

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL
RESEARCH FOUNDATION
(ESRF)



2019 ANNUAL REPORT



RESEARCH



CAPACITY
BUILDING



KNOWLEDGE
MANAGEMENT &
INNOVATION



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

Annual Report 2019

Contents

Acknowledgement from the Board Chairperson	iii
Note from the Executive Directors' Desk	iv
Board of Trustees	vi
1.0 Introduction	1
1.1 About the Economic and Social Research Foundation.....	1
1.2 The Mandate of ESRF	1
1.3 Our Mission and Vision	2
1.4 ESRF Strategic Objectives	3
2.0 The Medium Term Strategic Plan 2016-2020	4
2.1 ESRF Core Research Themes and Sub-Themes	4
Theme 1: Inclusive Growth, Employment and Industrialization.....	6
Theme 2: Governance and Accountability	12
Theme 3: Globalization and Regional Integration	14
Theme 4: Social Service Delivery and Protection	16
Theme 5: Natural Resource and Environmental Management.....	18
Theme 6: Knowledge Management and Social Innovation.....	21
3.0 ESRF capacity building activities for 2019	28
3.1 Knowledge sharing workshops	28
3.2 Policy dialogues	31
3.3 Hosted programs	35
3.4 Short term trainings	40
4.0 Management and Institutional Infrastructure	43
4.1 Staff recruitment	43
4.2 Training and Capacity Development	43
5.0 ESRF Organizational Chart	46
6.0 Financial Report 2019	47
6.1 Introduction	47
6.2 Performance during the year	47
6.3 Principle risks and uncertainties	47
7.0 Staff list 2019	60
8.0 ESRF PUBLICATIONS	61

Acknowledgement from the Board Chairperson



Phillemon Luhanjo
Chairperson,
ESRF Board of Trustees

The year 2019 marks the 25th year of the Foundation in implementing its research mandate in the economic and social arena as ESRF continues to be among the leading think tanks to engage and influence policy actors in the country and beyond. The Foundation has for over two decades undertaken research policy for domestic and international use, and in 2019 has continued to fulfill its mandate by executing a significant number of studies for development. The success of the Foundation can be attributed not only to the management and staff, but to all actors that have extended support at any juncture in this endeavour. Hence, on behalf of the Economic and Social Research Foundation (ESRF) and the Board of Trustees, I would like to acknowledge the technical and financial support by numerous national and international organizations during the year 2019. In particular, the Foundation would like to acknowledge the ever perpetual support and partnership with the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and International Development Research Centre (IDRC). Their support continues to be instrumental in ESRF's effort in rendering services to the research policy work, capacity building and knowledge management.

As part of strengthening collaborative work the Foundation has collaborated with a number of domestic and international firms during proposal writing and project implementation aiming at strengthening international research collaboration and networking, enhancing in-house capacity, and sharing knowledge, expertise and experience from other research organizations. These include; University of Leeds, MET office in UK, Chatam House in UK, Overseas Development Institute (ODI) in UK, University of Dar es Salaam Business School (UDBS), International Business Centre, Aalborg University (AU), Denmark, Department of Strategic Management and Globalization, Copenhagen Business School (CBS), Denmark, FANRPAN from South Africa, Small, Medium Agribusiness Enterprise Development Organization from Kenya and Perking University from China.

The Foundation continues to be dedicated to fulfilling its mandate and is indebted to all the stakeholders for their confidence in ESRF in providing remedial policy options in mitigating social and economic ills, as well as providing policy guiding in trying to reach the national goals.

Phillemon Luhanjo
Chairperson, ESRF Board of Trustees

Note from the Executive Director's Desk



Tausi Mbagi Kida (PhD)
Executive Director

The Economic and Social Research Foundation is as well into the fourth year of implementing its sixth Medium Term Strategic Plan (MSTP VI) for the period 2016-2020 in undertaking Research, Capacity Building and Knowledge Management. The strategic plan has taken into account the priority issues in research and capacity building highlighted in the nation's First Five Year Development Plan (FYDP I) and Second Five Year Development Plan (FYDP II). MSTP-VI focuses on seven core research themes, namely (i) inclusive growth, employment and industrialization; (ii) governance and accountability; (iii) globalization and regional integration; (iv) social service delivery and social protection; (v) natural resources and environmental management; (vi) knowledge management and social innovation; and, (vii) implementing Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs 2030).

We are glad to report that in this period Strategic Research and Publications executed a number of Projects included: The Potential Impact of Sugar Sweetened Beverages Tax on Obesity Prevalence in Tanzania which aims to estimate the potential impact of SSBs tax on obesity prevalence in Tanzania, using a mathematical simulation model, as well as to estimate the government revenue that this tax may generate; Accountability and Corruption Evidence (ACE-SOAS) aims to generate evidence based research on what works to make anti-corruption efforts real, An analysis of the education situation of adolescent girls and boys aims to provide an analysis of the education situation of adolescent girls and boys to enable government to identify and act on equity gaps in education for adolescents 10-14 and 15- 19 years.

The Governance and Capacity Development Department through Tanzania Urbanization Laboratory (TULab) and the Government of Tanzania launched National Urbanization Roadmap for Tanzania Report titled "Harnessing Urbanization for Development: Roadmap for Tanzania's Urban Development Policy". The event was officiated by Hon Selemani Jafo, Minister of State, President's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government. In another development the Department organized three stakeholders' workshops on a Research Agenda to inform programming, services and innovation for children and adolescents in Tanzania's Cities, in Mbeya, Dodoma and Dar es Salaam Regions. Through the Impact Evaluation Laboratory program four trainings workshops on Impact Evaluation were conducted; three trainings to policy researchers, academicians and program managers and one was for Government officials which were held in Dar es Salaam and Dodoma respectively.

The Foundation via Commissioned Research Department has managed to secure four new projects focusing on; Inclusive Growth, Employment and Industrialization; Natural Resources and Environment Management; and Social Service Delivery and Social Protection. Some of the new projects are; Impact Assessment in Local Government Authorities Supported By Tanzania Third Poverty Reduction Project (TPRP III) aiming at evaluating the extent to which TPRP III through OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID) support has achieved its development objective and met the expectations of the intended beneficiaries and Transforming Smallholder Irrigation into Profitable and Self-Sustaining Systems in Southern Africa (TISA) aims to improve farmers' livelihoods, equity and community management in smallholder irrigation scheme, and therefore consequently enable smallholder farmers and related stakeholders to achieve success in agriculture sector

Knowledge Management and Innovation Department continued executing activities under some projects; Mainstreaming poverty, environment, gender and climate change, Youths Economic Empowerment through connecting Dots where studies on identifying investment opportunities in regions were done and launched eight Regional Investment Guides some of them are; Pwani, Mtwara, Lindi and Ruvuma. Under Rapid Response Implementation Support to the Ministry of Agriculture and Agricultural Sector Lead Ministries (RARIS) the Department executed a number of activities such as review of Agricultural Extension service deliverable guidelines and development of Agriculture Extension Guideline for selected Strategic Crops. Other activities included; communicating research to reach our stakeholders through our online and offline channels.

Let me extend our to all our stakeholders whose tireless moral, technical and material supports have enabled the successful undertaking of our mandate. We recognize and appreciate the support extended to us from the Government and various national and international institutions during the year 2019, and look forward to the continued cooperation.



Tausi Mbaga Kida (PhD)
Executive Director

Board of Trustees



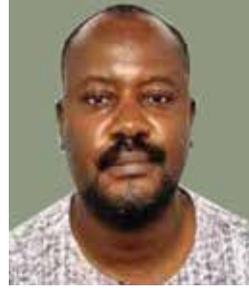
Phillemon L. Luhanjo
Chairperson



Prof. William Lyakurwa
Vice Chairperson



Prof. Sylvia Temu
Member



Prof. Honest Ngowi
Member



Mrs. Olive Luena
Member



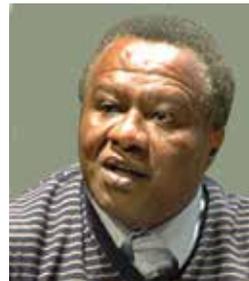
Mr. Doto James
Member



Mrs. Lilian Liundi
Member



Mr. Charles Singili
Member



Dr. Hassan Mshinda
Member

1.0 Introduction

1.1 About the Economic and Social Research Foundation

The Economic and Social Research Foundation (ESRF) is an independent policy research institution based in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. ESRF was established in 1994 to respond to the growing need for a research think tank with a mandate to conduct research for policy analysis and capacity building. The Foundation's primary objectives are, therefore, to undertake policy enhancing research, strengthen capabilities in policy analysis and decision making, as well as to articulate and improve the understanding of policy options in the government, the public sector, the donor community, the growing private sector, and civil society. ESRF has played a catalytic role in the country's socio-economic reforms and policy development since its establishment. Since then the Foundation has evolved through five planning phases.

ESRF has from inception successfully implemented five phases of the Medium Term Strategic Plans. The first phase (MTSP-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 (MTSP-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 (MTSP-III - 2002-2006). The third phase (MTSP-III - 2002-2006), the fourth phase (MTSP IV - 2008– 2011) and the fifth phase (MTSP-V 2012-2015) had focused on strategic research; commissioned research; collaborative research capacity development for economic management; and policy dialogue and policy voice. Each successive phase primarily continued with the activities started in the preceding phases, but in addition strived to ensure that there was a balance between strategic research and commissioned studies so as to reduce the high proportion of consultancies.

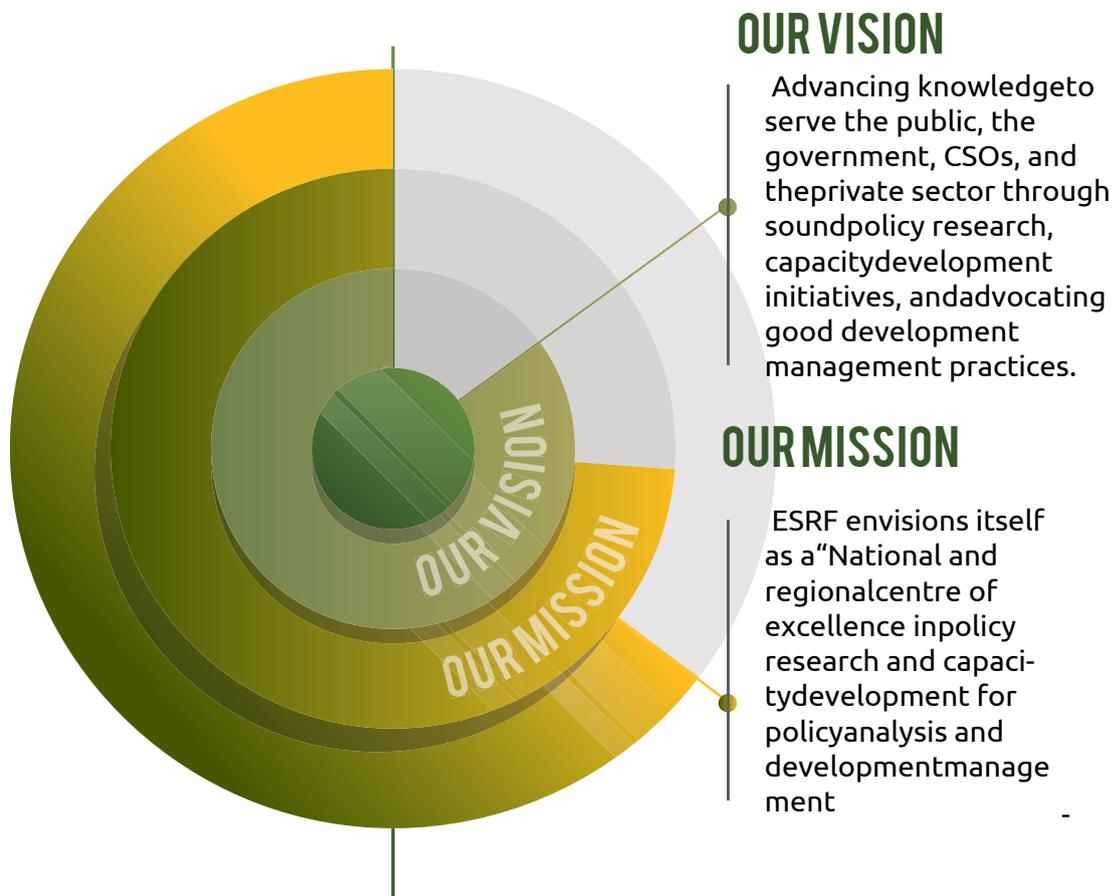
The current sixth Medium Term Strategic Plan (MTSP VI) 2016-2020 is informed by the prevailing national policy priorities as well as global policy dynamics; and continue to play a key role in the country's socio-economic transformation and policy development by providing research evidence that will inform policy nationally, regionally and globally.

