



Research on Poverty Alleviation, REPOA, is an independent, non-profit making organisation; concerned with poverty and related policy issues in Tanzania. REPOA undertakes and facilitates research, conducts and coordinates training, and promotes dialogue and development of policy for pro-poor growth and poverty reduction.

# Annual Report

For the Year Ended 31 December 2005

Research on Poverty Alleviation (REPOA)

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10th Anniversary

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## Introduction

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- Strategic Plan for 2005 - 2009
- Context and Organisation of REPOA
- Summary of REPOA's Major Activities for 2005
- Reflections on 2005 and Challenges Ahead



## Foreword from the Chairperson of the Board of Directors

During 2005 REPOA celebrated its tenth anniversary and this was a proud moment for all from, REPOA. Starting as a research programme focused on the capacity building of researchers, REPOA has matured into a well known organisation with diversified activities and functions that include the promotion of policy dialogue and development.

A big challenge met during 2005 was securing funding for the implementation of our current Strategic Plan 2005 - 2009. We are grateful for the support of the Royal Netherlands Government - the Embassy in Dar es Salaam and The Hague, the Royal Norwegian Embassy, DFID (Department for International Development, UK), the Swedish Embassy, and the Finnish Embassy and the Government of Tanzania. Their commitment is a tangible demonstration that REPOA does have an important role to play in the development of Tanzania. Funding from our development partners is via a basket arrangement, and we are appreciative of this arrangement, as it has reduced the associated administrative costs.

However, this committed funding may not be sufficient to cover the costs of research undertaken under the Structured Research Programme. The Structured Research Programme is an effective instrument for updating the existing research agenda; it allows REPOA to be proactive, identifying and undertaking or commissioning research, thereby making a strategic contribution to research. Circumstances for this are where there is a shortfall of vital information, where this is a dynamic or emerging issue and/or where there is need or opportunity for local research capacity to be strengthened through the undertaking of a research project with experts. These special research projects are often quite comprehensive and require substantial resources, especially where specific expertise is called upon. In order to be able to make a strategic and singular contribution to the discipline of research in Tanzania it is important that REPOA is given the opportunity to suggest the content and direction of strategic research and, where necessary, be able to apply for additional funding for implementation.

During the year several reviews of existing processes and systems were undertaken, to ensure that our activities are proactive and responsive to our clients needs, whether researchers or research users. One of these outcomes is that REPOA's research agenda has been revised to themes of: Growth and Poverty, Vulnerability and Social Protection, Social-Political-Cultural issues, Environment and Agriculture, as well as three crosscutting themes of Gender, Governance and Technology. The raised profile of growth in our research agenda requires REPOA to enhance and increase its alliance with the private sector and REPOA is placing increased focus on this area.

Furthermore, REPOA will actively seek synergies, draw expertise from, and contribute to national and regional institutional alliances on research, training and policy dialogue. As we increase our relationships and expand the breadth and content of collaborative alliances we need to be conscious that our relationships will vary, and in some cases people will prefer to maintain the relationships on an individual basis, rather than institutional. It is important that alliances take on the form preferred by the partner.

REPOA is well known for its contribution to the development of Tanzanian society, we are now regarded as more than purely an academic research organisation. Our commitment to the eradication of poverty remains. There is much still to be done, the reason for REPOA's existence - to contribute to the alleviation of poverty in Tanzania, is still valid, and the contribution and value of research to the cause of eradicating poverty cannot be underestimated. However, it is time for us to think of the bigger picture, to challenge ourselves to move to the next level of thinking. The demands placed upon REPOA during its first decade of operations have encouraged REPOA to play a proactive role in facilitating change in Tanzanian society.

As REPOA progresses along its second decade of operations we will play a role in addressing the challenges facing not just researchers and the field of research, but that of Tanzanian society as a whole.

This year's report is larger than usual as it includes the 2005 - 2009 Strategic Plan and photos from the celebration of REPOA's 10th Anniversary and 10th Annual Research Workshop. For those interested in the development of REPOA during the last ten years may I refer you to my speech given at the celebration (pg 55).



### **Professor Esther Mwaikambo**



Professor Esther Mwaikambo, Chairperson of REPOA's Board of Directors





## Introduction to REPOA

**Research on Poverty Alleviation, REPOA, undertakes and facilitates research, conducts and coordinates training, and promotes dialogue and development of policy for pro-poor growth and poverty reduction.**

REPOA began operating in early 1995 as a Tanzanian non-profit non-governmental organisation, and is now one of the top independent non-profit research organisations in Tanzania. REPOA specialises in economic and social research and has a core staff of 13 researchers. Research is conducted in Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar, with some research projects covering every district.

## Strategic Plan for 2005 – 2009

### REPOA's Vision

**To Contribute to the Development of Tanzania by Facilitating the Creation and Use of Knowledge**

REPOA recognises that research is central to economic growth and the eradication of poverty, as it establishes an insightful base for making decisions and designing interventions. **REPOA seeks to build the capacity of, and mobilise stakeholders to understand the importance of research, and facilitate the use of information for policy dialogue and development.**

During the first ten years of its existence REPOA's focus was on increasing the understanding of poverty, initially through the development of the capacity of researchers and conducting research activities. During the later part of this period REPOA's activities expanded to facilitating policy dialogue and policy development. The demands of stakeholders had shown REPOA that it must play a proactive role in facilitating change in Tanzanian society. As REPOA moved into its second decade of operations, REPOA determined that it would play a role in addressing the challenges facing not just researchers and the field of research, but that of Tanzanian society as a whole. In addition, REPOA has redefined its vision to stress the promotion of growth as a pre-requisite to poverty eradication, with the private sector featuring more prominently in this strategic plan.

### Our Goals

In order to attain this vision, REPOA has identified three areas to focus on during 2005 – 2009:

- **To strengthen the capacity of the intellectual resource (of both the producers and users of the knowledge)**
- **To undertake, facilitate and encourage strategic research**
- **To facilitate and stimulate the utilisation of research findings**

The following interdependent and mutually reinforcing goals (some of which are qualitative) will be reached when:

- The intellectual resource is recognised as an important factor for the development of Tanzanian society.
- Alliances with and between stakeholders are enhanced so as to bring about a synergy to coherently address the development of Tanzania.
- There is an adequate research capacity to meet Tanzania's needs.
- There is a deeper understanding by stakeholders of poverty and the means of poverty eradication, as well as of the vital role of economic growth in achieving higher levels of welfare.
- Stakeholders have the skills and methodologies to cope with emerging issues
- Innovative work is undertaken and emerging research gaps are identified and addressed.
- Strategic (multi-disciplinary) research is increased.
- The research agenda is responsive to society's needs.
- The outputs from this work, including research findings, are utilised for the advancement of Tanzanian society.

