



**Economic and  
Social Research Foundation**

# **2022**

## **ANNUAL**

### **REPORT**

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

## Annual Report 2022

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# ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FROM BOARD CHAIRPERSON



The year 2022 marks the 28th 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.

Hence, on behalf of the Economic and Social Research Foundation (ESRF) and the Board of Trustees, I would like to acknowledge the technical and financial support by numerous national and international organizations during the year 2022. 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 to the research policy work, 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: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Open University of London, University of Leeds, University of Dar es Salaam Business School (UDBS), International Business Centre, Aalborg University (AU), Denmark, Department of Strategic Management and Globalization, Copenhagen Business School (CBS), Denmark, FANRPAN from South Africa, Small, Medium Agribusiness Enterprise Development Organization from Kenya and Perking University from China.

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

I am proud of the work that the ESRF has done in 2022. The Foundation have produced high-quality research that is used by a wide range of stakeholders. I am confident that the ESRF will continue to make a valuable contribution to Tanzania's development in the years to come.

Thank you for your continued support.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, reading 'Phillemon Luhanjo', is positioned below the thank-you message.

**Phillemon Luhanjo**  
Chairperson, ESRF Board of Trustees



# NOTE FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S DESK



The Economic and Social Research Foundation (ESRF) is into the first year of executing its seventh Medium Term Strategic Plan (MSTP VI) for the period 2022 - 20226 in undertaking Research, Commissioned Research, Governance and Capacity Building as well as Knowledge Management and Innovation. The strategic plan has taken into account the priority issues in research and capacity building highlighted in the country's third Five Year Development Plan (FYDP111) efforts are exerted on seven core research themes, namely: (i) Inclusive growth, Employment, and Industrialization (ii) Globalization, Regional Integration, Trade, Investment and Business facilitation (iii) Good Governance and Accountability (iv) Gender, Social Delivery and Social Protection (v) natural Resources and Environmental management and (vi) Enhancing Digital Economy, Knowledge Management an Innovation.

In the year 2022, the Foundation continued to implements its flagship projects; the Impact Evaluation (IE) which is funded by the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation aiming at informing better policies that improve the lives of Tanzanians. The Other flagship project- the Our Tanga Yetu Initiative which aims to build a more youth-friendly city of Tanga as it continues to develop. During the year also met the Foundation organized the Policy Dialogue to mark the first year in Office of H.E. Samia suluhu Hassan – the President of the United Republic of Tanzania.

Some of the key studies undertaken in 2022 include: Work Skills for Life: The Work Readiness Program to Prepare the Transition from Secondary Schools, Empowering Women Owned Businesses through Public Procurement in Tanzania; Research Program Towards Programming, Services and Innovation for Children and Adolescents in Tanzania Cities and Knowledge, Attitude and practices (KAP) on Violence against Women and Children. Others; Home-Grown Growth: How Self-Build Housing Drives Urban and Economic Growth, which is implemented by ESRF and the London School of Economics. This research investigates the drivers of urbanisation in two countries in Africa which have unprecedented rates of urban growth. This is a regional project that covers Ghana and Tanzania.

Agriculture and Food System Resilience: Increasing Capacity and Advising Policy (AFRICAP II): This is an extension from the previous contract with FANRPAN and University of Leeds, funded by GCRF from UK and the funding has been allocated to reinvest in excellent GCRF and Newton Fund programmes to enable them to maximize development impact "Situation Assessment and Stakeholders' Mapping of Children living and working in streets in Tanzania and Zanzibar". The work will cover seven regions of the mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar. In conducting demand driven policy work the Foundation undertook several projects that include: Natural Resources



and Environment Management; and Social Service Delivery and Social Protection. Some of the projects implemented include: The Development of the Textile Subsector Development Strategy 2022-2032 aiming at promoting growth of the textile and clothing value chain stages thereby contributing to the manufacturing and export-led socioeconomic development, Formulation of the National Export Strategy, aims to enhance export capacity of Tanzania products, expand its potential competitive channels for exportation of goods and services through expansion and diversification of both markets and products as well as enhance cross-border trade and Making Agricultural Trade Sustainable (MATS), Development of the Textile Subsector Development Strategy 2022-2032, the project is expected to promote growth of the textile and clothing value chain stages thereby contributing to the manufacturing and export-led socioeconomic development, Developing a Comprehensive Literature Review, Landscape Mapping and Gap Analysis of The Small-Holder Agriculture Sector In Tanzania And East Africa and Development of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy and Action Plan Phase Four (NACSAP IV).

Through Governance and Capacity Development Department persisted with its mandate; conducting policy dialogues, knowledge sharing workshops, and short training courses including the coordination of scientific conferences on policy matters, provision of opportunities for Internship as well as field practical attachments to students of higher learning. The Department under the IE Lab managed to coordinate a total of 6 virtual policy dialogue sessions under the framework of “Utafiti Wetu” Forum. Through this forum, the IE Lab facilitated a series of monthly virtual sessions of which researchers working in the field of development impact evaluation in Tanzania presented and got feedback on their projects. Some of the virtual policy dialogues implemented in the period in question included; Stance Detection on Climate Science Tweets, The impact of an Electricity Connection on Student’s Study time and - Impact Evaluation Lab at ESRF, Welfare Effects of Labor Income Tax Changes on Married Couples. The Department conducted several policy dialogues more notably the Post Budget Policy Dialogue on the implication of the 2016/2017 budget on health, as well as the conference on Opportunities and Risks of LDCs Graduation


The Foundation also exerted efforts in implementing TangaYetu Initiative. The Initiative conducted several activities including a training on “Youth Digital Skills for Employment” whereby 100 young people were equipped with digital skills that will enable them to access digital jobs across all sectors in the digital economy, supplied twelve Fiberglass Boats to support young people in Tanga City Council and imparted entrepreneurship skills and change of mindset among the young people in Tanga City to improve the quality of their lives, their families and communities all these were under the support of Fondation Botnar. It also organized workshop on “Investment and Business ideas” whereby participants benefited from various ideas in investment and business ranging from opportunities available in all sectors of development in regions of Tanzania, Agribusiness, access to market as well as technologies needed in investments and business.

**Prof. Samuel Wangwe**  
Interim 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. The Foundation was established in 1994 and tasked with conducting research for policy analysis and capacity building of actors in development management.

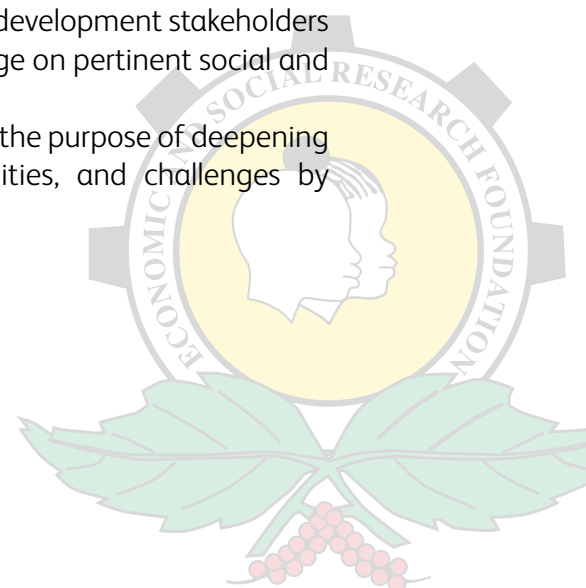
The Foundation's primary objectives are to undertake policy-enhancing research, strengthen capabilities in policy analysis and evidence-based decision making, as well as articulate and improve the understanding of policy options in the government, the public sector, the donor community, the growing private sector, and the civil society.

## 1.2 The Mandate of ESRF

The overall goal and mandate of ESRF is to improve public policy making for realization of national development goals, primarily through economic forecasting, policy analysis and research, and formulation of medium and long-term strategic perspectives for economic and social development.

In addition, ESRF is expected to provide and implement innovative and practical recommendations that advance the nation's broad goals: foster the economic and social welfare, security, and opportunity of all Tanzanians. The Foundation is mandated to work in the following specific areas:

- a) To undertake research in public policy and sector-oriented issues
- b) To facilitate capacity development for government and other development stakeholders
- c) To act as a focal point for dialogue and exchange of knowledge on pertinent social and economic issues
- d) To disseminate/communicate policy and research findings for the purpose of deepening and widening the understanding of the issues, opportunities, and challenges by researchers and policy makers.



### 1.3 Our Mission and Vision

#### ESRF VISION

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

#### OUR MISSION

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

### 1.4 ESRF Strategic Objectives

#### ESRF Strategic Objectives

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

#### Specific Objectives

Below are the specific objectives of the Foundation:

- a) Identifying and undertaking independent and objective social and economic research and analyses, including macroeconomic, inter-disciplinary and sectoral studies on topics affecting public policy in areas such as environment and natural resources, agriculture and rural development, social welfare, innovation and development etc
- b) Developing and strengthening the capacities of development stakeholders in public policy research and analysis and assist the Government in the process of policy formulation and implementation through innovative capacity development initiatives such as training on impact assessment and other outreach programmes
- c) Serving as a reservoir of research resources on public policy and related issues and spearhead knowledge transfer and innovation aimed at increasing the awareness of national decision makers and the public on the usefulness of technology in development
- d) Serving as a point of communication and encourage debate and discourse on issues pertinent to the sub-national, national, and regional development priorities
- e) Encouraging national, regional, and international networking around social and economic policy issues through organizing symposia, conferences, workshops, and other meetings

## 2. MEDIUM TERM STRATEGIC PLAN 2022 - 2026

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

	Core Theme	Sub-Themes
1.	Inclusive Growth, Employment, and Industrialization	a) Enhancing Youth Development and Entrepreneurship in Tanzania b) Sustainable Industrial Development c) Making Urbanization Work d) Development Financing in Tanzania e) Agriculture and Food and Nutrition Security f) Addressing Social-Economic Impact of Covid-19
2.	Globalization, Regional Integration, Trade, Investment and Business Facilitation	a) Support the implementation of the Blueprint and assessment of impact b) Increase linkages between SMEs with financial institutions and markets (EAC, SADC, AFCFTA) c) Enhance trade, investment, and businesses in Tanzania d) Support the Public Private Dialogue processes through insights

3.	Good Governance and Accountability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a). System and structure of governance and management of public assets and resources</li> <li>b). Effective and efficient service delivery</li> <li>c). Corruption and good governance</li> <li>d). Impact evaluation</li> </ul>
4.	Gender, Social Provision, and Social Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a). Enhancing social service availability and delivery in health, education, and water</li> <li>b). Poverty and social protection</li> <li>c). Youth and Women Economic Empowerment</li> <li>d). Gender, children, youth, elderly, and vulnerable groups</li> </ul>
5.	Natural Resource and Environmental Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a). Climate change and environmental management</li> <li>b). Blue economy</li> <li>c). Management of natural resources and tourism</li> <li>d). Management of extractives</li> </ul>
6.	Enhancing Digital Economy, Knowledge Management, and Innovation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a). Policy framework for support of digital transformation and digital inclusion</li> <li>b). Enhance knowledge transfer and innovation</li> <li>c). Support utilization of ICT, new technologies in social and productive sectors</li> <li>d). 4th Industrial Revolution</li> </ul>

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>• Strengthening Food Security and Export Trade in Tanzania</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>

## THEME 1: INCLUSIVE GROWTH, EMPLOYMENT, AND INDUSTRIALIZATION



*Inclusive growth and employment for women and youth especially through industrialization remains a priority agenda at a global and regional level. At the global level, the SDGs seek to bring about the kind of growth that is inclusive and has specific goals and targets on industrialization and decent work. Also, women and girls are central to achieving every one of the 17 SDGs and building a prosperous, resilient future. Among the top challenges facing countries all over the world and especially developing countries continues to be the mismatch between demographic trends and job creation.*

### COVID-19 Macroeconomic Policy Response in Africa

ESRF has been commissioned by the Southern African Institute of International Affairs (SAIIA) to conduct a three-year project “COVID-19 Macroeconomic Policy Response in Africa project”, implemented in 6 lower-middle income countries (LMICs) namely Tanzania, Uganda, Benin, Senegal, Nigeria and South Africa.