1.2 The Mandate of ESRF

The Foundation is mandated to: (i) undertake research in public policy and in sector-oriented issues, (ii) facilitate capacity development for government and other stakeholders for economic development, (iii) act as a focal point for dialogue and the exchange of knowledge on pertinent economic and social issues, and (iv) disseminate policy and ESRF 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 emerging national and regional priorities, global policy and development changes as well as a broad range of on-going and new challenges that require solid policy analysis, enhanced policy dialogue, and critical questioning and thinking.

1.3 Our Mission and Vision



1.4 ESRF 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.



2.0 The Medium Term Strategic Plan 2016-2020

The Foundation’s contributions include analytical work in search of options for Tanzania’s effective and productive participation in regional and global relationships. The Foundation’s responsiveness to demand driven strategic research and capacity development enhances the significance of ESRF for government, and at least three other categories of development stakeholders (the private sector, the civil society and development partners).

This orientation also sharpens ESRF capacity to analyze sector priorities as well as economic and sector drivers and inter-sectoral linkages. In addition, the ability to respond to the country’s strategic needs, also allows the Foundation to remain abreast and conversant with new international and regional processes and commitments, such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The MTSP 2016-2020 choice of research focus has been influenced by eight national issues that are topical in the country’s economic and social development process. These are: (i) Overarching National Development Frameworks; (ii) The need to consolidate the development attained through MDGs which are now taken up by Sustainable Development Goals; (iii) The need for efficient exploitation of the natural resources endowment; (iv) Vigorous domestic resource mobilization efforts; (v) Giving proper place of Local Government and Communities in the development process; (vi) Trying to inculcate a culture of responsibility in peoples’ mind sets; (vii) pursuing a realistic regional integration process and agenda; and (viii) good governance.

2.1 ESRF Core Research Themes and Sub-Themes

The Core Research Themes (CRTs)	Sub-Themes
1. Inclusive Growth, Employment and Industrialization	1. Macro-Economic Fundamentals 2. Employment Generation and Unemployment Issues 3. Enhancing Industrialization and Economic Infrastructures 4. Enhancing Business Environment, Investment Climate and Financial Inclusion 5. Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Security 6. Private Sector Development
2. Governance and Accountability	1. System and Structure of Governance and Management of Resources 2. Government Effectiveness in Service Delivery 3. Corruption and Good Governance
3. Globalization and Regional Integration	1. Regional and International Trade 2. The Dynamics of Regional and Global Economy 3. Monitoring and Evaluation of Regional Economic Integration within EAC, SADC and COMESA

The Core Research Themes (CRTs)	Sub-Themes
4. Social Service Delivery and Social Protection	1. Enhancing Social Service Availability and Delivery in Health, Education and Water 2. Social Protection 3. Population Dynamics and Urbanization 4. Gender, Children, Elderly and Youth
5. Natural Resource and Environmental Management	1. Climate change and Environmental Management 2. Management of Natural Resources and Tourism 3. Management of Natural Gas
6. Knowledge Management and Social Innovation	1. Social Innovation and Knowledge Transfer 2. Support of ICT for Development 3. Data and Knowledge Management
7. Implementing Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	1. Localization and Community Awareness of SDGs 2. Local Economic Development (LED) and Capacity Development 3. Innovative SDGs Financing 4. Monitoring and Evaluation of SDGs

Implementation of the Medium Term Strategic Plan by themes for 2019



- Inclusive Growth, Employment and Industrialization
- Governance and Accountability
- Globalization and Regional Integration
- Social Service Delivery and Protection
- Natural Resource and Environmental Management
- Knowledge Management and Social Innovation
- Implementing Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

THEME

1

Inclusive Growth, Employment and Industrialization



In this research theme, ESRF has taken a multi-pronged approach, entailing:

- (a) Continuing with policy research combined with policy advice to the government in designing and monitoring the implementation of and reviewing main overarching development policies such as the National Vision 2025, Long-Term Perspective Plan (LTTP), MKUKUTA (National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty - NSGRP) and the Five-Year Development Plans;
- (b) Taking initiatives to reinforce sub-national level policy making and planning functions, including inter alia at the community level, to monitor how development in the economy and public policy impinges on households and vulnerable groups, and at the more macroeconomic level to analyze drivers and constraints on growth and the impact of growth on different sectors and social groups; and
- (c) In the medium and long term to gradually develop the required capacity to evolve a suitable Macro Modeling tool for Tanzania for providing inputs for the selection of appropriate macroeconomic policy options to input into the MTEF budget process, and annual national plans. Among the key studies undertaken under this theme have been outlined below:

Preparation of a local economic development strategy for Tanga, Arusha, Mbeya and Mtwara

The study set out to develop a local economic development strategy, action plans, projects and programs for the participating LGAs (i.e. Tanga City Council, Arusha City Council, Mbeya City Council and Mtwara Mikindani Municipal Council).

This was achieved through collection of all relevant data/information for future planning and analyzing them to identify future actions for the LGAs as well as other stakeholders. ESRF in collaboration with NIRAS Tanzania has been consulted with PO-RALG under World Bank support to develop the Local Economic Strategy for Tanga, Arusha, Mbeya and Mtwara Mikindani City Councils for the purpose of identifying untapped potentials for income generating activities to increase revenues/city revenues as well as private sector investments. The exercise was pure consultative/collaborative with private sector and local government authorities. The outputs were synthesis report which describe the investment status in each city, investment potentials, cost benefit analysis which contributed in developing the strategies for each city.

One of the common findings in all cities wa low effectiveness of taping the existing investment potentials as well as low level of investment creativity. However each city council has its own opportunities where the Government can tap its potentials in terms of revenues as well as private sector investments.

GCRF Inclusive Societies: Innovation and Inclusive Industrialization in Agro-Processing: A Comparative Study of South Africa and Tanzania



Ms. Shingie Chisoro, Co-Investigator from CCRED, University of Johannesburg making a remark during a workshop hosted at ESRF under the study. On attendance is the Director of Policy and Planning at the Ministry of Agriculture Mr. Obbey Assery

The aims of this research are threefold: first, to describe and contrast the institutional features that determine innovation and inclusion in agro-processing in Tanzania and South Africa. Second, to develop a comparative political economy of agro-processing that explains the challenges to promoting SME capabilities through targeted industrial policies, and third, to distil policy-relevant implications to support industrial policy formulation at the national and regional level. The project is an inter-disciplinary collaboration between researchers from the University of Edinburgh’s Centre of African Studies (CAS), the Tanzanian think-tank the Economic and Social Research Foundation (ESRF) and the Centre for Competition, Regulation and Economic Development (CCRED) at the University of Johannesburg.

The key immediate beneficiaries are the Governments of Tanzania and South Africa, both of which identify agro-processing as a priority sector in their industrialization strategies due to its exceptional potential for fostering inclusive growth, poverty alleviation and upgrading industrial capabilities.

By providing research which directly supports improved industrial policies, the research will make a contribution to improving economic development and welfare in these countries.

East Africa Youth Programme (EAYIP)



Mr. Patrick Kihenzile, Assistant Research Fellow, facilitating a workshop under the study in Southern Highlands of Tanzania.

EAYIP's overarching program goal is to improve the livelihoods of 25,000 youth in Uganda and Tanzania by increasing their income through youth employment and enterprise development. Providing youth with a direct pathway to sustainable livelihood is an integral part of the program strategy. ESRF is part of the local implementing partners for this multiyear study (2016-2019) and has already published a number of reports that identified and recommended required reforms in national policies, laws and institutions in order to catalyze youth participation and inclusion in economic activities, particularly in agriculture and related value chains. The reports were used to prepare Policy Briefs targeting policy makers and office bearers at national-level, regional/district and community-level. The community level publications were also translated in Kiswahili. In 2019, the Foundation managed to undertake capacity building of CSO's to support the youth engaged in agribusiness in respective regions, at the same time the dissemination was undertaken to build capacity of youth groups and other policy actors on how to tackle policy related challenges.

Rapid Market Assessment of Key Export Crops (Coffee, Cotton, Sisal, Cashew, Tea, Tobacco and Cloves) in Tanzania

Tanzania Agricultural Development Bank (TADB) commissioned ESRF to undertake a rapid market assessment of above seven key export crops so as to address associated challenges and unlock their full potential. The study stems from the situation that although export revenues from the crops have recorded some growth, the share of export earnings that goes to farmers has historically been disproportionately low.

The overall objective was to conduct a rapid assessment of seven key export crops in Tanzania in order to inform the design of specific measures to support development of functional markets for the crops. In a more specific approach, the rapid market assessment was designed in order to (a) define the current and future market opportunity for exportation of the crops including world demand projections and export destinations; (b) assess the historical performance of exports of the seven crops (raw and processed in volumes and values and its destinations); (c) map all players in the marketing systems of each of the seven crops (farmers, middlemen, service providers traders/exporters, importers - abroad, business support institutions, financiers etc.), their interests, roles and influences; (d) identify barriers along the various subcomponents of the marketing system and factors affecting actors' decisions to invest and/or participate; (e) identify the specific role that the Government of Tanzania may play in order to facilitate smooth functioning of markets of the seven crops; (f) identify opportunities for increasing the competitiveness of the seven crops by identifying key bottlenecks in the value chains, with specific emphasis on local value addition; and, (g) propose practical solutions to the identified barriers as well as key entry points for interventions.



Focus Group Discussion with cloves farmers at Msalabani village in Morogoro Rural District Council.

Strengthening Food Security and Export Trade in Tanzania (SFSETT)

This research project is commissioned to ESRF by AGRA and officially launched in November 2019. The project was designed to contribute to the national economic growth and improved food security through efficient and effective management of food crop trade.

Some of the objectives that were fully achieved include; Objectives on improving the generation of data and information in order to promote informed decision making on food security and food trade; Improve operational linkages between key institutions with key roles on food security and food trade in the country; ensure strategic interventions towards better post-harvest management and hence reduce post-harvest losses; and to have in place a legal institutional framework that will support contract farming.

