



ANNUAL REPORT

ANNUAL  
REPORT  
**2015**





**ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH FOUNDATION  
(ESRF)**

## **Annual Report 2015**

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# LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AARF	African Research and Resource Forum
AAI	Afro-American Institute
AAU	Association for African Universities
ACBF	African Capacity Building Foundation
AEMFI	Association of Ethiopian Micro-finance Institution
AERC	African Economic Research Consortium
AES	Agrarian and Environment Studies
AfDB	African Development Bank
AMEDEAST	American-Middle East Educational Training Services.
APIF	African Policy Institute Forum
ASARECA	Association for Strengthening Agriculture Research in East and Central Africa
ASDP	Agriculture Sector Development Plan.
BOT	Bank of Tanzania
BLDS	British Library for Development Studies
CAAP	Comprehensive African Agriculture Programme
CAADP	Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme
CDR	Capacity Development Report
COSTECH	Commission for Science and Technology
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CPAN	Conference for Poverty Analysis Network
CRDB	Community and Rural Development Bank
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CUTS	Consumer Unity and Trust Society
EAC	East African Community
EIFTRI	Ethiopian Inclusive Finance Training and Research Institution
ESA	Environment of Eastern and Southern Africa
ESRF	Economic and Social Research Foundation
EWURA	Energy and Water Utilities Regulatory Authority
FANRPAN	Food, Agriculture Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network
FCS	Foundation for Civil Society
FY	Financial Year
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GDN	Global Development Network
GISAMA	Guiding Initiatives for Strengthening Agriculture Markets
GOT	Government of Tanzania

IT	Information Technology
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDRC	International Development Research Centre
IFP	International Fellowship Programme
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards
ILO	International Labour Organization
INASP	International Network for Availability of Scientific Publication
IPAR	Institute of Policy Analysis and Research
IPOA	Istanbul Plan for Action
ISS	International Institute of Social Studies
KMI	Knowledge Management and Innovation
LDC	Least Developed Countries
MAFAP	Monitoring Africa Food and Agriculture Policies
MKUKUTA	Mkakati wa Kukuza Uchumi na Kupunguza Umasikini Tanzania
MKUZA	Mkakati wa Kukuza Uchumi na Kupunguza Umasikini Zanzibar
MoEVT	Ministry of Education and Vocational Training
MuCCOBs	Moshi University College of Co-operative and Business Studies
NEPAD	New Partnership for African Development
NSA	Nutritional Security Agency
NGO	Non-Government Organization
PGD	Post Graduate Diploma
PACT EAC	Promoting Agriculture, Climate and Trade Linkages in East Africa
POPC	President's Office Planning Commission
QER	Quarterly Economic Review
REPOA	Research on Poverty Alleviation
RPST	Research Paper Supervision Team
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SPD	Social Policy Development
SUA	Sokoine University of Agriculture
TAC	Technical Advisory Committee
TAKNET	Tanzania Knowledge Network
TDV	Tanzania Development Vision
THDR	Tanzania Human Development Report
TZDG	Tanzania Development Gateway
TIFPA	Tanzania International Fellowship Programme Alumni Association
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
URT	United Republic of Tanzania

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The Economic and Social Research Foundation (ESRF) would like to acknowledge the technical, logistical and financial support by various national and international organizations during the year 2015. In particular, ESRF would like to acknowledge the valuable support by the Government of Tanzania (GoT), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), African Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF), International Development Research Centre (IDRC), and the Foundation for Civil Society (FCS), without which the achievements made so far would not be possible.

A number of other institutions have been supporting ESRF. We therefore wish to acknowledge the support from the following institutions and networks: Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network (FANRPAN), the African Policy Institute Forum (APIF); the Ford Foundation, Department of Economics (DoE) of the University of Dar es Salaam, REPOA, the African Economic Research Consortium (AERC), the Istanbul Plan of Action (IPOA), Network for the Least Developed Countries LDCs IV, Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa (ASARECA) and the Bank of Tanzania (BoT).





**Dr. Tausi Mbagi Kida**

## NOTE FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Economic and Social Research Foundation (ESRF) is in its 21<sup>st</sup> year of operation and implementation of its research mandate in economic and social sectors. ESRF has continued to be among the premier think tanks in Tanzania and Africa in general to engage in research and advisory role so as to influence the policy process.

This is the final year of implementation of ESRF Medium Term Strategic Plan (2012-2015), when the Foundation perpetually strives to execute its research agenda geared towards addressing social and economic challenges influenced by factors from both within and outside the country.

Among the activities which were organized and undertaken by ESRF during 2015 is the fourth Annual Conference which was officiated by His Excellency, the Vice President, Dr. Mohamed Gharib Bilal. This conference was organized in collaboration with Get Energy Ltd (UK) VTEC AFRICA 2015, a high-level Pan-African conference addressing Vocational Education and Technical Training for oil and gas industries across Africa. The Conference hosted stakeholders from numerous countries. In addition, the Foundation also launched the *Human Development Report 2014 in* collaboration with the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

This report which bears the theme “*Economic Transformation for Human Development*” was launched at the Hyatt Regency Hotel in Dar Es Salaam, by the Permanent Secretary Ministry of Finance Dr. Servacius Likwelile. Later in the year, the report was presented to the Local Government leaders including the Regional Commissioners (RCs), Regional Administrative Secretaries (RAS), the District Commissioners (DCs), District Administrative Secretaries (DAS), the District Executive Directors (DEDs), and other Local Government Authorities (LGAs) senior executives. These leaders were drawn from all the regions and districts in Tanzania Mainland. This high level event was organized by the Foundation in collaboration with the UNDP at Ngurudoto Mountain Lodge in Arusha.

Further, the Foundation through the Research and Publication Department continued to carry out policy oriented research that generates new insights and options for promoting policies that facilitate inclusive growth. Some of the ongoing research projects included, Phase I of the Assessment of the Implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action (IPOA); Project for the Least Developed Countries (LDCs); and, Promoting Agriculture, Climate Change and Trade linkages in East Africa (PACT-EAC).

Others include the Review of the Energy Policy 2003; Tanzania Monitoring and Evaluation II; and National level implications of the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The demand driven research projects undertaken through the Commissioned Research Department (CSD) include, Review of the National Microfinance Policy 2000; Review of the National Environmental Policy 1997; pilot study assessing the impact of policy coherence for development on Food Security in Tanzania, Understanding and supporting pathways out of extreme poverty and deprivation; and preparation of the Public Procurement Regulatory Authority (PPRA) Medium Term Strategic Plan.

Through the Governance and Capacity Building Department the following programmes were also undertaken: Training programs, policy dialogues, workshops and knowledge dissemination (sharing) programmes. Numerous policy dialogues were undertaken, such as Enhancing the Quality of Education: Reflections on the New Education and Training Policy (2014) in Tanzania as well as the National Pre-Budget Policy Dialogue, focusing on a critical analysis of the Implications of the 2014/15 budget on the Education and Agriculture Sectors in Tanzania.

Two knowledge sharing workshops were successfully organized namely, the 7th and Final National Reference Group Meeting of the PACT EAC Project on "Climate Change, Food Security and Trade: Taking Stock of our Impacts on Policy and Practice and The Stakeholder's workshop on the assessment of performance and utilization of biogas renewable energy in Tanzania.

The Annual Post budget dialogue focused on critical analysis of the implication of the 2015/16 budget on the education and agriculture sectors in Tanzania; the public seminar on Night Lights and Regional Inequality in Africa and Demographic Transition in Africa: Education, income or infant mortality. The continued working relationships with the International Development Centre (IDRC) yielded the National Consultative Workshop on Youth Employment in Tanzania.

ESRF continued monitoring the implementation of Tanzania's Development Vision 2025 and its supportive policies, plans and strategies and advised the government accordingly while at the same time informing citizens at grass root levels on the progress made so far. Under the Knowledge Management Department various collaborative projects were implemented; the Capacity Development for Results Based Monitoring, Evaluation and Auditing project and Pro-Poor Economic Growth and Environmentally Sustainable Development.

ESRF implements these projects in collaboration with the Government of Tanzania and UNDP. The Department also managed to launch Mobile Kilimo in Ileje District, supported trainings on modern

beekeeping in Nyasa and Ileje districts, supported the establishment of community radios in Nyasa and Ileje districts and supported the establishment of ESRF Online TV.

The Knowledge Management Department (KMD) continued with its routine online discussion through the Tanzania Knowledge Network (TAKNET) portal, Tanzania Online, Tanzania Development Gateway and several dissemination workshops which have contributed in the enhancement of Knowledge Management and Information sharing capacity. The Foundation has successfully implemented its Medium Term Strategic Plan goals according to its targeted goals as explicitly stipulated in the plan. As Tanzania strives to become an industrialized nation and a middle income country by 2025, this beckons the need for continued economic and social policy research so as to champion the sustainable socio-economic development of the country.

The Foundation expresses its uttermost appreciation to all our stakeholders who have tirelessly been giving their moral, technical and material support to the Foundation resulting in to effective implementation of our activities. We recognize and appreciate the support extended to us by the Government and various other national and international institutions during the year 2015.



**Tausi M. Kida (PhD)**  
**Executive Director**



# INTRODUCTION

## **I.1 About the Economic and Social Research Foundation**

The Economic and Social Research Foundation (ESRF) is an independent, not-for-profit non-governmental research institute that was established in April 1993 and commenced its operations in 1994. The primary objectives of the Foundation are to undertake policy-enhancing research, strengthen capabilities in policy analysis and decision making as well as articulate and improve the understanding of policy options in government, the public sector, the donor community, and the growing private sector, and civil society.

From its inception in early 1990s, ESRF has played a catalytic role in the country's socio-economic reforms. Since then it has evolved through five planning phases, with support from the Government of Tanzania, African Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF), International Development Research Center (IDRC), the UN System etc, from which ESRF is grateful.

The first phase (ESRF I - 1994-1997) focused on four programme areas, namely: (i) ESRF institutional development, (ii) core research, (iii) commissioned studies, and (iv) policy dialogue and dissemination. The second phase (ESRF-II – 1998-2001) had five components, namely: institutional capacity building; capacity strengthening of Tanzanian institutions involved in the development agenda; core research in issues concerning development, policy dialogue, the publication and dissemination of the outputs.

The third phase (ESRF-III - 2002-2006), and the fourth phase (ESRF IV - 2008 – 2011) primarily continued with the activities started

in the preceding phases, but in addition strived to ensure that there was a balance between research, commissioned studies and consultancies, so as to reduce the high proportion of consultancies. The current fifth phase (ESRF V – 2012 – 2015) focuses on strategic research (and outstanding research issues); commissioned research; collaborative research capacity development for economic management; and policy dialogue and policy voice.

