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**ANNUAL  
REPORT**





ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH FOUNDATION  
(ESRF)

# ANNUAL REPORT 2021

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FROM BOARD CHAIRPERSON



The year 2021 marks the 27<sup>th</sup> year of Economic and Social Research Foundation (ESRF) in fulfilling its mandate in economic and social research.

The Foundation has sustained its role as a premier think tank to engage and influence policy actors national level and beyond. In light of the CoVID-19 pandemic which has affected operations of many organizations worldwide, the Foundation continued to strive to produce tangible output for policy actors. The success of the Foundation for over two decades can be attributed to collective effort of management, staff and numerous actors that have provided support.

On behalf of the Board of Trustees of Economic and Social Research Foundation (ESRF) and the Board of Trustees, I would like to acknowledge the technical and financial support provided by numerous national and international organizations during the year 2021. In particular, the Foundation would like to acknowledge the continued support and partnership with the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania and other development partners. Their support continues to be instrumental in ESRF's effort in rendering services in the policy research, capacity building and knowledge management.

As the Foundation works with a number of partners to fulfill its mandate, I would like to acknowledge some of the partners we have collaborated with in this endeavor, these include: Open University of London, University of Leeds, University of Dar es Salaam Business School (UDBS), International Business Centre, Aalborg University (AU), Norwegian School of Economics (NHH), Copenhagen Business School (CBS), Denmark, FANRPAN from South Africa, Small, Medium Agribusiness Enterprise Development Organization from Kenya, ODI from UK, SAIIA from South Africa, UK Met Office, University of Aberdeen, Chatham House and Perking University from China. The Foundation is ever 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 challenges, as well as providing policy guidance in trying to reach national goals.

Phillemon Luhanjo  
Chairperson, ESRF Board of Trustees

## NOTE FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S DESK



The Foundation is in the final year of implementing an Interim Strategic Plan for the year 2021, following the completion of its' sixth Medium Term Strategic Plan (MSTP VI) for 2016-2020 in

fulfilling its mandate of Research, Capacity Building as well as Knowledge Management and Innovation.

The interim 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). This interim plan continues with 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).

The Foundation continues to record achievements despite having to grapple with the invasion of COVID 19 which has indeed slowed the pace in some activities. We are happy to report that during the year, through the Strategic Research and Publication Department, we continued completing a number of important studies including: Potential Impact of Sweetened and Sugary Beverages Tax on Obesity Prevalence in Tanzania which aims at estimating the potential impact of SSBs tax on obesity prevalence in the Country, Situation Analysis of Adolescents and Children in Urban Settings, Innovation for Cancer Care in Africa (ICCA), and, Innovation and Inclusive Industrialization in Agro-Processing.

The Foundation among other activities conducts demand driven policy research. Some of the projects implemented during the year include: Developing

National Export Strategy, the project aims at developing an Export Strategy that will enhance export capacity of Tanzania products, expand potential competitive channels for exportation of goods and services in Tanzania. Other projects were, Evaluation/impacts of REA funded project aiming at ensuring that the process of continuous improvement is systematic and consistent as well as presenting lessons learnt in respect to what works, under what circumstances and why, End line study for Sunflower Value Chain which aims at undertaking an assessment of the performance of the Sunflower Value Chain and establish a resultant change after a three-year intervention.

Through the Governance and Capacity Development Department, conducted policy dialogues some of them were conducted both physically and virtually among them were; Digital Transformation in the Age of Fourth Industrial Revolution, Tanzania's Path Towards Prosperity: Balancing State, Markets and community, aimed at sharing knowledge and engaging with relevant people in Tanzania on key developments taking place in the area of fourth industrial revolution and digital transformation, Tanzania's path towards prosperity: Balancing State, markets and community aimed at brainstorming an important aspect of Economic Management on the dilemmas, challenges and opportunities for achieving a judicious balance between markets, state and community and The Tyranny of averages.

Measurement in Research, this policy dialogue to introduce difficult concepts applied to real-world issues, understanding how research is conducted, debated, and validated including discussions of extant literatures on a certain topic. ESRF also conducted knowledge sharing workshops such as: Common visioning workshop with members of Impact Evaluation Laboratory (IE Lab) in Tanzania and Validation workshop for National Governance and Corruption Survey in Tanzania.

In this period the Knowledge Management and Innovation Department carried on implementing activities under Mainstreaming Poverty, Gender and

Climate Project whereby it managed to inaugurate 6 Region Investment Guides (Singida, Katavi, Tabora, Mara and Iringa) and continued with finalizing 7 region Investment Guides. In another development, the KMI continued to execute some activities under the RARIS Project, these included; enhancement of Mobile Kilimo Platform, a study on Agricultural Finance, study on Agricultural Tax Structure, Warehouse Receipt Electronic System (WHES) – Mapping and Designing an Electronic Warehouses Network, stakeholders and policy engagement. Other activities involved; Agriculture policy independent review and evaluation, promoting production of high quality wheat in Tanzania, various trainings to extension officers, production of online agribusiness

lessons, promoting products and services of the Foundation via online and offline channels.

Let me extend our to all our stakeholders whose tireless 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 2021 and look forward to the continued cooperation.



Dr. Tausi Mbaga Kida  
Executive Director

# BOARD OF TRUSTEES



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# 1. 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 six planning phases.

ESRF has from inception successfully implemented six 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) the fifth phase (MTSP-V 2012-2015) and the sixth phase (MSTP VI 2016 – 2020) 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 interim Term Strategic Plan for the year 2021 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.

The Economic and Social Research Foundation developed an Interim Annual Plan (2021) to serve as a bridge between the sixth Mid-Term Strategic Plan (MTSP VI) and the seventh Mid-Term Strategic Plan (MTSP VII). The implementation of the Plan involved the development of the MTSP VII and the continued implementation of the Foundation's strategic programmes. The Plan had the following key objectives: to develop the MTSP VII and to continue with the implementation of the Foundation's strategic programmes that are demanded by stakeholders and in line with regional and global development trends.

The implementation of this Plan ensured that the Foundation had an opportunity to focus on self-evaluation 25 years after its founding, review and update its mandate, mission, vision and objectives in line with present day needs and demands of its

key stakeholders. The interim Plan was designed to ensure that the upcoming MTSP VII is anchored on the sub-national, nation's (3rd Five-Year Development Plan) and regional and global development agendas.


### 1.3 Our Mission and Vision



## Mission

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

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## Vision

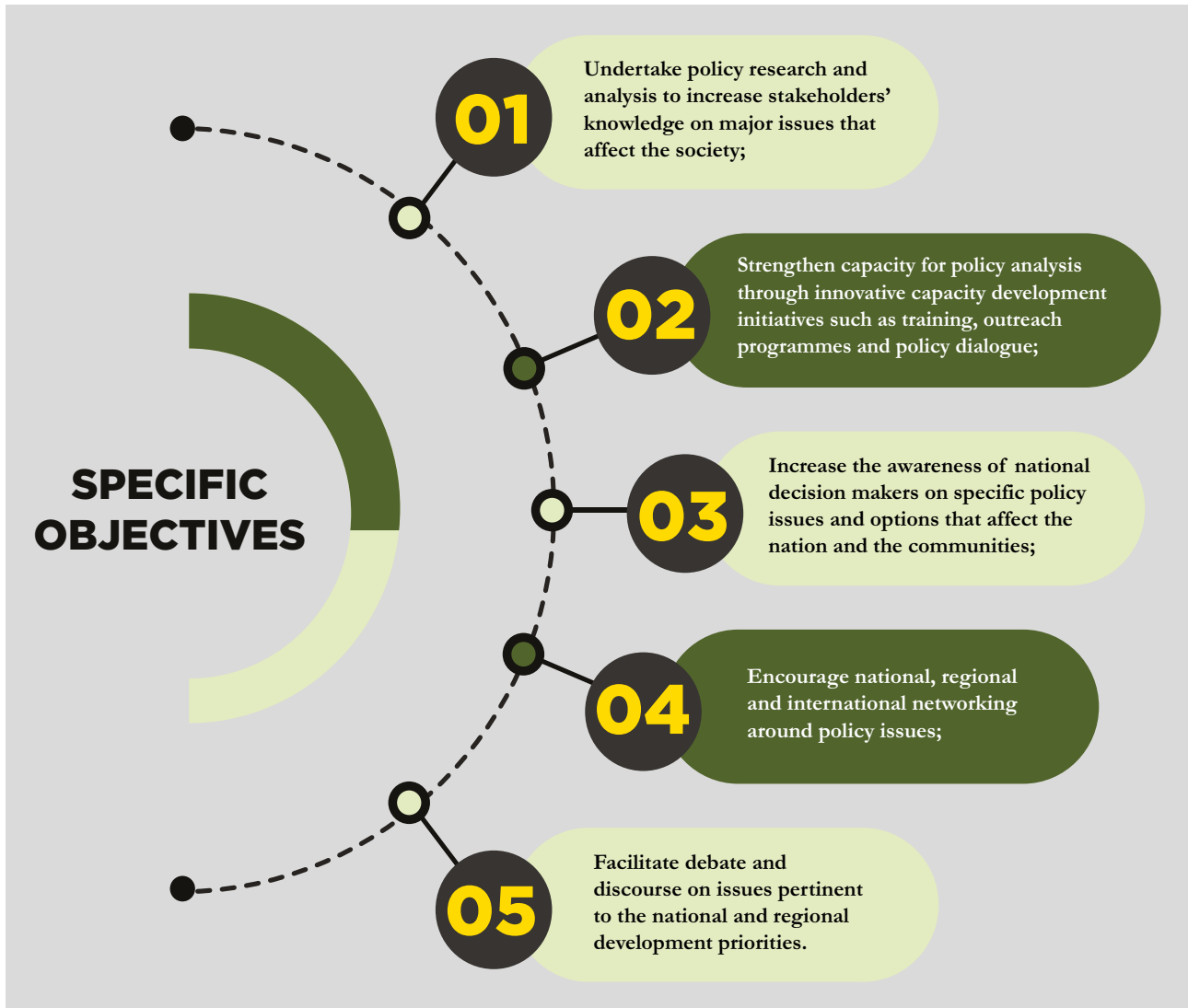
SRF envision itself as a “National and regional centre of excellence in policy research and capacity development for policy analysis and development management.”