### **Strategies for 2005 – 2009**

As these goals are interdependent and mutually reinforcing, REPOA's strategies also overlap, and some goals become strategies in themselves. Strategies have been designed for five areas:

- **To put in place an adequate research capacity**
- **To facilitate the undertaking of strategic research**
- **To facilitate and stimulate the utilisation of research findings**
- **To enhance alliances with stakeholders**
- **To enhance REPOA's capacity to implement the strategic plan**

## REPOA's Research Agenda

Is concerned with pro-poor growth and poverty reduction:

- Growth and Poverty
- Gender
- Environment and Agriculture
- Technology
- Social / Political /Cultural Issues
- Governance
- Vulnerability and Social Protection

## The Context and Organisation of REPOA

REPOA was established in late 1994 and began operating in early 1995. At that time the international and national environments that determined REPOA's framework of operations were different than from today. Tanzania was in transition, with many reforms in their infancy. Political democracy was only two years old, many economic reforms were being designed or just beginning to be implemented; civil society was redefining its role and emerging as a greater public force. Research was vital at this stage of Tanzania's evolution. However, the potential contribution of research to policy development was not fully recognised, as short-term consultancy had stifled the growth of the research capacity within Tanzania.

The need for local research capacity to support policy development was only recognised and acted upon by a few donors and stakeholders. This led to the establishment of institutions such as Economic and Social Research Foundation (ESRF), the African Economic Research Consortium (AERC), and Research on Poverty Alleviation (REPOA). It was not surprising therefore that REPOA was funded by one donor, the Royal Netherlands Government, and focused on research capacity building.

Since its inception REPOA has carried out its functions and proposed activities in two programme phases. The focus for both phases was capacity building in research; with the objectives:

- To build and strengthen local capacity and competence to undertake rigorous independent research on poverty issues;
- To build an effective and autonomous poverty research network with local to global connections;
- To deepen the understanding of poverty issues among grassroots organisations, local researchers, research bodies, policy and decision makers;
- To contribute to the development of policies aimed at combating poverty, both locally and globally; and
- To disseminate research output and forge linkages between poverty research and interested parties, including decision-makers in government, NGOs, grassroots organisations, business, academic and donor organisations.

Ten years on, REPOA operates within very different national and international environments. At the national level the dynamics of the reforms have produced demands and challenges that research organisations must respond to. Key stakeholders now look to the findings from research to influence policy development. The community recognises the vital role of research, and is more conducive to strengthening local research capacity and encouraging the ensuing dialogue and development of policy. This positive environment has eased the financial burden for research organisations, but it has also raised society's expectations of the role that research organisations should play.

Starting as a research programme initially focused on the capacity building of researchers, REPOA has transformed to an organisation with diversified activities and functions that have extended to the promotion of policy dialogue and development. As a result of the increasing demand for its services, REPOA underwent a rapid transformation during the last five years. The REPOA strategic plan for 2005-2009 takes all these factors into account by:

- building in sustainability through diversifying sources of funding and encouraging the integration of parallel programmes into REPOA's core activities;
- undertaking strategic research that is responsive to stakeholders' needs and values the use of multi-disciplinary research, and
- strengthening the institutional capacity to implement the strategic plan; in terms of infrastructure, organisational structure and environment.

The speech by Professor Esther Mwaikambo given at the celebration of REPOA's 10th Anniversary, which is contained later in this report, provides a comprehensive history of the development of REPOA.

## REPOA's Stakeholders

REPOA's achievements to date could not have been attained without the cooperation of all the stakeholders. REPOA has local and international connections to the Government of Tanzania, Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), researchers and research institutions, the private sector and donors. As part of our networking activities REPOA is a member of the Research and Analysis Technical Working Group (for whom it also acts as the secretariat), the Public Expenditure Review (PER) Working Group, the Fiscal Decentralisation Taskforce, the Southern African Regional Poverty Network and the Helsinki Process on Globalisation and Democracy, to name a few. REPOA collaborates on research projects with many research institutions and international bodies, some examples are UNICEF, the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the World Bank and the Chr. Michelsen Institute. As REPOA moves into its second decade of operations, REPOA looks forward to continued collaboration with fellow stakeholders working towards the alleviation of poverty and the promotion of growth in Tanzania.

## Funding

Our primary sources of funding are from the governments of the Netherlands, Norway, the United Kingdom, Sweden, Finland, and Tanzania. In addition we receive funding for collaborative and/or commissioned work from international organisations such as UNICEF, the World Bank and the ILO.

## Summary of REPOA's Major Activities for 2005

In brief, the major outputs were:

### To Put In Place An Adequate Research Capacity:

- 4 researchers were mentored in three different research projects and there were 4 field supervision visits.
- 88 work in progress, draft final reports and reports for publication were reviewed.
- 145 research proposals were received, 72 qualified to enter the review process, with 34 research proposals approved for funding.
- 7 collaborative research projects were undertaken.
- Training on simple fact-finding research projects was conducted for 13 Civil Society Organisations (CSOs).
- 11 simple fact-finding research proposals were received, 10 were reviewed; of these 7 were approved for funding.
- Four researchers took part in a working visit to REPOA.
- The training strategy was developed for researchers.
- 4 courses for researchers were conducted.
- REPOA's 10th Annual Research Workshop was held.
- A discussion forum on research concepts was introduced.

### To Facilitate The Undertaking Of Strategic Research:

- The research agenda was developed for 2005 – 2009.
- Coordinated and took part in 4 studies for the Poverty Human Development Report (PHDR) for 2005.
- Work began on a new research programme: "Vulnerability and Social Protection".

### To Facilitate And Stimulate The Utilisation Of Research Findings:

- Member and/or secretariat of 11 policy related bodies.
- REPOA staff gave presentations at 4 workshops and attended 26 workshops.

- Organised 5 Research and Analysis Working Group open meetings
- The training strategy for research users was developed.
- 4 workshops for research users conducted on the Tanzania Socio-Economic Database (TSED).

### To Enhance Alliances With Stakeholders:

- 1 book, 3 research reports, 1 special paper and two project briefs were published.
- The communications strategy was developed and implemented
- The website was expanded and upgraded.
- Celebration of 10th Anniversary (the photos in this report are from this event).

### To Enhance REPOA's Capacity To Implement The Strategic Plan:

- The new organisational structure was implemented.
- Three staff members were hired.
- Staff remuneration was updated.
- Staff attended 6 courses or exchange visits.



## Reflections on 2005 and Challenges Ahead

2005 was a busy year for REPOA, with substantial activities undertaken in relation to the development and implementation of first year of the Strategic Plan for 2005 – 2009 and securing funding for this period. This year of change and transformation for REPOA went well and the majority of the targets for the year were achieved.

During 2005 REPOA's research agenda was reviewed, as it is important to ensure that REPOA's agenda is up to date with contemporary issues and serving the knowledge requirements of those working in the field of development. While the research programme continues to be concerned with poverty alleviation; the themes have been redefined in order to emphasise the areas to be addressed.

During 2005 the training agenda was also reviewed, taking into account three major factors: the revised research agenda, how REPOA could complement existing training available from other parties, and how REPOA could seek synergies and collaborate with other training partners. Seeking complementary and collaborative training initiatives is a conscious move to improve REPOA's effectiveness in meeting the needs of our stakeholders; and increasing our collaboration on a national and regional basis will bring advantages to REPOA and REPOA's stakeholders.

During 2005 there were two 'firsts for REPOA. The position of Policy Analysis Coordinator was created and filled. This was in recognition of the increasing demands for REPOA's assistance in the area of policy dialogue and development. While all senior staff will continue to be involved in this area, it had become clear that the increasing requirements of this activity meant that a person should be assigned full-time to this position.