Until the end of 2019, four objectives of the project were fully achieved. These include; objectives on improving the generation of data and information in order to promote informed decision making on food security and food trade; Improve operational linkages between key institutions with key roles on food security and food trade in the country; ensure strategic interventions towards better post-harvest management and hence reduce post-harvest losses; and to have in place a legal institutional framework that will support contract farming.



Her Excellency Vice President of URT, Samia Suluhu Hassan launched the National Post-harvest Management Strategy in Simiyu region during Nanenane Exhibitions 2019.

Other Studies

- 1 Formulation of Zanzibar Private Sector Development Policy and Strategy, commissioned by Zanzibar Ministry of Finance and Planning;
- 2 Identifying and prioritizing policies for engaging African smallholder farmers in agricultural trade with China, commissioned by Peking University- China;
- 3 Development of M&E framework for the Roadmap and the Blueprint to improve Business Environment and Investment climate in Tanzania, commissioned by the Prime Minister's Office and financed by the World Bank

THEME

2 Governance and Accountability



Good governance has increasingly gained attention in the debate on economic growth and development in Tanzania, and it is one of the main concerns taken seriously by the Fifth Government. ESRF research agenda has therefore continued its focus on governance and accountability to support the government's efforts in this context.

The Office of National Authorizing Officer (ONAO) commissioned ESRF an assignment for preparation of 11th EDF Support to National Audit Office/NAO Programme. This assignment originated from the agreement entered between NAO and EU Delegation in Tanzania to improve efficiency of the Office of NAO through delegating and transferring some of the NAO functions to Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs). This is intended to facilitate MDA's ownership of development process resulting from EU assistance and increase sustainability of the EU funded interventions in the country.

The overall objective of the assignment was to strengthen the role of the Office of NAO in the management and implementation of the EU-Tanzania partnership as stipulated in CPA and 11th EDF National Indicative Programme (NIP). Specifically, the study was all about finding out how to: enable ONAO to perform efficiently and effectively its duties as stipulated in the Cotonou Partnership Agreement; enhance institutional capacities of MDAs in order to maximize their service delivery and effective implementation and management of the EU funded programmes and projects in Tanzania; and propose how NAO can contribute to the fulfillment of the objectives and purposes of the EU financed interventions thereby maximize the EU support.

Expected outputs from implementation of this research project were defined and assessed in the new ONAO structure so as to enhance the role of the line ministries and related public agencies in the implementation of EU funded programmes and projects in Tanzania in coordination with ONAO; clearly identified and assessed Government's aid management processes so as to improve implementation of the EU-Tanzania cooperation by addressing programming, policy and strategic related bottlenecks that limit effective partnership; and provide inputs for formulation of phase two of the 11th EDF for support to NAO programme.

THEME

3

Globalization and Regional Integration

The overarching objective of ESRF research in this area is to provide data and analysis on these issues that can assist Tanzania and the EAC to advance regional integration.

Promoting Agriculture, Climate and Trade Linkages (PACT EAC2)

The PACT EAC2 project started on 1st of October 2015 and was concluded on the 30th of September 2019. Through inter-linked and synergetic research, advocacy, networking and training activities, it brought together, informed, trained, and moved to advocacy action hundreds of EAC stakeholders from governments, civil society, businesses, farming communities, women, youth, academia and media. It aimed to build the capacity of East Africans for climate aware, trade-driven and food security-enhancing agro-processing in their region. The Fourth and Final Regional Annual Meeting (RAM4) will focus on the impacts of the project and how these can be sustained and strengthened after the conclusion of PACT EAC2.

ESRF's oversight the advocacy campaign in Tanzania, which aimed to kickstart the review of the Sustainable Industrial Development Policy (SIDP) to ensure the role of trade, climate change and food security in agro-processing development are better considered. In this context, ESRF and project stakeholders developed ToRs for the review, which were adopted by the ministry to hire the lead consultant tasked with developing the new SIDP. The consultant is now drafting the new SIDP based on these ToRs, with support from a multi-stakeholder team including ESRF.



Dr. Hoseana B. Lunogelo, Principal Research Associate, ESRF presenting a paper during the final National Reference Group Meeting held at ESRF Conference Hall

The project has been deemed as a success in advocacy for issues of trade, agro-processing and climate change; Gaps such as lack of awareness on issues of standardization and certification amongst agro-processors and farmers were brought to the fore and a need for the sensitization was highlighted; Programme had capacitated negotiators with the requisite skills to enhance their undertaking at the WTO. The programme had kept the policy makers informed of their constituents views and recommendations on dealing with the key issues regarding the subject matter; There is a need for research think tanks to dedicated staff dealing solely on trade, climate, agriculture related issues to inform country negotiators at the WTO.

THEME

4

Social Service Delivery and Protection

Issues related to social services and social protections are very crucial in the process of economic transformation and the aftermath of the climate change; but also in view of growing inequality in the developing world.

Impact Assessment in Local Government Authorities Supported By Tanzania Third Poverty Reduction Project (TPRP III)

Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) commissioned ESRF to undertake an impact assessment in local government authorities that were supported by Tanzania Third Poverty Reduction Project. The study originates from the need to facilitate assessment of the TPRP III support to communities and therefore establish evidence of outcomes and impact of about 743 funded sub-projects.

The objective of this assessment is to evaluate the extent to which TPRP III through OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID) support has achieved its development objective and met the expectations of the intended beneficiaries in the spheres of access, use and satisfaction of service provided through assets created from subprojects implementation. In addition the assessment focuses on extent to which training for various groups of beneficiaries at national, LGA and community levels had an impact on the project achievements and in building social capital.

Implementation of this assignment is expected to result into established TPRP III impact on supported communities in both Njombe and Arusha regions and the possibility of rolling out the interventions countrywide.

Keeping Adolescent Girls in School and Learning: An analysis of the Disparities in Basic Formal Education of Adolescent Girls and Boys in Selected LGAs in Tanzania Mainland



The study is meant to provide an analysis of the education situation of adolescent girls and boys to enable government to identify and act on equity gaps in education for adolescents 10-14 and 15-19 years. The study is financed by UNICEF Tanzania with the purpose of this analysis is to enable the government to identify and act on gender, geographic and socio-economic disparities through an analysis of the data and evidence on the situation of primary and secondary education of adolescent girls and boys in the age groups of 10-14 and 15-19 years, the reasons as to why this situation persists, which situational and institutional factors drive inequities and what adjustments need to be made for the education system to become more inequity-responsive.

The study will be completed in 2020 and provide the policy actors with requisite analytical data to make decisions to stifle and/or narrow the gap with regards to gender equity.

Other Studies:

1. Impact evaluation of the Zanzibar Universal Pension Scheme to elderly for the HelpAge International
2. Qualitative research data collection for the Tanzania Country report of the Multi-Country Study "Time to teach: Causes and motives of teacher absenteeism in Sub-Saharan Africa" contracted by UNICEF Tanzania Office.
3. Impact Assessment in Local Government Authorities Supported by Tanzania Third Poverty Reduction Project (TPRP III), commissioned by TASAF.

THEME

5

Natural Resource and Environmental Management



National development goals underline sustainable utilization and management of the natural resources. Likewise, SDGs and the National Policy Frameworks underscore the vital role of natural resources in poverty reduction and the need to reflect on the perverse impact of climate change before and after it occurs.

Agriculture and Food-System Resilience: Increasing Capacity and Advising Policy (AFRICAP)

ESRF in collaboration with Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network (FANRPAN), University of Leeds, UK Met Office, University of Aberdeen and Chatham House is undertaking Agricultural and Food-system Resilience: Increasing Capacity and Advising Policy (AFRICAP) project. This is a 4 year regional project implemented in four African countries namely: Tanzania, South Africa, Malawi and Zambia under FANRPAN node hosting institutions.

The project aims at achieving sustainable and resilient transformation of agriculture and food systems in Tanzania, establish academic partnerships among United Kingdom (UK) and African research and policy institutions, and develop capacity across these partnerships in the field of climate smart agriculture and food systems. The main objectives and key motivation of the programme are linked to: Building the evidence base for Climate-Smart Agri-Food Systems; Developing Climate Smart Agri-Food System Pathways; Building capacity for pathway implementation through policy design and evaluation; and Cross-Cutting Training and Capacity Building.



Group photo with media representatives who participated in a GCRF-AFRICAP media engagement training at Seashells Hotel in Dar es Salaam.

The AFRICAP project is expected to build capacity for research and knowledge exchange to underpin policy and practice, through co-designed activities and research training across UK and African institutions, and co-develop and demonstrate, nationally-owned Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)-compliant agri-food development pathways that can be productive, sustainable and climate-smart.

Transforming Smallholder Irrigation into Profitable and Self-Sustaining Systems in Southern Africa (TISA)

The Economic and Social Research Foundation (ESRF) in collaboration with Ardhi University (AU) is implementing “Transforming Smallholder Irrigation into Profitable and Self-Sustaining Systems in Southern Africa” (TISA) in Tanzania. The project is implemented in Mozambique, Tanzania and Zimbabwe and its justification comes from the reality that Sub Saharan African frequently faces food deficits mainly due to over dependence on rain-fed agriculture, limited use of modern farming inputs and implements, unimproved agricultural productivity and value addition as well as limited accessibility to regional and global crop markets.

TISA Project is supported by the Australian Government via the Australian International Food Security Research Centre of the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research with additional contributions from participating organizations including the Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network (FANRPAN).



Eng. Matthew Mtigumwe – Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture officiating the Policy Dialogue workshop on “Addressing barriers to improve productivity and profitability in small holder irrigation systems in Tanzania”.

TISA project is focusing on increasing irrigation water productivity through on-farm monitoring, adaptive management and Agricultural Innovation Platforms (AIPs). It aims to improve farmers’ livelihoods, equity and community management in smallholder irrigation scheme, and consequently enable smallholder farmers and related stakeholders to achieve success in agriculture sector. Finally, TISA project is anticipated to engage with government agencies, policies and programs to demonstrate how best to implement existing policy commitments or seek further reform where in case of gap existence.

THEME

6

Knowledge Management and Social Innovation



Overtime managers have been overwhelmed by the amount of information or data that flows in their way. This overload of information is what makes Knowledge Management and Social Innovation increasingly more important. There are three major reasons why actively managing knowledge is important to success of an organization. These are: facilitating decision making; building capacities of learning in organization and stimulating cultural change and innovations.

ENHANCE LOCAL CAPACITIES AND SUPPORT COMMUNITY INNOVATIONS AND BEST PRACTICES

Regional Investment Guides

In response to the call made by the Prime Minister of the United Republic of Tanzania Hon. Kassim Majaliwa Majaliwa that every region in Tanzania should have an Investment Guide, the Foundation with the support from UNDP managed to develop and launch nine regions investment guides for: Kigoma, Geita, Manyara, Dodoma, Pwani, Lindi, Mtwara, Ruvuma and Kagera whereas among them 7 were launched by Hon. Prime Minister. Some regions investment guides are at different stages of preparation.

Tabora, Shinyanga, Singida, Arusha, Dar es salaam, Katavi, Rukwa, Njombe, Iringa and Mbeya. These investment guides provide investment information to prospective local and foreign firms, individuals, and attract them to invest in the respective regions in order to stimulate business and enterprise development and growth.



