Grant Thornton

# Organisation of Rural Associations for Progress
# (Registration Number W.O. 26/81)
## Annual Financial Statements
## 31 December 2023

## NATURE OF OPERATIONS:

The Organisation of Rural Associations for Progress (ORAP) is a welfare organisation whose objects include to promote rural development on the basis of rural associations through which rural people can cooperatively realise their aspirations for self-improvement and self-reliance and to provide such associations with financial, informational and technical support. ORAP is registered under the Private Voluntary Organisations Act (Chapter 17:05) with Registration Number W.O. 26/81.

## BOARD OF GOVERNORS:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Nkomazana | Petronella Siboniso | (Chairperson) |
| Khumalo | Midard | (Vice Chairperson) |
| Nyoni | Memezi Tariro | (Secretary) |
| Khumalo | Slyvia | (Committee Member) |
| Ncube | Newman | (Committee Member) |
| Ncube | Sithembile | (Committee Member) |
| Nyoni | Dumisani | (Committee Member) |
| Nkomo | Milton | (Committee Member) |
| Phiri | Limbani | (Committee Member) |

## CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER:

Huni Mvuselelo

## REGISTERED OFFICE:

16 Boone Avenue
Richmond
P.O. Box 877
BULAWAYO

## BANKERS:

Stanbic Bank Zimbabwe Limited

## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS:

**Grant Thornton**
Chartered Accountants (Zimbabwe)
Registered Public Auditors
1 Clark Road
Suburbs
BULAWAYO

# Contents



**These financial statements are expressed in United States Dollars ("USD").**

## Responsibilities of Management and the Governors and approval of financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023

### To the Members of Organisation of Rural Associations for Progress

It is the Governors' responsibility to ensure that the financial statements fairly present the state of affairs of the Organisation of Rural Associations for Progress. The external auditors are responsible for independently reviewing and reporting on the financial statements.

The Governors have assessed the ability of the Organisation to continue operating as a going concern and believe that the preparation of these financial statements on a going concern basis is still appropriate. However, the Governors believe that under the current economic environment a continuous assessment of the ability of the Organisation to continue to operate as a going concern will need to be performed to determine the continued appropriateness of the going concern assumption that has been applied in the preparation of these financial statements.

The accompanying annual financial statements set out in this report have been prepared by management in accordance with the basis of preparation as described in **Note 2**. The financial statements are based on appropriate accounting policies which are supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates.

The Organisation's accounting and internal control systems are designed to provide reasonable assurance as to the integrity and reliability of the financial statements and to adequately safeguard, verify and maintain accountability of its assets. Such controls are based on established written policies and procedures and all employees are required to maintain the highest ethical standards in ensuring that the Organisation's operating practices are conducted in a manner which in all reasonable circumstances is above reproach. Issues that come to the attention of the Governors have been addressed and the Governors confirm that the systems of accounting and internal control are operating in a satisfactory manner.

In light of the current financial position, the Governors are satisfied that the Organisation is a going concern and have continued to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

The Organisation's financial statements which are set out below on pages 5 to 32 were, in accordance with their responsibilities, approved by the Governors of the Organisation of Rural Associations for Progress on 1 August 2024 and are signed on their behalf by:

..........................................
Nkomazana Petronella Siboniso
**Chairperson**

..........................................
Huni Mvuselelo
**Chief Executive Officer**

Grant Thornton

# Independent Auditors' Report

**Grant Thornton**
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**To the Members of Organisation of Rural Associations for Progress**

## Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

### Opinion

We have audited the accompanying annual financial statements of the Organisation of Rural Associations for Progress, set out on pages 5 to 32, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023, statement of income and expenditure and statement of changes in equity for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Organisation of Rural Associations for Progress as at 31 December 2023, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the basis of preparation as described in **Note 2.**

### Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Organisation in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code), and we have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

During 2021, the government gazetted an Amendment Bill to the principal Act under which the Organisation is registered. As explained in **Note 14,** the Bill has significant operational, governance and legal consequences for the Organisation. Should the Bill be passed into law, many elements of the Organisation's financial statements could be materially affected. Management is unable to reliably estimate the duration and severity of the consequences of the passing of the Bill into law as well as its impact on the financial position and results of the Organisation for future periods. This condition, along with other matters as described in **Note 14**, indicates the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the Organisation's ability to continue as a going concern.

**Responsibilities of Management and the Governors for the Financial Statements**

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the basis of preparation as described in **Note 2**, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Organisation's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Governors intend to liquidate the Organisation or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Governors, as Those Charged With Governance, are responsible for overseeing the Organisation's financial reporting process.

**Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error; design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks; and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Organisation's internal control;
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Organisation's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to

the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Organisation to cease to continue as a going concern;

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates, if any, and related disclosures made by management;
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

We also provide the Governors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with the Governors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication. We have determined that there are no key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

## Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In our opinion, except for the effects of the matter described in the Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern section of our report, the financial statements have been properly prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the Organisation of Rural Associations for Progress's accounting policies and comply with the disclosure requirements of the Private Voluntary Organisations Act (Chapter 17:05), as amended.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report is Onessious Mabuya.

Grant Thornton

Onessious Mabuya
**Partner**
Registered Public Auditor (PAAB Number 0634)

**Grant Thornton**
Chartered Accountants (Zimbabwe) — 23 August 2024
Registered Public Auditors

BULAWAYO

**Statement of income and expenditure
for the year ended 31 December 2023**

| | Notes | 2023 USD | 2022 USD |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Grant income** | | | |
| Restricted income | 4.1 | 5 107 953 | 5 180 668 |
| Unrestricted income | 4.2 | 384 472 | 462 162 |
| **Total grant income** | | 5 492 425 | 5 642 830 |
| **Grant expenditure** | | | |
| Restricted expenditure | 5.1 | (5 263 114) | (5 179 995) |
| Unrestricted expenditure | 5.2 | (437 954) | (505 629) |
| **Total grant expenditure** | | (5 701 068) | (5 685 624) |
| Other income | 6 | 45 149 | 30 752 |
| Other expenses | 7 | (55 484) | (63 290) |
| **DEFICIT FOR THE YEAR** | | (218 978) | (75 332) |