In the future, there are still many issues amongst those highlighted above that will continue to dominate the research agenda for informing policy formulation and development planning in the country. New issues and challenges are likely to emerge given the policy and priority changes taking place within the country as well as around the world, and all will be pursued by ESRF under the new medium term strategic plan (2016-2020).

## **I.2 The Mandate of ESRF**

The Foundation's mandate embraces the following areas of work: (i) to undertake research in public policy and in sector-oriented issues, (ii) to facilitate capacity development on economic management for the government and other key stakeholders, (iii) to act as a focal point for dialogues and exchange of knowledge on economic and social issues, and (iv) to disseminate policy and researched information so as to widen the understanding of the public and dedicated groups of policy makers and researchers. Whereas ESRF has historically played a positive role in the policy formulation and economic reforms in Tanzania, there are still broad ranges of challenges that require solid policy analysis, enhanced policy dialogue and critical questioning and thinking.

## **Vision:**

To become a national and regional centre of excellence in capacity development for policy analysis and development management, policy research and policy dialogue.

## **Mission:**

Advancing knowledge to serve the public, the government, CSOs and the private sector through sound policy research, capacity development initiatives and advocating good development management practices.

### **1.3 ESRF's Strategic Objectives**

The overall objective of ESRF is to conduct research in economic and social policy areas and development management, and use its research outcomes to facilitate the country's capacity for economic development and social advancement.

#### **Specific Objectives:**

- a) Undertake policy research and analysis to increase stakeholders' knowledge on major issues that affect the society;
- b) Strengthen capacity for policy analysis through innovative capacity development initiatives such as training, outreach programmes and policy dialogue;
- c) Increase the awareness of national decision makers on specific policy issues and options that affect the nation and the communities;

- d) Facilitate debate and discourse on issues pertinent to the national and regional development priorities;
- e) Encourage national, regional and international networking around policy issues.

### **1.4 The Country Context in 2015**

The overall macroeconomic performance remains strong with a high rate of growth and a low rate of inflation. Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth is projected at 7% for 2015. From the supply side, there has been a number of growth drivers including the fast growing sectors, such as construction, transport and financial services.

Inflation has gradually declined over the past 30 months following the tight monetary policy and falling international energy and food prices. Inflation has slightly been increasing recently, largely driven by increase in domestic food prices and possible lagged

effects of sharp depreciation of the local currency during the first half of 2015.

Also important to mention is the fact that, there has been improvement of the external sector following a declining current account deficit that stood at 8.1% of GDP in 2015. Export growth driven by regional trade in manufactured goods and reduced imports bill from cheaper imported oil has also contributed to this decline.

Although revenue performance in 2015/16 has been better than in the past few years, some shortfalls have also been experienced in the first quarter of the FY driven largely by weak implementation of the new 2015 VAT Act. The new government is committed to 4.2% of GDP fiscal deficit target for 2015/16. The government faces additional expenditure needs, equivalent to 0.7% of GDP, coming from expenditures carried over from last FY, payment of government arrears to TANESCO, and additional fiscal space needed for provision of free basic education and expansion of higher education students' loans program (new presidential initiatives).

Approximately 28.2% of the population lived

below the poverty line in 2012; a reduction from 34% in 2007. During the 2007/2012 period, there were improvements in living conditions, access to basic education, health and nutrition and labor force participation in non-agriculture employment. Nevertheless, these benefits were not distributed equitably. Inequality has increased between urban and rural population and approximately 12 million Tanzanians are still living in poverty.

Tanzania's main challenges include addressing infrastructure bottlenecks, improving the business environment, increasing agricultural productivity and value addition, improving service delivery to build a healthy and skilled workforce, and managing urbanization. The country also has a youthful labor force growing by approximately 1 million every year and there is a need to increase the private sector's role in employment creation for them.

The new administration has outlined among its priorities: increasing government revenues and reducing inefficiencies; investment in good health systems; raising education quality; increasing access to water and improving availability of electricity.



# THE MEDIUM TERM STRATEGIC PLAN 2012-2015



In 2012 the Foundation embarked on its fifth medium term strategic plan, recognizing that whether through supply-led or demand-driven initiatives, ESRF research agenda will inevitably be shaped by the evolving economic policies, the dynamics of political governance and the emerging social economic challenges emanating from the changing economic environment in Tanzania, the East African Community (EAC), and world at large. The determination of the research priorities cited in ESRF current medium term strategic plan has been influenced by formal and informal consultations with potential clients and key stakeholders.

This approach has been useful as it also increases the chances of ESRF getting invitation to participate in the planned research assignments by respective clients and key stakeholders. At the moment, it can safely be assumed that the government and all its stakeholders are committed to achieving increased growth under MKUKUTA-II and MKUZA II, which are inclusive enough to avoid the marginalization of some segments of its citizens. It is committed to the pursuit of poverty reduction, to afford a better life for every citizen and an improved public service delivery. Decisions regarding the exact policy options to adopt in order to achieve such political ambitions have to be informed by a well-articulated research. The following strategic research areas have been the focus of this strategic plan:

## **2.1 Research Area One: Inclusive Growth and Wealth Creation**

Tanzania's long-term development objectives require a sustained acceleration of the rate of economic growth and a pattern of growth that ensures a robust national wealth creation that is inclusive, with a strong impact on

poverty reduction, particularly through the creation of employment, income generation and social protection measures.

This includes initiatives at the community level, to monitor how development in the economy and public policy impinges on poor households and vulnerable groups, and at the more macroeconomic level to analyze constraints on growth and the impact of growth on different sectors and social groups. This is in support of Tanzania's long-term development objectives which require sustained acceleration of economic growth and a growth pattern that ensures a robust national wealth creation that is inclusive, with strong impact on poverty reduction.

## **2.2 Research Area Two: Social Services, Social Protection and Quality of Life**

This area addresses issues of human, capital, education and health care. The Foundation seeks to research and understand the dynamics needed to create knowledge based human capital in the hope of facilitating policies that will lead to individual development and provide people the ability to escape poverty. It is therefore important to research and understand the dynamics needed to create a knowledge-based human capital.

## **2.3 Research Area Three: Natural Resources and Environment Management**

In the context of escalating climate changes, resource scarcity and lack of effective management of the natural resources, ESRF's research focus on these subjects is justified by a major component of its strategy. It is

vital that these resources be harnessed for sustained contribution to production, a fair-share of generated income through rent and taxation, as consumption and investments to achieve good returns on capital.

## **2.4 Research Area Four: Governance and Accountability**

This research area addresses various issues in particular, the rule of law, accountability of leaders and public servants to the people, deepening democracy, political and social tolerance, self restraint and oversight of control in the use of public resources so as to facilitate strategic intervention aimed at

achieving good governance in Tanzania.

## **2.5 Research Area Five: Globalisation and Regional Integration**

Research in this area provides data and analysis of a complex web of economic circumstances that are both global and regional in character that can assist Tanzania and EAC in efforts to advance regional integration and to better understand the dynamics of relations resulting from the changing situation. More importantly it suggests how Tanzania should accordingly respond, particularly in respect of exploiting the opportunities for trading, investment and foreign aid.



# GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

### 3.1 Board of Trustees

Institutional Governance is under the Board of Trustees, as mandated by the amended Constitution of ESRF (1999). The Board is composed of members from different, broadly recognized stakeholders, namely the government/public service, the private sector, civil society and academia. The Board also has an Executive Committee that deals with ad hoc operational matters that require the Board's approval. Board Members are appointed for a maximum of two terms of three years each.

The new board members whose names appear here below were approved to take charge by the outgoing Board:

Mr. Pillemon L. Luhanjo	Chairperson - Former Chief Secretary, Government of the United Republic of Tanzania. Commercial Farming and Agro-Processing Business, Utiga Village, Njombe Region
Prof. William Lyakurwa	Vice Chairperson, Former Executive Director, African Economic Research Consortium (AERC), Nairobi, Kenya
Dr. Hassan Mshinda	Director General, Commission for Science and Technology (COSTECH), Dar es Salaam
Dr. Servacius Likwelile	Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Finance
Prof. Sylvia Temu	Director of Higher Education – Ministry of Education
Prof. Honest Ngowi	Senior Lecturer, Mzumbe University, Dar es Salaam
Mr. Charles Singili	Managing Director, Tanzania Investment Bank, Dar es Salaam
Mr. Maduka Kessy	Deputy Executive Secretary, President's Office, Planning Commission
Mr. Kajubi Mukajanga	Executive Secretary – Media Council of Tanzania, Dar es Salaam
Mrs. Olive Luena	Chief Executive Officer, Tanzania Gatsby Trust, Dar es Salaam

### 3.2 Technical Advisory Committee (TAC)

During the year 2012, the Board of Trustees approved the establishment of the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) that will play a key role in providing technical advice in guiding and promoting research and capacity development initiative for the Foundation.

The Technical Advisory Committee consists of the following members:

Mr. Amon Manyama	Chairperson
Dr. Hassan Mshinda	Vice Chairperson
Ambassador Johnny Flentø	Member
Prof. Adolf Mkenda	Member
Ms. Tonia Kandiero	Member
Mr. John Ulanga	Member
Dr. Tausi Mbagi Kida	Ex Officio/Secretary

### 3.3 ESRF Management

The Management Team consists of the following members:

Dr. Tausi Mbagi Kida	Executive Director
Mrs. Margareth Nzuki	Head of Knowledge Management and Innovation Department
Mr. Ernest Chiwenda	Head, Finance and Resource Mobilization Department
Mr. Deodatus Sagamiko	Head, Human Resource Department



# STRATEGIC RESEARCH FOR POLICY ANALYSIS

Tanzania's macroeconomic performance has been impressive over the last decade with sustained high rates of growth averaging at 7 percent and expected to maintain an upward trend in the coming years. Despite this impressive macroeconomic performance, the country is confronted with slow progress in attainment of targets set by the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). This has contributed to the general recognition by the government of Tanzania, donor agencies, NGOs and international organizations of the pursuit of "inclusive growth" as a desirable policy objective through the formulation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that were adopted worldwide in September 2015. Thus, Tanzania needs to establish and strengthen complementary policies to facilitate sustained and inclusive growth outcomes.