In addition, REPOA coordinated the first regional training for Southern and Eastern Africa. REPOA would like to extend its involvement in training and research on a regional basis. This will provide increased opportunity for cross learning and will be motivational for Tanzanian researchers.

The implementation of REPOA's Strategic Plan 2005 - 2009 required that the infrastructure was enhanced to ensure that REPOA is effectively staffed and the appropriate operational systems in place. Matters relating to training were previously the responsibility of our research coordinator, but the position of training coordinator now exists in its own right and the position has been filled. Internally REPOA operational requirements, including facilities, are being met, and concrete actions are being undertaken to address the identified area for strengthening - its human resource management.

One unexpected complicating factor for REPOA during 2005 was the amount of time taken to finalise the process and documentation for the funding of REPOA's Strategic Plan for 2005 - 2009. However, in spite of the delay of the implementation of some activities due to the slow release of the first tranche of funds from the development partners; most of the planned outputs for 2005 were achieved. Those activities most affected by the shortage of funds were training, the implementation of the new organisational structure, and activities of the grassroots research programme. Those target outputs not met during 2005 will be completed during 2006.

The raised profile of growth in our research agenda requires REPOA to enhance and increase its alliance with the private sector. While REPOA has always maintained contact with the private sector, they have not been a major stakeholder in the past. During our early days, REPOA's initial relations were with the Government and donors; these relationships later expanded to include Civil Society Organisations, the media, and other parties, and they all have proved fruitful. We believe REPOA will also work successfully with the private sector, and work has commenced on designing the programme on growth in consultation with representatives from the business community.

Working on projects in collaboration with other institutions brings fresh perspectives and provides the opportunity for this organisation to keep up to date with new methodologies and tools for research. Such relations can bring added insight and feedback into REPOA's other work, and vice-versa. Collaboration should not only be thought of in terms of organisations seeking to collaborate with REPOA. There is also potential, which REPOA has not fully availed itself of in the past, for seeking collaboration with other institutions, particularly nationally or regionally. These alliances should be mutually beneficial, and while they will raise new challenges for REPOA, it is time for the organisation to play a regional role.







## Put in Place an Adequate Research Capacity

- “Learning by doing” and mentoring of researchers
- Providing Funding for Research
- Collaborative Research Projects
- Training
- Annual Research Workshop
- Library Services



## Strategy I: Put in Place an Adequate Research Capacity

Although during the past ten years positive improvements have been recorded in the area of research capacity in Tanzania, the requirements are still not adequately fulfilled. Therefore, the capacity building of researchers will continue to be a major area of focus. Attention will be given to: increasing resources for research, providing broad exposure to researchers and providing specialised training on methodologies and new developments in research practices. Concentrating activities on this strategy will help to achieve the goals of strengthening the intellectual resource and encouraging strategic research. This will be achieved through five areas of activities:

### → 'Learning by doing' and mentoring of researchers

The proven practice of "learning by doing" – where junior researchers are teamed with experienced researchers to work on a research project will continue. This combination of mentoring and practical experience has proved to be a successful strategy for building capacity.

### → Providing Funding for Research

This will be via three avenues: REPOA provided grants for research projects; research commissioned by REPOA and research coordinated by REPOA that is commissioned by other parties

### → Collaborative Research Projects

Collaborative research projects with other research institutions are a useful vehicle for exposing local researchers to international perspectives and offering mutual learning. Where appropriate and feasible REPOA will seek to collaborate with other research institutions (locally and internationally) to build the capacity of researchers through collaborative research projects. This will have the two-fold benefit of offering an opportunity for research institutions to learn from each other and reaching a greater pool of researchers.

### → Training

A revised training programme that is integrated with the research agenda for 2005-2009 has been developed and implemented, using a consultative process to ensure that there were no overlaps in training provided by other institutions. Where possible, collaborative opportunities for achieving synergies in training are explored. Training will be predominantly in the area of research methodologies and contemporary issues and will be offered to junior and middle level researchers.

### → Library Services

REPOA's specialised library is a recognised source on issues of research methodology and contemporary research.

## Learning by Doing and Mentoring of Researchers

4 researchers mentored in three different research projects relating to research working with children. This is a specialised area of research relatively new to Tanzania.

4 field supervision visits conducted.

88 work in progress, draft final reports and reports for publication from research projects reviewed

## Providing Funding for Research

Funding is accessible for research projects to researchers using three windows.

### → REPOA provided grants for research projects - the **Open Competitive System**

Under the Open Competitive System a public call for proposals invites interested researchers to submit proposals on research themes derived from the research agenda agreed upon by REPOA's stakeholders. This Open Competitive System provides for an unbiased provision of funding to junior and senior researchers. The proposals are subjected to a rigorous anonymous review process, with qualification based upon the proposal's quality, including the academic and societal relevance, as well as adherence to the established guidelines for writing and submitting proposals.

Those who qualify receive funding to proceed with the research. Others receive constructive feedback and are requested to submit revised proposals. Inexperienced researchers who show potential undergo a mentoring programme with a senior researcher who is assigned to work closely with them to improve their proposal. The revised proposal is again anonymously reviewed. A maximum of three revisions and re-submissions are allowed before authors are requested to seek alternative funding, or attempt a different topic.

All draft research reports are reviewed during REPOA's Annual Research Workshop. Here presentations are subjected to wide public comment and peer review, followed by close technical consultations with experts. In this context, REPOA's Annual Research Workshop is used for dual purposes - capacity building for researchers from the public review of the progress reports by other researchers and stakeholders and also a means of dissemination of research findings. REPOA's Annual Research Workshop brings together people from various disciplines, thereby creating a rich environment for intellectual dialogue. The researchers are required to submit a revised final draft of their research report for anonymous review before the work may be published.

### → Research commissioned by REPOA - the **Structured Research Programme**

The Structured Research Programme provides for research to be commissioned in areas not adequately covered under the Open Competitive System. Under this system competent researchers are requested to develop research proposals on a specific area. These proposals are reviewed and revised as per the OCS system of review. These commissioned research projects have tended to be larger and multi-disciplinary. Therefore, the projects have involved teamwork comprising both experienced and young researchers that also provide for capacity building and technical support.

In addition, within the framework of the Grassroots Programme, REPOA also accommodates the less analytical research proposals that concentrate on simple fact-finding projects aimed at providing critical information required for community level decision-making. These proposals are

subject to a less rigorous review process and are offered specific guidance suitable to their capabilities.

A logical progression from REPOA's first decade of capacity building is to extend the capacity building activity to institutions themselves, (in addition to individual researchers). Institutions will be allowed to submit research proposals under both systems. This will allow for a wider coverage of researchers, enable the implementation of strategic research, and reduce monitoring requirements.

An important challenge for this phase is to how to bring the private sector into research. There will be deliberate efforts to build the capacity of researchers to address issues of production and growth, as well as how to involve private sector stakeholders in the development of the research agenda and its implementation.

→ **Collaborative Research** coordinated by REPOA that is commissioned by third parties.

This other area for building capacity is usually undertaken with international research institutions. The choice of institutions and research topics are determined by our need for capacity building and the relevance to REPOA's research agenda.