## Statement of financial position
## as at 31 December 2023

| | Notes | 2023 USD | 2022 USD |
|---|---|---|---|
| **ASSETS** | | | |
| **Non-current assets** | | | |
| Property and equipment | 8 | 135 948 | 168 642 |
| **Current assets** | | | |
| Trade and other receivables | 9 | 87 146 | 275 974 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 10 | 254 414 | 324 094 |
| | | 341 560 | 600 068 |
| **Total assets** | | 477 508 | 768 710 |
| **EQUITY AND LIABILITIES** | | | |
| **Funds and reserves** | | | |
| General Reserve | | 783 608 | 782 285 |
| Fixed Asset Reserve | | 136 268 | 160 009 |
| Revaluation Reserve | | 7 941 | 9 774 |
| Specific Programmes Reserve | | 22 631 | 177 792 |
| Accumulated deficit | | (773 978) | (756 524) |
| **Total equity** | | 176 470 | 373 336 |
| **Current liabilities** | | | |
| Trade and other payables | 11 | 102 532 | 193 672 |
| Employee benefit obligations | 12 | 198 506 | 201 702 |
| | | 301 038 | 395 374 |
| **Total equity and liabilities** | | 477 508 | 768 710 |

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Nkomazana Petronella Siboniso
**Chairperson**

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Huni Mvuselelo
**Chief Executive Officer**

**Statement of changes in equity**
**for the year ended 31 December 2023**

| | General Reserve USD | Fixed Asset Reserve USD | Revaluation Reserve USD | Specific Programmes Reserve USD | Accumulated deficit USD | Total USD |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balance as at 1 January 2022 | 780 391 | 134 724 | 13 824 | 177 907 | (733 460) | 373 386 |
| Surplus/(deficit) for the year | - | - | - | 674 | (76 005) | (75 331) |
| Donor refund | - | - | - | (789) | - | (789) |
| Expense adjustment | - | - | - | - | 969 | 969 |
| Depreciation | (2 156) | (49 816) | - | - | 51 972 | - |
| Additions to fixed asset reserve | - | 75 101 | - | - | - | 75 101 |
| Transfer to general fund | 4 050 | - | (4 050) | - | - | - |
| Movement for the year | 1 894 | 25 285 | (4 050) | (115) | (23 064) | (50) |
| **Balance as at 31 December 2022** | 782 285 | 160 009 | 9 774 | 177 792 | (756 524) | 373 336 |
| **Balance as at 1 January 2023** | 782 285 | 160 009 | 9 774 | 177 792 | (756 524) | 373 336 |
| Deficit for the year | - | - | - | (155 161) | (63 817) | (218 978) |
| Donor refund | - | - | - | - | (11 162) | (11 162) |
| Expense adjustment | - | - | - | - | 20 861 | 20 861 |
| Depreciation | (510) | (36 154) | - | - | 36 664 | - |
| Additions to fixed asset reserve | - | 84 171 | - | - | - | 84 171 |
| Disposals | | (71 758) | - | - | - | (71 758) |
| Transfer to general fund | 1 833 | - | (1 833) | - | - | - |
| Movement for the year | 1 323 | (23 741) | (1 833) | (155 161) | (17 454) | (196 866) |
| **Balance as at 31 December 2023** | 783 608 | 136 268 | 7 941 | 22 631 | (773 978) | 176 470 |

**Statement of cash flows**
**for the year ended 31 December 2023**

| | Notes | 2023<br>USD | 2022<br>USD |
|---|---|---|---|
| **OPERATING ACTIVITIES** | | | |
| Deficit for the year | | (218 978) | (75 332) |
| **Adjustments for non-cash items:** | | | |
| Depreciation | 8 | 40 080 | 51 972 |
| Transfers from specific funds | | 30 539 | 91 381 |
| Exchange loss on translation of foreign assets (Unrealised) | | 963 | (3 364) |
| Loss on disposal of property and equipment | | 6 356 | (2 475) |
| Reversal of impairment loss on trade and other payables - Prescription Act | | (23 831) | (21 579) |
| Impairment loss on trade and other receivables | | 8 085 | 11 318 |
| Cash flow before changes in net current assets | | (156 786) | 51 921 |
| **Effect of changes in net current assets:** | | | |
| Change in trade and other receivables | | 188 828 | (131 093) |
| Change in trade and other payables | | (91 140) | 41 706 |
| Change in employee benefit obligations | | (3 196) | 122 719 |
| **Net cash flow (utilised in)/generated from operating activities** | | (62 294) | 85 253 |
| **INVESTING ACTIVITIES** | | | |
| Purchase of property and equipment | 8 | (85 671) | (75 101) |
| Proceeds on disposal of property and equipment | | 78 285 | 3 240 |
| **Net cash flow utilised in investing activities** | | (7 386) | (71 861) |
| **Change in cash and cash equivalents** | | (69 680) | 13 392 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year | | 324 094 | 310 702 |
| **Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year** | 10 | 254 414 | 324 094 |

**Statement of accounting policies**
**for the year ended 31 December 2023**

## 1 GENERAL INFORMATION AND NATURE OF OPERATIONS

The Organisation of Rural Associations for Progress (ORAP) is a welfare organisation whose objects include to promote rural development on the basis of rural associations through which rural people can cooperatively realise their aspirations for self-improvement and self-reliance and to provide such associations with financial, informational and technical support. ORAP is registered under the Private Voluntary Organisations Act (Chapter 17:05) with Registration Number W.O. 26/81.

## 2 BASIS OF PREPARATION

### 2.1 Statement of compliance

The basis of accounting and presentation and disclosures contained in these financial statements are not intended to, and do not, comply fully with all the requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as set out in **Note 3.**

### 2.2 Basis of measurement

The financial statements are prepared on a historical cost basis.

### 2.3 Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the organization operates ("the functional primary economic currency"). The financial statements are presented in United States Dollars ("USD"), which is the organisation's functional and presentation currency.

## 3 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### 3.1 Revenue recognition

Donations and grants are recognised when they are actually received or to the extent that it is probable that economic benefits will flow to the organisation and the revenue can be reliably measured. Donations are measured at the fair value of the consideration received.

### 3.2 Expenditure

Expenditure is recognised when disbursed and/or accrued.

### 3.3 Leases

#### 3.3.1 Finance leases

The economic ownership of a leased asset is transferred to the lessee if the lessee substantially bears all the risks and rewards of ownership of the leased asset.

