



Annual Report 2011

**Policy Research
for Development**

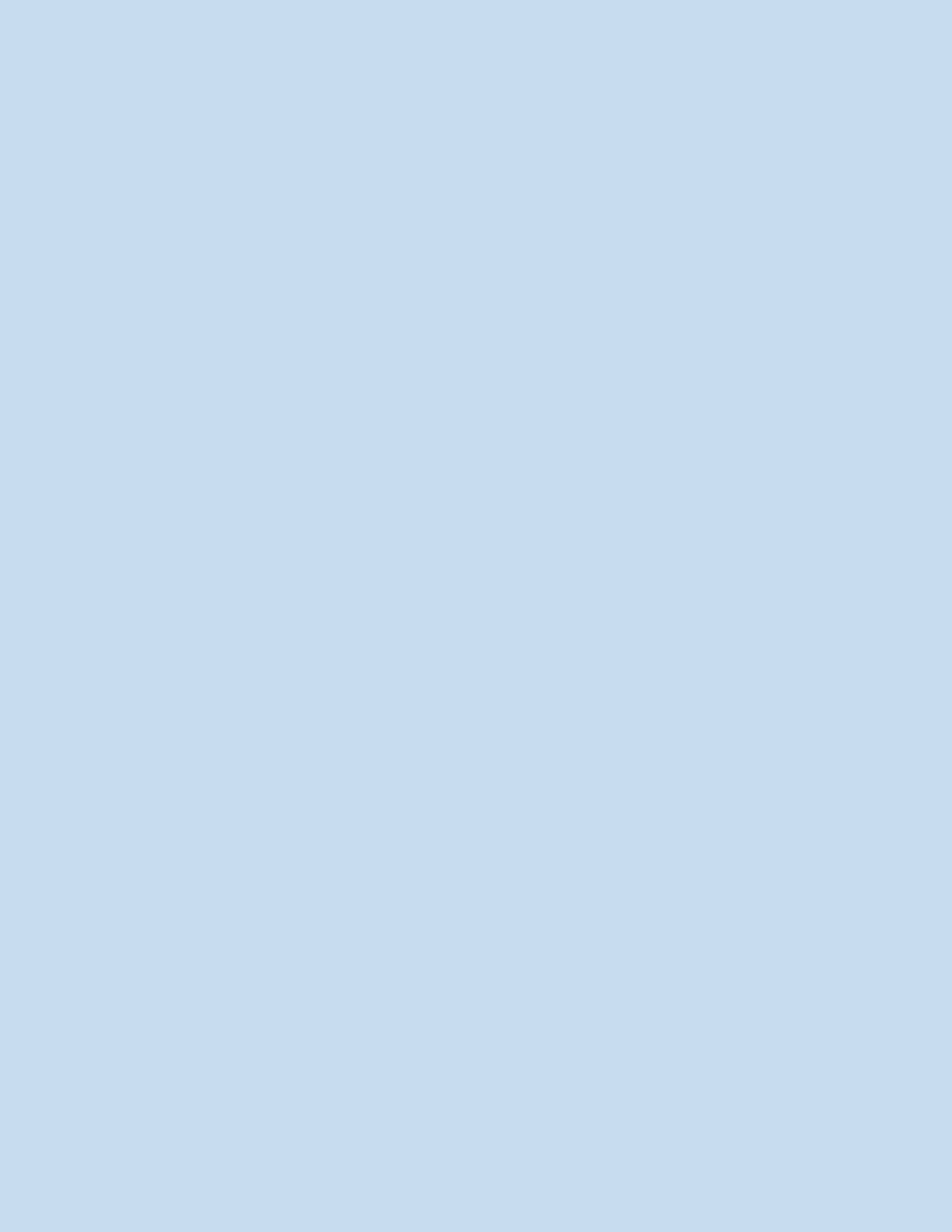


Table of Contents

- Letter from the Chairperson of the Board of Directors 2
- Letter from the Executive Director 4
- Board of Directors 6
- Organisational Profile..... 7
- The Year in Brief..... 8
- Reorganising for Greater Impact..... 9
- Research..... 11
- Developing Research Capacity..... 18
- Facilitating and Stimulating the Utilisation of Research Findings..... 22
- Enhancing REPOA’s Capacity to Implement its Strategic Plan 30
- Financial Report 35
- Report of the Directors..... 36
- Report of the Independent Auditor 39
- Statement of Comprehensive Income 40
- Statement of Financial Position..... 41
- Statement of Changes in Equity..... 42
- Cashflow Statement 43
- Notes to the Financial Statements..... 44
- Appendix I 47
- Appendix II 48

Contents





Professor Esther Mwaikambo

The year also brought important institutional changes, including the review of the organisational structure, boosting of internal research capacity through closer mentoring of junior researchers, and the strengthening of quality assurance mechanisms for grants and publications.

Letter from the Chairperson of the Board of Directors

In the 16 years since its inception, REPOA has seen a tremendous level of growth and has steadily evolved into a highly reputable policy think-tank. This year represented yet another exciting stage in the institution's evolution.

In January 2011, the Board of Directors appointed Professor Samuel Wangwe as REPOA's new Executive Director. Professor Wangwe brings with him a wealth of knowledge and expertise with 35 years research experience at the University of Dar es Salaam where he was Professor of Economics, before taking up policy research and advisory positions in various institutions. He has been a Senior Research Fellow at the United Nations University Institute for New Technologies in Maastricht, Executive Director of the Economic and Social Research Foundation, an institution for research and policy analysis in Tanzania, policy advisor on the coordination of reforms in the President's Office-Public Service Management in Tanzania, and Chairman of the Independent Monitoring Group on aid relations between the Tanzanian Government and its development partners.

The year also brought important institutional changes, including the review of the organisational structure, boosting of internal research capacity through closer mentoring of junior researchers, and the strengthening of quality assurance mechanisms

for grants and publications. All of these measures have begun to bear fruit in increasing REPOA's capacity and competence to produce and promote research-based knowledge.

Nationally, in 2011, Tanzania continued to experience difficult economic and social challenges: double-digit inflation with the food inflation rate at almost 20%, several protests, continued low productivity in the agriculture sector and persistently high levels of poverty. Rigorous and relevant research and policy analysis remain vital to provide the information and insight to meet these challenges.

To fulfil these needs, REPOA will continue to conduct and facilitate high quality research to inform the diverse stakeholders involved in Tanzania's growth and development, and encourage and participate in national dialogue on policy and programmes.

On behalf of the Board members, Technical Advisory Committee and REPOA staff, I would like to thank you all for your ongoing support.



Chairperson of the Board of Directors
Prof. Esther Mwaikambo



Professor Samuel Wangwe

2011 was also the year in which REPOA took important steps towards capturing the impact of the organisation's work. We developed an outcome mapping approach, identifying our key stakeholders and articulating the observable changes we would like to see in them.

Letter from the Executive Director

This year was the second year of REPOA's Strategic Plan 2010-2014 and my first year as Executive Director. I would like to begin by thanking my predecessor, Professor Joseph Semboja for his seminal work in building and nurturing REPOA into the credible institution that it is today. My goal is to build on this achievement and contribute towards REPOA attaining higher levels of excellence.

In many ways, 2011 was a year of transition. Following the reviews of the organisation's key programmes carried out in 2010, the need for the implementation of their recommendations also presented an opportunity to reorganize the way in which we worked, which led to an organisational restructure. Notably, the new structure places a greater emphasis on strategic research as the focal point of REPOA's knowledge creation activities, and institutes separate core research departments that reflect the organisation's strategic research themes. This will allow researchers to focus on their areas of competence and deepen their capacity in those areas.

The new organisational structure also allows for a reduced administrative burden for the directors of the research departments, and seeks to enhance the way in which we communicate research-based knowledge by capitalising on the synergies between communications, ICT and knowledge management.

Increasing the effectiveness of the capacity building programme for junior and intermediate researchers was equally a key undertaking to maximise outcomes in capacity building and knowledge generation. Research grants are now more closely linked to REPOA's strategic research agenda, and grantees are categorised by the three thematic research areas to allow for more tailored mentoring.

In addition, the strategy for the implementation of training for researchers has shifted towards enhancing the utilisation of the skills acquired, and training for research users is now organised on a demand basis.

Mechanisms for sharing knowledge were also enhanced, making research more accessible through organised events, the use of the media, publications and redesigning the website to make it more interactive.

2011 was also the year in which REPOA took important steps towards capturing the impact of the organisation's work. We developed an outcome mapping approach, identifying our key stakeholders and articulating the observable changes we would like to see in them. In the field of policy research, change is a slow and continuous process. Although REPOA is only in the early stages of outcome monitoring, significant strides have been made in answering the question of where the organisation is now placed, and in instituting better planning to achieve desired outcomes.

This report presents progress of implementation of planned activities for 2011 reflecting the priority placed on the core research areas. I believe that with our strong history, internal capacity and renewed focus, we are well equipped to remain at the forefront of research for development in Tanzania.



