,117,263	-	2,397,055

Maturity analysis for financial liabilities as at 30 June 2011 showing the remaining contractual maturities:

	<1 month USD	1 - 5 months USD	5 -12 months USD	> 1 year USD	Total USD
Loan from Twaweza	-	-	596,978	-	596,978
Other payables	-	-	62,463		62,463
	-	-	659,441	-	659,441

Maturity analysis for financial assets as at 30 June 2012 showing the remaining contractual maturities:

	<1 month USD	1 - 5 months USD	5 -12 months USD	> 1 year USD	Total USD
Other receivables	-	1,041,640	-	-	1,041,640
Cash and bank balances	1,616,689	-			1,616,689
	1,616,689	1,041,640	-	-	2,698,329

4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (Continued)

Liquidity risk (continued)

Maturity analysis for financial assets as at 30 June 2011 showing the remaining contractual maturities:

	<1 month USD	1 - 5 months USD	5 -12 months USD	> 1 year USD	Total USD
Other receivables	-	63,693	-	-	63,693
Cash and bank balances	1,188,679	-	-		1,188,679
	1,188,679	63,693	-	-	1,252,372

Foreign currency risk

Currency risk is the possibility that the Initiative may suffer financial loss as a consequence of the depreciation in the measurement currency relative to the foreign currency prior to payment of a commitment in that foreign currency or the measurement currency strengthening prior to receiving payment in that foreign currency.

The Initiative is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures, primarily with respect to the United States dollars. Foreign exchange risk arises from future transactions, recognised assets and liabilities.

UWEZO initiative Management manages the exposure by the Initiative to adverse fluctuations in foreign exchange rates by ensuring that it keeps at a minimum, assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the USD.

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

In the application of the Initiative's accounting policies, which are described in note 3, UWEZO Management is required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on accounting policies and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

Property and equipment

Critical estimates are made by management in determining the useful lives and residual values to property and equipment based on the intended use of the assets and the economic lives of those assets. Subsequent changes in circumstances such as technological advances or prospective utilisation of the assets concerned could result in the actual useful lives or residual values differing from initial estimates.

	2012 USD	2011 USD
6. a) DEFFERED REVENUE GRANTS		
Balance at the beginning of the year	592,898	1,438,034
Amount refunded to Association for the Development of Education in Africa	(4,200)	-
Fund received during the year(Note 6 b)	3,733,689	3,441,859
Funds disbursed to countries host organizations (Note 6 c)	(3,134,533)	(2,512,741)
Released to capital grants (Note 6 d)	(3,838)	(11,875)
Released to statement of income and expenditure	(923,066)	(1,762,379)
Revenue grants deferred to next reporting period	260,950	592,898
b) GRANTS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR		
Hewlett Foundation	1,500,000	2,000,000
Department for International Development (Tanzania)	640,689	649,351
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.	1,000,000	-
American Jewish World Service	593,000	-
Association for the Development of Education in Africa	-	4,175
The Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Tanzania)	-	764,859
Humanist Institute for Cooperation with Developing Countries	-	23,474
	3,733,689	3,441,859

c) GRANTS RECEIVED/UTILIZED DURING THE YEAR			
Grants received during the year	6(b)	3,733,689	3,441,859
Funds transferred to countries host organizations	13(c)	(3,134,533)	(2,512,741)
Amount refunded to Association for the Development of Education in Africa		(4,200)	-
		594,956	929,118

d) MOVEMENT IN DEFERRED CAPITAL GRANTS		
At 1 July	31,152	28,794
Transfer from deferred grants	3,838	11,875
Capital grants released during the year	(12,380)	(9,517)
At 30 June 2012	22,610	31,152