The project focuses to inform macroeconomic policy development process in response to the COVID-19 pandemic for more inclusive, climate-resilient, effective, and gender responsive measures through evidence-based research to mitigate social and economic impact, promote recovery from pandemic in the short-term and position LMICs in the long-term for a more climate-resilient, sustainable, and stable future.



Specifically, the project intends to support LMICs with evidence-based knowledge and policy to raise their voices in global policy fora and strengthen capacity of macroeconomic policymaking. It also focuses on enhancing long-term fiscal capacity and sustainability of countries to deal better with future crises, build the capacity of Africa's policymakers to implement recommended fiscal measures through peer-learning.

In late August 2022 SAIIA and other partners from the 6 countries participating in this study organized a regional meeting that took place in Johannesburg- South Africa.

Work skills for life: a work readiness programme to prepare the transition from secondary school study;



*The Head of Strategic Research and Publications Department Ms. Vivian Kazi during the training of Research Assistants to undertake the baseline survey for the work readiness programme*

ESRF in partnership with the Norwegian School of Economics is undertaking this study on Work skills for life: a work readiness programme to prepare the transition from secondary school. The program is focusing on addressing one of the big challenges in Tanzania – youth unemployment and the lack of job readiness among secondary school leavers. Secondary education programs in Tanzania have recently made significant progress in terms of improving school infrastructure, but these supply driven interventions have not been very successful in improving learning outcomes, or in transitioning children into the labor market.

To this end, this randomized controlled trial program will tap into the existing formal education infrastructure in Tanzania and train official teachers to deliver weekly work training modules to young adolescents during the last school year before graduating from lower secondary school. An important innovation in our approach lies in the combination of training and supporting teachers, while simultaneously providing them with new teaching material designed to improve work readiness. Training existing teachers will facilitate scale-up to other students if the program turns out to be effective.

The program will introduce a scalable extracurricular work readiness training program (WRT), purposefully designed to inspire and motivate young adolescents to adequately prepare themselves for the job market. The Foundation successfully undertook the baseline survey in 50 schools in Tanga and Dodoma regions.



The ultimate goal of our proposed research is to support education sector decision-making in low-income settings through the provision of rigorous evidence on the effectiveness and the mechanisms of a program specially designed to improve secondary schooling outcomes and youth labor market outcomes. Supplemented by sizeable efforts to disseminate our research findings to relevant stakeholders and decision makers such research outputs have significant potential to contribute to a transformation of policy practice and to help realize social outcomes, in particular improved youth employment (self-employment or salary employed, as opposed to unemployment or informal low-skilled employment) and economic growth.

### **Home-Grown Growth in African Cities: How Self-Build Housing Drives Urban and Economic Growth in Ghana and Tanzania**

This study is conducted in Ghana and Tanzania in partnership with London School of Economics, The University of Manchester, and University of Ghana. This research investigates what drives urbanisation in Ghana and Tanzania and how urbanisation contributes to employment and economic growth through a study of the economy of self-build housing in two established cities and two fast-growing towns. Understanding what drives rapid urban growth is an urgent priority for the African governments as they strive to ensure that housing, services, and infrastructure keep pace with rising populations.

The project investigates how peoples' desire to improve their lives by building better housing affects the growth of towns and cities and how the goods, services and assets generated through self-organised house building contribute to the wider economy and urban change. This project investigates how the economy of self-built housing contributes to urban and economic growth.

Most academic and policy work on self-built housing in the Global South has focused on negative impacts, including high density informal settlements where people live in extreme poverty. In much of Africa self-building is usual across all income groups and fuels the growth of all types of urban areas, from high-density informal settlements to better quality residential neighbourhoods developed by higher income residents. Over time self-build housing creates capital stock and income opportunities that provide a catalyst for residential and social mobility.



## THEME 2: GLOBALIZATION, REGIONAL INTEGRATION, TRADE, INVESTMENT AND BUSINESS FACILITATION

*Tanzania's potential in the regional and world economy is large. The eight countries with which Tanzania has land-borders have a combined population and GDP that is five and four times, respectively, the size of Tanzania's. The country is engaged in two regional trade agreements (RTAs), namely the East African Community (EAC) and the Southern African Development Community (SADC), and has a considerable number of bilateral trade agreements, even though not always thoroughly implemented, the regional integration efforts are intended to harmonize economic policy and promote trade.*

*The country recently ratified the AfCFTA opening its markets to the continent. The effects of the AfCFTA are expected to differ significantly by country and area of policy reform. The World Bank estimates that the highest income gains due to the AfCFTA will occur in Côte d'Ivoire, Zimbabwe, Kenya, and Namibia, which would see income gains of over 10 percent each by 2035. Furthermore, the AfCFTA is expected to have a positive but heterogeneous impact on wages across region, skill level, and gender. In Southern Africa, for example, the World Bank projects that wage gains will be higher for male workers than female workers.*

*In contrast, in Central, East, North, and West Africa, wage gains are expected to be higher for female workers. These gains will depend not just on tariff liberalization—for which benefits are generally low but on trade facilitation measures and the reduction of non-tariff barriers.*

### Making Agricultural Trade Sustainable (MATS)

The ESRF and the University of Helsinki together with other 13 consortium members/partners across the world with financial support from the European Union are implementing a three and a half years (2021-2023) project titled **Making Agricultural Trade Sustainable (MATS)**.

The overall MATS objective is to identify key leverage points that foster positive and reduce negative impacts of agricultural trade on environmental sustainability and human well-being. More specifically, the project attempts to do the following.

- i). Review, map and characterize the broad links between agricultural trade, agricultural and rural investments, environmental sustainability, and human well-being.
- ii). Identify indicators and tools for carrying out a systemic analysis, and assessment, of the interactions between agricultural markets, trade and investments, policy, environmental sustainability, and human well-being.
- iii). Provide a systemic, in-depth, and innovative understanding of the linkages between agricultural trade, investments, environmental sustainability, and human well-being.

- iv). Gain an enriched understanding of the role of institutional, regulatory, and legal frameworks in generating the impacts of agricultural trade on the SDGs, and of consistencies and inconsistencies in current EU policy frameworks.
- v). Derive transition pathways for desirable changes in trade relations and instruments through a multi-stakeholder back casting approach that is informed by the systemic assessment and exploitation of recent research on transformative change and social innovation.
- vi). Contribute to an enhanced civil society–stakeholder–policy dialogue.

ESRF is now in preparation of regional case study titled Priority Intervention Requirements to Enhance the Capacity of Sub Saharan African (SSA) Countries to Improve the Volume and Quality of Agri-food Exports. This case study will focus on 4 countries and agri-food crops in bracket: Tanzania (fruits (e.g., cassava) and tuber crops e.g., cassava), Uganda (fruits and coffee), Ethiopia (coffee and meat e.g. beef) and Ghana (fruits and cocoa)). The initiative is also expected to contribute to SDGs 1, 2, 3, 15 and 13.

The Maastricht University, Faculty of Law on behalf of MATS project partners organized a two-day meeting for all partners on October 6 and 7, 2022. The meeting took place at Crowne Plaza Hotel in Maastricht in the Netherlands, from Tanzania the meeting was attended by project staff, Mr. Abel L. Songole, Prof. Deusededit A. Rwehumbiza, and Dr. Anasia G. Maleko.

*Group photo with workshop attendees at Crowne Plaza Hotel in Maastricht in the Netherlands, October 07, 2022*



## Formulation of the National Export Strategy 2021-2026

Ministry of Investments, Industries and Trade (MIIT) with financial support from Trademark East Africa (TMEA) contracted ESRF to develop the National Export Strategy. It is envisioned that the strategy will enhance the export capacity of Tanzania products, expand its potential competitive channels for exportation of goods and services through expansion and diversification of both markets and products as well as enhance cross-border trade. Expected outputs from the implementation of this assignment include a strategy document detailing the focus, target sectors in short to medium terms, approaches and concepts, suggestions on

new and emerging markets, cross-border trade handling and incentive for the private sector, detailed time-bound implementation plan, responsible parties, implementation budget, monitoring and evaluation framework, and communication strategy.

The ESRF research team conducted zonal stakeholders' consultation workshops in early 2022 and developed export strategy. Currently, ESRF is jointly working with the client to organize the pending stakeholders' validation workshops in both Tanzania mainland and Zanzibar.

### **The Development of the Textile Subsector Development Strategy 2022-2032**

In 2022, the CRD continued working on formulation of the Textile Subsector Development of Strategy 2022-2032 commissioned by the Ministry of Investment, Industry and Trade (MIIT) with financial support from Gatsby Africa. The strategy is geared to promote the growth of the textile and clothing value chains thereby contributing to manufacturing and export-led socioeconomic development.

Expected outputs include identified existing and potential constraints along with barriers to textile subsector growth and propose immediate and longer-term practical solutions; harnessed existing and emerging opportunities including such as emerging technologies and production methodologies; shifts in the fashion industry; changing market dynamics and consumer behavior; upcoming textile and apparel microenterprises and SME; as well as evolving digitalization. Other outputs include formulated textile strategy with a clear vision and mission statements; strategies; prioritized, implementable and budgeted activities; and a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation framework to track progress and measure goal achievement.

ESRF research team conducted stakeholders' zonal consultations in Arusha, Mwanza, Tanga, Tabora, Dodoma and Dar es Salaam.



*Group photo with workshop participants at Gold Crest Hall in Arusha on 17th July 2022*

## THEME 3: GOOD GOVERNANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

*Good governance and accountability are foundational for a developmental state. Among the seven key aspirations listed in Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want—the African Union’s (AU) shared 50-year development and transformation program for realizing the full potential of the continent—one stands out in its interconnectedness: “An Africa of good governance, democracy, respect for human rights, justice and the rule of law”.*

*The Agenda recognizes that fighting poverty and improving human development in Africa must begin with the creation of wealth, a process that requires the existence of a robust entrepreneurial class. Also, the type of governance structure that each African country should strive for over the next decade is one that should address peaceful coexistence and economic development, inequality, the effects of climate change, health pandemics, and enhanced regional cooperation.*

### Capacity building stakeholder in Zanzibar in aspects of research undertaking, management and media engagement

*Zanzibar Planning Commission staff as principal beneficiaries of the training activities that ESRF facilitated in Zanzibar in 2022 as part of enhancing governance.*



The objective of this assignment which was done in partnership with UNICEF, was to replenish the skills of researchers through training on research proposal writing and research methodologies, and to provide media training to Zanzibar Planning Commission (ZPC) staff and other staff of the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar. Training materials and modules will be prepared for each activity. The first activity focuses on capacity building for proposal writing, including training sessions for ZPC staff and other stakeholders. The second activity focused on capacity building for research methodologies, with similar training sessions. The third activity included media training for ZPC staff, as well as support for ZPC in training media personnel. The overall goal was to enhance the skills of ZPC staff and other stakeholders in conducting research, interpreting data, and effectively communicating research findings to target audiences, while avoiding misrepresentation in the media.