The agenda on Tanzania's economic growth is sustainably inclusive as echoed in the country's National Development Vision 2025 that has been translated into the National Strategies for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP 2005/6-2009/10 and 2010/11-2014/15), the Long Term Perspective Plan (LTPP 2011/12-2025/26) that has spelt out a roadmap to a middle income country, the ongoing Five Year Development Plan (FYDP 2011/12-2015/16) as well as the Big Results Now (BRN) initiative. These policy frameworks highlight national goals and priorities towards high growth, wealth creation and shared growth benefits as ways out of poverty.

Therefore, during the year 2015, ESRF continued monitoring the implementation of Tanzania's Development Vision 2025 and its supportive policies, plans and strategies and advised the government accordingly while at the same time informing citizens at grass root levels on the progress made so far.

The country has in recent years exhibited some basic forms of economic transformation, with the contribution of the agricultural sector to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) declining from more than 35 percent a decade ago to about 25 percent in the past three years. The sector, which employs more than 70 percent of the population, has managed to produce enough food stuffs and attaining between 4 and 10 percent surplus levels for the country. Among the key issues to further improve the sector for inclusive growth is the process of opening up production zones with markets. The Strategic Research and Publications (SRP) department has therefore continued working on a research project to assess opportunities and challenges for Small Holder farmers' participation in marketing of non-traditional crops in East African Countries.

Tanzania's structural transformation is expected to advance further through efficient exploitation of the recently discovered natural gas reserves in the southern part of Tanzania. In order to properly monitor and evaluate the socio-economic impacts related to the discovered natural gas, SRP department continued implementing a study entitled "Effective management of the development and extraction of natural gas in Tanzania for a sustainable and inclusive socio-economic impact".

Moreover, two researchers visited Riyadh in Saudi Arabia under an exchange program with KAPSARC to learn how to design a model that seeks to incorporate key macroeconomic variables and parameters to facilitate effective forecasting and policy simulation of our economy relative to the gas economy.

Other areas that the Foundation has been working on in 2015 include research on



*Mr. Ian Shanghvi, assistant research fellow - ESRF (in blue) participating in a Natural Gas Project Validation Workshop with the Kilwa District Council on 19th August 2015.*

strengthening public private partnership; agriculture sector development particularly the fisheries sub-sector; Decentralization by Devolution (D by D); linkage between climate change, food security and trade; growth of micro, small and medium enterprises; scaling up usage of renewable energy sources in rural areas; emerging issues on regional economic groupings and implications on economic performance of the member countries; country policy and institutional assessment; country review study; and project proposal for SMEs capacity building in Tanzania.

#### **4.1 Key studies carried out in 2015**

Some of the key assignments that were initiated and/or carried out in 2015 are listed below

**a) Mid-Term Review of the Implementation of the Istanbul Program of Action for the Decade**

**2011 – 2020.** The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in collaboration with the President's Office Planning Commission (POPC) commissioned the ESRF to undertake a country mid-term review of the implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action covering the period 2011-2015. The report aimed at sharing best practices and lessons learned; and identifying obstacles, constraints, actions and initiatives needed to overcome them, as well as unearthing new challenges and emerging issues. The midterm review also served to reaffirm the global commitment to address the special needs of the LDC countries made at the Fourth UN Conference on the Least Developed Countries and to further strengthen the global partnership for development for LDCs in all priority areas of the Istanbul Programme of Action in order to ensure its timely



and effective implementation during the remainder of the Decade, while taking into account the post-2015 development agenda as it relates to the LDCs.

**b) Promoting Agriculture, Climate and Trade linkages in the East African Community (PACT EAC).**

The aim of the project was to increase knowledge on climate change-food security-trade linkages and to enhance capacity of and interactions among stakeholders from the region in order to devise holistic policies to better deal with climate change and food security challenges by exploiting the potential of trade as an instrument of development. The project has been able to influence the Forest Policy to incorporate issues of establishment of private woodlots and plantations, planting trees on farm for wood fuel production, efficient wood energy conversion and use of technologies and alternative sources of energy.

**c) Assessment of performance and utilization of biogas renewable energy in Tanzania.**

The research study aimed at assessing the achievements and challenges in the development of biogas renewable energy in Tanzania and the increased sustainability of biogas energy utilization in Tanzania especially rural areas. The study was further intended to assess the performance of renewable energy sources, particularly biogas in Tanzania, and identify challenges and other barriers associated with utilization and dissemination of biogas technologies in the country especially in rural areas. Research findings shall come up with recommendations on ways to improve

the biogas sector and ultimately improve the living conditions of the people whose livelihood greatly rely on availability of energy.

**d) Girls Economic Empowerment: The Best Contraceptive?**

ESRF in partnership with the Norwegian School of Economics undertook a project to investigate whether early childbearing reflects a lack of empowerment among young girls in Tanzania, with a focus on two different empowerment strategies. First, the project offered an information treatment where young girls are targeted with detailed and extensive information about reproductive health, gender equality, and rights. Second, the project offered an opportunity for treatment where young girls are targeted with entrepreneurship training to improve their skills on how to run a business. The information treatment represents in many ways the classical approach in the field, where the underlying idea is that teenage pregnancies reflect lack of relevant information and personal control. The ultimate goal of this research project is to inform the design of sound policies; all treatments are evaluated and compared not only in terms of impact but also on their relative economic costs.

**e) Fisheries Sub-Sector Value Chain and Policy Analysis.**

The project's aim was to examine the potential transformations in the fisheries sub-sector, while focusing on fish value chain in the fishing communities with special emphasis on pond fish farming. Henceforth, increase awareness to stakeholders and decision makers on fish value chain gaps.



*Mr. Richard Ngilangwa research assistant ESRF (in red) participating in a Focus Group Discussion as one of moderators in Dakar Senegal, as part of Gender Analysis training mission organized by Economic Policy Research Centre (EPRC) in collaboration with IDRC.*

- f) Unlocking the potential of Micro and Small Enterprises in Tanzania.** This research study critically looks at major factors that hinder growth of micro and small businesses growth in Tanzania with a special focus on accessibility of finance and its impact on graduation of micro and small businesses to higher levels. The research study assesses various efforts by the Tanzania government, private sector and other development partners in increasing financial access to business owners and determines whether or not the efforts have paid off in terms of enabling growth and expansion of micro and small enterprises. This project has been completed and was funded by ACBF.
- g) Efficiency and effectiveness of Decentralization and Local Government Capital Development**
- h) Assessment of Public and Private Grant (LGCDG) Systems in Tanzania.** The study focus was on the interactions between the local government governance systems and modalities under D by D as well as the LGCDG amid the implementation of programs in Big Results Now. The aim of the study is to provide policy and decision makers in local government development with information and analysis about long-term trends and impact of the LGCDG in the implementation of development projects especially those related to current initiatives such as Big Results Now, implementation of Five Years Development Plan, MKUKUTA etc. The project is being funded by the African Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF).

### **Partnership (PPP) in transport sector in Tanzania.**

This study was intended to determine the reasons for slow response by private sector to design PPP project in the transport infrastructure in Tanzania. Through the support of the IDRC-TTI programme, this project is being implemented by ESRF in collaboration with the Prime Minister's Office (PMO) Division of Private Sector Development and Investment. The goal was to determine the reasons for slow response by private sector to the PPP process in the transport infrastructure.

#### **i) Small Holder farmers participation in marketing of non-traditional crops in EAC-Opportunities and Challenges.**

The study aim was to gauge a better understanding on the status and performance of the export sub-sector of horticulture products and investigate further on the factors affecting performance of the export of horticulture products in the 5 Eastern Africa countries of Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, Ethiopia and Rwanda

#### **j) Effective Management of the Development and Extraction of Natural Gas in Tanzania for a Sustainable and Inclusive Socio-economic Impact.**

The overarching goal of this study was to generate a data set and knowledge base to be used to monitor and evaluate the socio-economic impacts related to the development over time of the Tanzanian natural gas industry. The study covered Mtwara and Lindi regions, where natural gas discoveries have been made. The main focus was to examine the socio-economic inclusiveness and sustainability of the natural gas sub-

sector and foster an understanding of the related outcomes and impacts in connection with stakeholder expectations. As a recent entrant in the natural gas industry, and coupled with a continued discovery of a vast natural gas potential and an increasing international and domestic demand for the same, Tanzania must become increasingly aware of and prepared for the socio-economic changes that are typical with this development. Such awareness will enable Tanzania to better manage and adequately benefit from this burgeoning wealth.

## **4.2 Publications by ESRF in 2015**

**a) Quarterly Economic Review.** This initiative involves publication of four economic quarterly reviews per annum providing details on: Overall economic performance, inflation, development, EAC integration progress, financial development, special focus on agriculture, sector performance, mining sector development, transport sector development, Tanzania Industrial Sector. The first three QERs of year 2015 were published, summarizing the Current Challenges and Potentials for Development.

**b) Darubini ya Dira ya Maendeleo ya Taifa (DDMT):** This project tracks the implementation of five pillars of the Tanzania's Development Vision 2025 with the aim of informing the public (in Swahili language) on various efforts by Tanzania. Three related issues were published in 2015:

- DDMT zonal issue focusing on the implementation of Tanzania



*Ms. Hossana P. Mpango (Middle), research assistant - ESRF giving a presentation on "Unlocking the Potential of MSEs Growth in Tanzania: Is Finance Accessibility the Major Problem?"*

Development Vision 2025 in the northern zone covering Arusha, Tanga, Kilimanjaro and Manyara Regions.

- DDMT zonal issue focusing on the implementation of Tanzania Development Vision 2025 in the lake zone covering Mwanza, Kagera, Geita, Simiyu, Mara and Shinyanga Regions.
- DDMT zonal issue focusing on

the implementation of Tanzania Development Vision 2025 in the southern zone covering Lindi and Mtwara Regions.

Some of the additional strategic research studies that were undertaken during the year 2015 were as follows: Decentralization by Devolution Implementation in Tanzania: A comprehensive Assessment and Assessment of Export Processing Zones in the EAC.



COMMISSIONED  
RESEARCH FOR  
THE YEAR 2015

In order to strengthen the network of its stakeholders, ESRF through the Commissioned Research Department (CRD) has worked with the government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) as well as some Development Partners (DPs), local and international NGOs and the Private Sector in the period under review. Some of the MDAs we have worked with include; Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Energy and Minerals, President's Office - Planning Commission, Ministry of Industries and Trade, Ministry of Labour and Employment and Ministry of Sports, Culture and Youth. The Development Partners include the International Labor Organization (ILO), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), African Development Bank (AfDB) and Department for International Development (DFID) while under private sector ESRF worked with Financial Sector Deepening Trust (FSDT) and Tanzania Private Sector Foundation (TPSF).