#### 3.3.2 Operating leases

All other leases are treated as operating leases. Where the Organisation is a lessee, payments on operating lease agreements are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Associated costs, such as maintenance and insurance, are expensed as incurred.

**Statement of accounting policies
for the year ended 31 December 2023 (continued)**

### 3.4 Employee benefits

Employee benefits are all forms of consideration given by, or on behalf of, the Organisation in exchange for services rendered by employees.

#### 3.4.1 Short-term benefits

Short-term benefits are employee benefits (other than termination benefits), that are to be settled wholly before 12 months after year end of the period in which the employees render the related service.

#### 3.4.2 Post-employment benefits

Post-employment benefits are employee benefits (other than termination benefits) which are payable after the completion of employment.

***National Social Security Authority (NSSA) scheme***
The NSSA scheme was promulgated under the National Social Security Act of 1989. The Organisation's obligation under the scheme is limited to specific contributions as legislated from time to time. On 15 May 2020, the Government of Zimbabwe, through Statutory Instrument (S.I.) 108 of 2020, increased pension contributions payable by employers to four and a half per cent (4.5%) of pensionable emoluments with effect from 1 January 2020.

### 3.5 Taxation

No provision is made for income tax as the Organisation is exempt from taxation in terms of paragraph 2(d) of the Third Schedule of the Income Tax Act (Chapter 23:06).

### 3.6 Property and equipment

Property and equipment is recognised at historical cost which is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in the statement of income and expenditure when they are incurred.

#### 3.6.1 Depreciation

Property and equipment is depreciated using the straight line method at rates that will reduce the book values to reflect over the anticipated useful lives.

The estimated useful lives and depreciation rates per annum are as follows:

| | Useful life | Rate |
|---|---|---|
| Machinery and equipment | 10 years | 10% |
| Furniture and fittings | 10 years | 10% |
| Office equipment | 4 - 10 years | 10% - 25% |
| Motor vehicles | 5 years | 20% |

**Statement of accounting policies**
**for the year ended 31 December 2023 (continued)**

### 3.7 Impairment of assets

Assets that are subject to amortisation 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. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lower levels for which there are separate identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets, other than goodwill, that suffered an impairment, are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

### 3.8 Financial instruments

**Recognition and derecognition**
Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Organisation becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards are transferred. A financial liability is derecognised when it is extinguished, discharged, cancelled or expires.

**Classification and initial measurement of financial assets**
Except for those trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component and are measured at the transaction price in accordance with IFRS 15, all financial assets are initially measured at fair value adjusted for transaction costs (where applicable).

Financial assets, other than those designated and effective as hedging instruments, are classified into the following categories:
- Amortised cost;
- Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL); and
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

The classification is determined by both:
- The entity's business model for managing the financial asset; and
- The contractual cash flow characteristic of the financial asset.

All income and expenses relating to financial assets that are recognised in the statement of income and expenditure are presented within finance costs, finance income or other financial items, except for impairment of receivables which is presented within other expenses.

**Subsequent measurement of financial assets**

***Financial assets at amortised cost***
Financial assets are measured at amortised cost if the assets meet the following conditions (and are not designated as FVTPL):

- They are held within a business model whose objective is to hold the financial assets and collect its contractual cash flows;
- The contractual terms of the financial assets give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

**Statement of accounting policies**
**for the year ended 31 December 2023 (continued)**

**3.8 Financial instruments (continued)**

After initial recognition, these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The Organisation's cash and equivalents, prepayments and most other receivables fall into this category of financial instruments.

***Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)***
Financial assets that are held within a different business model other than 'hold to collect' or 'hold to collect and sell' are categorised at fair value through profit or loss. Further, irrespective of business model, financial assets whose contractual cash flows are not solely payments of principal and interest are accounted for at FVTPL. All derivative financial instruments fall into this category, except for those designated and effective as hedging instruments, for which the hedge accounting requirements apply (see below).

Assets in this category are measured at fair value with gains or losses recognised in profit or loss. The fair values of financial assets in this category are determined by reference to active market transactions or using a valuation technique where no active market exists.

***Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)***
The Organisation accounts for financial assets at FVOCI if the assets meet the following conditions:

- They are held under a business model whose objective is "hold to collect" the associated cash flows and sell; and
- The contractual terms of the financial assets give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Any gains or losses recognised in other comprehensive income (OCI) will be recycled upon derecognition of the asset.

**Impairment of financial assets**

IFRS 9's impairment requirements use more forward-looking information to recognise expected credit losses - the 'expected credit loss (ECL) model'. This replaced IAS 39's 'incurred loss model'. Instruments within the scope of the new requirements included loans and other debt-type financial assets measured at amortised cost and FVOCI, contract assets recognised and measured under IFRS 15 and loan commitments and some financial guarantee contracts (for the issuer) that are not measured at FVTPL.

Recognition of credit losses is no longer dependent on the Organisation first identifying a credit loss event. Instead the Organisation considers a broad range of information when assessing credit risk and measuring expected credit losses, including past events, current conditions, reasonable and supportable forecasts that affect the expected collectability of the future cash flows of the instrument.

In applying this forward-looking approach, a distinction is made between:

- Financial instruments that have not deteriorated significantly in credit quality since initial recognition or that have low credit risk ('Stage 1'); and
- Financial instruments that have deteriorated significantly in credit quality since initial recognition and whose credit risk is not low ('Stage 2').

'Stage 3' would cover financial assets that have objective evidence of impairment at the reporting date.

**Statement of accounting policies**
**for the year ended 31 December 2023 (continued)**

### 3.8 Financial instruments (continued)

**Impairment of financial assets (continued)**

"12 month expected credit losses' are recognised for the first category while 'lifetime expected credit losses' are recognised for the second category.

'Measurement of the expected credit losses is determined by a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses over the expected life of the financial instrument.

**Trade and other receivables and contract assets**
'The Organisation makes use of a simplified approach in accounting for trade and other receivables as well as contract assets and records the loss allowance as lifetime expected credit losses. These are the expected shortfalls in contractual cash flows, considering the potential for default at any point during the life of the financial instrument. In calculating, the Organisation uses its historical experience, external indicators and forward-looking information to calculate the expected credit losses using a provision matrix.

