



imani

DEVELOPMENT

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TradeMark East Africa – SOCIETY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (SID)

FORMATIVE REPORT – 13 MAY 2015

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CSO	Civil Society Organisation
EAC	East African Community
PSO	Private Sector Organisation
SID	Society for International Development
TOC	Theory of Change
TMEA	TradeMark East Africa
VFM	Value for Money

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The evaluation of the Society for International Development (SID) is part of the formative and summative evaluation of the private sector organisation (PSO) and civil society organisation (CSO) programmes and projects supported by TradeMark East Africa (TMEA) between 2011 and the end of 2014. These programmes and projects were implemented at a regional and national level in all of the East African Community (EAC) countries. The SID programme was designed under the old TMEA Theory of Change (TOC) and this is a formative evaluation according to the terms of reference.

SID is a global membership organisation with chapters all over the world. It has a secretariat of about 30 staff located in three centres: Rome, Nairobi and Dar es Salaam. Funding from TMEA has been used by SID to produce the State of East Africa reports since 2012 and to engage with civil society on the policy options that could be used for advocacy.

The evaluation found that the SID project was successful in meeting its main identified objectives, namely, to compile, write and publish the State of East Africa reports in 2012 (Deepening Integration, Intensifying Challenges) and 2013 (One People One Destiny: The Future of Inequality in East Africa) as well as inform, catalyse and influence policy dialogue and decisions. The 2014 report (focus on political economy of regional integration) is currently being drafted and is understood to be on track for publication later in 2015. There is no doubt that the SID reports provide a useful, independent source of information regarding the regional integration issues experienced in East Africa. The reports were the first of their kind to analyse issues of regional integration and trade across East Africa. They provide a unique opportunity for the user to access comparative data across the region within a single publication.

There was a widespread awareness of the reports amongst government officials, regional institutions, and the other PSOs and CSOs interviewed during the course of the evaluation. Evaluating the impact of the reports is difficult, however, and at best there has been a demonstrated consideration of the policy issues raised by decision-makers in some EAC countries, including Tanzania and Rwanda.

In addition to consolidating the project's achievements through future follow-up support for the preparation of the reports themselves, there are opportunities for TMEA to create synergies between the SID project and its other work with PSOs and CSOs in the region.



2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Methodology and approach of the evaluation

The purpose of this evaluation was to conduct a number of formative and summative evaluations of TMEA’s support to those PSOs and CSOs in East Africa that were supported in a number of thematic or project areas. The formative approach aimed to assess TMEA’s support to advocacy work at the national and regional levels – as well as TMEA’s support to the Society for International Development (SID) – by examining the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability of the projects. Based on this, the reports recommended ways in which the interventions could be strengthened. Secondly, the summative evaluations of the women in informal cross-border trade projects, the Kenya Shippers Council, the regional thematic platforms and the East African Business Council also employed the above criteria but with a key focus on measuring the project objectives against the eventual project outcomes.

Based on the Terms of Reference (TOR) and the Literature Review, the evaluation identified a set of questions that needed to be answered through this study (the questions proposed in the TOR are in the table below). Subsequently, discussion guides were developed. These guides covered the breadth of the TOR questions and added areas of discussion that would add to our understanding of the quality and effectiveness of each intervention’s advocacy.

Individuals involved with the programmes were interviewed and focus group discussions took place where appropriate and feasible. For a full list of interviewees, please see Annexure 1.

Table 1: Questions Identified in the TOR

Category	Summative	Formative
Effectiveness <i>Effectiveness refers to the extent to which a development intervention has achieved its objectives, taking their relative importance into account.</i>	To what extent were the objectives achieved?	To what extent are the intended outputs and results/outcomes likely to be achieved in relation to targets set in the monitoring plan?
	To what extent can the identified changes be attributed to the intervention? What would have occurred without the intervention?	To what extent can the changes be attributed to the intervention? What are the major factors that are likely to influence the achievement or non-achievement of the objective?
	If gender-mainstreaming targets were set at the project’s inception, examine the extent to which these targets were achieved, as well	If gender-mainstreaming targets were set at the project’s inception, examine the extent to which these targets were achieved, as well

