



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL
RESEARCH FOUNDATION (ESRF)

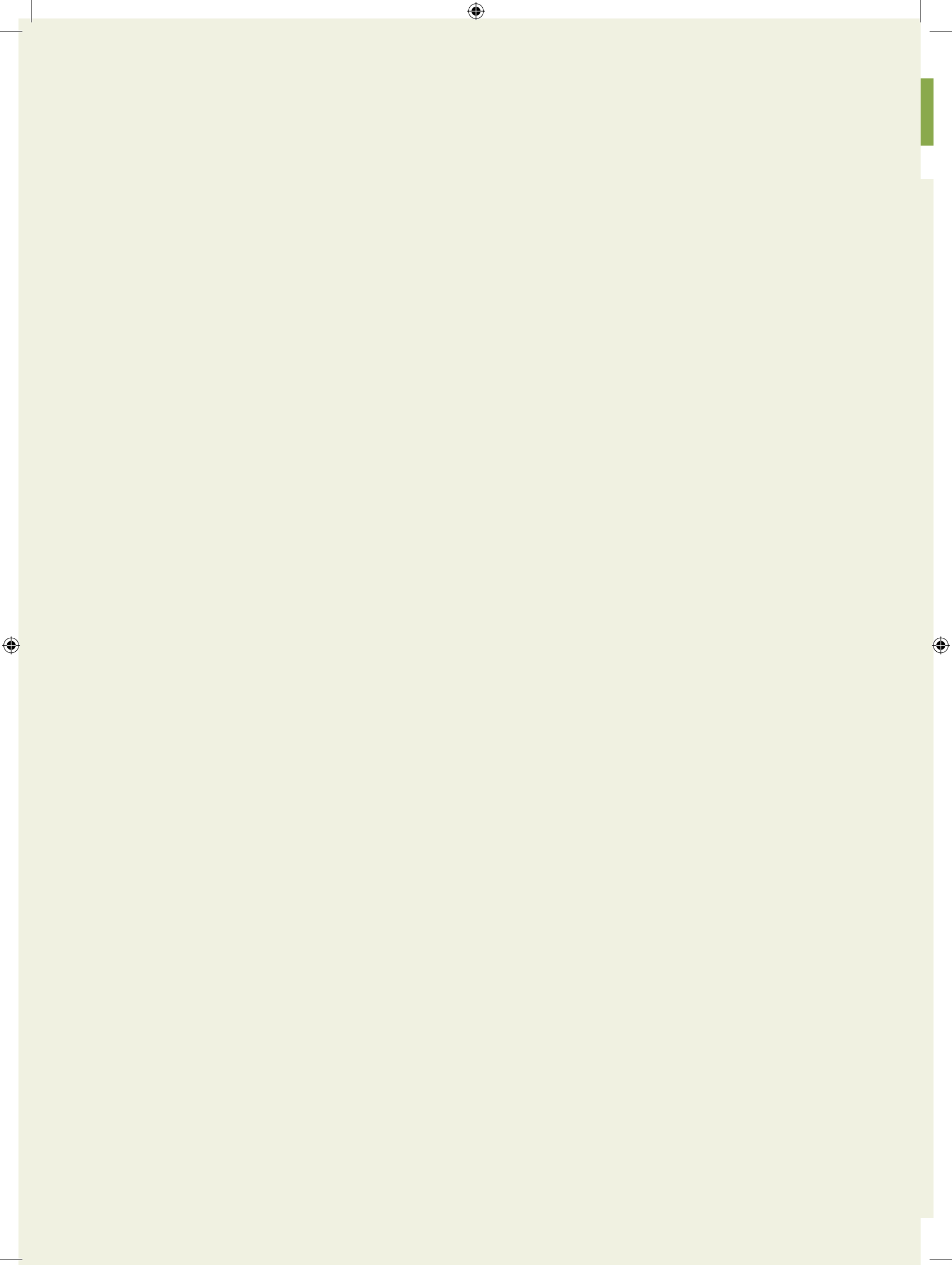
ANNUAL REPORT 2014

RESEARCH



KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

CAPACITY BUILDING





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

ANNUAL
REPORT
2014



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH FOUNDATION
(ESRF)

Annual Report 2014

Economic and Social Research Foundation (ESRF)

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	3
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	5
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	7
NOTE FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	8
1.0 INTRODUCTION	10
1.1 ABOUT THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH FOUNDATION	10
1.2 THE MANDATE OF ESRF	11
1.3 ESRF'S STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	11
1.4 COUNTRY CONTEXT IN 2014	11
2.0 THE MEDIUM TERM STRATEGIC PLAN 2012-2015	13
2.1 RESEARCH AREA ONE: INCLUSIVE GROWTH AND WEALTH CREATION.....	13
2.2 RESEARCH AREA TWO: SOCIAL SERVICES, SOCIAL PROTECTION AND QUALITY OF LIFE.....	14
2.3 RESEARCH AREA THREE: NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT.....	14
2.4 RESEARCH AREA FOUR: GOVERNANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY	14
2.5 RESEARCH AREA FIVE: GLOBALISATION AND REGIONAL INTEGRATION.....	14
3.0 GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE.....	15
3.1 BOARD OF TRUSTEES	15
3.2 TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE (TAC).....	16
3.3 ESRF MANAGEMENT	16
4.0 STRATEGIC RESEARCH FOR POLICY AND INFLUENCE.....	17
4.1 SUPPLY DRIVEN RESEARCH.....	18
5.0 CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT FOR POLICY RESEARCH, ANALYSIS AND MANAGEMENT	25
5.1 CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES.....	25
5.2 DISSEMINATION-WORKSHOPS AND POLICY DIALOGUE SEMINARS	25



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH FOUNDATION (ESRF)

6.0	INFORMATION AND KNOWLEDGE DEPARTMENT	29
7.0	INSTITUTIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE	37
7.1	STAFF RECRUITMENT	37
7.2	TRAINING AND CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT	38
7.3	ORGANIZATIONAL CHART	38
8.0	FINANCIAL REPORT 2014.....	40
8.1	INTRODUCTION.....	40
8.2	STATEMENT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.	40
9.0	ESRF PUBLICATIONS	50
10.0	ESRF STAFF LIST 2014.....	52



LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AARF	African Research and Resource Forum.
AAI	Afro- American Institute.
AAU	Association for African universities
ACBF	African Capacity Building Foundation.
AES	Agrarian and Environment Studies.
AERC	African Economic Research Consortium.
AMEDEAST	American-Middle East Educational Training Services.
APIF	African Policy Institute Forum.
ASARECA	Association for Strengthening Agriculture Research in East and Central Africa
ASDP	Agriculture Sector Development Plan.
BOT	Bank of Tanzania
BLDS	British Library for Development Studies.
CAAP	Comprehensive African Agriculture Programme.
CAADP	Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme
CDR	Capacity Development Report
COSTECH	Commission for Science and Technology.
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa.
CRDB	Community and Rural Development Bank.
CSO	Civil Society Organization.
CUTS	Consumer Unity and Trust Society.
EAC	East African Community.
ESA	Environment of Eastern and Southern Africa.
ESRF	Economic and Social Research Foundation.
EWURA	Energy and Water Regulatory Authority.
FANRPAN	Food, Agriculture Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network.
FCS	Foundation for Civil Society.
GDP	Gross Domestic Product.
GDN	Global Development Network.
GISAMA	Guiding Initiatives for Strengthening Agriculture Markets.
GOT	Government of Tanzania.
IT	Information Technology.
ICT	Information and Communication Technology.
IDRC	International Development Research Centre.
IFP	International Fellowship Programme.
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards.
INASP	International Network for Availability of Scientific Publication.
IPOA	Istanbul Plan for Action.



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH FOUNDATION (ESRF)

ISS	International Institute of Social Studies.
KM	Knowledge Management.
LDC	Least Developed Countries.
MAFAP	Monitoring Africa Food and Agriculture Policies.
MKUKUTA	Mpango wa Kupunguza na Kutokomeza Umasikini Tanzania.
MKUZA	Mpango wa Kupunguza na Kutokomeza Umaskini Zanzibar.
MoEVT	Ministry of Education and Vocational Training.
MuCCOBs	Moshi University College of Co-operative and Business Studies
NEPAD	New Partnership for African Development.
NSA	Nutritional Security Agency.
NGO	Non-Government Organization.
PGD	Post Graduate Diploma.
PACT EAC	Promoting Agriculture, Climate and Trade Linkages in East Africa.
POPC	President's Office Planning Commission
QER	Quarterly Economic Reports.
REPOA	Research on Poverty Alleviation.
RPST	Research Paper Supervision Team.
SADC	Southern Africa Development Countries.
SPD	Social Policy Development.
SUA	Sokoine University of Agriculture.
TAC	Technical Advisory Committee.
TAKNET	Tanzania Knowledge Network
TDV	Tanzania Development Vision.
THDR	Tanzania Human Development Report.
TZDG	Tanzania Development Gateway.
TIFPA	Tanzania International Fellowship Programme Alumni Association.
USAID	United States Agency for International Development.
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme.
URT	United Republic of Tanzania.



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1. Government of Tanzania (GoT)
2. African Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF)
3. International Development Research Centre (IDRC)
4. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
5. Foundation for Civil Society (FCS)

We also wish to acknowledge the support from other institutions and networks, with whom we collaborated during this period, namely: Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network (FANRPAN), the African Policy Institute Forum (APIF); the Ford Foundation –

The Economics Department of the University of Dar es Salaam, REPOA, the African Economic Research Consortium (AERC), the Istanbul Plan of Action (IPOA) Network for the Least Developed Countries LDCs IV, Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa (ASARECA) and the Bank of Tanzania (BoT).

NOTE FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR



Dr. Hoseana Bohela Lunogelo
Executive Director

As the Foundation marks 20 years since its inception, it has remained to be one of the leading Think Tanks in Tanzania, and has continued to inform and influence policies and strategies with a sole purpose of providing tangible and well researched solutions to emanating challenges. Being the fourth year of implementation of the Medium Strategic Plan 2012 – 2015, the Foundation has been in its full mast operations in fulfilling its mandate, research being the core issue.