The Organisation assesses impairment of trade receivables on a collective basis as they possess shared credit risk characteristics they have been grouped based on the past days due. Refer to **Note 3.8** for a detailed analysis of how the impairment requirements of IFRS 9 are applied.

**Classification and subsequent measurement of financial liabilities**
The Organisation's financial liabilities include deferred income, other financial liabilities and employee benefit obligations as described in **Note 3.4**.

Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, and, where applicable, adjusted for transaction costs unless the Organisation designated a financial liability at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

Subsequently, financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method except for derivatives and financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), which are carried subsequently at fair value with gains or losses recognised in profit or loss (other than derivative financial instruments that are designated and effective as hedging instruments).

All interest-related charges and, if applicable, changes in an instrument's fair value that are reported in the statement of income and expenditure are included within interest expense or interest income.

### 3.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and demand deposits, together with other short-term, highly liquid money-market investments maturing within 90 days from the date of acquisition that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

**Statement of accounting policies**
**for the year ended 31 December 2023 (continued)**

### 3.10 Equity, funds and reserves

Equity represents the residual interest in the assets of the Organisation after deducting all its liabilities.

The Organisation's components of equity include:

- General reserve - comprises funds for general activities and operations not qualifying to be recognised under specific programmes and that cannot be accounted for in any other fund;
- Fixed asset reserve - comprises funds used for the provision of assets procured through restricted funds. On procuring the assets, donors expect the cost of the assets to be recognised as an expense in the relevant project/s financial statements. The Organisation capitalises such assets through the fixed asset reserve account.
- Revaluation reserve - comprises gains and losses from the revaluation of property and equipment; and
- Specific programmes reserve - comprises funds reserved for specific programmes and activities carried out by the Organisation;

The accumulated deficit includes all current and prior period retained profits and losses.

All transactions with owners are recorded separately in the statement of changes in equity.

### 3.11 Provisions, contingent assets and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognised when the Organisation has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligations, and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligations can be made. The timing or amount of the outflow may still be uncertain.

Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Provisions are measured at the estimated expenditure required to settle the present obligation, based on the most reliable evidence available at the reporting date, including the risks and uncertainties associated with the present obligation. When there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. Provisions are discounted to their present values, where the time value of money is material.

Any reimbursement that the Organisation is virtually certain to collect from a third party with respect to the obligation is recognised as a separate asset. However, this asset may not exceed the amount of the related provision.

No liability is recognised if an outflow of economic resources as a result of present obligations is not probable. Such situations are disclosed as contingent unless the outflow of resources is remote.

### 3.12 Foreign currency transactions

A foreign currency transaction is recorded initially by applying the spot exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction. At the end of the subsequent reporting period, foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Exchange differences arising on settlement of monetary items are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

**Statement of accounting policies**
**for the year ended 31 December 2023 (continued)**

### 3.12 Foreign currency transactions (continued)

Non-monetary items are not retranslated at year-end and are measured at historical cost (translated using the exchange rates at the transaction date), except for non-monetary items measured at fair value which are translated using the exchange rates at the date when fair value was determined.

### 3.13 Significant management judgement in applying accounting policies and estimation uncertainty

When preparing the financial statements, management makes a number of judgements, estimates and assumptions about the recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income and expenses.

**Significant management judgements**

There are no significant management judgements in applying the accounting policies of the Organisation that have an effect on the financial statements.

**Estimation uncertainty**

Information about estimates and assumptions that have the most significant effect on recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income and expenses is provided below. Actual results may be substantially different.

***Impairment of non-financial assets***
In assessing impairment, management estimates the recoverable amount of each asset or cash-generating unit based on external future cash flows and uses an interest rate to discount them. Estimation uncertainty relates to assumptions about future operating results and the determination of a suitable discount rate.

***Useful lives of depreciable assets***
Management reviews its estimate of the useful lives of depreciable assets at each reporting date, based on the expected utility of the assets. Uncertainties in these estimates relate to technological obsolescence that may change the utility of certain software and IT equipment.

***Fair value measurement***
Management uses valuation techniques to determine the fair value of financial instruments (where active markets are not available) and non-financial assets. This involves developing estimates and assumptions consistent with how market participants would price the instrument. Management bases its assumptions on observable data as far as possible but this is not always available. In that case management uses the best information available. Estimated fair values may vary from the actual prices that would be achieved in an arm's length transaction at the reporting date.

**Statement of accounting policies**
**for the year ended 31 December 2023 (continued)**

### 3.14 Related party disclosures

A related party is a person or entity that is related to the reporting entity.

A related party includes a person who has, or has a close family member who has, control or joint control of, or significant influence over, the reporting entity or is a member of its, or its parent's, key management personnel. Entities that such a person controls, jointly controls, has significant influence over or of which they are a member of the key management personnel are also related parties.

Another entity is related to the reporting entity if it is a member of the same group; either entity is an associate or a joint venture of the other, they are joint ventures of the same third party; one entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity; the other entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the reporting entity or an entity related to the reporting entity; or the entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the reporting entity or to the parent of the reporting entity.

The Organisation's accounting policies require disclosures of relationships involving control, even when there have been no transactions.

For related party transactions, disclosure is required of the nature of the relationship and with sufficient information to enable an understanding of the potential effect on the transactions.

There is a partial exemption for government-related entities (i.e., government, government agencies and similar bodies whether local, national or international).

