



The United Republic of Tanzania



Embassy of Sweden
Dar es Salaam



Equitable Growth and Human Development in Resource Based Economy: Dialogue on Stockholm Statement for Tanzania

7th ESRF Annual National Conference

2nd May 2018



GDP growth a means not an end



Inclusive development



Environmental sustainability



Market, state and community



Macroeconomic stability



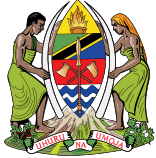
Global technology and inequality



Social norms and mindsets



Global responsibilities



The United Republic of Tanzania



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Equitable Growth and Human Development in Resource Based Economy: Dialogue on Stockholm Statement for Tanzania

7th ESRF Annual National Conference

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THEME OF THE CONFERENCE:

**EQUITABLE GROWTH AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT IN RESOURCE BASED ECONOMY:
DIALOGUE ON STOCKHOLM STATEMENT FOR TANZANIA**

7th ESRF Annual National Conference

DATE:

Wednesday 2nd May 2018

VENUE:

Hyatt Regency, The Kilimanjaro Hotel, Dar es Salaam

TIME:

08:00am - 05:00pm

HOSTS:



Embassy of Sweden
Dar es Salaam



THE PROGRAM

TIME	ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBLE PERSON(S)
07:30 - 08:30	Arrival, Registration and Tea/coffee	Registration Desk, All
08:30 - 08:40	Welcome Remarks	Dr.Tausi Kida, Executive Director, ESRF
08:40 - 08:50	Introduction to Stockholm Statement: A short video	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ms. Charlotte Compton, Communications Officer, Embassy of Sweden Mr. Senorine Libena, Communications Officer, ESRF
08:50 - 09:00	Statement by Ambassador of Sweden to Tanzania	H.E Katarina Rangnitt, Ambassador of Sweden to Tanzania
09:00 - 09:10	Welcoming the Guest of Honour	Mr. Philemon Luhanjo Chairperson of the Board of Trustees, ESRF
09:10 - 09:20	Official Opening	H.E Kassim Majaliwa, Prime Minister, Government of the United Republic of Tanzania.
Keynote Addresses: Moderator - Ms. Amina Shaaban, Deputy Permanent Secretary (Public Finance Management) Ministry of Finance and Planning (TBC)		
09:20 - 09:50	Keynote I: Inclusive Development and Global Policy Coordination	Prof. Kaushik Basu, Professor of Economics, Cornell University, Ithaca and Former Chief Economist of the World Bank

09:50 - 10:20	Keynote 2: Using Multidimensional measures to accelerate sustainable poverty reduction	Prof. Sabina Alkire, Director of the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative, University of Oxford.
10:20 - 11:00	Tea/Coffee Break	All
11:00 - 11:40	Keynote 3: Balancing market, state and community	Prof. Joseph Stiglitz, Nobel Laureate Professor, Columbia University and Former Chief Economist of the World Bank
11:40 - 13:00	Plenary Discussion	All
13:00 - 14:00	Lunch Break	All
14:00 - 15:00	Regional Dimensions of Inclusive Development in Tanzania: “A preliminary empirical exploration”	<p><u>Moderator:</u> Dr.Tausi Kida, Executive Director, ESRF</p> <p><u>Presenters:</u> Prof. Marc Wuyts, Principal Research Associate ESRF, Emeritus Professor of Economics, Erasmus University, Netherlands.</p> <p><u>Panelists:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr.Albina Chuwa, Director General, National Bureau of Statistics • Prof. Sabina Alkire, Director of the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative, University of Oxford. • Hon. Jenista Mhagama, Minister of State, Prime Minister’s Office (Policy, Parliamentary Affairs, Labour, Youth and Disabled (TBC) • Ms. Natalie Boudy, Country Director for UNDP Tanzania (TBC)

15:00 - 16:30	Inclusive economic development: Key issues and priorities	<p><u>Moderator:</u> Ms.True Schedvin, Lead Economist, Embassy of Sweden in Tanzania</p> <p><u>Panelists:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prof. Joseph Stiglitz, Nobel Laureate Professor, Columbia University and Former Chief Economist of the World Bank • Hon. Dr. Philip Mpango, Minister for Finance and Planning (TBC) • Prof. Benno Ndulu, former Governor, Bank of Tanzania • Ms. Bella Bird, World Bank Country Director for Tanzania • Mr. Ali Mufuruki, Chairman, CEO Roundtable of Tanzania
16:30 - 17:00	Wrap Up and Closing	Prof. Adolf Mkenda, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and East Africa Cooperation.