Hon. Kassim Majaliwa - The Prime Minister United Republic of Tanzania cutting a ribbon to mark the official launch of Mtwara Region Investment Guide. On his left are: Hon. Angellah Kairuki - Minister of State in Prime Minister's Office - Investment, Dr. Tausi Kida - Executive Director ESRF and Hon. Japhet Hasunga- Minister of Agriculture. On his right are: Ms. Christine Musisi - UNDP Resident Representative and Hon. Gelasius Byakanwa - Mtwara Regional Commissioner.

Feasibility studies

The Foundation prepared a Feasibility Study/Business Plan for Fish Cages Project at Mwamanyili village in Busega District Council. The Feasibility study and its business Plan geared to increase own source of revenue collection in the Council, ensure sustainable, high fish production and supply to the market as well as reduce illegal fishing to minimum level in Lake Victoria in Busega District.



Focus Group Discussion with fishermen at Malambo Village- Busega ahead of the execution of Nyamanyili Fish Cage Project.

RARIS

In 2019, the Foundation continued implementing the Rapid Response Implementation Support (RARIS) to the Ministry of Agriculture and Agriculture Sector Lead Ministries. The Project aims at supporting the Ministry of Agriculture and other Agricultural Sector Lead Ministries (ASLMs) to ensure effective and efficient delivery of the Agricultural Sector Development Programme (ASDP II) and their other immediate mandates related to the achievement of agricultural sector. RARIS is a three years project started in 2018 being supported by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF) and the fund is managed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The Implementing Partner is the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) where as the Responsible Party to RARIS Project is the Economic and Social Research Foundation (ESRF). The main areas/output of the project are; Support Policy and Regulatory

Reviews Problem Solving and Analytics; Value Chain Agro-Processing, Stocking and Logistics Management; Stakeholder Engagement, Partnerships and Communication; and enhance Investment and Business Opportunities, Performance Management, Knowledge Management and Innovation, and Mind Set Change to Managers in the Ministry and related institutions. Among the activities implemented include designing a Real-Time Information Dashboard for the Agricultural Sector Lead Ministries, prepared Farmers Registration System (FRS), designed a National Mobile Kilimo, supported formulation of the National Crop Insurance Scheme (and its Guidelines), supported Translation and Printing of ASDP II document (English and Kiswahili Versions), etc.



Dr. Hoseana Lunogelo - Principal Research Associate ESRF making the presentation on Post Harvest Loss, Food Safety and Warehouse Logistics during the Grain Stakeholders Meeting.

PEA PROJECT

The Foundation in collaboration with the Government and with support from UNDP undertook the following activities under the Mainstreaming Poverty- Environment- Gender- Climate Change Project (PEA Project):

- Undertook Lake Victoria Zone Tourism Gap Assessment which aimed at identifying challenges/gaps that constrain the unlocking of tourism potentials in the Lake Zone regions of Mara, Mwanza, Kagera, Geita and Simiyu and subsequent recommended strategic actions to address the challenges/gaps.
- Supported Tanzania Fisheries Research Institute (TAFIRI) to undertake a study on adoption and consequences of new light – fishing technology for Dagaa fishery in Lake Victoria. The findings will inform the government on fishery management policies and provide an opportunity for scaling up the technology.

STRENGTHENING COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE AND ICT FOR DEVELOPMENT.

In a bid to impact Knowledge in aspect of technology, the Foundation prepared developmental programs in Maendeleo Studio to benefit societies through Community Radios and our Knowledge TV. Programs attracted a number of listeners as well as viewers especially those programs having orientation in entrepreneurship. Apart from preparation of programs, community radios were also given modest support to generate programs to promote tourism in Lake Zone.



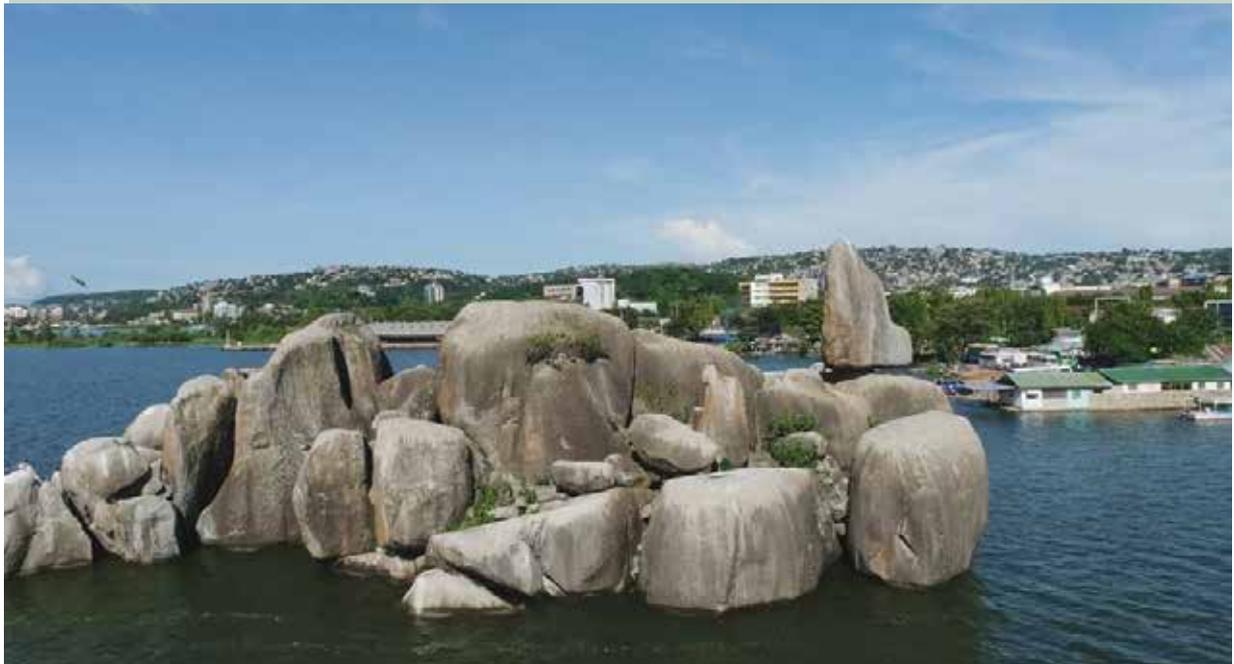
Preparation of audio and visual contents at Maendeleo Studio

INFORMATION SHARING, KNOWLEDGE TRANSFER AND DISSEMINATION

Foundation's online and offline tools have always been active to inform our stakeholders and general public about various products and services the Foundation has been offering. Through the Maendeleo studio, the Foundation translated different research findings into simple programmes (Audio and Visual) and disseminated through community radios as well as our online tv (www.knowledgetv.esrf.or.tz) The programmes developed cut across various developmental sectors; Environment, Gender, Climate Change, Agriculture etc.



Dr. Tausi Kida, Executive Director ESRF (second left), receiving one of the reports generated by RARIS Project from Mrs. Margareth Nzuki, Head Knowledge Management & Innovation. First from left is Mr. John Kajiba - IT Personel and right is Dr. Oswald Mashindano - Coordinator of RARIS Project.



A beautiful place taken during the preparation of Lake Zone Tourism promotion Documentary

With the support from UNDP, the Foundation also prepared Lake Zone Tourism Promotional Documentary to share with the public the key tourism attractions present in the Lake Zone region as well as to attract investors to exploit tourism related investment potentials available in Mwanza, Simiyu, Mara, Geita and Kagera Regions which form the Lake Zone Regions.

The Foundation shared and disseminated various Foundation’s key publications such as; Annual Reports, Newsletters, Policy Briefs, and Research Reports. Some key events including workshops, seminars, trainings, meetings were disseminated through mailing lists, e-brief as well as websites



Nanene Exhibition at Nyakabindi

The Foundation was among exhibitors during the National Nanene Exhibition staged at Nyakabindi Grounds in Bariadi, Simiyu. The Foundation shared with visitors various products and services which are offered ranging from researches and consultants works.



Mr. John Kajiba- IT Expert ESRF explaining about ESRF’s services and products it offers to the nation to Hon. Hussein Bashe-Deputy Minister, Ministry of Agriculture when visited ESRF’s Booth during the Nanene Exhibition.

Knowledge Transfer

In impacting knowledge among farmers, fishermen, livestock keepers and the broad range of visitors the Foundation in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture organized and facilitated various trainings on agribusiness to impart participants with new methods and knowledge on agriculture, fishing as well as livestock keeping and their value chain parallel to the Nanenane Exhibitions in Bariadi.

Tanzania and Uganda Business Exhibition

The Foundation participated in Tanzania and Uganda Business Exhibition whereby it comprehensively explained to visitors about business opportunities available in Tanzanian regions where the Foundation conducted studies to identify these opportunities.



From left are: Prof. Joseph Bushweishaija – Permanent Secretary Ministry of Industries and Trade, Dr. Hoseana Lunogelo Principal Research Associates ESRF, Ms. Grace Joseph – from Kilanfa Company and Mr. Ludovick Nduhiye Dep. Permanent Secretary Ministry of Industry and Trade at ESRF’s Exhibition Booth during the Tanzania – Uganda Business Forum.

3.0 ESRF CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES FOR 2019



Dr. Linda Calabrese, Research Fellow, Overseas Development Institute (ODI) making a presentation on "Comparative country study of the development of textiles and garments sectors: Lessons for Tanzania"

3.1 Knowledge sharing workshops

3.1.1 Linkages, Spillovers, and FDI in the textile and Apparel Sector: What lessons for Tanzania

The Foundation organized various knowledge sharing workshops; "Linkages, Spillovers, and FDI in the textile and Apparel Sector: What lessons for Tanzania" The workshop focused on discussing and disseminating study's findings across the development of textile and garment sectors from the synthesized experiences of six countries namely; Bangladesh, Cambodia, Ethiopia, India, Lesotho and Madagascar. In a relation to the way these countries have developed textiles and garments sector in distilling some useful lessons from these countries for Tanzania's industrialization and transforming agenda in textile and garments sector.

3.1.2 Learner-Centered Pedagogy (LCP) and its implications for Pupil's Schooling Experiences and Learning Outcomes; A mixed methods case study in Tanzania

The Foundation organised a workshop for "Learner-Centered Pedagogy (LCP) and its implications for Pupil's Schooling Experiences and Learning Outcomes; A mixed methods case study in Tanzania" at Education experts clearly distinguished two teaching methods namely Teacher centred pedagogy and student (learner) centred pedagogy.