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## 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. INTERIM STRATEGIC PLAN

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) and

Malambo Declarations.

The choice of research focus during the interim period continues to be 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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Macro-Economic Fundamentals</li> <li>2. Employment Generation and Unemployment Issues</li> <li>3. Enhancing Industrialization and Economic Infrastructures</li> <li>4. Enhancing Business Environment, Investment Climate and Financial Inclusion</li> <li>5. Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Security</li> <li>6. Private Sector Development</li> </ol>
2. Governance and Accountability	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. System and Structure of Governance and Management of Resources</li> <li>2. Government Effectiveness in Service Delivery</li> <li>3. Corruption and Good Governance</li> </ol>
3. Globalization and Regional Integration	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Regional and International Trade</li> <li>2. The Dynamics of Regional and Global Economy</li> <li>3. Monitoring and Evaluation of Regional Economic Integration within EAC, SADC and COMESA</li> </ol>
4. Social Service Delivery and Social Protection	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Enhancing Social Service Availability and Delivery in Health, Education and Water</li> <li>2. Social Protection</li> <li>3. Population Dynamics and Urbanization</li> <li>4. Gender, Children, Elderly and Youth</li> </ol>
5. Natural Resource and Environmental Management	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Climate change and Environmental Management</li> <li>2. Management of Natural Resources and Tourism</li> <li>3. Management of Natural Gas</li> </ol>

6. Knowledge Management and Social Innovation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Social Innovation and Knowledge Transfer</li> <li>2. Support of ICT for Development</li> <li>3. Data and Knowledge Management</li> </ol>
7. Implementing Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Localization and Community Awareness of SDGs</li> <li>2. Local Economic Development (LED) and Capacity Development</li> <li>3. Innovative SDGs Financing</li> <li>4. Monitoring and Evaluation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)</li> </ol>

#### Snapshot of key activities undertaken by the Foundation since inception

National Policy	Sectoral Policies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● National Development Vision 2025 formulation and review</li> <li>● NSGRP I and II formulation and review</li> <li>● Formulation of the Long Term Perspective Plan</li> <li>● FYDP I and II formulation and review</li> <li>● Formulation of Rural Development Policy and Strategy</li> <li>● SDGs consultations and ratification</li> <li>● Formulation and review of East Africa Community Development Strategy</li> <li>● National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children in Tanzania</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● ASDS I and ASDS II formulation</li> <li>● National Agricultural Policy (NAP 2013) review</li> <li>● National Microfinance Policy review and updating</li> <li>● National Youth Policy Review (2007)</li> <li>● National Energy Policy review and updating</li> <li>● National Tourism Policy (NTP 1999) formulation and review</li> <li>● Formulation of Tanzania &amp; Zanzibar Private Sector Development Strategy (PSDS)</li> <li>● Formulation of Tanzania Mineral Sector Policy and Strategy</li> <li>● Formulation of Tanzania Investment Policy</li> </ul>

## 2.2 Implementation of the Interim Annual Plan by themes for 2021

### 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 Tanzania Development Vision 2025 (TDV 2025), Long-Term Perspective Plan (LTTP), MKUKUTA (National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty - NSGRP) and the Five-Year Development Plans (FYDPs);
- 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:

#### **Agriculture and Food-System Resilience: Increasing Capacity and Advising Policy**

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 (2018-2022) 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.

In 2021 the CRD has continued to implement a chain of FANRPAN projects including:

- (i). The AFRICAP Modelling Framework: Integrated Future Estimator for Emissions and Diets (iFEED).

- (ii). Agriculture and Food-System Resilience: Increasing Capacity and Advising Policy (AFRICAP) – Household Survey (2 rounds in 2019 and 2021).
- (iii). Agriculture and Food-System Resilience: Increasing Capacity and Advising Policy (AFRICAP) – Muheza CSA Learning Alliance.
- (iv). Food-System Resilience: Increasing Capacity and Advising Policy– PIVA.

The AFRICAP project ends in 2022 and 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 Africa, and co-develop and demonstrate, nationally-owned SDG compliant agri-food development pathways that can be productive, sustainable and climate-smart.



*AFRICAP project team during the Muheza Climate Smart Agriculture Alliance Constitution Development meetings, November 2021*

### **Identifying and prioritizing policies for engaging African smallholder farmers in agricultural trade with China**

The China Centre for Agricultural Policy from Peking University with a financial support from

Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMFG) established a sub-contract with ESRF to undertake a study on *Identifying and Prioritizing Policies for Engaging African Smallholder Farmers in Agricultural Trade with China*.

The main objective of this project is to identify and prioritize available policies that facilitate engagement of African smallholder farmers in agricultural trade with China, and make use of Tanzania as a case study country.

Expected outputs from implementation of

this research project include production and dissemination of research report on policy and public investment recommendations to drive trade ties between Tanzania and China, package and present policy and public investment recommendations aimed at engaging more smallholder farmers in agricultural trade with China.



*The validation workshop participants in a group photo with the guest of honor Mr. Joseph Kiraiya from the Ministry of Agriculture during validation workshop in Dodoma in November 2021*

## **Other Activities**

1. Work Skills for Life: The Work Readiness Program to Prepare the Transition from Secondary Schools.
2. The East African Youth Inclusion Program (EAYIP) In Southern Highlands of Tanzania.
3. Innovation and inclusive industrialization in agro-processing.



## 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 Sixth Phase Government. ESRF research agenda has therefore continued its focus on governance and accountability to support the government's efforts in this context.

### Impact Evaluation of REA Funded Projects (2007-2020)

Rural Energy Agency (REA) commissioned ESRF to carry out evaluation of projects that have been implemented, since the year 2007 to 2021 in all the 24 Regions of Mainland Tanzania. The aim of the evaluation is to present lessons learnt in respect to what works, under what circumstances and why. It also aims to ensure that the process of continuous improvement is systematic and consistent.

The aspect of institutional and individual learning within the context of M&E should guide REA in critically assessing what it does right and what it does wrong and find ways of avoiding repeating

errors in future projects and programmes. The purpose of learning is to make changes where necessary, and to identify and build on strengths where they exist.

Specifically, ESRF focused on the evaluation of the Six proposed projects namely, Rural Electrification under Turnkey Phase II; Village Electrification Initiative under the 400kVA Backbone; Village electrification under Makambako – Songea 220kV Transmission line; Rural Electrification Under Turnkey Phase II in Singida and Kilimanjaro; Sustainable Solar Market Packages - Phase II (SSMP II); Lighting Rural Tanzania Competition Projects 2014. The evaluation is based on the five (5) OECD/DAC standard evaluation criteria.



*REA project staff and enumerators in a group photo during the training of enumerators for data collection on Evaluation of REA funded projects and the actual data collection to the connected Household.*

## **Baseline Study for Policy Forum 2021-2024 Strategic Plan**

The Policy Forum contracted ESRF an advisory service to carryout baseline study for Policy Forum 2021-2024 fifth strategic plan. This strategic plan was developed on the pillars of the previous strategic plans particularly the 2017-2020. The 2021-2024 strategic plan seeks to influence policy and processes for enhanced accountability and equitable use of public resources by promoting improved knowledge application by members and strengthened partnerships. The focus is on the four outcome areas namely:

- (i). Enhanced Policy Forum members' influence in equitable use of public resources and inclusive governance through applied knowledge and adaptation.
- (ii). Strengthened efficient government engagement for inclusive decision-making

that enhance equitable and accountable use of public resources.

- (iii). Cultivated participatory learning and adaptation that promote partnerships for evidence-based advocacy to improve inclusive governance.
- (iv). Augmented Policy Forum institutional capacity to improve governance and management of resources.

The implementation of this project will result into baseline data for the 2021-2024 strategic plan and set a benchmark for result based monitoring and evaluation of the program and information that will qualify the review of strategic plan logical frame reflecting on gender and social inclusion indicators.

### **Other activities:**

THRIVE Pamoja Project End line Evaluation

## 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, the EAC and SADC to advance regional integration.

### Documenting the Impact of COVID-19 on Food System and Trade Between Tanzania and East Africa Community Partner States

The world witnessed an outbreak of Corona Virus Infection Disease at the end of 2019, commonly known as COVID-19 Pandemic. The main measures recommended in order to prevent or slow down its spread within and among countries include sanitation of environment and bodies against possible contamination (specifically hands sanitising), social distances to avoid human to human transmission and building up human's immune system to fight the virus once infected because there is still no cure for the viral infection. Countries adopted "social distancing" measures to include distance between individuals in gatherings, and restricted movement of people.

It included cross border travels, which adversely trade of goods moved by trucks, ships and aeroplanes. East African Community (EAC) Partner States (EAC-PS), which includes Tanzania,

Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and South Sudan, also adopted measures that to varying degrees curtailed the normal movement of people and goods across borders. Tanzania took a more relaxed approach with the understanding that any drastic measure would gravely harm the economies of land-locked countries of Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda, which relies on the Tanzanian ports to access the world market.