ABOUT GUEST OF HONOUR



*Hon. Kassim Majaliwa,
Prime Minister, Government
of the United Republic of
Tanzania*

Honorable Kassim Majaliwa is the Prime Minister of the United Republic of Tanzania, following his appointment and confirmation in 2015.

As the Prime Minister of the 5th phase government, Hon. Majaliwa serves as the head of government business, overseeing the day to day functions of the United Republic of Tanzania.

The Prime Minister has supported the 5th government presided by His Excellency John Pombe Magufuli President of the United Republic of Tanzania, in bringing about pertinent reforms for the betterment of the state

STATEMENT BY THE AMBASSADOR OF SWEDEN



*Katarina Rangnitt
Ambassador of Sweden to
Tanzania*

It is with great excitement and pleasure I welcome you to this conference on equitable growth in Tanzania. I am proud and honored to be able to welcome such experienced and renowned persons attending and speaking at the event.

This conference is framed by the principles of Stockholm Statement. Stockholm Statement was formulated

when thirteen of the world's leading development economists, including Nobel Laureate Professor Joseph Stiglitz and three other former Chief Economists of the World Bank, summarized their accumulated knowledge on good economic policy for inclusive and sustainable development.

The statement was developed following a conference in Stockholm 2016 hosted by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, Sida. The eight

principles of the statement combine perspectives and take a holistic view on development. The principles state that growth needs to be inclusive, that GDP growth is not a goal in itself but a means to create the resources needed to achieve a range of societal objectives. Furthermore, environmental sustainability is not an option but a requirement.

The Statement is not a blueprint for development but should rather be seen as inspiration and a reminder of important principles, objectives and values that need to be combined for an inclusive and sustainable development.

Professors Joseph Stiglitz, Professor Kaushik Basu and Professor Sabina Alkire have come to Dar es Salaam to discuss the specific opportunities and challenges Tanzania is facing in the strive towards becoming a middle income country with shared prosperity, using the principles of Stockholm Statement as a frame. Getting the opportunity to listen to these prominent professors, as well as the other notable speakers and panelists, is a true honor.

This conference has great opportunity to serve as a foundation for fruitful discussions about economic

development and policy making in Tanzania. I am personally very much looking forward to taking part of and listening to these discussions.

I am grateful for the cooperation with the Ministry of Finance and Planning in the organization of this event and also very glad to co-host the conference with the Economic and Social Research Foundation (ESRF).

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S NOTE



Executive Director
Economic and Social
Research Foundation (ESRF)
Dr. Tausi Mbaga Kida

It is with great pleasure that I take this opportunity to humbly welcome you to the ESRF 7th National Conference on *"Equitable Growth and Human Development in Resource Based Economy: Dialogue on Stockholm Statement for Tanzania"*, co-hosted by the Embassy of Sweden. The theme for this conference is in line with the prevailing policy frameworks including the Five Year's Development Plan (FYP 2016/17 – 2020/21) under the theme *"Nurturing Industrialization for Economic Transformation and Human Development"* and the Long-Term Perspectives Plan (2011/12 -2025/26) under the theme *'The Road to a Middle Income Country'*.

The overall objective of the Foundation continues to be conducting 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. More vividly, the Foundation has worked hand in hand with stakeholders in articulating

national development agenda such as participating in the development of the Tanzania Vision (TDV) 2025 in 1998-2000 and reviewing the same 10 years after its implementation; reviewing Zanzibar Vision 2020, several sectoral policies and Strategies; and reviewing international frameworks such as Post 2015 Millennium Development Goals (MDG). ESRF also conducted a review of the First Five Year Development Plan (FYDP I) 2011/12 -2015/16 and participated in the formulation of Second Five Year Development Plan (FYDP II) 2016/17 – 2020/21.

At sub-national level, among others the Foundation has worked with some regions in developing their investment guides which provide investment information to potential investors.

Over the last couple of decades the country has worked to assert control over national transformation agenda. Through its long term vision as reflected in the TDV 2025, it embodies the country's aspirations to achieve economic transformation with human development. Inequality and poverty are key issues in the vision, to be addressed through generating high and inclusive economic growth in Tanzania. And, as such the Economic and Social Research

Foundation (ESRF) in collaboration with Embassy of Sweden in Tanzania have organized this conference with a theme of "Equitable Growth and Human Development in Resource Based Economy in Tanzania: Dialogue of Stockholm Statement for Tanzania". This conference aims at augmenting national efforts of maximizing benefits from natural resources for inclusive growth and human development. The thrust of this conference is to discuss Stockholm Statement and the way it informs design of development policies in resource rich economies of Africa like Tanzania.