Participants following the first session in policy dialogue on “Learner-Centered Pedagogy (LCP) and its implications for Pupil’s Schooling Experiences and Learning Outcomes; A mixed methods case study in Tanzania”

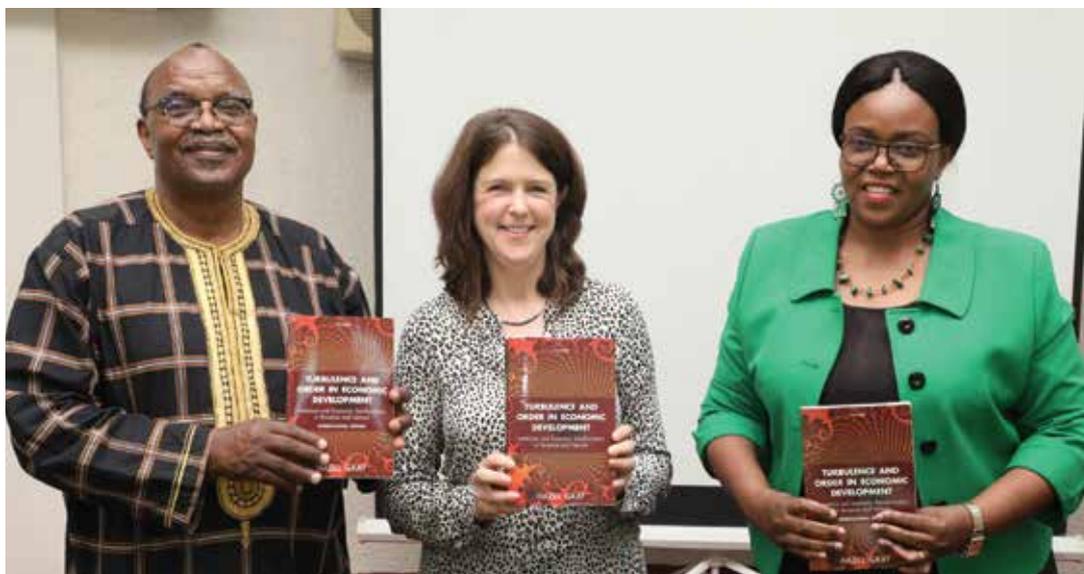
3.1.3 Successfully Closing PACT EAC2: Building on Impacts and Regional Prospects

The aim of the workshop was to discuss the stock of project achievements over the past four years as well as reflect on how National Reference Group (NRG) members can build on these to continue promoting sustainable agro-processing in the future.

3.1.4 Book Launch Event

The Foundation launched the book titled, “Turbulence and Order in Economic Development: Institutions and Economic Transformation in Tanzania and Vietnam” by Dr. Hazel Gray. The book states the role of the state examining the interplay between market liberalization, institutions and the distribution of power in Tanzania and Vietnam.

institutions and the distribution of power in Tanzania and Vietnam. During the launch participants learnt the comparative role of the state in driving economic transformation within the two countries where the distribution of political and economic power was very different. Turbulence and order in driving economic development studies the formal ways that the state influenced economic transformation through its role in public financial management, land and industrial policy.



In the photo, Prof. Fortunata Makene, Head of SRPD (Right) cuts a ribbon to launch the book of Turbulence and Order in Economic Development: Institutions and Economic Transformation in Tanzania and Vietnam, Dr. Hazel Gray, the author of the book (Middle) and Prof. Samwel Wangwe Discussant (Left).

3.1.5 Identifying and Prioritizing Policies for Engaging African Smallholder Farmers in Agricultural Trade with China: The Project Mid-term Workshop

In collaboration with the Peking University and Ethiopian Institute of Agricultural Research (EIAR) the Foundation hosted a policy workshop on “Identifying and Prioritizing Policies For Engaging African Smallholder Farmers in Agricultural Trade with China: The workshop focused on strengthening export capacity and potential participation of African farmers in China’s integration to world market.



Prof. Jikun Huang and Prof. Yue Shang providing an overview of “Identifying and Pri-oritizing Policies for Engaging African Smallholder Farmers in Agricultural Trade with China’ during the Mid-term Workshop.”

3.2 Policy Dialogues

3.2.1 Validation Workshop on the Food Safety Net Strategy for Tanzania

The main aim of the Policy Dialogue was to discuss feasible safety nets strategies and plans to improve food availability in identified in food insecure regions and district councils as per the recent press statement on food security status in the country made by Ministry of Agriculture.



A group photo during validation workshop on “Food Safety Net Strategy for Tanzania” on 19th August 2019 at Nashera Hotel, Dodoma

3.2.2 Addressing Barriers to improved Productivity and Profitability in small holder irrigation systems in Tanzania”

The Foundation in collaboration with Ardhi University and Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network (FANRPAN) organized a policy dialogue on “Addressing Barriers to Improved Productivity and profitability in small holder irrigation systems in Tanzania.

The aim of the dialogue was to bring together various stakeholders to stimulate a discussion on the study findings related to productivity in small holder irrigation systems in Tanzania with a mission to build resilient food systems across Africa through the assessment and creation of food, agriculture and natural resources policies that are both evidence-based and developed in partnership with non-state actors.



Participants in a group photo during the National Policy Dialogue on “Addressing Barriers to improve productivity and profitability in small holder irrigation system in Tanzania”. Frontline in the middle was a Guest of Honour Eng. Matthew Mtigumwe, Permanent Secretary- Ministry of Agriculture.

3.2.3 Inception Workshop for a Research Project on Potential Effect of Sugar-Sweetened Beverages Tax on Obesity Prevalence in Tanzania

The main objective of the study is to estimate the potential impact of SSBs tax on obesity prevalence in Tanzania, using a mathematical simulation model, as well as to estimate the government revenue that this tax may generate. The study also intends to estimate the monetary cost of inaction on obesity given the trends in NCD burden in Tanzania.

3.2.4 Path to Middle Income Country: Benchmarking Tanzania

The policy dialogue aimed to put insights at “Path to middle income country: Benchmarking Tanzania.” This workshop was part of growth seminar series conducted by the World Bank in collaboration with some selected local research institutes in Tanzania. The workshop featured a presentation and discussions on preconditions for graduating to middle income country status basing on lessons from Bangladesh and Vietnam. Bangladesh and Vietnam are some of the countries which have recently graduated to middle income status and thereby providing useful learning grounds for Tanzania’s graduation to middle income status.



Participants following the presentation and discussions on Preconditions for Graduating to Middle Income Country status basing on lessons from Bangladesh and Vietnam”

3.2.5 Inception workshop for a research project on Improving the Procurement of Pharmaceutical Products and Domestic Production of Essential Drugs.

The objective of the workshop was to introduce the research project to key stakeholders in the health and industry space in an attempt to explore areas and ways to improve the governance of pharmaceutical procurement in Tanzania and strengthening the domestic industry. The study specifically examine the procurement of pharmaceuticals and challenges that may have impacted the performance of the industry and provide value proposition to policy makers, industry and health stakeholders and also seek platform for continuous feedback and enlist stakeholders' support to the project.



Participants in a group photo during the Policy workshop on "Addressing "Improving the Procurement of Pharmaceutical Products and Domestic Production of Essential Drugs."

The workshop reflected on introducing the research project to key stakeholders in the health and industry space in an attempt to explore areas and ways to improve the governance of pharmaceutical procurement in Tanzania and strengthening the domestic industry. The outcomes from this workshop reflected into recognizing the pharmaceutical manufacturing industries is one of the priority sector as identified in the Second Five Years Development Plan (FYDP II) 2015/2016-2020/2021.

3.2.6 Innovation and Inclusive Industrialization in Agriculture and Agro-Processing in Tanzania and South Africa centering on Dairy, Maize and Citrus value chains

The Foundation in collaboration with Centre for Competition, Regulation & Economic Development (CCRED) and University of Edinburgh an “Innovation and Inclusive Industrialization in Agriculture and Agro-Processing in Tanzania and South Africa” organized a policy dialogue workshop focused on discussing on the solutions to problems that small and medium enterprises in agriculture and agro processing face in participating dairy, citrus and maize value chains.

3.2.7 Field Practical attachments, mentoring and coaching program for university students and graduates

The Foundation conducted coordination of Field Practical Attachments for Undergraduate Students, Internship for Post graduate students and Research Trainee Program for recent post graduates. Internships aimed at giving a chance to fresh graduates to apply the knowledge from the classroom to real-world experience due to the fact that learning is one thing, but taking those skills into the workforce and applying them is a great way to explore different career paths and specialization that suit individual interests. The work plan was such that the ESRF should host four undergraduate students for Field Practical Attachments. During the reporting period of January – December, the ESRF has provided placements to four students as per Foundation’s policy. The ESRF had also planned to coordinate internship placements for two post graduate students. During the reporting period of January – December 2019, the department has coordinated the internship placement for three post graduate students. The Department had also planned to recruit and provide work opportunity for four research trainees. In relation to this, the department recruited five (5) research trainees.

3.3 Hosted programs

During Foundation implemented activities of three collaborative programs hosted at the Foundation namely USAID Tanzania Participant Training Program (PTP), Tanzania Urbanization Laboratory (TULab), Development Financing in and Impact Evaluation Laboratory.

3.3.1 USAID Tanzania Participant Training Program (PTP)

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) awarded a contract to the Institute of International Education (IIE) to administer the five-year Participant Training Program (PTP), which began in July 23, 2014 to June 2019. IIE then sub-contracted the Economic and Social Research Foundation (ESRF) as the local implementing partner in Tanzania. The main goal of PTP is to provide a full range of administrative, program

and logistical services in support of USAID/Tanzania's participant training interventions in education, democracy and governance, economic growth, health, and natural resource management. PTP mainly focused on in country trainings for selected individuals from partner institutions in the Government ministries and civil society beneficiaries, as opposed to provision of third country, and U.S. based training interventions. During the reporting period of January to December 2019, PTP successfully trained 25

staff from Benjamini William Mkapa Foundation (BMF) on Monitoring and Evaluation: Best Practices incorporating Human-Centered Design Thinking from 6th- 17th May, 2019. Training was envisaged to build the capacity of BMF staff in the Program and M&E units to analyze and improve operations within the Department to enhance partnerships and collaborative efforts that BMF needs within the health sector. These include partnerships with the Ministry of Health and local government in the allocated zones of Lake Zone, Southern Highlands Zone, Southern Zone, Eastern, Central and Northern Zone. The training incorporate a framework focused on utilizing Human-Centered Design Thinking plus establishing a Results Management Office at BMF to work with the M&E and program units to ensure that the Foundation is delivering on its mandates.

3.3.2 Tanzania Urbanization Laboratory (TULab)

Tanzania Urban Laboratory (TULab) is a community convened national initiative bringing together urban specialists from government, civil society and business to develop evidence-based ideas and partnerships to address the critical need for coherent local governance, services such as clean water and sanitation, and jobs and economic security. Tanzania Urban Laboratory (TULab) supports the national efforts on urban policy making and implementation by convening public, private, civil society and academic organizations to identify problems, risks and opportunities facing cities in Tanzania.

The Foundation in collaboration with the Government of Tanzania through the Ministry of Finance and Planning with the support from the Coalition for Urban Transitions (CUT), World Resource Institute (WRI) and the African Centre for Cities (ACC) coordinated three meetings under the Tanzania Urbanisation Laboratory (TULab). These meetings include a Special TULab meeting held on 13th March 2019 in Dodoma to discuss on the Industrial Pathways Analysis and get feedback on the urbanization roadmap consultation process; TULab meeting held on 15th March 2019 in Dar es salaam to again discuss on the Industrial Pathways Analysis, get feedback on the roadmap consultation process and deliberate on the future of TULab.. Another workshop was prepared by TULab held in Dodoma on 23rd May 2019 to validate a roadmap for a National Urban Development Planning in Tanzania.

The Launch of National Urbanization Roadmap titled “Harnessing Urbanisation for Development: Roadmap for Tanzania Urban Development Policy.” held at treasury square, Kilimanjaro Hall in Dodoma on Wednesday 21st August, 2019. The Guest of honour was Hon. Selemani Jafo Minister of state President’s Office Regional Administration and Local Government. The event also witnessed the presence of Mr. Adolf Ndunguru, Deputy Permanent Secretary Ministry of Finance and Planning who represented Dr. Philip Mpango Minister of Finance and Planning and Dr. Angelina Mabula Deputy Minister of Land Housing and Human Settlement Development. The main objective of National Urbanization Roadmap is to provide insights and catalyze the process of developing National Urbanization Policy.