The Foundation kicked off the year 2014 very well whereby in February it witnessed the inauguration of a Content Development Center (Maendeleo Studio), which will be responsible for preparing contents and disseminating them through community radios and national carrier TV. This was made possible due to the kind support of the Government of Tanzania through the Department of Poverty Eradication and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

Demonstrating the close relationship the Foundation has with the Government of the United republic of Tanzania, this year ESRF was privileged to have His Excellency the President, Dr. Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete, officiate ESRF's third Annual National Conference titled "Unleashing Growth Potentials in Tanzania: Economic Transformation for Human Development". The conference was organised with support from UNDP and attended by over 200 participants from government, development partners, academia, private sector and civil society organizations whose contributions were centred to the Tanzania's development challenges and options for human development

ESRF also continued undertaking socio-economic policy oriented research activities that aimed to further stimulate debate that would facilitate economic transformation for human development in the country. Furthermore, policy related researches on effective management and utilisation of newly discovered natural resources was of paramount importance to the Foundation, so as to contribute towards the new way of thinking on how these resources will increase economic opportunities for the poor and reduce inequality. ESRF therefore continued to undertake a study on how Tanzania can effectively manage the development and extraction of natural gas for sustainable and inclusive socioeconomic impact.

Other areas that the Foundation worked on include research on agriculture sector development particularly the strengthening of food security through crop-livestock-fish integration; assessment of public private partnership (PPP) in various sectors; incorporation of micro financing in poverty-reduction initiatives; assessment of government decentralization by devolution (D by D); emerging issues on regional economic groupings and implications on economic performance of the member countries; costs and benefits of the growing informality of enterprises as well as



challenges being faced and their implications for growth and inclusiveness; and monitoring the implementation of the National Development Vision 2025 to inform the government and citizens at grassroots levels through publication and dissemination of *Darubini ya Dira ya Maendeleo ya Taifa (DDMT)* briefs.

Regionally, ESRF continued Promoting Agriculture, climate change and Trade Linkages in the East African Community (PACT EAC) in collaboration with CUTS International. With the support of the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), a study on employment was conducted to identify *“Innovative Approaches to Creating Opportunities and Incorporating Young Youth into East Africa’s Labour Markets”*. At the international level, ESRF continued being involved in the “LDC IV Monitor Project”, an independent consortium for monitoring the outcome of the fourth United Nations conference on the Least Developed Countries (LDC IV). Through this collaboration, a book titled “Istanbul Programme of Action for the LDCs (2011-2020): Monitoring Deliverables, Tracking Progress” was published which consists of 12 scholarly contributions resulting in insightful recommendations on such issues including articulation of a composite IPoA index, building of productive capacity, trade in goods and services, delivery of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), flows of different forms of development finance and consequences of climate change

The Governance and Capacity Building initiatives on policy research have continued being one of the most important aspects of the Foundation’s activities. As of 2014, ESRF successfully organised six (6) workshops and four (4) policy dialogues driven from stakeholders such as CUTS International, AGRA and others. As part of enhancing our researchers’ skills and knowledge, the Foundation organized training of researchers on research methodology; proposal writing; use of new data collection tools and impact assessment evaluation. The training was tailored to serve the purpose of capacity development interventions for ESRF staff on multidisciplinary research methods & improving the quality of outputs through skills building.

This year also saw the Knowledge Management Department (KMD) initiate and implement two new projects, run jointly by the Economic and Social Research Foundation (ESRF), the Government of Tanzania through President’s Office Planning Commission (POPC) and the Poverty Eradication Department and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). These Projects are; *Pro- Poor Economic Growth and Environmentally Sustainable Development*; and *Capacity Development for Results-Based Monitoring, Evaluation and Auditing*. Also, apart from the launch of the content center, the Department also developed the Mobile Kilimo, which is an innovative mobile phone based platform, aiming at helping farmers to access markets for agriculture products and promoting knowledge sharing by enabling extension officers to share knowledge among themselves and with farmers

It is evident that ESRF has been able to continue implementing its targeted goals as explicitly stipulated in the Strategic Plan. As Tanzania strives to attain the Mid-Income status by 2025, this calls for continued socio and economic policy research so as to champion the sustainable socio-economic development of the country.

The Foundation expresses its uttermost appreciation to all our stakeholders who have tirelessly being giving their moral, technical and material support to the Foundation resulting to effective implementation of our activities. We recognize and appreciate the support extended to us from the Government and various other national and international institutions during the year 2014.

H. B. Lunogelo (PhD)
Executive Director



Hon. Dr. Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete, the President of United Republic of Tanzania in a group photo with Development Partners, ESRF Board members and staff during the 3rd ESRF Annual conference on Economic Transformation for Human Development.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 About the Economic and Social Research Foundation

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

From its inception in the 1990s, ESRF has played a catalytic role in the country's socio-economic reforms. Since then it has evolved through four planning phases, along the lines of the financial phases of the key founder trustees, i.e. The African Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF) and the Government of Tanzania.

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

The third phase (ESRF-III - 2002-2006), and the fourth phase (ESRF IV - 2008 – 2011) primarily continued with the activities started in the preceding phases, but in addition strived to ensure that there was a balance between research, commissioned studies and consultancies, so as to reduce the high proportion of consultancies.

In the future, there are still many issues amongst those highlighted above that will continue to dominate the research agenda for informing policy formulation and development planning in the country. New issues and challenges are likely to emerge and all will be pursued by ESRF under the new strategic plan (2012-2015).



1.2 The Mandate of ESRF

The Foundation's mandate embraces the following areas of work: (i) to undertake research in public policy and in sector-oriented issues, (ii) to facilitate capacity development 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 and dedicated groups of policy makers and researchers. Whereas ESRF has historically played a positive role in the policy formulation and economic reforms in Tanzania, there are still broad ranges of challenges that require solid policy analysis, enhanced policy dialogue and critical questioning and thinking. The original mandate and objectives of the ESRF, as highlighted above, are therefore still valid for the Strategic Plan of 2012-2015.

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

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

1.3 ESRF's Strategic Objectives

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

Specific Objectives:

- (i) Undertake policy research and analysis to increase stakeholders' knowledge on major issues that affect the society;
- (ii) Strengthen capacity for policy analysis through innovative capacity development initiatives such as training, outreach programmes and policy dialogue;
- (iii) Increase the awareness of national decision makers on specific policy issues and options that affect the nation and the communities;
- (iv) Facilitate debate and discourse on issues pertinent to the national and regional development priorities;
- (v) Encourage national, regional and international networking around policy issues.

1.4 Country Context in 2014

Tanzania recently completed the rebasing of its national accounts which showed that the country appears to be close to achieving middle income status. The total value of the country's economic output is approximately one-third larger than was previously estimated, with the current average per capita income at \$948, as opposed to the previous \$695. The 2012 National Household Survey had revealed that the rate of incidence of poverty declined from 34% to 28% in the period from 2007 to 2012, the first significant improvement since the late 1990s. With the rebasing it now appears that agriculture's contribution to the current GDP increased from 27% – 32% in the period from 2007 to 2013. However, much of this increase is the result of a price effect, as the constant price contribution of the agricultural sector to GDP declined from 26.8% in 2007 to 23.8% in 2013. The increase also reflects a one-off increase in levels of production in 2008. In the period from 2009 to 2013, the rate of growth recorded by the agricultural sector was lower than that of the overall economy.

Since the beginning of 2014, the rate of inflation has remained steady at around 6%, largely due to the stability of food and energy prices on international markets. Interest rates also appear to have remained stable. The value of the local currency relative to the US dollar depreciated marginally in the period from January to November 2014, with the rate of depreciation accelerating towards the end of that period.



The overall value of exports increased by 9.4% in the period from 2012/13 to 2013/14, as increases in the total value of manufactured exports and service exports compensated for the decline in the value of traditional agricultural exports. Over the same period, the total value of imports increased at a similar rate of 9.2%, in part driven by increases in both oil and construction-related imports. The current account deficit remained steady at a value equivalent to approximately 11% of GDP in 2013/14.

The value of foreign direct investment increased by 5% in the period from 2012/13 to 2013/14, while aid inflows represented only 40% of total capital inflows in 2013/14, a decline from the 60% recorded in 2010/11.

Although the overall fiscal deficit significantly improved in 2013/14, fiscal management was challenged by the rapid accumulation of arrears owed to the private sector and pension funds and by the Government's failure to achieve its revenue collection targets, which forced it to cut expenditure by 17% relative to its planned budget. These two developments negatively affected the delivery of infrastructure projects and social services, which form the core of the Big Results Now in Education (BRN) initiative. These fiscal pressures have continued to mount and are present in the current fiscal year.

The most significant transformative factor on the economy is the large natural gas reserves that were recently discovered. While the most significant impacts of this discovery on the local economy will not be felt for at least seven to ten years, careful management of the revenues derived from these natural resources will be required to ensure the optimal use of these revenues and to achieve inclusiveness.

Tanzania's rank in the United Nations Development Program's (UNDP) Human Development Index has improved since 1995, but its progress toward the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) has been uneven. The country is expected to reach only three out of seven MDGs by 2015. Tanzania is on track to meet the MDGs related to combating HIV/AIDS and reducing infant and under-five mortality but is lagging in primary school completion, maternal health, poverty eradication, malnutrition, and environmental sustainability.

The agricultural sector contributes to approximately one quarter of GDP and provides employment to approximately three quarters of all Tanzanian workers and it remains an area where significant achievements can be made with even small undertakings. The Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania (SAGCOT) initiative may facilitate the establishment of linkages between small-holders and large commercial farms, thus promoting productivity gains, while the increased use of modern irrigation systems and modern inputs (seeds, fertilizers) may also result in increased productivity, at least in some specific areas.



Hon. Dr. Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete, the President of the United Republic of Tanzania greeting staff during the 3rd ESRF Annual Conference on Economic Transformation for Human Development. On the Right is Dr. Tausi Kida, ESRF Director of Programme.

2.0 THE MEDIUM TERM STRATEGIC PLAN 2012-2015

The Foundation in 2012 embarked on its fifth strategic plan, recognizing that whether through supply-led or demand-driven initiatives, ESRF research agenda will inevitably be shaped by the evolving economic policies, the dynamics of political governance and the emerging social economic challenges emanating from the changing economic environment in Tanzania, the EAC, and worldwide. The determination of the research priorities cited in ESRF current strategic plan has been influenced by formal and informal consultations with potential clients, an approach that also increases the chances of ESRF being invited to participate in the planned research assignments by those clients. At the moment, it can safely be assumed that the government and all its stakeholders is committed to achieving increased growth under MKUKUTA-II and MKUZA II, which is inclusive enough to avoid the marginalization of sections of its citizens. It is committed to the pursuit of poverty reduction to afford a better life for every citizen and an improved public service delivery. Decisions regarding the exact policy options to adopt in order to achieve such political ambitions have to be informed by well-articulated research. Under the strategic research, the strategic plan focused on the following research areas:

2.1 Research Area One: Inclusive Growth and Wealth Creation

Tanzania's long-term development objectives requires a sustained acceleration of the rate of economic growth and a pattern of growth that ensures a robust national wealth creation that is inclusive, thus with a strong impact on poverty reduction, particularly through the creation of employment, income generation and social protection measures.