Executive Director
Prof. Samuel Wangwe

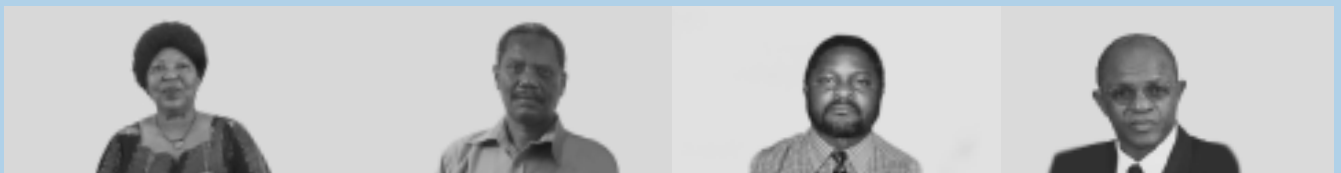
Board of Directors

as at 31 December 2011



Prof. Esther Mwaikambo
Chairperson

Ms. Fides S. Chale
Vice chairperson

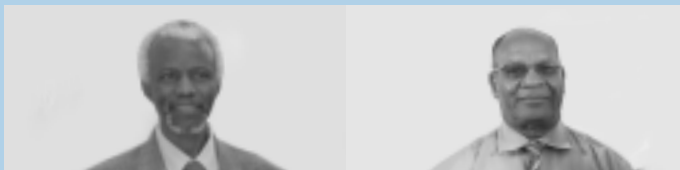


Prof. Bertha Koda
Member

Maj. Gen. Prof. Yadon M. Kohi
Member

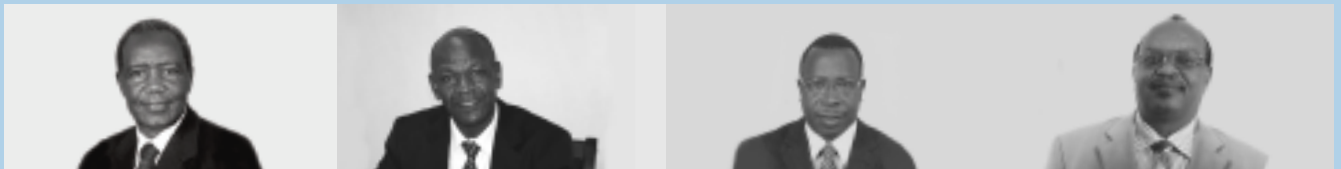
Dr. Servacius Likwelile
Member

Prof. William Lyakurwa
Member



Mr. Rashid Mbuguni
Member

Mr. Joseph Rugumyamheto
Member



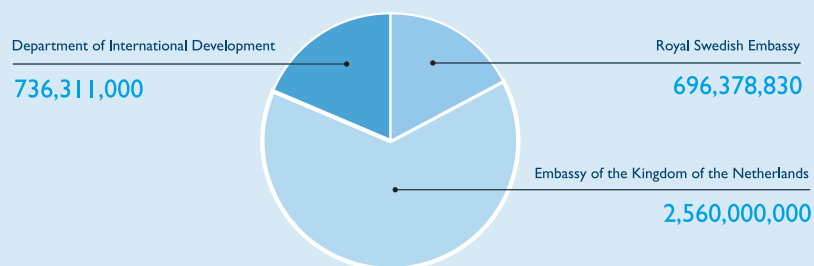
Mr. Michael Shirima
Member

Prof. Joseph Semboja
Member

Dr. Phillip Mpango
Member

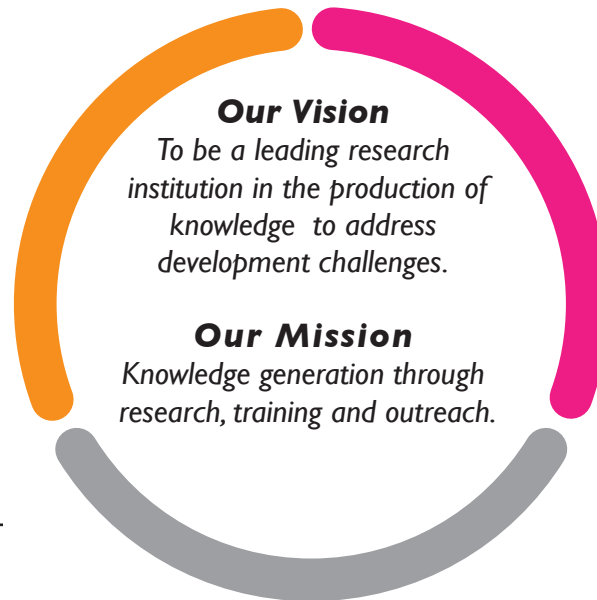
Prof. Samuel Wangwe
Member

REPOA Basket Fund Contributions for 2011 (figure in Tshs)



Organisational Profile

REPOA is an independent research institution which primarily undertakes research on socio-economic and development issues to influence pro-poor policy.



Objectives

- Strengthen the capacity of the intellectual resource.
- Undertake, facilitate and encourage strategic research.
- Facilitate and stimulate the utilisation of research findings.

Strategies

- **Strategy I** Develop research capacity.
- **Strategy II** Undertake and facilitate strategic research.
- **Strategy III** Facilitate and stimulate the utilisation of research findings.
- **Strategy IV** Enhance REPOA's capacity to implement the strategic plan

Immediate outcomes

- Successful collaboration with other institutions on research of strategic importance to REPOA.
- Strategic Research undertaken on achieving inclusive growth and poverty reduction.
- Commissioned research undertaken in areas where REPOA has comparative advantage.
- Research findings effectively communicated to targeted stakeholders.

Intermediate outcomes

- Stakeholders base policy formulation and implementation on research.
- REPOA increasingly recognised as a credible, opinion – forming research institution.
- Enhanced evidence base on the interrelationships between economic growth and poverty reduction.

The Year in Brief

2011 was the second year of REPOA's current Strategic Plan 2010-2014, and represented an opportunity to evaluate the strategies originally set forth and reorganise the institution towards a stronger focus on strategic research to accelerate Tanzania's development and combat poverty (see the following section "Reorganising for greater impact" for a more detailed description of the restructure along with REPOA's new organisational chart).

The latest poverty estimates for Tanzania indicate that recent economic growth has not translated into an equally significant reduction in income poverty; one-third of all households still live under the basic needs poverty line. The provision of research-based knowledge to inform national policies and programmes to combat poverty remains essential. From its inception, REPOA has worked to fill the associated knowledge gaps. Its research programme has concentrated on three primary research themes – Growth and Development, Social Protection and Governance – while the critical issues of the Environment and Climate Change, Gender and Technology have been highlighted under each theme.

This year, capacity building for junior and intermediate researchers continued through the provision of training workshops and research grants, increasing their effectiveness by closely linking them to strategic research.

Knowledge sharing remained as a core function of the organisation with the communication of research findings through workshops and forums, publications, news media and a heightened level of online communication.

REPOA was also increasingly involved in policy processes, including the ongoing coordination of the government's Research and Analysis Working Group (RAWG) as well as being selected as the host of the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA) Policy Hub for Tanzania.

The Annual Report 2011 presents progress on the implementation of all planned activities for January through December 2011. The year's activities are presented in four sections. The first section details the results of activities towards knowledge generation through implementation of REPOA's research agenda. The second section presents the work done in building the capacity of researchers. The third section presents results of efforts towards making research more accessible and the utilisation of research findings, and the fourth and final section deals with REPOA's own organisational capacity and finances.

Further information about REPOA can be found on our website: www.repoa.or.tz.

2011

Reorganising for Greater Impact

This year, REPOA institutionalised changes to more effectively implement its core research agenda along with a newly developed outcome mapping and progress markers framework.

The new organisational structure places a greater emphasis on strategic research with the formation of three departments each focused on one of REPOA's three core research themes:



These are in line with the core themes outlined in the current Strategic Plan. Within the new structure, each departmental director is responsible for managing strategic and collaborative research, commissioned studies, and overseeing research grants and training activities. In this way, the researchers in each department are able to specialise in their areas of expertise, and collectively, the research function at REPOA is strengthened.

The new structure is designed to reduce the administrative burden of the directors of core functions to give them more space to concentrate on their technical functions. **The Programme Support, M&E and Learning** department was created to provide support to the research departments. This directorate is supported by three programme officers (Grants and Training,

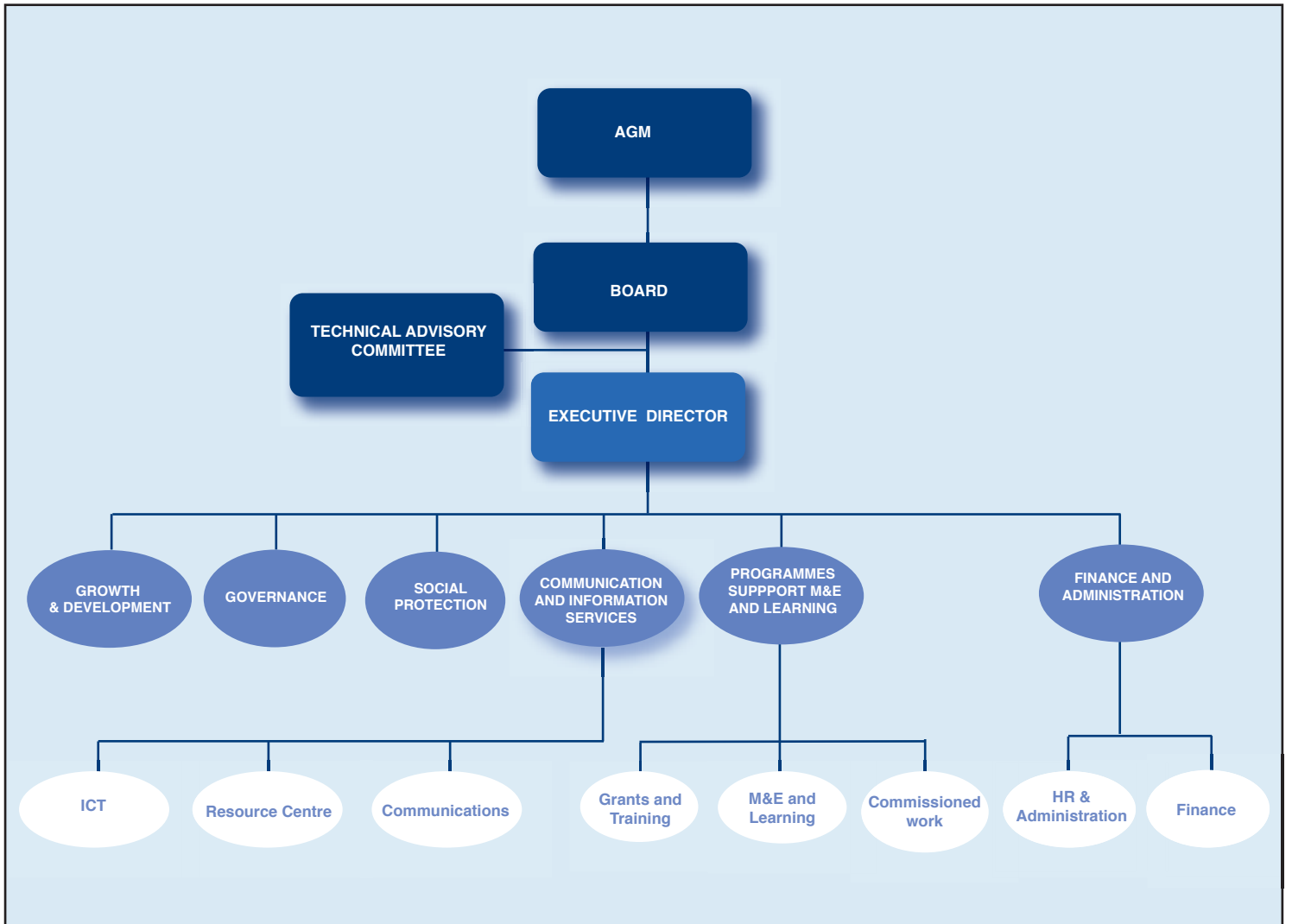
Commissioned Studies, and M&E and Learning). The creation of this department has also supported the institutionalisation of outcome and results-based management.

To capitalise on the synergies between communicating with stakeholders, producing and disseminating publications, managing a library/resource centre and employing current best practices in information technology, the department of **Communication and Information Services** was created to support the institution's overall strategy and core functions.

Lastly, the finance and administrative functions were consolidated to form the department of **Finance and Administration** to ensure that REPOA is effectively staffed, and that appropriate infrastructure and operational systems are in place.

Greater Impact

REPOA's organisational structure





Research

Research represents the core of REPOA’s activities. In accordance with the 2010-2014 Strategic Plan, the research programme is organised around three research themes – Growth and Development, Social Protection and Governance – with the themes of gender, environment and technology cutting across each thematic area.

Three strands of research and analytical studies are undertaken under each theme of the programme:

- Strategic research studies that are conceptualised and designed internally by REPOA researchers and senior visiting research fellows.
- Collaborative research studies that REPOA researchers develop and undertake in collaboration with researchers from other institutions around the world, thereby promoting institutional linkages through research on issues of common interest.
- Commissioned research studies that identify and implement research projects commissioned by stakeholders to build the evidence base to inform and influence national policies on all aspects of development.

All research strands play an essential role in generating the knowledge required to inform the development of national policies and programmes.

Growth and Development

Economic growth has remained on the policy agenda for more than two decades now. In Tanzania, the significance of economic growth in national development is explicitly acknowledged within the second phase of the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (MKUKUTA) 2010/11-2014-15 and the Five-Year Development Plan 2011/12-2015/16. This renewed emphasis on growth has rekindled the debate on the relationship between growth, employment and poverty in particular, and, by implication, on the relationship between growth and development generally.

The research focus of REPOA’s Growth and Development department is on inclusive growth for poverty reduction. It seeks to explore the complementary nature of social policy and provisioning for poverty reduction and growth-enabling policies, i.e., how economic growth can be effectively translated into declines in poverty rates.