## THEME 4: GENDER, SOCIAL SERVICE DELIVERY AND SOCIAL PROTECTION

*Promotion of interventions aimed at reducing poverty; promoting livelihoods; addressing social and economic risks, deprivation, and vulnerability; protecting human rights and improving capabilities and labour market results is central to implementation of global, regional, and national development agendas. This is mainly because differing levels of economic advancement, social stigma, and religion all govern norms directly affecting access to the labor market, occupation, and compensation by women/girls and other vulnerable groups. While progress had been made in gender equality in global labor markets thanks to economic and social advancement, progress is more limited in Africa due to high poverty and gender discrimination. Issues related to social services, and social protections are increasingly becoming very crucial in the process of economic transformation and the aftermath of climate change, but also in view of growing inequality in the developing world. There is a growing consciousness of the benefits of social services, and social protection as a measure to protect people from becoming trapped into poverty and misery, to empower them to seize opportunities, to help workers to adjust to changes and to deal with the consequences of unemployment and thus support productivity.*

### Research Program Towards Programming, Services and Innovation for Children and Adolescents in Tanzania Cities



*Ms. Vivian Kazi making a presentation to the Zanzibar Policy Actors who served as the secretariat in the development and evaluation of children's focused development agenda*

### Empowering Women owned Businesses through Public Procurement

ESRF in partnership with REPOA and WSP received funding from IDRC to undertake a policy research project namely, Empowering women owned businesses through public procurement. The project aims to promote the participation of women-led businesses in public procurement by developing policy guidelines that governments can adopt and by identifying innovative and inclusive policy interventions which can be scaled in Tanzania. The project will work closely

with selected government actors, the private sector and civil society organizations to develop and scale innovative policies and interventions that facilitate the implementation of gender-responsive public procurement to address gender segregation in the world of work and foster women’s economic empowerment. A randomized control trial evaluation framework will be used to evaluate and scale effective interventions.

This project is supported under the Growth and Economic Opportunities for Women (GrOW) East Africa initiative, jointly funded by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation and IDRC. GrOW East Africa seeks to spur transformative change to advance gender equality in the world of work.



Figure 1: A group Photo of GrOW Project team and Research assistants during training



Figure 2: Interview session with a Woman business with Government contract to supply working gears for TANESCO.

Documenting the Contribution of Fema Clubs to Academic Performance in Tanzania Mainland This study was commissioned by Femina Hip which aimed to explore and assess the manner and the extent to which Femina Hip activities contribute to academic performance in secondary schools across Tanzania.

Specifically, to (1) establish the correlation between Fema Club activities and academic performance in mock and national examinations; (2) assess performance in associative variables of extra-curricular activities and incentives, and how these attract students to enable their persistence in school and completion of formal education.

*Figure 3: KII with Fema Club mentor in Muheza*



Some other studies in this theme:

1. Situation Assessment and Stakeholders' Mapping of Children living and working in streets in Tanzania and Zanzibar for SoS Children's Village Tanzania;
2. Knowledge, Attitude and Practice on violence against women and Children for UNICEF Tanzania;

*Figure 4: FGD with students at Ganana Secondary School, Hanang DC*



## THEME 5: NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

*Tanzania's economic growth has been accompanied by an increasing number of environmental challenges. For instance, unplanned urbanization has led to the proliferation of unplanned settlements and as a result, mounting pollution arising from poor waste management collection systems. Also, urbanization arising from industrialization has also resulted in an increasing rate of pollutants being emitted thus directly affecting air, water, and soil quality.*

*Climate change and climate change variability is a threat to food production patterns, thus exacerbating food and nutrition insecurity across Africa. Tackling poverty, hunger and food security is a priority for the Africa Union Agenda 2063 which underscores the right of Africans to live healthy and productive lives. The African Union has set a target to eliminate hunger and food insecurity by 2025 towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 on ending hunger, achieving food security, and improving nutrition.*

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

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

The project aimed at achieving sustainable and resilient transformation of agriculture and food systems by establishing academic partnerships among United Kingdom 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 were 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 2022, the AFRICAP project implemented several activities including the following.

- i). End of project policy engagements, which took place between January 31, 2022 and February 06, 2022. The targeted audience were officers from Tanga regional office, and Muheza and Lushoto districts, with an aim to communicate and share research findings. The engagements were also conducted in Dodoma to Prime Minister's Office, Vice President's Office, Ministry of Agriculture as well as Parliamentary Agricultural Committee.

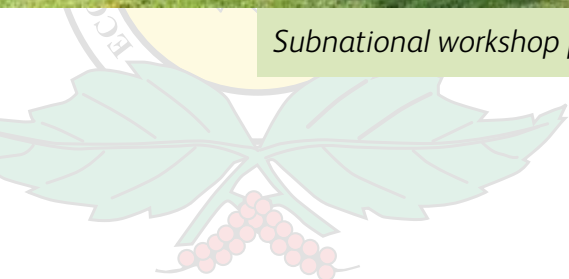


*Policy engagement with Tanga Regional Secretariat and Lushoto District, January - February 2022.*

- ii). Subnational, national and regional workshops were organized in Tanga and Dodoma-Tanzania and Pretoria-South Africa respectively. The events were meant to communicate and share findings and legacies of the AFRICAP project.



*Subnational workshop participants on a group photo, Tanga Beach Resort March 21, 2022*





*Regional workshop participants group photo, Pretoria South Africa March 28, 2022*

- iii). Launching of Muheza Climate Smart Agriculture Alliance (MCSAA) and its leaders' capacity building on resource mobilization skills. The training took place on May 19, 2022, followed by official MCSAA launch on May 20, 2022.



*MCSAA official launching in Muheza - Tanga May 20, 2022.*

## Preparation of Five-Year Strategic Plan 2022-2027 For the Western Indian Ocean Mangrove Network

The WWF contracted ESRF a two-months assignment to prepare the Five-Year Strategic Plan 2023-2027 for the Western Indian Ocean Mangrove Network (WIOMN) to enable WIOMN effectively and adequately fulfils its mandate and achieves the set objectives. The strategic plan will further facilitate assessment of opportunities and identification of challenges that influence intended changes in conservation and management of mangrove in the WIOMN.

This project started in July 2022 with implementation of several activities such as inception report preparation, stakeholders consultations in Zanzibar. In addition, a regional virtual stakeholders' consultative workshop was held mid-December 2022 with a participation of about 22 participants from across WIO region. The stakeholders' workshop aimed to solicit more and diversified views from the participants. The research team is planning a regional validation workshop expected to be held in Dar es Salaam-Tanzania, in late March 2023.



*Consultative workshop participants during stakeholders' consultations at Buyu in Zanzibar on 8<sup>th</sup> November 2022.*

## THEME 6: ENHANCING DIGITAL ECONOMY, KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT, AND INNOVATION

*One of the important lessons of the past two decades has been the pivotal role of innovation in economic development. The build-up of innovation capacities has played a central role in the growth dynamics of successful developing countries. The development of inclusive innovations as well as the transfer of technologies from developed countries can often contribute significantly to addressing urgent developmental challenges such as providing access to drinking water, eradicating neglected diseases, or reducing hunger.*

*In Africa, the narrative that technological innovation and “digital disruption” can spur economic growth is persuasive—especially through the success stories of mobile money, as well as agricultural extension and health services supported by mobile devices.*

In the year 2022, the Foundation through KMI apart from implementing its routine activities, it wielded efforts in executing activities such as Secretariat Backbone Organization in the implementation and provision of technical support on TangaYetu Initiative; a Feasibility Study on Sisal Industry for Sisalana (T) Company Limited; Mapping the Existing Agricultural Systems and Platforms across the Agricultural Value Chain in Tanzania; Evaluation of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy and Action Plan Phase Three (NACSAP III); a Comparative Baseline Survey on the Establishment of the Startup Policy in Tanzania; and Rapid Assessment of Challenges and Opportunities for Machinga in Tanzania. Other activities implemented included; Strengthening Community Knowledge and ICT for Development, Enhance local capacities and support community innovations and best practices as well as information sharing and transfer.

### Our Tanga Secretariat Backbone Organisation (TangaYetu Initiative),

The Foundation is the Secretariat Backbone Organization providing technical support in the implementation of TangaYetu Initiative. The initiative is being implemented in collaboration with Tanga City Council, Innovex, and other stakeholders with support from FondationBotnar. The aim of TangaYetu Initiative is to build a more youth-friendly city of Tanga as it continues to develop.

The year 2022 met the Foundation executing different projects pertaining to the TangaYetu Initiative including;

- ✓ **Redevelopment of Jamhuri Park (Forodhani).** The project seeks to redevelop Jamhuri Park to serve as a recreation centre for families in Tanga City where young people will actively participate in running businesses to improve their income and wellbeing. The Park will open opportunities for youth to engage in business as well as recreation and finally improve their income and wellbeing.



*Technicians are at work in Redeveloping Jamhuri Park (Forodhani)*

- ✓ **Supply of Desks to Primary Schools in Tanga City Council to Improve Learning Environment.** This project involved production and supply of 4,090 desks to the identified primary schools in Tanga City Council to improve learning environment. The project benefited more than 70 local carpenters (most youth) and more than 12,270 primary school students.



- ✓ **Supplying Tables and Chairs to Secondary Schools in Tanga City Council to Improve Learning Environment.** The intention is to produce and supply 3,019 chairs and 3,846 tables to the selected Secondary Schools in Tanga City Council. The project benefited more than 70 local carpenters and more than 6,875 secondary school students.



- ✓ **Mindset Change and Entrepreneurship Project in Tanga City.** The project aimed at imparting entrepreneurship skills and change of mindset among the young people in Tanga City to improve the quality of their lives, their families and communities. 1036 young people beyond the target of 1000 benefited from the project. Youth demonstrated that it's possible to start a business without a large amount of capital, by immediately putting their business ideas into action after the training. 17 Youth Savings and Loans Associations (YSLA) groups with 230 members were formed by the end of 2022.



- ✓ **Empowering Youth in Poultry Value Chain in Tanga City for Sustainable Livelihood.**  
The project is geared to create and transform lives of the 50 youth champions in the poultry sub-sector in Tanga City. The Implementing Partner (AKM Glitters) used innovative skills and coaching support as well as provided quality farm inputs needed for poultry to achieve this. In order to cascade the inculcated skills through theoretical and practical training, the 50 trained champions will establish their own poultry farms, and then, many other youth (men and women) in Tanga will either become service providers to those farms or work in farms as employees.



*Visitors in one of the sites where Poultry Project is implemented*

- ✓ **Youth Economic Empowerment Through Fisheries Project in Tanga City Council.**  
The project aimed to reach out 400 youth and enable them to access self-employment in fisheries value chain and improve their economic situation, livelihood and enable them to become financially independent. A total of 40 youth groups (400 youth) were formed and registered in long-line fishery, seaweed and sea cucumber farming, crab fattening, freshwater fish farming, and sardines processing using solar tent dryers. In support of long-line fishery, 12 fiber boats were procured and given to the respective youth groups.



*The Deputy Minister for Livestock and Fisheries, Hon. Abdallah Hamis Ulega (First 5th left) being brief about the project during his tour to TangaYetu Projects*





*Seaweed Farming*



*Holding Seacucumber*





*Setting Crab Cages*

- ✓ **Enhancing Learning Outcome for Primary Schools students in Tanga City Council.** The main objective of this project is to improve performance of primary school students in Tanga City Council, learning skills, strengthen skills delivery systems, and increase engagement of parents and community in education. The project target more than 20,000 students in grade three (3) through seven (7), 500 teachers and more than 500 parents and community members.
- ✓ **Combating All Forms of Violence Against Children and Adolescents in Tanga City Project.** The main objective of this project is to prevent and combat all forms of violence against Children and adolescents and contributes towards improving the City's response to violence against children and adolescents in Tanga City Council.