Hon. Minister Selemani Jafo (2nd right) cuts a ribbon to launch the national urbanization roadmap. 1st Left: Dr. Tausi Mbaga Kida (ESRF ED), 2nd Left: Hon. Deputy Minister Dr. Angelina Mabula, 1st right: Hon. Mr Adolf Ndunguru, Deputy PS (Economic Management), MoFP.

Other activities implemented through TULab include three (3) Stakeholders’ Workshops on a Research Agenda to inform programming, services and innovation for children and adolescents in Tanzania’s Cities. ESRF in collaboration with the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) conducted workshops to gather stakeholder’s views on innovative approaches in urban programming to address issues affecting children and adolescents to contribute to policies and best practices to improve the situation of children and adolescents in Tanzania cities. The three workshops were conducted; the first workshop conducted at Morena Hotel in Dodoma on Wednesday 11th September, 2019, second workshop conducted at Royal Tughimbe Hotel in Mbeya on Wednesday 23rd October, 2019 and the third workshop was conducted at ESRF Conference Hall on 11th December, 2019 Dar es salaam.

3.3.3 Development Financing Programme

Financing Programme in Tanzania. The general aim of this programme is to ESRF in collaboration with the Ministry of Finance and Planning, United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and other partners implemented different activities in development inform financing strategy of National Five Years Development Plans and the ambitious and transformative agenda of 2030 encapsulated in the 17 Sustainable Development Goals. A particular focus of the programme is especially to create knowledge base for practical implementation of innovative instruments of development financing especially financing of private sector in Tanzania. The programme focuses at increasing our understanding of policy, legal and regulatory framework for the functioning of innovative instruments of development financing in Tanzania. This programme is planned for implementation for a period of one year from July 2019 to June 2020. There were different activities conducted such as the Review of concept notes that was held on Monday 16th September 2019 at ESRF Premises and the Review workshop of Inception Report held on 22nd – 23rd October, 2019 at Ramada Resort in Dar es salaam which specifically aimed at reviewing inception reports of 13 background papers and build common understanding on the next step for preparation of first draft background papers on development financing.



Participants following first session on day one of the review Workshop of inception reports: Development Financing program at Ramada resort in Dar es Salaam.

3.4.3 Impact Evaluation Laboratory program (IE Lab)

Starting from June 2019, the Foundation started the implementation of a new capacity development initiative titled Impact Evaluation Laboratory (IE Lab). The objective of this programme is to strengthen the capacity of researchers and policy makers in Tanzania to undertake and use evidence generated by Impact Evaluation Research in policy and decision making process. The lab aims also at creating and sustaining a vibrant “community of practice” on Impact Evaluation in Tanzania. This is a two years programme supported by William and Flora Hewlett Foundation. The IE laboratory was launched on 23rd September, 2019 and the guest of honor was Mrs. Mary Maganga Deputy Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Finance and planning. IE Lab is expected to increase the number of researchers with enhanced capacity of conducting impact evaluation studies in Tanzania as well as Increase in the number of research projects addressing impact evaluation of various development interventions in Tanzania.



The group photo during the launching of Impact Evaluation Laboratory, in the frontline Mrs. Mary Maganga- Deputy Permanent Secretary MOFP (Middle), Prof. Fortunata Songora Makene- Head SRPD (Right) and Mr. Constan-tine Manda- Director Impact Evaluation Laboratory (Left)

From January to December 2019 ESRF through IE Lab conducted trainings workshops on Impact Evaluation as follows; three trainings workshops for policy researchers, academicians and program managers and one training workshop for Government officials held in Dar es Salaam and Dodoma respectively. Training courses covered “Introduction to core methods of impact Evaluation” which covers topics such as introduction to casual inference, core methods of randomized assignment, randomized promotion,

regression discontinuity and differences-in-differences. Under this program, the department has also organized training workshop on “Introduction to fieldwork design for Impact Evaluation” which covers topics such as, Questionnaire design, field workshop organization, quality assurance, transparency, power calculations, machine learning and big data in impact evaluation research. The last Impact Evaluation training course was “Introduction to Data analysis using STATA Software”. The training courses were facilitated by Director of Impact Evaluation Laboratory - Mr. Constantine Manda, a PhD candidate, Department of Political Science, YALE University in the United States.



Mr. Danford Sango, Head of GCDD addressing the audience during Impact Evaluation training for government officials in Dodoma.

3.4 Short term trainings

3.4.1 Training workshop on Economic Management and Budget Analysis

The Foundation organized a four days training workshop on Economic Management and Budget Analysis which was held from Monday 26th to Thursday 29th August, 2019 in Dar es Salaam. The major thrust of the training was to equip the participants with knowledge and understanding of the evolution of Tanzania’s development policy since the country gained her independency in 1961. The course aimed at providing planners and economists in the public sector with knowledge on Tanzania’s development process in a historical perspective as well as improving their capacity in planning and implementation of development policies and strategies.



Prof. Samuel Wangwe (Principal Research Associate, ESRF) addressing the audience during a training workshop on Economic Management and Budget Analysis.

The course covered four main topics; the first topic was “Tanzania policy development process in a historical perspective” facilitated by Prof. Samuel Wangwe, Principal Research Associate, ESRF. The second topic was “Instruments for economic management: Monetary & Fiscal policy” facilitated by Prof. Honest P. Ngowi, Principal, Mzumbe University, Dar es Salaam, Campus. The third topic was, “Budget Analysis: Budget Preparation and Review Process in Tanzania” which was facilitated by Mr. Muga Matitu, Principal Finance Management Officer, Government Budget Division, Ministry of Finance and Planning and the fourth topic was “Implementation of FYDP I & II” also facilitated by Mr. Muga Matitu.

3.4.2 Visualizing and Interpreting Regression and Analysis of Variance and Covariance Models Using STATA

The objective of the refresher short course was to train a small group of researchers on proper methods of interpreting and results of regression analysis and analysis of variance and covariance generated by STATA software. The training was facilitated by Prof. Marc Wuyts, Emeritus Professor of Economics, Institute of Social Studies; Erasmus University, the Netherlands. The training was conducted in a total of four (4) days as follows: Thursday 21st February 2019, Thursday 28th February 2019, Thursday 7th March 2019 and Thursday 14th March 2019. The training was attended by 13 researchers from Economic and Social Research Foundation (ESRF), Department of Economics, University of Dar es Salaam, Department of Agricultural Economics and Agribusiness, University of Dar es Salaam, Eastern Africa Statistical Training Centre and Muhimbili University College of Health and Alliance Sciences. The workshop was conducted at ESRF Conference Hall.

3.4.3 Training Workshop on Urban Poverty and Public Transportation

The training course was conducted as part of implementation of activities of Impact Evaluation Laboratory (IE Lab) at ESRF. The objective of the course were three folds namely (a) Deepen participants' understanding of Impact Evaluations (IE) and the different IE methods, (b) to learn about the relevance of IE on public policies, with emphasis on the Tanzanian context and public transportation projects, (c) foster collaboration and discussion among relevant stakeholders for the Tanzanian context and (d) Develop data analysis skills useful for IE. Participants for the training course came from Economic and Social Research Foundation (ESRF), Dar Rapid Transit Agency (DART), Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF), Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elders and Children, Ministry of Works, Transport and Communications, President's Office - Regional Administration and Local Government, Students from several institutions, such as Muhimbili University of Health and Allied Sciences (MUHAS) and the University of Dar es Salaam and Researchers and Impact Evaluation Practitioners. The workshop was facilitated by Dr. Juliana Aguilar Research Associate, Development Impact Evaluation (DIME), the World Bank and Angelica Valdiviezo, Professor of Economics, University of Chicago. The workshop was conducted from 13th to 15th August 2019 at ESRF Conference Hall



A group photo during Impact Evaluation Training Workshop addressing Urban Poverty and Public Transportation on 13th August 2019 at ESRF premises in Dar es Salaam

4.0 Management and Institutional Infrastructure

ESRF Institutional Governance is under the Board of Trustees, as mandated by the amended Constitution of ESRF (1999). The Board is composed of members from four different broadly defined categories of stakeholders: Government/public service, private sector, civil society and academia. The Management Team consists of the following members:

ESRF MANAGEMENT

S/n.	Name	Designation
1.	Dr. Tausi Mbagwa Kida	Executive Director
2.	Prof. Fortunata Songora Makene	Head, Strategic Research and Publications
3.	Mrs. Margareth Nzuki	Head, Knowledge Management and Innovation
4.	Mr. Ernest Chiwenda	Head, Finance and Resource Mobilization
5.	Mr. Deodatus Sagamiko	Head, Human Resources and Administration

4.1 Staff recruitment

The Human Resource and Administration Department continued to support the Foundation in ensuring that it meets its core functions. The department is duty bound to ensure that the human resource plans, policies, guidelines, procedures, industrial relations and development strategies are implemented fairly and equitably; and that the working environment is conducive enough for staff to unleash their potentials with focus on our Medium Term Strategic Plan of 2016 – 2020.

The ESRF Staff strength as at 31st December, 2019 stood at 34 employees. The work force includes 13 Programme Staff, 8 Project/Consultancy Staff and 13 Operational Staff. In addition to the in house staff, the Foundation has a substantial network of consultants and research associates who work on projects together with in house staff. During the period under review, the department successfully undertook staff appraisals for twenty three (23) staff that were evaluated and awarded increments and promotion accordingly. Recruited employees while other employees left the Institution's services upon end of employment contracts.

4.2 Training and Capacity Development

Management has been providing short-term training courses to its employees aimed at improving their capability, capacity, productivity and performance. More so, there is still a need to continue training our employees so as to maintain, upgrade and update their skills from time to time. Management has resorted into short-term training because such trainings provide both soft and hard skills which can be quickly applied on the job.

During the year 2019 several staff were trained on various disciplines related to their areas of specialization as detailed here below:

- a. Training on “Data Visualization and Analysis using STATA”
- b. Training on “Monitoring and Evaluation”
- c. Training on “Budget, Economic and Tax Issues”
- d. Training on “Evaluating Social Programmes”
- e. Training on “Impact Evaluation on DART”
- f. Training on “Economic Management and Budget Analysis”
- g. Training on “Impact Evaluation”
- h. Training on “AGRA Management Information System (AMIS)”
- i. Training on “Risk Management”
- j. Training on “Advanced Skills for the 21st Century Personal Assistant Masterclass”

Communication

The Foundation communicated evidence - based results accrued by both the Foundation and collaborating institutions and shared with our broad range of stakeholders through our offline and online facilities.

Offline Channels

Library: served in-house staff cum visiting researchers, master’s students from different university and higher learning institutions in the region. The Library contains some documents from various websites and some from various sources e.g donations from some institutions and individuals.

Maendeleo Studio: The ultra-Studio translated and repackaged various research outputs into simpler formats both visual and audio and disseminated through Community Radios supported by the Foundation and ESRF Knowledge Television to reach various stakeholders.

Media Coverage (Print Media) the Foundation worked with different prominent media houses in the Country. Through them our efforts to inform, educate, disseminate our stakeholders and general public on various research findings achieved its purpose. The Foundation had appeared in various media channels.

ESRF Publications: The Foundation published a number of stuff ranging from policy briefs, annual reportsetc

Online Channels

Knowledge Television- (www.knowledgetv.esrf.or.tz) assisted in disseminating various research outputs amassed from in - house studies as well as experiences from other experts of different sectors of development.