One strategic research, three collaborative research and seven commissioned research projects were undertaken in 2011.

Strategic research The Growth-poverty nexus study

The Growth-Poverty Nexus study, which commenced in 2010, continued this year. This study seeks to identify the missing link between economic growth and poverty reduction in Tanzania using the structuralist approach to the macroeconomics of growth. The project is led by Professor Marc Wuyts of the International Institute of Social Studies (ISS) of Erasmus University in Rotterdam.

Research



The study's outputs for 2011 were as follows:

- The article *Growth, employment and the productivity-wage gap: Revisiting the growth - poverty nexus* was published in the January 2011 issue of the *Journal of Development and Change*.
- A draft report *Inflation and the growth-poverty nexus in Tanzania: A structuralist perspective* by Prof. Marc Wuyts and Jamal Msami. The paper explores the dynamics between inflation and the growth-poverty nexus. It contends that merely looking at the behaviour of the general price level may not be the best way to come to grips with the interrelations between inflation and the growth-poverty nexus as inflation often goes hand-in-hand with relative price movements across broad categories of commodities.
- An ongoing study on the micro-dimensions of inflation and the effect of rising prices on household welfare.

Collaborative research

Learning to compete: Accelerating industrial development in Africa

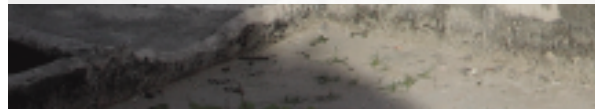
This project was a collaboration between the African Development Bank, the Brookings Institution, Africa Growth Initiative and the United Nations University World Institute of Development Economics Research (UNU-WIDER). It seeks to answer a seemingly simple but puzzling question: *Why is there so little industry in Africa?* The study goes beyond the commonly cited causes related to the investment climate to focus on what happens within and between firms, investigating how firms learn to compete.



There has been a growing discourse on how pro-poor policy and growth-enabling policies can complement each other: the former focusing on building infrastructure; improving health care, basic education and drinking water; and providing safety nets for vulnerable groups; and the latter on maintaining macroeconomic balances, promoting trade openness, reducing the cost of doing business and minimising rent seeking in order to create an enabling environment for private investment, production and exchange. REPOA seeks to enable the formulation of policies for more inclusive growth.

Donald Mmari

Director of Research on Growth and Development



Two draft reports, one on the historical context of the development of the manufacturing industry in Tanzania and another on the qualitative analysis of industrial export performance were produced in 2011. Some of the results obtained were used in a presentation on the performance of manufacturing in Tanzania in November 2011. The project is scheduled to be finalised in 2012.

Elites, production and poverty agenda programme

This research programme was a comparative study of the political economy of elites support and the implementation of pro-poor productive sector initiatives in five countries: Bangladesh, Ghana, Mozambique, Tanzania and Uganda.

The programme began in 2008 in collaboration with the Danish Institute for International Studies (DIIS). The following three research papers were finalised during 2011:

- *Crises-driven factionalisation of Tanzania's ruling coalition* by France Bourgouin and Ole Therkildsen (DIIS);
- *Ambitious policies hit the ground: Tanzania's push for irrigated rice* by Ole Therkildsen (DIIS); and
- *Elite coalitions: A factor in the formulation and implementation of the Export Processing Zones in Tanzania* by Raymond Mnenwa (REPOA).

Tracking development research project

This has been a collaborative project with the African Studies Centre of the University of Leiden since 2007. The project aims to understand the divergence in development between Africa and Southeast Asia over the last fifty years. Under this project, Tanzania was paired with Vietnam, Kenya with Malaysia, Uganda with Cambodia, and Nigeria with Indonesia. In Tanzania, the research team is examining the cashew industry and textile industry.

Comparative case studies on these two industries are being completed for the upcoming anthology and were presented by two REPOA researchers at a final conference held in The Netherlands from 12-14 December 2011. Professor Wangwe also attended the meeting as the in-country coordinator of the project.

Commissioned research

The following nine commissioned studies were undertaken in 2011:

1. *Qualitative evaluation of the impact of World Food Programme purchases on local markets* commissioned by the World Food Programme. (WFP).
2. *Survey for the Impact Assessment of the National Agricultural Input Voucher Systems* commissioned by the World Bank.
3. *A study on Official Development Assistance (ODA) flow to Africa* commissioned by the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA).
4. *Assessing the implementation of the ILO Employment and Decent Work CEB Toolkit in Tanzania* commissioned by the International Labour Organisation (ILO).
5. *Mapping national policies, strategies, programmes and institutions for rural employment and decent work*, commissioned by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).
6. *The Poverty and Human Development Report 2011* commissioned by the Poverty Monitoring System to the Research and Analysis Working Group to which REPOA is the Secretariat.
7. *Strengthening the Science and Technology (STI) element of the Development Cooperation of Finland*.
8. *Qualitative assessment of Tanzania cotton programme* commissioned to REPOA, Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA), Overseas Development Institute (ODI), Mzumbe University and the University of Dar es Salaam by the Gatsby Charitable Foundation.
9. *Making land investment work for Tanzania* commissioned to REPOA by the Tanzania Natural Resource Forum (TNRF).


 Theme 2

Social Protection

A more dynamic conceptualisation of poverty that includes insecurity and vulnerability, and an increased national concern on issues of vulnerability and impoverishment have placed the issue of social protection firmly on the policy agenda.

REPOA's research programme approaches social protection not only in terms of its role in income and consumption smoothing but also in terms of its transformative potential in both social and economic development. The programme takes into account the multi-dimensional nature of social protection, focusing on three main areas:

- (i) Protecting income against impoverishment:
Income transfers and consumption smoothing;
- (ii) Preventing capability deprivation:
Enhancing human capabilities through social provisioning; and
- (iii) Social protection and labour productivity:
Livelihoods across the formal/informal divide.

Under this theme, one strategic, one collaborative and two commissioned research studies were implemented in 2011.

Strategic research

The socio-economic history of poverty and policies to fight poverty in Tanzania

This strategic research study seeks to document the socio-economic history of poverty and policies and strategies adopted to reduce poverty in Tanzania, and to draw implications for policy research. The study is being conducted in two components, one by Prof. Frederick Kaijage and the other by Mr. Ibrahim Kaduma. The study commenced in 2011 and is expected to be finalised in 2012.



In low-income countries like Tanzania, social protection is essential to safeguard people's consumption standards and develop their capabilities, as well as to enhance economic efficiency and growth by creating a more secure environment within which productive competencies and systemic capabilities, both in the production and in the delivery of social provisioning, can develop.

Dr. Paula Tibandebage
Director of Research on
Social Protection

Collaborative research

Ethics, payments and maternal survival in Tanzania

Implementation of a study on ethics, payments and maternal survival in Tanzania also began in 2011. This two-year project funded by Wellcome Trust is being implemented by a team of researchers from REPOA (with Dr. Paula Tibandebage leading the project), Open University (UK), the National Institute for Medical Research in Tanzania (NIMR) and ESRF. The study aims to add to knowledge about the ethical content and implications of individual payment systems for maternal care, and to generate policy-relevant evidence as to how health management can achieve more ethical and inclusive care through breaking the interactive linkages between individual payments, abuse, exclusion, and collapse in staff morale.


 Theme 3

Gendered nature of education and labour market linkages in Tanzania

This year, the social protection team also developed a research proposal on the topic *Gendered nature of education and labour market linkages in Tanzania*. The project was approved for funding by the Forum for African Women Educationalists (FAWE), and implementation will commence in 2012. The project aims to examine to what extent increased women's enrolment in higher education is a pathway to gender equality in the labour market. This is a priority research area for understanding the persistent constraints to female participation in the formal labour market in light of continuous improvements in gender differentials in enrolment at all levels of education.

Commissioned research

The following two commissioned studies were undertaken in this period:

1. *Attitudes and practices towards early child care and development* commissioned by Children in Crossfire.
2. *Mapping national policies, strategies, programmes and institutions for rural employment and decent work* commissioned by FAO.

Governance

Under the Governance research programme, REPOA undertakes research on institutions and processes that are more responsive to ordinary citizens, including the poor, and on issues for promoting participation, transparency, accountability and the rule of law.

The programme is currently anchored on the *Formative Research Process on Local Government Reform* and *The Tanzania Governance Noticeboard*. Research under these programmes revolves around issues related to:

- **Service delivery** at the local level, including primary education, health, water supply and aspects of gender and diversity differentials;
- **Governance** both at the central level (for example, policy formulation, devolution by line ministries) and at local government levels (for example, planning processes and citizen participation); and
- **Local government finances and financial management**, for example, local revenue bases and collection, intergovernmental fiscal transfers, etc.

Following the elevation of the governance theme from being a cross-cutting issue to a core research theme, initiatives were made to identify strategic areas of research under the Governance department with the view of developing a comprehensive research programme. The department's research programme is expected to be finalised in the fourth quarter of 2012. Three collaborative and three commissioned studies were also undertaken during 2011.

Good governance plays a vital role in upholding political processes, protecting the vulnerable and promoting growth. It is in recognition of this that research is conducted under the Governance research programme.

Joanita Magongo

Ag. Director of Research on Governance



Collaborative research

The Afrobarometer Survey (Round V)

This survey is undertaken in collaboration with the Michigan State University and Centre for Social Science Research of the University of Cape Town. The programme is coordinated by the Ghana Centre for Democratic Development based in Accra. Four rounds of the survey have been completed and the design of round 5 was in progress. It is envisaged that 35 African countries will participate. Round 5 has been reorganised to decentralise management to the regional level. The East Africa region is coordinated by the Institute of Development Studies (IDS) at the University of Nairobi in Kenya. In Tanzania, the four survey rounds were conducted in 2000, 2002, 2005 and 2008. Round 5 is expected to indigenise the questionnaire to reflect topical governance issues in Tanzania, enhance publication of more analytical work, and more closely complement REPOA's research programme on governance.

Learning from Reducing Emissions, Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD).

This study, in collaboration with the Centre for International Forestry Research (CIFOR), assessed how factors that constrain the effectiveness, efficiency, and equity outcomes of REDD national strategies can be addressed. The overall objective is to inform future REDD design by providing research-based options for achieving effective, efficient and equitable REDD outcomes. The study report was pre-

sented at the meeting of all collaborators in Brazil and also shared with the REDD Secretariat in Tanzania. The country report is to be published by CIFOR.

Strengthening the capacity of the Parliament of Tanzania

REPOA signed a memorandum of understanding to work with the Parliamentary Centre based in Ghana to facilitate strengthening of the capacity of the Parliament of Tanzania to achieve accountability to citizens in budget oversight, legislation and regulatory processes. The objective is to enhance and empower the Parliament's authority and its involvement in the budget process through the implementation of budget oversight responsibilities. Under this project, REPOA plans to implement a study on budgetary transfers to the local government level and the role of Parliament in 2012.

Commissioned research

Three commissioned studies were conducted in 2011:

1. *The political-economy of property tax collection in Tanzania* commissioned by the Institute of Development Studies, Sussex.
2. *The origins and consequences of current payment of per diems and allowances* commissioned by Chr. Michelsen Institute (CMI).

3. *Views of the People 2011* commissioned by the Poverty Monitoring System to the Research and Analysis Working Group to which REPOA is the Secretariat. This will be completed in 2012.