(CRD) collaborates with a number of local, regional and international firms in carrying out commissioned research projects. These include; Mitchel Group from USA, QED Group, also from USA, Oxford Policy Management (OPM) and Overseas Development Institute (ODI) both from UK, DAI in the United Kingdom, Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa (ASARECA) and CARDNO EMERGING MARKETS (EAST AFRICA) LTD from Kenya, and Scan team from Norway.

The Commissioned Research Department has been able to implement 15 projects in 2015. Out of that, 9 projects have already been completed while 6 projects are still in progress. However, under the same implementation period, CRD managed to submit eleven (11) expressions of interests and twenty five (25) proposals. In addition, in its efforts to expand number of projects, the department has managed to subscribe to DG Market, which is an international tender search engine for development partners funded projects and government ministries, departments and agencies.

The Commissioned Research Department (CRD) has also been playing a major role in broadening the Institution's reach to stakeholders in the use of evidence based research to inform the policy processes in the country, particularly in socio-economic policy development. In return, a number of projects managed by the CRD have shown impact to the country and matches well with the national development agenda. For instance, in 2015, CRD has managed to finalize the review of three government policies namely; the National Microfinance Policy of 2000 for the Ministry of Finance, National Environmental Policy (1997) for Vice President's Office and the National



*Group photo of ESRF researchers with Policy Makers in Understanding & Supporting Sustained Pathways out of Extreme Poverty and Deprivation Project Consortium meeting.*

While aiming at enhancing in-house capacity and sharing knowledge, expertise and experiences, ESRF through the Commissioned Research Department

Energy Policy (2003) for the Ministry of Energy and Minerals. The final drafts have now been taken by the government for wider stakeholders consultations before tabling to the final authorities for public use.

Other projects undertaken in the period under review were; the review of World Food Programme (WFP) in Tanzania, review of African Development Bank (ADB) programmes in Tanzania, and analytical papers on inclusive growth and green growth, Understanding and supporting sustained pathways out of extreme poverty and deprivation for Overseas Development Institute (ODI) and Department For International Development (DFID), Tanzanian mining industries, policies and future prospects and East African Community (EAC) chapter on green growth for AfDB. Some details of the 2015 projects are provided below:

## **5.1 World Food Programme Strategic Review 2015**

The World Food Programme (WFP) Tanzania country office commissioned ESRF to conduct a strategic review focusing on identifying its appropriate contribution towards eliminating food insecurity and malnutrition in collaboration with the Government of Tanzania and the respective development and private sector partners.

This was an independent, analytical and consultative exercise that provided a comprehensive and detailed understanding of the context; identified key challenges a country faces in achieving zero hunger; including gaps in the national response and funding arrangements; and proposed actionable areas where WFP and other partners could better support a country to make significant progress towards zero

hunger. The assignment specifically meant to contribute towards:

- a) The government and partners' efforts to accelerate progress towards eliminating food insecurity and malnutrition consistent with the Zero Hunger Challenge (ZHC) and the emerging Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Two to "end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture"; and
- b) Enhance engagement with the government to facilitate strategic consultations with other key stakeholders, and help align WFP's orientation within the national development goals and priorities.

Implementation of this project resulted into the following outputs/reports:

- a) Report on food security situation analysis in Tanzania; and
- b) Framework for food and nutrition security strategic review.

## **5.2 Understanding and Supporting Sustained Pathways Out of Extreme Poverty and Deprivation**

This is a two year (2015 July – 2017 June) research project implemented in three East African countries (Ethiopia, Rwanda and Tanzania). It is jointly funded by the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) and Department for International Development (DfID), and it is led by the Chronic Poverty Advisory Network (CPAN) at ODI in partnership with the Economic and Social

Research Foundation (ESRF) in Tanzania, the Institute of Policy Analysis and Research (IPAR) in Rwanda, and the Association of Ethiopian Microfinance Institution (AEMFi) in Ethiopia.

The overall aim of this project is to increase understanding of the factors associated with sustained escapes from poverty, analyze the way different policies and programs support these escapes and the political and institutional pre-conditions under which these policies can successfully be initiated.

The specific objectives of this assignment include:

- a) To provide policy makers with quantitative and qualitative evidence of the key factors that, under different prevailing political settlements and for different groups of the population, enable sustained escapes from extreme poverty and deprivation, defined in both monetary and multi-dimensional terms;
- b) To pinpoint policies which help individuals and households to adopt strategies that facilitate sustained poverty escapes;
- c) To establish context-specific and multi-dimensional 'resilience thresholds', beyond which impoverishment is unlikely, and policy implications;
- d) To build capacities of East African policy makers, develop practitioners, researchers and NGOs to design, implement and lobby for policies that enable people to escape from poverty, stay on an upward trajectory and prevent their impoverishment; and
- e) To inform on institutional, political

conditions and strategic alliances that, in different contexts, are necessary for fine-tuning and scaling-up policies that address poverty dynamics.

Towards the end of its implementation, this project is expected to achieve a number of milestones, including:

- a) Progress reports describing the state of advancement of the project;
- b) Identified instruments of M&E and indicators for assessing activities, discussion and evaluation of its impact;
- c) Created opportunities for participants and beneficiaries of the research to provide feedback on the project during the workshops, focus groups and interviews; and
- d) Produce reviewed both locally and internationally publications/project outputs with arrangements agreed with Principal Investigators (PI).

### **5.3 Policy Coherence for Development (PCD) on Food Security in Tanzania**

The Economic and Social Research Foundation (ESRF) in partnership with the European Centre for Development Policy Management (ECDPM) under the financial support of the Government of Finland undertook a pilot study for "Assessing the Impact of Policy Coherence for Development (PCD) on Food Security in Tanzania". This pilot study used in-country research capacities and involved different stakeholder groups. The exercise involved a range of analytical tools and data sets to empirically establish linkages between



OECD policies and their impacts at a country level. Specifically the project aimed at:

- a) Identifying and assessing the impact of OECD country policies on food security in Tanzania;
  - Recommended on how to improve the coherence of relevant OECD country policies with food security;
  - Recommended on how in-country donor policies and actions (both aid and non-aid) could be adjusted to address the impact of their policies and improve food security outcomes; and
  - Recommended on how Tanzania government could best respond to external policy impacts so as to improve food security outcomes.
- b) Implementing and testing the methodology in Tanzania and provide recommendations to strengthen and fine-tune it to ensure robustness of findings and implementation.

The pilot study was implemented in a total of five modules namely:

- a) Module one covered preparatory work in advance of the project implementation;
- b) Module two presented the profile of Tanzania's food security situation;
- c) Module three attempted to map out possible impact routes linking OECD policies and country's food security system;
- d) Module four presented the full impact assessment; and

- e) Module five entailed briefing notes, communication strategy, experiences and recommendations.

## **5.4 Review of the National Environmental Policy (1997) Project**

The Vice President's Office (VPO) commissioned the Economic and Social Research Foundation (ESRF) to review the National Environmental Policy (1997). Generally the objective of the assignment was to review and update the National Environmental Policy (NEP) taking into account the new and emerging environmental challenges, analysing the sectoral and cross sectoral issues related to environmental conservation in Tanzania.

The revised National Environmental Policy was meant to provide a guiding framework to both public and private sectors and other players and ensure integration of all policies in a way that all stakeholders work in a coordinated manner to achieve national development goals. The review process involved a distinct set of tasks such as, stock taking and review of sectoral policies, plans and strategies; review of the National Environmental Policy (1997); identify issues that were addressed; organize and participate in workshops; and finally come up with a revised National Environmental Policy.

Other accomplished tasks included:

- a) Mining policies, mining industry and prospects of mining industry in Tanzania (May - October – 2015), commissioned by Korean Economics and Energy Institute (KEEI). The study objective was to profile the policies that guide Tanzanian mining sector and explore future prospects of the industry.



*Mr. Abel Songole (3rd from right) research assistant - ESRF, along with the Evaluation team for the Tanzania AfDB Country Strategy and Program Evaluation Project (2015) pay a courtesy visit to Singida Regional Commissioner Dr. Parseko Kone.*

- b) Review of the National Energy Policy 2003, (2013 – 2015), commissioned by the Ministry of Energy and Minerals. The main objective of this study was to review and re-draft the National Energy Policy, taking into account social economic and structural changes and global energy sector development trends in the energy sector.
- c) Tanzania Monitoring and Evaluation Systems II (TMEM), (2012 -2014), commissioned by Mitchell Group / USAID. The project focused on supporting implementing partners receiving funds from USAID Tanzania in M&E basic knowledge and ability report M&E online.
- d) PPRA Medium Term Strategic Plan Preparation, (Feb – March, 2015), commissioned by Pamoja Twajenga/ USAID. This consultancy aimed at developing the Medium Term Strategic Plan for 2014/15 – 2018/19 which acts as the basis for action and annual plans and budget.
- e) Tanzania AfDB Country Strategy and Program Evaluation, (May – June, 2015), commissioned by AfDB and jointly implemented by ESRF (Tanzania) and Economist Associate (Italy). The assignment was intended to provide an independent, credible and evidence based assessment of the banks development results in water, energy, agriculture, transport sectors etc.
- f) Youth to Youth Fund Promotion, (June 01 -30, 2015) commissioned by ILO Tanzania Country Office. At the end, a concept note for resource mobilization strategies in order to empower youth for sustainable youth entrepreneurship facility was accomplished.
- g) Preparation of Analytical Brief on Green Growth in Tanzania, (June – July, 2015), commissioned by AfDB. The

project analyzed the efforts both by the Government and Development Partners, to support Tanzania's transition towards green growth.

- h) Analyzing Tanzania Industrial Competitiveness, (July 27 – 31, 2015), commissioned by Presidents Office Planning Commission. This study focused on in-depth analysis of Tanzania Industrial Competitiveness.

Conversely, CRD undertakes the implementation of the following ongoing projects:

- a) Understanding and supporting sustained pathways out of extreme poverty and deprivation (June 2015 – June 2017). Jointly implemented by ESRF, IPAR, CPAN and AEMFI/EIFTRI, its objective is mainly to increase understanding of the factors associated with sustained escapes from poverty, analyze the way different policies and programs support these escapes and the political and institutional pre-conditions under which these policies can successfully be initiated.
- b) WFP Country Strategic Review, (Aug. 2015 – June 2016), Commissioned by WFP Tanzania country office. The focus of the project is on identifying its appropriate contribution toward eliminating food insecurity and malnutrition in collaboration with the Government of Tanzania and the respective development and private sector partners.
- c) National Microfinance Policy 2000 Review, (2013 – 2015), Commissioned by the Ministry of Finance and Planning (MoFP). The project's objective was to

analyze current microfinance sector in Tanzania, assess support to banks as potential partners for delivering microfinance services, and explore the existing credit funds and consolidating them.