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



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

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

2.3 Research Area Three: Natural Resources and Environment Management

In the context of escalating climate changes, resource scarcity and lack of effective management of the natural resources management, ESRF's research focus on these subjects is justified by a major component of its strategy. It is vital that these resources be harnessed for sustained contribution to production, a fair-share of generated income through rent and taxation, as consumption and investments to achieve good returns on capital.

2.4 Research Area Four: Governance and Accountability

Addresses various issues in particular, the rule of law, accountability of leaders and public servants to the people, deepening democracy, political and social tolerance, self restraint and oversight of control in the use of public resources so as to facilitate strategic intervention aimed at achieving good governance in Tanzania.

2.5 Research Area Five: Globalisation and Regional Integration

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



Mr. Philemon Luhanjo the ESRF Board Chairperson - Former Chief Secretary Government of the United Republic of Tanzania in a group photo with Development Partners UNDP Resident Representative and UN Resident Coordinator Alvaro Rodriguez and Philippe Poinot UNDP Country Director with the Executive Director of ESRF during the 3rd ESRF Annual Conference on Economic Transformation for Human Development.

3.0 GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

3.1 Board of Trustees

Institutional Governance is under the Board of Trustees, as mandated by the constitution of ESRF (1994). The Board is composed of members from different, broadly recognized stakeholders of society, namely the government/public service, the private sector, civil society and academia. The Board also has an Executive Committee that deals with ad hoc operational matters that require their approval. Board Members are appointed for a maximum of two terms of three years.

The new board members whose names appear here below were approved to take charge by the outgoing Board through circular Resolution.

The incoming board members commenced their duties as of January 2014 is listed below:

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|---|
| 1. Mr. Phillemon L. Luhanjo | – | Chairperson- Former Chief Secretary Government of the United Republic of Tanzania. Commercial Farming and Agro-Processing Business, Utiga Village, Njombe Region. |
| 2. Prof. William Lyakurwa | – | Vice Chairperson, Former Executive Director, African Economic Research Consortium, Nairobi, Kenya |
| 3. Dr. Hassan Mshinda | – | Director General, Commission for Science and Technology (COSTECH), Dar es Salaam. |
| 4. Dr. Servacius Likwelile | – | Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Finance |
| 5. Prof. Sylvia Temu | – | Director, Higher Education -Ministry of Education and Vocational Training |
| 6. Prof. Honest Ngowi | – | Senior Lecturer, Mzumbe University, D'Salaam. |



7. Mr. Charles Singili – Managing Director, Azania Bank Ltd, D'Salaam.
8. Mr. Maduka Kessy – Deputy Executive Secretary, President's Office - Planning Commission
9. Mr. Kajubi Mukajanga – Executive Secretary – Media Council of Tanzania, Dar es Salaam
10. Mrs. Olive Luena – Chief Executive Officer, Tanzania Gatsby Trust, Dar es Salaam.

3.2 Technical Advisory Committee (TAC)

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

The Technical Advisory Committee consists of the following members:

1. Mr. Amon Manyama – Chairperson
2. Dr. Hassan Mshinda – Vice Chairperson
3. Ambassador Johnny Flentø – Member
4. Prof. Adolf Mkenda – Member
5. Ms. Tonia Kandiero – Member
6. Mr. John Ulanga – Member
7. Dr. Hoseana B. Lunogelo – Ex Officio
8. Dr. Tausi Kida – Secretary

3.3 ESRF Management

The Management Team consists of the following members:

1. Dr. H. Bohela Lunogelo – Executive Director
2. Dr. Tausi Kida – Director of Programmes
3. Dr. Donatilla Kaino – Head, Research and Publication Department
4. Mr. Ernest Chiwenda – Head, Finance and Resource Mobilization Department
5. Mr. Deodatus Sagamiko – Head, Human Resource Department



Workshop on Localization of the Post-2015 Development Agenda in Zanzibar

4.0 STRATEGIC RESEARCH FOR POLICY AND INFLUENCE

Tanzania vows to become a middle income country (MIC) by 2025, as stipulated by the Tanzania Development Vision 2025. However, despite the impressive overall trend of macroeconomic and sectoral performance of the country, Tanzania continues to face a number of policy and economic management challenges that require critical analysis. These include among other things, failure to achieve inclusive growth from available natural resources; prevalence of massive unemployment among the youth; failure of small businesses to transform into medium and large enterprises; land insecurity to the majority of women in rural areas; and; emerging opportunities and challenges posed by regional integrations under EAC, SADC and COMESA. Those challenges have therefore motivated ESRF to continue conducting policy-enhancing research in those areas.

In 2014, ESRF continued undertaking socio-economic policy oriented research activities that aimed to further stimulate debate that would facilitate economic transformation for human development in the country. Furthermore, policy related researches on effective management and utilisation of newly discovered natural resources was of paramount importance to the Foundation, so as to contribute towards the new way of thinking on how these resources will increase economic opportunities for the poor and reduce inequality. ESRF therefore continued to undertake a study on how Tanzania can effectively manage the development and extraction of natural gas for sustainable and inclusive socio-economic impact.

Other areas that the Foundation worked on include research on agriculture sector development particularly the strengthening of food security through crop-livestock-fish integration; assessment of public private partnership (PPP) in various sectors; incorporation of micro financing in poverty-reduction initiatives; assessment of government decentralization by devolution (D by D); emerging issues on regional economic groupings and implications on economic performance of the member countries; costs and benefits of the growing informality of enterprises as well as challenges being faced and their implications for growth and inclusiveness; and monitoring the implementation of the National Development Vision 2025 to inform the government and citizens at grassroots levels.

4.1 Supply Driven Research

Some of the key assignments that were initiated and/or carried out in 2014 are listed below:

- (i) **“Istanbul Programme of Action for the LDCs (2011-2020): Monitoring Deliverables, Tracking Progress”**. ESRF together with seven other organisations including the Commonwealth Secretariat came together to form the LDC IV Monitor with the purpose of undertaking objective assessment of the implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action for LDCs that were adopted in the fourth UN Conference, held in Turkey, in 2011. Through this collaboration, a book titled “Istanbul Programme of Action for the LDCs (2011-2020): Monitoring Deliverables, Tracking Progress” was published in 2014. It consists of 12 scholarly contributions resulting in insightful recommendations on such issues including articulation of a composite IPoA index, building of productive capacity, trade in goods and services, delivery of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), flows of different forms of development finance and consequences of climate change.



Dr. H.B Lunogelo
Executive Director
ESRF (second from
left) with some
participants during
the launch of LDC IV
Monitoring Report.

- (ii) **“Assessment of performance and utilization of biogas renewable energy in Tanzania”**. The project aims to assess the performance of renewable energy sources, particularly biogas in Tanzania, and identify challenges and other barriers associated with utilization and dissemination of biogas technologies in the country especially in rural areas. Research findings shall come up with recommendations on ways to improve the biogas sector and ultimately improve the living conditions of the people whose livelihood greatly rely on energy availability. This project is being funded by IDRC-TTI
- (iii) **“Efficiency and Effectiveness of Decentralization and Local Government Capital Development Grant (LGCDG) System in Tanzania”**. The study proposes to focus on the interactions between the local government governance systems and modalities under D by D as well as the LGCDG amid the implementation of programs in Big Results Now. The aim of the study is to provide policy and decision makers in local government development with information and analysis about long-term trends and impact of the LGCDG in the implementation of development projects especially those related to current initiatives such as Big Results Now, implementation of Five Years Development Plan, Mkukuta etc. The project is being funded by the African Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF).
- (iv) **Promoting Agriculture, Climate and Trade Linkages in the East African Community (PACT EAC) Project**. The project idea proposed by CUTS International materialized in 2011; thanks to the commitment of the Swedish government to fund innovative projects that promote regional economic integration while ensuring a



more secure food supply and sustainable use of natural resources including through trade. The study in question focused on Trade - Climate Change - Food Security linkages on one hand, and WTO discussions and negotiations on the other hand. The overall expectations of the project are to increase knowledge on climate change-food security-trade linkages and to enhance capacity of, and interactions among stakeholders from the region, in order to devise holistic policies to better deal with climate change and food security challenges by exploiting the potential of trade as an instrument of development.

- (v) **“Enhancing Land Tenure Security and Agricultural Productivity for small Holder farmers, especially women, in Tanzania”.** This was a 2 year project funded by Alliance for Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA) and implemented jointly by Ardhi University (ARU), National Land Use Planning Commission (NLUPC), Agriculture Council of Tanzania (ACT), HAKIARDHI and the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Cooperatives (MAFC); with ESRF being the Node. The sole purpose and goal was to intervene through enhancing land tenure security and agricultural productivity of small holder farmers, particularly women, by enhancing the understanding of the process of land titling and promoting the issuance of Certificates of Customary Rights of Ownership (CCROs) through information sharing and advocacy.

Hon. Prof. Anna Tibaijuka, the Minister of Lands, Housing and Human Settlement Developments in a group photo with participants at the ESRF Policy Dialogue held at ESRF Auditorium.



- (vi) **Unlocking the Potential of Micro and Small Businesses’ Growth in Tanzania: Is Finance Accessibility the Major Problem?:** This project critically looks at major factors that hinder growth of micro and small businesses growth in Tanzania with a special focus on accessibility of finance and its impact on graduation of micro and small businesses to higher levels. The study assesses various efforts by the Tanzania government, private sector and other development partners in increasing financial access to business owners and determines whether or not the efforts have paid off in terms of enabling growth and expansion of micro and small enterprises. This project is funded by ACBF and it is in its final stages.
- (vii) **Darubini ya Dira ya Maendeleo ya Taifa (DDMT):** This project tracks the implementation of five pillars of the Tanzania’s Development Vision 2025 with the aim of informing the public (in Swahili language) on various efforts by the Tanzania government towards the goal of becoming a middle income country by year 2025. The pillars are: High Quality Livelihood; Peace, Stability and Unity; Good Governance; A well educated and learning society; and a Strong and Competitive Economy where each issue focused on one pillar. Thanks to the support from the Foundation for Civil Society, information collected was published as brochures and distributed in all regions up to the grass root level.