Tanzania Governance Noticeboard (TGN)

TGN is a Google-supported initiative implemented by REPOA which collates and presents information that is useful for strengthening accountability, transparency and governance in Tanzania. The overall objectives of the TGN are to provide information in a simple, user-friendly manner, and to train stakeholders to analyse, interpret and use these data. Key statistics currently available on the database include national and local budget data, audit information, and non-financial service delivery data. Supporting activities undertaken by TGN include training on public expenditure tracking systems (PETS) and budget analysis, and awareness creation on the use of the TGN database for the media.

In 2011, REPOA accomplished the following activities related to the TGN:

- Website maintenance: Updates of 2009/10 audit data and 2010/11 budget data for government ministries, departments and agencies (MDAs) were uploaded on to the database.
- Two thematic studies are ongoing:
 1. Tracing the impact of TGN training on media professionals.
 2. Governance of capitation grants in primary schools in Mvomero DC, Singida MC, Morogoro MC, Kondoa DC, Songea MC and Mbeya DC.

For more information on TGN, please use the following link: <http://www.repoa.or.tz/tgne>

Monitoring Outcomes

Information produced and used by stakeholders

For most policy research studies, the challenge is to ensure the uptake of results by the intended stakeholders. REPOA's Communications Unit produces research publications in both hard and soft copies, and Twitter and Facebook profiles have been launched to complement and expand upon more traditional dissemination avenues.

The demand for research information was highlighted by the request from Hon. Mizengo Pinda, Prime Minister of Tanzania for REPOA to provide inputs to a panel discussion that he was scheduled to participate in during December 2011 on regional business promotion on making the East African Community globally competitive.

REPOA's study on Ethics, Payment and Maternal Survival has also attracted the close interest of Government stakeholders including the Council of Tanzania Nurses and Midwives and the College of Nursing within the Muhimbili University of Health and Allied Sciences (MUHAS). These stakeholders are at the forefront of dealing with day-to-day practical issues of delivering maternal healthcare in Tanzania. Their interest to proactively follow up with the project and to assist as needed will help to ensure that the project provides rigorous and relevant research evidence to inform stakeholders on the practical and policy dimensions of maternal health in Tanzania.

Developing Research Capacity

REPOA continues to build the capacity of junior and intermediate researchers with the objective of broadening the pool of researchers capable of undertaking credible research to address development challenges. The capacity building programme has two main components:

- A competitive grant scheme to identify and support junior and intermediate researchers; and
- A comprehensive capacity support package linked to the grant scheme with specialised training workshops, thematic seminars and structured mentoring.

Research Grants

Capacity building remains a significant part of REPOA's mandate through the provision of research grants under REPOA's Open Competitive System (OCS), also referred to as Window 1.

In 2011, the following activities were completed:

- Operationalising the re-design of Window 1 following a review of the programme in 2010;
- Soliciting, receiving and reviewing grants applications; and
- Mentoring and monitoring of ongoing grantees.

The capacity building of researchers is a major area of focus for REPOA. Activities target early and intermediate career researchers based at institutions in Tanzania. Our aim is to continuously identify these researchers' capacity building needs in order for there to be a reasonable value addition to their careers.

Zuki Mihyo

Director of Programmes Support, M&E and Learning



Capacity Building

Implementation of the recommendations from the 2010 review of the grants programme began in earnest in 2011. Key changes include:

- Improving the quality of the review process.
- Enhancing formal linkages with grantees' institutions.
- Fewer rounds and clear cohorts for structured project cycles and systematic mentoring.
- Focused monitoring to ascertain the grants' impact on academic productivity, evidence of knowledge utilisation and grantees' personal outcomes through career advancement.
- Specific data collection forms designed to capture data from grantees that will enable REPOA to systematically assess the effectiveness of the capacity building element of the programme.
- Calls for proposals based on REPOA's research agenda and focused on questions determined by the strategic research projects undertaken by REPOA and its collaborators. The grantees will therefore be automatically linked to research groups within REPOA and to senior researchers to strengthen the mentoring aspect of the programme.

As a result of the review of the proposal process, grants are received in response to two public calls for proposals a year, as opposed to REPOA accepting applications for grants throughout the year as had been done in the past. REPOA's research agenda is clearly stated in the call for proposals and all proposals submitted are subjected to a rigorous, anonymous, review process. As in the past, researchers who are awarded grants are required to produce progress and draft final reports which are

presented at REPOA seminars and workshops. In this way, researchers receive ongoing mentoring and constructive feedback throughout their projects to build their capacity and strengthen their study outputs.

This year, 14 research projects were approved to receive a grant under OCS. The projects covered diverse geographical locations throughout Tanzania and research topics ranged from livelihoods and property rights to agriculture and food security. See Appendix I for a list of all projects

In addition, one special call for proposals was made for the Civil Society Research Facility project, a collaborative research initiative between REPOA and the Centre for International Development Issues Nijmegen (CIDIN) based in The Netherlands. This project funds research on local civil society dynamics in Tanzania and seeks to investigate key aspects of civil society organisations (CSOs) as development agents, including their networks and stakeholders, institutional setting, impact and accountability, and discourse and international networks. In total, eight proposals were selected for funding (see Appendix I).

As part of the ongoing mentoring of grantees from previous years, 24 progress reports were reviewed. Ten of these reports were presented during the 16th Annual Research Workshop and a further ten were presented at internal seminars organised by REPOA. Two final papers received positive reviews and were recommended for publication under REPOA's research report series.

Research reports published under the grants programme as well as information on how to prepare a research proposal and apply for a research grant are available on REPOA's website: www.repoea.or.tz.

Training

Training was undertaken in 2011 in line with the needs identified from recipients of REPOA's research grants.

Three short training courses were organised in 2011 which were attended by current and potential grantees.

Training workshop on exploratory data analysis: Using STATA, 6-10 June 2011

The objective of this workshop was to provide practical guidance to junior researchers on how to use data analysis as a tool for discovery, in particular, using data to develop ideas for research hypotheses. The focus of the training, therefore, was on exploration, not inference. The training was attended by 14 participants (6 men and 8 women) selected from Tanzanian universities. Participants included grantees, students and junior teaching staff that could demonstrate immediate application of the skills imparted by the training.

Training on research report writing skills, 27 June-1 July 2011

The objective of this workshop was to provide practical guidance to beginner and intermediate researchers on how to write good quality research reports with the potential for publication. A total of 16 researchers (8 men and 8 women) participated in the training.

Training on research methodology, October 2011

REPOA organised a five-day training workshop focused on research design. The main objective of the session was to provide practical guidance to 'serious researchers' on how to design high quality projects so as to meet REPOA's goal of creating a cadre of competent local researchers.

The Post-Graduate Diploma on Poverty

Analysis

In addition to the provision of short training courses, REPOA continued its involvement in the Post-graduate Diploma Programme in Poverty Analysis, a part-time, ten-month programme on investigative skills and research capabilities for applied policy analysis. The curriculum is focused on the interdisciplinary study of poverty, vulnerability and social protection. The course is conducted by the Economic and Social Research Foundation (ESRF), the Institute of Social Studies (ISS, The Hague) and REPOA. It is funded by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

The graduation for the sixth intake took place on 27 August 2011. A total of 26 candidates graduated (9 female and 17 male) and were awarded postgraduate diplomas in Poverty Analysis for Social Security and Development.

The seventh intake began in August 2011 with the first intensive workshop running from 22-27 August 2011 at ESRF. The course is divided in three parts: i) conceptualising poverty; ii) research methods and policy analysis; and iii) writing a research essay.

For more information on the Post-Graduate Diploma on Poverty Analysis, please use the following link:

http://www.repoa.or.tz/index.php/training/category/dipl._poverty_analysis/

Monitoring Outcomes

Recognition as a credible research partner

In 2011, stakeholders from government, civil society, the media and tertiary institutions continued to express interest in partnering with REPOA on research initiatives, in particular, seeking for REPOA to add value by contributing to analytical aspects of their work.

REPOA currently acts as the Secretariat for the Research and Analysis Working Group (RAWG) of the Government of Tanzania, and is a member of several technical working groups. REPOA also has ongoing partnerships with other research institutions, including DIIS, Chr. Michelsen Institute (CMI, Norway), ISS, ESRF, and the African Studies Centre (ASC).

In 2011, REPOA received the following special requests from stakeholders:

Government institutions

The Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA) requested training on research report writing skills, an indication of the recognition received for the quality of training courses REPOA offers.

Civil society

The Policy Forum asked that REPOA assist in the development of Terms of Reference for a study on the effectiveness of Community Development Funds provided to Members of Parliament. Policy Forum also requested REPOA to make a presentation on CSOs' engagement with the government, and to comment on a paper, *The State of Local Democracy and Good Local Governance in Tanzania*, presented at a Policy Forum breakfast talk.

Research institutions

Overseas Development Institute (ODI) requested REPOA to be part of the team to write a proposal and undertake a qualitative assessment of the Tanzania cotton sector, following on from REPOA's successful implementation of the research project on chronic poverty in Tanzania in 2010.

Development partners

USAID expressed interest in working with REPOA on areas of local governance, in recognition of REPOA's involvement in the formative research on local government programme.

Private sector

Management Systems International (MSI), an international development firm based in Washington, D.C. that provides specialised short and long-term technical assistance, expressed interest to partner with REPOA in research work related to anti-corruption.

Facilitating and Stimulating the Utilisation of Research Findings

REPOA actively creates and seeks opportunities for knowledge sharing in order to foster informed dialogue and contribute to policy development. To this end, REPOA regularly organises and hosts events such as workshops and policy dialogues which take an in-depth look into issues based on research undertaken by REPOA and its partners. REPOA staff members are also regularly invited to speak and participate in events organised by other development stakeholders in and outside the country.

REPOA also shares information through the use of online and traditional media, distribution of printed publications and via a well-equipped resource centre. All these interactive platforms make research data more accessible to stakeholders while, at the same time, facilitating feedback to further inform the development of REPOA's research agenda.

In addition, REPOA provides technical support to policy processes of the government and programmes of other key stakeholders. Specifically, REPOA continues to act as the secretariat of the Research and Analysis Working Group (RAWG) of the MKUKUTA Monitoring Master Plan. In 2011, REPOA was approached and negotiations were still underway for REPOA to host an Employment Studies Centre. REPOA was also selected to host the secretariat for the Alliance for Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA) Tanzania Policy Programme. The hosting of technical groups and important policy initiatives such as these provide opportunities for REPOA to link the latest research-based knowledge and evidence into policy development processes.

The response of stakeholders towards REPOA events and the recognition of REPOA's capacity to contribute to stakeholder initiatives is a further means of assessing REPOA's credibility as a research organisation.



REPOA's 16th Annual Research Workshop

REPOA's 16th Annual Research Workshop took place on 30-31 March 2011 with the Tanzanian Prime Minister, Hon. Mizengo Pinda, as the guest of honour for the event. In total, 227 participants attended the workshop.

The theme of this year's workshop was 'Productivity, employment and socio-economic security'. The workshop focused on policy research in productivity growth and innovation for raising incomes and improving quality of life through employment. It highlighted the coherence between economic and social policy and the political economy of development.

Two keynote presentations were made in relation to the theme:

- *Structural change, productivity and poverty reduction* by Prof. John Page, Brookings Institution.
- *Fighting poverty: Employment, productivity, and socio-economic security* by Prof. Jomo Kwame Sundaram, United Nations – Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA).

Stimulating Utilisation



Eighteen other papers were presented at the workshop (the complete list is available under Appendix II).