*One of the Students' Clubs formed*

- ✓ **Construction of Infrastructures and Facilities at Tumbilini Area, Masiwani Ward.** The infrastructures and facilities included Boundary Fence, Toilets and Changing Room, Shed house, Chairs and tables for the Classroom, and Borehole Drilling. The objective of constructing infrastructures and facilities was to Support the implementation of the Poultry, Agribusiness and Fisheries Projects.
- ✓ **Youth Economic Empowerment Through Agribusiness Project in Tanga City.** The project involved establishment agribusiness centre: (i) to promote Organic farming in Tanga City (ii) to increase household incomes of youth small-scale horticultural producers in the project area through increased production of horticultural products and enhanced marketing. (iii) to build entrepreneurship capacity for 50 youth from Tanga City Council.

Apart from the TangaYetu Initiative, in 2022, the Foundation persuaded with the Feasibility Study on Sisal Industry which was commissioned by Sisalana (T) Company Limited. The feasibility study will serve as a road map towards managing efficiently the assets acquired by Sisalana (T) Company Limited.

### In Strengthening Community Knowledge and ICT for Development

Under the TangaYetu Project, the Foundation through KMI conducted a six month training to some Youth in Tanga being an effort to impact knowledge on ICT.

The training aimed to boost youth employment by equipping 100 young people with digital skills that would enable them to access digital jobs across all sectors in the digital economy in Tanzania and outside Tanzania.

Again in supporting youth and women in agricultural activities through ICT, the Foundation finalized the preparation of an online teaching contents, a number of 29 sessions were prepared on 5 modules; horticulture farming, Market access for horticulture products, how to select quality seeds, preparation of farms. These training lessons were meant to assist youth, women and the general public.



*Youth in digital training sessions*



## Information Sharing/Dissemination

In the course of assisting society utilizing opportunities available in every region across the country in various sectors, the Department organized a workshop on investment and business ideas aiming at sharing information and knowledge on opportunities found in regional investment guides, new technology, access to financial, markets and agribusiness.

In another development, the Foundation supported the dissemination of research findings which were carried out by AFRICAP Project to reach the wide range of our stakeholders; Policy Makers, Academia, Private Sector, Civil Society and general public on various products and services the Foundation has been

offering.



*Dr. Oswald Mashindano - Senior Research Associate ESRF sharing some information on AFRICAP Project during the closeout of the Project in Dodoma.*

## Knowledge Transfer

In a bid to equip Youth and Women groups as well as the general public with new knowledge, the Foundation via KMI organized a Workshop on Investment and Business Ideas featuring both practical and theoretical knowledge in agribusiness activities, accessing finance, using technologies in doing business. The participants witnessed some vivid examples in smart farming whereby modern beekeeping, rearing fish by using tanks (Re-circulating Agriculture System) were demonstrated



*Major Kelvin Ngondo from SUMA JKT- making a presentation on smart farming (rearing fish in Re circulating Aquaculture System) during the workshop on Investment and Business Ideas*

KMI staff have been responding to questions from various groups of people who are calling daily to ask how these knowledge can be practiced in their respective localities.

## Other Activities

**Mapping of the Existing Agricultural Systems and Platforms across the Agricultural Value Chain in Tanzania:** In the period under review, the Foundation finalized a study on Mapping the Existing Agricultural Systems and Platforms across the Agricultural Value Chain in Tanzania. This involved mapping the current agricultural information systems and platforms, as well as the agricultural information needs of farmers. This study was commissioned by the Private Agricultural Sector Support (PASS) Trust.

**Evaluation of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy and Action Plan Phase Three (NACSAP III):** The project was commissioned by the Government where its' overall objective of the project was to carry out an independent evaluation of the NACSAP III (2017-2022) implementation and provide appropriate recommendations focusing on the below six strategic objectives. Specifically, the assignment requires to:

- ✓ Make an assessment of the performance of NACSAP III (relevance, efficacy, efficiency and sustainability) in achieving its objectives and desired results;
- ✓ Carry out an assessment of the contribution of the strategy towards a broad good governance reform agenda and its effectiveness in addressing related issues;
- ✓ Conduct assessment of achievements of NACSAP III implementation to different public institutions and other stakeholders;
- ✓ Make an assessment of the adequacy of NACSAP III design and recommend areas for improvement when formulating future strategies;
- ✓ Provide recommendations for the future direction of NACSAP initiatives; and
- ✓ Prepare a final report with detailed evaluation findings and recommendations serving as

inputs to NACSAP IV preparation.

**Conducting a Comparative Baseline Survey on the Establishment of the Startup Policy in Tanzania:** This study was commissioned by Tanzania Startups Association (TSA). The study's overall goal was to present key challenges influencing the business environment in Tanzania for startups and present clear and feasible recommendations for policy and legislative reform.

The study developed a framework for reviewing the business climate for startups by comprehensively reviewing the existing policies and the legislative and regulatory framework challenges in light of the current best pan-African practices, including Tunisia, Senegal, and Kenya.

**Rapid Assessment of Challenges and Opportunities for Machinga in Tanzania:** In the year 2022 the Foundation through KMI conducted a Rapid Assessment of Challenges and Opportunities for Machinga in Tanzania. The report was submitted to the Ministry for Community Development, Gender, Women and Special Groups.

**Communication and Information Services:** The Foundation communicated evidence-based findings generated by the Foundation as well as collaborating institutions to get in touch with our various stakeholders through online and offline channels.

### Online Channels

**TzOnline Gateway ([www.tzonline.org](http://www.tzonline.org)):** This is an online library posted a number of analytical documents (researched papers, journal articles etc.) on development issues in Tanzania and disseminated to our broad range of stakeholders.

**Knowledge TV ([www.knowledgetv.esrf.or.tz](http://www.knowledgetv.esrf.or.tz)):** The channel translated research outputs into simpler form and disseminated. The Platform has more than 40 programs to inform and educate our stakeholders and the general public. Some Community radios used the programs to inform their listeners in their areas of coverage

**E- Brief:** The platform served more than 5,400 stakeholders who received various information of what were happening at the Foundation.

**Social Media (Twitter, WhatsApp and Facebook):** Used to share, promote and disseminate Foundation's products and services. In the year 2022, Facebook registered 4,100 followers while twitter registered 9,100. The Platforms used in different events to disseminate information.

### Offline Channels

**Library:** Provided references to in house, visiting researchers, Master's students from various institutions in Tanzania and individual researchers. The Library contains collections of published documents by the Foundation, downloaded from various websites and those donated by

individual researchers and organizations.

**Media coverage:** the Foundation worked closely with different media houses to disseminate research findings and other products and services to reach our broad audiences. Foundation's events were featured in Televisions, radios and newspapers.

ESRF's published materials (Policy briefs, Working Papers, Annual report, Newsletters etc.) were used to inform, share and educate our stakeholders on research findings.

### **IT Support Data Management and Processing**

Serve a broad range of users (staff and visiting researchers). The Unit conducted capacity building sessions to equip researchers and research assistants in data collections, analysis and interpretation of data.



## 3. ESRF CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES FOR 2022

### INTRODUCTION

The Foundation through the Department of Governance and Capacity Development's aims to fulfil its mandate in capacity building by strengthening the Tanzanian workforce's capacity to participate more effectively in the national development processes. The workforce in Tanzania includes policymakers in central and local government, academia, civil society, and the 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.
5. Research

In implementing ESRF's core activities, the department has worked with several stakeholders and development partners including the Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), the 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, Partnership for Economic Policy (PEP) and Social Science Research Council (SSRC).

In the year 2022, GCDD continued to work on various activities implemented within the Impact Evaluation Laboratory, Healthy food diets project funded by IDRC, SMS Campaign to Increase COVID-19 Vaccine Take up in Tanzania – PEP funded project and Afya Yako: Countering Public Health Misinformation through Local Media – Mercury funded project. The department also continues to implement its core functions of coordinating policy dialogues and engagement, short training courses, and capacity development as well as offering internship and field practical opportunities.

### 3.1 Impact Evaluation Lab

The objective of Impact Evaluation Laboratory is to demonstrate and cultivate a culture of using evidence in policy making processes in Tanzania. The lab also aims at strengthening the capacity of researchers in conducting rigorous impact evaluation studies and using findings in decision and policy making processes. During the year 2022, the department continued to implement several activities under this project. These activities include the following: -



### 3.1.1 Impact Evaluation training course.

The Lab has successfully conducted a capacity-building workshop on impact evaluation which aimed at building the capacity of policy researchers, academicians, and program managers on impact evaluation. The workshop covered fundamental methods of impact evaluation, fieldwork design for impact evaluation, machine learning, big data in impact evaluation, and data analysis using Stata.

This is a three-week training session which was conducted between September and November 2022. The first week of 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 variables. The second week, the courses 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 third week, course covered data analysis using Stata. A total of 39 participants attended and completed the three weeks training course.



*A group photo of participants of the impact evaluation workshop training session 2022.*

### 3.1.2 Small grants initiative for capacity development of junior researchers.

In 2022, the IE Lab also coordinated a support program for junior and intermediate researchers in Tanzania by offering and managing “small grants” program for researchers. The objective of this program is to provide an opportunity for junior researchers in sharpening their analytical skills through learning by doing environment. Through this initiative, the IE Lab intended to fund at least five (5) studies starting in 2022 at an average budget of \$ 5,000 per project. In this context, the department made a public announcement for the call for proposals in March 2022 which attracted a total of 123 applications. Independent review of the applications ultimately ended in selecting six (6) projects which have been funded. Implementation of

the projects commenced in July 2022 and will continue for a maximum of one year up to June 2023. These projects are now at different stages of implementation. In addition to the provision of grants, through this initiative, the ESRF also provides direct mentorship throughout all the phases of each grant process.

The list of selected beneficiaries of the research grants and the titles of their projects include:

**Table 1: Research projects funded through small grants initiative in July 2022**

S/N	Title of the project	Name and designation of Principal Investigator
1.	Impact of Information on Domestic Water Consumption among Urban Households in Tanzania: A case study of Dar es Salaam city.	<b>Ms. Julieth Julius</b> , Assistant Lecturer, Department of Economics, University of Dar es Salaam.
2.	Detecting Tanzania’s Twitter Stance towards COVID-19 Vaccine.	<b>Mr. Augustine Malija</b> , Fresh graduate, Hertie School, the University of Governance in Berlin Germany.
3.	Rewards and their effects on children’s academic achievements in Tanzania. Evidence from a Randomized Control Trial.	<b>Ms. Monica Kauky</b> , Assistant Lecturer, Department of Economics, Dar es Salaam University College of Education (DUCE).
4.	Capacity Development and Impact Evaluation Research for The Government MDAs And Research Related Institutions in Zanzibar.	<b>Dr. Afua Mohamed</b> , Commissioner for Research, Zanzibar Planning Commission (ZPC).
5.	Determinants of Savings among University Students: Impact of Financial Information.	<b>Ms. Theresia Mrosso</b> , Master’s student, Department of Economics, University of Dar es Salaam
6.	The Impact of Happiness on Saving and Investment	<b>Mr. Revocatus Paul</b> , Junior Research Fellow, Centre for Behavioral Studies- University of Dar es Salaam

### 3.1.3 Funding and coordinating online training course on Data, Economics, and Development Policy offered by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT).