The survey targeted key stakeholders in the public and private sector engaged in cross-border trade who were interviewed to understand the effects of COVID-19 response measures on cross-border food trade, and the consequent impact on vulnerable populations residing around seven Tanzania's borders with its EAC partner states

### Developing National Export Strategy

Trademark East Africa (TMEA) contracted ESRF to Developing National Export Strategy. The assignment was implemented in collaboration with the Ministry of Industries and Trade (MIT). The

purpose of this assignment was to develop an Export Strategy that will enhance export capacity of Tanzania products; expand potential competitive channels for exportation of goods and services in Tanzania through enlargement and diversification of markets and products (especially during the current period where risks from disruption in supply chains due to COVID-19 have increased); and enhance cross-border trade with neighboring countries.

Expected outputs from implementation of this assignment include; an export strategy document, detailing the focus of the overall strategy; targeted sector(s) in short to medium terms; the approaches

and concept to be used and the needed changes among others, identifying new and emerging markets for Tanzania products, cross-border trade handling and create incentive for private sector that required to support the strategy; detailed time-bound implementation plan, specifying activities to be undertaken for an effective implementation of the strategy; the responsible parties, and the budget for implementation; monitoring and evaluation framework to evaluate the impact of the interventions; strategy's communications strategy, considering all possible media channels and platforms; manual/ guide of best practices, including an analytical framework for the selection and ranking of transformation sectors.



*Stakeholders in a group photo during zonal consultations workshop in Zanzibar for developing National Export Strategy.*

## End line Study for Sunflower Value Chain

The Agricultural Markets Development Trust (AMDT) commissioned ESRF to conduct an end-line study for sunflower value chain project.

The study was conducted in nine (9) regions, the same as those visited during the baseline survey namely Singida, Dodoma, Manyara, Iringa, Songwe, Rukwa, Njombe, Lindi and Mtwara and covered 887 sunflower farming households.



*Training of Enumerators for data collection, A farmer showing her sunflower produces & Farm during field work in January 2021*

The overall objective for this end-line study was to undertake an assessment of the performance of the Sunflower value chain and establish a resultant change after a three-year intervention. Specifically, this enquiry sought to:

- (i). Collect information which will be used to update and compare with baseline data collected before the intervention.
- (ii). Determine, quantitatively and qualitatively, the status of the indicators in relation to the

objective and expected results of the project in comparison to the baseline situation.

- (iii). Collect information and learning which will support AMDT in designing phase two of the intervention.

The main output for this assignment was the end line study report which presents the current quantitative and qualitative status of various parameters and behavioral changes amongst the actors and stakeholders along the sunflower value chain.

## THEME 4: SOCIAL SERVICE DELIVERY AND SOCIAL 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.

### Develop the 2nd National Multisectoral Nutrition Action Plan (NMNAP II) 2021/22 – 2025/26

The overall objective of the assignment was to develop the 2nd National Multisectoral Nutrition Action Plan (NMNAP II). The new plan was expected to address shortfalls in the existing plan, identify and propose high-impact low-cost interventions, engage all sectors while harnessing the benefits of existing frameworks to ensure sustainability.

The 2nd NMNAP was prepared in a participatory approach, whereby different nutrition stakeholders from different sectors were involved at various stages of the development. The High-Level Steering Committee for Nutrition (HLSCN) assumed responsibility of overseeing the development process through the NMNAP II Development Coordination Committee and NMNAP II Technical Committee. The entire process of preparation of the NMNAP II was divided into three phases; (1) Preparatory Phase,

(2) Development Phase and 3) drafting of the plan, validation, endorsement and launching. The Foundation successfully completed the assignment with report being subsequently presented to the Prime Minister's Office.

### Knowledge, Attitude and Practice on violence against women and Children

Tanzania's National Plan of Action (NPA) recognizes the interconnectedness of the issues of violence against women and violence against children and emphasizes the actions needed for both preventing and responding to violence. VAWC is a daily reality of a large number of women and children. In Tanzania its prevalence is high hence addressing it, is a central development goal in its own right and key to achieving other development outcomes of women, children, their families, communities, and the nation.

Violence prevents our economy from attaining its full economic potential as it is diverting resources from their optimal use and it has a

significant negative impact on attaining Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2030, African Agenda 2063:- The Africa We Want and the Tanzania Development Vision 2025 targets especially high-quality livelihood and good governance and the rule of law. Violence also impacts negatively on economic growth and poverty reduction initiatives.

The study is commissioned by UNICEF and it aims to assess the level of existing knowledge, attitudes, and practices on VAWC of community members and key stakeholders to provide a baseline and allow a better understanding of the barriers and drivers that hinder efforts to prevent it.

### Specific Objectives of the study are:

1. Establish current levels of knowledge, attitudes, and practices among parents, caregivers, teachers, children, police, community leaders, and other key influencers, including religious and traditional leaders,

as well as community development officers (CDOs) and social welfare officers (SWOs) on the topic of violence against women and children and its prevention.

2. Determine the attitudes and perceptions of key stakeholders (as specified above) in relation to violence against women and children and its prevention.
3. Identify the main barriers to effective prevention, focusing on specific knowledge gaps, cultural beliefs, behavioural patterns and practices, and economic and social power dynamics and decision-making processes in families and communities.

In line with the mentioned objectives, as a continuation of the KAP study, ESRF and UNICEF team conducted data collection in Kigoma, Mbeya, Songwe, Njombe and Iringa. The analysis is presently still on-going.



*Photo: ESRF enumerator administering FGD (Children) in Ichenjezye ward*

### Innovation for Cancer Care (ICCA) Study

This project aims to identify the scope for innovative industrial-health collaboration to tackle the emerging crisis of exclusion from cancer care in Africa. Our research tried to establish baseline

evidence on emerging technological opportunities, high priority local needs, and local industrial and health sector capabilities in Kenya and Tanzania.

The main objective of this study is to establish scenarios that link industry and health to widen access to cancer care in Tanzania. Specifically, there

were three objectives:

- (i). To explore current local industrial capabilities and their potential linkages in India and UK to support cancer care.
- (ii). To investigate what factors influence access to cancer care and explore low cost options to cancer care, and
- (iii). To explore scenarios to strengthen industrial-health cooperation for improved access to cancer care.

This collaborative research brought together stakeholders from industrial, policy, and health sectors, exploring how to harness industrial and health capabilities to drive more inclusive growth. The main outcomes of this project was to develop practical scenarios, which link innovation in industry and health sectors to generate more accessible cancer care in East Africa. The study has yielded numerous publications readily accessible on ESRF's website and other public domains.



### Other activities:

1. Potential Impact of Sweetened and Sugary Beverages (SSB) Tax on Obesity Prevalence

2. A Research Program Exploring the Impact of Urbanization in Children and Adolescents' Wellbeing (2020-2022); and,



## THEME 5: 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.**

The Foundation via Knowledge Management and Innovation (KMI) Department supports the Foundation's core functions; Research activities, Capacity Development as well as Knowledge Management and Innovation. It also focuses on knowledge management and technology transfer, dissemination of research outputs basing on Foundation's thematic areas of research.

Furthermore works on strengthening social innovation as well as data capturing, processing and analysis. It also supports the institution and other stakeholders through its online channels (websites,

e-brief, Knowledge, Twitter, and Facebook) and offline (Library, Maendeleo studio and various publications) to acquire new knowledge.

The year 2021, the Foundation through KMI exerted efforts in implementing the Mainstreaming Poverty – Environment, Gender, Climate Change Project, finalizing some activities under Rapid Response Implementation Support (RARIS), Strengthening Community Knowledge and ICT for Development, Enhance local capacities and support community innovations and best practices and information sharing and transfer.



*Hon. Kassim Majaliwa- Prime Minister of the United Republic of Tanzania (second left) cutting a ribbon to mark the official launching of the Iringa Region Investment Guide Book*

Under the Mainstreaming Poverty, Environment, Gender, Climate Change Project, the Foundation in collaboration with the Government of Tanzania with the support from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) launched 7 Regions Investment Guides for; Singida, Katavi, Tabora, Mara, Mbeya and Iringa. Some Region Investment Guides for Dar es Salaam, Arusha, Rukwa and Njombe are still in final preparations ready for inauguration. These Region Investment Guides identify investment opportunities available

in respective regions, such as agriculture, tourism, industries.

The Foundation also worked with Local Government in implementing various projects funded by the respective Local Government Authorities such as; developing Strategic Tourism Plan for the Ruvuma Region with funding from World Wildlife Foundation (WWF). This is done to make Ruvuma region becomes one of the best tourism destinations in the country.



*Beautiful Beaches of Lake Nyasa in Ruvuma Region which are suitable for building recreation centers, Touristic Hotel, Water sport centers etc*

In finalizing activities pertaining to Rapid Response Implementation Support (RARIS) Project, the Foundation through Knowledge Management and Innovation Department with the Ministry of Agriculture executed number of activities on;

**Enhancement of Mobile Kilimo (MKilimo)**

**Platform** – whereby the E-extension services and E-market components of the M-Kilimo system were Strengthened. Over 7,000 Extension Officers and 5,000,000 farmers were registered for giving and receiving different expert agricultural information and services.

**MOBILE KILIMO**

**LENGO KUU LA JUKWAA NI:**

- Kwaunganisha wakulima na wanunuzi wa mazao yatakavyo na kilimo, mifugo na uvuvi.
- Kwaeleleisha wakulima kuhusu kilimo, uvuvi na ufugaji bora.
- Kutoa mbinu, maarifa na msaada wa kitaalamu wa kukabiliana na changamoto za mazao yatakavyo na kilimo, uvuvi na mifugo shambani.