Reports from resource persons at the Annual Research Workshop raised similar issues to those raised in previous years, especially regarding the quality of papers presented by researchers. This has been a continuous constraint which has been addressed in preparation for the 2012 workshop.

A summary report of the discussions is available at www.repoa.or.tz



Seminars and Policy Dialogues

REPOA organised ten seminars and dialogues to enable the wider sharing of policy research findings. The events are listed below:

- (i) *Kilimo Kwanza: A milestone in progress* by Andrew Coulson
- (ii) *The day after tomorrow* by Dr Marcelo Guigale
- (iii) *Service Delivery Index Survey* by Dr Waly Wane
- (iv) *Strengthening capacities to promote gender-sensitive social protection policies in African countries: A synthesis* by Prof. Samuel Wangwe
- (v) *Support to most vulnerable children costed plan of action: Projecting numbers of MVCs* by Dr Karen Foreit
- (vi) *Governing cotton: Globalisation and poverty in Africa* by Dr Adam Sneyd
- (vii) *An interrogation of the evolution of real household consumption in Tanzania* by Prof. Finn Tarp and Prof. Thomas Channing Arndt
- (viii) *The feasibility of a universal social pension in Tanzania* by Smart Daniel;
- (ix) *Nationalism and the politics of exclusion* by Prof. Ron Aminzande
- (x) *Delivering service indicators in Tanzania: A presentation of survey results* by Joanita Magongo and Waly Wane

Presentations by REPOA Staff

During 2011, REPOA staff made presentations at 19 events. Each presentation is briefly described below.

Workshop on Alcohol and Stakeholders' Meeting

(3 February 2011, Dar es Salaam)

Zuki Mihyo attended this workshop, the objective of which was to discuss the role of alcohol in poverty, its effects and sustainable strategies to combat the harmful use of alcohol.

Expert Group Meeting on Gender-Sensitive Social Protection in Africa

(3-4 February 2011, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia)

Prof. Samuel Wangwe attended this meeting and made a presentation on the draft synthesis report, which is expected to form the basis of a policy on gender-sensitive social protection in Africa. The meeting was organised by United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA).

Annual Workshop and 2011 General Meeting of Tanzania Library and Information Services (TLA)

(23-25 February 2011, Mbeya)

Hubert Shija gave two presentations at this event; the first on using information and communications technology (ICT) to boost library efficiency and the second was an overview of ICT and libraries.

Retreat for Heads of Research and Policy Units of Central Banks and Ministries of Finance and Economic Planning

(28 February-4 March 2011, Luanda, Angola)

Prof. Samuel Wangwe attended and made a presentation on macroeconomic challenges facing the East and Southern Africa Region.



Zuki Mihyo, Researcher

Multi-stakeholder Workshop on Operationalising Social Protection Within the Context of MKUKUTA: From Commitment to Action

(21-25 March, Dar es Salaam)

Danfod Sango, Paula Tibandebage and Prof. Samuel Wangwe attended this workshop. The workshop was organised with the objectives of 1) forging a common understanding of the scope and role of social protection in development policy and contribution of specific instruments and interventions to addressing extreme poverty and vulnerability; and 2) examining possible design choices, funding sources and coordination arrangements for implementation of National Social Protection Framework. On behalf of REPOA, the three representatives made a presentation on the profile of poverty and vulnerability in Tanzania.

Policy Forum Breakfast Debate

(29 April, Dar es Salaam)

Dr. Raymond Mnenwa attended the debate on fostering linkages between the Government and civil society organisations and delivered a presentation on the relationship between CSOs and Government based on the experience of REPOA.

Regular members meeting of Donors Governance Working Group Meeting

(11 May, Dar es Salaam)

Danford Sango made a presentation entitled *Towards implementation of Views of the People Survey 2012* at the Swedish Embassy. RAWG was invited to enlighten members of the Donors' Governance Working Group on the origins, scope and role of the *Views of the People* Surveys in developments of governance and accountability in Tanzania. Among other objectives, the presentation aimed at inviting members of the working group to share ideas and suggestions on the kind of views/issues that the 2012 survey should collect.

African Free Zones Association (AFZA) Convention, The Association of Export Processing Zones (EPZs) in Africa

(11 May, Dar es Salaam)

Prof. Wangwe gave a presentation on the African economic outlook at the convention.

Afrobarometer Surveys in Tanzania

(11 May, Dar es Salaam)

Jamal Msami made a presentation entitled *Afrobarometer surveys in Tanzania* to the Donors' Governance Working Group.

African Development Bank (AfDB) Peer Learning Workshop on Arrears Clearance and Debt Relief: Lessons from Tanzania for Sudan

(15-19 May, Khartoum, Sudan)

Prof. Wangwe gave a presentation at the workshop to share lessons from Tanzania.

Afrobarometer Round 5 Planning Workshop

(6-11 June, Sogakope, Ghana)

Prof. Wangwe and Joanita Magongo gave a presentation on the Afrobarometer in preparation for Round 5 of this programme.



Blandina Kilama, Researcher
Photo credit: Mirjam van der Berg

Workshop on Child-Sensitive Budget Analysis for Tanzania Mainland

(14-17 June, Dar es Salaam)

Jamal Msami attended this workshop. The objectives of the event were:

1. To review proposed components of a conceptual framework for sensitising children's issues and the medium-term expenditure framework (MTEF) process on mainland Tanzania;
2. Identify capacity, research gaps and plan for how to address them during the next financial year (2011/12); and
3. Discuss the role and mandate of the Public Expenditure Review Group of Children (PER-C).

Rural Economic Growth in Africa Seminar

(24 June, The Hague)

During the seminar hosted by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Blandina Kilama was part of the panel discussion on *Opportunities offered by Africa and our role as young professionals in the continent's development*. The panel also included Dr. Shanta Devarajan, Chief Economist of the World Bank's Africa Region, Aku Kwamie from the International Development Research Centre and Kay Lawal from Kedam Consulting Limited.

Aid Effectiveness: From Paris to Busan at UNCTAD workshop

(26-27 June, Geneva)

Prof. Wangwe gave a presentation entitled Aid Effectiveness: From Paris to Busan in Geneva when discussing the UNCTAD Trade and Development Report 2011.

Launch of Season of Rains: Africa in the World by Stephen Ellis

(27 June, The Hague)

Blandina Kilama presented remarks on the publication at the launch of Prof. Stephen Ellis's book at the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

1st Biennial Forum 2011 of the Inter University Council for East Africa Lake Victoria Research Initiative (VICRES), Kampala

(9 October, Kampala)

Rehema Tukai gave a keynote presentation on Aligning research to poverty alleviation in East Africa: How can we achieve maximum impact?

Face-to-face dialogue on the use of research-based evidence on policy processes and practices

(2 November, Dar es Salaam)

Danford Sango attended and made a presentation highlighting the experiences of REPOA on the use of research-based evidence in influencing policy developments in Tanzania. The workshop was organised by the Economic and Social Research Foundation in collaboration with Commission for Science and Technology.

Tracking Development Final Conference

(12-14 December, The Hague)

Blandina Kilama gave a lunch presentation on the comparative study of the cashew industries of Tanzania and Vietnam during the opening day of the conference. Jamal Msami gave a presentation on the comparative study of the textile industries of Tanzania and Vietnam.

Participation in policy development and poverty monitoring activities

REPOA supports the poverty reduction activities of the Government of Tanzania by participating in various forums. The organisation is a member of the Census and Surveys Technical Working Group of the MKUKUTA Monitoring System as well as the Public Expenditure Review. In addition, REPOA is engaged in the review of MKUKUTA/MKUZA and is coordinating the implementation of analytical studies in the areas of growth diagnostics and distributional aspects of growth.

For the past ten years, REPOA has also served as secretariat of the Research Analysis Working Group,

which includes representatives from central government ministries, the National Bureau of Statistics, development partners, academia and national civil society organisations.

Three important activities commenced this year. The first two activities – drafting of the 2011 Poverty and Human Development Report and implementation of the second round of the Views of the People survey – are both expected to be finalised and published in 2012. REPOA also participated in the finalisation of the MKUKUTA Master Plan under the auspices of RAWG. Comments emanating from RAWG discussions were incorporated by the MKUKUTA Secretariat.

Monitoring Outcomes

Increased public dialogue on key development challenges

With increasing activities of non-state actors, especially Civil Society Organisations and the Media, Tanzania has seen some renewed enthusiasm from the general public to discuss political, development and economic issues. REPOA's work has been cited in several of these public dialogues and is used to strengthen specific arguments made by stakeholders. Some examples include the use of the Poverty and Human Development Report (PHDR) 2009 and the 2011 draft by parliamentarians and reference to it in social media.

During the year, REPOA received a good number of journalists seeking specific information to support their reporting and for the purposes of stimulating public dialogue. One example is the Executive Director's participation in Kipima Joto, a television talk show, on the topic of Inflation. In addition to the other members of the panel on the show, the format also allowed for discussion and debate from its viewers through phone calls.

The 17th Annual Research Workshop which will be held in 2012 is in response to one of the crucial issues raised by the Minister for Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development, Prof. Anna Tibaijuka on casual factors behind structural transformation processes. This issue was raised as a part of public dialogue in her remarks at the 16th Annual Research Workshop in 2011.

Communicating online and through the media

The redesign of a new website for REPOA began in January and the website was launched on 14 November 2011. The aim of the new website is to allow for a higher level of interactivity through various new features, including video and a publications search facility as well as the ability to share information on the site by email or through select social networking sites.

REPOA's online presence was also broadened with the development of a social media strategy. Implementation began in October with profiles set up on two social networks (Facebook and Twitter), and an account created on YouTube for sharing REPOA videos. REPOA had a total of 257 followers from Facebook and Twitter by the end of the year from the fields of research, civil society, the media and Tanzanian parliament among others. In addition, a bi-annual electronic newsletter was introduced as a means to periodically update stakeholders on REPOA's activities. The first edition of the newsletter was published in October 2011.



This year also saw a significant increase in media appearances with the introduction of monthly articles featuring one of REPOA's publications. These articles have consistently been published in at least two national newspapers per month since March 2011.



"In addition to redesigning the website with the addition of interactive features, we also decided to explore social media as another avenue for disseminating information and engaging with stakeholders. Not only does this provide an additional platform for two-way communication with our stakeholders, but it also allows us to reach stakeholders who are not on our mailing list and do not regularly visit the website."

Hanna Mtango

Ag. Director of Communications and Information Services

In addition, a media training workshop was held in December 2011 with the objective of building the capacity of journalists to utilise research findings in their reporting and to write articles with the objective of influencing policy decisions. Twenty-nine journalists from 17 media houses participated. Two similar workshops are planned for 2012 with one workshop specifically targeting news editors.

Publications

Research reports, special papers and policy briefs are published by REPOA in both print and electronic formats as part of the dissemination of the institution's research findings. REPOA's research report series is drawn from final papers produced by REPOA's grantees which are peer reviewed and recommended for publication. Special papers are produced from strategic and collaborative research and each paper undergoes the same peer review process. Policy briefs present key research findings from studies in summarised and easily accessible formats for policymakers and other stakeholders. One special paper, two research reports and three policy briefs were published in 2011, and a total of 26,384 copies of REPOA publications were distributed during the year.