E-Brief- served our broad range of stakeholders – academia, researchers, donor community, civil society, policy makers and the general public to receive various Foundation’s publications, articles and inform them on current issues which happened in the Foundation.

Social Media - (WhatsApp, Twitter and FaceBook) shared, promoted and disseminated Foundation's products and services to our stakeholders and general public. The number of followers in twitter registered 6,040 compared to 4,450 reported last year. FaceBook registered 3,867 from 3,790 in 2019.

1590 new Followers



77 new followers

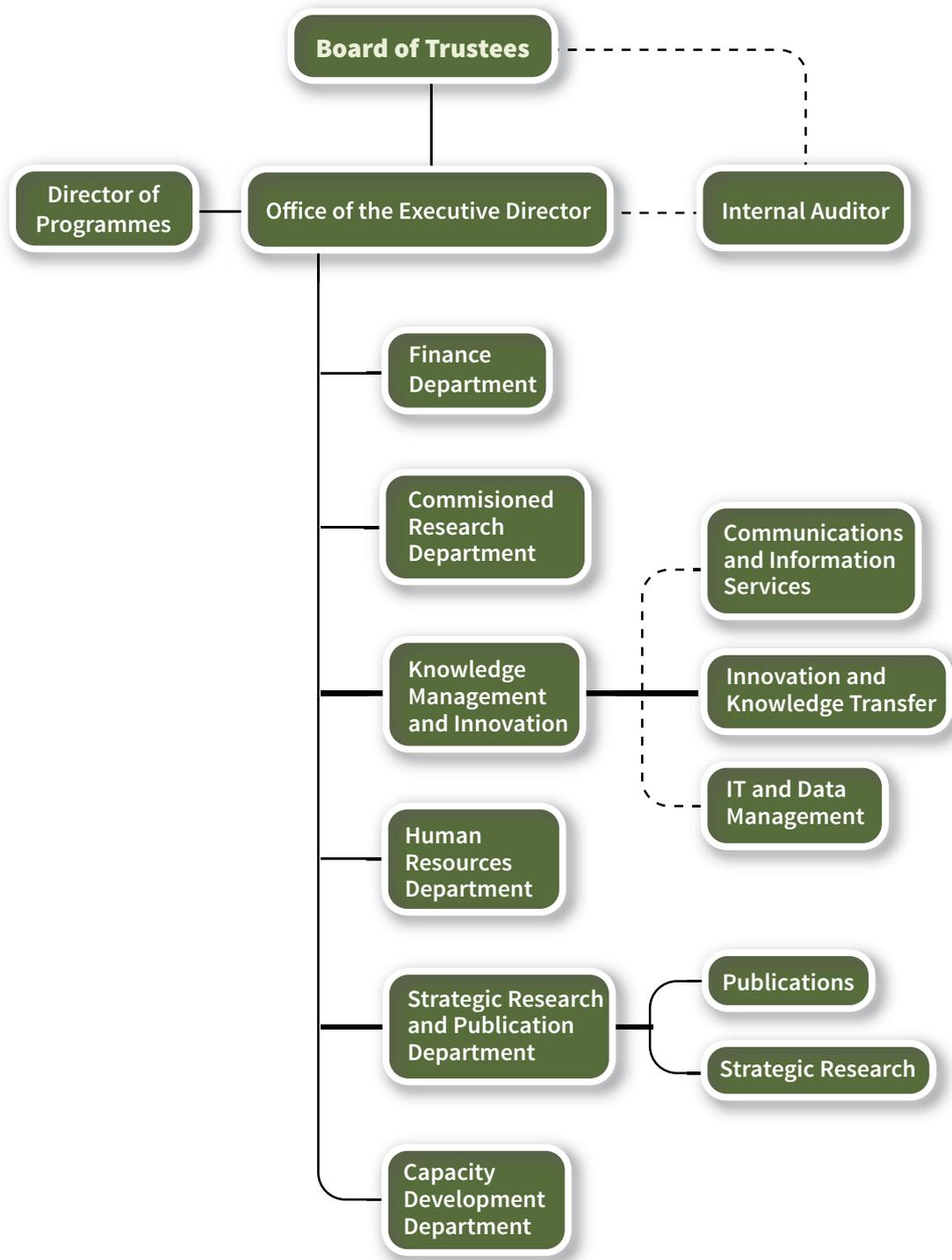


Websites: Used as a gateway to inform stakeholders and general public on different activities pertaining to the Foundation.

Data Management and Processing

The improved ICT infrastructure served a broad range of users for in- house staff and visiting researchers. Capacity building sessions conducted to equip researchers and research assistants in data collections, analysis and interpretation of data.

5.0 ESRF ORGANISATIONAL CHART



6.0 FINANCIAL REPORT 2019

6.1 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 31st December 2019, which discloses the state of affairs of the ESRF.

6.2 Performance during the year

ESRF continued to play a strategic role in the policy formulation and economic reforms in Tanzania. The Foundation's mandate embraces: (i) to undertake research in public policy and in sector-oriented issues, (ii) to facilitate capacity development for government and other stakeholders of economic development, (iii) to act as a focal point for dialogue and the exchange of knowledge on economic and social issues, and (iv) to disseminate policy and ESRF researched information so as to widen the understanding of the public, dedicated groups of policy makers and researchers.

6.3 Principle risks and uncertainties

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

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

Dedicated, committed and loyal workforce

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

Good Governance Policies

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

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 will continue to exist in the next financial year.

EMPLOYEES' WELFARE

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.

Training and Development

In 2019, 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.

Gender Parity

During the year ESRF had 32 employees, out of which 13 were females and 19 were males.

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.

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 2019. 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 IPSAs. 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 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

Date: 05/06/2020

DECLARATION OF THE HEAD OF FINANCE

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 2019

The National Board of Accountants and Auditors (NBAA) according to the power conferred under the Auditors and Accountants (Registration) Act. No. 33 of 1972, as amended by Act No. 2 of 1995, requires financial statements to be accompanied with a declaration issued by the Head of Finance/Accounting responsible for the preparation of financial statements of the entity concerned.

It is the duty of a Professional Accountant to assist the Board of Directors/Governing Body/Management to discharge the responsibility of preparing financial statements of an entity showing true and fair view of the entity position and performance in accordance with applicable International Accounting Standards and statutory financial reporting requirements.

Full legal responsibility for the preparation of financial statements rests with the Board of Directors/Governing Body as under Directors Responsibility statement on an earlier page.

I, **Ernest Chiwenda**, being the Finance Manager of Economic and Social Research Foundation (ESRF) hereby acknowledge my responsibility of ensuring that financial statements for the year ended 31st December 2019 have been prepared in compliance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) and statutory requirements.

I thus confirm that the financial statements give a true and fair view position of the Economic and Social Research Foundation (ESRF) as on that date and that they have been prepared based on properly maintained financial records.



Signed by:

Position: Finance Manager

NBAA Membership No.: ACPA 3040

Date: 03/06/2020

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH FOUNDATION



Unqualified Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The Economic and Social Research Foundation, which comprise the Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2019, Statement of Comprehensive Income, 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 set out on pages 31 to 46. 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, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of The Economic and Social Research Foundation as at 31 December 2019, and the results of its operations and cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS).

Basis of our opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Foundation in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Tanzania, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code.

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

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the year under review. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have however determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in our report.

We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying financial statements.

Other information included in the Foundation’s 2019 Trustees’ Report

Other information consists of the information included in the Report of the Trustees. Other than the financial statements and our auditor’s report thereon, the Trustees are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance or conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If based on the work we performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

The Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IPSASs, and for such internal controls as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Foundation’s ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Foundation or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Foundation’s financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Foundation's internal control system.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Foundation's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion accordingly. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Foundation to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Foundation to express our opinion on their impact on the financial statements, if necessary.
- We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Foundation audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion. We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

This report, including the opinion, has been prepared for, and only for, the Foundation's Trustees as a body in accordance with the Non-Government Organisations (NGO) Act, 2002 and for no other purposes.

As required by the NGO Act, 2002, 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 account have been kept by the Foundation, so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
- The Report of the Board of Trustees is consistent with the financial statements;
- Information specified by law regarding Trustees remuneration and transactions with the Foundation is disclosed; and
- The Foundation's financial statements are in agreement with the books of account.

GLOBE ACCOUNTANCY SERVICES 2013 CHARTERED CERTIFIED ACCOUNTANTS



**METHOD A. KASHONDA - (FCPA, FCCA, MBA)
MANAGING PARTNER
DAR ES SALAAM.**

DATE: 13/06/2020

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

	NOTE	31.12.2019 USD	31.12.2018 USD	31.12.2019 TZS	31.12.2018 TZS
NON CURRENT ASSETS					
Property, Plant and Equipment	2	1,902,667	1,836,480	4,332,372,692	4,102,901,213
Intangible Assets	3	5,535	7,362	12,602,667	16,188,020
CURRENT ASSETS					
Accounts Receivable & Prepayments	4	46,956	74,399	106,918,177	168,809,385
Cash and Bank Balances	5	253,207	938,799	576,552,526	2,130,135,316
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		300,163	1,013,198	683,470,703	2,298,944,701
TOTAL ASSETS		2,208,365	2,857,040	5,028,446,062	6,418,033,934
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
GRANTS					
Capital Grants	6	-	-	-	-
RESERVES					
Revaluation Reserve	7	1,756,437	1,695,515	3,999,406,953	3,847,124,138
Accumulated Deficit		(1,299,971)	(951,102)	(2,960,035,425)	(2,211,255,676)
TOTAL GRANTS & RESERVES		456,466	744,413	1,039,371,528	1,635,868,462
Deferred Income	19	-	240,000	-	533,174,400
CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Accounts Payable and Accruals	8	1,751,899	1,872,627	3,989,074,534	4,248,991,072
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		1,751,899	1,872,627	3,989,074,534	4,248,991,072
TOTALEQUITY AND LIABILITIES		2,208,365	2,857,040	5,028,446,062	6,418,033,934



CHAIRPERSON – BOARD OF TRUSTEES



MEMBER - BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Date: 05/06/2020

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

	NOTE	31.12.2019 USD	31.12.2018 USD	31.12.2019 TZS	31.12.2018 TZS
INCOME					
Revenue Grants	9	249,075	316,747	567,142,946	713,948,500
Research Income	10	390,632	543,015	889,468,661	1,223,955,887
Commissioned Studies		613,652	700,936	1,397,285,914	1,679,908,717
Capacity Building		507,796	665,381	1,156,251,588	1,499,769,122
Knowledge management		1,729,271	892,493	3,937,549,454	2,011,679,431
Other Income	11	729	55,039	1,660,000	158,410,578
Amortization of capital grant		-	29,310	-	66,064,740
TOTAL INCOME		3,491,154	3,202,921	7,949,358,563	7,353,736,975
EXPENDITURE					
Programme Activities	12	2,391,052	1,511,564	5,444,425,374	3,407,066,443
Personnel Emoluments	13	963,674	994,987	2,194,286,136	2,242,701,985
Administrative Expenses	14	111,403	87,602	253,665,552	197,451,604
Staff Welfare and Incentives	15	87,314	91,815	198,814,664	206,951,014
Repairs and Maintenance	16	44,729	43,533	101,847,622	98,126,144
Telephone, Fax and Postage	17	33,337	32,818	75,908,843	73,971,827
Electricity and Water	18	19,905	25,347	45,324,084	57,132,811
Audit Fees and Expenses		6,219	6,562	14,160,000	14,790,000
Bank Charges		8,102	5,262	18,447,405	11,860,803
Loss on disposal		-	11,470	-	25,853,667
Depreciation	2	77,174	94,517	175,724,934	313,039,616
TOTAL EXPENDITURE		3,742,909	2,905,477	8,522,604,614	6,648,945,914
(DEFICIT)/SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR		(251,755)	297,444	(573,246,051)	704,791,061