**SEHEMU KUU ZA JUKWAA HILI:**

- Msaada wa Masoko:** Sehemu ya kuunganisha wazazi na wanunuzi wa mazao ya kilimo, mifugo na uvuvi.
- Msaada wa Ushauri wa Kitaalamu:** Sehemu ya kupata ushauri wa kitaalamu kutoka kwa maafisa ugani. Katika meryu hi mtumiaji wa huduma ya M-Kilimo ataweza kupata ushauri wa kitaalamu kuhusu kilimo, mifugo na uvuvi kutoka kwa maafisa ugani wa eneo lake.

**KUTUMIA HUDUMA HII BONYEZA \*152\*00# KISHA FUATA MAELEZO. JIUNGE SASA KUPATA HUDUMA HII**

exts.kilimo.go.tz

**MOBILE KILIMO**

**Mobile Kilimo ni jukwaa la mawasiliano linalowawezesha wakulima, wafugaji, uvuvi na wafanyabiashara mbalimbali kutangaza biashara na kutafuta masoko kwa kutumia simu ya mkononi.**

**Mafisa ugani wanaweza kuutumia Mfumo huu kuwaidiana na wakulima, wafugaji au wanuzi wakipiga kamba au wawazi ya utafiti.**

**Mfumo ugani ataweza kuwaidiana na wakulima, wafugaji au wanuzi wakipiga au kutafiti kwenye jukwaa hii kwa njia ya simu.**

**Njia ya kwanza:** Mfumo ugani kutumia simu kwa wakulima, wafugaji au wanuzi atawazi au wakulima wafugaji au wanuzi wakipiga au kutafiti kwenye jukwaa hii kwa njia ya simu.

**Njia ya pili:** Mfumo ugani ataweza kujibu majwali na kutafiti ushauri wa kitaalamu kwa wakulima, wafugaji au wanuzi kwa njia ya simu.

**Mfumo na mawasiliano kutumia wakulima, wafugaji, uvuvi na wazazi ugani, mfumo huu unawawezesha mfuataji ugani kutafuta masoko kwa kutumia simu ya mkononi.**

- Kuwaiza kuhitaji taarifa za mawasiliano ya wakulima, wafugaji au uvuvi.
- Kuwaiza kuwawazi kwenye mfuataji ugani wa wakulima, wafugaji au uvuvi.
- Kuwaiza kuwawazi kwenye mfuataji ugani wa wakulima, wafugaji au uvuvi.
- Kuwaiza kuwawazi kwenye mfuataji ugani wa wakulima, wafugaji au uvuvi.

**Kuwaiza kutoa idadi ya wakulima, wafugaji au uvuvi na mawazi wakipiga kwa wakulima kutafiti ya mfuataji.**

**Kuwaiza kuutumia mfumo huu. Mfumo ugani ataweza kutafuta kwa njia ya simu kwa njia ya mfuataji ugani.**

**Basia ya kujitaji, mfuataji ugani atawabidhiwa kisha atawazi kuutumia mfumo.**

exts.kilimo.go.tz

Mkilimo e-extension services and e-market brochures

**Integrating, gathering and mining data for the dashboard.** This dataset will be used to inform the Ministry of Agriculture dash-board

which provides real time information to the Ministry of Agriculture as well as to other key stakeholders.

**THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA**  
**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE**

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**AGRICULTURE DASHBOARD**

**CROP MARKET & PRICES. PRODUCTION & STOCK. WEATHER UPDATES**

**MARKETING DASHBOARD**

***A Study on Agricultural Tax Structure:*** It analyzed a number of taxes, fees and charges across the entire agricultural value chain of the selected strategic crops and suggested the effective tax structure to enable expansion of the tax base and agricultural sector transformation. The study intended to map and assess the existing agricultural financing system in Tanzania by evaluating different financing approaches which are used by various projects under the three main financing sources (Government, Private and Development Partners).

***Mechanisation Strategy for the Ministry of agriculture:*** The activity envisioned to facilitate the preparation of a project proposal for development fund allocated by Government for financial year

2021/22.

***Warehouse Receipt Electronic System (WHES) – Mapping and Designing an Electronic Warehouses Network:*** It aimed at mapping and designing an Automated Warehouse Network which is linked to all storage facilities in the country, and categorize them by ownership, capacity, standards, location and the deposited stock, for the sake of; Providing real time information on number of warehouses, categorized by ownership, capacity, standards, and location (Region, district and ward); providing sufficient real time information on stocks thus facilitating trade (including export trade); providing sufficient real time information on food security



*Automated Warehouse*

***Launch of the National Cassava Development Strategy:*** The Strategy would address challenges

along cassava value chain to enhance investment and market opportunities.

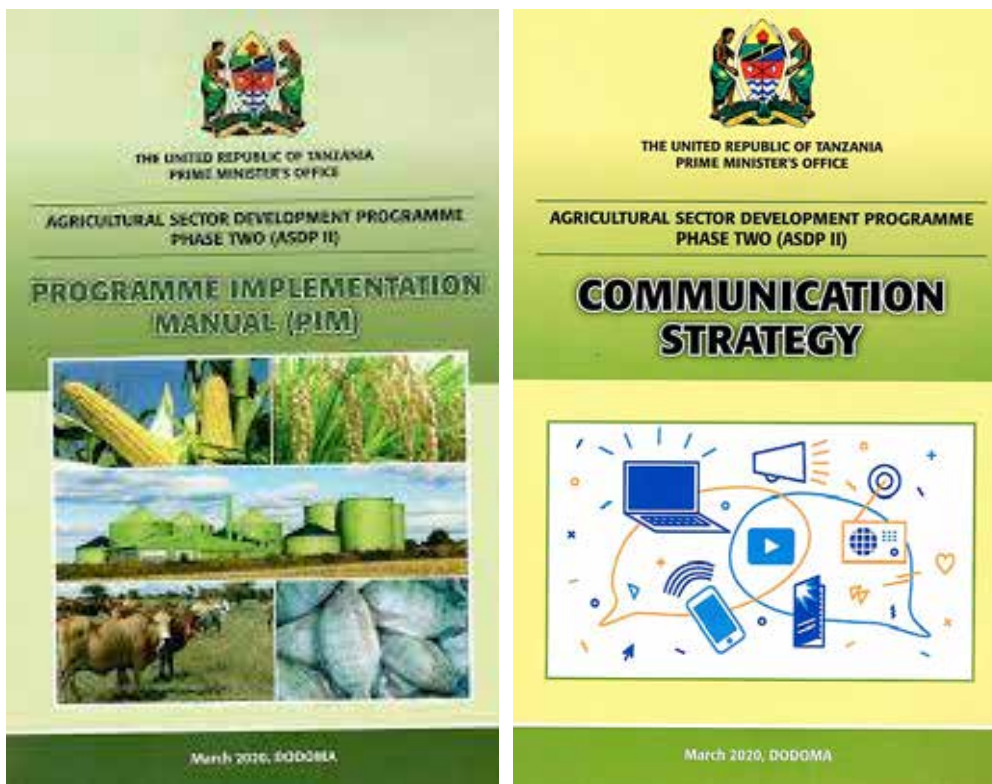


*Prof. Adolf Mkenda-  
Minister of Agriculture  
– talking to one of the  
exhibitors of cassava  
products*

**Stakeholders and policy engagement – Knowledge sharing;** Involved undertaking policy engagement and sharing results of various reports with Top Government Executives and other key stakeholders. The RARIS Project Team met with the Top Government Executives in the Ministry of Agriculture to present and discuss on agricultural

E-Systems designed and developed by RARIS.

**Printing of various RARIS outputs:** The RARIS Project prepared and printed several documents. These are government documents which are intended to support implementation of Agricultural Sector Development Programme (ASDP II).



*Programme Implementation Manual (PIM) left and Communication Strategy for ASDP II are among RARIS Project Outputs*

**Conduct Monitoring and Evaluation of ASDP II Programme at Nation level:** This activity involved the use of the Results Framework (RF) to evaluate ASDP II performance after 2.5 years of implementation, the use of Results Framework (RF) is a continuous process.

**Capacity Building Training in systems, updates and maintenance:** The Foundation through Knowledge Management and Innovation department facilitated one staff to attend capacity building training in systems, updates and maintenance.

**Other activities implemented by the Foundation, included:**

- Mapping of the Existing Agricultural Systems and Platforms across the Agricultural Value

Chain in Tanzania commissioned by Private Agricultural Sector Support (PASS) Trust.

- Landscape Analysis of Civil Society Organizations (CSO) Working in USAID Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS) commissioned by USAID
- Evaluation of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy and Action Plan Phase Three (NACSAP III); and conducted a Comparative Baseline Survey on the Establishment of the Startup Policy in Tanzania.
- A Feasibility Study on Sisal Industry: Involved developing a business plan as a road map towards managing efficiently the assets acquired by Sisalana (T) Company Limited.

- Feasibility study for Establishing a Textile Manufacturing Plant in in Mpanda Municipal Council.
- Assessment of State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) in Tanzania: tended to provide solutions for enhancing their performance so that they optimally contribute to the country's economic and social transformation agenda as articulated in the National Development Vision 2025.
- Conducting a Comparative Baseline Survey on the Establishment of the Start-up Policy in Tanzania: overall goal is to present key challenges influencing the business environment in Tanzania for startups and present clear and feasible recommendations for policy and legislative reform.
- Mapping of the Existing Agricultural Systems and Platforms across the Agricultural Value

Chain in Tanzania: This involved mapping of the current agricultural information systems and platforms, as well as the agricultural information needs of farmers.

- Prepared and submitted 24 proposals and 6 expression of interests out of them 7 proposals were awarded.

### Strengthening Community Knowledge and ICT for Development

The Foundation in partnership with some agricultural experts from Sokoine University, Tengeru Institute for Development and Ardhi University prepared Online teaching contents (on Horticulture farming, Market Access for Horticulture Products, how to select quality seeds, preparation of farms) these training lessons are efforts to impact efficiency in an aspect of supporting youth and women in agricultural activities.