## Open Competitive System: Proposals Received and Funded During 2005

145 proposals for research were received  
65% increase over the number of proposals received during 2004. (2004: 88)

Of these 145 proposals, 72 were considered appropriate to enter the formal review process

Of those which underwent the review process 34 (47%) were approved for funding.  
(One researcher was later disqualified and did not receive funding)  
(33 research grants during 2004)

The projects funded are detailed at the rear of this report. The general categories of grants are:  
Environment and Agriculture: 11 research projects  
Vulnerability and Social Protection: 11 research projects  
Growth and Poverty: 5 research projects  
Gender: 4 research projects  
PhD Proposals: 2 research projects



## Collaborative Research Projects

7 collaborative research projects undertaken during 2005 (2004: 7)

We appreciate the synergies achieved from collaboration with other research institutions, as well as the mutual learning opportunities and sharing of ideas for the researchers involved in the project. The projects listed below commenced prior to 2005 and continued during the year.

### Research on Civil Society, Development and Poverty Reduction

The objective of this joint research project involving Central America - El Salvador, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras and Guatemala (in a combined report), Ethiopia, and Tanzania is to understand the tripartite relationships among CSOs, donors and the State in poverty reduction efforts. The project is funded by the Development Cooperation of Ireland and was implemented jointly with Dublin City University.

### Vulnerability and Social Protection Survey

This study, conducted in Kilimanjaro and Ruvuma, is on vulnerability and an assessment of the demand for a commodity insurance scheme. It was undertaken in collaboration with the World Bank and the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO).

### Tanzania Governance Noticeboard (TGN)

The Tanzania Governance Noticeboard is a USAID supported activity that seeks to strengthen the demand side of accountability through making information more accessible and in a format that is more understandable and useful for citizens in Tanzania. The project is being implemented in partnership with Planning and Development Collaborative International (PADCO), a US based development organisation.

During 2005 the major focus was on the establishment of the interactive database on REPOA's upgraded website: <http://www.repoa.or.tz/tgn/>

The interactive database, believed to be first of its kind in Africa, contains financial data relating to central government and local government in Tanzania. The information includes revenue, expenditure, and budget figures, some selected sections of the Auditor General's reports, and from the National Anti-corruption Strategy Action Plan. The website enables users to make comparisons across sectors and administrative areas and track developments over time, and produce a table of data showing information relevant and meaningful to them. Stakeholders can produce reports online, or download the raw data as files or graphs.

An introduction to using the database on the website was published:

Brief 1: [Governance Indicators on the Tanzania Governance Noticeboard Website](#)

Many orientation sessions for stakeholders were held as well.

The TGN conducted a study in the Simanjiro and Dodoma Rural districts on the level of transparency of public finance matters at the district and sub-district level. A brief was published on this:

Brief 2: [Improving Transparency of Financial Affairs at the Local Government Level in Tanzania](#)

### Afrobarometer Survey

During 2005 REPOA conducted in Tanzania the third round of the Afrobarometer survey. Afrobarometer is "a comparative series of national public attitude surveys on democracy, markets and civil society in Africa." 17 countries from Eastern, Western and Southern Africa took part in round three of this series.

The survey uses a standardised questionnaire and sampling procedure, which enables comparisons to be made between the different countries, as well as between each round of the survey. Countries are able to add a few questions relevant to their country's issues - for round three of the survey Tanzania's questionnaire contained additional questions concerning the union between Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar, the voter registration system and the offering of "takrima" by candidates. REPOA trained 27 research assistants to survey 1,305 households in the Tanzanian Mainland and Zanzibar. The Tanzanian results and the final results from the complete third round survey will be published in mid 2006.

### **Formative Process Research, also known as the Local Government Reform Project**

The objective of this joint research programme on local government reform in Tanzania is to document the processes of change and impacts of the Local Government Reform Programme (LGRP) in Tanzania, and to provide managers and key stakeholders with operationally relevant data and analyses of lessons learned during the implementation.

The programme's first phase ended in September 2005, and the second phase runs through to 2009. This second phase of the programme has been included in REPOA's core activities, which should ensure the sustainability of the programme and achieve synergies with REPOA's activities in related areas. A consultant from the Chr. Michelsen Institute will continue to work with REPOA on this programme.

A Special Paper was published this year:

*"Local Government Finances and Financial Management in Tanzania Observations from Six Councils, 2000-2003"*

by Odd-Helge Fjeldstad with Florida Henjewe, Geoffrey Mwambe, Erasto Ngalewa and Knut Nygaard

In addition two articles were accepted for publishing in international journals.

### **Children's Research Programme**

This three-year research programme aims commenced in 2004 and is largely funded by UNICEF.

The programme aims are to:

- Obtain information about children's needs and rights and the extent to which they are met
- Explore the factors that affect children's rights
- Understand the coping strategies adopted by children and caretakers to overcome or mitigate the negative impacts of problems affecting children's rights

62 research proposals received  
28 deemed suitable for review

10 research grants relating to the Children's Research Programme  
awarded under the Open Competitive System  
(2004: 3 grants)

As the area of research with children is relatively new to many Tanzanian researchers there is also a capacity building component focusing on methodologies of working with children. A course on participatory research methodology for working with children was conducted by Debbie Wason from the United Kingdom, with assistance by Dr. Rose Mwaipopo of University of Dar es Salaam and Derrick Mbelwa from Save the Children UK - Tanzania.

In addition REPOA developed a database of research work relating to children that was undertaken in Tanzania over the past ten years. The database contains research reports on various issues affecting children in Tanzania, including children's rights, health, education, nutrition, and HIV/AIDS.

### Poverty Mapping

During 2004, REPOA was contracted by the Research and Analysis Working Group to undertake poverty mapping, an exercise aimed at providing poverty estimates at district and sub district level for the first time in Tanzania. This work continued throughout 2005 and provided major inputs for the Poverty and Human Development Report 2005's chapter on "Spatial Analysis of Poverty".

### Research Coordinated by REPOA Which Was Commissioned by Other Parties

REPOA's commissioned work is undertaken outside of the activities funded by our development partners. However, any commissioned work undertaken must be in keeping with REPOA's mandate.

10 projects undertaken ( 2004: 9 projects)

The work commissioned to REPOA was as follows:

#### Development of Poverty Monitoring System for LAMP Districts

The Land Management Programme (LAMP), a programme funded by the Swedish Development Agency (SIDA), commissioned REPOA to review the poverty monitoring indicators for four districts, Babati, Singida, Simanjiro, and Kiteto, in order to assist these districts to set up a basic system of collection, compilation, storage and presentation of a limited number of district output indicators.

#### Baseline Survey on Solid Waste Management

The International Labour Organization (ILO) contracted REPOA to carry out a baseline study for an impact assessment of its project on solid waste management. The project aimed at promoting Public-Private Partnership (PPP) to help local governments to address the twin challenge of creating jobs for the poor while ensuring adequate basic infrastructure and service provision. The baseline study covered three levels: the franchisees, workers (household level) and municipal authorities from the municipalities of Ilala, Kinondoni, Mwanza, and Zanzibar.