In a sustained quest for excellence in policy research we would at the forefront like to acknowledge the unwavering support of the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania from the inception of the Foundation since 1994. In support of the Foundation's work that yields informed content for policy actors, we would like to acknowledge the perpetual support of the Ministry of Finance and Planning, in particular Hon. Dr. Philip Mpango the Minister who is also a resource person for this conference, the Permanent Secretary (PS) James Dotto and Deputy Permanent Secretaries Ms. Amina Shaban and Dr. Khatibu Kazungu.

The Foundation is indebted to the development partners

in support of the Foundation's mandate, as such we would like to acknowledge the International Development Research Center (IDRC) - Think Tank Initiative (TTI), Africa Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF) and other stakeholders. Their support has been crucial in ensuring we are living up to the obligation of fulfilling our mandate in attaining the sustainable vision of our nation.

In support of this conference we are thankful to H.E. Katarina Rangnitt, Ambassador, Embassy of Sweden in Tanzania and to the staff of the Embassy of Sweden in Tanzania as well as the Swedish International Development Cooperation for their partnership. In the same vain we would like to acknowledge Ms. True Schedvin as being focal person from the Embassy in coordinating the joint efforts for this conference and for serving as a resource person in this conference. We appreciate the wide range of support from the diplomatic corps, domestic and international institutions alike.

Much gratitude is extended to all participants based in Tanzania and those who have travelled from great distances to name a few Prof. Marc Wuyts and Dr. Hazel Gray. In the same vain I would like to thank all the speakers Prof. Joseph Stiglitz, Prof. Sabina Alkire, Prof. Kaushik Basu as well as all the resource persons. Surely,

we are not able to mention all of the institutions and networks, let alone the individuals, with whom we have collaborated. Lastly, I would like to thank ESRF staff and the National Conference Secretariat Committee chaired by Mr. Danford Sango, Head of Capacity Development and Governance at ESRF, in making this conference a success.

I. INTRODUCTION TO THE CONFERENCE

The quest for equitable growth and human development has been a cornerstone of Tanzania's development policy since independence. On attainment of independence in 1961, Tanzania declared total war against three enemies namely *poverty, ignorance and diseases* and thereby launching country's development processes with significant aspiration on improving people's wellbeing and human development. The hallmark of this aspiration was consolidated in 1967 with the pronouncement of Arusha Declaration. Through this declaration whose centrepiece was on equality of humans, Tanzania proclaimed socialism¹ and self reliance as the guiding principles for country's social and economic development.

The declaration acknowledged the primacy of people centred development and their capabilities in promoting social and economic development. The Arusha declaration stated explicitly that development strategies, programmes and policies should focus primarily on the improvement through their capabilities of the lives of the majority of the people. Put it differently, the history of Tanzania development process since independence clearly

demonstrates the quest for realizing equitable growth and human development.

In a bid to realise fast improvements in human development, during early years after independence, the state played a major role of providing key social services such as health services, education and safe and clean drinking water.

As a result of the implementation of development policies and strategies, Tanzania recorded significant achievements in social service provision. While this approach was successful in achieving rapid improvements in social wellbeing particularly in education², health and water, it was unsustainable because of lack of continued growth to support the public investments.

This was particularly evident in 1980s when economic crisis in Tanzania significantly eroded the achievements in human development made during the 1960s and 1970s. Since then, Tanzania has been preoccupied with finding a right mix of development policies and strategies for achieving equitable growth and human development.

¹ This ideology also referred to as "African Socialism" is popularly known in Tanzania as "Ujamaa". Its major characteristic is state control of the major means of production and free provision of social services.

² Illiteracy was almost wiped out in Tanzanian in early 1980s. Tanzania couldn't sustain the gains, for example, levels of adult literacy in 2010 were 77.9 percent below national target of 80 percent.

In order to recover from economic crisis and usher a new era, Tanzania implemented a number of reforms in 1980s and 1990s under the auspices of Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAPs). The first generation of reforms, under the ERP (1986-89), focused on “getting the prices right” via liberalization and general macro-economic reforms, including reforms in trade policy, exchange rate devaluation, removal of price controls and the removal of subsidies. This was followed by a second generation of reforms, which focused on institutional reforms in the form of civil service reform, privatization and governance. In the case of social sectors, reforms were characterized by the introduction of cost sharing.

While the reforms increased access to additional external support, the SAPs neglected how social outcomes would be affected by radical reform and adjustment.

The logic behind the SAP policy package was that policies to promote economic growth and structural change must be prioritized to create wealth first before it can be spent on consumption in general and social expenditure in particular. The main implication of this approach is that in order to enhance growth, consumption needs to be restricted through demand restraint, particularly by cutting government consumption and social spending. The

policy was driven by the perceived trade-offs between social and economic development and between equity and efficiency. This period was characterized by weak economic and deteriorating social indicators. The whole decade remained a dark period in terms of growth and social provision until arrangements for Heavily-Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) commenced in 1996.