**Notes to the financial statements**
**for the year ended 31 December 2023**

| | Schedules | 2023 USD | 2022 USD |
|---|---|---|---|
| **4 Grant income** | | | |
| **4.1 Restricted income** | | | |
| **Amalima Project** | | | |
| Specific-Amalima LOKO October 2023 -September 2024 | 1 | 1 245 722 | - |
| Specific-Amalima LOKO October 2022 -September 2023 | 2 | 3 238 271 | 1 174 764 |
| Specific-Amalima LOKO October 2021 -September 2022 | | - | 2 878 127 |
| **Danish Church Aid** | | | |
| DCA-DANIDA Cash for Agroecology | | - | 8 717 |
| DCA- UNDP Crisis Modifier | | - | 9 000 |
| DCA Sizimele - UNPD Action for Resilience Building in Zimbabwe | | - | 133 591 |
| DCA Sizimele - DANIDA Frame- Action for Resilience Building in Zimbabwe | | - | 9 450 |
| DCA ECHO - Urban Multipurpose Cash Transfers | | - | - |
| **STC-BHA** | | | |
| WASH/Nutrition/Protection/BHA | 3 | 143 738 | - |
| **World Wide Fund** | | | |
| Specific - WWF- SCSODA | 4 | 18 432 | 75 187 |
| WWF Kavango-Zambezi Tans-frontier Conservation Area in Zimbabwe | 5 | 74 850 | 58 998 |
| Specific - U Consulting Agreement | 6 | 3 054 | 1 004 |
| **Kindernothilfe e.V.** | | | |
| KNH - Self Help Groups Admin | 7 | - | 181 651 |
| KNH - Self Help Groups Programme | 8 | - | 291 082 |
| **Mary's Meals SHG Programme** | | | |
| Mary Meals Schools Feeding Programme | 9 | 383 886 | 359 097 |
| | | 5 107 953 | 5 180 668 |
| **4.2 Unrestricted income** | | | |
| Specific Qogelela | 10 | 4 309 | 5 289 |
| Management Services | 11 | 380 163 | 456 873 |
| | | 384 472 | 462 162 |

**Notes to the financial statements**
**for the year ended 31 December 2023 (continued)**

| | Schedules | 2023 USD | 2022 USD |
|---|---|---|---|
| **5 Grant expenditure** | | | |
| **5.1 Restricted funds** | | | |
| **Amalima Project** | | | |
| Specific-Amalima LOKO October 2023 -September 2024 | 1 | 1 282 516 | 1 209 908 |
| Specific-Amalima LOKO October 2022 -September 2023 | 2 | 3 237 560 | 2 844 765 |
| Specific-Amalima LOKO October 2021 -September 2022 | | | - |
| **Danish Church Aid** | | | |
| DCA-DANIDA Cash for Agroecology | | - | 8 708 |
| DCA-Crisis Modifier | | - | 9 000 |
| DCA Sizimele - UNPD Action for Resilience Building in Zimbabwe | | - | 170 697 |
| DCA Sizimele - DANIDA Frame- Action for Resilience Building in Zimbabwe | | - | 39 805 |
| **World Food Programme** | | | |
| World Food Programmes Assistance Programme INSIZA 2020 | | - | (3 285) |
| **STC-BHA** | | | |
| WASH/Nutrition/Protection/BHA | 3 | 93 970 | - |
| **World Wide Fund** | | | |
| WWF Bengo | 4 | 16 195 | 83 215 |
| WWF KAZA | 5 | 87 599 | 41 107 |
| Humanity United | 6 | 1 990 | 3 012 |
| **Kindernothilfe e.V.** | | | |
| KNH - Self Help Groups Admin | 7 | 4 327 | 185 794 |
| KNH - Self Help Groups Programme | 8 | 6 724 | 401 075 |
| **Mary's Meals SHG Programme** | | | |
| Mary Meals Schools Feeding Programme 1 | 9 | 532 233 | 186 194 |
| | | 5 263 114 | 5 179 995 |
| **5.2 Unrestricted funds** | | | |
| Qogelela | 10 | 1 135 | - |
| Management services | 11 | 436 819 | 505 629 |
| | | 437 954 | 505 629 |
| **6 Other income** | | | |
| Interest received | | 22 | 7 |
| Sundry income | | 3 396 | 3 327 |
| Donations | | 1 500 | - |
| Exchange gain on translation of foreign assets | | - | 3 364 |
| Provision for audit fees | | 16 400 | |
| Gain on disposal of property and equipment | | - | 2 475 |
| Reversal of impairment loss on trade and other payables - Prescription Act | | 23 831 | 21 579 |
| | | 45 149 | 30 752 |
| **7 Other expenses** | | | |
| Depreciation | 8 | 40 080 | 51 972 |
| Exchange loss on translation of foreign assets | | 963 | |
| Loss on disposal of property and equipment | | 6 356 | - |
| Impairment loss on trade and other receivables | | 8 085 | 11 318 |
| | | 55 484 | 63 290 |

**Notes to the financial statements**
**for the year ended 31 December 2023 (continued)**

## 8 Property and equipment

| | Machinery and equipment USD | Furniture and fittings USD | Office equipment USD | Motor vehicles USD | Total USD |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **At 1 January 2022** | | | | | |
| Cost or valuation | 15 789 | 76 702 | 126 736 | 253 296 | 472 523 |
| Accumulated depreciation | (9 399) | (35 403) | (73 392) | (205 576) | (323 770) |
| Carrying amount | 6 390 | 41 299 | 53 344 | 47 720 | 148 753 |
| **Year ended 31 December 2022** | | | | | |
| Opening carrying amount | 6 390 | 41 299 | 53 344 | 47 720 | 148 753 |
| Additions | - | 9 985 | 11 302 | 53 814 | 75 101 |
| Disposals at cost | - | - | - | (102 438) | (102 438) |
| Depreciation on disposals | - | - | - | 99 198 | 99 198 |
| Depreciation charge | (710) | (5 587) | (19 292) | (26 383) | (51 972) |
| Closing carrying amount | 5 680 | 45 697 | 45 354 | 71 911 | 168 642 |
| **At 31 December 2022** | | | | | |
| Cost or valuation | 15 789 | 86 687 | 138 038 | 204 672 | 445 186 |
| Accumulated depreciation | (10 109) | (40 990) | (92 684) | (132 761) | (276 544) |
| Carrying amount | 5 680 | 45 697 | 45 354 | 71 911 | 168 642 |
| **Year ended 31 December 2023** | | | | | |
| Opening carrying amount | 5 680 | 45 697 | 45 354 | 71 911 | 168 642 |
| Additions | - | - | 1 880 | 83 791 | 85 671 |
| Disposals at cost | - | (20 656) | (22 006) | (173 329) | (215 991) |
| Depreciation on disposals | - | 16 464 | 12 932 | 108 310 | 137 706 |
| Depreciation charge | (710) | (5 063) | (15 641) | (18 666) | (40 080) |
| Closing carrying amount | 4 970 | 36 442 | 22 519 | 72 017 | 135 948 |
| **At 31 December 2023** | | | | | |
| Cost or valuation | 15 789 | 66 031 | 117 912 | 115 134 | 314 866 |
| Accumulated depreciation | (10 819) | (29 589) | (95 393) | (43 117) | (178 918) |
| Carrying amount | 4 970 | 36 442 | 22 519 | 72 017 | 135 948 |