- (viii) A study on employment was conducted to identify “**Innovative Approaches to Creating Opportunities and Incorporating Young Youth into East Africa’s Labour Markets**”. With the support of the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), the study gathered and analysed views from households, youth groups, government policy makers as well as the donor community so as to generate innovative approaches and coherent policy messages with which youth employment can be generated and poverty be reduced at a faster pace in East Africa. After successful implementation of the project, the final research findings were presented by the research team in Kigali, Rwanda. The team was led by Dr. Georgina Ole Saibul, a Research Associate with ESRF and the Principal Investigator of the project (Figure 6). In the Conference, which brought together research teams from other East African countries such as Rwanda, Kenya and Uganda; a Tanzanian youth entrepreneur, Mr. Faraji Shemsanga, was given an opportunity to present his project outlay, showcasing his products and challenges he had to overcome to finally succeed (See Figure 5)
- (ix) Knowing that the country is gradually moving to the gas economy the Foundation initiated the research on the “**Effective management of the development and extraction of natural gas in Tanzania for a sustainable and inclusive socio-economic impact**”. The overarching goal of this study is to generate a data set and knowledge base to be used to monitor and evaluate the socio-economic impacts related to the development and extraction of natural gas in Tanzania. The main focus of the project is to examine the socio-economic inclusiveness and sustainability of the natural gas sub-sector and foster an understanding of the related benefits and costs in connection with the roles and expectations of stakeholders. The study is funded by ACBF and is ongoing.
- (x) **Monitoring and Analysing Food and Agriculture Policies (MAFAP)**. Apart from Tanzania, the study was also conducted in Burkina Faso, Mali, Kenya and Uganda. The project seeks to establish country owned and sustainable systems to monitor, analyse, and reform food and agricultural policies to enable more effective, efficient and inclusive policy frameworks in a growing number of developing and emerging economies. In Tanzania, an in-depth analysis of crops prices incentives and disincentives, as well as public expenditures analysis was undertaken covering period 2005-2014. The study was funded by FAO and has been completed.
- (xi) **Empowering Women in Agriculture (EWA)**. EWA was officially launched on the sidelines of the 19th AU Summit in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia on 15th July 2012 and co-chaired by H. E. Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf, President of Liberia and H. E. Blaise Compaore, President of Burkina Faso. This project seeks to do among other things strengthen the organizational capacity of women networks to collaborate on the cause of women empowerment in agriculture; Monitor progress on a core set of indicators of gender equality in African agriculture; Promote fair access of women to secure agricultural land, finance and technology; Campaign for fair rewards (income) for women in family as well as commercial farming; Enhance the participation of young women in African agriculture; Showcase institutional innovations and technical measures that facilitate greater women’s participation and productivity in African agriculture; and Foster institutional innovation and sheer determination in the promotion of gender equality in African agriculture. As country project implementers ESRF has successfully submitted 2 reports since the inception of the project.
- (xii) **Africa Capacity Indicators Reports (ACIR)**: Championed by the African Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF), the Africa Capacity Reports (ACR) and their supporting indicators offer inputs for decisions on what to support in capacity development. This initiative has been ongoing since 2011, and in 2014, ESRF produced a report titled “Africa Capacity Report 2014: Capacity Imperatives for Regional Integration in Africa”



- (xiii) **Country Policy and Institutional Assessments (CPIA).** The 2014 Country Policy and Institutional Assessments (CPIA) covered the theme of *capacity development on regional integration*. The related survey took place during the period when the assessment of the capacity needs of the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) was being implemented. The goal was to generate comprehensive dialogue and actions for the economic development of the continent. This was done believing that RECs need to play a pivotal role in realizing the economic integration of the African continent by unleashing each country's potential and comparative advantages through trade creation. Like the previous two editions, the Africa Capacity Index that ranks the performance of the African countries according to four key clusters of capacity (i.e., the policy environment; processes for implementation; development results at the country level; and capacity development outcomes) were prepared and presented in the CPIA report. This report used year 2012 for reference.
- (xiv) **Effective Management of the Development and Extraction of Natural Gas in Tanzania for a Sustainable and Inclusive Socio-economic Impact.** The project undertakes an inventory of the extant and potential socio-economic, environmental and geo-political impacts, both positive and negative, related to the natural gas value chain in communities where natural gas extraction is being/will be conducted. In addition, it seeks to identify and recommend solutions to address capacity gaps on the side of government officials at the local and central levels of government to manage the entire value chain process in a manner that is inclusive of all key stakeholders and sustainable. Data has already been collected from local and central government officials as well as entrepreneurs and people at household levels from Lindi, Mtwara and Dar es Salaam regions. Report writing and publication shall be done in 2015.



A cross-section of a research team from ESRF interviewing one of the entrepreneurs in Mkuranga district during a pilot study

- (xv) **Assessment of Public-Private Partnership (PPP) in Infrastructure and Transport Sector in Tanzania: The Way PPP is Understood, Challenges and the Way Forward.** Through the support of the IDRC-TTI programme, this project is being implemented by ESRF in collaboration with the Prime Minister Office (PMO) Division of Private Sector Development and Investment. The goal is to determine the reasons for slow response by private sector to the PPP process in the transport infrastructure.
- (xvi) **Responsible Mineral Development Initiative (RMDI): Report of the Tanzania Mineral Value Management Survey.** Championed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), using the Responsible Mining Development Initiative (RMDI) framework, ESRF conducted the Mineral Value Management Survey, which is part of the World Economic Forum's ongoing RMDI that is currently investigating drivers of value in the extractives sector for different stakeholders. Fourteen (14) regions were involved, from which a total of 308 stakeholders

responded. Furthermore, credentials were garnered through mobile networks from 489 respondents. The collected responses were basically able to give their views on seven dimensions of the RMDI Mineral Value Management (MVM), as the main tool of assessment on value management and areas of opportunity to increase mineral value. The final report has been finalised and is expected to be presented to a High Level Stakeholder Workshop in April, 2015.

COMMISSIONED STUDIES FOR THE YEAR - 2014

Since its inception in 2012, the Commissioned Studies Department (CSD) has essentially centered its attention on demand driven consultancies and researches as envisaged in ESRF's 2012 -2015 broad strategic themes namely; Inclusive Growth and Wealth Creation; Governance and Accountability; Social Services and the Quality of Life; Globalization and Regional Integration, as well as Natural Resources and Environment Management.

Thus, CSD has been adding value to such institution's strategic thematic areas by providing our clients technical advisory services through undertaking tailored evidence-based researches.

Besides, the CSD has been playing key role in broadening the institution's reach to our stakeholders in the use of evidence - based research, influencing policy change and implementation in the Country.

In 2014 when executing its duties and responsibilities, CSD continued working with the government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs); Development Partners (DPs); local and international NGOs as well as the Private sector from both Tanzania mainland and Zanzibar in a total of 17 projects.

Out of these, 09 projects were carried forward from 2013 and 07 of them were officially completed in 2014, the remaining two 02 were in various implementation stages. The rest 08 projects were new and consequent to their implementation, CSD successfully managed to complete 06 of them while the remaining 02 projects were carried over to 2015 work plan.

However, under the same implementation period, CSD submitted 6 expressions of interest and 25 technical and financial proposals. Some of the completed projects included the following:

1. Enhancing Pro-Poor Innovations in Natural Resources and Agricultural Value Chains (EPINAV) project

This program is supported by the Norwegian Embassy in Dar es Salaam and implemented by Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA) through the Ministry of Education and Vocational Training. The Norwegian University of Life Sciences (UMB) is a partner in the programme. The Economic and Social Research Foundation (ESRF) was commissioned to conduct a mid-term review from mid-April and early May 2014. Programme is "To undertake research, strategic interventions and capacity building in order to enable target beneficiaries (i.e. small and medium scale producers, the rural poor, women, identified value chain actors and SUA graduates to have access to and ability to utilize pro-poor agricultural and natural resource management technologies, policies and innovations that enhance livelihood security and adaptation to climate change."

The project implementation came up with the following outputs/reports on:

- i. Innovation systems research in agriculture and natural resources,
- ii. Climate change adaptation for agriculture and natural resources,
- iii. Policy analysis on good governance, farmer empowerment, market and credit linkages strengthening, innovative communication and knowledge dissemination pathways and impact assessment,
- iv. Human resources capacity improved, selected infrastructure improvement, institutional collaboration strengthening, SUA's institutional capacity in management of cross cutting issues strengthened, community advisory and development services in agriculture and natural resources, and



- v. Learning centers for transfer of best practices/technologies/innovations established, Private sector partnership fund put in place to address value chain constraints through research, Entrepreneurship capacity of SUA graduates improved, Monitoring and evaluation.

2. Agriculture Finance Market Scoping (AgFiMS)

AgFiMS is the first-ever national survey of the nature of demand for and supply of agricultural finance in Tanzania done in collaboration with FSDT, Gatsby Charitable Foundation and the Rockefeller Foundation in 2011. It had both supply and demand side components. The former sought to quantify how much finance is there in agriculture and understand the various channels through which it is deployed (including agribusinesses such as inputs providers). The later component comprised a survey of agricultural enterprises, across three broad categories (producers, processors and service providers) and from small farms managed on a commercially sustainable basis up to large processing or trading companies. Following its field work and preliminary dissemination, FSDT commissioned the Economic and Social Research Foundation (ESRF) to implement a dissemination strategy. The purpose of the assignment included to;

- i. Further explore and analyze market possibilities within the dataset of the AgFiMS findings and disseminate that analysis effectively to the targeted stakeholders,
- ii. Respond and react to further information requests already received from MDAs ,
- iii. Develop policy papers based on AgFiMS findings, creating greater awareness among policy makers of the demand for financial services and the barriers to access, to improve government planning, project development, budgeting and policy making, and
- iv. Engage with key Ministries to share the analysis from the findings that may support the review of specific policy and regulations around agricultural finance.

The findings dissemination came up with a need to promote youth and graduate participation in modern agriculture, linking the local governments as the key implementers with the findings and recommendations made, promote traditional (Community) irrigation system as well as further researches that will explain how those excluded from accessing loans are going to be enabled.

The above were not the only accomplished projects, others included;

1. Formulation of ASDP II. Funded by the Ministry of Agriculture.
2. Preparation of Njombe Regional strategic Plan. Funded by BTC
3. Baseline survey and developing Monitoring and Evaluation framework for the Tanzania extractive industries transparency initiative (TEITI). Funded by Ministry of Energy and Minerals.
4. Infrastructure development for modern and market oriented agriculture in Tanzania. Funded by POPC
5. Tanzania Monitoring and Evaluation II. Funded by the Mitchel Group
6. Evaluation of Multi Donor Trust Fund (MDTF) support to CAADP. Funded by ECDPM/DFID.
7. Production of Analytical papers using NBS data sets: Lot 1- Poverty Reduction and Economic growth. Funded by National Bureau of Statistics.
8. Data Quality Assessment to Implementing Partner. Funded by Mitchel Group
9. European Report on Development (ERD) 2014. Funded by ODI
10. Case study on budgeting for agriculture in Tanzania. Funded by IPAR Senegal
11. KEEL-IEA joint research on the energy policies, energy industry and infrastructure in Tanzania. Funded by KEEL.



