



REPOA's 17th Annual Research Workshop 'Socioeconomic Transformation for Poverty Reduction in Tanzania' (28-29 March, 2012)

Sub-Themes

Agricultural and Rural Transformation: Agriculture and rural areas which accommodate the majority of the poor people of Tanzania must be at the forefront of socioeconomic transformation. The opportunity for the realization of the Green Revolution envisaged in Kilimo Kwanza and the consequent attainment of shared growth that is sustainable and capable of rapid poverty reduction will need to be carried in the context of an agricultural and rural transformation that is appropriate for the Tanzania conditions. Transformation opportunities in Tanzania will be explored at the workshop.

Industrialization for socioeconomic transformation: Industrialisation has been an integral part of development strategies in the post-Independence era. Industrial development is expected to contribute to the transformation of low-productivity and low-growth economies into those that are diversified, dynamic and competitive. Industrialization in developing countries has been attractive for its association with realization of high labour productivity and its continued growth and by its ability to realize technological development. The options of reducing poverty through transformation of a dominantly agricultural economy to an industrial economy will be explored.

Public services delivery reforms: Reforms in the delivery of public services have given space for multi-players in the sector, permitting the private sector, FBOs and CBOs to operate alongside government. However, lessons and experience of the way these relationships have been evolving has yet to be explored fully. The gaps in knowledge in this regard will be explored.

Employment and Labour market reforms: characteristics and relationships in the labour market offer new insights into productivity increase and improvement of quality of life. Discussion should shed light on the nature of the labour market in Tanzania and its implications for productivity and innovation.

Natural resource management for transformation: Natural resources can be exploited to enhance socioeconomic transformation. There have been many debates on the extent to which natural resources are contributing to the economy, and questions are being raised on the integration of natural resources into the economy. Cases from mining in Tanzania and mining in other countries where an appropriate transformation of the economies has been realized by turning enclaves into mining

economies with linkages to the rest of the economy will be explored. It takes both the roles of the public and private sector including communities and the market to integrate mining activities into the economy.

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) for Transformation: FDI into Tanzania has increased considerably in recent years. However, the extent to which FDI is contributing to economic transformation is an open question. The role of FDI in addressing challenges of low value addition in productive and economic services sectors, promoting linkages to the rest of the economy and building the capacity to supply competitively will be explored.