During the year 2022, the IE Lab has built in a support program for at least ten (10) Tanzanian researchers to attend an online training course on Data, Economics, and Development (DEDP) offered by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) and Abdul Latif Poverty Action Lab (JPAL). The micro masters credential provides a good entry point for a master’s degree in economics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The program equips learners with the practical skills and theoretical knowledge to tackle some of the most pressing challenges facing developing countries and the world’s poor. To earn the DEDP Micro Master’s program credential, learners must complete three core courses (Microeconomics, Data Analysis for Social Scientists, and Designing and Running Randomized

Evaluations) and two of three electives (The Challenges of Global Poverty, Foundations of Development Policy, and Political Economy and Economic Development) online and pass their corresponding proctored exams.

In February 2022, the Foundation made a public announcement for the call for sponsorship. A total of 304 applications were received and 11 suitable candidates received ESRF's funding to attend the course. In the first semester stretching from February and April 2022, the students undertook the first course on running randomized evaluations. In the second semester stretching from May and July 2022, the students took the second class on microeconomics. In the third semester which runs from September to December 2022, students took a class on Data Analysis for Social Scientists. However, due to the comprehensive nature of the course which require high commitment of students to undertake the course, number of students were decreasing as some of students dropped-off the course. The total number of students taking the course has kept on declining from 11 (1st semester) to 8 (2nd semester) and now 4 students (3rd semester). The attrition rate has provided a lesson to the department for next year's recruitment whereby the department will recruit more students and those with ample time to dedicate to their studies.



*Dr. Constantine Manda, Director of Impact Evaluation Lab gave an orientation session to junior researchers who are the beneficiaries of ESRF scholarship to pursue Micro-master's program in Data, Economics and Development Policy.*

### 3.1.4 Virtual Policy Dialogues Sessions

In 2022, the IE lab coordinated 7 virtual policy dialogue sessions under the "Utafiti Wetu" forums. Through these forums, the IE Lab facilitates a series of monthly virtual sessions in which researchers working in the field of development impact evaluation in Tanzania presents and get feedback on their projects. Specific objectives of conducting these forums are as follows:

1. To forge networking between all trainees of IE and thereby reinvigorating their interest in IE work.
2. To facilitate interaction between local and senior researchers both local and foreign with the purpose of generating new research collaborations.



3. To showcase IE studies conducted by local researchers and/or research conducted in Tanzania.
4. To allow for interactions between local researchers and government personnel including the most important government researchers but also decision-makers who are critical for policy change.

These monthly sessions tend to attract the participation of junior researchers trained by the ESRF on impact evaluation. The sessions are also attended by senior researchers and scholars in the field from ESRF and local and foreign universities. Another important category of participants includes government officials. Below is the list of virtual policy dialogues implemented in 2022.

Table 2: List of virtual policy dialogues implemented in 2022.

S/N	Title and details of policy dialogue
1.	<b>Stance Detection on Climate Science Tweets, Tuesday 1st March 2022.</b> The presentation for this policy dialogue session was done by Mr. Augustine Malija, an independent researcher and consultant. The session was chaired by Dr. Constantine Manda – Co-Founder and Chair of Impact Evaluation Laboratory, ESRF
2.	<b>The impact of an Electricity Connection on Student’s Study time, Tuesday 8th March 2022.</b> The presentation was done by Ms. Noela Ringo, Research assistant - Impact Evaluation Lab at ESRF whereas it was chaired by Dr. Rosemary Nongya, Lecturer at St. Augustine University of Tanzania.
3.	<b>Catastrophic Health Expenditure and Voluntary Health Insurance: Can Community Based Health Insurance Scheme Reduce the Catastrophic Health Expenditure in Rural Tanzania? Tuesday 15th March 2022.</b> The presentation was done by Ms. Alphonsina Kagaigai, Lecturer, Department of Development Studies at Muhimbili University of Health and Allied Sciences (MUHAS) where it was chaired by Dr. Constantine Manda, Co-Founder and Director, IE Lab at the ESRF.
4.	<b>Welfare Effects of Labor Income Tax Changes on Married Couples: A Sufficient Statistical Approach, Tuesday 22nd March 2022.</b> The presentation was done by Mr. Egor Malkov, Ph.D. candidate at the Department of Economics, University of Minnesota where it was chaired by Dr. Constantine Manda, Co-Founder and Director, IE Lab at the ESRF.
5.	<b>Endogenous Colonial Borders: Pre-colonial States and Geography in the Partition of Africa, Tuesday 29th March 2022.</b> The presentation was done by Mr. Joan Ricart-Huguet, Assistant professor at the Department of Political Science, Loyola University Maryland where it was chaired by Dr. Natasha Shivji, postdoctoral research associate at the University of Cambridge & Institute for Research on Intellectual Histories of Africa.
6.	<b>A Systematic Review of Drivers of Contraception use among Adolescence and Youth in East Africa, Tuesday 5th April 2022.</b> The presentation was done by Ms. Monica Bernard, founder of Healthy Shield Foundation (HESHIF), University of Aberdeen where it was chaired by Dr. Constantine Manda, Co-Founder and Director, IE Lab at the ESRF.

### Misallocation and Capital Market Integration: Evidence from India, Tuesday 25th October 2022.

7. The presentation was done by Prof. Natalie Bau, from the Department of Economics, at the University of California-Los Angeles. The session was chaired by Dr. Constantine Manda, Co-Founder, and Director, of IE Lab at the ESRF.

### 3.1.5 Research conference on impact evaluation.

The department under the auspices of the impact evaluation laboratory planned to conduct a conference on impact evaluation. The objective of the conference was to provide space for networking, capacity development of local researchers, and engagement with policy actors/government officials. The conference aimed also at advancing space for evidence-informed policymaking in Tanzania.

On 2<sup>nd</sup> December 2022 the ESRF collaborated with the Institute of Development Studies (IDS) at the University of Dar es Salaam to conduct research conference with the theme of **“Rethinking the Future of Development Studies: Lessons from Teaching, Research and Practice”**. The conference was conducted at UDSM and was attended by more than 200 delegates from in and outside Tanzania.

The meeting was graced by Prof. Adolf Mkenda, Minister for Education, Science and Technology. In this conference, the ESRF took the lead in leading discussions around one of the thematic areas for discussion on the topic of evidence to policy in development studies. A total of five (5) presentations were made by ESRF researchers as follows:

Table 3: Presentations made by ESRF researchers during IDS/ESRF Conference, 2nd December 2022

S/N	Title of presentation	Name and designation of the presenter
1.	Strengthening science research interface in Tanzania.	Dr. Constantine Manda, Director, Impact Evaluation Laboratory, ESRF.
2.	Research-based evidence and policy process in Tanzania	Dr. Oswald Mashindano, Principal Research Associate, ESRF
3.	Empowering women-owned businesses through public procurement in Tanzania	Mr. George Temba, Research Fellow, ESRF
4.	Establishment of Muheza Climate Smart Agriculture Alliance (MCSSA) through the AFRICAP initiative.	Ms. Agatha Kiama, Research Fellow, ESRF
5.	Urban food environments and dietary choices in Tanzania: Some lessons for action on hunger and malnutrition.	Ms. Noela Ringo and Mr. Said Rashid, Research Assistants, ESRF

### 3.2 SMS Campaign to Increase COVID-19 Vaccine Take-up in Tanzania

In 2022, ESRF has implemented a one-year research project titled “SMS Campaign to Increase COVID-19 Vaccine Take up in Tanzania” with funding from the Partnership for Economic Policy (PEP). This research project aims at evaluating the effectiveness of text messages overall and identifying the kinds of text messages (if any) which can really persuade populations to accept the COVID-19 vaccine. The project is being implemented in partnership with the National Institute for Medical Research (NIMR) – a parastatal organization under the Ministry of Health.

Some of the key milestones achieved by the project in 2022 include the following. Firstly, the research team has successfully prepared a pre-analysis plan for the research project, Secondly, the team also developed and agreed on the kinds of text messages for sending to recipients of text messages. Thirdly, conducting intervention of sending the text messages to project participants. The messages were sent to about 12,000 mobile phone subscribers. Fourth, the project prepared a policy engagement strategy led by the NIMR. Other implemented activities include preparing a technological platform for text messaging to be used by the project to send text messages. Lastly, the project engaged IPSOS – a survey firm to provide support in sending text messages to project participants and making phone interviews with the 12,000 mobile phone subscribers.

The Intervention messages received by project participants are as presented below;

Treatment 1 (T1) received this SMS.

“Chanjo ya Korona itakuwezesha kutosambaza Korona kwa watu walio katika hatari zaidi yakuugua kama vile wazee. Kuchanja tembelea <https://chanjocovid.moh.go.tz/#/>”

Treatment 2 (T2) received this SMS.

“Chanjo ya Korona itakuinga dhidi ya madhara ya muda mrefu kama vile matatizo ya mapafu na moyo. Kuchanja tembelea <https://chanjocovid.moh.go.tz/#/>”

The placebo group received this SMS.

“Ndoa inayohusisha mtu mwenye umri chini ya miaka 18 ina madhara makubwa kwa mtoto anayeolewa na kwa jamii. Linda watoto na jamii kwa kupinga hizi ndoa za utotoni”

*A meeting discussion between ESRF team and Ipsos on procuring baseline data.*



### 3.3 Afya Yako: Countering Public Health Misinformation through Local Media

In June 2022, the Foundation won a two-year project for the implementation of a study titled Afya Yako: Countering Public Health Misinformation through Local Media. This study is being funded by Social Science Research Council (SSRC) through Mercury Initiative <https://www.ssrc.org/programs/the-mercury-project/>. This study will evaluate and test the effectiveness of community radios in addressing misinformation around public health issues including COVID 19 and instilling behavioral changes including acceptance of the COVID-19 vaccine. The project is implemented in collaboration with experts from Columbia University and from the National Institute for Medical Research (NIMR). Specific research questions for the study include the following:

1. Can external assistance strengthen local radio stations' capacity to identify and counteract public health misinformation?
2. Can local radio station campaigns counteract public health misinformation and promote appropriate public health behaviors?
3. What are the most effective methods for delivering messages that seek to overcome public health misinformation?

The project involves working closely with radio stations across the country, therefore in 2022 the project team successfully collected baseline data and summary reports for the radio station to identify the eligibility of radio station to be involved in the project. The team also succeeded to prepare program intervention overview and the consent of the radio station to participate in the project. The team also worked on identifying eligible radio stations and the villages that are within the range of radio stations which will be used for data collection.



*Mercury project discussion meeting with representatives from ESRF, Columbia University, and NIMR.*

### 3.4 Overcoming Budget, Availability, and Attention constraints to Healthy diets in Tanzania.

in 2022, the Foundation continued with the implementation of a three-year project focusing on creating an evidence base for promoting the consumption of healthy diets in Tanzania. The title of the project is “Overcoming budget, availability, and attention constraints to healthy diets in Tanzania”. The overall objective of the recipient of the project is to understand and test interventions for improving how urban Tanzanians can access, afford, and choose healthy foods.

This research is motivated by changes in food consumption patterns that have characterized the World over the past five (5) decades with a shift from traditional diets predominantly composed of healthier, minimally processed diets towards modern diets laden with unhealthy diets. The study is also motivated by the reality that poor-quality diets are the leading cause of non-communicable diseases. Data indicates that 71% of all death that happened in 2016 were caused by Non-Communicable Diseases. The objectives of the study are three folds namely:

1. To understand the gender and social inequities in the food environment both within and across households and understand the determinants of food choices.
2. To test the impact of increasing the availability, affordability, and convenience of protective, healthy foods through an experimental design.
3. To inform policy for improving the demand for and affordability of healthy diets, supporting gender-sensitive approaches.