Conversely, CSD undertakes the implementation of the on-going projects:

1. National Environmental Policy Review. Funded by VPO.
2. Pilot Study for Assessing the Impact of Policy Coherence for Development on Food Security in Tanzania. Funded by ECDPM
3. Consultancy Services for Reviewing of Energy Policy 2003. Funded by Ministry of Energy and Minerals
4. Review of the Microfinance Policy 2000. Funded by Ministry of Finance



Focus Group Discussion in Korogwe district: Project Efficiency and Effectiveness of Decentralization and Local Government Capital Development Grant (LGCDG) System in Tanzania.

5.0 CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT FOR POLICY RESEARCH, ANALYSIS AND MANAGEMENT

5.1 Capacity Development Activities

In 2014, the department successfully implemented the planned activities in knowledge dissemination through policy dialogue and knowledge sharing workshops. The department has also continued to ensure that individuals gain from relevant knowledge through its collaborative programs; the Capacity Development for Partners of Accountability (CDPA) or in Kiswahili *Pamoja Twajenga*, the USAID Participant Training Programme, Tanzania Human Development Report (THDR) Project, and the Post MDG Global Development Agenda.

The department organizes both supply driven and demand driven workshops and policy dialogues. It has been keen to listen to the needs of stakeholders and provides a platform for discussions and knowledge sharing on issues that are relevant to development. This has been evidenced by ESRF's organization of the Annual Research Conference on "*Unleashing Growth Potentials in Tanzania: Economic Transformation for Human Development*". The theme for this conference was adopted from the recently launched Tanzania Human Development Report (2014). The theme had been chosen to align with the current government's efforts to activate its productive capacity through investments in infrastructural facilities and services.

5.2 Dissemination Workshops and Policy Dialogue Seminars

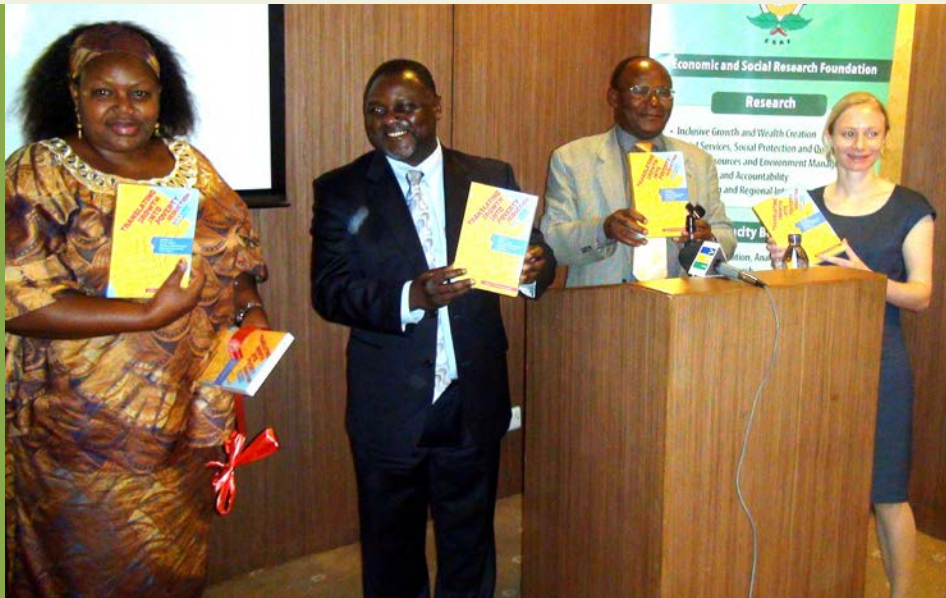
The foundation has continued to enhance and strengthen human capabilities by reaching out to various stakeholders through dissemination avenues such as trainings, policy dialogue, and information sharing sessions, networking and facilitation of field work attachments. The process of capacity development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

5.2.1 Knowledge Sharing Workshops

Unlike the last decade where development policy in the country had strong focus in improving social service provision (as defined by PRSP's framework as the overriding medium term framework), today's policy focus in Tanzania is strongly inclined towards economic growth. Thus in line with its mandate of disseminating research findings and influencing policy making, the foundation has continued to raise awareness and understanding via the GCDD workshops and training programs. For the year 2014, the department surpassed its target and implemented six (6) workshops and four (4) policy dialogues driven from stakeholders such as CUTS International, AGRA and others. This is also included the National Conference on *"Unleashing Growth Potentials in Tanzania: Economic Transformation for Human Development"* which was officiated by His Excellency the President of the United Republic of Tanzania, Hon. Dr. Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete. This conference involved high ranking stakeholders drawn from the Government, NGOs, higher learning institutions, Research Institution, etc.

The aim of the workshop was to share and exchange perspectives on improving human development as the country gears up for higher growth in becoming a middle income nation by 2025. The purpose was to show the importance of taking into account the synergy between growth and human development so that human development dimension is seriously considered as an element in the development process. The theme sparked some useful discussions on growth-poverty nexus. The conference informed policy makers and leaders through workable policy recommendations for improving human development.

The Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Finance, Dr Servacius Likwelile (second left) during the launch of the Book titled "Translating Growth into Poverty Reduction: Beyond the Numbers" The event was held at New Africa Hotel



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

- (i) 3rd International Chronic Poverty Workshop. Funded by Overseas Development Institute (ODI).
- (ii) Workshop on the European Report on Development 2014.
- (iii) Validation Workshop on Climate Smart Agriculture.
- (iv) The 6th National Reference Group meeting on Sustaining Improvements in Climate, Food, Trade Policy Coherence held on 19th August, 2014
- (v) Stakeholders' workshop on Innovative Approaches to Creating Opportunities and Incorporating Young Youth into East Africa's Labour Markets: Understanding the Impact of Government Policies on Youth Employment Outcomes in East Africa



Participants in a group photo during the 6th National Reference Group meeting on Sustaining Improvements in Climate, Food, and Trade Policy Coherence held on 19th August, 2014

(vi) Unleashing Growth Potentials in Tanzania: Economic Transformation for Human Development

5.2.2 Policy Dialogue Seminars: Platform to Inform Policy Making Process

In 2014, four (4) policy dialogue seminars were organized; these dialogues have continued to provide adequate and free discussion for a wider stakeholder community. They have been of consequential impact to the participants in policy making and management. One of the organized dialogues was on *“Enhancing Land Tenure Security to Promote Socio-Economic Development of the Agrarian Community in Tanzania”*. The dialogue focused on sharing the findings from the study, discuss and propose suggestions on how to address the challenges that the various stakeholders are experiencing in implementing the titling process and have policy orientated recommendations.

This AGRA multi-stakeholder dialogue was attended by senior government officials, members from international organizations, CSOs and NGOs. The then Minister of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development (MLHSD), Prof. Anna Tibaijuka officiated the meeting.

Other Supply and demand driven dialogues included:

- (i) Pre-Budget Policy Dialogue; Focused on the Development of East Africa Integration and on the Education Sector in Tanzania.
- (ii) Policy Dialogue Series on “Declining Quality of Education: Suggestions for Arresting and Reversing the Trend
- (iii) Post Budget Discussion Forum; Focused on the Development of East Africa Integration and on the Education Sector in Tanzania, 2014

5.2.3 Mentoring/ Coaching University Students

ESRF provides field attachments, mentoring and coaching to students from various reputable national and international universities and institutes to allow them to familiarize with research. In 2014, a total of fifteen students (10 field attachments and 5 internships) were selected for field attachments and mentoring.

These students obtained practical knowledge from various ESRF departments including research, administration, IT and knowledge Management. The interns came from higher learning institutions like University of Dar es Salaam, Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA) etc.

ESRF Interns
sharing
information during
an assignment



5.2.4 Training of ESRF Researchers

The department organized training of researchers on research methodology; proposal writing; use of new data collection tools and impact assessment evaluation which was held from 1st-3rd December 2014. This training was facilitated by Mr. Zablun Kengera (UDSM), Mr. John Kajiba (ESRF) and Mr. Constantine Manda (TWAVEZA).

As part of ESRF accomplishing its strategic goals a training syllabus was tailored to serve the purpose of capacity development interventions for ESRF staff on multidisciplinary research methods & improving the quality of outputs through skills building. The interventions essentially aimed at addressing the identified weaknesses in ESRF researchers (both senior and junior) in order to continuously improve their skills plus pivotal role in evidence-based research information by playing a more regular and effective role in obtaining findings which influence policy making.

5.2.5 ESRF Collaborative/Hosted Programmes

ESRF is one of the implementing Partners of a USAID/CHEMONICS program titled Capacity Development for Partners of Accountability (CDPA) or in Kiswahili, Pamoja Twajenga. The main goal of CDPA is to provide selected Tanzanian CSO's and GOT IOAs with an array of support (e.g. technical assistance, training, and logistics) in order for these targeted organizations to achieve sustainable and significant impact of accountability to citizens in targeted regions (Dodoma, Iringa, Morogoro, Mtwara, and Zanzibar).

ESRF is responsible for Monitoring and Evaluation which involves the strengthening of capacity of USAID/ Tanzania partner CSOs in various sectors through training and mentoring. In 2014, each of the eight (8) partner institutions were trained and mentored in M&E and data bank management.



Ms Anna Mwasha, Director Poverty Eradication Department, Ministry of Finance cutting a ribbon to mark the opening of the Studio – at Economic and Social Research Foundation.

6.0 INFORMATION AND KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT

The central mandate of Knowledge Management Department (KMD) is to support and facilitate Research, Capacity Building and Consultancy activities by providing relevant and timely information through physical library and online resources - the Tzonline www.tzonline.org, Tanzania Development Gateway www.tanzaniagateway.org and Tanzania Knowledge Network www.taknet.or.tz. The services are provided free of charge to both ESRF staff (researchers) and the general public.

The Department is comprised of three units; the modern Library and Information Services, Information Technology and Communications which work to support different activities pertaining to the Department and the Foundation at large.

In the year 2014, the Department apart from other routine activities, dedicated most of its time in implementing two new projects which are run jointly by the Economic and Social Research Foundation (ESRF), the Government of Tanzania via POPC and Poverty Eradication Department and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

These Projects are; Pro- Poor Economic Growth and Environmentally Sustainable Development and Capacity Development For Results-Based Monitoring, Evaluation and Auditing, which are implemented in six districts in Tanzania mainland (Ileje, Nyasa, Bukoba Rural, Sengerema, Ikungi and Bunda).

The project implementation was preceded by two stakeholders meetings that involved DEDs, DCs and leaders of CSOs from Nyasa, Ileje, Ikungi, Bunda, Sengerema and Bukoba Rural districts to discuss project document and criteria for identification of project sites, held at Kunduchi beach hotel in May, 2014

In February 2014 the Department in collaboration with the Government of Tanzania through the Department of Poverty Eradication and support from the United Nations Development Programme inaugurated a content development center

(Studio Maendeleo), which will be responsible for preparing contents and disseminate them through community radios and national carrier TV. The studio is a result of studies the Department conducted in Bunda, Uyui and Bukoba Rural Districts that revealed an acute shortage of contents in the areas of social protection, environment, poverty reduction and economic development. Several programmes including; *Youth and unemployment* and *Falling of Tanzanian shilling* have been developed and disseminated through community radios, websites and social media.