*Horticulture produces*

In implementing the AFRICAP Project, the Foundation through Knowledge Management and Innovation Department in collaboration with Commissioned Research Department facilitated the preparation of an integrated Future Estimator for Emissions & Diets (iFEED) documentary. The documentary would showcase various issues on

climate change and how they affected smallholder farmers.

The iFEED tool is an online data exploration application made as part of the [GCRF Africap](#) project. It is designed to provide integrated evidence to shape policies towards climate-smart nutrition security.



*Dr. Winfrid Mbugu country's integrated Future Estimator for Emissions & Diets (iFEED) Champion (left) in an interview as part of the preparation of iFEED documentary coordinated by ESRFTZ.*

The Foundation communicates research as well as promoting products and services to reach our stakeholders: The Foundation implemented various activities through:

### **Information Sharing**

Through Foundation's online and offline channels;

Social Media (Tweeter and FaceBook), Websites, E brief, Online TV, different publications produced by the Foundation and collaborating institutions, studio Maendeleo and Library have contributed massively in informing our esteem stakeholders on various products and services the Foundation offers.



*Dr. Tausi Kida- Executive Directors ESRF (3rd from right) on her right Dr. Afua Mohamed – Director of Research Zanzibar Planning Commission with other members from ESRF and Zanzibar Planning Commission when they visited Studio Maendeleo*

## Knowledge Transfer

The Foundation has been in a fore front to transfer accumulated knowledge from research work and other sources to our stakeholders. The

Foundation via KMI Department has established a Smart Farming Demonstration (which has green house, hydroponic vegetable and Re circulating Aquaculture Systems) used as the teaching class to those who need to engage in smart farming.



*ESRF's Smart Farming Demonstration Site (Left is Hydroponic and Right is Re Circulating Aquaculture System)*

The Foundation through KMI staff have been responding to various questions from various groups of people who are calling frequently asking comprehensive information on smart farming and other innovations available at the Economic and Social Research Foundation.

In another development, the Foundation through the KMI participated in the preparation of five year Science, Technology and Innovation Outputs Dissemination Strategy and Advocacy Framework



# 3. ESRF CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES FOR 2020

## 3.1 INTRODUCTION

The main function of the Department of Governance and Capacity Development is to strengthen the capacity of Tanzanian workforce so that it more effectively participates in national development processes.

The Tanzania workforce includes policy makers in central and local government, academia, civil society and growing private sector. Department's activities extend across both Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar. The main activities of the department include.

1. Coordination of policy dialogues and public seminars/lectures.
2. Implementation of short-term training courses.
3. Provision of opportunities for Internship and Field Practical Attachments to students of higher learning.
4. Coordination of scientific conferences on policy matters.

In implementing ESRF's core activities, the department has worked with several stakeholders and development partners including the Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), William & Flora Hewlett Foundation, The International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Center for Effective Global Action (CEGA), Network of Impact Evaluation Researchers in Africa (NIERA), University of California – Berkeley, World Bank, Embassies such as Sweden, Norway, Finland and

Denmark.

In the Year 2021 GCDD continued to work on the activities implemented within the Impact Evaluation Laboratory and the Healthy food diets – IDRC funded project.

The department also continued to implement its core functions of coordinating policy dialogues and engagement, short training courses as well as offering internship and field attachment opportunities.

## 3.2 PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT

### 3.2.1 Impact Evaluation Lab

In the year 2021, the ESRF through GCDD conducted two capacity building workshops on impact evaluation under the Impact Evaluation Lab project. The first training workshop aimed at building the capacity of policy researchers, academicians, and program managers on impact evaluation.

The workshop covered fundamental methods of impact evaluation such as Randomized Control Trials, Randomized Promotion, Regression Discontinuity, Difference in Difference, and Instrumental Variable.

The course also covered topics on fieldwork design for impact evaluation and machine learning and big data in impact evaluation, which included power calculation for sample size determination and lastly the course covered data analysis using Stata. A total of 30 participants attended and benefited from this training course.



*Group photo of participants of the impact evaluation workshop training*

The department also conducted an executive training workshop to Zanzibar Planning Commission on impact evaluation of several projects and programs. The objective of the training was on building the capacity of appropriate staff of Zanzibar Planning Commission to evaluate several projects and programs as part of their research and policy analysis functions. The workshop was conducted on **18<sup>th</sup> and 22<sup>nd</sup> October 2021**

at the Conference Facilities for Office of Chief Government Statistician, Zanzibar.

The training included economists and researchers from ZPC and other Revolutionary Government institutions. The training was also implemented in response to the establishment of research units within directorates of Planning in ministries of Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar.



*Dr. Rahma Mahfudh, Ag. Executive Secretary, Zanzibar Planning Commission officiating the workshop.*



*Dr. Afua Mohamedi, commissioner for Research, Zanzibar Planning Commission, giving opening remarks.*



*Group photo of participants of the impact evaluation workshop training, from left, Dr. Afua Mohamedi, commissioner for Research, Dr. Rabma Mahfudh, Ag. Executive Secretary, Zanzibar Planning Commission, Mr. Constantine Manda, facilitator of the workshop.*

### 3.2.2 Overcoming Budget, Availability and Attention constraints to Healthy diets In Tanzania.

During the year 2021, the department also implemented the IDRC funded project on “Overcoming Budget, Availability and Attention constraints to Healthy diets In Tanzania”. During

the period the department undertook the first component of the project exploring the food environment and drivers of dietary choices in Temeke district. This was the first part of the three interrelated components of the broader study on overcoming budget, availability and attention constraints to healthy diets in Tanzania. This food environment component therefore forms the

basis and the starting point of undertaking the two following components of the study, namely the Discrete Choice Experiment and Randomized Control Trial (RCT). The study aimed at investigating and bringing to light a broader picture and key issues surrounding access and consumption of food in

urban areas of Tanzania. The study involved two surveys, the household/consumer's survey and the food vendor's survey. The household/consumer survey depicting people's experiences with the food environment and food vendors' perspective of food environment.



*Enumerators during households' survey*

### Vegetable vendor survey

Three major factors considered while conducting this research:

- (i). The research took a deep dive into making the investigation with a gender lens. In this regard, the analysis conducted to investigate the gender dynamics within and across households influencing people's dietary choices.
- (ii). The research implemented with a thorough understanding of the interlinkages between the three components of the study i.e., food environment, Discrete Choice Experiment (DCE) and Randomized Control Trial and how the two other components will build on the food environment research.
- (iii). The research implemented with an eye that it should yield some policy suggestions wrapped up in some advisory messages e.g., policy briefs etc.

## 3.3 POLICY DIALOGUE AND ENGAGEMENTS

During 2021, the Department of Governance and Capacity Development organized a total of eight (8) policy dialogues.

### 3.3.1. Tanzania's path towards prosperity: Balancing State, markets and

### community,

A symposium organized by ESRF in collaboration with four embassies of Nordic countries namely Sweden, Norway, Finland and Denmark as part of celebration of 2021 Nordic.

Over the past six years, these embassies of Nordic countries in Tanzania have established and sustained a tradition of holding an annual Nordic week with a purpose of celebrating long term development cooperation with Tanzania.

Through this theme, the symposium brainstormed an important aspect of economic management on the dilemmas, challenges, and opportunities for achieving a judicious balance between markets, state and community. The discussions in the symposium were linked to earlier discussions held during 2018 conference jointly held between the ESRF and Embassy of Sweden which discussed the application of principles of Stockholm Statement.

The symposium was well attended by key dignitaries from state, market and community including Hon. Dr. Faustine Ngugulile, the then Minister for Communication and Information Technology and excellency ambassadors of Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Finland. This symposium which was held at Ramada Resort (Mbezi Beach), in Dar es Salaam on Monday 24<sup>th</sup> May 2021.



*Dr. Faustine Ndugulile, Former Minister for Communication and Information Technology addressing audience during 2021 Nordic week.*

### 3.3.2. The tyranny of averages. Measurement in Research.

This workshop was implemented as part of online/virtual policy dialogue sessions implemented by the ESRF under the auspice of Impact Evaluation Laboratory. The topics for these workshops respond to current affairs in ways that contribute to national discourse around a certain policy issue. The audience for the training sessions include Tanzanian researchers locally and abroad including former students of our training sessions.

The participants include academics and non-academic researchers and policy researchers. The objectives of these virtual policy dialogue series are to introduce the audience to seemingly difficult concepts applied to real-world issues as well as understanding how research is conducted, debated, and validated including discussions of extant literatures on a certain topic.

This workshop covered the ubiquity of the average include discussions of understanding the average treatment effect (ATE), a common estimator of impact among randomized evaluations. The keynote presentation was made Mr. Constantine Manda. This dialogue was conducted virtually on **Friday 26<sup>th</sup> February 2021**

### 3.3.3. The space of gender in politics and leadership.

The dialogue was also implemented as part of online/virtual policy dialogue sessions implemented by the ESRF under the auspice of Impact Evaluation Laboratory. The workshop addressed a fundamental question on whether female political leaders are better than men leaders. To a large extent, the dialogue was motivated by the swearing in office in March 2021 of H.E Samia Suluhu Hassan, the first female president in Tanzania. The keynote presentation was made by Mr. Constantine Manda. This dialogue was conducted on **Sunday 21<sup>st</sup> March 2021.**

### 3.3.4. COVID-19 coping Mechanism Regional Workshop

This was the Hybrid Policy Dialogue Workshop conducted in ZOOM and MICROSOFT online with all six EAC partner states countries. The policy dialogue was the result of the IDRC research project namely, Documenting the Impact of COVID-19 on food system and Trade in EAC Partner States. The case of Holoholo, Sirari, Mutukula, Kabanga, Rusumo, Tarakea, Namanga and Holili One Stop Border Posts. This dialogue was conducted on 28th May 2021.