- d) National Environmental Policy (1997), (2013 – 2015), Commissioned by Vice President's Office. The main objective was to review and update the National Environment Policy 1997 taking into account the new and emerging environmental challenges in Tanzania.
- e) Green Growth Paper for EAC (Tanzania, Rwanda and Uganda), (Oct. 2015 – April 2016), Commissioned by AfDB. The assignment produced the concept paper regarding green growth situation of the respective countries.



*ESRF Evaluation Team for AfDB Country Strategy and Program Evaluation Project 2015 in the field, Singida.*



# CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT FOR POLICY RESEARCH, ANALYSIS AND MANAGEMENT

## 6.1 Capacity Development Activities

In 2015, the department successfully hosted platforms for discussion on issues pertinent to development through knowledge sharing workshops and policy dialogues. These fora have continued to provide opportunities for the stakeholders to come up with burning issues, which need to be addressed through capacity development. The department has also continued to ensure that individuals gain from relevant knowledge through its hosted programs; the Capacity Development for Partners of Accountability (CDPA) or in Kiswahili the USAID Participant Training Programme and Tanzania Human Development Report (THDR) Project.

As part of the Foundation's series of Annual National Conferences on Unleashing Growth Potentials in Tanzania, the department organized the Vocational, Technical Education and Training (VTEC) Africa 2015 conference. This was a high level Pan-African forum that took place from 10th-12th March 2015. The

conference was organized in collaboration with Getenergy UK.

## 6.2 Dissemination Workshops and Policy Dialogue Seminars

The Foundation has continued to enhance and strengthen human capabilities by reaching out to various stakeholders through dissemination avenues such as trainings, policy dialogues, knowledge sharing workshops, networking and facilitation of field attachments. The process of capacity development is achieved in line with national and international development frameworks such as the Tanzania Development Vision (TDV) 2025, the Five Year Development Plan, Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and MKUKUTA II.

### 6.2.1 Knowledge Sharing Workshops

Today's policy focus in Tanzania is strongly inclined towards economic growth. Thus in



*H.E. Gharib Bilal, the Vice President of the United Republic of Tanzania, in a group photo with participants during the VTEC Africa Conference.*



*H.E. Gharib Bilal, the Vice President of the United Republic of Tanzania, pictured with the then Director of Programmes, Dr. Tausi M. Kida and the Head of Knowledge Management Department, Mrs. Margareth Nzuki during the VTEC Africa Conference.*

line with its mandate of disseminating research findings and influencing policy making, the Foundation has continued to raise awareness and understanding via the GCDD workshops, dialogues and training programs. For the year 2015, the department surpassed its target and organized 13 workshops driven from stakeholders such as CUTS International, UNDP, ACBF, FANRPAN and IDRC.

This also included a two days VTEC Africa conference which was officiated by His Excellency the Vice President of the United Republic of Tanzania, Hon. Dr. Mohamed Gharib Bilal. This conference involved high ranking international, regional and national stakeholders drawn from the Government, NGOs, higher learning institutions, Research Institutions, etc.

The Department in collaboration with the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) also organized a workshop on Youth Employment in Tanzania from 16th-17th September 2015. The overall objective of the two-days workshop was to invite relevant stakeholders who can give their expert opinion on what role research/evidence can

play in supporting and further strengthening policies and programs aimed at preparing the youth for productive livelihoods; what are the key knowledge gaps and research priorities; and opportunities for leveraging relevant initiatives for greater impact.

Day 1 of the workshop (youth to youth) was dedicated specifically for the youth to express their views, perspectives, and priorities in relation to unemployment. The second day (Policy Analysis) of the workshop brought together different stakeholders from the government, private sector, civil society organizations, Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs), academia, research institutions, development partners as well as representatives of the youth who presented some of the key insights and priorities identified during the first day of the workshop. Both day 1 and day 2 were characterized by keynote presentations and discussions.

Other supply driven and demand driven workshops that received high attendance from the public, private sector, Non-Governmental Organizations and Civil Society Organizations include;



*Youth participants in a group photo during the National Stakeholders Consultative Workshop on Youth Employment in Tanzania.*

- a) *The assessment of performance and utilization of biogas renewable energy in Tanzania*
- b) *The 7th and Final National Reference Group Meeting of the PACT EAC project on Climate, Food and Trade: Taking Stock of the impacts on Policy and Practice*
- c) *2015 Africa Prosperity Summit: Promoting Wealth and Wellbeing*
- d) *The Stakeholders Workshop for Efficiency and Effectiveness of Decentralization and Local Government Capital Development Grant (LGCDG) Systems In Tanzania*
- e) *The Stakeholders Workshop on Unlocking the potential of Micro and Small Businesses Growth in Tanzania*
- f) *Stakeholders Validation Workshops for the Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (CPIA) and Country Review Study (CRS)*
- g) *Stakeholders Workshop for Fish Farming Value Chain and Policy Analysis: Transformation for Local Markets, Economic growth and Poverty Reduction in Tanzania*
- h) *Validation Workshop for a Public-Private Partnership (PPP) Study on the Tanzania Transportation Infrastructure*
- i) *Dissemination Workshop for a Public-Private Partnership (PPP) study on the Tanzania Transportation Infrastructure.*

### **6.2.2 Policy Dialogue Seminars: Platform to Inform Policy Making Process**

In 2015, nine (9) policy dialogue seminars were



*ESRF researchers with some biogas users in Arusha region during the assessment of performance and utilization of biogas renewable energy in Tanzania.*

organized; these dialogues have continued to provide adequate and free discussion to a wider stakeholder community. These policy dialogues have been of consequential impact to the participants in policy making and management. One of the organized dialogues was on “Enhancing the Quality of Education: Reflections on the New Education and Training Policy (2014) in Tanzania”.

The dialogue aimed to disseminate and discuss the National Education Policy of 2014. The FANRPAN National Policy Dialogue on Domestic Climate Financing was also organized with the aim of promoting domestic climate financing for climate smart agriculture (CSA) in Africa.

Other Supply and demand driven dialogues included::

- a) *Pre-budget Policy Dialogue focused on the Implication of the 2014/2015 budget on the Education and Agriculture Sectors in Tanzania*
- b) *Post budget dialogue focused on the Implication of the 2015/2016 budget*



*Mr. Deodatus Sagamiko, ESRF Human Resource Manager (Second seated from left) in a group photo with participants of Public Seminar on Building Effective Technical Training Programme in Oil and Gas.*

- on the Education and Agriculture Sectors in Tanzania.
- c) *Night Light and Regional Income Inequality in Africa and Demographic Transition in Africa: Education, Income or Infant Mortality*
- d) *Public Seminar on Building Effective Technical Training Programme in Oil and Gas*
- a) *Training for CSO's on Evidence based advocacy in the context of East African Integration Process, held in Dar es Salaam and Dodoma*
- b) *Training for CSO's on Monitoring and Evaluation in the context of the East African Integration Process, held in both Dar es Salaam and Dodoma*
- c) *Short Course Training on Impact Evaluation*
- d) *Training of staff from President's Office - Planning Commission (POPC) on analyzing Tanzania Industrial Competitiveness.*

### **6.2.3 Short Course Training Courses**

A key feature of the department's function is to strengthen capacity of Policy Makers and Implementers on issues pertinent to development, thus for the year 2015 the department surpassed its target and implemented 6 short training courses.

These training courses included:

### **6.2.4 Mentoring/Coaching University Students**

ESRF provides field attachments and internship opportunities to students from various reputable national and international





*Participants in a group photo during the opening of seminar on Night Lights and Regional Inequality in Africa and Demographic Transition in Africa: Education, Income or Infant Mortality organised by ESRF.*

universities and institutes to allow them to familiarize with research. In 2015, a total of fifteen students (10 field attachments and 5 internships) were selected for field attachments and mentoring.

These students obtained practical knowledge

from various ESRF departments including research, commissioned studies and knowledge Management. The interns came from higher learning institutions such as University of Dar es Salaam, Leiden University, Campus Den Haag, University College London's Institute of Education, etc.



*ESRF Executive Director, Dr. Tausi M. Kida, accompanied by the Human Resource Manager and Acting Head of Governance and Capacity Development department welcoming some of the interns to the Foundation.*



# KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT

The Knowledge Management Department (KMD) supports research, governance and capacity development via the presence of physical and online resources (Physical Library, Tzonline, Tanzania Development Gateway and Tanzania Knowledge Network) to both staff and the general public.

During the year 2015, the Department continued to implement the two Projects; Capacity Development For Results-Based Monitoring, Evaluation & Auditing project and Pro-Poor Economic Growth and Environmentally Sustainable Development Projects which the department works in collaboration with the Government of Tanzania and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

These projects have been implemented in six districts of Ikungi, Sengerema, Bunda, Bukoba rural Ileje and Nyasa. The projects focused in Strengthening Community Knowledge and ICT for Development, Information Sharing and Dissemination and Knowledge Transfer and Innovation

## **7.1 Strengthening Community Knowledge and ICT for Development**

In strengthening knowledge and ICT for Development, the Department through the Capacity Development For Results-Based Monitoring, Evaluation & Auditing (CD-RBM) Project managed to facilitate the establishment of three community radio stations, the Unyanja Community Radio in Nyasa district, Bunda Radio in Bunda district and Ileje Community Radio in Ileje district, by providing funds for purchasing equipment and installation for the radio station as well as renovating radio studios premises.



*The UNDP, UNEP, GoT and ESRF Monitoring Team at Mazingira Community Radio. One of the radio stations supported by UNDP through ESRF.*

The Department further through this project provided a modest support to Mazingira FM, Kagera Community Radio and Sengerema FM. Furthermore via the (CD\_RBM) supported the establishment of Online TV (Knowledge TV) at ESRF helps in content development and dissemination.

The Capacity Development for Results-Based Monitoring, Evaluation & Auditing Project furthermore provided grants to SACCOS and supported ICT4RD in Bunda district to scale up eLearning and ICT best practices.

## **7.2 Information Sharing and Dissemination**

During the period under review the Department via the Capacity Development for Results-Based Monitoring, Evaluation & Auditing (CD-RBM) managed to produce some programs for Community radios as



*Mr. James Kasindi (1st from left) interviewer of ESRF's Knowledge TV, interviewing young Tanzanian women entrepreneurs at ESRF's Maendeleo Studio.*

well as for Online TV. A total of 13 radio programs and 6 TV programs which cover Agriculture sector, youth environment and gender. aspect Again the project supported the launching of Mobile Kilimo Platforms in Ileje district (Mbeya) and Peapea village in Kilosa district, Morogoro. The Mobile Kilimo Platform assists breeders and farmers to find markets for their products as well as to access expert information from extension officers.