Apart from the content center, the Department also developed the Mobile Kilimo, which is an innovative mobile phone-based platform, aiming at helping farmers to access markets for agriculture products and promoting knowledge sharing by enabling extension officers to share knowledge among themselves and with farmers. Through the platform farmers can receive alerts and information regarding outbreak of diseases, new technology seeds, seasons, etc. The platform was piloted at Kiwangwa Ward in Bagamoyo district, and launched in Bunda district.



Mr. Joshua Mirumbe, Bunda District Commissioner handing over tablets to extension officers during launching of Mobile Kilimo Platform. The tablets help extension officers to disseminate information to farmers via Mobile Kilimo Platform.



The launch of Mobile Kilimo in Bunda.



Mkilimo Launch in Bunda District

During the second half of the year 2014, the Department conducted twelve studies, 2 for each project districts. The studies are titled; *“Assessment Study to Identify Institutional, Legal and Financial Bottlenecks on Poverty – Environment (P-E) Implementation at Different District, Ward and Village levels”* and *“Mapping Study of P-E, Climate Change and Gender related initiative local best practices and local private funding opportunities”*. In November 2014 a Workshop was organised in Mwanza to validate the findings and recommendations from the above studies. Two representatives from each of the six districts attended the workshop. Mr. Maduka Kessy, deputy Executive Director, POPC officiated the workshop and Mr. Amon Manyama – Deputy Country Director (P) represented the UNDP.



ESRF researchers in a Focus Group Discussion with villagers in Ileje District.



ESRF researchers in a Focus Group Discussion with villagers in Bukoba Rural District. This is an assessment study to identify institutional legal and financial bottlenecks at District ward and village levels.



ESRF
researchers
at a group
discussion

In August, 2014 Knowledge Management Department, through the Pro-poor project, engaged with the Institute of Rural Development Planning (IRDP) in Dodoma which coordinates the Chololo Eco-village activities to host 18 members from the six districts (2 from each district) one from the district council and one from NGOs. The team visited Chololo eco-village to learn from their achievements and understand the activities and approach used to mitigate Climate Change and to draw lessons that can be adopted in their respective districts.





A cross section of farmers from Pea Pea Village in Kilosa district listening to UNDP official. UNDP and ESRF promised to launch the Mobile Kilimo Platform in the Village.



A cross section of participants from six districts (Ikungi, Bukoba Rural, Bunda, Nyasa, Sengerema and Ileje) visited Chololo Eco Village to learn and understand the activities and approach used to mitigate Climate Change and to draw lessons that can be adopted in their respective districts.

The Department also conducted three training sessions in Bunda district to Farmer groups, VICOBA and SACCOS. The trainings were organized in collaboration with Twiga Bank and Bunda District Council. The beneficiaries were trained on how to access and properly manage loans and preparation of fundable business proposals. The training drew over 112 participants among them 46 were women and 66 men.

Following completion of installation of five masts in Bunda district in 2014, ESRF through Capacity Development for Results Based Management, Monitoring and Auditing installed Internet services to 5 Secondary Schools, Bunda District Council, Mazingira Community Radio and 5 private entities in Bunda. 6 Wards constituted of 32 Villages in Bunda District are now fully covered by computer network signal from the newly 5 constructed wireless towers.

The 5 Secondary Schools connected to ICT4RD network are; Bunda High School, Kabasa Sec. School, Guta Sec. School, Bulamba Sec. School and Chitengule Sec. School. All these schools are benefiting through Tele-Teaching and e-Library services. As a result of this innovative project; number of students attending classes has increased due to their interest in learning via ICT infrastructure. Also the project has enabled the sharing of available few best teachers especially science teachers among the schools.

This achievement has motivated the Bunda District Council via District Secondary Education Office to set aside budget to maintain e-Education service during the financial year 2015/16, including extension of the service to other schools and payment of extra-duty allowances to teachers who will be teaching many schools concurrently.

Other activities supported by ESRF under the Pro-poor project include building the capacity of the 822KJ- Bulamba Detach, BMUs and communities on fish cage culture techniques to ensure constant high fish production and supply to the local communities and markets. This will in turn reduce illegal fishing in Lake Victoria.



Dr. Titus Kamani, Minister of Livestock and Fisheries Development launching Cage Fishing Project at Bulamba JKT.



Dr. Titus Mlegeya Kamani,
Minister of Livestock and
Fisheries Development,
transplanting fingerlings in
one of the cages in Lake
Victoria.



Some Cages in Lake Victoria

Through both Pro-poor and CDFRBMA project, the Knowledge Management supported the Establishment of Bunda Community Radio, Kagera Community Radio and supported the operations of the Mazingira Community Radio. Other interventions included support to innovative and popular farmers groups and individuals, to scale up agriculture to overcome challenges of environmental stress such as unsustainable farming. Kiloreli Farmers group of Kisangwa village, Nyantwali Farmers Group and Jipe Moyo women group (all women) were supported.

Furthermore, Future Development Initiative (Fu-DI) an NGO based in Ikungi, Singida was identified as a champion on Forestry and beekeeping. Through Pro-poor project, ESRF provided to Fu-DI funding to conduct training on modern beekeeping to participants from Bukoba Rural, Bunda and Ikungi districts in December 2014. A total of 108 participants from 54 groups attended the training; out of them 97 were women and 11 Men. Participants were provided with sample modern beehives and jackets.

Other activities that were conducted in 2014 include; showcasing products and services of the Foundation to the Civil Society Organizations forum, which comprised of the CSO from five countries of East Africa. The exhibition was held in Arusha between December 11th – 12nd, 2014. The event in Arusha was second after the one held in Dar es Salaam between December 1st and 3rd 2014.

During the year, the Department collected documents for TZONLINE database and marketed the initiatives tzonline databases, TAKNET and the newly established Maendeleo Studio to more than 20 Universities and research institutions in Dodoma, Arusha, Kilimanjaro and Mbeya regions.



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH FOUNDATION (ESRF)

The Department supervised the media activities at different events which the Foundation organized, including; the third Annual Conference held at the Hyatt Regence Hotel “Kilimanjaro Hotel” in September 2014, and the Forums on localization of Post MDG in Zanzibar and Dar es Salaam.

Others were offering the library services to staff and outside users, maintenance of Tanzania Online and Tanzania Knowledge Management Network. Other activities are; updating ESRF’s social media such as Face book, tweeter, and blogs, and provision of backstopping technical support by the IT unit.



7.0 INSTITUTIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE

7.1 Staff Recruitment

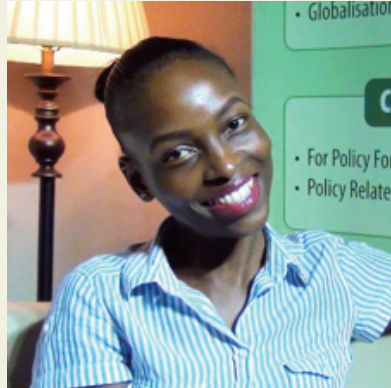
ESRF is proud of having in place skilled core staff with both applied and policy related skills in different areas of competencies. This includes economic growth, agricultural development, environment and natural resources, socio-economic issues, governance and social services to mention a few.

In this year 2014, management recruited three new experts to fill staff gaps in Research and Publication department, Commissioned Studies Department and Governance and Capacity Development Department. Ms. Hossana Mpango, Mr. Abel Songole and Ms. Doris Likwelile were placed to Research and Publications, Commissioned Studies and Governance and Capacity Development Departments respectively.

With inclusion of the new recruits, the number of staff aggregates to 35 employees. The workforce includes 17 Researchers and 18 support staff and the gender distribution stood at 21 males and 14 females. The Foundation also has a substantial network of consultants and research associates who work on projects with our staff.



Hossana Mpango

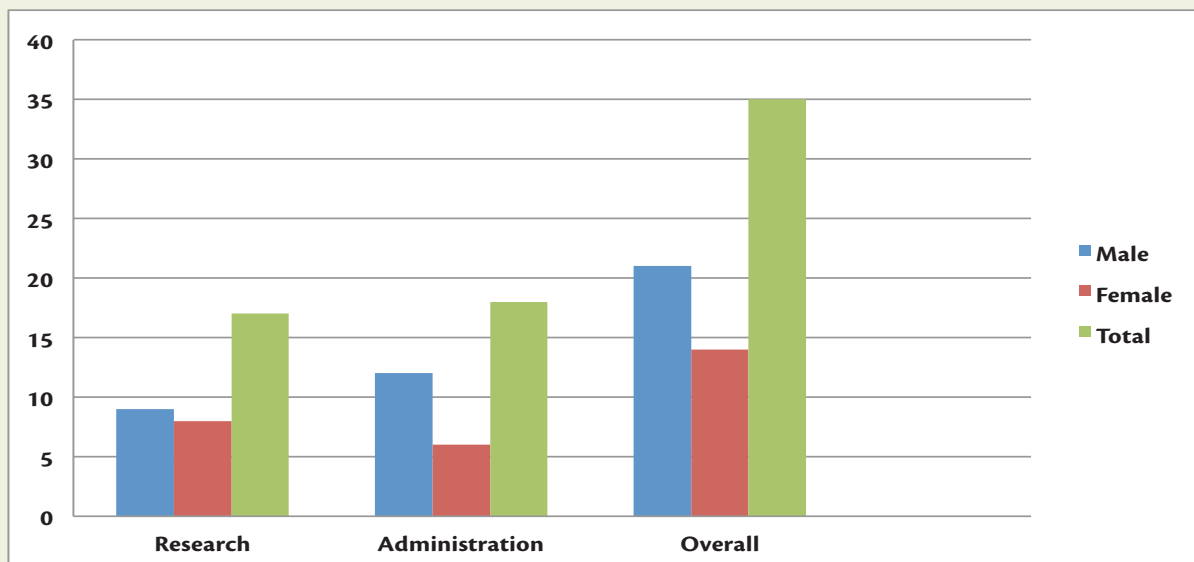


Doris Likwelile



Abel Songole

ESRF STAFF GENDER PROFILE, 2014



7.2 TRAINING AND CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

The role of capacity development is not limited to its stakeholders only, but extended also to develop the capacity of its own staff members by providing them with requisite training opportunities both local and abroad. The training opportunities availed to staff aims at upgrading the employees' professional skills. It is undeniable fact that continual learning, appropriate training and capacity building helps the Institution to maintain its quality and excellence and therefore sharpen the skills of staff through training and staff exchange programmes.