7. DIRECT PROGRAMME EXPENSES

	2012 USD	2011 USD
Host organization capacity development	42,278	48,058
Supportive networks for *UWEZO* developed	1,853	174
Research design framework developed	10,554	-
Public engagement & communication strategy developed	2,386	-
Development of test	4,039	4,823
Assessment, training packs prepared, printed and transported to districts.	318	8,994
Recruiting volunteers	87	15,339
Training of trainers	59,683	91,003
Research authorization	48	348
National assessment	45,595	741,844
Data accurately entered and analysed	5,292	55,567
District and national report produced	31,969	104,705
Instant feedback to study community provided	416	1,835
Communication material in assessable Format	37,617	-
Greater public debate	143	-
UWEZO progress tracked	4,913	2,230
Annual review and quarterly management	4,883	15,622
Assessment and communication processes	9,501	21,377
Progress reports submitted in a time	2,381	-
Quality plans and budgets produced	14	526
Greater communication and sharing expert	46,715	-
Linkages with ASER India maintained	7,041	-
Annual national conference	1,788	-
Monitoring and evaluation carried	4,024	6,125
Consolidated East Africa report prepared launched	3,616	8,104
UWEZO website & social media policy finalised	772	11,468
Representation and communicating of UWEZO concepts findings	107	-
Links with ASER/Sunai-India maintained	12,465	147,480
Monitoring and evaluation framework	674	17,609
Films and clips developed	834	-
Quartely CC meetings conducted	3,872	5,419
Process audit conducted	7,572	-
Staff cost	362,277	292,410
Management fee headquarters	125,000	125,000
Attending and presenting in national and other conferences	2,944	867
	843,671	1,726,927

8. INDIRECT PROGRAMME AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	2012 USD	2011 USD
Office running costs	50,119	14,142
Bad debt	1,389	-
Depreciation	12,380	9,517
Foreign exchange (gains)/losses	(10,330)	6,376
Regional running cost	38,217	14,934
	91,775	44,969

9. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	Motor vehicle USD	Computer & accessories USD	Equipment USD	Furniture & fittings USD	Other Asset	Total USD
Cost						
At 1 July 2010	23,846	4,433	161	692	1,661	30,793
Additions	-	8,531	-	4,766	-	13,297
At 30 June 2011	23,846	12,964	161	5,458	1,661	44,090
At 1 July 2011	23,846	12,964	161	5,458	1,661	44,090
Additions	-	170	3,668		-	3,838
At 30 June 2012	23,846	13,134	3,829	5,458	1,661	47,928
Depreciation						
At 1 July 2010	1,988	1,236	17	43	138	3,422
Charge for the year	5,961	3,013	40	87	415	9,516
At 30 June 2011	7,949	4,249	57	130	553	12,938
At 1 July 2011	7,949	4,249	57	130	553	12,938
Charge for the year	5,961	4,364	958	682	415	12,380
At 30 June 2012	13,910	8,613	1,015	812	968	25,318
Net Book Value						
At 30 June 2012	9,936	4,521	2,814	4,646	693	22,610
At 30 June 2011	15,897	8,715	104	5,328	1,108	31,152

	2012 USD	2011 USD
10. OTHER RECEIVABLES		
District coordinators' imprests and host organisation	945,145	9,267
Prepaid rent	12,000	24,000
Staff imprest	85,884	30,426
	1,043,029	63,693
Provision for doubtful receivables	1,389	-
	1,041,640	63,693
11. CASH AND BANK BALANCES		
Cash at bank	1,615,406	1,188,483
Cash on hand	1,283	196
	1,616,689	1,188,679
12. CHANGES IN ACCUMULATED FUND		
Balance as at 1 July	34	-
Surplus for the year	290	34
Balance as at 30 June	324	34

13. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

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

All transactions with related parties are made at an arm's length in the normal course of business and on normal commercial terms and conditions.

a) Compensation of key management personnel

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

	2012 USD	2011 USD
Salaries and other short term benefits	244,573	189,600

13. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (Continued)

b) Loan from Twaweza

The initiative received the non-interest bearing loan amount, of unspecified maturity from the sister organization Twaweza to finance various activities of the project.

The loan amounts which were received during the prior and current periods are as shown below.

	2012 USD	2011 USD
Balance as at 1 July	596,977	-
Additional amount during the year	1,524,486	596,977
Repaid amount during the year	(4,200)	-
Balance as at 30 June	2,117,263	596,977

c) Funds transferred to countries host organizations

The host organizations were responsible for managing UWEZO project in their locations and were allocated with the funds so as to enable them to implement the project activities.