**Notes to the financial statements**
**for the year ended 31 December 2023 (continued)**

| | | 2023 USD | 2022 USD |
|---|---|---|---|
| **9** | **Trade and other receivables** | | |
| | Programmes debtors | 80 212 | 45 313 |
| | Prepayments | 6 934 | 230 661 |
| | | 87 146 | 275 974 |
| **10** | **Cash and cash equivalents** | | |
| | Cash at bank - FCA | 254 187 | 189 554 |
| | Cash at bank - ZWL | 25 | 134 339 |
| | Cash on hand | 202 | 201 |
| | | 254 414 | 324 094 |
| **11** | **Trade and other payables** | | |
| | Trade payables | 22 308 | 127 919 |
| | Other payables: | | |
| | Sundry creditors | 21 907 | 25 629 |
| | Accruals | 58 317 | 40 124 |
| | | 102 532 | 193 672 |
| **12** | **Employee benefit obligations** | | |
| | Short-term benefits: | | |
| | Statutory deductions | 134 118 | 133 530 |
| | Leave pay provision | 64 388 | 68 172 |
| | | 198 506 | 201 702 |

**13 Events after the reporting date**

No adjusting or significant non-adjusting events have occurred between 31 December 2023, the reporting date, and the date of authorisation of these financial statements.

**14 Going concern assessment**

**Gazetting of PVO Amendment Bill**

The Government of Zimbabwe, on 5 November 2021, published the Private Voluntary Organisations Amendment Bill, 2021, through General Notice 3107 of 2021 or H.B. 10, 2021 ("the Bill"). The Bill would amend the Private Voluntary Organisations ("PVO") Act (Chapter 17:05), which governs a form of non-for-profit organisations in Zimbabwe and is the principal legislation under which the Organisation is registered.

**Notes to the financial statements**
**for the year ended 31 December 2023 (continued)**

**14 Going concern assessment (continued)**

**Gazetting of PVO Amendment Bill (continued)**
The Memorandum of the Bill states that the primary aim of the proposed amendments is to comply with the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) Recommendations made to Zimbabwe and strengthen technical compliance by addressing deficiencies relating to anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT) under the country's 2016 Mutual Evaluation Report. FATF is an intergovernmental organisation founded in 1989 on the initiative of the G7 countries whose main objective is to develop policies to combat money laundering, and Zimbabwe is a member. Additional objectives of the Bill as stated in the Memorandum include: (i) to streamline administrative procedures for PVOs to allow for efficient regulation and registration; and (ii) to ensure that PVOs do not undertake political lobbying.

The Bill contains several concerning provisions that, according to various independent analyses, either do not comply with FATF Recommendation 8 or undermine the right to freedom of association for PVOs. These include:

- An overbroad risk assessment process that does not comply with FATF Recommendation 8. This includes the assumption that all PVOs might be at risk of money laundering or terrorism financing and the exclusion of civil society from the risk assessment process;
- The Minister has broad discretion to designate any type of entity as at "high risk" for terrorist financing and subject those entities to AML/CFT measures, which could undermine those entities' ability to operate freely;
- The Minister (of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare) has broad discretion to replace a PVO's executive committee with provisional members, which allows the Minister to interfere with a PVO's internal affairs;
- PVO's may be required to re-register with the Registrar of PVOs when they make small organizational changes, which provides an opportunity to be denied registration where it is deemed that the PVO is working on sensitive issues;
- The Minister has broad discretion to require trusts registered with the High Court to stop collecting public contributions, including from outside the country, and to register under the PVO Act. This imposes double-registration and restricts funding; and
- The PVO Board has overbroad power to cancel an organisation's registration where the organisation supports or opposes a political party or candidate in an election.

The progress of the Bill through the legal processes remains unclear at the date of authorisation of these financial statements. Management is unable to reliably estimate the duration and severity of the consequences of the passing of the Bill into law as well as its impact on the financial position and results of the Organisation for future periods. In light of the current financial position, the Trustees believe there is no significant doubt on the Organisation's ability to continue as a going concern.

**Schedules to the financial statements**
**for the year ended 31 December 2023**

**Schedule 1**
**AMALOKO PROJECT CNFA FY2023-2024**

| | Actual USD | Budget USD | Actual vs budget (variance) USD | Variance % |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balance as at 01 October 2023 | 13 661 | - | 13 661 | - |
| Grant income | 1 245 722 | 1 162 950 | 82 772 | 7% |
| **Sub-total grant income** | 1 259 383 | 1 162 950 | 96 433 | 8% |
| **Grant expenditure** | | | | |
| Benefits & Fringe | (334 582) | (205 598) | (128 984) | 63% |
| Management Service Fees | (100 582) | (91 017) | (9565) | 11% |
| Non-employment labour | (18 952) | (6 000) | (12952) | 216% |
| Other direct costs | (98 778) | (127 367) | 28 589 | (22%) |
| Program Supplies | (21 390) | (31 962) | 10 572 | (33%) |
| Salaries | (588 584) | (604 701) | 16 117 | (3%) |
| Staff Training | (6 470) | (2 000) | (4 470) | - |
| Travel & Transport | (113 178) | (94 305) | (18 873) | 20% |
| **Total grant expenditure** | (1 282 516) | (1 162 950) | (119 566) | 10% |
| **Balance as at 31 December 2023** | (23 133) | - | (23 133) | - |

**Schedules to the financial statements**
**for the year ended 31 December 2023 (continued)**

**Schedule 2**
**AMALOKO PROJECT CNFA FY2022-2023**

| | Actual USD | Budget USD | Actual vs budget (variance) USD | Variance % |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balance as at 01 October 2022 | 12 950 | - | 12 950 | - |
| Grant income | 3 238 271 | 3 631 388 | (393 117) | (11%) |
| **Sub-total grant income** | 3 251 221 | 3 631 388 | (380 167) | (10%) |
| **Grant expenditure** | | | | |
| Benefits & Fringe | (430 176) | (610 132) | 179 956 | (29%) |
| Management Service Fees | (253 710) | (276 620) | 22 910 | (8%) |
| Non-employment labour | (43 328) | (36 288) | (7 040) | 19% |
| Other direct costs | (518 051) | (461 560) | (56 491) | 12% |
| Program Supplies | (77 719) | (81 665) | 3 946 | (5%) |
| Salaries | (1 704 541) | (1 794 505) | 89 964 | (5%) |
| Staff Training | (2 576) | (6 000) | 3 424 | (57%) |
| Travel & Transport | (207 459) | (364 618) | 157 159 | (43%) |
| **Total grant expenditure** | (3 237 560) | (3 631 388) | 393 828 | (11%) |
| **Balance as at 30 September 2023** | 13 661 | - | 13 661 | - |