#### Facilitation of Workshops for the Preparation of Anti-Corruption Action Plans by Local Government Authorities

The Local Government Reform Programme (LGRP) commissioned REPOA to be part of the team to facilitate zonal workshops for Local Government Authorities (LGAs) to prepare action plans for anti corruption. The adoption of Anti-Corruption Action Plans at the council level presented a valuable opportunity to engage the stakeholders in improving the standards of accountability, transparency and integrity in local government. A team of researchers from REPOA, the University of Dar es Salaam, and officials from the Prevention of Corruption Bureau and the Local Government Reform Programme facilitated the workshops in the five zones.

#### Sustainable Child Labour Elimination Strategies

REPOA was commissioned by the International Labour Organization (ILO) to support the implementation of the exit strategy of the Time Bound Programme on the elimination of child labour. This involved the assessment of the capacity needs in the eleven programme districts in order to support the operationalisation of the 'National Strategy for Growth and the Reduction of Poverty' based strategies for the elimination of child labour, the identification of research gaps, and the development of implementation and monitoring tools.



### **Understanding Patterns of Accountability in Tanzania**

In collaboration with the Oxford Policy Management (OPM) of the U.K. and the Chr. Michelsen Institute (CMI) of Norway, REPOA was commissioned by DFID (Department for International Development) to undertake a study on understanding patterns of accountability in Tanzania. The study investigated accountability relationships between political and administrative power holders and the citizens whom they serve. It explored the values and incentives of politicians and the structure of power relations, in particular for the budget allocation process.

### **Best Practices for the Support of the Implementation of Reform Activities at the District and Community Levels - Phase 1**

REPOA was commissioned by the Presidents Office-Regional and Local Government – Local Government Reform Programme PO-RALG/LGRP to compile information on the recently phased out (2004) and ongoing donors supported reform activities at the district and community levels. This information was needed as part of the development of phase two of the study, and the aim was to identify best practices and learn more of the sector-wide approach.

### **Local Government Taxation Reform in Tanzania: A Poverty and Social Impact Analysis (PSIA)**

This study was commissioned by the World Bank and undertaken jointly by the Overseas Development Group (ODG) at the University of East Anglia and REPOA. The 2005 Tanzania Poverty and Social Impact Analysis (PSIA) on local government tax reform was designed to examine the intended and unintended consequences on poverty reduction and growth in Tanzania of the tax reforms implemented in June 2003 and 2004. It was a rapid study undertaken with a bias towards the tax issues of three councils: Ilala in Dar es Salaam, Moshi in Kilimanjaro, and Kilosa in Morogoro.

### **Tobacco Policy**

A situation analysis of existing tobacco control policy and research in Tanzania was carried out and discussed in a workshop, which also discussed future research in this area. This work was undertaken as part of a project to promote the signing and ratification of the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) in Tanzania and to mainstream issues relating to tobacco control in the Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS).

### **Vulnerability of Children in Tanzania**

As an extension to the work of the Children's Research Programme and linked to the spatial analysis undertaken for the Poverty Human Development Report, REPOA researchers provided UNICEF with a special analysis on the vulnerability of children. This analysis took a closer look at indicators of children's well-being and possible determinants to assess their vulnerability to loss of well-being. The report is expected to form a basis for a new programme of co-operation between the Government and UNICEF.

### **An Institutional Analysis for Nutrition**

REPOA was engaged by the World Bank to undertake an analysis of institutional arrangements to improve nutrition in Tanzania. The objectives of this study were to: identify the key determinants of nutrition security in Tanzania; identify priority areas for nutrition interventions; identify appropriate nutrition interventions; identify key existing actors dealing with nutrition, identify options for an organisational structure and provide recommendations.

## REPOA's Support to CSOs at the Grassroots and Community Levels

An additional component of research capacity building relates to REPOA's Grassroots Programme. This works through CSOs and uses predominantly participatory research methodology. The aim of this programme is to support communities to undertake fact-finding research related to the development of their own community. Researchers access funding mainly through the Open Competitive System and undergo an appropriately modified review process.

REPOA conducted training on simple fact-finding research projects for 13 CSOs from the Same district

Technical support provided to 2 fact-finding projects from Kibaha which had commenced in 2004

9 villages of the Kibaha and Kinondoni projects received technical support regarding their dairy goat project

11 proposals for fact finding research were submitted by CSOs

Those research projects funded were:

1. *"Shortage of water in Kavambughu village"*  
Same Poverty Alleviation Trust Fund (SAMEPATF)
2. *"Shortage of water in Kijomu village"*  
Same/Mwanga Environmental Conservation Trust Fund
3. *"Destruction of indigenous forest in Njoro village"*  
Institute of Orkonerei Pastoralist Advancement (ILARAMATAK)
4. *"Shortage of water in Konga Ijinyu village"*  
Pastoralist Development and Education Trust (PADET)
5. *"Shortage of water in Majevu village"*  
Department of Development, Same Diocese
6. *"Cause for low income among Vikuge villagers"*  
Faraja Orphan and Training Center, Kibaha
7. *"Cause for low income among Minazi Mikinda villagers"*  
Credit Council Association (Shirikikisho la Baraza la Mikopo), Kibaha

## Exchange Visits by Researchers

4 researchers took part in a working visit to REPOA

Dr Odd Helge-Fjeldstad from the Chr. Michelsen Institute, Norway, worked with REPOA on research on local government taxation.

Professor Maureen Mackintosh, The Open University UK, discussed collaborative projects on health information systems.

Professor Marc Wuyts from ISS, the Hague worked on the social protection programme.

Roy van der Weide from World Bank / University of Amsterdam worked on the poverty mapping project.

## Building the Capacity of Research Assistants

During 2005 the following training of research assistants took place:

- Afrobarometer: 27 - male 18, female 9
- Baseline Survey on Solid Waste Management: 8 - male 5, female 3
- Vulnerability and Social Protection: 18 - male 12, female 6
- Poverty and Social Impact Analysis: 8 - male 4, female 4

## Training for Researchers

REPOA aims to train junior and intermediate researchers in order to have in place an adequate number of researchers capable of undertaking policy relevant quality research on poverty issues and other related contemporary topics. During 2005 the existing training programme was reviewed and a training strategy for 2005-2009 developed. The development of the training programme was a consultative process involving research institutions and researchers. This consultation was critical for identifying training needs, avoiding unnecessary overlap with institutions offering similar training, and maximising the synergy of collaboration with other institutions offering training. Under the revised strategy training will focus on the following areas:

- Conceptualisation of poverty and policies around poverty,
- Conceptualisation of the research problem and proposal writing; and
- Report writing/analysis and presentation.

The target was to have these components developed and the training commenced in 2005, but this was an area affected by the delay in the release of funds and the need to recruit a training coordinator. In order to ensure that this vital activity was given full attention, the position of training coordinator was created and Dr Paula Tibandebage commenced work in August 2005. Training courses offered by REPOA are advertised and participants are selected based on the qualifications required for each course. Where the response is seen to be weak, REPOA proactively invites institutional representatives and individuals to attend the training. Two training courses specifically aimed at building the capacity of researchers were held during 2005:

### Participatory Research Methods for Researchers Working with Children

(13 – 19 April, at REPOA)

This training was undertaken as part of the Children's Research Programme (refer above). The main objective of this training was to enable researchers and representatives from children's right organisations to learn child participatory approaches to research and the principles of child protection and children's rights when conducting research. 22 participants from a wide range of backgrounds and experience attended. This training was co-funded with UNICEF and Save The Children UK.