The three years study is being implemented in three major phases. The first phase of the research project is a scoping study on the role of the food environment in driving dietary choices in urban settings in Tanzania. The second component is a Discrete Choice Experiment (DCE) which evaluates dimensions that are mostly considered by food consumers while making food purchasing decisions and the third phase of research is a Randomized Control Trial (RCT) through which households will be provided with a subsidy to enable them to afford to purchase healthy diets.

The Foundation conducted an inception workshop for the research project. The objective of the workshop was to inform the relevant stakeholders about the project and disseminate the main

findings from the first component of the study that aimed to describe the urban food environment, the study was conducted in Temeke District. The workshop was held on 28<sup>th</sup> February 2022 at ESRF Conference Hall.

*Dr. Constantine Manda, the Director of the I.E lab, giving project background during the Inception workshop of a research project.*







*Dr. Theresia Jumbe, Lecturer, Department of Consumer Studies and Nutrition, SUA, presented Food and Nutrition Security in Tanzania: Situation analysis and policy landscape during the inception workshop of a research project.*



*From left to right Hon. Jokate Mwegelo, District Commissioner for Temeke District, Mr. Danford Sango, Head of GCDD, and Dr. Constantine Manda, Director of the Impact Evaluation lab exchanged views after the Inception workshop of a research project.*

Moreover, GCDD designed the Discrete Choice Experiment by incorporating some main findings from the food environment study. The DCE was conducted in August 2022. The main objective of conducting DCE was to elicit the value people place on various food attributes, including convenience, price, and healthfulness. This will allow analyzing how demand for more healthful food options is affected by an item's own price, the price of alternative options, and convenience of access (time to access).



*GCDD team working with Researchers from IFPRI, Dr. Alan de Braw and DR. Vivian Hoffman (Joining via zoom) in designing tools that will be used in the Discrete Choice Experiment (DCE)*

On 29<sup>th</sup> August to 11<sup>th</sup> September 2022 ESRF implemented a Discrete Choice Experiment (DCE) survey in five (5) wards of Temeke Municipal i.e., Keko, Toangoma, Azimio, Sandali and Charambe. A discrete choice experiment is a quantitative experiment where we elicit preferences from participants without directly asking them to state their preferred options. In this DCE, participants are typically presented with a series of alternative hypothetical scenarios containing several food choice sets, each of which may have a number of variations or “levels”. Preferences are revealed without participants explicitly being asked to state their preferred level for each individual attribute.

In relation to the qualitative study on the food environment in Tanzania, in research project explored more generally the food environment facing urban food consumers in Tanzania i.e., the interface between households and food outlets and how this interface affects and determines food consumption.

Three major objectives of conducting DCE included:

- a) To elicit the value that people place on various food attributes, including convenience, price, and healthfulness. This will allow analyzing how demand for more healthful food options is affected by an item’s own price, the price of alternative options, and convenience of access (time to access).
- b) To assess the dietary quality patterns of street food consumers and home food consumers specifically mothers and children of different age groups. This will document the differential dietary quality of different consumers (home vs street vendors consumers).

- c) To understand the gender and social inequities in accessing healthy d both within and across households. The study shall dig deeper into how gender and social-cultural norms might hinder access to healthy diets for specific groups (e.g., women versus men). This will allow us to determine how best to make the RCT gender inclusive.



*Enumerators conducting household and street interviews on the DCE survey in Temeke.*



*Magreth Henjewe, a gender expert (right-hand side) conducted a focused group discussion with various women from the Temeke ward.*



### 3.5 POLICY DIALOGUE AND ENGAGEMENTS

During 2022, ESRF conducted a total of ten (10) policy dialogues. The list of policy dialogues implemented in 2022 is indicated in table 4 below.

Table 4: List of policy dialogues implemented in 2022.

S/N	Policy Dialogue Topic
1.	<p><b>Building an industrial and competitive economy in Tanzania: Reflection on achievements and lessons from the first year of sixth phase government.</b></p> <p>The policy dialogue was implemented as part of the commemoration of the first year of H.E Samia Suluhu Hassan in office since she took power on 19<sup>th</sup> March 2021. The work was therefore conducted upon request by the Ministry of Finance and Planning for the ESRF to organize a technical policy dialogue session for reflection on what has been archived and advice on the right steps to be taken for Tanzania’s development journey. The objectives of the dialogues were as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To identify and expound on the impact of some of the most remarkable areas of policy reforms undertaken during H.E. Samia’s first year in office.</li> <li>2. To advise on areas for consideration as the country is forging ahead with its development process.</li> <li>3. To identify and illustrate the role of ESRF in advising the national development process during the first year of the sixth phase of Government.</li> </ol> <p>The workshop successfully expounded on the above issues and submitted a report including a policy brief to the Ministry of Finance and Planning.</p> <p>The policy dialogue was conducted at <b>ESRF Conference Hall on Thursday 17<sup>th</sup> March 2022.</b></p>
2.	<p><b>Sneakers and Heels Exposition: Women and the economy focusing on tourism and hospitality sectors, Saturday 26<sup>th</sup> November 2022.</b></p> <p>This policy dialogue session was implemented jointly by the Economic Society of Tanzania and the ESRF. It was implemented as part of a series of annual policy dialogue sessions organized by the Economic Society of Tanzania and now is being organized jointly with the ESRF. These meetings aim to showcase the contribution of women to the economy and inspire middle carrier women to play more active roles in the economy. The focus of the 2022 exposition was on the tourism and hospitality sectors. The dialogue provided space for showcasing the work done by women working in male-dominated activities like tour guides, rangers, ownership of tour companies, hotels, campsites, etc.</p>

- 3. Policy engagement for the AFRICAP project in Tanga**  
 The objective of this policy dialogue was to communicate research findings to a wider range of stakeholders and enhance existing professional partnerships between GCRF-AFRICAP researchers and policymakers.

The workshop was conducted on **31<sup>st</sup> January 2022 in Tanga City.**
- 4. Policy engagement for the AFRICAP project in Dodoma**  
 The objectives of this policy dialogue were to communicate research findings to a wider range of stakeholders and enhance existing professional partnerships between GCRF-AFRICAP researchers and policymakers.

The workshop was conducted on **6th February 2022 in Dodoma.**
- 5. Zonal consultation workshop on the development of Child Focused Policy Research and Evaluation Agenda, Unguja, 23<sup>rd</sup> June 2022.**  
 The ESRF in partnership with the Ministry of Community Development, Gender, Women and Special Groups, and UNICEF are in the process of preparing the National Child-Focused Research Agenda. The rationale for the research agenda stems from the significance of children in Tanzanian society in terms of not only the number but also the deprivations they face and levels of prioritization on the national budget. This workshop was therefore implemented as part of a series of policy dialogues with adults and children with the purpose of collecting their views on key issues for consideration in the development of the research and evaluation agenda.

The workshop was conducted at the **Conference Room of the Ministry of Social Welfare in Unguja on 23<sup>rd</sup> June 2022.**
- 6. Zonal consultation workshop on the development of Child Focused Policy Research and Evaluation Agenda, Pemba, 24<sup>th</sup> June 2022.**  
 The ESRF in partnership with the Ministry of Community Development, Gender, Women and Special Groups, and UNICEF are in the process of preparing the National Child-Focused Research Agenda. The rationale for the research agenda stems from the significance of children in Tanzanian society in terms of not only the number but also the deprivations they face and levels of prioritization on the national budget. This workshop was therefore implemented as part of a series of policy dialogues with adults and children with the purpose of collecting their views on key issues for consideration in the development of the research and evaluation agenda.

The workshop was conducted at the **Conference Room of the Government at Gombani on 24<sup>th</sup> June 2022.**



- 7. Zonal consultation workshop on the development of Child Focused Policy Research and Evaluation Agenda, Dodoma, 15<sup>th</sup> July 2022.**

The ESRF in partnership with the Ministry of Community Development, Gender, Women and Special Groups, and UNICEF are in the process of preparing the National Child-Focused Research Agenda. The rationale for the research agenda stems from the significance of children in Tanzanian society in terms of not only the number but also the deprivations they face and levels of prioritization on the national budget. This workshop was therefore implemented as part of a series of policy dialogues with adults and children with the purpose of collecting their views on key issues for consideration in the development of the research and evaluation agenda.

The workshop was conducted at African Dreams **Conference Hall on 15<sup>th</sup> July 2022.**
- 8. Zonal consultation workshop on the development of Child Focused Policy Research and Evaluation Agenda, Mbeya, 21<sup>st</sup> July 2022.**

The ESRF in partnership with the Ministry of Community Development, Gender, Women and Special Groups, and UNICEF are in the process of preparing the National Child-Focused Research Agenda. The rationale for the research agenda stems from the significance of children in Tanzanian society in terms of not only the number but also the deprivations they face and levels of prioritization on the national budget. This workshop was therefore implemented as part of a series of policy dialogues with adults and children with the purpose of collecting their views on key issues for consideration in the development of the research and evaluation agenda.

The workshop was conducted at **Paradise Inn Hotel on 21<sup>st</sup> July 2022**
- 9. Consultative workshop on developing Western Indian Ocean Mangrove Network (WIOMN) Strategic Plan, 8 November 2022**

ESRF with funding from WWF conducted a consultative workshop with the Western Indian Ocean Mangrove Network (WIOMN) to brainstorm and define the vision, mission, and strategic objective as part of developing WIOMN Strategic Plan 2023 – 2027.

The workshop was conducted in Unguja, Zanzibar on **8<sup>th</sup> November 2022**
- 10. Dissemination Meeting on Knowledge, Attitude and Practice Study on Violence Against Women and Children; Online workshop**

ESRF under the Strategic Research and Publication Department organized an online Validation meeting with Stakeholders on Thursday, 20<sup>th</sup> October 2022 to make a presentation of findings of the study on Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice (KAP) on Violence Against Women and Children (VAWC).

### 3.6 SHORT-TERM TRAINING COURSES

During the year 2022, the department has implemented a total of seven (7) short courses, three among them have been reported in the Impact of Evaluation Lab section and the other four are listed in the table below.

Table 5: Training workshop courses

S/N	Training workshop courses
1.	<p><b>Capacity building in resource mobilization to Muheza Climate Smart Agriculture Alliance leaders and Muheza District Officers</b></p> <p>The objective of this training was to equip leaders of the newly established Muheza Climate Smart Agriculture Alliance on resource mobilization skills through a proposal write-up. The two days training was conducted by ESRF where the participants were taken through the processes of drafting a well-competitive funding proposal to enable them to secure funds for projects.</p> <p>The training was conducted in Muheza District, Tanga Region on <b>19<sup>th</sup> May 2022</b></p>
2 – 3	<p><b>Three (3) training workshops for staff of the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar.</b></p> <p>During the reporting period, the ESRF implemented a series of three (3) capacity-building workshops for the staff of the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar. These workshops were implemented as part of UNICEF’s funding support under a project <b>“Research Program towards Programming, Services, and Innovations for Children and Adolescents in Tanzanian Cities”</b> hosted at ESRF. The three workshops of one-week duration are on the following areas (a) research methodology, 7<sup>th</sup> – 11<sup>th</sup> November 2022, (b) research proposals writing, 21<sup>st</sup> – 25<sup>th</sup> November 2022 and (c) media training, 28<sup>th</sup> – 29<sup>th</sup> November 2022. These training workshops were implemented with the overall objective of strengthening the research and policy analysis capacity of staff of Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar. This follows a strategic direction of the Government of Zanzibar to instill a culture of evidence-informed decision-making.</p> <p>The Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar has established a research department with Zanzibar Planning Commission, it has also established research units across all ministries. In addition, three sectoral research institutes have been established namely (a) Zanzibar Institute of Fisheries Research, (b) Zanzibar Health Research Institute, and (c) Zanzibar Livestock Research Institute. The three training workshops were therefore meant to strengthen the capacity of research staff, the media, etc. across the various MDAs in undertaking research, interpreting research findings, using research findings in policymaking as well reporting research reports to the members of the public.</p>

### 3.7 FIELD PRACTICAL ATTACHMENTS AND INTERNSHIP

The Department of Governance and Capacity Development for 2022 included building the capacity of junior and intermediate researchers by providing them with opportunities for a work placement at the Foundation. The objective of this program is to sharpen the research skills of junior researchers by providing them with working experiences in practical policy research settings. In relation to this, the department provided internship opportunities to two (2) postgraduate students.