	as any successes and challenges?	as any successes and challenges?
Impact <i>Impact refers to the totality of the effects of a development intervention, positive and negative, intended and unintended. The impacts are the tangible long-term outcomes to which the project contributed.</i>	What was the impact of the project (intended and unintended, positive and negative)?	What was the impact of the project (intended and unintended, positive and negative)?
	What is the intervention's likely impact on improved business competitiveness?	What is the intervention's likely impact on improved business competitiveness?
Relevance <i>Relevance is the extent to which a development intervention conforms to the needs and priorities of the target groups, the policies of recipient countries, donors and TMEA's strategy.</i>	Extent to which project was consistent with the old TMEA TOC and policy.	Extent to which project was consistent to both the old and current TOC and policies.
	Is the intervention aligned with the trade/development policies and administrative systems of the partner country's government and EAC policies and systems?	Is the intervention aligned with the trade/development policies and administrative systems of the partner country's government and EAC policies and systems?
	Is the intervention consistent with TMEA's policies and priorities? Is the intervention consistent and complementary with activities supported by other programmes in TMEA and/or by other donor organisations?	Is the intervention consistent with TMEA's policies and priorities? Is the intervention consistent and complementary with activities supported by other programmes in TMEA and/or by other donor organisations?
Sustainability <i>Sustainability is the continuation or longevity of benefits from a development intervention after the cessation of development assistance.</i>	<p>What benefits (both social and financial) of the programme are likely to be sustainable and would continue with or without TMEA?</p> <p>What are the lessons learned that are relevant beyond TMEA?</p>	
Efficiency <i>Efficiency is the extent to which the costs of a development intervention can be justified by its results, taking alternatives into account.</i>	To what extent and how has the intervention been effective and achieved good value-for-money (VFM)?	

3. RESULTS CHAPTER

3.1 Effectiveness

As required by the terms of reference, the evaluation sought to find out whether the project interventions had achieved their objectives as defined in the project design. Specifically, the effectiveness criteria sought to assess the extent to which the defined project objectives were pursued and achieved, the extent to which any policy changes at a regional level can be attributed to the project interventions, and whether such changes would have occurred without the project interventions.

3.1.1 Assessment of project effectiveness at outputs level

Based on the expected outputs identified in the project proposal and monitoring plan, the evaluation concludes that the SID project has achieved the following outputs:

Research and publishing of Annual State of East Africa Reports between 2011 and 2014

- The series of Annual State of East Africa Reports was continued as planned. These TMEA-funded reports built upon three previous reports, namely:
 - Trends, Tensions, and Contradictions: the Leadership Challenge (2006);
 - Searching for the Soul of East Africa (2007); and
 - Nature Under Pressure (2008).
- The 2012 report showed that integration in East Africa is deepening but the socio-economic problems are becoming more intense, for example, the increasing levels of poverty. Over 9000 copies of the full report have been downloaded from the SID website to date and 6400 hard copies were distributed.
- The 2013 report was translated into French for the first time and 800 hard copies were distributed, together with 4500 hard copies of the English report. Over 300 electronic copies of the report were downloaded from the SID website but statistics were not provided for the stand-alone website for the State of East Africa Reports which came online at the end of 2013 (www.soea.sidint.net). The creation of the new stand-alone website contributed to the decline in downloads recorded from the main SID website. Social media is used by SID to draw attention to the reports and to direct people to the websites.
- The 2014 report is currently being drafted and will focus on the implications of the existing political economy structures in the region on the welfare of East Africans.
- The reports were launched in different EAC countries each year and attracted high-level participation, as well as regional media attention. Reporting shows that approximately 100 people regularly attended the launch events of the 2013 report.
- In 2013 there was an overwhelming number of requests to present the State of East Africa report 2012. SID was unable to manage all of the invitations with its limited staff capacity. SID was more strategic in its decisions on how to disseminate the 2013 report, however, where the presentations were made as part of other events (e.g. in Tanzania, the report was used as part of the SID work on the future of Tanzania project funded by the Danish International Development Agency (Danida) and the Ford Foundation), and new tools were developed for online communication (e.g. animations and infographics). TMEA also provided support, by assisting with presenting the report at universities in the region.