### Designing Research

(5-9 December at REPOA)

The objective of this course developed and introduced during 2005 is to provide practical guidance to

beginning and junior researchers on how to overcome the hurdle of conceptualizing and designing a feasible research project. The course has two modules: “From Research Topic and Practical Problem to Research Question” and “From Research Question to Research Agenda and Design”. 156 applications were received for this course and 18 junior and intermediate researchers attended. The strong interest in applications and the subsequent positive evaluation of the course by participants indicates a clear need for REPOA to continue offering this new course.

### Training for Grassroots CSO Researchers

(5 – 17th September, Same)

A two-week training on participatory action research and proposal writing for local CSOs was held in the Same district. 26 members from 13 CSOs attended the training.

## Training for Researchers Coordinated by REPOA and Funded Outside of Basket Funding

REPOA coordinated the following training activity which was funded outside of the basket funding from our development partners:

### Poverty Measurements and Diagnostics

(September 26 - October 3, REPOA)

This course is REPOA’s first involvement in regional training and we hope that it is the start of a trend. Training on a regional basis offers much to participants with regards to learning from each other’s ideas, experiences and perspectives. The series of three courses has been organised with the International Development Research Centre IDRC’s regional office in Nairobi. The objectives are to build the analytic capacity of young researchers in the region who have demonstrated a keen interest in poverty research, and develop regional networks for exchange of experience and knowledge.

The first regional training course was on poverty measurement and diagnostics for researchers in the Eastern and Southern Africa region. The specific objective for this course was to provide participants with the skills required to undertake elementary poverty analysis using household surveys. Ten Tanzanian researchers attended; with 28 other participants from Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Botswana, Namibia, Angola, South Africa, Mozambique, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia. Experts from Ghana, Nairobi, and Tanzania conducted the training.

### Diploma in Poverty Analysis

The Post-graduate Diploma Programme in Poverty Analysis is a part-time ten month programme on investigative skills and research capabilities for applied policy analysis. Its substantive focus concerns the (interdisciplinary) study of issues 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. The course is funded by UNDP. The first course commenced in August 2004 with 23 students, of these 22 completed the course and graduated in December 2005. REPOA provided tutorial support to the students and assessed the assignments submitted.



## Capacity Building Workshops and Seminars

### Discussion Forums

5 forums held during 2005

During 2005 REPOA introduced demand driven open discussion forums, thereby providing an opportunity for researchers to meet and share ideas - this promotes capacity building and encourages dissemination of information. Discussions were held on the following topics: Computable General Equilibrium for Tanzania, Social Protection, Trend of Growth, The Country Economic Memorandum and Nutrition Mapping.

### Annual Research Workshop

33 presentations (2004: 29 presentations)

155 participants (2004: 135)

REPOA's 10th Annual Research Workshop coincided with the celebrations to mark REPOA's tenth anniversary. This workshop has the three-fold benefit of: disseminating research findings as a contribution towards policy making, providing peer review as capacity building for young researchers, and providing a networking forum for debate and dialogue among stakeholders. Participants from the government, civil society organisations, the private sector, the donor community and the research community attended the workshop.

### Papers Presented at the 10th Annual Research Workshop

Research Project	Researchers
<i>Adoption of agro-forestry practices and their contribution to poverty reduction among rural households in Lake Victoria zone, Tanzania.</i> Draft Final Report	Emmanuel Chingonikaya Jonathan Mbwambo
<i>A study on trends in urban agriculture and its contribution to poverty alleviation and food security in Iringa, Moshi and Tanga municipalities in Tanzania</i> Draft Final Report	Jerry Ngailo Jonathan Kwacha Catherine Senkoro
<i>Bamboo Trade and Poverty Alleviation in Ileje District</i> Draft Final Report	Milline Mbonile
<i>Assessment of the Contribution of Traditional Irrigation System on Food Security and Income in Musoma Rural District.</i> Draft Final Report	Robinson Wanjara Arstariko Chibunu

<p><i>Wetland utilization, poverty alleviation and environmental conservation in semi-arid areas of Tanzania.</i> Draft Final Report</p>	<p>Pius Yanda Amos Majule Agnes Mwakaje</p>
<p><i>Developing urban poverty-environment monitoring indicators: The case of sustainable adaptive strategies in Bonde la Mpunga, Kinondoni, Dar es Salaam</i> Draft Final Report</p>	<p>Matern Victor Neema Ngware Albinus Makalle</p>
<p><i>The Dynamics of Farming Systems, Food Security and Poverty Alleviation strategies in the semiarid areas of Sukumaland, Tanzania</i> Draft Final Report</p>	<p>R. Kangalawe A. Majule E. Liwenga Ndalahwa Madulu</p>
<p><i>The Changing Livelihoods in the Maasai Plains - Implications on Poverty Levels and Sustainability of Natural Resource Base.</i> Draft Final Report</p>	<p>Pius Yanda Christopher William</p>
<p><i>The Role of non-wood Forest Products on Poverty Alleviation in the Southern Coastal Areas of Tanzania.</i> Draft Final Report</p>	<p>E. Liwenga H. Ndangalasi</p>
<p><i>Urban vegetable production and poverty alleviation: A case of Dar es Salaam City</i> Work in Progress</p>	<p>A. Nyomora Z. Kanyeka</p>
<p><i>Poverty and changing livelihoods in peri-urban zones: A case of Kinondoni and Mbeya municipalities</i> Work in Progress</p>	<p>Davis Mwamfupe Salome Fute</p>
<p><i>Harnessing Traditional Environmental Knowledge systems (TEKS) for rural livelihood diversification and poverty reduction in Bukoba areas</i> Work in Progress</p>	<p>P. Mwanukuzi C. Sawio</p>
<p><i>Community Participation as a strategy for Poverty Alleviation in villages surrounding the Swagaswaga Game Reserve and Chinyami Forest Reserves.</i> Work in Progress</p>	<p>Dodoma Environmental Network DONET</p>
<p><i>Wildlife on village and general lands: Can it contribute to poverty alleviation in rural Tanzania</i> Work in Progress</p>	<p>Alexander Songorwa Jumanne Abdallah</p>
<p><i>Impact of programmatic barriers on poverty reduction amongst disabled people in Tanzania</i> Work in Progress</p>	<p>Henri Wimile</p>
<p><i>Private Sector Participation in Water Supply in Dar es Salaam.</i> Work in Progress</p>	<p>WaterAid</p>