In the most recent period (1996-2016), Tanzania has worked to re-assert its control over the national transformation agenda. Central to these efforts, long-term development visions were put in place to provide guidance on the country's development pathway. The Tanzania Development Vision (TDV) 2025 embodies the country's aspirations to achieve economic transformation with human development. Inequality and poverty are key issues in the vision, to be addressed through generating high and inclusive economic growth in Tanzania. Vision 2025 was designed to be implemented through a series of five years development plans. The theme of the current plan extending for the years 2016/17 – 2020/21 is “*Nurturing Industrialization and Economic Transformation for Human Development*”.

The history of Tanzania development policy and its process depicted above, manifests centrality of

country's quest to achieve equitable growth and human development. For many years Tanzania has relied on agriculture as the backbone of its economy. Over the past twenty years, however, the impulse of economic reforms and transformation has led to increased role of natural resources especially mining in the economy. More recently, a new episode in Tanzania's natural resource based transformation is emerging with the identification of extensive on-shore and off-shore gas reserves.

This greater role of natural resources in the economy of Tanzania provides the country with another opportunity of building an industrial economy in a drive to realize equitable growth and human development. It is in this context that the Economic and Social Research Foundation (ESRF), a national policy research think in collaboration with Embassy of Sweden in Tanzania are organizing a conference with a theme of **“Equitable Growth and Human Development in Resource Based Economy: Dialogue on the Stockholm Statement in Tanzania”**.

This conference aims at augmenting national efforts of maximizing benefits from natural resources for inclusive growth and human development. The thrust of this conference is to discuss *Stockholm Statement* and the way it informs design of development policies in resource rich

economies of Africa like Tanzania.

On 16th to 17th September 2016, thirteen world class economists met in Stockholm Sweden under the aegis of Swedish Agency for International Development Cooperation (SIDA) to discuss challenges faced by today's economic policy makers. Toward the end of the meeting, the economists issued a statement outlining an emerging consensus on principles for policy making for the contemporary world. This consensus is encapsulated in a set of 8 principles collectively known the name of “*Stockholm Statement*”.

2. KEYNOTE ADDRESSE

Key Note Speakers for the Conference will be:

Keynote 1: “*Inclusive Development and Global Policy Coordination*”

Speaker: Prof. Kaushik Basu, Professor of Economics, Cornell University, Ithaca and Former Chief Economist of the World Bank

Keynote 2: “*Using Multidimensional measures to accelerate sustainable poverty reduction*”.

Speaker: Prof. Sabina Alkire, Director of the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative, University of Oxford.

Keynote 3: “*Balancing market, state and community*”

Speaker: Prof. Joseph Stiglitz, Nobel Laureate, Columbia University and Former Chief Economist of the World Bank

KEYNOTE SPEAKER PROFILE:

Keynote Speaker 1: Prof. Kaushik Basu



On inclusive Development and Global Policy Coordination

Kaushik Basu is Professor of Economics and the C. Marks Professor of International Studies at Cornell University, and former Senior Vice President and Chief Economist

of the World Bank (2012-16). From December 2009 to July 2012 he served as the Chief Economic Advisor (CEA) to the Government of India at the Ministry of Finance. Till 2009 he was Chairman of the Department of Economics and during 2006-9 he was Director of the Center for Analytic Economics at Cornell. Earlier he was Professor of Economics at the Delhi School of Economics, where in 1992 he founded the Centre for Development Economics in Delhi was its first Executive Director. He is also a founding member of the Madras School of Economics. He is currently President of the International Economic Association (2017-2020). He was (the fourth) President of the Human Development and Capabilities Association,

which was founded by Amartya Sen. He has held advisory posts with the ILO, the World Bank, the Reserve Bank of India and was, for several years, member of the steering committee of the Expert Group of Development Issues set up by the Swedish Government. He has also served as member of the Board of Directors of the Exim Bank of India. Prof. Basu has held visiting positions at the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, and the London School of Economics, where he was Distinguished Visitor in 1993. He has been Visiting Professor at Harvard University (Economics Dept) - 2004, Princeton University (Economics Dept) - 1989-91, and M.I.T. (Economics Dept) - 2001-02.

Prof. Kaushik Basu has published widely in the areas of Development Economics, Industrial Organization, Game Theory and Welfare Economics. His books include Analytical Development Economics (1997, MIT Press), Prelude to Political Economy: A Study of the Social and Political Foundations of Economics (2000, Oxford University Press), Of People, Of Places: Sketches from an Economist's Notebook (1994, Oxford University Press), Beyond the Invisible Hand: Groundwork for a New Economics (Princeton University Press) and An Economist in the Real World: The Art of Policymaking in India (MIT Press and Penguin Random House).