- SID established a peer review mechanism to ensure the quality and relevance of the reports. The peer review group is made up of high level representatives from across the EAC involved in advocacy, media, academia, donors etc. The group is used to test the initial conceptualization, quality and usefulness of the report prior to its final publication.

Informing CSOs and PSOs on opportunities to engage in regional integration processes

- SID hosted a number of strategic encounters with PSOs and CSOs on the policy options and findings set out in the annual reports, especially in Tanzania where there were also useful interactions with parliamentarians and government officials regarding the reports facilitated by the SID office in Dar es Salaam. These were closed-door sessions that sought to create a space for dialogue between the relevant stakeholders that could inform the development of regional advocacy campaigns. A detailed list of the strategic encounters around the 2013 report are set out in Annex 2, including regional engagements as well as international presentations of the report. Some of the policy changes and actions that resulted from these engagements are set out in the following section that looks at the impact of the project.
- SID sought to revitalise the Citizens of East Africa network but the funding provided by TMEA did not cover this initiative.
- Wherever possible, SID representatives participated in ‘popular encounters’, or public discussions on the insights from the reports. As mentioned above, the number of invitations was numerous, so it was often necessary for SID to prioritise and focus on key public engagements.

3.1.2 Assessment of project effectiveness at outcomes level

Based on the expected outcomes identified in the SID project’s monitoring plan, the evaluation shows that the following outcomes were achieved:

- SID conducted a survey that focussed on the utilisation of the State of East Africa reports, and found that roughly 28% of the PSOs and CSOs that responded to the survey had used these reports. This included using the information in the reports to support the advocacy efforts of these organisations. This finding was backed up by the interviews undertaken for this evaluation, where it was found that the State of East Africa reports were well-known amongst PSOs and CSOs, as well as national and regional officials.
- SID has contributed to better-informed debates and dialogues on regional integration in East Africa through the wide dissemination of the reports. There is evidence for this in the strong media interest in the reports, as well as the social media responses that are tracked by SID as part of the monitoring of the project. The media coverage of the reports is often related to the events where the report is presented and overall there seems to be dominance of media based in Kenya and Tanzania. This could be explained by the location of the SID offices and the geographic spread of the dissemination activities.

3.2 Impact

The evaluation sought to assess the positive and negative, and the intended and unintended long-term effects of the SID project. The SID proposal identified the following expected behavioural changes:

- PSOs and CSOs use the evidence supplied by the State of East Africa reports and collaborate more frequently;
- Authorities request the input of PSOs and CSOs more frequently; and
- Authorities incorporate the State of East Africa reports, and PSO and CSO ideas into their policies and their action, based on those policies.

There is evidence from the SID survey on the utilisation of the State of East Africa reports that the information contained in these reports is used by some PSOs and CSOs in the region, and specifically in the development of their own policy advocacy activities. While this was an expected impact, some CSOs that were interviewed for this evaluation stated that more could be done to make the State of East Africa reports accessible and useful for grassroots organisations in particular. These organisations may not have a detailed understanding of some of the technical concepts and ideally require analysis that is more specifically linked to their own advocacy agendas. It was observed that much of the information contained in these reports assumes a fairly high level of existing knowledge regarding the regional integration processes, and that more basic information is still needed by many CSOs. This was borne out by SID's own remarks on the university briefings for the 2013 report, where it was found that the understanding of the EAC is very limited. Roughly half of the discussion time was dedicated to explaining and discussing the basics of regional integration rather than the details in the report itself.

It is more difficult to assess the impact of the State of East Africa reports on the other expected areas of behavioural change, such as the greater levels of consultation with PSOs and CSOs, and the incorporation of ideas into policy. However, there does seem to be a clear willingness from national and regional officials to engage with PSOs and CSOs at the various events held for the State of East Africa reports. This shows that the project has had an impact by acting as a catalyst for ensuring that such engagement does take place on a regular basis (at least once a year) and is informed by evidence-based research. One civil society respondent in Tanzania described the State of East Africa reports as a tool for CSOs and PSOs to determine the right questions that should be posed to governments on the regional integration processes.