**Schedules to the financial statements**
**for the year ended 31 December 2023 (continued)**

**Schedule 3**
**STC BHA**

| | Actual USD | Budget USD | Actual vs budget (variance) USD | Variance % |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Grant income | 143 738 | 157 616 | (13 878) | (9%) |
| **Sub-total grant income** | 143 738 | 157 616 | (13 878) | (9%) |
| **Grant expenditure** | | | | |
| Equipment and Supplies | (17 039) | (24 360) | 7 321 | (30%) |
| In Country Travel | (469) | (3 183) | 2 714 | (85%) |
| Indirect Costs | (8 293) | (13 856) | 5 563 | (40%) |
| Other Direct Costs | (5 370) | (16 363) | 10 993 | (67%) |
| Program Activities | (17 501) | (40 727) | 23 226 | (57%) |
| Salaries | (45 298) | (59 127) | 13 829 | (23%) |
| **Total grant expenditure** | (93 970) | (157 616) | 63 646 | (40%) |
| **Balance as at 31 December 2023** | 49 768 | - | 49 768 | - |

**Schedules to the financial statements**
**for the year ended 31 December 2023 (continued)**

**Schedule 5**
**WWF KAZA TFCA IN ZIMBABWE**

| | Actual USD | Budget USD | Actual vs budget (variance) USD | Variance % |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balance as at 01 January 2023 | 20 902 | - | 20 902 | - |
| Grant income | 74 850 | 85 327 | (10 477) | (12%) |
| **Sub-total grant income** | 95 752 | 85 327 | 10 425 | 12% |
| **Grant expenditure** | | | | |
| Monitoring | (2 689) | (2 539) | (150) | 6% |
| Office Running Costs | (11 251) | (9 693) | (1 558) | 16% |
| ORAP Vehicle | (25 350) | (23 695) | (1 655) | 7% |
| Salaries | (28 317) | (28 187) | (130) | - |
| Trainings | (18 274) | (18 554) | 280 | (2%) |
| Unforeseen (Contigencies) | - | (1 062) | 1 062 | (100%) |
| Vehicle Costs | (1 718) | (1 597) | (121) | 8% |
| **Total grant expenditure** | (87 599) | (85 327) | (2 272) | 3% |
| **Balance as at 31 December 2023** | 8 153 | - | 8 153 | - |

**Schedules to the financial statements**
**for the year ended 31 December 2023 (continued)**

Schedule 6
**HUMANITY UNITED**

| | Actual USD | Budget USD | Actual vs budget (variance) USD | Variance % |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balance as at 01 January 2023 | 4 726 | - | 4 726 | - |
| Grant income | 3 054 | - | 3 054 | - |
| **Sub-total grant income** | 7 780 | - | 7 780 | - |
| **Grant expenditure** | | | | |
| Training & Workshop | (1 990) | - | (1 990) | - |
| **Total grant expenditure** | (1 990) | - | (1 990) | - |
| **Balance as at 31 December 2023** | 5 790 | - | 5 790 | - |

**Schedules to the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2023 (continued)**

**Schedule 7
KNH - SELF HELP GROUPS PROGRAMME - ADMIN**

| | Actual USD | Budget USD | Actual vs budget (variance) USD | Variance % |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balance as at 01 January 2023 | 39 436 | - | 39 436 | - |
| Grant income | - | - | - | - |
| **Sub-total grant income** | 39 436 | - | 39 436 | - |
| **Grant expenditure** | | | | |
| Bank Charges | (307) | - | (307) | - |
| Salaries | (4 000) | - | (4000) | - |
| Vehicle Expenses | (20) | - | (20) | - |
| **Total grant expenditure** | (4 327) | - | (4 327) | - |
| **Balance as at 31 December 2023** | 35 109 | - | 35 109 | - |

**Schedules to the financial statements**
**for the year ended 31 December 2023 (continued)**

**Schedule 8**
**KNH - SELF HELP GROUPS PROGRAMME - PROGRAMME**

| | Actual USD | Budget USD | Actual vs budget (variance) USD | Variance % |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balance as at 01 January 2023 | (13 536) | - | (13 536) | - |
| Grant income | - | - | - | - |
| **Sub-total grant income** | (13 536) | - | (13 536) | - |
| **Grant expenditure** | | | | |
| Sub Grants | (5 471) | - | (5 471) | - |
| Vehicle Fuel | (1 157) | - | (1 157) | - |
| Vehicle Tracking | (96) | - | (96) | - |
| **Total grant expenditure** | (6 724) | - | (6 724) | - |
| **Balance as at 31 December 2023** | (20 260) | - | (20 260) | - |

