

08/06/2020

## **Pilot 4 Research and Dialogue**

**Call for contributors/chapters**

**Collective publication**

**Tanzania (*and other countries*)**

### **Resilience and vulnerabilities of the Economy**

**(in the aftermath of the COVID 19 pandemics)**

**Focus on Tanzania**

#### **1. Presentation of the project**

The global objective of the project **Pilot 4 Research and Dialogue** is to promote dialogue on economic, resources, and fiscal governance issues in Tanzania and to create a permanent platform for dialogue. Tanzania has a strong capacity and numerous assets to become a regional leader in economic transformation, sustainability strategies, stability and reforms. The project wants to contribute to a fair and long-term reforms towards an emerging economic leadership of the country.

**The sub-objectives are:**

1. To promote and disseminate high quality and evidence-based research on sustainable resources management, economic policies and fiscal governance
2. To nurture debate among stakeholders from the public, private and civil society sectors, on economic and fiscal governance issues.
3. To increase research capacity and expand the links, networks and connections among economic research institutions and universities in Tanzania.

The publication is part of the pillar 1 : **Research and Studies on Economic and Fiscal Governance for Sustainable Development**

This project is co-funded by the European Union and led by [TAPRI](#) Tampere Peace Research Institute. The other partners are [IMED](#) (Institute of Management and Entrepreneurship Development), [Cowi](#) and [Pilot4dev](#).

You can find more information on our website: [www.pilot4dialogue.com](http://www.pilot4dialogue.com)

#### **2. Background and Context**

According to the main international institutions the Tanzanian economy has shown positive trends, although with a slowdown over the two last years<sup>1</sup>. "Improvement would be subject to favorable international trends,

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<sup>1</sup> World development indicators, world bank 2020 <https://data.worldbank.org/country/Tanzania>



prudent fiscal management, mitigation of financial sector vulnerabilities<sup>2</sup>, fair and consistent poverty alleviation, and implementation of reforms to improve the business environment. Improvement and sustainability of the economy is a key objective of the second Five Year Plan Development which focuses on industrialization. The government has indeed made substantial investments in infrastructure and implemented reforms in the sector of the extraction of natural resources.

Although Tanzania has been considered as following a specific path and model for the economy, the needs remain important in terms of public expenditure, health facilities, water, and sanitation<sup>3</sup>, education and poverty alleviation programs. Most Tanzanians are working in the informal sector both in urban and in rural areas. At least 26,4% of the population lives in poverty (poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines) and according to the world development indicators data base, the poverty headcount ratio at 1.90 dollars a day was still 49,1 % in 2016.

The Covid-19 pandemic has affected the whole world's economy, while the prospects for the economies in Sub Saharan Africa remain unknown (IGC). Although, the rural agriculture has continued and Tanzania has not experienced a strict lock down, certain sectors such as tourism, inter regional trade, and private investments have been affected. In addition, the period of uncertainties has inevitably led to hesitations from the private sector, while the informal sector may have been a factor of resilience. However, like other major past crises, Covid-19 will likely usher in economic, social, and technological transformations, some of which may be important drivers for future resilience and sustainable development

The country has enough assets and resources to become a leader on sustainability and stability in the region. Tanzania's human resources and skills' potentials are tremendous. As many of its neighbours, Tanzania is also facing challenges related to governance, implementation of the tax system, fairness in tax harmonization, poverty alleviation, infrastructure, agricultural modernization, access to facilities in remote areas, and job opportunities for the youth. Stability, security and cohesiveness are part of the country's long-term positioning.

Tanzania's population is estimated to grow, as well as urbanization. Young people are a huge potential for development and represent an asset for macroeconomic reforms. A growing population will trigger an increased demand for infrastructure and amenities. Development is dependent on infrastructure development, trade, Foreign Direct Investment, Economic corridors, and an increased consumer base. Heavy Infrastructure investment into rail, port and road as part of the government's investment plan was expected to be one of the main drivers of the G.D.P, creating a burden for the trade deficit and for the value of the currency. **Finally, with the new current global challenges ahead, the question of development, fairness but also resilience of the economy will be at the centre of many national economies including in Tanzania.**

### 3. Chapters and topics to be addressed

We expect the book to have between 5 and 10 individual or teams of contributors who will write 1 chapter of around 8000 words each. The articles/chapters will need to address one or several of the topics mentioned below. The authors will not be paid but will receive a token honoraria of 100 Euros upon delivery and acceptance of their chapter.

- **Resilience and vulnerabilities of the economy in sub-Saharan countries (comparative analysis)**
- **Spatial inequalities and social well-being**

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<sup>2</sup> Tanzania Economic Outlook, African development Bank <https://www.afdb.org/en/countries-east-africa-tanzania/tanzania-economic-outlook>

<sup>3</sup> According to the World Bank, issues related to water supply, sanitation, and hygiene (S.D.G.6) impose a US\$206 million toll on the country's annual gross domestic product



- **The impacts of coastal communities to the resilience of the economy**
- **The resilience and vulnerabilities of the agricultural sector**
- **The urban informal settlements in large cities**
- **Women's participation in the different economic sectors in Tanzania**
- **Women as factors of resilience for the economy**
- **Role and contributions of women to the resilience of the economy.**
- **Trade and regional cooperation as factors of resilience, or vulnerability**
- **Preparedness of the country to climate disasters and crisis**
- ***The improvement of S.D.Gs in Tanzania***
- ***Civic participation in the management of natural resources: the case of Tanzania***
- ***Social inclusion and fairness***
- ***The concept of "frugal innovation" applied to the case of Tanzania***
- **Structural transformation opportunities arising from Covid-19**
- **Building a resilient economy: Lessons from Covid-19**
- **Covid-19 Impacts and coping strategies of the informal workers**

#### **4. Selection of Contributions**

Please send a abstract of 1500 words maximum, with a short bio to [pascaline.gaborit@pilot4dev.com](mailto:pascaline.gaborit@pilot4dev.com) with copy to [olomi@imedtz.org](mailto:olomi@imedtz.org) and [e.feron@tuni.fi](mailto:e.feron@tuni.fi) (president of the scientific committee)

We accept scientific papers, and or general Opinion Editorials or vision.

The deadline to receive the abstracts is the **20<sup>st</sup> of July 2020**. Your abstract will be selected by 30<sup>th</sup> September 2020.

The first draft article are expected on January 15<sup>th</sup> 2021, and the final versions by the 20<sup>th</sup> of June 2021.