SID's monitoring of the impact of these reports in terms of policy change or action is not particularly well-documented. Examples that were provided of the impact in this regard included:

- SID presented the State of East Africa report to the foreign affairs committee in the Parliament of Tanzania in June 2014 and, two weeks later, Tanzania ratified the monetary union protocol of the EAC; and
- The State of East Africa Report 2013 found that Rwanda was the most unequal country in the region, which attracted a lot of attention from Rwandan senior officials. The report itself was discussed at the national government retreat on the instruction of President Kagame.

The evaluation also sought to assess the project's impact with regard to the cross-cutting issues of gender, HIV/AIDS and informal cross-border trade. The SID project documentation does not refer to these cross-cutting issues, however, and there has been no monitoring of

the impact of the activities in this regard. As an organisation, SID is committed to mainstreaming cross-cutting issues such as gender and environment. There could be potential to do this more directly in the State of East Africa reports themselves, for example, through inclusion of additional indicators and analysis to illustrate the progress of the region in these areas.

3.3 Relevance

The evaluation sought to find out whether the SID project is consistent with TMEA's policies and priorities as defined in the old TOC, and the extent to which the project responded to the evolving economic needs at a national and regional level.

The assessment shows that the project was anchored under the TMEA PSO and CSO programme, where two intermediate outcomes were highlighted:

- 1 To improve and increase the implementation of good-quality advocacy campaigns by PSOs and CSOs.
- 2 To increase and improve the collaboration and networking on areas of mutual interest among PSOs and CSOs.
- 3 To increase knowledge on regional integration issues.

The work of SID contributes to these objectives through the provision of evidence-based research for use by PSOs and CSOs in their advocacy campaigns, as well as through the hosting of dialogues between stakeholders on the State of East Africa reports.

With regards to the new TOC for TMEA, it is explicitly acknowledged that further work is needed to establish the direct or indirect causal links between increased regional trade and the welfare of East African citizens (in particular the poor). This is where the project with SID is relevant and can be used to assist in gathering the necessary evidence to make these links.

The assessment also found that the project purpose closely aligns with key priorities of the EAC regional integration process, whose aim is to facilitate "people-centred" regional integration (as stated in Article 7 of the EAC Treaty). The State of East Africa reports have in the past been launched by the EAC Secretary General but they have not been presented in Arusha to EAC Secretariat staff. It is widely acknowledged that a regional integration process will only be successful in the long-run if embraced by the citizens of the region. The analytical work done by SID through the State of East Africa reports provides a useful context in this regard. Regional integration is not an end in and of itself but must aim to improve the welfare of the people of the region by making a contribution to economic development and inclusive growth. For example, the links that SID makes between the EAC agenda and inequality add value to the debate, as well as for TMEA and other donors who are keen to support effective interventions that contribute to broader development objectives.

3.4 Efficiency

The evaluation's efficiency criterion looked at the value-for-money (VFM) aspect of the project. In this respect, the evaluation sought to assess whether the interventions are justified based on the number of inputs supported through TMEA, and whether SID could have achieved the same results with a smaller number of inputs (including the financial resources utilised for the project interventions). Based on these considerations, the project's VFM is rated as 'high'. SID recorded achievements against all of the key output areas, which demonstrates that the money spent by TMEA on the project intervention is well spent.

SID implemented a number of steps, which corroborated the finding that the project demonstrates VFM:

- The research for the State of East Africa reports was carried out in-house and therefore minimised the use of external consultants. This contributed to economy in procurement as SID assessed the capacity of its existing resources against those which it could acquire externally in order to make the best use of TMEA funding;
- Dissemination activities were co-ordinated with other events that were already planned, so as to maximise the opportunities for presenting the reports to a wide audience in the region;
- Considerable effort was made to investigate ways in which the use of online distribution channels could be maximised, thus reducing the need for printing hardcopy reports over time; and
- Synergies with other SID activities were identified, such as the Tanzania Strategic Dialogue initiative, to maximise the usage of the reports for engaging with other CSOs and PSOs.