### 3.3.5. Digital transformation in the age of fourth industrial revolution

The major motivation for organizing the dialogue was to share knowledge and engage with the relevant people in Tanzania on key developments taking place around fourth industrial revolution and digital transformation. These are key technologies which touches people's lives in diverse ways. The dialogue illuminated and shed some light on some in the following four major areas/questions?

- (i). What is fourth industrial revolution? What opportunities and challenges are brought by fourth industrial revolution?
- (ii). How can Africa and Tanzania in particular benefit from fourth industrial revolution?
- (iii). How is Tanzania prepared in terms of policy, legal and regulatory framework to tap and benefit from fourth industrial revolution?
- (iv). How is Tanzania prepared to contend and mitigate potential challenges brought by fourth industrial revolution?
- (v). What is the perspective of startups and micro enterprises with digital transformation and fourth industrial revolution in Tanzania?

The main presentation for the dialogue was made by Prof. Louis Fourie (Retired), Former Deputy Vice Chancellor: Knowledge and Information Technology Services at Cape Peninsula University of Technology. This dialogue was conducted virtually on **18<sup>th</sup> June 2021**

### 3.3.6. Identifying and prioritizing policies for engaging African smallholder farmers in agricultural trade with China.

The major motivation for organizing the dialogue was to share knowledge and engage with the relevant people in Tanzania on key findings of the study on Identifying and prioritizing policies for engaging African smallholder farmers in agricultural trade with China. It was attended by private sectors, government departments, agencies, and ministries. This symposium, which was held at Morena hotel, in Dodoma on Tuesday **09<sup>th</sup> November 2021**.

### 3.3.7. Shaping the macro-economy in response to COVID-19.

The overall objective of the dialogue was to inform policies to address the COVID-19 recession and recovery, with a focus on the interface between macroeconomic policies and economic, social (including gender) and environmental outcomes. The workshop was held at Morena hotel, Dodoma region on Thursday **18<sup>th</sup> November 2021** and attended by several participants from MDAs, private sector, academia, research institutions and Development partners.

### 3.3.8. The role of politics in development process in Tanzania.

This workshop was implemented as part of online/virtual policy dialogue sessions implemented by the ESRF under the auspice of Impact Evaluation Laboratory. The topics for these workshops respond to current affairs in ways that contribute to national discourse around a certain policy issue. The audience for the training sessions include Tanzanian researchers locally and abroad including former students of our training sessions. The audience includes academics and non-academic researchers and policy researchers.

The objectives of these virtual policy dialogue series are to introduce the audience to seemingly difficult concepts applied to real-world issues as well as understanding how research is conducted, debated, and validated including discussions of extant literatures on a certain topic. This workshop covered historical research conducted by Jeremy Bowles, a PhD candidate at Harvard's Government department, on how elites control political nominations for legislative seats and why these matters for accountability

## 3.4. SHORT TERM TRAINING COURSES

The department in the year 2021 has implemented seven (7) short courses as indicated below.

### (i). Climate change and resilience in food systems

This was an online training course with the objective to build the capacity of working professional in the field of agriculture and food security in

understanding the effects of climate change in food systems and corresponding mitigation strategies. Some of the components of the training included modelling methods for predicting the impacts of climate change on food systems. The training included also lessons from case studies countries including food consumption patterns in Zambia and conservation agriculture practices in Malawi. A total of 102 participants benefitted from the course across 8 countries including 7 from Tanzania. The training workshop was organized jointly by the ESRF, Leeds University and FANRPAN<sup>1</sup> as part of AFRICAP<sup>2</sup> project.

(ii). **Capacity building workshop on research coordination and Management for Zanzibar Planning Commission.**

This training workshop was implemented as part of addressing capacity needs for Zanzibar Planning Commission. It was conducted in response to various deliberate efforts by Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar to ensure that decision making is informed by research. The training was also implemented in response to the establishment of research units within directorates of Planning and Planning in ministries of Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar. The objective of the training was to train staff on research management, coordination, and integrity to enable research managers to coordinate research in their respective institutions and add value to research environment. The workshop was conducted on **25<sup>th</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup> July 2021** at Karume Institute for Science and Technology Conference Hall.

(iii). **Capacity building workshop on knowledge management for Zanzibar Planning Commission.**

This training workshop was implemented as part of addressing capacity needs for Zanzibar Planning Commission. It was conducted in response to various deliberate efforts by Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar to ensure that decision making is informed by research. The training was also implemented in response to the establishment

of research units within directorates of Planning and Planning in ministries of Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar. The objective of the training was building the capacity of appropriate staff of Zanzibar Planning Commission in understanding, articulating, and integrating knowledge management systems as part of their research and policy analysis functions. The workshop was conducted on **9<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> July 2021** at Karume Institute for Science and Technology Conference Hall.

(iv). **Impact Evaluation Workshop: Introduction to Core Methods: 6th – 10th September 2021.**

The training course aimed at building the capacity of policy researchers, academicians and program managers on introduction to core methods of impact evaluation including causal inference, core methods of impact evaluation, randomized assignment, randomized promotion, regression discontinuity and differences – in – differences

(v). **Impact Evaluation Workshop: Fieldwork Design: 04th -08th October 2021**

This was the second component of training workshops on impact evaluation for year 2021. The training aimed at building the capacity of researchers in areas related to fieldwork design and management. The training covered such aspects as questionnaire design, fieldwork organization, quality assurance, transparency, power calculations, machine learning and big data in impact evaluation research.

(vi). **Impact Evaluation Workshop: Data Analysis using STATA software.**

This was the third component in a series of training courses on impact evaluation for 2021. The courses were offered to the same cohort of beneficiaries. The objective of this third phase of the training was to equip the participants with knowledge of some of the main techniques for data analysis for impact evaluation studies using STATA software.

(vii). **Capacity building workshop on impact evaluation for Zanzibar Planning Commission.**

<sup>1</sup> Food Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network.

<sup>2</sup> A major four-year multi stakeholder project to make agriculture and food production in sub-Sahara Africa more productive, sustainable, and resilient to climate change.

This training workshop was implemented as part of addressing capacity needs for Zanzibar Planning Commission in evaluation of several projects and programs. The training was also implemented in response to the establishment of research units within directorates of Planning and Planning in ministries of Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar. The objective of the training was building the capacity of appropriate staff of Zanzibar Planning Commission to evaluate several projects and programs as part of their research and policy analysis functions. The workshop was conducted on 18th and 22nd October 2021 at the Conference Facilities for Office of Chief Government Statistician, Zanzibar.

### **3.5. FIELD PRACTICAL ATTACHMENTS AND INTERNSHIP PROGRAM**

The Department of Governance and Capacity Development also builds the capacity of junior researchers by providing them with opportunities for work placement at the Foundation. The objective of this program is to sharpen research skills of junior researchers by providing them with working experiences in practical policy research settings. During the year 2021, the department provided internship opportunities to three (3) postgraduate students and research trainee to four (4) graduates of advanced degrees.



## 4. ESRF ORGANISATIONAL CHART

### 5.1 Staff

The Human Resource and Administration Department has continued to support the Foundation in ensuring that it meets its core functions. The department is duty bound to see 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.

The ESRF Staff strength as at 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2021 stood at 27 employees. The work force includes 9 Programme Staff, 10 Project/Consultancy Staff and 7 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.

### 5.2 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 period of January to December, 2021 fewer staff were trained due to the outbreak of Covid-19 Pandemic.

#### 5.2.1 Training on “Textile Industry Development in Tanzania 2021-2050 - The Basics”

Mr. Abel Songole attended a training on Textile Industry Development in Tanzania 2021-2050 - The Basics”. The training was conducted by Gatsby Africa from 9<sup>th</sup> - 10<sup>th</sup> March, 2021 in Dar es Salaam.