Through the Pro-Poor Economic Growth and Environmentally Sustainable Development (PEI) Project the Knowledge Management Department supported the synthesis, publishing and dissemination of six districts studies (Study to assess Institutional Practices and mapping of Development Opportunities for project Districts). The

project also supported the preparation and production of Business Plan Writing Manual, Grand Proposal Writing Manual and Training Guide to SACCOS. The pro-poor project also supported knowledge and information sharing by developing websites for project districts.

### 7.3 Knowledge Transfer and Innovation

In transferring knowledge and Innovations, the Department through the CD-RBM Project supported the introduction of new technology in agriculture – Hydroponic Fodder and Vegetables, aiming to promote the use of new technologies in Tanzania. The knowledge transfers resulted to the



*Beneficiaries of the application of new technologies in agriculture and livestock keeping (Hydroponic fodder) for animal feed. This is a knowledge and innovation initiative by ESRF.*

construction of two demonstration sites for hydroponic fodder and vegetables in Bunda District and Ruvu JKT and localization of technology in Bukoba rural.

Other technologies supported through pro-poor include; food drying technology as means to reduce after harvest loss, coco peat processing to support hydroponic farming and the use of green house technology.

Furthermore the Department supported and promoted the integrated fish farming by enabling the National Service at Bulamba Camp to construct cages and ponds to empower youths and women in modern fish farming as a means to reduce illegal fishing in lake Victoria. The project also provided capacity strengthening on modern beekeeping in Ileje and Nyasa Districts.

## 7.4 Other Activities

### (a) Communication

In the year 2015, the Department coordinated and promoted different products and services



*The UNDP, UNEP, GoT and ESRF Monitoring Team inspects the sunflower machine in Bukoba rural district.*

provided by the Foundation. It collaborated with other departments in the Foundation to communicate evidence based research outputs to different stakeholders via various channels such as exhibitions, policy dialogues, media coverage (print and electronic), e brief. Others were, website, Facebook, Twitter and Maarifa TV). The Foundation was covered in 57 hard news and 16 feature stories by different media houses. Also it showcased its products and services in different events



*Green house cultivation in Bunda district supported from the Capacity Development for Results Based Monitoring Evaluation and Auditing Project and coordinated by ESRF.*



*Official launch of the book titled “Mwongozo wa mafunzo ya Uimarishaji wa Ushirika wa Akiba na MikopoElimu ya Ujasiriamali na Stadi za Biashara”. From left; Dr. Tausi M. Kida (Executive Director, ESRF), Mr. Manju Msambya (District Commissioner, Ilemela), Mr. Amon Manyama (Practice Specialist - Capacity Development, and Head of Programme - UNDP) and Mrs. Margareth Nzuki (Head Knowledge Management Department) during a training on strengthening and building linkages between SACCOS and Financial Institutions*

which the Foundation either organized or participated such as;

- The 3rd African Grant Makers Network Assembly held at AICC in Arusha
- The Pan-African Conference on Oil and Gas Vocational Training Initiative held at Mwalimu Nyerere Conference Hall in March.
- The UNDP, ESRF and Government of Tanzania - Tanzania Human Development Report Dissemination forum to RCs and DCs at Ngurdoto in Arusha.
- The 37th Trade Fair Exhibition held at Mwalimu. Nyerere Grounds where ESRF’s publications were distributed.

- The 10th Higher Education, Science and Technology Exhibition.

In the year 2015 the Department continued to strengthen and market the TzOnline databases and other initiatives; Maendeleo Studio, Maarifa TV, TAKNET and MKilimo to more than 15 Universities, Higher Learning and Research Institutions in upcountry regions of Arusha, Kilimanjaro, Morogoro and Dodoma. It managed to add more than 1,000 documents to Tzonline databases, and conducted five online discussions on TAKNET which were;

- How can Tanzania end Violence against women?
- 15 years of implementation of village Land Act Number 5 of 1999 – what lessons have we learnt?
- Development of Post MDGs Global Development Agenda: What factors should be considered?
- Towards implementation of Agenda 2030 for sustainable Development: How are we prepared?

### **(b) Information Technology Unit**

During the year 2015 The Department continued to maintain and upgrade different systems to smoothen different Foundation's operations. It supported Chemonics project and Industries Transparency Initiative (TEITI) on M&E. It also maintained and improved web hosting services

### **(c) Data Management**

The Department in partnership with other departments updated several features databases, such as ESRF’s accounting system,



*Hon. Janet Mbene (Former Deputy Minister of Industry and Trade) launches mobile Kilimo platform in Ileje district.*

online payment voucher system, procurement as well as workplan and leave management system. It also improved data capturing by

using hand held facilities. The device allows a user to capture data directly from the field to the database at ESRF.



*ESRF supports JKT initiative in installing fish cages at Karukekere in Bunda district.*



# INSTITUTIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE



## 8.1 Staff recruitment

Dr. H. B. Lunogelo was the Executive Director of ESRF for two consecutive terms from 1st May 2007 to 30th April, 2015. As per ESRF Constitution, the Executive Director can only serve for a maximum of two terms of four years each. His tenure in office automatically ceased on 30th April, 2015. He was replaced by Dr. Tausi M. Kida through a competitive interview and she assumed a new role on 1st May, 2015.

The ESRF Staff strength as at 31st December, 2015 stood at 34 employees. The workforce includes 19 Researchers and 15 Support Staff and the gender distribution is 21 males and 13 females. The Support Staff include IT Staff, Communication experts, Finance professional, HR personnel etc. The Foundation also has a substantial network of consultants and ESRF research associates who work on projects basis with our staff.



**Tausi Mbaga Kida (PhD)**  
*ESRF - Executive Director*

## 8.2 Training and Capacity Development

The King Abdullah Petroleum Studies and Research Centre (KAPSARC) facilitated a collaborative East African research exchange programme in which Tanzania was represented by two researchers from ESRF (Mr. Solomon Baregu and Ms. Hossana Mpango). Other researchers were from Uganda and Mozambique. The exchange was hosted at the KAPSARC facilities in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia from 1st to 28th February, 2015.

The main objective of the exchange programme was to understand the scope of natural resource development in East Africa, the effects of natural resource windfalls on economic development and the nature of demand and volatility of the global natural resource market.

The exchange programme created the capability to construct a macroeconomic modeling framework for the countries using the national income and product accounting data to ensure that the macroeconomic models describe and predict the economic systems as closely as possible. Additionally, the exchange programme explored ways on how Tanzania's gas value chain could promote local content by creating jobs at home rather than abroad, and promoting domestic business rather than foreign firms.

Human Resources Head Mr. Deodatus Sagamiko attended a Public Seminar on "Comprehensive Standard Labour Practices at the work Place" organized by the Association of Tanzania Employers (ATE). The Seminar was held at New Arusha Hotel from 9th – 13th March, 2015. The Seminar covered on Challenges of Labour

Relations at the workplace, prevention of discrimination at the workplace, prevention of Labour Disputes at the workplace, application of the Code of Good Practice by the Courts, how to deal with grievances at the workplace, challenges to be faced by employers in implementing the new law on workers compensation, application of Collective Bargaining to promote workplace productivity and handling of disciplinary procedures at the workplace.

Research Assistant Ms. Doris Likwelile won a scholarship to attend the evaluating Youth Employment Programme which was an Executive Course organized by the International Labour Organization (ILO). The five days training was held at the International Training Centre in Turin, Italy from on 22nd – 26th June, 2015.

The employee has gained skills and knowledge in the design process for a randomized evaluation of a development project. During group exercises she worked on a project relevant to the one being undertaken by ESRF entitled Girl Empowerment. The best contraceptive? This allowed her to consolidate and apply the knowledge from the lectures.

ESRF Staffs Ms. Aldegunda Ngowi and Mr. Ian Shanghvi attended the M&E Information Management System (IMS). The training Workshop which was sponsored by the African Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF) was held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia from 10th – 13th March, 2015.

The primary objective of the training was to

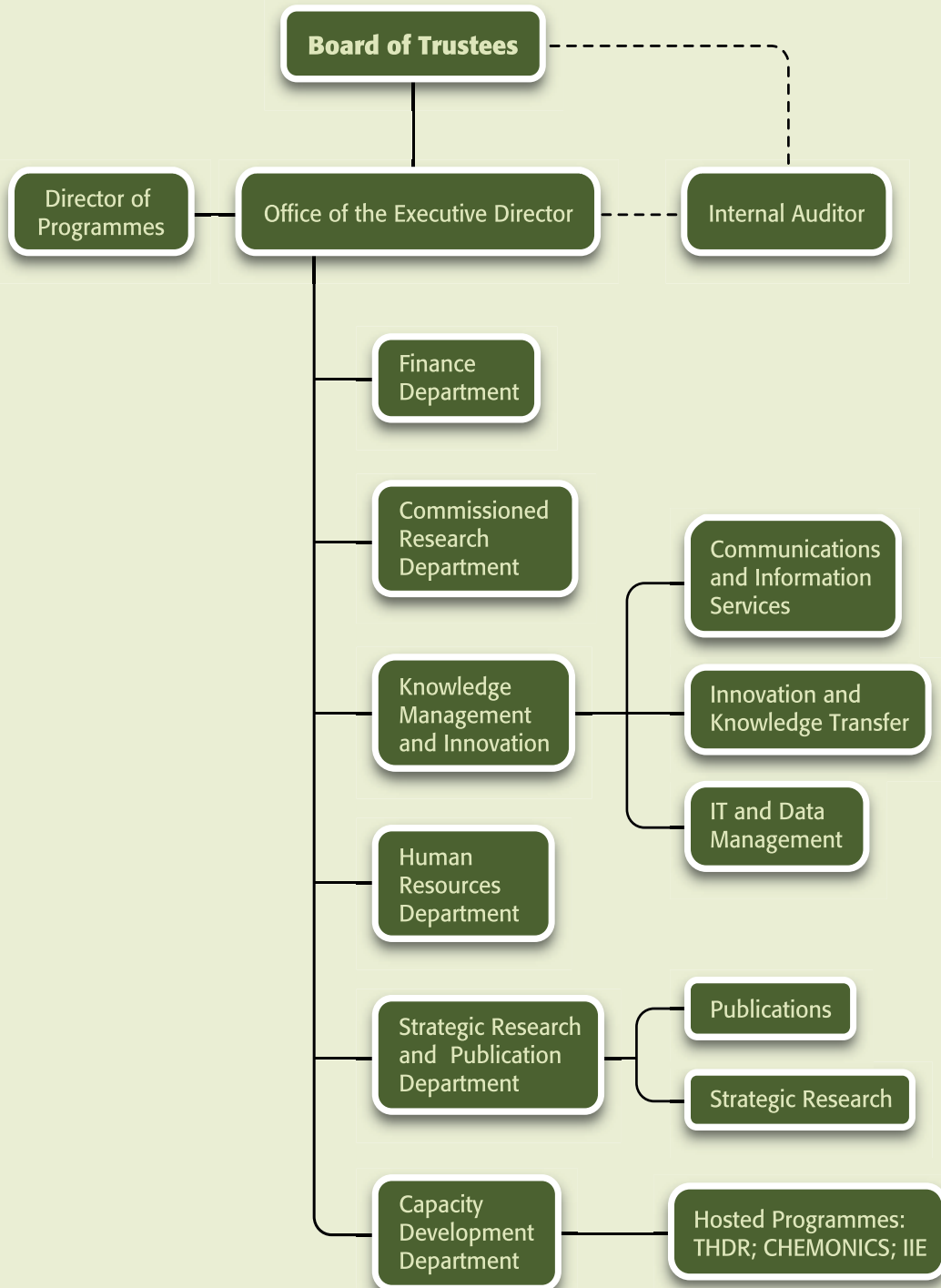
introduce the new M&E IM System to ACBF Grantees. The workshop also assisted the system development team to identify any missing or additional business requirements arising from the project level, and to test the overall readiness of the system for rollout. Further, the workshop was used to address and respond to the current data collection and reporting issues and challenges encountered by the Grantees.