<p><i>Youth Livelihood arrangements and coping strategies in HIV/AIDS ravaged areas in Tanzania: A case of Mbeya Region</i> Work in Progress</p>	<p>Kizito Mwajombe Adam Mwakalobo Emmanuel Nyankweli</p>
<p><i>The Local Causation of Primary School Dropouts and Exclusions in Kilimanjaro Region</i> Work in Progress</p>	<p>Mkombozi Centre for Street Children</p>
<p><i>Attitude of women and men towards female genital mutilation performed to girls under 18 years in Tanzania: A case of Musoma rural and Manyoni districts</i> Work in Progress</p>	<p>Nuru Nguya Justina Samson M. Madubi Emmanuel Chingonikaya</p>
<p><i>Coping strategies of specially vulnerable children: A case of Lake Zone in Tanzania</i> Work in Progress</p>	<p>Kuleana Centre for Children's Rights</p>
<p><i>The state of financial accountability in local government in Tanzania: Do we know where money is going?</i> Work in Progress</p>	<p>Geir Sundet</p>
<p><i>Community Participation in Service delivery: Challenges for Local Government Reform in Tanzania</i> Draft Final Report</p>	<p>Siri Lange</p>
<p><i>Participatory governance and pro-poor service delivery: Where does Tanzania stand?</i> Draft Final Report</p>	<p>Einar Braathen</p>
<p><i>Local autonomy and citizen participation in Tanzania</i> Draft Final Report</p>	<p>Amon Chaligha</p>
<p><i>The prospects of producing and utilizing bio-diesel derived from vegetable oils as an alternative fuel in Tanzania. The implications on forex demand, rural poverty and the environment.</i> Draft Final Report</p>	<p>Adolf Mkenda Oscar Kabazohi</p>
<p><i>Household level impact assessment of food security coping strategies in sub-humid and semi-arid areas of Tanzania.</i> Draft Final Report</p>	<p>Denis Rweyemamu Adam Mwakalobo</p>
<p><i>The role of small business in poverty alleviation: The case of Dar es Salaam region, Tanzania.</i> Work in Progress</p>	<p>Raymond Mnenwa E. Maliti</p>
<p><i>Family Poultry and Poverty Alleviation: Lessons from Mwanza and Same Districts</i> Work in Progress</p>	<p>P.L. Msofe G. Emmanuel</p>
<p><i>Bribes, taxes and property rights: Business constraints for micro enterprises in Tanzania</i> Work in Progress</p>	<p>Odd-Helge Fjeldstad</p>

<i>Trends in and determinants of under five malnutrition in Tanzania.</i> Draft Final Report	Blandina Kilama
<i>Tracking the Impacts of Reforms on the Performance of Local Authorities: Evidence From Local Service Provision.</i> Draft Final Report	Deo Mushi
<i>Taxation and state-society relations in Tanzania and Uganda</i> Work in Progress	Odd-Helge Fjeldstad
<i>Improving human resources through investing in quality: The case of primary education in Tanzania, Dar es Salaam region</i> Draft Final report	Amon Mbelle

## Library

REPOA's library entered a new phase of development in 2005, with the opening of the library in a new location, the recruitment of an experienced librarian and a focus on raising awareness about the library.

91 organisations (national and international, institutions of higher learning, research organisations and CSOs) supplied with REPOA publications free. Those organisations which are able to provide REPOA with their publications in exchange

Stock totals as at December 2005: 5,983 publications (2004: 5,212)  
216 books purchased and subscriptions to 22 journals

On-line library catalogue is now accessible via REPOA's website and there is an increasing amount of electronic material available

Average 31 physical visitors per month (average of 25 in 2004)







## Strategy II

### Facilitate the Undertaking of Strategic Research

- REPOA's Research Agenda
- Strategic Multidisciplinary Research



## Strategy II: Facilitate the Undertaking of Strategic Research

### REPOA's Research Agenda

Poverty has multi-faceted dimensions. Therefore, using a multi-disciplinary approach to research will produce a well-rounded analytical perspective of a situation; where the inter-related and relevant aspects are duly examined and considered. This will be an important focus for the next decade and will serve to strengthen the intellectual resource, as well as encourage strategic research. Many researchers are specialised in one discipline and topic; therefore, in order to promote multi-disciplinary research, deliberate efforts will be made to encourage teamwork on research projects. This should ensure comprehensive investigations and analysis. This teamwork will bring the added bonus of capacity strengthening of the intellectual resource, as senior researchers will be encouraged to team up with junior researchers.

Strategic guidance of the research agenda will be an increasing responsibility for REPOA. The areas of macro versus micro, general versus specific issues, policy and innovation must all be addressed; particularly if REPOA is to achieve a comprehensive and coordinated agenda. REPOA will strive to influence the direction of research, the ensuing policy dialogue and implementation, and the introduction of innovations for development and growth.

For research to serve the dynamic and changing needs of society there must be a participatory approach to determine a research agenda relevant to stakeholders. Rather than adhering to a fixed agenda, REPOA will be alert to emerging issues and research gaps and will play a more proactive role in ensuring that the research agenda is responsive to society's needs. Following the Strategic Plan for 2005 - 2009, REPOA reviewed its existing research agenda to determine if there were any shortfalls and to ensure that the agenda was up to date with contemporary issues. REPOA's research programme continues to be concerned with pro-poor growth and poverty reduction. There are seven themes; three of which: gender, governance and technology, are crosscutting. The themes are below, along with some suggested areas for research. Researchers are not limited to these areas, but their research must be centred on one or more of the themes.

#### Growth and Poverty

Fiscal policy  
Foreign direct investment  
Human resources development  
Infrastructure

Foreign aid  
Globalisation  
Income distribution  
Public – private partnerships

#### Vulnerability and Social Protection

Chronic poverty  
Safety nets  
Social impacts

Food security  
Social exclusion  
Social service provision

#### Social / Political / Cultural Issues

Attitudes  
Human Rights  
Social impacts, adaptations

Power relations  
Values, beliefs, social practices

## Environment and Agriculture

Extension services  
Land tenure  
Population dynamics  
Rights to resources

Food security  
Marketing  
Production, productivity

The three crosscutting themes are: [Gender](#), [Governance](#) and [Technology](#).

## Strategic Multidisciplinary Research

### Growth and Poverty, and Vulnerability and Social Protection Research Programmes

Two new research programmes were defined: “Growth and Poverty” and “Vulnerability and Social Protection”. The delayed receipt of funding impacted on the development and implementation of these programmes.

### The Poverty Human Development Report

REPOA was closely involved with the production of The Poverty Human Development Report (PHDR) 2005. This was part of REPOA duties as a member and secretariat to the Research and Analysis Technical Working Group (more under “To Facilitate and Stimulate the Utilisation of Research Findings”).

The Poverty and Human Development Report 2005 provides key information on poverty levels and trends in Tanzania, with comparisons to targets from the Millennium Development Goals, the Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) and MKUKUTA (National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty). Information from various survey data was collated and analysed in order to provide useful information on agriculture, health, education, vulnerable children, water and sanitation. Estimates of household income at the district level were included in this report; the first time such poverty mapping information has been published in Tanzania. The report also contains thematic analysis around rural growth and agriculture.





Strategy



## Facilitate and Stimulate the Utilisation of Research Findings

- Participation in Policy Development and Poverty Monitoring
- Training of Research Users



## Strategy III: Facilitate and Stimulate the Utilisation of Research Findings

Under the Strategic Plan for 2005-2009 REPOA will continue to actively encourage and facilitate policy dialogue between stakeholders and will implement a communication strategy that makes use of several channels of communication.

A substantial amount of time of senior Government officials is taken up in dialogues with external aid agencies, both on a bilateral basis as well as through the multi-donor Poverty Reduction Budget Support (PRBS) and Poverty Reduction Support Credit (PRSC) processes. In principle, the Government is committed to having national institutions represented in the various open dialogues with external aid agencies, and REPOA is recognised as an important national partner with Government in these processes. REPOA will continue to be responsive to Government's requests for such participation.