KEYNOTE SPEAKER PROFILE:

Keynote Speaker 2: Prof. Sabina Alkire



On using Multidimensional measures to accelerate sustainable poverty reduction

Prof. Sabina Alkire directs the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI), a research centre within the Department

of International Development, University of Oxford. Her research interests and publications include multidimensional poverty measurement and analysis, welfare economics, Amartya Sen's capability approach, the measurement of freedoms, and human development.

She holds a DPhil in Economics from the University of Oxford. Alkire and fellow OPHI member economist James Foster developed the Alkire Foster Method, a method of measuring multidimensional poverty. It includes identifying 'who is poor' by considering the range of deprivations they suffer, and aggregating that information to reflect societal poverty

Prof. Alkire works on a new approach to measuring poverty and well-being that goes beyond the traditional focus on income and growth. This multidimensional approach to measurement includes social goals, such as health, education, nutrition, standard of living and other valuable aspects of life.

She devised a new method for measuring multidimensional poverty with her colleague James Foster (OPHI Research Associate and Professor of Economics at George Washington University) that has advantages over other poverty measures and has been adopted by the Mexican Government, the Bhutanese Government in their 'Gross National Happiness Index' and the United Nations Development Programme.

Prof. Alkire has been called upon to provide input and advice to several initiatives seeking to take a broader approach to well-being rather than just economic growth, for example, the Commission on the Measurement of Economic Performance and Social Progress (instigated by President Sarkozy); the United Nations Human Development Programme Human Development Report Office; the European Commission; and the UK's Department for International Development. Some publications: 'Incorporating environmental and natural

resources within analyses of multidimensional poverty' (2018); "Did poverty reduction reach the poorest of the poor? Complementary measures of poverty and inequality in the counting approach" (2017); "Measures of Human Development: Key concepts and properties (2016).

KEYNOTE SPEAKER PROFILE:

Keynote Speaker 3: Prof. Joseph Stiglitz



On Balancing Market, State and Community

Prof. Joseph E. Stiglitz is a Nobel laureate in economics, University Professor at Columbia University, and chief economist of the Roosevelt Institute. Joseph E. Stiglitz is

University Professor at Columbia University, the winner of the 2001 Nobel Memorial Prize in Economics, and a lead author of the 1995 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) report, which shared the 2007 Nobel Peace Prize. He was chairman of the U.S. Council of Economic Advisors under President Clinton and chief economist and senior vice president of the World Bank for 1997-2000.

Prof. Joseph E. Stiglitz received the John Bates Clark Medal, awarded biennially to the American economist under 40 who has made the most significant contribution to the subject. He was a Fulbright Scholar at Cambridge

University, held the Drummond Professorship at All Souls College Oxford, and has also taught at M.I.T., Yale, Stanford, and Princeton.

Stiglitz helped create a new branch of economics, "The Economics of Information," exploring the consequences of information asymmetries and pioneering such pivotal concepts as adverse selection and moral hazard, which have now become standard tools not only of theorists, but also of policy analysts. His work has helped explain the circumstances in which markets do not work well, and how selective government intervention can improve their performance.

At Columbia, Stiglitz co-chairs the Committee on Global Thought and is founder and co-president of the Initiative for Policy Dialogue. He is also president of the International Economic Association, co-chair of the Commission on the Measurement of Economic Performance and Social Progress and chair of the Commission of Experts of the President of the United Nations General Assembly on Reforms of the International Monetary and Financial System.

In recent years, he has continued to write a series of highly popular books that have had an enormous influence in

shaping global debates: Development, and Social Progress, with Bruce Greenwald, published by Columbia University Press in 2014; *The Great Divide: Unequal Societies and What We Can Do About Them* published by W.W. Norton and Penguin/ Allen Lane in 2015; *Rewriting the Rules of the American Economy: An Agenda for Growth and Shared Prosperity* published by W. W. Norton in 2015, *The Euro: How a Common Currency Threatens the Future of Europe* published by W.W. Norton and Penguin/Allen Lane in 2016 and *Globalization and Its Discontents Revisited: Anti-Globalization in the Era of Trump* published by W.W. Norton and Penguin/Allen Lane in 2017.

MODERATOR FOR KEYNOTE ADDRESSES:

Moderator: Ms. Amina Shaaban (TBC)



Ms. Amina Shaaban is the Deputy Permanent Secretary, Public Finance Management at the Ministry of Finance and Planning. Prior to this post she has served as the Executive Secretary of the Zanzibar Planning Commission.