3.5 Other notable achievements catalysed by the SID project

The project managed to achieve a positive unintended outcome thereby surpassing the expectations of the TMEA-funded interventions.

While it was envisaged that there would be an online dissemination of the State of East Africa reports by SID, the organisation has surpassed what was planned, through the innovative use of the material from the reports for other web-based resources on regional integration. For example, additional support has been received from the Rockefeller Foundation to provide a monthly trend analysis on EAC developments. Dr Eyakuze has a popular Twitter account (with over 4,100 followers) that he has used in the past to engage on the issues covered in the State of East Africa reports – even though this is not the official SID Twitter account. This is an approach that could continue to be used by other SID researchers involved with the State of East Africa reports and the various dissemination events.

4. PROJECT APPROACH – Sustainability and Scaling-Up

The evaluation sought to assess the likelihood of the realised project benefits continuing after TMEA's support ended. SID remains committed to continuing to produce the State of East Africa reports and, before the TMEA funding was secured, had done so through support from the Dutch Government, amongst others. Initially the reports were data-driven, descriptive compilations that sought to provide an independent source of information on developments in East Africa. They have evolved over time to include more data analysis, the identification of potential future trajectories for the region and, as of the 2013 report, policy options that are of both a technical and political nature.

The State of East Africa reports are written by SID staff and have been largely authored by Aidan Eyakuze during the time of the TMEA project. Dr Eyakuze is also responsible for much of SID's communication around the reports, and has personally conducted many of the report presentations (especially in Tanzania, where he is based). Dr Eyakuze was due to take up a new position with another CSO in March 2015. His absence will leave a vacuum within SID, given that there had been a certain amount of personalisation of this project around the interests and skills of Dr Eyakuze as well as strong participation by Tanzanian stakeholders in the dissemination activities.

SID does, however, have a plan to continue with the production of the State of East Africa reports. The project is being incorporated into a new thematic focus area for SID, namely, “Equity and Inclusion”, with the aim of continuing to explore, in more detail, the links between regional integration and economic inequalities. While regional integration presents an opportunity for economic transformation in East Africa, SID is concerned that the current approach might simply be consolidating the extractive economic model and the resulting inequalities instead. For this reason, SID will continue its work on the State of East Africa reports and it is currently conducting fundraising efforts for the new programme as a whole.

5. FUTURE DIRECTION – Lessons Learnt and Recommendations

The evaluation sought to assess the lessons that are relevant to sustaining the achieved project benefits after the end of the support provided by TMEA. The findings show that:

- SID has a strong commitment to producing the State of East Africa reports and is likely to continue doing so after TMEA’s support ends (as they did before TMEA). The structure of the SID Secretariat – with two of its centres in East Africa – confirms the interest of this global NGO in the region. It has clear plans to locate the regional work of SID within a prioritised thematic programme on inequality. The lesson here for TMEA is to continue to work with CSOs like SID that have an institutional structure, capacity and vision that align with the goals of the new TOC.
- There is considerable value in partnering with CSOs that have strong, charismatic staff, as they are able to act as institutional champions for the project as well as for the broader regional integration agenda. Aidan Eyakuze was an example of a strong and eloquent CSO voice, who was also able to demonstrate, in a compelling manner, links between the State of East Africa reports and the broader regional agendas. While there are benefits to be gained from this form of personal leadership in a CSO project, it also comes with its challenges, particularly from a sustainability point-of-view. The lesson here is to ensure that appropriate planning is in place to maintain a project’s momentum after the departure of key individuals from the relevant organisation or project.
- It is not easy to make direct links between evidence-based research and advocacy by CSOs, and changes in policy, at either a national or regional level. At best, a level of attribution can be achieved through the use of Monitoring and Evaluation tools such as outcome mapping. This is an ongoing challenge not only for SID but for other organisations engaged in policy lobbying (e.g. think tanks, PSOs, and CSOs). The new TOC of TMEA also makes it more difficult for the work of a CSO like SID to fit within the determined approach, given that its objectives are broadly shaped around promoting ‘people-centred’ regional integration (rather than impacting directly upon business competitiveness and facilitating trade¹).