The department had also coordinated and recruited four (4) research trainees. The research trainees are providing work services within program departments at the foundation. The department had also hosted three (3) undergraduate students who did their Field Practical Training at the ESRF in 2022.





## 4. ESRF ORGANISATIONAL ASPECT

### 4.1 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, 2022 stood at 31 employees. The work force includes nine (9) Programme Staff, fourteen (14) Project/Consultancy Staff and eight (8) 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.

### 4.2 Training and Capacity Development

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

During the period of January to December, 2022 the following staff attended trainings:

#### 4.2.1 Training on “Life Skills, Entrepreneurship and creating a roadmap for a meaningful retirement”

Mr. Deodatus Sagamiko attended a training on “Life Skills, Entrepreneurship and creating a roadmap for a meaningful retirement”. The training was conducted by Epvate & Fortune International Consulting Ltd from 28<sup>th</sup> March to 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2022 in Morogoro.

#### 4.2.2 Training on “Covid-19 Prevention, Mitigation & Advocacy on Voluntary Vaccination”

Mr. Deodatus Sagamiko attended a Capacity Building Session for CSO’s to engage Government Actors & Stakeholders on Covid-19 Prevention, Mitigation & Advocacy on Voluntary Vaccination organized by My Legacy “Urithi Wangu” held on 20<sup>th</sup> May, 2022, Dar es Salaam.

#### 4.2.3 Training on “Gender Analysis and Mainstreaming”

Ms. Noela Ringo, Research Assistant, attended a training on “Gender Analysis and Mainstreaming” organized AERC held from 12-14 July, 2022 in Kigali, Rwanda.

#### 4.2.4 Training on “Impact Evaluation”

Mr. Maxmilian Mapunda and Ms. Vanessa Masoy, Research Trainees attended the Impact Evaluation training workshop organized ESRF and funded by Hewlett Foundation held from 26<sup>th</sup> – 30<sup>th</sup> September, 24<sup>th</sup> - 28<sup>th</sup> October and 14<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> November, 2022 at ESRF Conference Hall, Dar es Salaam.

#### 4.2.5 Training on “Leadership Program for Agricultural Research and Development”

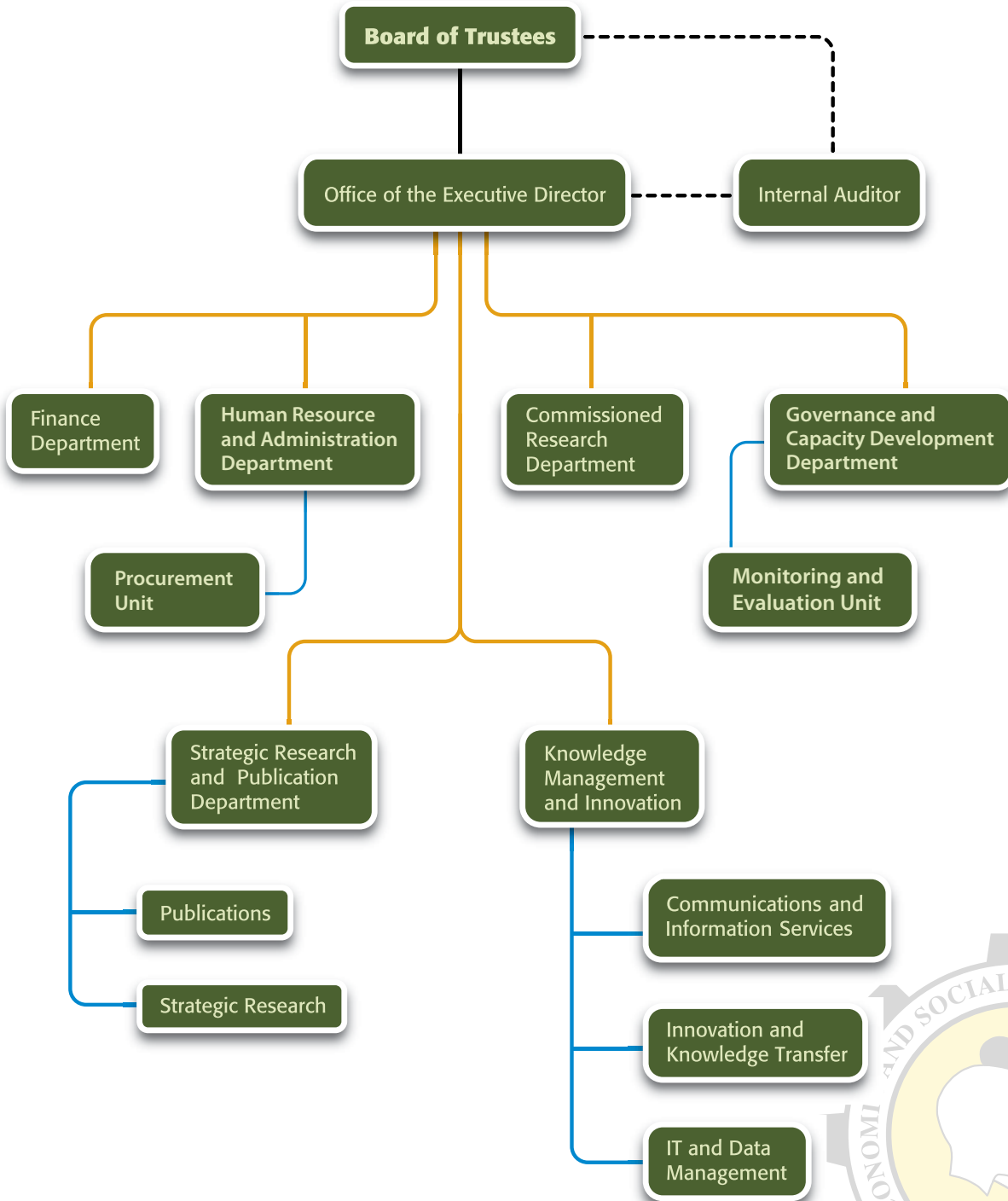
Mr. Benedicto Mutalwema, Assistant Research Fellow attended a training on Leadership Program for Agricultural Research and Development (LEPARD) organized by the World Agroforestry Centre in collaboration with African Women in Agricultural Research and Development held from 27<sup>th</sup> November to 3<sup>rd</sup> December, 2022 in Mombasa, Kenya.

#### 4.2.6 Training on “Professionalism, Public Interest and Sustainability”

Mr. Moja Mapunda, Internal Auditor attended a training on Professionalism, Public Interest and Sustainability organized by the National Board of Accountants and Auditors Tanzania (NBAA) held from 30<sup>th</sup> November to 2<sup>nd</sup> December, 2022 in Dar es Salaam.



### 4.3 ESRF Organizational Chart



#### 4.4 Staff List 2022

S/N	NAME	DESIGNATION
1	Dr. Tausi Mbaga Kida	Executive Director
2	Mrs. Margareth Nzuki	Head, Knowledge Management and Innovation Department
3	Ms. Vivian Kazi	Head, Strategic Research and Publications Department
4	Mr. Abel Lawrence Songole	Head, Commissioned Research Department
5	Mr. Danford Sango	Head, Governance and Capacity Development Department
6	Mr. Deodatus Sagamiko	Head, Human Resource and Administration Department
7	Mr. Ernest Chiwenda	Head, Finance Department
8	Mr. Moja Mapunda	Internal Auditor
9	Mr. John Kajiba	Principal Information and Technology Expert
10	Ms. Aldegunda Ngowi	Principal Accountant
11	Dr. Oswald Mashindano	Senior Research Associate
12	Dr. Constantine Manda	Director, Impact Evaluation Lab
13	Dr. Mugisha Rweyemamu	Senior Research Fellow
14	Mr. Frederick Yona	Senior Research Fellow
15	Mr. Richard Ngilangwa	Assistant Research Fellow
16	Mr. Benedicto Mutalemwa	Assistant Research Fellow
17	Mr. Zakayo Zakaria	Monitoring and Evaluation Expert/Research Asst
18	Mr. Mussa Martine	Research Assistant
19	Mr. Said Rashid	Research Assistant
20	Mr. Patrick Msumary	Research Assistant
21	Mr. George Temba	Research Assistant
22	Ms. Agatha Kiama	Research Assistant
23	Ms. Noela Ringo	Research Assistant
24	Mr. Yasser Manu	Administrative and Procurement Officer
25	Mr. Seniorine Libena	Senior Publication and Communications Officer
26	Mr. James Kasindi	Information Technology Expert (Systems Administrator)
27	Mr. Selemani Haji	Assistant Accountant
28	Ms. Jacqueline Mwijage	Personal Assistant to the Executive Director
29	Mr. Theo Mtega	Office Assistant
30	Mr. Maabad Ally	Senior Driver
31	Ms. Prisca Mghamba	Senior Office Attendant

# 5. FINANCIAL REPORT 2022

## 9.1 INTRODUCTION

Pursuant to the Tanzania Financial Reporting Standard No 1 on Directors' Report, the Chairperson of the Board of Trustees presents his report together with the audited financial statements for the financial year ended 31<sup>st</sup> December 2022, which discloses the state of affairs of the ESRF.

## 9.2 PERFORMANCE DURING THE YEAR

ESRF continued to play a strategic role in Tanzania's policy formulation and economic reforms. 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 policymakers and researchers.

## 9.0 PRINCIPLE RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

During the year under review, the Foundation faced some financial challenges in meeting its mandatory obligations caused by:

- i) Increased competition from similar National and Multinational Think-tanks/Institutions.
- ii) Global economic crisis as the result of war between Russia and Ukraine. This led to reduction of the research funds/grants from the developed countries such as GCRF from UK.
- iii) Post Covid effects. Most of the countries which normally offer collaborative research have been hit by Covid 19 and the effects are still seen even after the Pandemic. These include but not limited to China, a country where we had a 3 year project with Peking University.

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

### *A dedicated, committed and loyal workforce*

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

### *Good Governance Policies*

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

### *A 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.

## **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 31 employees, out of which 13 were females and 18 were males.

### *Training and Development*

In 2022, 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.

## **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.

## **STATEMENT OF TRUSTEES' RESPONSIBILITY**

Pursuant to the Public Finance Act 2001 (Revised in 2004) section 25 (4) requires the 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 2022. 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.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Aduhanju', is written above a dotted horizontal line.

Chairperson

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Aduhanju', is written above a dotted horizontal line.

Trustee

Date: 21/04/2023



## DECLARATION OF THE HEAD OF FINANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> 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 2022 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:** 21/04/2023





# 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 2022, 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 2022, 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 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 2022 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**

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Method A. Kashonda'.