Special Papers:

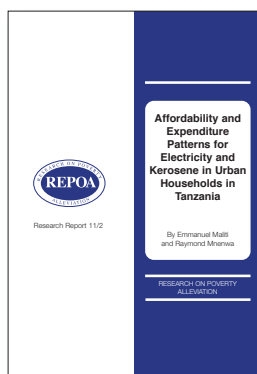
Tracer study on two REPOA training courses: Budget analysis and public expenditure tracking system by Ophelia Mascarenhas

http://www.repoa.or.tz/documents/special_paper_11-1_lr_copy.pdf

Research Reports:

Creating space for child participation in local governance in Tanzania: Save the Children and Children's Councils by Meda Couzens and Koshuma Mtengeti

http://www.repoa.or.tz/documents/RR_11_1.pdf



Affordability and expenditure patterns for electricity and kerosene in urban households in Tanzania by Raymond Mnenwa and Emmanuel Maliti

http://www.repoa.or.tz/documents/RR_11_2.pdf

Briefs:

Brief 26: Tracer study on REPOA training courses for research users: Budget analysis and public expenditure tracking system by Ophelia Mascarenhas

http://www.repoa.or.tz/documents/REPOA_BRIEF_26_Net.pdf

Brief 25: Transparency in local finances in Tanzania, 2003-2009 by Jamal Msami

http://www.repoa.or.tz/documents/REPOA_BRIEF_25_Net.pdf

Brief 24: Social protection of the elderly in Tanzania: Current status and future possibilities by Lars Osberg and Thadeus Mboghoina

http://www.repoa.or.tz/documents/REPOA_BRIEF_24_Net.pdf

To access these publications, please use the links below each title.

Exhibitions

REPOA also participates in exhibitions as another avenue for the dissemination of publications and promotion of the institution. REPOA participated in seven exhibitions over the year.

Resource Centre

REPOA's resource centre carries a wide range of materials on research and socioeconomic issues from books to journals and DVDs and the number of registered users for electronic documents continues to grow. To date, 158 users have been registered.

Enhancing REPOA's Capacity to Implement its Strategic Plan

In keeping with the 2010-2014 Strategic Plan, REPOA continued to strengthen the organisation's capacity to fulfil its mission and achieve the desired outcomes of the Plan through enhanced institutional governance, appropriate operational systems and adequate human resources.

Governance

REPOA is registered as a limited guarantee company. Its constitution requires that it operates as a non-profit organisation.

The administrative and organisational structure of REPOA consists of the members of the Annual General Meeting, the Board of Directors, the Technical Advisory Committee and staff.

Members of the Technical Advisory Committee as at 31 December 2011

Prof. Esther Mwaikambo	Chairperson
Prof. Marjorie Mbilinyi	Member
Dr. Angwara Kiwara	Member
Dr. Brian Cooksey	Member
Dr. Abdallah Chungu	Member
Dr. Ben Tarimo	Member
Prof. Idris Kikula	Member
Prof. Amandina Lihamba	Member
Prof. Samuel Wangwe	Secretary

Members of the Annual General Meeting

Prof. Esther Mwaikambo	Chairperson
Prof. Bertha Koda	Member
Maj. Gen. Prof. Yadon M. Kohi	Member
Dr. Servacius Likwelile	Member
Mr. Rashid Mbuguni	Member
Mr. Joseph Rugumyamheto	Member
Prof. Samuel Wangwe	Member
Prof. Joseph Semboja	Member
Mr. Lucas Katera	Member
Ms. Alison Mutembei	Member
Ms. Ella Nyika	Member
Ms. Zuki Mihyo	Member
Ms. Valerie Leach	Member
Prof. Idris Kikula	Member
Dr. Brian Cooksey	Member
Dr. Abdallah Chungu	Member
Prof. Suleman Chambo	Member
Mr. Damas Dandi	Member
Hon. Prof. Simon Mbilinyi	Member
Prof. Marjorie Mbilinyi	Member
Dr. Angwara Kiwara	Member

Board of Directors as at 31 December 2011

Prof. Esther Mwaikambo	Chairperson
Ms. Fides S. Chale	Vice Chairperson
Prof. Bertha Koda	Member
Maj. Gen. Prof. Yadon M. Kohi	Member
Dr. Servacius Likwelile	Member
Prof. William Lyakurwa	Member
Mr. Rashid Mbuguni	Member
Mr. Joseph Rugumyamheto	Member
Mr. Michael Shirima	Member
Prof. Joseph Semboja	Member
Dr. Phillip Mpango	Member
Prof. Samuel Wangwe	Member

Implementation

Human Resources

As described earlier in the report, a major organisational restructure was implemented at REPOA in 2011. A new department, Programmes Support, M&E and Learning, was created. The functions of the Communications, ICT and Resource Centre units were merged to form the Communications and Information Services department, and three core research departments are responsible for the implementation of the research programme, accounting for various staff movements and creating the need for a number of new positions.

Staff Changes

Professor Samuel Wangwe joined as the Executive Director. He took over from Prof. Joseph Semboja who was appointed Executive Director for Uongozi Institute.

During the year, REPOA also lost one of its senior members of staff, Dr Raymond Mnenwa, who was the Director of research on Growth and Development. Dr Mnenwa passed away on 29 September 2011 at Kinondoni Hospital as a result of a heart attack following a short illness. He was laid to rest on 1 October 2011 at the Kinondoni Cemetery.

New Research Staff

- Dr Paula Tibandebage re-joined as Senior Researcher. She holds a PhD in Political Economy.
- Five research assistants were recruited. These are Neema Rutatina, Caroline Israel, Elizabeth Mkumbo, Lorraine Kiswaga and Stephen Mwombela.

New Support Staff

Five new staff members were recruited to take up new positions in the organisational structure:

- Eugene Mukami joined REPOA as Systems /Database Administrator
- Boniphace Dotto Kubu joined REPOA as Library Assistant.
- Patience Jack joined as Grants and Training Officer.
- Mabula Clement joined as Monitoring and Evaluation and Learning Officer.
- Johansein Rutaihwa joined as Commissioned Research Officer.
- Two administrative staff members were recruited: Avina Chanahi joined as Personal Assistant to the Executive Director and Thomas Kihwele joined as Driver/Office Assistant.

REPOA Staff Members

as at 31 December 2011



Professor Samuel Wangwe
Executive Director

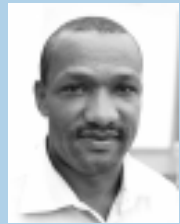


Avina Chanahi
PA to the Executive Director

Department of Research on Growth and Development



Donald Mmari
Director



Lucas Katera
Researcher



Blandina Kilama
Researcher



Thadeus Mboghoina
Assistant Researcher



Cornel Jahari
Assistant Researcher



Neema Rutatina
Assistant Researcher



Elizabeth Mkumbo
Assistant Researcher



Danford Sango
Assistant Researcher

Department of Research on Social Protection



Paula Tibandebage
Director



Rehema Tukai
Researcher



Caroline Israel
Assistant Researcher



Lorraine Kiswaga
Assistant Researcher

Department of Research on Governance



Joanita Magongo
Ag. Director



Jamal Msami
Researcher



Stephen Mwombela
Assistant Researcher

Department of Programme Support, M&E and Learning



Zuki Mihyo
Director



Johansein Rutahiwa
Commissioned
Studies Officer



Patience Jack
Grants & Training
Officer



Mabula Lucas
M&E and Learning
Officer

Department of Finance and Administration



Alison Mutembei
Director



Ella Nyika
Human Resources and
Administration Manager



Rehema Losiru
Sr. Accountant



Khadijah Omari
Events Management
Officer



Enock Anaeli
Office Assistant



Thomas Kihwele
Office Assistant



Celina Rogers
Receptionist

Department of Communications and Information Services



Hanna Mtango
Ag. Director



Hubert Shija
Librarian



Joyce Bayona
Communications
Manager



Hannah Mwandoloma
Communications Officer



Eugene Mukami
Database/Systems
Administrator



Boniphace Kubbu
Library Assistant



Jofrey Amanysisye
ICT Manager

Exchange Visits by Researchers

During 2011, REPOA facilitated six exchange visits by researchers.

- Prof. Marc Wuyts from the International Institute of Social Studies, Erasmus University visited REPOA twice to work on the *Growth-poverty Nexus* research project and to deliver a course for researchers on exploratory data analysis.
- Prof. Maureen Mackintosh of the Open University (UK) visited REPOA for one week to work on a joint research proposal submitted to the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC), and for preliminary discussions on the implementation of the *Ethics, payments and maternal survival in Tanzania* research project.
- Ole Therklidsen visited REPOA in January 2011 with respect to the *Elite, production and poverty agenda project*. During the visit, he worked on the political settlement and rice production studies. He also worked with REPOA staff on a study to evaluate the role of elites in the EPZ formulation and implementation in Tanzania.
- Dr Odd-Helge Fjeldstad, a senior researcher with Chr. Michelsen Institute, and Muhammad Piracha, a researcher with Institute of Development Studies (UK), visited REPOA in January to work on the study on the *Political economy of property tax in Tanzania* research project.



Prof. Marc Wuyts

One REPOA researcher, Rehema Tukai, also visited the University of Cape Town for a five-day work session with Prof. Kevin Winter to conceptualise the topic of her PhD thesis and for initial discussion on the design of her PhD research proposal.

Financial Report

January-December 2011

The audit of financial statements for the year ending 31 December 2011 was conducted by REPOA auditors Ernst & Young and they issued an unqualified audit report as indicated.

Income

During 2011, a total of TZS 5.4 Bn/= was raised, representing a decrease of 3% compared to year ended 31 December 2010. This came from two sources:

- Basket funding – 71% compared to 41% in 2010
- Other sources – 29% compared to 59% in 2010

The decrease in the other sources funding by TZS 1.7Bn (52%) is mainly due to the change of focus of the organisation by doing relatively less commissioned/consultancy works and more research and collaborative activities which takes longer to implement and generate less income. On the other hand, an increase of TZS 1.4Bn (54%) was recorded out of basket funding due to increase in the financing by the Netherlands Embassy.

Expenditure

Expenditure amounting to TZS 4.9Bn/= was incurred during 2011. This amount is 11% less than for 2010. This was allocated to the activities as follows:

- Enhance REPOA's capacity 39% compared to 26% in 2010
- Strategic research – 29% compared to 31% in 2010
- Develop adequate research capacity 21% compared to 18% in 2010
- Utilization of research findings – 11% compared to 25% in 2010

The overall decrease in the total expenditure for 2011 is attributed by management decision to carry out less commissioned activities due to change of focus as explained above. An overall decrease in surplus of 52% was recorded during the year compared to 2010.

Balance sheet

The balance sheet has two main changes compared to 2010; a decrease by 29% of gratuity payable due to payment of gratuity after completion of employment contracts of 14 staff and an increase by 355% of deferred income to record the balance on the basket funds to be carried over to the following financial year.

Report of the Directors

for the year ended 31 December 2011

1. INTRODUCTION

The Directors present their report together with the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2011.

2. INCORPORATION

Research on Poverty Alleviation was incorporated in 1994 under the repealed Companies Ordinance CAP 212 as a company limited by guarantee and not having a share capital. The liability of the members is limited to the amount not exceeding TZS 2,000 each.

3. STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Companies Act 2002 requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of the financial year and of the results of the company for that year. It also requires the directors to ensure that the company keeps proper accounting records, which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time, the financial position of the company. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company.

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal controls 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.

The directors accept 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 Financial Reporting Standards and in the manner required by the Companies Act 2002. The directors are of the opinion that the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the financial affairs of the company and of their operating results. The directors further accept responsibility for the maintenance of accounting records, which may be relied upon in the preparation of financial statements, as well as adequate systems of internal financial control. The Directors also confirm that the financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis.