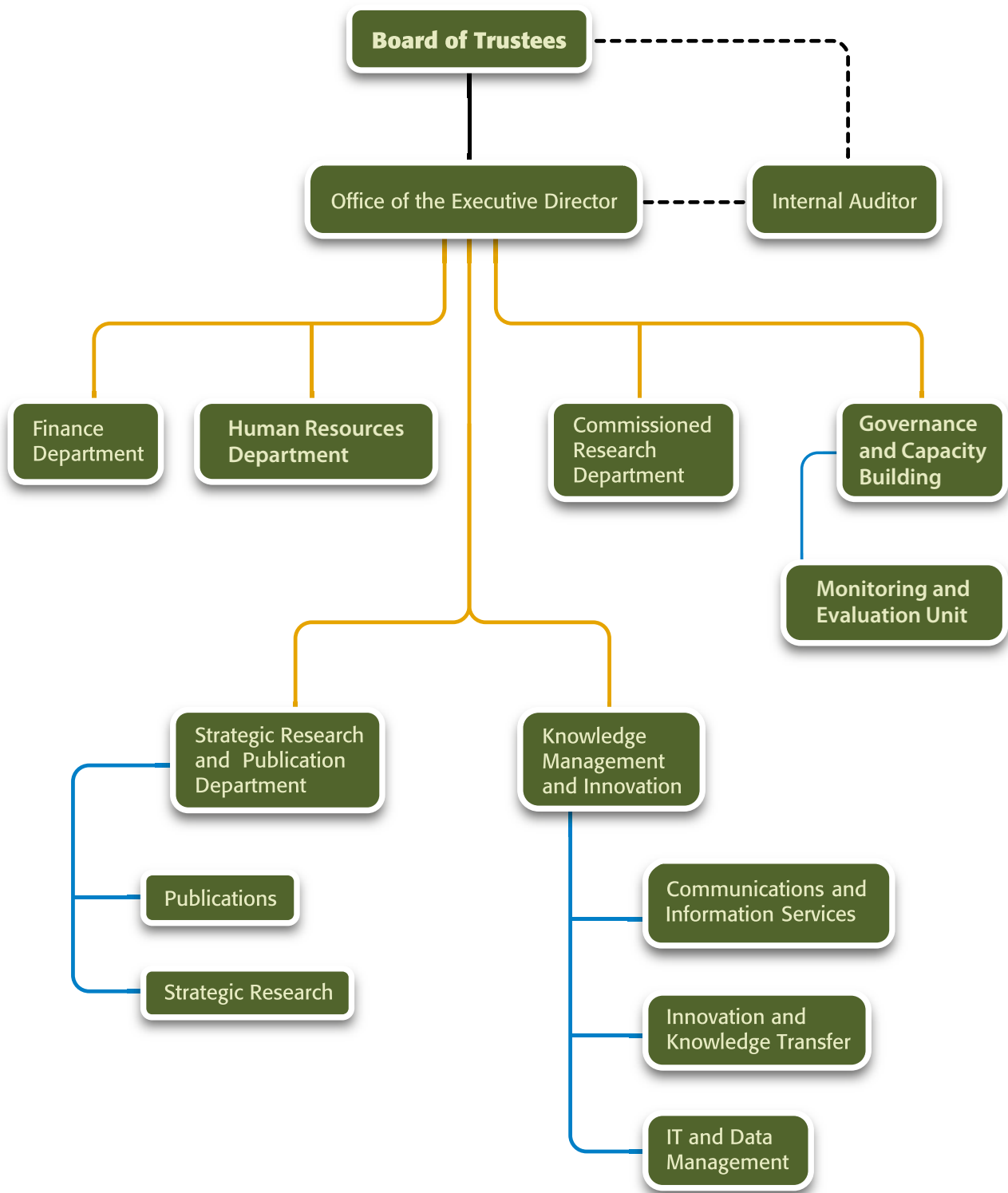
#### 5.2.2 Training on “GCRF-AFRICAP Climate Change and Resilience in Food Systems”

Mr. Abel Songole attended online GCRF-AFRICAP training on GCRF-AFRICAP Climate Change and Resilience in Food Systems. The training was conducted by AFRICAP from 29<sup>th</sup> March to 12<sup>th</sup> April, 2021.

#### 5.2.3 Training on “Impact Evaluation”

Mr. Said Rashid and Ms. Grace Raymond, Research Trainees attended the Impact Evaluation training workshop organized ESRF and funded by Hewlett Foundation held from 6<sup>th</sup> – 10<sup>th</sup> September, 4<sup>th</sup> - 8<sup>th</sup> October and 1<sup>st</sup> – 5<sup>th</sup> November, 2021 in Dar es Salaam.

### 4.3 ESRF Organizational Chart



## 4.4 Staff List 2021

S/N	NAME	DESIGNATION
1.	Dr. Tausi M. Kida	Executive Director
2.	Mrs. Margareth Nzuki	Head, Knowledge Management and Innovation Department
3.	Ms. Vivian Kazi	Head, Commissioned Research Department
4.	Mr. Danford Sango	Head, Governance and Capacity Development Department
5.	Mr. Deodatus Sagamiko	Head, Human Resource and Administration Department
6.	Mr. Ernest Chiwenda	Head, Finance Department
7.	Mr. Moja Mapunda	Internal Auditor
8.	Mr. John Kajiba	Principal Information and Technology Expert
9.	Ms. Aldegunda Ngowi	Principal Accountant
10.	Dr. Oswald Mashindano	Senior Research Fellow
11.	Mr. Patrick Kihenzile	Assistant Research Fellow
12.	Mr. Richard Ngilangwa	Assistant Research Fellow
13.	Mr. Benedicto Mutalemwa	Research Assistant
14.	Mr. Abel Lawrence Songole	Research Assistant
15.	Mr. Mussa Martine	Research Assistant
16.	Mr. Desmond Mushi	Research Assistant
17.	Mr. Zakayo Zakaria	Research Assistant
18.	Mr. Jovin Lasway	Research Assistant
19.	Mr. Yasser Manu	Administrative and Procurement Officer
20.	Mr. Senorine Libena	Senior Publication and Publicity Officer
21.	Mr. James Kasindi	Information Technology Expert (Systems Administrator)
22.	Mr. Selemani Haji	Assistant Accountant
23.	Ms. Jacqueline Mwijage	Personal Assistant to the Executive Director
24.	Mr. Theo Mtega	Office Assistant
25.	Mr. Peter Mhono	Head Driver
26.	Mr. Maabad Ally	Senior Driver
27.	Ms. Prisca Mghamba	Senior Office Attendant

## 5. ESRF PUBLICATIONS

### 5.1 Discussion Papers:

- (i). Patients' pathways to cancer care in Tanzania: inequities, barriers, and facilitators in reaching a diagnosis. F Makene, R Ngilangwa, C Santos, TA Ngoma, PGM Mujinja, C Cross, ME Wuyts, M Mackintosh.
- (ii). Cancer pain management in Tanzania: using scenarios to explore critical interrelationships and potential interventions Ine Steenmans, Chux Daniels, Fortunata Makene, Twalib Ngoma, Phares GM Mujinja, Maureen Mackintosh, Charlotte Cross, Richard Ngilangwa, and Joanna Chataway.
- (iii). Educating children and adolescent in Tanzania cities. M Manyoni.
- (iv). Hunger, Food Security and Nutrition among City Children and Adolescents. J. Msuya.
- (v). Protection of children and Adolescents against abuse, neglect, and exploitation. J. Tumshabe.
- (vi). Children's Right to Participate in City Life. A Kweyamba.
- (vii). City Children and Adolescent Health and Wellbeing in Urban Tanzania. RN Mwaipopo.
- (viii). Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in Selected Cities. L. Mhando.
- (ix). The Potential Effect of Sugar-Sweetened Beverages Tax on Obesity Prevalence in Tanzania. Martin J. Chegere, Jires Tunguhole, Fortunata S. Makene, Emmanuel Masalu, Twalib Ngoma, Mary Mayige, and Jovin A. Lasway.
- (x). The Economic Burden of Non-Communicable Diseases in Tanzania. Jires Tunguhole, Martin J. Chegere, Fortunata S. Makene, Emmanuel Masalu, Twalib Ngoma, Mary Mayige, and Jovin A. Lasway.
- (xi). Contrasting paths of agro-industrial expansion in Africa: Maize Milling in comparative perspective. Hazel Gray and Andrew Bowman
- (xii). Markets and inclusion in Tanzanian agro-processing value chains: insights from maize milling, dairy and citrus. Fortunata Makene, Hazel Gray, Hoseana Lunogelo, and Jovin Lasway.

- (xiii). Industrialisation through SME participation in agro-processing: a comparison of the dairy processing sectors in South Africa and Tanzania. Reena das Nair, Fortunata Makene, Hoseana Lunogelo, and Jovin Lasway.
- (xiv). Grower power or value extraction in high value horticulture? The comparative cases of citrus South Africa and Tanzania. Simon Roberts, Hoseana Lunogelo, Shingie Chisoro-Dube, and Jovin Lasway.
- (xv). Tanzania Maize Value Chain. Hazel Gray.
- (xvi). Tanzania Citrus Value Chain. Hoseana Bohela Lunogelo, Fortunata Makene, Jovin Lasway and Patrick Tuni Kihenzile.
- (xvii). Tanzania Dairy Value Chain. Hoseana Bohela Lunogelo, Fortunata Makene, Jovin Lasway and Patrick Tuni Kihenzile.

### 5.2 Policy Briefs:

- (i). Perspectives of providers of cancer care in Tanzania: evidence and implications for policy. F Makene, R Ngilangwa, Temba G., C Santos, TA Ngoma, PGM Mujinja, C Cross, ME Wuyts, M Mackintosh
- (ii). The Potential Effect of Sugar-Sweetened Beverages Tax on Obesity Prevalence in Tanzania. Martin J. Chegere, Jires Tunguhole, Fortunata S. Makene, Emmanuel Masalu, Twalib Ngoma, Mary Mayige, and Jovin A. Lasway (Under review)-The Swahili version will be Published with COSTECH scientific Policy Briefs.
- (iii). Is Tanzania Ready to Adopt Sugar Sweetened Beverages Fiscal Policies? Twalib Ngoma Fortunata S. Makene, J. Chegere, Jires Tunguhole, Emmanuel Masalu, , Mary Mayige, and Jovin A. Lasway (Under review).

### 5.3 Quarterly Economic Reviews (QERs):

- (i). QER Volume 16, Issue 1 for Jan – Mar, 2020
- (ii). QER Volume 15, Issue 4 for Oct – Dec, 2019
- (iii). QER Volume 15, Issue 3 for Jul – Sep, 2019
- (iv). QER Volume 15 Issue 2 for Apr – Jun, 2019

## 5.4 Newsletters:

- (i). Newsletter Volume 17 – Issue 2, 2021
- (ii). Newsletter Volume 17 – Issue 1, 2021
- (iii). Newsletter Volume 16 – Issue 2, 2020
- (iv). Newsletter Volume 16 – Issue 1, 2020
- (v). Newsletter Volume 15 – Issue 2, 2019
- (vi). Newsletter Volume 15 – Issue 1, 2019

## 5.5 Annual Reports:

- (i). ESRF Annual Report, 2020
- (ii). ESRF Annual Report, 2019
- (iii). ESRF Annual Report, 2018
- (iv). ESRF Annual Report, 2017
- (v). ESRF Annual Report, 2016
- (vi). ESRF Annual; Report, 2015

# 6. FINANCIAL REPORT 2021

## 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 31<sup>st</sup> December 2021, 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

Re-scheduling of activities due to the outbreak of Covid19. The Government of Tanzania stopped public gatherings and this affected field work and validation workshops which are the main part of the research activity. Some of the partners refocused on the COVID19 outbreak prevention research and we experience delays in funds in other areas.