Based on the findings, the evaluation makes the following recommendations:

- There is potential to link the SID reports on the State of East Africa more directly to the other advocacy programmes supported by TMEA. This could include greater participation of some key organisations in the research for the report (especially the formulation of policy options) and the hosting of dissemination events by TMEA-funded organisations.

¹ Please refer to the Quality of Advocacy Report on more detail on suggestions on M&E.

- It is recommended that consideration be given to establishing a more formal relationship between SID and the EAC Secretariat, in order to enable the reports to be directly shared with regional officials and policymakers. This could include joint communications, the linking of websites and/or a foreword in the report by the EAC Secretary General (if appropriate). If such a relationship is not considered useful by SID (in order to maintain independence, for example), then an alternative path to link these reports to EAC processes could be through the East African Civil Society Organisations Forum (EACSOFF) if it is assessed to have the necessary supporting structures to assist SID achieve its objectives.
- SID has already begun to create spin-off products from the larger State of East Africa reports. It is recommended that this would be useful to continue and should be considered by TMEA if the funding for increasing the support to SID is available. As noted above, one of the observations from a civil society user of the reports was that they are still too high-level for many in grassroots organisations. The shorter, simpler policy briefs that SID has started to include on its website could be developed further to better meet the needs of CSOs that are engaged in advocacy on regional integration issues. These briefs could also be developed in conjunction with other PSOs and CSOs that are supported by TMEA (e.g. Tanzania Association of NGOs) and even include the production of original material in Swahili.
- If TMEA is to support further editions of the State of East Africa report (after the 2014 report is complete), then it is recommended that a clear understanding be reached with SID on the processes that it will be putting in place to ensure that the same level of high quality research and communication activities will be undertaken after the departure of Aidan Eyakuze. Broadening the participation of other PSOs and CSOs in the dissemination of the report (as suggested above) could, in part, mitigate the risks presented by Dr Eyakuze's departure.
- SID itself has some suggestions on how to increase the support that it has received from TMEA, if the resources to do so are available. This includes ongoing work that aims to build knowledge among the public and CSOs in East Africa on the regional integration agenda, as well as the development of concrete policy options that are less broad than those indicated in previous reports (as a result of the greater engagement with CSOs and PSOs on the policy priorities). As indicated above, there is also scope for focussed dialogues with decision-makers on the reports, especially those who have been identified as potential champions for change and are able to make good use of the analysis in the reports to further policy action.

6. REFERENCES and APPENDICES

SID Proposal to Support the State of East Africa Reports 2011-2014; 15 April 2011

SID State of East Africa Report Quarterly Progress Report – Jan- Mar 2014; 22 April 2014

SID Results Chain and Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

SID Updated Monitoring Plan; 24 February 2015

State of East Africa Reports; 2012 and 2013

TMEA PSO/CSO Programme; 2011-2013

TMEA Partnership with Business and Civil Society; February 2011

TMEA Old and New Theory of Change

ANNEXURE 1: INTERVIEWS

The following are the specific interviews carried out on the work of the Society for International Development. The Imani Development team asked other PSOs and CSOs interviewed for the other evaluations if they used the State of East Africa Reports in their work and what their impressions were of the value of the reports.

Ramadhani Msoma	Programme Officer, PSO and CSO	TMEA Tanzania	Ramadhani.msoma@trademarkea.com
Josaphat Kweka	Country Director, Tanzania	TMEA Tanzania	Josaphat.kweka@trademarkea.com
Aidan Eyakuze	Associate Regional Director and Head of Tanzania Office	Society for International Development	aeyakuze@sidint.org

Interviewer Details	
Interviewer Name	Catherine Grant Makokera
Location	Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
Date	26-27 February 2015

ANNEXURE 2: DISSEMINATION INFORMATION

The following supplementary information was provided by SID on 22 April 2015 in response to questions from Imani Development regarding the dissemination of the State of East Africa Reports.