4. ACTIVITIES

Research on Poverty Alleviation (REPOA) is a not-for-profit research centered organization.

Vision

To be a leading research institution in the production of knowledge to address development challenges

Mission

To facilitate and undertake research, training and outreach.

The overall objectives of REPOA are to:

- strengthen the capacity of the intellectual resource;
- undertake, facilitate and encourage strategic research; and
- facilitate and stimulate the utilization of research findings.

To achieve its objectives, REPOA employ four major strategies for through 'Strategic Plan 2010 – 2014', namely:

- Strategy I: Develop Research Capacity
- Strategy II: Facilitate and Undertake Strategic Research
- Strategic III: Facilitate and Stimulate the Utilization of Research Findings
- Strategy IV: Enhance REPOA's Capacity to implement the Strategic Plan

5. ORGANISATION STRUCTURE

The Company reviewed its organization structure for effective implementation of its activities. The new structure is designed to ensure activities are implemented by three main themes of the Strategic Plan (Economic Growth, Social Protection and Governance).

The Company is governed by Members and Board of Directors and the day to day management is entrusted to the Technical Advisory Committee and the Secretariat led by Executive Director.

The Executive Director is supported by the following departments:-

- Economic Growth and Development
- Governance
- Social Protection
- Information and Communication Services
- Programmes and Support, Monitoring and Evaluation, and Learning
- Finance and Administration department

6. EMPLOYEES WELFARE

The number of employees as at 31 December 2011 is 35 (31 December 2010: 27). During the year 6 staff resigned and 8 new researchers and 6 new support staff were recruited for various positions in the revised organization structure and replacement of vacancy positions. The relationship between employees and management continued to be good. The company provides employees with:

(i) Training support

The company support training to employees to address current and future skills requirements of the organization.

(ii) Medical treatment

The Company provides medical insurance to each employee together with their immediate family members.

(iii) Loans and advances

The company provides financial facilitation to employees to enable them to meet emergency and pressing financial needs.

(iv) Bonus scheme

The company pays bonus to its employees to encourage good performance.

7. RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROLS

The Board accepts final responsibility for the risk management and internal control systems of the company.

The Board oversees the management of financial risks and establishes the appropriate financial risk governance framework for the company.

It is the task of the Board to ensure that adequate internal financial and operational control systems are developed and maintained on an ongoing basis in order to provide reasonable assurance regarding:

- The effectiveness and efficiency of operations;
- The safeguarding of the company's assets;
- Compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- The reliability of accounting records;
- Business sustainability under normal as well as adverse conditions; and
- Responsible behavior towards all stakeholders.

The company has established Accounting Procedure manual. The management has also drafted Procurement and Asset management manual that is pending Board approval.

The efficiency of any internal control system is dependent on the strict observance of prescribed measures. There is always a risk of non-compliance of such measures by staff. Whilst no system, of internal control can provide absolute assurance against misstatement or losses, the internal control system is designed to provide the Board with reasonable assurance that the procedures in place are operating effectively.

The Board of Directors assessed the internal control systems throughout the financial year ended 31 December 2011 and is of the opinion that they met accepted criteria.

8. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

There were no events that have occurred after the reporting period, that require adjustment to, or disclosure in these financial statements.

9. AUDITORS

The Auditors, Ernst & Young, were selected in the Annual General Meeting and have expressed their willingness to be re-appointed.

By order of the Board



Prof. Esther Mwaikambo
Chairperson

13 April 2012



Prof. Samuel Wangwe
Executive Director

13 April 2012

Report of the Independent Auditors

To the members of Research on Poverty Alleviation

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Research on Poverty Alleviation (REPOA), which comprise the Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2011, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes set out on pages 44 to 46.

Directors' responsibility for the financial statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and for such internal controls as management determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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 our 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, we considered the internal controls relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that were appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the entity's internal controls. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the 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 accompanying financial statements presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the company as at 31 December 2011, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Tanzanian Companies Act, 2002.

Report on other legal requirements

As required by the Tanzanian Companies Act 2002, 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 purposes of our audit;
- ii) in our opinion proper books of account have been kept by the company, so far as appears from our examination of those books; and
- iii) the company's statement of financial position and statement of comprehensive income are in agreement with the books of account.

Ernst & Young
Certified Public Accountants
Dar es Salaam
Signed by: Joseph Sheffu
Partner
 13th April, 2012



Statement of Comprehensive Income

for the year ended 31 December 2011

	(TZS) 2011	(TZS) 2010
Income		
Revenue grants received:		
- Basket fund contributions	3,511,998,685	2,451,837,914
- Other sources	1,411,340,595	2,967,153,107
- Other income	16,590,126	197,427,029
	4,939,929,406	5,616,418,050
Expenditure		
Strategy 1: To Develop Adequate Research Capacity	1,017,796,605	1,002,764,842
Strategy 2: To Facilitate and Undertake Strategic Research	1,384,646,819	1,699,759,589
Strategy 3: To Facilitate and Stimulate the Utilisation of Research Findings	528,264,442	1,432,219,059
Strategy 4: To Enhance REPOA's Capacity to Implement the Strategic Plan	1,985,701,656	1,383,951,243
	4,916,409,521	5,518,694,733
SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR	23,519,885	97,723,317
Other comprehensive income		
Exchange differences on transactions	171,107,706	304,155,382
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	194,627,591	401,878,699

Statement of Financial Position

for the year ended 31 December 2011

	(TZS) 2011	(TZS) 2010
Assets		
Property and equipment	1,275,263,878	1,354,971,241
Current assets		
Cash and short-term deposits	3,008,313,398	2,369,562,504
Prepayments	44,889,599	29,248,500
	<u>3,053,202,996</u>	<u>2,398,811,004</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>4,328,466,874</u>	<u>3,753,782,245</u>
Equity		
Capital grants	180,000,000	192,000,000
Endowment fund	1,464,745,909	1,367,432,114
General reserve	715,999,820	618,686,025
Accumulated fund	1,100,782,810	1,100,782,810
	<u>3,461,528,540</u>	<u>3,278,900,949</u>
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Trade and other payables	250,757,149	339,391,255
Deferred income	616,181,185	135,490,040
	<u>866,938,335</u>	<u>474,881,295</u>
TOTAL EQUITY & LIABILITIES	<u>4,328,466,874</u>	<u>3,753,782,245</u>

The financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors and were signed on its behalf by:



Prof. Esther Mwaikambo
CHAIRPERSON

Date: 20 April 2012



Prof. Samuel Wangwe
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Date: 20 April 2012

Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended 31 December 2011

(TZS)

	Capital Grant	Endowment fund	General Reserves	Revaluation reserves	Accumulated funds	Total
Balance as at 1.1.2011	192,000,000	1,367,432,114	618,686,025	-	1,100,782,810	3,278,900,949
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	194,627,591	194,627,591
Amortisation during the year	(12,000,000)	-	-	-	-	(12,000,000)
Transfer to Endowment Funds	-	97,313,795	-	-	(97,313,795)	-
Transfer to General Reserves	-	-	97,313,795	-	(97,313,795)	-
Balance as at 31.12.2011	180,000,000	1,464,745,909	715,999,820	-	1,100,782,810	3,461,528,540
Balance as at 1.1.2010	204,000,000	1,166,492,765	417,746,676	9,500,000	1,091,282,810	2,889,022,251
Depreciation transfer	-	-	-	(9,500,000)	9,500,000	-
Surplus for the year	-	-	-	-	401,878,698	401,878,698
Amortisation during the year	(12,000,000)	-	-	-	-	(12,000,000)
Transfer to Endowment Fund	-	200,939,349	-	-	(200,939,349)	-
Transfer to General Reserves	-	-	200,939,349	-	(200,939,349)	-
Balance as at 31.12.2010	192,000,000	1,367,432,114	618,686,025	-	1,100,782,810	3,278,900,949

Cashflow Statement

for the year ended 31 December 2011

	(TZS) 2011	(TZS) 2010
Cashflow from operating activities		
Surplus for the year	23,519,885	97,723,317
Non cash adjustments:		
- Depreciation	147,016,865	142,408,189
- Gain on disposal of assets	-	(29,538,400)
- Amortisation of capital grants	(12,000,000)	(12,000,000)
	158,536,750	198,593,106
Working capital adjustments:		
(Increase)/decrease in prepayments	(15,641,099)	47,201,605
Decrease in receivables	-	386,266,168
(Decrease)/increase in trade and other payables	(88,634,106)	172,104,700
Increase/(Decrease) in deferred income	480,691,145	(596,483,944)
Net cashflows from operating activities	534,952,690	207,681,636
Cashflow from investing activities		
Purchase of property and equipment	(67,309,503)	(51,590,549)
Cash proceeds from sale of assets	-	39,038,498
Net cashflows on investing activities	(67,309,503)	(12,552,051)
Net change in cash and cash equivalent	467,643,187	195,129,585
Exchange difference on transactions	171,107,706	304,155,382
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January	2,369,562,504	1,870,277,538
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	3,008,313,398	2,369,562,504

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 December 2011

1. BASIS OF PREPARATION

The company has been registered under the repealed Companies Ordinance (CAP 212) which has been replaced by Companies Act 2002, as a company limited by guarantee. The liability of members is limited to the maximum of TZS 2,000 each. Therefore, the Company has no share capital.

The company pursues charitable (not-for-profits) objectives and its constitution requires that the income and property of the company shall be applied solely towards promotion of the objectives of the company as set forth in the Memorandum of Association and no portion thereof shall be paid or transferred directly or indirectly, by way of dividend, gift, division, bonus or otherwise by way of profit to the members of the company. The company also pursues other income generating activities to supplement charitable donations.

The company has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) and funding commitment from Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Department for International Development (DFID) and Embassy of Sweden to support its strategic plan 2010 – 2014. Directors continue to pursue other donors to fund its Strategic Plan 2010-2014.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost basis except for motor vehicles that have been measured at fair value.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Income

Grants income

Income received in form of grants is recognized where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attaching conditions will be complied with. Where the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognized as income over the period necessary to match the grant on a systematic basis to the costs that it is intended to compensate. Thus donors' advances are treated as deferred income and transferred to income statement when the related expenditure is incurred. Where the grant relates to an asset, the fair value is credited to capital grants account and is released to the income statement over the expected useful life of the relevant asset by equal annual installments.

Income from other income generating activities is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

Income is recognized when significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer.

Rendering of services

Income is recognized in the accounting periods in which the services are rendered and the costs incurred for the transaction can be measured reliably.

b) Property and equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment in value.

Depreciation is calculated in the straight line basis over the useful life of the assets as follows:

Computer equipment	33%
Furniture and fittings	12.5%
Office machines and equipment	12.5%
Motor vehicles	25%
Buildings	4%

Valuations are performed frequently enough to ensure that the fair value of revalued asset does not differ materially from its carrying amount.

Any revaluation surplus is credited to the asset revaluation reserve included in the equity section of the balance sheet, except that it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognized in profit or loss, in which case the increase is recognized in the profit or loss. An annual transfer is credited to the asset revaluation reserve to retained earnings is made for the difference between depreciation based on the revalued carrying amount of the assets and depreciation based on the assets original cost. Additionally, accumulated depreciation at revaluation date is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset. Upon disposal any revaluation reserve relating to the particular asset being sold is transferred to retained earnings.

An item of equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when the future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognizing of the assets is included in the income statement in the year the asset is derecognized.