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

**DATE: 21/04/2023**



## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

### AS AT 31<sup>st</sup> DECEMBER 2022

	31.12.2022 USD	31.12.2021 USD	31.12.2022 TZS	31.12.2021 TZS
<b>NON CURRENT ASSETS</b>				
Property, Plant and Equipment	1,696,893	1,724,916	3,897,763,159	3,945,459,210
Intangible Assets	1,372	2,756	3,150,666	6,301,333
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>				
Accounts Receivable & Prepayments	93,662	188,181	215,142,720	430,181,723
Cash and Bank Balances	304,622	140,047	699,717,008	320,147,066
<b>TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS</b>	<b>398,284</b>	<b>328,228</b>	<b>914,859,728</b>	<b>750,328,789</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>2,096,549</b>	<b>2,055,900</b>	<b>4,815,773,553</b>	<b>4,702,089,332</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>				
<b>RESERVES</b>				
Revaluation Reserve	1,791,081	1,749,522	4,114,113,372	3,999,406,953
Accumulated Deficit	(1,279,648)	(1,535,480)	(2,939,352,363)	(3,507,804,002)
<b>TOTAL RESERVES</b>	<b>511,433</b>	<b>214,042</b>	<b>1,174,761,009</b>	<b>(385,833,458)</b>
<b>Deferred Income</b>	<b>43,535</b>	-	<b>100,000,000</b>	-
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>				
Accounts Payable and Accruals	1,541,581	1,841,858	3,541,012,544	4,665,062,772
<b>TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>	<b>1,541,581</b>	<b>1,841,858</b>	<b>3,541,012,544</b>	<b>4,210,486,381</b>
<b>TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>	<b>2,096,549</b>	<b>2,055,900</b>	<b>4,815,773,553</b>	<b>4,210,486,381</b>

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Trustees on \_\_\_\_\_  
and signed on its behalf by:



CHAIRPERSON – BOARD OF TRUSTEES



MEMBER - BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Date: 21/04/2023

## STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>st</sup> DECEMBER 2021

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>st</sup> DECEMBER 2022

	31.12.2022 USD	31.12.2021 USD	31.12.2022 TZS	31.12.2021 TZS
<b>INCOME</b>				
Revenue Grants	614,024	437,327	1,407,343,573	999,729,520
Research Income	395,679	563,814	906,896,757	1,288,879,520
Commissioned Studies	362,393	872,947	830,603,838	1,995,555,964
Capacity Building	712,410	384,510	1,632,842,800	878,989,755
Knowledge management	220,833	575,730	506,148,591	1,316,119,208
Other Income	20,483	20,920	45,472,380	50,122,715
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>	<b>2,325,822</b>	<b>2,855,248</b>	<b>5,329,307,939</b>	<b>6,529,396,682</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>				
Programme Activities	982,977	1,350,914	2,252,983,035	3,088,188,485
Personnel Emoluments	760,458	800,727	1,742,969,655	1,830,461,614
Administrative Expenses	91,462	80,618	209,631,287	184,292,321
Staff Welfare and Incentives	78,935	66,713	180,918,958	152,505,780
Repairs and Maintenance	36,720	35,516	84,161,612	81,190,283
Telephone, Fax and Postage	12,823	23,881	29,390,399	54,593,086
Electricity and Water	12,411	11,491	28,445,662	26,267,998
Audit Fees and Expenses	7,561	6,304	17,330,000	14,410,000
Bank Charges	5,793	5,940	13,277,502	13,580,573
Loss on disposal	3,452	-	7,911,693	-
Bad debt	-	5,416	-	12,380,886
Depreciation	84,462	84,900	193,586,497	194,081,247
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>2,077,053</b>	<b>2,472,420</b>	<b>4,760,606,300</b>	<b>5,651,952,273</b>
<b>SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>248,769</b>	<b>382,828</b>	<b>568,701,639</b>	<b>877,444,409</b>

<sup>1</sup> The surplus for the year revealed during the period implies committed funds from Funders for the projects of which their implementation has been executed awaiting payment in the coming period

## CASH FLOW STATEMENT

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>st</sup> DECEMBER 2022

	31.12.2022 USD	1.12.2021 USD	31.12.2022 TZS	31.12.2021 TZS
<b>CASH FLOW / (OUTFLOW) FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>				
Surplus for the Year	248,769	382,828	568,701,639	877,444,409
Adjustments for Non-Cash Items:				
Depreciation	84,462	84,900	193,586,497	194,081,247
Deferred income	43,535	-	100,000,000	-
Loss on disposal	3,452	-	7,911,693	-
Amortization of software	1,375	1,378	3,150,667	3,150,667
Prior year adjustments	(109)	(113)	(250,000)	(258,000)
Currency translation difference	5,868	253	-	250,001
<b>CASH INFLOWS BEFORE WORKING CAPITAL CHANGES</b>	<b>387,352</b>	<b>469,246</b>	<b>873,100,496</b>	<b>1,074,668,324</b>
<b>MOVEMENT IN WORKING CAPITAL</b>				
(Increase)/Decrease in Accounts Receivables and Prepayments	94,519	(178,437)	215,039,003	(407,896,783)
Decrease in Accounts Payable and Accruals	(300,277)	(197,960)	(669,473,837)	(454,576,391)
<b>NET CHANGES IN WORKING CAPITAL</b>	<b>(205,758)</b>	<b>(376,397)</b>	<b>(454,434,834)</b>	<b>(862,473,174)</b>
<b>TOTAL CASH INFLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES (A)</b>	<b>181,594</b>	<b>92,849</b>	<b>418,665,662</b>	<b>212,195,150</b>
<b>CASH INFLOWS/(OUTFLOWS) FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>				
Sale of fixed assets	457	-	1,047,480	-
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment	(17,476)	(9,419)	(40,143,200)	(21,531,050)
<b>TOTAL CASH OUTFLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES (B)</b>	<b>(17,019)</b>	<b>(9,419)</b>	<b>(39,095,720)</b>	<b>(21,531,050)</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>164,575</b>	<b>83,430</b>	<b>379,569,942</b>	<b>190,664,100</b>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	140,047	56,617	320,147,066	129,482,966
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AS AT DECEMBER</b>	<b>304,622</b>	<b>140,047</b>	<b>699,717,008</b>	<b>320,147,066</b>

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>st</sup> 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).

#### 1.4 Property, Plant and Equipment.

Property, Plant and equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and/or accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost is determined as the value of 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.

#### 1.5 Depreciation

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

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

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

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



## 1.6 Impairment of Receivables

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

## 1.7 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.

## 1.8 Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

## 1.9 Grants/Donations

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

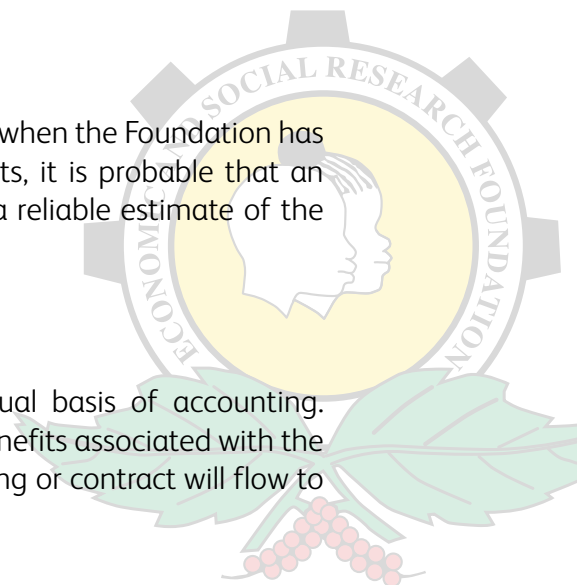
Grants related to revenue expenditure are credited to the income statement in the same financial year in which the revenue expenditure to which they relate is charged.

## 1.10 Accruals

Provisions are recognized and presented in the financial statements when the Foundation has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made.

## 1.11 Income Recognition

Income, other than grants/donations, is recognized on 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.



### 1.12 Gratuity

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

### 1.13 Short Term Benefits

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

### 1.14 Terminal Benefits

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

### 1.15 Net Receipts

As for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2022 there were net receipts of USD 248,769 (TZS 568,701,639) as compared to the previous year's net receipts over expenditure of USD 382,828 (TZS 877,444,409). The net receipt funds for the year revealed during the reported period imply committed funds from Funders/Donors for the ongoing projects.

These excess receipts were mainly for the implementation of the IDRC project on Health Diet; PEP study on SMS Campaign on Covid-19 vaccine take-up; Hewlett Foundation project Impact Evaluation Lab; Mercury study on Afya Yako as well as Fondation Botnar activities on Tanga Yetu project.

## 6. ESRF PUBLICATIONS

### 6.1 Discussion Papers:

- i). Hunger, Food Security and Nutrition among City Children and Adolescents (UNICEF)
- ii). Protection of children and Adolescents against abuse, neglect, and exploitation (UNICEF)
- iii). Children's Right to Participate in City Life (UNICEF)
- iv). City Children and Adolescent Health and Wellbeing in Urban Tanzania (UNICEF)
- v). Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in Selected Cities (UNICEF)
- vi). Educating children and adolescent in Tanzania cities (UNICEF)
- vii). Shaping the Macro-Economy in Response to COVID-19 by Dr. Kida, Vivian, Zakayo, and Dr Ngowi
- viii). 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.
- ix). Cancerpain 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
- x). Educating children and adolescent in Tanzania cities. M Manyoni
- xi). Hunger, Food Security and Nutrition among City Children and Adolescents. J. Msuya
- xii). Protection of children and Adolescents against abuse, neglect, and exploitation. J. Tumshabe
- xiii). Children's Right to Participate in City Life. A Kweyamba
- xiv). City Children and Adolescent Health and Wellbeing in Urban Tanzania. RN Mwaipopo
- xv). Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in Selected Cities. L. Mhando
- xvi). 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
- xvii). 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
- xviii). Contrasting paths of agro-industrial expansion in Africa: Maize Milling in comparative perspective. Hazel Gray and Andrew Bowman
- xix). 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
- xx). 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

- xxi). 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
- xxii). Tanzania Maize Value Chain. Hazel Gray
- xxiii). Tanzania Citrus Value Chain. Hoseana Bohela Lunogelo, Fortunata Makene, Jovin Lasway and Patrick Tuni Kihenzile
- xxiv). Tanzania Dairy Value Chain. Hoseana Bohela Lunogelo, Fortunata Makene, Jovin Lasway and Patrick Tuni Kihenzile

## 6.2 Policy Briefs:

- i). Shaping the Macro-Economy in Response to COVID-19 by Dr. Kida, Vivian, Zakayo, and Dr Ngowi (ODI funded project)
- ii). The Potential Effect of Sugar-Sweetened Beverages Tax on Obesity Prevalence in Tanzania (IDRC project)
- iii). 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
- iv). 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.
- v). 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)

## 6.3 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

## 6.4 Newsletters:

- i). Newsletter Volume 18 – Issue 2, 2022
- ii). Newsletter Volume 18 – Issue 1, 2022
- iii.) Newsletter Volume 17 – Issue 2, 2021
- iv). Newsletter Volume 17 – Issue 1, 2021
- v). Newsletter Volume 16 – Issue 2, 2020
- vi). Newsletter Volume 16 – Issue 1, 2020

## 6.5 Annual Reports:

- i). ESRF Annual; Report, 2021
- ii). ESRF Annual Report, 2020
- iii). ESRF Annual Report, 2019
- iv). ESRF Annual Report, 2018
- v). ESRF Annual Report, 2017
- vi). ESRF Annual Report, 2016







# 2022 ANNUAL REPORT



**Economic and Social Research Foundation (ESRF)**

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