In 2014, a number of staff were trained in various areas of competencies. One IT staff was sponsored by the Foundation to attend a course on Statistical Packages (SPSS, STATA and CSPRO) at the University of Dar es Salaam while other two Office Management Secretaries attended a course organized by National Institute for Productivity (NIP) in Morogoro. The course covered on effective communication, team building, leadership styles, report writing, effective customer care etc. African Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF) sponsored two members of staff to attend a dissemination workshop on “*Recommended Financial Management and Procurement Practices*” held in Johannesburg, South Africa. The Foundation went an extra mile to conduct a demand driven training to build capacity of around 20 researchers specifically on new research Methodologies, Proposal Writing, Monitoring and Evaluation and Impact Assessment Evaluation.

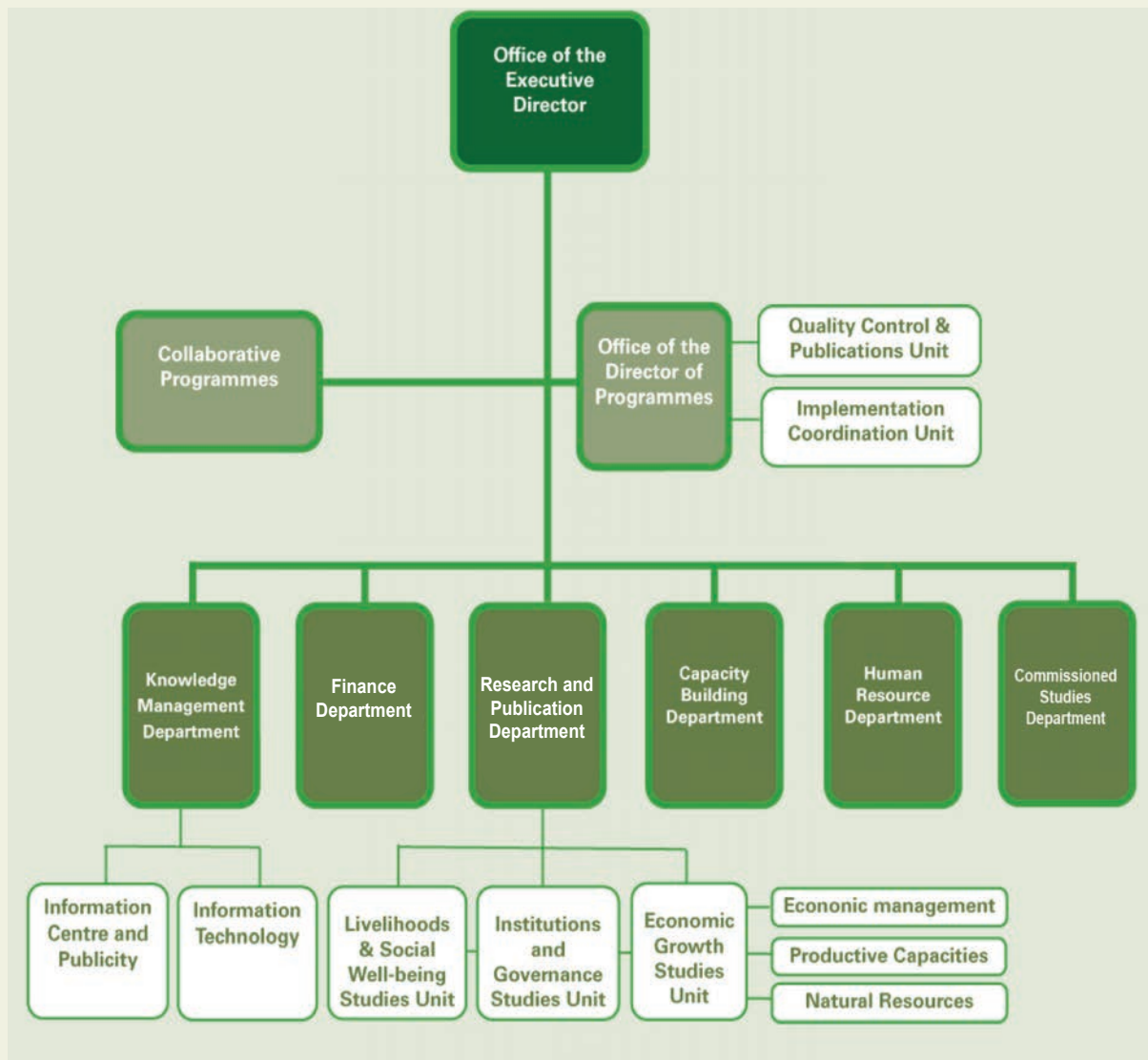
One Accountant was sponsored by the Foundation to attend a seminar on contemporary issues in Accounting and Taxation and the other one from Governance and Capacity Development department attended a course on Protocol and Public Relation conducted by Mozambique- Tanzania Centre for Foreign Relations, Dar es Salaam.

Through exchange programmes and partnership with other Think Tanks and other Centres of Excellence, one Assistant Research Fellow was attached at the Institute for Defense Studies and Analysis (IDSA) for 3 months as a visiting fellow. The purpose of the visit was to undertake a research with experts at IDSA and produce a publication entitled “*Securing Tanzania's Energy Needs and Exploring its Strategic Potential in Regional Energy Security and Trade*”. He explored the ways in which Tanzania could achieve improved energy security relative to its Development Vision 2015 and increasing population growth and the growth of economic activities.

Two other Researchers were sponsored by the Government of China on a study tour for three weeks to learn on the experience of china in economic planning and Management.



7.3 ORGANIZATIONAL CHART





8.0 FINANCIAL REPORT 2014

8.0 INTRODUCTION

Pursuant to the Tanzania Financial Reporting standard No 1 on Directors' Report, the Chairperson of the Board of Trustees presents his report together with the audited financial statements for the financial year ended 31st December 2014, which discloses the state of affairs of the Economic and Social Research Foundation (ESRF).

8.1 PERFORMANCE DURING THE YEAR

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

8.2 PRINCIPLE RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

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

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

Dedicated, committed and loyal workforce

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

Good Governance Policies

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

Good relationship with Donor Agencies

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

EMPLOYEES' WELFARE

Employment Policy

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

Training and Development

In 2014, a number of staff were trained in various areas of competencies including research methodology in Agricultural Growth; Natural Resources; Strategic Regional Environment; Economic and Social aspects; Monitoring and Evaluation skills; Secretarial duties; Accounting practices; and Information Communication Technology to name a few. In addition to these efforts, ESRF has made deliberate efforts to encourage or facilitate research staff to undertake various professional development courses.



Gender Parity

ESRF is an equal opportunity employer. It gives equal access to employment opportunities and ensures that the best available person is appointed to any given position free from discrimination of any kind and without regard to factor like gender. During the year ESRF had 35 employees, out of which 13 were female and 22 were male.

STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

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

STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY

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

Management confirms that suitable accounting policies have been used and applied consistently, and reasonable and prudent judgment and estimates have been made in the preparation of the financial statements for the year ended 2014. Management also confirms that the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) have been followed and that the financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis.

Management accepts responsibility for the annual financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgments and estimates in conformity with International Public Sector Accounting Standards.

Management further accepts responsibility for the maintenance of accounting records that may be relied upon in preparation of financial statements, as well as adequate internal control system.

To the best of our knowledge, the internal control system has operated adequately throughout the reporting period and that the records and underlying accounts provide a reasonable basis for the preparation of the financial statements for the 2014 financial statements.

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

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

AUDITORS

The TAB CONSULT (Certified Public Accountants) were the Auditors for the year 2014 and have expressed their willingness to continue in the office for the year 2015 and therefore are eligible for re-appointment.

Chairperson

29/05/2015

Trustee

26/06/2015

Date



REPORT TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Economic and Social Research Foundation (ESRF), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2014, the statement of income and expenditure, statement of changes in reserves and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

Responsibilities of the Trustees

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

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate for the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Foundation as at 31 December 2014, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards and in compliance with the Foundation's Constitution.

Report on other matters

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



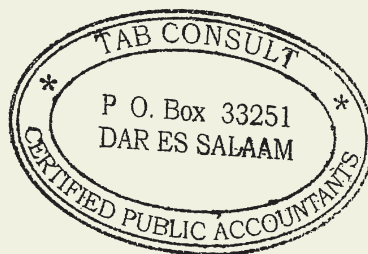
We report to you, based on our audit, that:

- 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 accounts have been kept by the Foundation, so far as appears from our examination of those books;
- iii. The Trustees' report is consistent with the financial statements;
- iv. The Foundation's balance sheet and income statement are in agreement with the books of accounts.

Signed by: Athumani Mustafa

Certified Public Accountants
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

29 June 2015





INCOME STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2014

	31.12.2014	31.12.2013
	US\$	US\$
INCOME		
Revenue Grants	2,895,664	1,913,242
Commissioned Studies (Gross)	336,849	645,025
Income From Capacity Building	132,729	437,733
Other Income	24,082	23,614
Amortization of Capital Grants	32,728	11,199
TOTAL INCOME	3,422,052	3,030,814
EXPENDITURE		
Programme Activities	2,058,527	1,547,525
Personnel Emoluments	1,217,090	1,092,778
Administrative Expenses	227,319	186,092
Staff Welfare and Incentives	94,839	77,703
Repairs and Maintenance	84,225	38,464
Telephone, Fax and Postage	67,360	39,880
Electricity and Water	38,485	32,460
Audit Fees and Expenses	8,220	8,544
Bank Charges	7,142	8,776
Trade Debtors write-off	54,419	-
Amortization – Intangible Assets	3,082	3,082
Bad debt provision	33,631	-
Depreciation	102,075	89,869
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	3,996,413	3,125,174
(SURPLUS)/DEFICIT FOR THE YEAR	(574,362)	(94,360)

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Trustees on 29/05/2015 and signed on behalf by:



 Chairperson



 Trustee

26/06/2015

 Date



FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2014

NON CURRENT ASSETS	31.12.2014	31.12.2013
	US\$	US\$
Property, Plant and Equipment	1,559,284	1,596,397
Intangible Assets	2,019	4,051
CURRENT ASSETS		
Accounts Receivable & Prepayments	127,577	590,857
Cash and Bank Balances	181,585	92,726
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	309,162	683,583
TOTAL ASSETS	1,870,465	2,284,031
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
GRANTS AND RESERVES		
Capital Grants	124,215	92,374
Revaluation Reserve	1,123,122	1,123,122
Accumulated Deficit	(276,518)	297,844
TOTAL GRANTS & RESERVES	970,820	1,513,340
Deffered Income	52,520	131,828
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Accounts Payable and Accruals	847,126	638,863
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	847,126	638,863
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	1,870,465	2,284,031