State of East Africa Report – Online Downloads (to date)

	Executive Summary	Full Report
2013 Report (18 months) ²	564	313
2012 Report (37 months)	2,281	9,238

NB: A dedicated site (soea.sidint.net) was inaugurated in late 2013 and it can safely be assumed that the downloaded figures are much higher than those reported here for both years. The data presented was gleaned off the main SID website (www.sidint.net).

State of East Africa Report – Hard Copy Stats (to date)

	Total Print Run	Approx. Distribution
2013 Report - English	5,000	4,500
2013 Report - French	2,000	800
2012 Report - English	6,500 (two print runs)	6,400

Strategic Dialogues (organised around the SoEA 2013 Report)

1. Five country launches in the five EAC Partner States of which participants comprised representatives from Government, PSOs/ CSOs, representatives from Embassies and Media Personalities as follows: 201 from Kenya, 59 in Rwanda, 52 in Uganda, 62 in Tanzania and 35 in Burundi;
2. Five strategic dialogues targeting PSOs/ CSOs in the five EAC Partner States where attendance was as follows: 57 in Kenya, 41 in Rwanda, 42 in Uganda, 107 in Tanzanian and 29 in Burundi;

² Partial data from the main www.sidint.net site – the dedicated site soea.sidint.net unfortunately does not allow for data disaggregation on downloads.

3. Four strategic dialogues with university students and lecturers from four EAC Partner States where attendance was as follows: 60 in Kenya, 47 in Rwanda, 54 in Uganda and 39 in Burundi;
4. Presentation of the State of East Africa Report 2013 findings and the State of East Africa Report 2014 concept to 15 of Tanzania's TMEA NOC members on 5th August 2014;
5. Facilitating one-day dialogues with more than 350 government officials, civil society members, religious leaders, university lecturers and students across nine regions of Tanzania (Dar es Salaam, Arusha, Mbeya, Mwanza, Unguja, Pemba, Mtwara, Kigoma and Dodoma) on the future of Tanzania and the involvement of Tanzania in the East African integration process. These dialogues were coordinated in partnership with the Foundation for Civil Society (FCS);
6. Presentation of findings during EAC Media Summit in Kampala, Uganda to 63 Journalists from EAC;
7. Presentation of the Report to His Excellency Yoweri Museveni, President of the Republic of Uganda, during the EAC Media Summit held in Kampala, Uganda;
8. Report findings were shared in two international meetings in Italy attended by 80 participants:
 - i) *"The Future of Secure Livelihoods"*, supported by The Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) and hosted by the Rockefeller Foundation
 - ii) *"Improving the use of Foresight in Addressing Societal Challenges"*, supported by UNESCO and the Joint Research Centre of the European Union.
9. SID made a keynote presentation on the State of East Africa Report 2013 at the African Centre for the Constructive Resolution of Conflict (ACCORD) Learning Forum;
10. SID appeared for an interview regarding the findings of the State of East Africa Report 2013 with the Nation Media Group for the "Voices of East Africa" show;
11. Presenting the report to the Permanent Secretary (PS) and nine officials of Tanzania's Ministry of EAC Affairs;
12. Paper presentation at the University of Dar es Salaam Social Sciences Conference (November 17-18, 2014) attended by 54 students and lecturers;
13. Invited to participate at the Design Workshop for the Africa Futures Forum at the United Nations Economic and Social Commission (Paris November 25-26, 2014);
14. Presentation of commissioned paper on creative interfaces for forward-looking activities at the 5th International Future-Oriented Technology Analysis (Brussels, November 27-28) attended by 46 participants;
15. Presentation of findings to 45 PSOs/CSOs members from East Africa during East African Academy's Zinduka Festival in Arusha, Tanzania;
16. Presentation of findings during TMEA Symposium/ Stakeholder's Forum 2014 at Windsor Hotel Nairobi attended by approximately 100 participants.