PRESENTERS AND PANELLIST FOR DISCUSSIONS ON REGIONAL DIMENSIONS OF INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT IN TANZANIA: “A PRELIMINARY EMPIRICAL EXPLORATION”

Moderator: Dr. Tausi Mbaga Kida



Dr. Tausi Kida the Executive Director of the Economic and Social Research Foundation (ESRF), a Policy Think Tank based in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. She holds a PhD in Development Economics from Erasmus University Rotterdam: the International Institute of Social Studies, the

Netherlands. Dr. Kida has over 20 years of experience in programme management, capacity development and socioeconomic research. Prior to her appointment to the post of Executive Director, Dr. Kida was the Director of Programmes at ESRF since February 2011.

She has authored a number of publications including chapters in books and articles in international journals. During her progressive career as social economic

researcher, Dr. Kida has undertaken a profound role in policy development processes in Tanzania and in East Africa. In addition, Dr. Kida is at the forefront in coordinating the process of mainstreaming of Sustainable Development Goals into Tanzania's development policies, plans and strategies.

Some of her key engagements in the near past include taking leadership role in coordinating national consultation process for development of Post MDGs Development Agenda and directing the process of producing Tanzania Human Development Report 2014 “Economic Transformation for Human Development” for which she was the Project Manager. She was also a member of Regional Steering Committee for developing East Africa Vision 2050.

Presenter: Prof. Marc Wuyts



Prof. Marc Wuyts is Emeritus Professor in Quantitative Applied Economics at the International Institute of Social Studies of Erasmus University Rotterdam. His present research interests focus on the linkages between growth, poverty and employment from a structuralist perspective,

with specific emphasis on the role of agriculture therein. His other research interest lies in graphical data analysis on development issues.

He works on Tanzania and Mozambique. In Tanzania he is Principal Research Associate of ESRF and has been working as Technical Advisor to the Tanzania Human Development Reports 2014 and 2017.

Panellist: Prof. Sabina Alkire



Prof. Sabina Alkire directs the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI), a research centre within the Department of International Development, University of Oxford. Her research interests and publications include multidimensional poverty measurement and analysis,

welfare economics, Amartya Sen's capability approach, the measurement of freedoms, and human development. She holds a DPhil in Economics from the University of Oxford.

Alkire and fellow OPHI member economist James Foster developed the Alkire Foster Method, a method of measuring multidimensional poverty. It includes identifying 'who is poor' by considering the range of deprivations they suffer, and aggregating that information to reflect societal poverty

Panellist: Dr. Albina Chuwa



Dr. Albina Chuwa is a Director General of Tanzania National Bureau of Statistics; Dr. Chuwa has a PhD in Population Statistics, MA in Population Studies and Bachelor of Science in Mathematics and Statistics and part time Lecturer at the Regional Eastern Statistical Training Center based in

Tanzania.

Dr. Chuwa is conversant in the area of data production, analysis, and dissemination of statistical information for evidence - based policy making at all levels. Being a Principle Population Statistician, Dr. Chuwa is conversant in the area of population analysis using indirect techniques of demography and gender analysis. She has been engaged with different international organization such as UNFPA to assist other African Countries in the implementation of 2010 Round of Population and Housing Censuses.

She had also served as Chair of the Global Executive Board for Improvement of Agricultural and Rural Statistics based

in Rome and newly elected member of ISI. Currently, she is a Member of Steering Committee of Global Strategy for Improvement of Agriculture and Rural Statistics based in Rome and champion of Open Data Movement in Africa. She has been and continued publishing several papers on social dimensions such as HIV/AIDS, Fertility, Gender and Education.

Panellist: Hon. Jenista Mhagama (TBC)



Hon. Jenista Mhagama is the minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office responsible for Policy, Parliamentary Affairs, Labour, Employment, Youth and the Disabled in President John Magufuli's administration.

Mhagama first became involved with the ruling party Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM) in 1987 and served in a variety of roles including in the youth and women wings of the party. She was first appointed to the Parliament from a special seat reserved for women in 2000 Mhagama was the Deputy Minister for Education and Vocational Training in President Jakaya Kikwete's administration between January 2014 and January 2015.

Then in a cabinet reshuffle, she was promoted and named Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office (Policy, coordination and parliamentary affairs)

Panellist: Natalie Boucly (TBC)



Natalie Boucly is the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Country Director in Tanzania. She was formerly the UNDP Country Director in Burundi and Senior Legal Adviser in the UN system.