.....
Chairperson

29/05/2015

.....
Trustee

26/06/2015

.....
Date

CASH FLOW / (OUTFLOW) FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

	31.12.2014	31.12.2013
	US\$	US\$
(Deficit) for the Year	(574,362)	(94,360)
Adjustments for Non-Cash Items: -		
- Depreciation	102,075	89,869
- Amortization	3,082	3,082
Amortization of capital grant	(32,728)	(11,199)
adjustment in accumulated surplus		(8,143)
currency translation (gains) / loss	(2,626)	-
<i>Adjustment on fixed assets</i>	(12,496)	-
<i>Petty Cash ppa</i>	(173)	-
CASH INFLOWS/(OUTFLOWS) BEFORE WORKING CAPITAL CHANGES	(517,228)	(20,751)
MOVEMENT IN WORKING CAPITAL		
(Increase)/ Decrease in Accounts Receivables and Prepayments	463,280	(454,527)
Increase / (Decrease) in Accounts Payable and Accruals	206,590	353,212
NET CHANGES IN WORKING CAPITAL	671,542	(101,314)
TOTAL CASH INFLOWS/(OUTFLOWS) FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES (A)	154,314	(122,065)
TOTAL CASH INFLOWS/(OUTFLOWS) FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES (B)		
Purchase of Intangible Assets	(1,050)	-
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment	(64,407)	(64,953)
TOTAL CASH OUTFLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES (B)	(65,457)	(64,953)
TOTAL A + B+C	88,857	(187,018)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	92,728	279,746
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AS AT DECEMBER	181,585	92,728



STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY AND ACCUMULATED DEFICIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER , 2014

	Capital Grants	Accumulated Surplus/ (Deficit)	Revaluation Re- serves	Total
	US \$	US \$	US \$	US \$
As at 1 January 2014	92,374	297,844	1,123,122	1,513,340
adjustment on capital grant	6,525			6,525
	98,899	297,844	1,123,122	1,519,865
Income/Deficit for the year		(548,286)	-	(548,286)
Capital Asset addition	58,044	-	-	58,044
Armotisation	(32,728)	-	-	(32,728)
As at 31 December 2014	124,215	(250,442)	1,123,122	996,896

.....
Chairperson

29/05/2015

.....
Trustee

26/06/2015

.....
Date

PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1. Foundation Information

The financial statements of the Foundation for the year ended 31 December 2014 were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the trustees on 13th June 2014.

2. Basis of Accounting

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

3. Property, Plant and Equipment.

Property, Plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and/or accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost is determined as the value of asset given as consideration plus the cost incidental to the acquisition.

Land and buildings are measured at fair value less accumulated depreciation on buildings and impairment losses recognized at the date of revaluation. Valuations are performed with sufficient frequency to ensure that the fair value of a revalued asset does not differ materially from its carrying amount.

4. Depreciation

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

Depreciation charge for the period is recognized in the Income Statement as expense. Land is considered as having an unlimited useful life and is therefore not depreciated.

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

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

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

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



5. 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.

6. 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. When the Foundation expects a provision to be reimbursed, e.g. Audit fees, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset only when the reimbursement is virtually certain.

7. Income Recognition

Income, other than grants/donations, is recognized on accrual basis of accounting. Income is recognized only when it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction through “arms-length-transactions between knowledgeable sellers and knowledgeable buyers” will flow to the Association.

8. Accounting for Government Grants

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

9. Related Party Transactions

The Foundation has no subsidiaries. The following transactions have been entered into with related parties for the year 2014. There were no contracts or any other transactions during the year in which any of the related parties had interest, which is of significance to the Foundation.

2014US\$

Board of Trustees Sitting Allowances	15,803
Compensations of key management personnel:	
Remunerations.....	437,501
Miscellaneous Loans.....	39,355
Gratuity.....	42,484
TOTAL.....	535,143

9. ESRF PUBLICATIONS

DISCUSSION PAPERS

1. Economic transformation in Tanzania: Vicious or virtuous circle? By Prof. Marc Wuyts and Dr. Blandina Kilama. *THDR background paper # 2*
2. The changing economy of Tanzania: Patterns of accumulation and structural change by, Prof Marc Wuyts and Dr. Blandina Kilama. *THDR background paper # 3*
3. The nexus between human development and growth, By Dr. Amarakoon Bandara, Prof. Rajeev Dehejia and Mr. Shaheen Lavie-Rouse *THDR background paper # 4*
4. What growth pattern is needed to achieve the objectives of TDV 2025? By Dr. Longinus Rutasitara and Dr. Jehovaness Aikaeli *THDR background paper # 5*
5. Managing natural resources for sustainable growth and human development in Tanzania - the case of extractive industry By, Dr. RazackLokina and Prof. Anthony Leiman *THDR background paper # 6*
6. Population growth, structure and momentum in Tanzania by Prof. Alfred Agwanda and Prof. Haidari Amani *THDR background paper # 7*
7. Implications of health sector reforms in Tanzania: Policies, indicators and accessibility to health services by Prof. Phares Mujinja& Dr. Tausi Kida *THDR background paper # 8*
8. Declining quality of education in Tanzania: Suggestions for arresting and reversing the trend, by Prof Suleman Sumra& Dr. Joviter Katabaro. *THDR background paper # 9*
9. Status and progress of human development and implications for achieving Zanzibar development vision 2020, By Dr. Flora Kessy and Ms. Mashavu Omar *THDR background paper # 10*

Policy Dialogue Series

1. Re-investing in social sector in Tanzania: a critical review of the budget 2011/12 by Dorah Semkwiji 2012;
2. Strengthening Micro-Enterprises in Tanzania: The Case of Small-Scale Vegetable Farmers in Arusha by Dr. O. Mashindano, Dr. B. Mkenda and Vivian Kazi, September 2011;
3. Experience of Tanzania and Uganda in the use of Research-based Evidence to Influence Policy by Vivian Kazi, 2011;
4. Measuring the Impact of HIV/AIDS on the Electoral Process in Tanzania by Prof. Flora Kessy, Mr. Ernest Mallya and Dr. Oswald Mashindano.

9.1 Quarterly Economic Reviews (QERs):

1. QER Volume 11 Issue 1 for Jan – Mar, 2011
2. QER Volume 11 Issue 2 for Apr – Jun, 2011
3. QER Volume 11, Issue 3 for Jul – Sep, 2011
4. QER Volume 11, Issue 4 for Oct – Dec, 2011

9.2 Annual Reports:

1. ESRF Annual; Report, 2013
2. ESRF Annual Report, 2012
3. ESRF Annual Report, 2011
4. ESRF Annual Report, 2009
5. ESRF Annual Report, 2008



9.3 Newsletters:

1. Newsletter Volume 13 – Issue 2, 2014
2. Newsletter Volume 13 – Issue 1, 2014
3. Newsletter Volume 12- Issue 2, 2013
4. Newsletter Volume 12 – Issue 1, 2013
5. Newsletter Volume 11 – Issue 2, 2012
6. Newsletter Volume 11 – Issue 1, 2012

9.4 Policy Brief Series:

1. Land Owners Perception on Land Registration Procedure in Tanzania, By Charity Mugabi.
2. Institutional Constraints to Village Land Management in Tanzania, by *By Shadrack Stephene*.
3. The Issuance of Certificates of Customary Right of Occupancy (CCROS) in the Bread Basket Region of Tanzania; A lesson to Learn, *By Renatus Mbamilo*.
4. Certificates of Customary Right of Occupancy and Land Tenure Security for Small Holder Farmers, by *By Firmat Banzi*.
5. Experience of Village Land Titling in Bread Basket Villages in Tanzania, *By Marijani Shabani*.
6. The Challenges of Land Ownership in Rural Tanzania: What Needs to be Done? By Charity Mugabi.

9.5 TAKNET Policy Briefs

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

10.0 ESRF STAFF LIST 2014

LIST OF ESRF STAFF

S/N	NAME	DESIGNATION
1.	Dr. H.B lunogelo	Executive Director
2.	Dr. Tausi M. Kida	Director of Programmes/THDR Coordinator
3.	Dr. Donatilla Kaino	Head, Research & Publications Department
4.	Mr. Ian Shanghvi	Assistant Research Fellow
5.	Ms. Charity Mugabi	Assistant Research Fellow
6.	Ms. Vivian Kazi	Head, Commissioned Studies Department
7.	Mr. Abel Songole	Research Assistant
8.	Mr. Solomon Baregu	Assistant Research Fellow
9.	Mr. Richard Ngilangwa	Research Assistant
10.	Mr. Patrick Kihenzile	Assistant Research Fellow
11.	Ms. Hossana Mpango	Research Assistant
12.	Ms. Goreth Kashasha	Workshop Coordinator
13.	Mrs. Margareth Nzuki	Head, Knowledge Management Department
14.	Mr. Abdallah Hassan	Senior Information Officer
15.	Mr. John Kajiba	Principal Information Technology Expert
16.	Mr. Senorine Libena	Senior Publication and Publicity Officer
17.	Ms. Jacqueline Mwijage	Office Management Secretary
18.	Mr. James Kasindi	IT Expert (Systems Administrator)
19.	Mr. Joseph Ngonyani	IT Expert (Database Administrator)
20.	Mr. Ernest Chiwenda	Head, Finance Department
21.	Ms. Aldegunda Ngowi	Accountant
22.	Mr. Japhet Maginga	Accounts Assistant
23.	Mr. Deodatus Sagamiko	Head, Human Resource Department
24.	Ms. Consolata Mkoba	Office Management Sec.
25.	Mr. Raphael H. Chibindu	Office Mgt Sec. Cum Data Entry Clerk
26.	Ms. Jennifer Badi	Personal Sec Cum receptionist
27.	Mr. Theo Mtega	Office Assistant
28.	Mr. Peter Mhono	Senior Driver
29.	Mr. Francis John	Driver
30.	Mr. Said Abdallah	Office Attendant
31.	Ms. Prisca Mghamba	Office Attendant
32.	Mr. Yasser Manu	Programme Administrator
33.	Mrs. Margareth Kasembe	Head, Capacity Building Department
34.	Mr. Danford Sango	Assistant Research Fellow
35.	Ms. Doris Likwelile	Research Assistant



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH FOUNDATION (ESRF)

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P.O. Box 31226, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

Tel : (255-22) 2926084-9

Fax : (255-22) 2926083

E-mail : esrf@esrf.or.tz

Website : www.esrftz.org

ESRF Managed Websites:

(Tanzania Online): www.tzonline.org

Tanzania Development Gateway: www.tanzaniagateway.org

Tanzania Knowledge Network (TAKNET): www.taknet.or.tz