From 20th - 24th July, 2015 Ms. Aldegunda Ngowi and Mr. Ian Shanghvi were in Harare, Zimbabwe to attend ACBF Grantees Procurement Training Workshop. The training workshop was designed to improve procurement capacity and processes out the grantees' level. The purpose of the workshop was to build technical capacity of procurement staff from projects; to reinforce and improve the skills and knowledge of participants in the body of knowledge, basic procurement principles, procedures and trends in contracting in Public Procurement.

From 2nd – 3rd September, 2015 Mr. Shanghvi attended a training on the Principles of Natural Gas Development in Tanzania which was jointly organized by US Department of Energy and Ministry of Energy & Minerals, Dar es Salaam.

Finance head Mr. Ernest Chiwenda attended training on Accounting and Auditing Standards held at Malaika Beach Resort and Hotel in Mwanza from 29th to 31st October, 2015. The training was conducted by The National Board of Accountants and Auditors (NBAA) Tanzania.

## ESRF Organizational Chart





# FINANCIAL REPORT 2015

## 9.1 INTRODUCTION

Pursuant to the Tanzania Financial Reporting standard No 1 on Directors' Report, the Chairperson of the Board of Trustees presents his report together with the audited financial statements for the financial year ended 31<sup>st</sup> December 2015, which discloses the state of affairs of the Economic and Social Research Foundation (ESRF).

## 9.2 PERFORMANCE DURING THE YEAR

The Economic and Social Research Foundation (ESRF) continued to play a strategic role in the policy formulation and economic reforms in Tanzania. The Foundation's mandate embraces:

- (a) to undertake research in public policy and in sector-oriented issues,
- (b) to facilitate capacity development for government and other stakeholders of economic development,
- (c) to act as a focal point for dialogue and the exchange of knowledge on economic and social issues, and
- (d) to disseminate policy and ESRF researched information so as to widen the understanding of the public, dedicated groups of policy makers and researchers.

## 9.3 PRINCIPLE RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

ESRF receives funds from donors as the main source of income. During the year there were delays in disbursement of funds by some of the donors. All donors accepted commitment to continue funding the Foundation in the coming years.

## 9.4 FACTORS WHICH CONTRIBUTED TO ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH FOUNDATION'S PERFORMANCE

### (a) Dedicated, committed and loyal workforce

ESRF has a dedicated, committed and loyal workforce ready to provide ideal services to stakeholders and to the public in general. The workforce has a team working culture that builds the synergy in achieving ESRF's objectives.

### (b) Good Governance Policies

ESRF is working under the good governance policies which are aimed at improving the services delivery to the public in general.

### **(c) Good relationship with Donor Agencies**

ESRF received funds from the Government and Donors in implementing the Foundation's activities. ESRF believes that a prevailing good relationship with our Donors and the Government will continue to exist in the next financial year.

## **9.5 EMPLOYEES' WELFARE**

### **(a) Employment Policy**

ESRF is an equal opportunity employer. It gives equal access to employment opportunities and ensures that the best available person is appointed to any given position free from discrimination of any kind and without regard to factors like gender, marital status, tribes, religion and disability which does not impair ability to discharge duties.

### **(b) Training and Development**

In 2015, a number of staff were trained in various areas of competencies including research methodology, Economic and Social aspects; Monitoring and Evaluation skills; Secretarial duties; Accounting practices; and Information Communication Technology to name a few. In addition to these efforts, ESRF has made deliberate efforts to encourage or facilitate research staff to undertake various professional development courses.

### **(c) Gender Parity**

ESRF is an equal opportunity employer. It gives equal access to employment opportunities and ensures that the best available person is appointed to any given position free from discrimination of any kind and without regard to factor like gender. During the year ESRF had 32 employees, out of which 11 were females and 21 were males.

## **9.5 STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE**

ESRF complied with laws, rules and regulations relating to establishment and operation of ESRF and all other laws in the country which affects ESRF during the year.

## **9.6 STATEMENT OF TRUSTEES RESPONSIBILITY**

Pursuant to the Public Finance Act 2001 (Revised in 2004) section 25 (4) requires Trustees of an entity to prepare financial statements for each financial year; which give a true and fair view of receipts and payments of the reporting entity as at the end of the financial year. It also requires the trustees to ensure that the reporting entity keeps proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the reporting entity. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the reporting.

Trustees confirms that suitable accounting policies have been used and applied consistently, and reasonable and prudent judgment and estimates have been made in the preparation of the financial statements for the year ended 2015. Trustees also confirms that the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) have been followed and that the financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis.

Trustees accepts responsibility for the annual financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgments and estimates in conformity with International Public Sector Accounting Standards. Trustees further accepts responsibility for the maintenance of accounting records that may be relied upon in preparation of financial statements, as well as adequate internal control system.

We accept responsibility for the integrity of the financial statements, the information it contains and its compliance with International Public Sector Accounting Standard (IPSAs).

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



.....  
Chairperson



.....  
Trustee

20th June 2016

.....  
Date

## **9.7 REPORT TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Economic and Social Research Foundation (ESRF), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2015, the statement of income and expenditure, statement of changes in reserves and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

### **(a) Responsibilities of the Trustees**

The Management of the Foundation is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAs) and in compliance with the Constitution of the Foundation. This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

### **(b) 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 auditors' 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 control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate for the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. 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 for our audit opinion.

### **(c) Opinion**

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Foundation as at 31 December 2015, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for



the year then ended in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards and in compliance with the Foundation's Constitution.

**(d) Report on other matters**

This report, including the opinion, has been prepared for, and only for, the Economic and Social Research Foundation and for no other purposes.

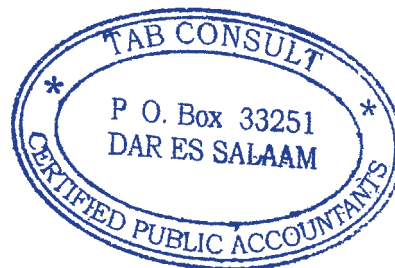
We report to you, based on our audit, that:

- We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit;
- In our opinion, proper books of accounts have been kept by the Foundation, so far as appears from our examination of those books;
- The Trustees' report is consistent with the financial statements;
- The Foundation's balance sheet and income statement are in agreement with the books of accounts.



TAB CONSULT  
Certified Public Accountants  
Dar es Salaam  
Tanzania

Signed by: **Athumani Mustafa**



26 June 2016

## FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2015

<b>NON CURRENT ASSETS</b>	<b>31.12.2015</b>	<b>31.12.2014</b>
	<b>US\$</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Property, Plant and Equipment	1,482,299	1,559,284
Intangible Assets	2	2,019
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>		
Accounts Receivable	222,983	127,577
Cash and Bank Balances	240,083	181,586
<b>TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS</b>	<b>463,066</b>	<b>309,162</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>1,945,367</b>	<b>1,870,465</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		
Capital Grants	95,905	124,215
Revaluation Reserve	1,123,122	1,123,122
Accumulated Deficit	(965,110)	(276,518)
<b>TOTAL GRANTS &amp; RESERVES</b>	<b>158,012</b>	<b>970,819</b>
Deferred Income	0	52,520
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		
Accounts Payable and Accruals	1,691,450	847,126
<b>TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>	<b>1,691,450</b>	<b>847,126</b>
<b>TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>	<b>1,945,367</b>	<b>1,870,465</b>

## CASHFLOW FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 2015

	31.12.2015	31.12.2014
	USD	USD
<b>CASH FLOW / (OUTFLOW) FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Surplus/(Deficit) for the Year	<b>(688,067)</b>	<b>(574,362)</b>
Adjustments for Non-Cash Items:	40,444	57,135
CASH INFLOWS/(OUTFLOWS) BEFORE WORKING CAPITAL CHANGES	<b>(647,623)</b>	<b>(517,227)</b>
MOVEMENT IN WORKING CAPITAL		
(Increase)/ Decrease in Accounts Receivables and Prepayments	(95,406)	463,280
Increase / (Decrease) in Accounts Payable and Accruals	844,323	208,263
NET CHANGES IN WORKING CAPITAL	<b>748,918</b>	<b>671,543</b>
<b>TOTAL CASH INFLOWS/(OUTFLOWS) FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES (A)</b>	<b>101,294</b>	<b>154,316</b>
<b>TOTAL CASH INFLOWS/(OUTFLOWS) FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES (B)</b>		
Purchase of Intangible Assets	(1,800)	(1,050)
Sale/Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment	(40,995)	(64,407)
<b>TOTAL CASH OUTFLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES (C)</b>	<b>(42,796)</b>	<b>(65,457)</b>
TOTAL A+B+C	<b>58,499</b>	<b>88,858</b>
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR</b>	181,584	92,726
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AS AT DECEMBER</b>	<b>240,083</b>	<b>181,584</b>



# PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

## **10.1 Foundation Information**

ESRF is a trust incorporated and domiciled in the United Republic of Tanzania.