## 6.4 FACTORS WHICH CONTRIBUTED TO THE 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 the 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 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.

## 6.5 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, tribe, religion and disability which do not impair the ability to discharge duties. During the year ESRF had 32 employees, out of which 13 were females and 19 were males.

### ***Training and Development***

In 2021, a number of staff were trained in various areas of competencies including research methodology, Economic and Social aspects; Monitoring and Evaluation skills; 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.

## 9.6 STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

ESRF complied with laws, rules and regulations relating to the establishment and operation of

ESRF and all other laws in the country which affect ESRF during the year.

## **6.7 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 confirm 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 2021. Trustees

also confirm 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 accept 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 accept responsibility for the maintenance of accounting records that may be relied upon in the preparation of financial statements, as well as an adequate internal control system.

We accept responsibility for the integrity of the financial statements, the information it contains and their 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.

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**Chairperson**

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**Trustee**

**Date 25.05.2022**

## 6.8 DECLARATION OF THE HEAD OF FINANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 2021

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 by 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 a true and fair view of the foundation 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 Trustees as under the Directors Responsibility

statement on an earlier page.

I, **Ernest Chiwenda**, being the Head of Finance of the Economic and Social Research Foundation (ESRF) hereby acknowledge my responsibility of ensuring that financial statements for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> December 2021 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 of 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:** ....., 2022



## 6.9 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 2021, 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 2021, 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 2021 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 as a body in accordance with the Foundation's Constitution and the Trustees Incorporation Act (RL Cap 375), not for any other purposes.

Consistent with the Foundation's Constitution and the Trustee Incorporation Act, we report to you, based on our audit, that:

- (i). We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit;

- (ii). In our opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the Foundation, so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
- (iii). The Report of the Board of Trustees is consistent with the financial statements;
- (iv). Information specified by law regarding Trustees' remuneration and transactions with the Foundation is disclosed; and
- (v). 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: \_\_\_\_\_, 2022**

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT  
31 DECEMBER 2021**

NOTE	31.12.2021 USD	31.12.2020 USD	31.12.2021 TZS	31.12.2020 TZS
<b>NON CURRENT ASSETS</b>				
Property, Plant and Equipment	1,724,916	1,800,616	3,945,459,210	4,118,009,407
Intangible Assets	2,756	4,133	6,301,333	9,452,000
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>				
Accounts Receivable & Prepayments	188,181	9,744	430,181,723	22,284,940
Cash and Bank Balances	140,047	56,617	320,147,066	129,482,967
<b>TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS</b>	<b>328,228</b>	<b>66,361</b>	<b>750,328,789</b>	<b>151,767,907</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>2,055,900</b>	<b>1,871,111</b>	<b>4,702,089,332</b>	<b>4,279,229,314</b>
<b>RESERVES</b>				
Revaluation Reserve	1,749,522	1,748,757	3,999,406,953	3,999,406,953
Accumulated Deficit	(1,535,480)	(1,917,464)	(3,507,804,002)	(4,385,240,411)
<b>TOTAL RESERVES</b>	<b>214,042</b>	<b>(168,707)</b>	<b>491,602,951</b>	<b>(385,833,458)</b>
Accounts Payable and Accruals	1,841,858	2,039,818	4,210,486,381	4,665,062,772
<b>TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>	<b>1,841,858</b>	<b>2,039,818</b>	<b>4,210,486,381</b>	<b>4,665,062,772</b>
<b>TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>	<b>2,055,900</b>	<b>1,871,111</b>	<b>4,702,089,332</b>	<b>4,279,229,314</b>

\_\_\_\_\_  
**CHAIRPERSON,  
BOARD OF TRUSTEES**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**MEMBER,  
BOARD OF TRUSTEES**

Date \_\_\_\_\_, 2022

**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED  
31 DECEMBER 2021 STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

	31.12.2021 USD	31.12.2020 USD	31.12.2021 TZS	31.12.2020 TZS
<b>INCOME</b>				
Revenue Grants	437,327	-	999,729,520	-
Research Income	563,814	494,478	1,288,879,520	1,128,893,828
Commissioned Studies	872,947	306,537	1,995,555,964	699,825,007
Capacity Building	384,510	315,510	878,989,755	720,308,832
Knowledge management <sup>3</sup>	575,730	1,073,922	1,316,119,208	2,451,764,919
Other Income	20,920	9,274	50,122,715	19,020,305
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>	<b>2,855,248</b>	<b>2,199,722</b>	<b>6,529,396,682</b>	<b>5,019,812,891</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>				
Programme Activities	1,350,914	1,626,921	3,088,188,485	3,714,261,269
Personnel Emoluments	800,727	848,182	1,830,461,614	1,936,399,096
Administrative Expenses	80,618	81,906	184,292,321	186,997,578
Staff Welfare and Incentives	66,713	84,681	152,505,780	193,326,384
Repairs and Maintenance	35,516	29,992	81,190,283	68,472,206
Telephone, Fax and Postage	23,881	26,762	54,593,086	61,098,144
Electricity and Water	11,491	14,369	26,267,998	32,804,895
Audit Fees and Expenses	6,304	6,325	14,410,000	14,440,000
Bank Charges	5,940	5,643	13,580,573	12,882,701
Loss on disposal	-	14,318	-	32,688,142
Bad debt	5,416	-	12,380,886	-
Depreciation	84,900	83,552	194,081,247	191,084,023
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>2,472,420</b>	<b>2,822,652</b>	<b>5,651,952,273</b>	<b>6,444,454,438</b>
<b>SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR</b>	<b>382,828</b>	<b>(622,930)</b>	<b>877,444,409</b>	<b>(1,424,641,547)</b>

<sup>3</sup> The significant drop in Knowledge Management and Innovation Department income during the year 2021 as compared to the previous year 2020 was mainly due to the completion/lapse of major project/funder under RARIS project funded by Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF) that was organized by UNDP

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

**CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED  
31 DECEMBER 2021**

	31.12.2021 USD	1.12.2020 USD	31.12.2021 TZS	31.12.2020 TZS
<b>CASH FLOW / (OUTFLOW) FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>				
Surplus/(Deficit) for the Year	382,828	(622,930)	877,444,409	(1,424,641,547)
Adjustments for Non-Cash Items:				
Depreciation	84,900	83,552	194,081,247	191,084,023
Amortization of software	1,378	1,378	3,150,667	3,150,667
Loss on disposal	-	14,318	-	32,688,142
Prior year adjustments	(113)	15,350	(258,000)	18,456,867
Currency translation difference	253	(9,274)	250,001	(19,020,305)
<b>CASH INFLOWS/(OUTFLOWS) BEFORE WORKING CAPITAL CHANGES</b>	<b>469,246</b>	<b>(517,606)</b>	<b>1,074,668,324</b>	<b>(1,198,282,153)</b>
<b>MOVEMENT IN WORKING CAPITAL</b>				
(Increase)/Decrease in Accounts Receivables and Prepayments	(178,437)	37,212	(407,896,783)	84,633,237
Increase/(Decrease) in Accounts Payable and Accruals	(197,960)	287,918	(454,576,391)	675,988,237
<b>NET CHANGES IN WORKING CAPITAL</b>	<b>(376,397)</b>	<b>325,130</b>	<b>(862,473,174)</b>	<b>760,621,474</b>
<b>TOTAL CASH INFLOWS/(OUTFLOWS) FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES (A)</b>	<b>92,849</b>	<b>(192,476)</b>	<b>212,195,150</b>	<b>(437,660,679)</b>
<b>CASH INFLOWS/(OUTFLOWS) FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>				
Sale of fixed assets	-	5,378	-	12,300,000
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment	(9,419)	(9,492)	(21,531,050)	(21,708,880)
<b>TOTAL CASH OUTFLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES (B)</b>	<b>(9,419)</b>	<b>(4,114)</b>	<b>(21,531,050)</b>	<b>(9,408,880)</b>
<b>CASH INFLOWS/(OUTFLOWS) FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>				
Capital Grant Received	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL CASH INFLOWS/(OUTFLOWS) FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES (C)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>TOTAL A+B+C</b>	<b>83,430</b>	<b>(196,590)</b>	<b>190,664,100</b>	<b>(447,069,559)</b>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	56,617	253,207	129,482,967	576,552,526
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AS AT DECEMBER</b>	<b>140,047</b>	<b>56,617</b>	<b>320,147,067</b>	<b>129,482,967</b>

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 2021

## 1. 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).

### 1.3 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 the 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.

### 1.4 Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis to write off the cost or fair value of the items of property, plant and equipment other than land over their estimated useful economic life and after taking into account their estimated residual value.

Depreciation is charged by apportioning the chargeable annual amount to the time the assets have been in use during the year. The annual rates of depreciation applied, which are consistent with those of the previous years, are as follows: -

● Buildings	4.00%
● 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.

### 1.5 Impairment of Receivables

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

### 1.6 Foreign currencies

Transactions are 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.

### 1.7 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.

### 1.8 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.

### ***1.9 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.

### ***1.10 Income Recognition***

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

### ***1.11 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 the end of their respective contracts.

### ***1.12 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. is recognized during the year in which the employees render the related services.

### ***1.13 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 for these benefits.

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







**Economic and Social Research  
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