The funds distributed to the organization during the prior and current periods are as shown below.

	2012 USD	2011 USD
Amount disbursed to UNNGOF	1,139,700	1,003,718
Amount disbursed to WERK	1,994,833	1,509,023
	3,134,533	2,512,741

d) Funds transferred to countries host organizations

During the current year Uwezo Initiative received the fee amounting to 125,000 USD from HIVOs for the management of the Uwezo project.

14. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

As at 30 June 2012, there were no significant contractual commitments for capital expenditure relating to the UWEZO Initiative Tanzania Chapter and Regional Office.

15. OPERATING LEASE COMMITMENTS

At the reporting date, there were no any outstanding commitments under operating leases relating to the UWEZO Initiative Tanzania Chapter and Regional Office.

16. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

At the date of signing these accounts the directors are not aware of any events subsequent to the financial year end that would result in either adjustment to the reported amounts and/or disclosures being included to the financial statements.

17. CURRENCY

The financial statements are prepared in United States Dollars (USD). However, the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Initiative is being implemented is Tanzanian Shillings (TZS.)

18. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The management is of the opinion that there are no contingent liabilities at the year end.

19. BUDGET VS ACTUAL EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012 (MEMO)

Variance analysis is performed on the budget lines where the actual expenditures were below budgeted amounts by 15% and where were above the budgeted amounts by 115%

Outcome and Outputs	Total Budget 2011/2012 USD	Tanzania USD	Regional USD	Actual expenditure 2011/2012 USD	Variance %	Explanation
Host organisation	20,151	19,293	-	19,293	**96%**	
National Assessment	1,238,034	147,030	-	147,030	**12%**	*A total of USD 876,571 was issued as imprest for conducting national assessment for Tanzania, the same were retired in July 2012 after finalisation of the activity*
Communication	223,261	38,175	-	38,175	**17%**	
Parental and community engagement	19,000	-	-	-	**0%**	
Monitoring and Evaluation	10,000	7,858	-	7,858	79%	
Total Budget for Program cost	**1,510,446**	**212,356**	-	**212,356**	**14%**	
Personnel Cost	293,480	71,206	-	71,206	24%	
Running Cost	50,640	51,508	-	51,508	102%	
Project Assets	7,400	-	-	-	0%	
Total Budget for Operations cost	**351,520**	**122,714**	-	**122,714**	**35%**	
Total Programs and Operations	**1,861,966**	**335,070**	-	**335,070**	**18%**	
1.5% contingency	27,929	-	-	-	0%	
Total Budget for Tanzania	**1,889,895**	**335,070**	-	**335,070**	**18%**	
Regional Budget:		-	-	-	-	
Strong Organizational Competence	125,044	-	63,606	63,606	51%	
Standard and Quality Assuarance of UWEZO Implemented	188,450	-	67,087	67,087	36%	
UWEZO Electronic Media presence Strengthened	135,500	-	13,344	13,344	10%	

19. BUDGET VS ACTUAL EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012 (MEMO) (Continued)

Outcome and Outputs	Total Budget 2011/2012	Tanzania	Regional	Actual expenditure 2011/2012	Variance %	Explanation
Running Cost	28,800	-	19,875	19,875	69%	
Personnel Cost	258,059	-	291,071	291,071	113%	
Project Assets	9,500	-	-	-	0%	
Regional Budget	**745,353**	**-**	**454,983**	**454,983**	**61%**	
1.5% contingency	11,180		8,012	8,012	72%	
Total Regional Budget	**756,533**	**-**	**462,995**	**462,995**	**61%**	
Management fee	125,000		125,000	125,000	100%	
Total Budget	**2,771,428**	**335,070**	**587,996**	**923,065**	**33%**	
Depreciation expense	-	-	892	12,380	-	
Grand total	**2,771,428**	**335,070**	**588,888**	**935,445**	**33%**	
Assets additions	-	3,838	-	3,838	-	
Grand total	**2,771,428**	**338,908**	**588,888**	**939,283**	**34%**	