As UNDP Country Director, she provides oversight and day-to-day management (programme, operations, resource mobilization and partnerships) of UNDP in Tanzania of the ten largest UNDP programme in Africa, funded from a very diverse range of partners. She provides strategic direction to the office and its 100 staff in the framework of the UN Development Assistance Plan II, in a UN 'Delivering as One' context.

PANELLIST FOR DISCUSSIONS ON INCLUSIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: KEY ISSUES AND PRIORITIES

Moderator: Ms. True Schedvin



Ms. True Schedvin is a development economist from University of Lund, Sweden. She has 20 years of experience in development cooperation from SIDA, the Swedish Foreign Ministry, and the European Commission.

She has been posted as Economist and Analyst in Zambia, Kenya and Tanzania and has worked extensively on budget support, public financial management, macroeconomic and poverty analysis. Ms Schedvin led the work on SIDA's new concept and analytical tool for multidimensional poverty (Dimensions of Poverty Sida <<https://www.sida.se/English/publications/149115/dimensions-of-poverty-sidas-conceptual-framework/>>) 2016-2017. Ms Schedvin was acting Chief Economist at SIDA 2016/2017 and hosted the Stockholm Statement conference in September 2016

leading up to the later developed and published Stockholm Statement (Stockholm Statement <<https://www.sida.se/stockholmstatement>>).

She is currently Lead Economist at the Swedish Embassy in Dar es Salaam.

Panellist: Prof. Joseph Stiglitz



Prof. Joseph E. Stiglitz is a Nobel laureate in economics, University Professor at Columbia University, and chief economist of the Roosevelt Institute. Joseph E. Stiglitz is University Professor at Columbia University, the winner of the 2001 Nobel Memorial Prize in Economics,

and a lead author of the 1995 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) report, which shared the 2007 Nobel Peace Prize.

He was chairman of the U.S. Council of Economic Advisors under President Clinton and chief economist and senior vice president of the World Bank for 1997-2000.

Panellist: Hon. Dr. Philip Mpango (TBC)



Hon. Dr. Philip Mpango is the Minister for Finance and Planning of the United Republic of Tanzania, and has been in office since November 2015.

Dr. Mpango previously held positions as the Acting Commissioner General of the Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA), the Executive Secretary in the President's Office (Planning Commission), the Deputy Permanent Secretary at the Ministry of Finance & Economic Affairs, the Personal Assistant to the President (Economic Affairs), the Head of the President's Economic Advisory Unit, Senior Economist for the World Bank, Visiting Lecturer in Public Economics, Collaborative Masters program for Anglo-phone Africa, AERC, Nairobi-Kenya, and Lecturer, Economics Department University of Dar es Salaam.

Panellist: Prof. Benno Ndulu



Prof. Benno Ndulu is the retired Governor of the Bank of Tanzania. He started his career at the University of Dar es Salaam in the early 1980s before joining the World Bank as a Lead Economist.

He is best known for his involvement in setting up and developing one of the most effective research and training networks in Africa, the African Economic Research Consortium.

He received an honorary doctorate from the International Institute of Social Studies (ISS) in The Hague in 1997 in recognition of his contributions to Capacity Building and Research on Africa. Following his Ph.D. degree in economics from Northwestern University in Evanston, Illinois, he taught economics and published widely on growth, adjustment, governance and trade.

Prof. Benno Ndulu had also previously served as the Chair of the Board of Alliance for Financial Inclusion (AFI). He

has published widely on growth, policy reform, governance and trade.

Panellist: Ms. Bella Bird

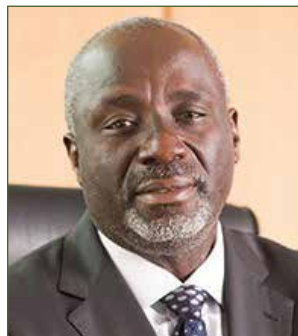


Ms. Bella Bird is the World Bank Country Director for Tanzania. Bella Bird became the Country Director for Tanzania, Burundi, Malawi and Somalia in July 2015. She is based in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. Prior to taking up this role, Bella was the World Bank Country Director for Sudan, South

Sudan and Somalia, based in Nairobi, Kenya from 2011 to 2015. Before joining the Bank in 2011, Bella served in various leadership positions in the UK Department for International Development (DFID).

From 2009 - 2011, she was Head of Governance Policy in DFID. She provided leadership to a number of international policy processes at the OECD, as well as leading policy development on governance and fragile states policy within DFID. Bella also previously served in the roles of Head of DFID Nepal and of DFID Vietnam. Prior to these positions, she spent seven years with DFID as an adviser on poverty and social issues in Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda.