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

	31.12.2019 USD	31.12.2018 USD	31.12.2019 TZS	31.12.2018 TZS
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Surplus/(Deficit) for the Year	(251,755)	297,444	(573,246,051)	704,791,061
Adjustments for Non-Cash Items:				
- Depreciation	77,174	95,517	175,724,934	313,039,616
Deferred Income/(Realised income)	(240,000)	240,000	(544,560,000)	544,560,000
Amortization of software	1,384	1,398	3,150,667	3,171,634
Revaluation gain	(38,465)	-	(165,846,333)	-
Loss on disposal	-	11,470	-	26,025,719
Prior year adjustments	(43,038)	(69,070)	(28,530,092)	(141,552,675)
Amortization of capital grant	-	(29,310)	-	(66,504,390)
Currency translation gains	7,510	(56,216)	17,099,496	(258,906,142)
CASH INFLOWS/(OUTFLOWS) BEFORE WORKING CAPITAL CHANGES	(487,190)	491,233	(1,116,207,379)	1,124,624,823
MOVEMENT IN WORKING CAPITAL				
(Increase)/Decrease in Accounts Receivables and Prepayments	27,443	(37,002)	61,891,208	(83,957,717)
Increase/(Decrease) in Accounts Payable and Accruals	(120,728)	294,624	(259,916,538)	668,502,770
NET CHANGES IN WORKING CAPITAL	(93,285)	257,622	(198,025,330)	584,545,053
TOTAL CASH INFLOWS/(OUTFLOWS) FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES (A)	(580,475)	748,855	(1,314,232,710)	1,709,169,876
CASH INFLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Sale of Fixed assets	-	866	-	1,964,650
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment	(105,116)	(7,317)	(239,350,081)	(16,601,910)
TOTAL CASH OUTFLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES (B)	(105,116)	(6,451)	(239,350,081)	(14,637,260)
CASH INFLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Capital Grant Received	-	-	-	-
TOTAL CASH OUTFLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES (C)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL A+B+C	(685,591)	742,404	(1,553,582,790)	1,694,532,616
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	938,798	196,394	2,130,135,316	435,602,700
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AS AT DECEMBER	253,207	938,798	576,552,526	2,130,135,316

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1.0 Principal accounting policies

1.1 Foundation Information

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

1.2 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 Public Sector Accounting Standards Board (IPSASB).

1.4 Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, Plant and equipment are 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.

1.5 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	4.00
• Motor Vehicles	25.00
• Plant and Machinery	25.00
• Computers	33.33
• Furniture and Equipment	20.00

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.

1.6 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.

1.7 Foreign currencies

Transactions denominated in Tanzania Shillings. The presentation currency for the time being is done at the rates of exchange ruling at the dates of transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities at the year-end expressed in other currencies other than the US Dollar are translated into the presentation currency at the rates of exchange ruling at the end of the financial year. The resultant gains/ (losses) on exchange rate translations are dealt with in the income statement. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in other currencies are translated using the exchange rates at the date of the initial transactions.

1.8 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and short-term deposits in the statement of financial position comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with a maturity of three months or less. Cash and cash equivalents are carried in the financial position at face value.

1.9 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 non-current 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.

Grants related to revenue expenditure are credited to the income statement in the same financial year in which the revenue expenditure to which they relate is charged.

1.10 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.

1.11 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 Memorandum of Understanding or contract will flow to the Foundation.

1.12 Gratuity

Employees are entitled to gratuity, at the rate of 10% of the total gross salary or as may be amended from time to time; and 15% of the total basic salary will be applicable to the Executive Director. Gratuity is paid at end of every month to a special employee account maintained by a Social Security Scheme. Gratuity earned is payable to the employees at end their respective contracts.

1.13 Short Term Benefits

The cost of all short-term employee benefits such as salaries, employees' entitlements to leave pay, medical welfare, incentives, other contributions etc. are recognized during the year in which the employees render the related services.

1.14 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.

1.15 Accounting for Government Grants

Grants are received in the form of cash or in kind for capital or/and recurrent expenditure. Grants received in the form of fixed assets (grants in kind) are credited to the Capital Fund Account (or Deferred Income Account) and debited to respective asset account. Grants in the form of non-current assets are amortized and credited to income in amounts equal to annual depreciation charges in respect of such non-current assets. When the asset is disposed of the Capital Fund is debited with the amount received from sale.

Grants received for other charges (recurrent expenditure) are directly credited to income account as recurrent revenue for the year in which they are received.

7.0 Staff List 2019

S/N	NAME	DESIGNATION
1	Dr. Tausi M. Kida	Executive Director
2	Prof. Fortunata S. Makene	Head, Strategic Research and Publication Department
3	Mrs. Margareth Nzuki	Head, Knowledge Management and Innovation Department
4	Ms. Vivian Kazi	Head, Commissioned Research Department
5	Mr. Danford Sango	Head, Governance and Capacity Development Department
6	Mr. Deodatus Sagamiko	Head, Human Resource and Administration Department
7	Mr. Ernest Chiwenda	Head, Finance Department
8	Mr. Moja Mapunda	Internal Auditor
9	Mr. John Kajiba	Principal Information and Technology Expert
10	Ms. Aldegunda Ngowi	Principal Accountant
11	Dr. Oswald Mashindano	Principal Research Associate
12	Mr. Patrick Kihenzile	Assistant Research Fellow
13	Mr. Richard Ngilangwa	Assistant Research Fellow
14	Mr. Benedicto Mutalemwa	Research Assistant
15	Ms. Hossana P. Mpango	Research Assistant
16	Mr. Abel Lawrence Songole	Assistant Research Fellow
17	Mr. Mussa Martine	Research Assistant
18	Mr. Desmond Mushi	Research Assistant
19	Mr. Zakayo Zakaria	Research Assistant
20	Mr. Denis Vegulla	Research Assistant
21	Mr. Jovin Lasway	Research Assistant
22	Ms. Lamlath Katunzi	Research Assistant
23	Mr. Yasser Manu	Administrative and Procurement Officer
24	Mr. Seniorine Libena	Senior Publication and Publicity Officer
25	Mr. James Kasindi	Information Technology Expert (Systems Administrator)
26	Mr. Selemani Haji	Assistant Accountant
27	Ms. Goreth Kashasha	Workshop/Training Coordinator
28	Ms. Swafia Juma	Assistant Workshop/Training Coordinator
29	Ms. Jacqueline Mwijage	Personal Assistant to the Executive Director
30	Ms. Doris Lyimo	Customer Relations Officer
31	Mr. Theo Mtega	Office Assistant
32	Mr. Peter Mhono	Head Driver
33	Mr. Francis John	Senior Driver
34	Ms. Prisca Mghamba	Senior Office Attendant

8.0 ESRF Publications

Discussion Papers:

- i. On Leaving No One Behind-Who is Left Out in Education: Uncovering Out of School Children in Mara (Fortunata Songora Makene and Richard Ngilangwa under external review);
- ii. Girl Economic Empowerment The Best Contraceptive: Results from a Randomized Control Trial (Makene, Ngilangwa et al);
- iii. EAC Private Sector Development Strategy: Stakeholder Position Paper (2019) by Jane Mpapalika and Richard Ngilangwa;
- iv. Overview of Non Communicable Diseases in Tanzania: An analysis of existing policies, opportunities and challenges to enact and implement Sugar Sweetened Beverage tax (Twalib Ngoma, Fortunata Songora Makene and Hossana Mpango);
- v. Accountability through Practical Norms: Civil Service Reform in Africa from Below: by Gerhard Anders Fortunata Songora Makene and Hossana Mpango <https://www.britac.ac.uk/project-blog-accountability-through-practical-norms-civil-service-reform-africa-below>
- vi. Challenges in Accessing Primary Education System: Assessment from Out of School Children Study in Mara; by Richard Ngilangwa and Fortunata Songora Makene
- vii. Health-industry linkages for local health: reframing policies for African health system strengthening; by Maureen Mackintosh and Jires Tunguhole <https://academic.oup.com/heapol/advance-article/doi/10.1093/heapol/czy022/4942503?guestAccessKey=38fc351a-cff7-4695-abf1-1dbad23b4521>
- v. Supportive Measures towards Land Accessibility by the Youth in Tanzania: The case of Southern Highlands Regions (Patrick Kihenzile and Hoseana Lunogelo)
- vi. Identified Legal Barriers for Youth to join or Forming Cooperatives: The case of Southern Highland Regions in Tanzania (Patrick Kihenzile and Hoseana Lunogelo)
- vii. Tapping Economic Opportunities In Tanzania The Case of Mtwara Region (Vivian Kazi, Abel Songle and Godwin Mjema)

Quarterly Economic Reviews (QERs):

- (i) QER Volume 13, Issue 4 for Oct – Dec, 2018
- (ii) QER Volume 14, Issue 3 for Jul – Sep, 2018
- (iii) QER Volume 14 Issue 2 for Apr – Jun, 2018
- (iv) QER Volume 14 Issue 1 for Jan – Mar, 2018

Newsletters:

- (i) Newsletter Volume 15 – Issue 2, 2019
- (ii) Newsletter Volume 15 – Issue 1, 2019
- (iii) Newsletter Volume 17 – Issue 2, 2018
- (iv) Newsletter Volume 17 – Issue 1, 2018
- (v) Newsletter Volume 16 – Issue 2, 2017
- (vi) Newsletter Volume 16 – Issue 1, 2017

Annual Reports:

- (i) ESRF Annual Report, 2018
- (ii) ESRF Annual Report, 2017
- (iii) ESRF Annual Report, 2016
- (iv) ESRF Annual; Report, 2015
- (v) ESRF Annual Report, 2014

Policy Briefs:

- i. Preferential Market Access and Rules of Origins by Dr. Anansia Maleko and Mr. Richard Ngilangwa
- ii. Agricultural Products' Exports: Sanitary & PhytoSanitary barriers faced by exporters in the EAC- Stakeholders' Perspectives in Tanzania prepared by the Economic and Social Research Foundation;
- iii. Challenges faced e_commerce services providers in Tanzania by the Economic and Social Research Foundation;
- iv. "Towards the 12th WTO Ministerial Conference: Issues of Interest to the East African Community (EAC): Stakeholders' Perspectives in Tanzania" (Country Update Note) by Deusdedit Rwehubiza and John Shilinde

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



51 Uporoto Street, Off Ali Hassan Mwinyi Road
P.O. Box 31226, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
Tel : (255-22) 2926084-9
Fax : (255-22) 2926083
E-mail : esrf@esrf.or.tz
Website : www.esrftz.org

ESRF Managed Websites:
(Tanzania Online): www.tzonline.org
Tanzania Development Gateway: www.tanzaniagateway.org
Tanzania Knowledge Network (TAKNET): www.taknet.ortz



RESEARCH



**CAPACITY
BUILDING**



**KNOWLEDGE
MANAGEMENT &
INNOVATION**

RESEARCH ■ CAPACITY BUILDING ■ KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT & INNOVATION