The assets residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed annually and adjusted if appropriate at each year end.

c) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately at the cost equivalent to or more than USD 20,000 are measured on initial recognition cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Intangible assets are amortized over the useful economic life.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible assets are measured as the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the income statement when asset is derecognized.

Intangible assets costing less than USD 20,000 are expensed as incurred.

d) Impairment of non-financial assets

An assessment is made at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is objective evidence that an asset or a group of assets may be impaired. If such evidence exists, the estimated recoverable amount of that asset is determined and any impairment loss recognized for the difference between the recoverable amount and the carrying amount.

e) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation as result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and reliable estimate of amount can be made.

f) Foreign currencies transactions

The financial statements are presented in Tanzania shillings, which is the company functional and presentation currency. Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. All differences are taken to income and expenditure statement. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates when the fair value was determined.

g) Cash and short term deposits

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise of cash at banks and on hand and short term deposits.

h) Pension and other post-employment benefits

The organization contributes in a statutory pension scheme (National Social Security Fund) to which the employer and the employee contribute 10% respectively. The employer's contributions are charged to the income statement as they fall due.

The company provides 25% of basic salary to employees as gratuity, payable on completion of contract period or on smooth exit procedure.

i) Distribution of reserve funds

The company pursues not-for-profit objectives and as such its reserves are restricted and cannot be distributed as dividends. These are reserved to sustain the continued operation of the company.

The company ensures continuity of its operations by distributing reserves. At each balance sheet date, the company distributes surplus or deficit arose from funds from income generated activities as follows:

Endowment fund

50% of surplus or deficit arose from income generated activities.

General reserves

50% of surplus or deficit that arose from income generated activities.

j) Value Added Tax (VAT)

The company is not registered for VAT therefore cost of the purchase of supplies includes the VAT except where VAT exemption is obtained from Tanzania Revenue Authority on specific procurement of goods and services.

k) Income Tax

The company is subject to income tax laws of Tanzania (Income Tax Act 2004) except where tax exemption has been sought and granted by Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA) in accordance with section 131 of the Act.

3. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year, except for the following new and amended IFRS and IFRIC interpretations effective as of 1 January 2011:

- IAS 24 Related Party Disclosure effective 1 January 2011
- IAS 32 Classification of Rights Issue effective 1 February 2010
- IFRIC 14 Prepayment of a Minimum Funding Requirement effective 1 January 2011
- Improvements to IFRSs (May 2010), the effective date of each amendment is included in the IFRS affected.

The adoption of these revised standards and interpretations did not have any material effect on the financial performance or position of the company.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future periods.

Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including experience of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Equipment

Critical estimates are made by directors in determining the useful lives and residual values to equipment based on the intended use of the assets and the economic lives of those assets. Subsequent changes in circumstances such as technological advances or prospective utilisation of the assets concerned could result in the actual useful lives or residual values differing from initial estimates.

5. STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE

Standards issued but not yet effective up to the date of issuance of the company's financial statements are listed below. This listing of standards and interpretations issued are those that the company reasonably expects to have an impact on disclosures, financial position or performance when applied at a future date. The company intends to adopt these standards when they become effective.

IAS 1 Financial Statement Presentation – Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income

The amendment becomes effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2012.

IAS 12 Income Taxes – Recovery of Underlying Assets

The amendment becomes effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2012.

IAS 19 Employee Benefits (Amendment)

The amendment becomes effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013.

IAS 27 Separate Financial Statements (as revised in 2011)

The amendment becomes effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013.

IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures (as revised in 2011)

The amendment becomes effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013.

IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures – Enhanced Derecognition Disclosure Requirements

The amendment becomes effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2011.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments: Classification and Measurement

The standard becomes effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013.

IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements

This standard becomes effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013.

IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements

This standard becomes effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013.

IFRS 12 Disclosure of Involvement with Other Entities

This standard becomes effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013.

IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement

This standard becomes effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013.

Appendix I

Research Projects Approved to Receive a Grant during the period January-December 2011

In total, 95 research proposals were reviewed, of which 22 were submitted in response to the special call for proposals under the Civil Society Research Facility (CSRF) initiative). Of the proposals reviewed 14 proposals were approved under REPOA's open competitive system for grants (Window 1) and eight proposals were accepted for the CSRF. These proposals are listed below.

Proposals approved through Window 1

1. Establishment of the impact of Joint Forestry Management initiatives on livelihoods of the local communities adjacent to Udzungwa Forest Reserve in Tanzania by Helene Stephen, Sokoine University of Agriculture.
2. A case of conflicting interests between forest conservation and local livelihoods in East Usambara, Tanzania by Stephen Kingwere, Forest Training Institute, Olmotonyi.
3. Taxpayers compliance: An empirical assessment of the effect of audits and penalties by Patrick Mugoya, Open University of Tanzania.
4. Impact of REDD initiatives on poverty reduction in Tanzania by Ebrantino E. Mgiye and Ernest Hizza, Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism.
5. Factors influencing the adoption of conservation agriculture technologies by smallholder farmers in Karatu and Kongwa District in Tanzania by Dr Simon Lugandu, African Conservation Tillage Initiative (ACT).
6. Transformations in property rights and poverty in rural Tanzania: The case of Iringa by Faustin Maganga, Kelly Askew, Howard Stein and Rie Odgaard.
7. Social protection targeting on the most vulnerable children in Singida Region by Joel Mmasa and Walter Mbaula, University of Dodoma.
8. Gender and food security: The impacts of women's access to and use of factors of production and forms of marketing on food security: The case study on Kasulu District, Kigoma Region by Julius Kejo and Chija Evodia, Tanzania Red Cross Society (TRCS).
9. Social networks and resource access in Tanzania: The case of small-scale vegetables farmers in Kilosa District by Leonada Mwagike, Mzumbe University (PhD candidate).
10. Economics analysis of fattening schemes for indigenous beef cattle in Tanzania by Julius Luhende Malole, Sokoine University of Agriculture (PhD candidate).
11. Land access, livelihood strategies and rural household well-being in densely populated areas of Tanzania by Patricia Mwesiga, Sokoine University of agriculture (PhD candidate).
12. The effect of microcredit in the performance of women-owned microenterprises in Tanzania by Paul Salia, Sokoine University of Agriculture (PhD candidate).
13. Adoption of renewable and energy efficient technologies for household welfare in Tanzania by Fatihya Massawe, Sokoine University of Agriculture (PhD candidate).
14. Subsidising primary schooling costs through child work in Tanzania by Daudi Kajigili, University of Dar es Salaam (PhD candidate).

Proposals selected for funding under the CSRF initiative

1. Exploring heterogeneity factors and collective action in civil society networks by Kenny Manara, University of Dar es Salaam.
2. Dynamics of civil society organisations networks in Tanzania: Promoting cooperation or competition? by Suleiman Ngware, University of Dar es Salaam.
3. Local community's awareness on accountability of non-governmental organisations: The case of NGOs in Mbinga district, Southern Highlands by Christopher Mahonge, Sokoine University of Agriculture.
4. The determinants and benefits of networking among civil society organisations in Tanzania by Severine Kessy, University of Dar es Salaam.
5. Civil society and local government in Tanzania: Partners or rivals? by Neema Yobu, Foundation for Civil Society.
6. Assessment of social accountability of civil society organisations in small-scale fisheries along the Tanzanian coastline by Obadia Ngogo, Tanga District Council.
7. A comparative analysis on accountability between five NGOs implementing REDD+ projects in Tanzania by Baruani Idd Mshale, University of Michigan (PhD candidate).
8. Reasons for low participation of civil society organisations in the networks in Ngara District by Raphael Mome, Ngara District

Appendix II:

Papers Presented at the 16th Annual Research Workshop

Keynote Addresses

1st Keynote Address

Productivity, Employment and Socioeconomic Security
by Prof. John Page, Brookings Institution

2nd Keynote Address

Productivity, Employment and Socioeconomic Security
By Jomo Kwame Sundaram, United Nations' Department of Economic and Social Affairs

Papers Presented

Agriculture Production, Livelihoods and Poverty

1. *Food Inflation and the Growth-Poverty Nexus in Tanzania: a Structuralist Perspective*, by Marc Wuyts and Jamal Msami
2. *It is more than a tree: productivity, yield, density of cashew compared, Tanzania and Vietnam*, by Blandina Kilama
3. *Maize farming and household well-being: A case study of Rukwa, Tanzania*, by Justin Urassa
4. *Optimisation behaviour of Round Potato farmers in Southern Highlands in Tanzania*, by Hosea Mpogole, Reuben M. J. Kadigi, and Melchior E. Mlambiti
5. *Potential of rainfall indexed micro insurance programmes as tools to secure agricultural production in Tanzania*, by Reuben M. J. Kadigi, Peter M. Kingu and Aloyce R. Kaliba
6. *Demand assessment for agriculture micro insurance: A case study of timber smallholder farmers in Mufindi District*, by Haji Ng'elenge

Productivity, Policy and Socioeconomic Insecurity

1. *Elites capture in the formulation and implementation of Export Processing Zones*, by Raymond Mnenwa
2. *Post liberalisation paradox in textile industry: a comparative study of Vietnam and Tanzania*, by Damian Gabagambi and Raymond Mnenwa
3. *The relationship between innovation, business performance and employee poverty reduction*, by Baraka Mdimba and Beatus Kundi
4. *Distribution of Fishery Income Between Fishers and Gear Owners in Lake Tanganyika: A Case of Kigoma Urban in Tanzania*, by Odas Bilame
5. *Evolution of gender and poverty dynamics in Tanzania*, by Joanita Magongo & Lucia Da Corta
6. *Women economic empowerment and the problem of discriminatory inheritance laws in Tanzania*, by Grace Kamugisha

Environment and Natural Resources Management

1. *Stakeholders Perspectives on Climate Change and Poverty in the Coast Region*, by Adolfo Mascarenhas & Audax Rwechungura
2. *Biofuel investment in Tanzania: participation and the awareness of the local communities*, by Opportuna Kweka
3. *Effects of poverty on equity in community based forest management in Mufindi, the Iringa Region, Tanzania*, by Emmanuel F. Nzunda, Woiso Dino Andrew, Japhet J. Kashaigili, Suzana Augustino and Dos Santos A. Silayo
4. *Does decentralized forest management improve livelihood of the rural community? Comparing joint- and community based- forest management in Babati, Tanzania*, by Innocent Babili
5. *Uncovering the implications of gazetting the Derema Forest corridor on adjacent communities livelihoods and conservation*, by Nangena. Mtango and Adam Kijazi
6. *Integrated water resources management for poverty alleviation. A case of Pangani Basin, Tanzania*, by Esther Dungumaro and Tuli Msuya

REPOA's New Logo

For the Strategic Plan 2010-2014, the decision was made for the institution's name to change from 'Research on Poverty Alleviation' to what was previously its acronym: 'REPOA'. This was in order to better reflect REPOA's current strategic direction and mandate with a broader focus on social and economic development issues.

The decision necessitated the redesign of REPOA's logo. The redesign was completed in 2011 and the registration of the new logo was finalised in 2012.



Old logo



New logo

REPOA is an independent
research institution
which primarily
undertakes research
on socio-economic and
development issues
to influence
pro-poor policy.



REPOA

PO Box 33223, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

157 Mgombani Street, Regent Estate

Tel: + 255 (22) 270 00 83

Fax: + 255 (22) 277 57 38

E mail: repa@repa.or.tz

Website: www.repa.or.tz