Panellist: Mr. Ali Mufuruki



Mr. Ali Mufuruki is the Chairman of the CEO Roundtable of Tanzania. Mufuruki is a Tanzanian entrepreneur, philanthropist, public speaker, and leadership coach. He is co-founder and Chairman of the CEO-Roundtable of Tanzania, a policy dialog forum that brings together more than 100 CEOs

of leading companies in Tanzania.

He is also owner, Chairman, and CEO of Infotech Investment Group, a family business with interests in ICT, media, telecoms, private equity, retail, and real estate across a number of countries in Africa and beyond. He previously sat on the Board of the Tanzania Central Bank. He also served on the Board of Directors of Technoserve Inc. of Washington, DC, and Nation Media Group of Kenya.

ANNEXURE

Annex I: ESRF National Conferences

This section highlights some of the national conference organised by the Foundation over the years. The ESRF conducts a series of Annual National Conferences aiming at creating a platform for engaging stakeholders in a dialogue on most important policy issues facing Tanzania. Thus far, the foundation has successfully coordinated six National Conferences as follows:-

- 1st National Conference held on 27th March 2012 with a theme of **unleashing growth potentials** *“lessons and way forward in creating an inclusive growth”*. This conference was inaugurated by Hon. Saada Mkuya Salum – the then Minister of Finance of the United Republic of Tanzania.
- 2nd National Conference held on 20th September 2013 with a theme of **unleashing growth potentials** *“making natural gas guarantee sustainable development”*. This meeting was inaugurated by Hon. Mizengo Kayanda Peter Pinda, the then Prime Minister of the United Republic of Tanzania.
- 3rd National Conference held on 11th September 2014 with a theme of **unleashing growth potentials** *“Economic Transformation for Human Development”*. This meeting was inaugurated by H.E. Dr. Jakaya Mrisho

Kikwete, the then President of the United Republic of Tanzania.

- 4th National Conference held on 10th – 12th March 2015 organised in collaboration with Getenergy Ltd (UK). This conference addressed *“Vocational Education and Technical Training for oil and gas industries across Africa”*. The Conference was officiated by His Excellency, Dr. Mohamed Gharib Bilal, Vice President of the United Republic of Tanzania.
- 5th National Conference held on Tuesday 29th November 2016 organized in collaboration with United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) with a theme of **“Social Policy in the Context of Economic Transformation in Tanzania”**. This meeting was presided by Dr. Ashatu Kijaji, Deputy Minister of Finance and Planning
- 6th National Conference held on 17th July 2017 with a theme of **High Level Thinkers Dialogue on Development Cooperation between Tanzania and China: Focusing on Trade and Investment**. The conference was graced by Hon Dr. Philip Mpango, Minister for Finance and Planning.

Annex 2: Principles of Stockholm Statement

Towards a Consensus on the Principles of Policymaking for the Contemporary World

- 1. GDP growth is not an end in itself:** While policies to promote GDP growth are needed, that must not be an end in itself but a means to creating the resources needed to achieve a range of social objectives, which include improved health, education, employment, security as well as consumption.
- 2. Development has to be inclusive:** Policy should help ensure that development is socially and economically inclusive, and does not leave behind groups of the population - whether identified by gender, ethnicity, or other social indicators.
- 3. Environmental sustainability is a requirement, not an option:** Development policy-making must take on environmental sustainability as central objective.
- 4. The need to balance market, state, and community:** Development policy has to build on a judicious balance among market, state, and community. It is important to recognize that markets are themselves social institutions which need a framework of efficient regulation to deliver on their promise to efficient economic allocation of resources.
- 5. Providing macroeconomic stability:** Economies with greater stability succeed in having greater growth, with further enhancement of wellbeing. Macroeconomic stability entails managing policies to keep the economy on an even keel and paying attention to longer-term implications of today's policy actions, notably ensuring fiscal and external financial sustainability.
- 6. Attending to the impact of global technology and inequality:** Automation, the rise in robotics and the globalization of the labor market, it replaces the earnings of workers with higher profits for corporations and the owners of machines. These consequences are a concern that must be addressed without converting this into a global labor-versus-labor tussle.
- 7. Social norms and mindsets matter:** Our values and culture are not just important in themselves; they also affect how an economy performs. A society in which people have trust in one another does better

than one in which people do not.

8. **The responsibility of the international community:** Global forces increasingly frame the development policy options open to national governments. They present constraints and opportunities and are themselves, in turn, determined by actions in other countries.

STOCKHOLM STATEMENT: Towards a Consensus on the Principles of Policymaking for the Contemporary World



GDP growth a
means not an
end



Inclusive
development



Environmental
sustainability



Market, state
and community



Macroeconomic
stability



Global
technology and
inequality



Social norms
and mindsets



Global
responsibilities

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