## **10.2 Basis of Accounting**

The financial statements of the Foundation have been prepared in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAs) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

## **10.3 Property, Plant and Equipment.**

Property, Plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and/or accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost is determined as the value of asset given as consideration plus the cost incidental to the acquisition. All other repairs and maintenance costs are recognised in the income statement as incurred.

## **10.4 Depreciation**

Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis to write off the cost or fair value of the items of property, plant and equipment other than land over their estimated useful economic life and after taking into account their estimated residual value. Depreciation is charged by apportioning the chargeable annual amount to the time the assets have been in use during the year.

The annual rates of depreciation applied, which are consistent with those of the previous years, are as follows: -

- Buildings 4.0%
- Motor Vehicles 25.0%
- Computers 33.3%
- Furniture and Equipment 20.0%

Depreciation is charged on assets from the date when they are made available for use and stop on the date when the asset is derecognized or reclassified as available for sale by the Foundation.

Assets that are subject to depreciation are reviewed for impairment loss whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable i.e. carrying amount being higher than the recoverable amount.

## **10.5 Impairment of Receivables**

Receivables are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently measured at value less allowance for bad and doubtful debts. Specific write-off is made in the financial statements against receivables considered uncollectible.

## **10.6 Grants/Donations**

Grants related to capital expenditure are initially credited to equity in form of capital grants and the amount is correspondingly debited to the related noncurrent assets. Grants related to depreciable assets are usually recognized as income over the periods and in the proportions in which depreciation on the related assets is charged.

## **10.7 Accruals**

Provisions are recognized and presented in the financial statements when the Foundation 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.

## **10.8 Income Recognition**

Income, other than grants/donations, is recognized on accrual basis of accounting. Income is recognized only when it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction through signing of MoU or contract will flow to the Foundation.

## **10.9 Terminal Benefits**

Terminal Benefits are payable whenever an employee's employment is terminated before the normal retirement date or whenever an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange of these benefits.

The Foundation recognizes terminal benefits when it is constructively obliged to either terminate the employment of the current employee according to detailed formal plan without any possibility of withdrawal or to provide terminal benefits as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy.



# ESRF PUBLICATIONS

## 11.1 Discussion Papers

1. Tips and Pitfalls: Discerning and Circumventing Bias in Social Research (2015) by Ian Shanghvi.
2. Understanding the Human Security Implications of Climate Change to Sub-Saharan Africa (2015) by Ian Shanghvi.
3. Current Status and Prospect of Biogas technology in Tanzania (2015) by Charity Mugabi.
4. Is Financial Accessibility still the Key Constraint to Micro and Small Businesses Advancement? Evidence from Tanzania (2015); by Hossana Mpango.
5. Economic transformation in Tanzania: Vicious or virtuous circle?(2014) by Prof. Marc Wuyts and Dr. Blandina Kilama.
6. The changing economy of Tanzania: Patterns of accumulation and structural change (2014) by Prof Marc Wuyts and Dr. Blandina Kilama.
7. The nexus between human development and growth (2014) by Dr. Amarakoon Bandara, Prof. Rajeev Dehejia and Mr. Shaheen Lavie-Rouse
8. What growth pattern is needed to achieve the objectives of TDV 2025? (2014) By Dr. Longinus Rutasitara and Dr. Jehovaness Aikaeli
9. Managing natural resources for sustainable growth and human development in Tanzania - the case of extractive industry (2014) by, Dr. Razack Lokina and Prof. Anthony Leiman

## 11.2 Policy Dialogue Series

1. The National Pre-Budget Policy Dialogue that was held on 13th May 2015, focused on critically analyzing the implication of the 2014/15 budget on Education and Agriculture Sectors in Tanzania.
2. The Post-Budget policy dialogue focused on critically analyzing the Implication of the 2015/16 Budget on the Education and Agriculture Sectors in Tanzania”, held on 16th July 2015 at ESRF Conference Hall.
3. The public seminar on Night lights and regional Inequality in Africa and Demographic Transition in Africa: Education, Income or Infant Mortality, held on 22nd July 2015 at ESRF Conference Hall.



4. National Policy Dialogue on Domestic Climate financing on 4th August 2015 at ESRF.

### **11.3 Quarterly Economic Reviews (QERs):**

1. QER Volume 11, Issue 4 for Oct – Dec, 2015
2. QER Volume 11, Issue 3 for Jul – Sep, 2015
3. QER Volume 11 Issue 2 for Apr – Jun, 2015
4. QER Volume 11 Issue 1 for Jan – Mar, 2015

### **11.4 Annual Reports:**

1. ESRF Annual; Report, 2014
2. ESRF Annual Report, 2013
3. ESRF Annual Report, 2012
4. ESRF Annual Report, 2011
5. ESRF Annual Report, 2010

### **11.5 Newsletters:**

1. Newsletter Volume 14 – Issue 2, 2015
2. Newsletter Volume 14 – Issue 1, 2015
3. Newsletter Volume 13 – Issue 2, 2014
4. Newsletter Volume 13 – Issue 1, 2014
5. Newsletter Volume 12 – Issue 2, 2013
6. Newsletter Volume 12 – Issue 1, 2013

### **11.6 Policy Brief Series:**

1. The Impact of Formal Agriculture Finance on the Rural Economy of Tanzania (2015) by Hossana Mpango

2. Insights on the Growth Performance of Micro and Small Sized Businesses in Tanzania (2015) by Hossana Mpango
3. WTO Agriculture Negotiations in the Post Bali Work plan: Issues of interest to the EAC- The Case of Tanzania (2015) by Solomon Baregu
4. Non-Agricultural Market Access (NAMA) issues in the EAC- The Case of Tanzania (2015) by Solomon Baregu
5. Agro-processing Trade: The Private Sectors' Experience of Climate Change along the Value Chain- The Case of Tanzania (2015) by Solomon Baregu
6. Rules of Origin: The Private Sector's Perspective in the EAC- The Case of Tanzania (2015) by Solomon Baregu
7. Addressing the Challenges facing biogas users in Tanzania: A case study of Arusha, Dodoma and Mwanza Region (2015) Charity Mugabi
8. Intervention of Big Results Now (BRN) Initiative in the existing plans in Tanzania (2015) by Prof. Godius Kahyarara, Dr Donatilla Kaino and Charity Mugabi
9. Challenges of Local Government Financing in Tanzania (2015) by Prof. Godius Kahyarara, Dr Donatilla Kaino and Charity Mugabi
10. Local Governments Investments in Tanzania (2015) by Prof. Godius Kahyarara, Dr Donatilla Kaino and Charity Mugabi
11. Similarities between BRN and Local Government Capital Development Grant (2015) by Prof. Godius Kahyarara, Dr Donatilla Kaino and Charity Mugabi
12. Towards Constructing robust fish farming in Tanzania: Policy Implications; by Charity Mugabi
13. SDGs Implementation in Tanzania: Strategic Policy Approaches to 'Leaving No One Behind' (2015) by Hossana Mpango
14. Fish-farming value chain and the required transformation for local Markets, Economic growth and Poverty reduction in Tanzania (2015) by Dr. Francis Mwajjande and Patricia Mwesiga.

## **11.7 TAKNET Policy Briefs**

1. Post MDGs development agenda: What future do we want and how can we achieve it?

2. Promoting Change through Research: The Impact of Research on Evidence-based Policy Process and Practice.
3. What Benefits exist for Tanzania within East African Common Market Arrangement?
4. Post MDGs development agenda: What future do we want and how can we achieve it?
5. Importation of counterfeit products in Tanzania: What should be done?
6. Msongamano wa Magari Jijini Dar Es Salaam: Nini Kifanyike?
7. Informal Sector Taxation in Tanzania
8. School Competition and Student Learning Rights
9. Vifo Vya Akina Mama Kutokana Na Matatizo Ya Ujauzito (Maternal Mortality) ni tatizo kubwa Tanzania: Nini kifanyike kutatua tatizo hili?\*
10. Growth and Poverty Reduction in Tanzania: Why such a Mismatch?
11. Petroleum Policy and Constitutional Paradox in the United Republic of Tanzania
12. The Role of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) in Enhancing the Livelihoods of the Rural Poor
13. Social Welfare and Ageing in Tanzania
14. Tanzanian Cultural Environment and Economic Growth
15. Tatizo la Walemavu wa Ngozi (Albino) Tanzania: Nini Kifanyike?



## ESRF STAFF LIST 2015

<b>NAME</b>	<b>DESIGNATION</b>
Dr. Tausi M. Kida	Executive Director
Ms. Margareth Nzuki	Head of Knowledge Management and Innovation
Ms. Vivian Kazi	Head of Commissioned Research Department
Mr. Ernest Chiwenda	Head of Finance and Resource Mobilization
Mr. Deodatus Sagamiko	Head of Human Resources
Prof. Fortunata S. Makene	Ag. Head of Strategic Research & Publications Department
Ms. Doris S. Likwelile	Ag. Head of Capacity Development and Governance
Mr. Marero Stephen	Internal Auditor
Dr. Donatilla Kaino	Senior Research Fellow
Mr. Abdallah Hassan	Senior Information Officer
John Kajiba	Principal Information and Technology Expert
Mr. Danford M. Sango	Assistant Research Fellow
Mr. Ian Shanghvi	Assistant Research Fellow
Mr. Solomon Baregu	Assistant Research Fellow
Mr. Patrick T. Kihenzile	Assistant Research Fellow
Ms. Charity Mugabi	Assistant Research Fellow
Mr. Richard Ngilangwa	Research Assistant
Mr. Abel Lawrence Songole	Research Assistant
Ms. Hossana P. Mpango	Research Assistant
Mr. Yasser Manu	Program Administrator
Ms. Goreth Kashasha	Training Coordinator for USAID Tanzania Participant Training (TPT)
Mr. Senorine Libena	Senior Publication and Publicity Officer
Mr. Joseph Ngonyani	Information Technology Expert (Database Administrator)
Mr. James Kasindi	Information Technology Expert (Systems Administrator)
Ms. Aldegunda Ngowi	Senior Accountant
Mr. Japhet Maginga	Assistant Accountant
Ms. Jacqueline Mwijage	Office Management Secretary
Mr. Raphael H. Chibindu	Office Management Secretary Cum Data Entry
Ms. Jennifer Badi	Personal Secretary Cum Receptionist
Peter Mhono	Driver
Mr. Francis John	Driver
Mr. Said Abdallah	Office Attendant
Mr. Theo Mtega	Office Assistant
Ms. Prisca Mghamba	Office Attendant







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