**Schedules to the financial statements**
**for the year ended 31 December 2023 (continued)**

**Schedule 9**
**MARY'S MEALS SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAMME**

| | Actual USD | Budget USD | Actual vs budget (variance) USD | Variance % |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balance as at 01 January 2023 | 202 778 | - | 202 778 | - |
| Grant income | 383 886 | 383 886 | - | - |
| **Sub-total grant income** | 586 664 | 383 886 | 202 778 | 53% |
| **Grant expenditure** | | | | |
| Admin Costs | (26 374) | (34 615) | 8 241 | (24%) |
| Bank Charges | (4 090) | (3 283) | (807) | 25% |
| Branded Aprol | (3 456) | - | (3 456) | - |
| Branding and Visibilty | (396) | - | (396) | - |
| Communication Costs | (4 623) | (4 020) | (603) | 15% |
| Community Meetings | (1 179) | - | (1 179) | - |
| Cooking Pots | (24 944) | - | (24 944) | - |
| Deliveries of Equipments | (6 763) | - | (6 763) | - |
| Disctrict Stakeholder Introductory Meeting (M3) | (1 713) | - | (1 713) | - |
| District office internet | (2 927) | - | (2 927) | - |
| District office rentals | (5 016) | - | (5 016) | - |
| District Office Security Services | (3 600) | - | (3 600) | - |
| First aid KIT, Rider's back packs | (488) | - | (488) | - |
| GPS Installation for motor vehicles/bikes | (1 454) | - | (1 454) | - |
| GPS Monthly Subscriptions | (378) | - | (378) | - |
| Hand Washing Utensils | (1 461) | - | (1 461) | - |
| Industrial 120Ltr Rocket Stove | (68 200) | - | (68 200) | - |
| Institutional Audit Fees | (1 394) | (1 007) | (387) | 38% |
| Insurance for Motorbikes | (660) | (3 200) | 2 540 | (79%) |
| Insurance motor vehicle | (1 093) | (2 000) | 907 | (45%) |
| Licensing - motor bikes | (575) | - | (575) | - |
| Licensing - motor vehicle | (75) | - | (75) | - |
| Monitoring Review Visits | (6 318) | (7 176) | 858 | (12%) |
| Monitoring Review Visits TL | (1 417) | (1 600) | 183 | (11%) |
| Motor Vehicle Repairs and Maintenance | (2 619) | (3 200) | 581 | (18%) |
| Motorbike Safety Trainings | (96) | - | (96) | - |
| Motorbike(s) | (27 832) | - | (27 832) | - |
| Motorbikes Repairs and Maintenance | (12 595) | (12 000) | (595) | 5% |
| MUAC Tapes | (83) | - | (83) | - |
| Numerators (x5) | (1 816) | - | (1 816) | - |
| Pallets | (3 675) | - | (3 675) | - |
| PPE | (322) | (600) | 278 | (46%) |
| Project Review Meetings | (3 054) | (3 434) | 380 | (11%) |
| Provincial and District Education Offices Preliminary Engagement (M1) | (30) | - | (30) | - |
| Pump for motorbikes | (158) | - | (158) | - |
| Quality Assurance Visits | (264) | (1 716) | 1 452 | (85%) |
| Riders Suits | (3 426) | - | (3 426) | - |
| Salaries | (269 595) | (266 123) | (3 472) | 1% |
| School Equipments | (10 591) | - | (10 591) | - |
| School feeding Trainings | (537) | - | (537) | - |
| School Field Appraisal Visits (M2) | (3 350) | - | (3 350) | - |
| SFO Review Visits | (12 862) | (17 472) | 4 610 | (26%) |
| Soap For Handwashing | (8 486) | (22 440) | 13 954 | (62%) |
| Training Enumerators for Field Appraisal - Preapproved | (93) | - | (93) | - |
| Venue hire | (47) | - | (47) | - |
| Zonal Stakeholder introductory | (2 108) | - | (2 108) | - |
| **Total grant expenditure** | (532 233) | (383 886) | (148 347) | 39% |
| **Balance as at 31 December 2023** | 54 431 | - | 54 431 | - |

**Schedules to the financial statements**
**for the year ended 31 December 2023 (continued)**

**Schedule 10**
**QOGELELA**

| | Actual USD | Budget USD | Actual vs budget (variance) USD | Variance % |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balance as at 01 January 2023 | 18 353 | - | 18 353 | - |
| Grant income | 4 309 | - | 4 309 | - |
| **Sub-total grant income** | 22 662 | - | 22 662 | - |
| **Grant expenditure** | | | | |
| Bank Charges | (375) | - | (375) | - |
| GAA- Quaterly Meetings | (461) | - | (461) | - |
| Printing & Stationery | (299) | - | (299) | - |
| **Total grant expenditure** | (1 135) | - | (1 135) | - |
| **Balance as at 31 December 2023** | 21 527 | - | 21 527 | - |

**Schedules to the financial statements**
**for the year ended 31 December 2023 (continued)**

**Schedule 11**
**ADMINISTRATION**

| | Actual USD | Budget USD | Actual vs budget (variance) USD | Variance % |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balance as at 01 January 2023 | 1 864 | - | 1 864 | - |
| Grant income | 380 163 | 423 116 | (42 953) | (10%) |
| **Sub-total grant income** | 382 027 | 423 116 | (41 089) | (10%) |
| **Grant expenditure** | | | | |
| Accommodation | (58) | - | (58) | - |
| Capital expenditure | (5 735) | (101 720) | 95 985 | (1674%) |
| Community trainings | (289 859) | (14 000) | (275 859) | 95% |
| COVID Testing and furmigating | - | (1 000) | 1 000 | - |
| ERP Software | (1 578) | (9 600) | 8 022 | (508%) |
| Fringe Benefits | - | (10 360) | 10 360 | - |
| GAA Meetings | (7 402) | (8 000) | 598 | (8%) |
| Governance expenses | (13 943) | (38 000) | 24 057 | (173%) |
| Insurance | 3 784 | (10 800) | 14 584 | 385% |
| Material Purchases | (20 160) | (600) | (19 560) | 97% |
| Networking and relationship management | (2 488) | (15 360) | 12 872 | (517%) |
| Occupancy expenses | (160) | (19 200) | 19 040 | (11900%) |
| Office expenses | (105) | (15 250) | 15 145 | (14424%) |
| Professional fees : Auditing & Consultancy | (4 372) | - | (4 372) | - |
| Promotion & Communication - Donations | - | (21 670) | 21 670 | - |
| Repairs & Maintenance | (24 441) | (6 915) | (17 526) | 72% |
| Salaries | - | (422 521) | 422 521 | - |
| Security Services | - | (9 600) | 9 600 | - |
| Staff meetings | (3 413) | (4 220) | 807 | (24%) |
| Training & Workshop | (3 647) | (14 100) | 10 453 | (287%) |
| Transportation costs | (32 640) | - | (32 640) | - |
| Travel & Representation | (3 094) | - | (3 094) | - |
| Vehicles fuel | (5 894) | (12 000) | 6 106 | (104%) |
| Vehicles repairs and Maintenance | (21 614) | (19 296) | (2 318) | 11% |
| **Total grant expenditure** | (436 819) | (754 212) | 317 393 | (73%) |
| **Balance as at 31 December 2023** | (54 792) | (331 096) | 276 304 | (504%) |

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Grant Thornton (Zimbabwe) is a partnership. Names of the partners are available for inspection at the Registered Office.

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