The strategy of the Government is to have these policy dialogues mainstreamed into Government's on-going programme of work, with the budget/Public Expenditure Review and the poverty monitoring processes being the most critical elements. REPOA will continue to designate senior staff time to participate actively in the working groups of the PER and the PMS. In addition, the revised poverty monitoring process for MKUKUTA provides for REPOA's continuing involvement as the secretariat for the Research and Analysis Working Group.

### Participation in Policy Development and Poverty Monitoring

Member and/or secretariat of 10 policy related bodies

#### Research & Analysis Technical Working Group

(member and secretariat)

As mentioned above, REPOA continued to undertake and coordinate implementation of various studies aimed at strengthening the understanding of poverty eradication initiatives and the analysis of poverty dynamics that would serve as inputs into Poverty and Human Development (PHDR) 2005. While REPOA's work as a member and the Secretariat for the Research and Analysis Technical Working Group is not funded as part of REPOA's basket funding – the actual activities are so closely linked with REPOA's core activities, that it clearly fits in with the strategy of the Strategic Plan for 2005 – 2009: to "Facilitate and Stimulate the Utilisation of Research Findings". Refer to "Policy Development and Promotion of Dialogue" for further activities related to this group.

#### Poverty Monitoring Steering (PMS) Committee

REPOA was commissioned to provide support to the PMS Secretariat in facilitating the PMS review process. This included coordination of the external and internal reviews, stakeholder workshops, and the revision of the Poverty Monitoring Master Plan (PMMP).

#### Gender Mainstreaming Working Group – Macro Policy (GMWG-MP)

(member and secretariat)

During 2005 the GMWG-MP appointed REPOA to be the secretariat for the group. This group supports the gender related activities of the Ministry of Community Development, Gender and Children and works

towards including gender equality and mainstreaming in governmental policies and strategies. REPOA has undertaken to provide the following services as the secretariat to the GMWG-MP for the next five years:

- Advising on windows of opportunity to mainstream gender in MKUKUTA/NSGRP;
- Aiding GMWG-MP's engagement in MKUKUTA, and in the PMS;
- Assisting with determining the research agenda;
- Disseminating the findings of gender based research;
- Making gender based information more accessible;
- Facilitating linkages with action oriented groups;
- Providing technical input to GMWG-MP so that it can strengthen its role and performance, and
- Providing administrative support.

These activities are funded through the basket funding and the donors are the Royal Netherlands Embassy, DFID and the Royal Norwegian Embassy. REPOA has recruited a gender coordinator who will commence work in February 2006.

REPOA facilitated the group in undertaking two studies aimed at strengthening its position in the Poverty Monitoring Strategy PMS. The studies were: an internal review of the group – aimed at providing inputs to the revision of Poverty Monitoring Master Plan PMMP; and developing indicators, as inputs to the PMS on gender based indicators.

### **Helsinki Process on Globalisation and Democracy**

The Helsinki Process on Globalisation and Democracy seeks novel and empowering solutions to the dilemmas of global governance and offers a forum for open and inclusive dialogue between major stakeholders. The process promotes solution oriented co-operation between governments, civil society organisations and the corporate sector. The Helsinki Process was created at the initiative of the Finnish Government in co-operation with the Tanzanian Government. This is co-chaired by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs for both Finland and Tanzania; Professor Joseph Semboja continued his work as the national coordinator for the Tanzanian Secretariat.

REPOA also participated as a member of the following working groups and committees:

#### **Surveys and Census Technical Working Group**

#### **Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) Technical Committee**

#### **Public Expenditure Review Working Groups**

#### **Bi-annual Technical Review Meetings for the Health Sector**

#### **NPF Working Group on Expenditure Tracking**

#### **Policy Advisory Group Child Labour**

#### **NPF Working Group on HIV/AIDS**



## Policy Development and Promotion of Dialogue

A major improvement to stimulating and facilitating the utilisation of research findings was the creation of a new position at REPOA, that of the Policy Analysis Coordinator. This was in response to a growing need for REPOA to have a senior person devoted solely to the promotion of dialogue on policy and the development of policy. In September 2005 REPOA welcomed Valerie Leach to REPOA's staff. In addition to her involvement in the abovementioned bodies, Valerie has begun the following activities that will continue into 2006 and beyond:

### Research and Analysis Working Group Open Meetings

The Research and Analysis Working Group has instigated regular open meetings to discuss important analytic work, either commissioned by the group or otherwise. Six meetings were held: social protection, participatory monitoring for MKUKUTA, orphanhood and the long-run impact on children, poverty mapping, and cash transfers.

### Policy Dialogues relating to REPOA's Strategic Research

REPOA designs and facilitates research programmes that are responsive to the need for public policy development and that can feed into policy deliberations. The Strategic Plan includes a target for two special policy dialogues to be held annually. None were held during 2005 due to the constraint of funding and the late arrival in the year of the Policy Analysis Coordinator.



## Training of Research Users

Training addresses two groups of research users. The first group is policy makers, for whom the training is aimed at enhancing their capacity to analyse and interpret research findings and translate these into policy related recommendations and interventions. The second group is the non-governmental stakeholders, for whom the training is aimed at informing on policies and strategies and enhancing their analytical capacity to constructively debate and engage with government.

Once again the training programme is developed through a consultative process for the same reason outlined above for the researchers. The same approach is used to identify participants for training courses.

As reported earlier, during 2005 our existing training programme was reviewed and a training strategy for 2005-2009 developed. The target was to have these components developed and the training commenced in 2005, but this was an area affected by the delay in the release of funds and the need to recruit a training coordinator.

A one day workshop on the role of CSOs in national development was held in December. The need to build the capacity of CSOs involved in national development so as to enable them to effectively carry out their roles was strongly emphasised by participants. The workshop, which was attended by representatives from CSOs, the Government and development partners, provided valuable input for the design of the training modules for CSOs.

## Training of Research Users Coordinated by REPOA

REPOA coordinated the following training activities which were funded outside of the basket funding:

### Tanzania Socio-Economic Database (TSED)

The Tanzania Socio-Economic Database TSED is a tool to assist the Government and its development partners in the use of key indicators to monitor socio-economic development. REPOA, in collaboration with UNDP, the Vice President's Office and the National Bureau of Statistics NBS organised a training programme to promote awareness of the TSED database, to encourage its use, and to enable policy makers, planners, and researchers to retrieve and analyse data contained in TSED. This was the second year for this training programme, with four workshops held:

#### TSED/MKUKUTA Workshop for Council Staff

(August 22 – 26, Arusha and November 7-11, Bagamoyo)

Two five-day training workshops were held on TSED, statistical literacy and MKUKUTA for planners at the local government level. The first workshop brought together 27 planners from Northern Zone councils. The regions covered were Arusha, Kilimanjaro, Manyara, Singida and Tanga. The second workshop was for the Eastern zone, and 28 planners and economists from councils of Dar es Salaam, Coast, Morogoro, Iringa, and Lindi attended the training.

#### TSED/MKUKUTA Workshop for CSOs

(September 19 – 21 and 24 – 26 October, Bagamoyo)

Two three-day training workshops on the Tanzania Socio-Economic Database (TSED), statistical literacy and MKUKUTA were held for members of CSOs. Twenty seven people from CSOs involved in advocacy and policy processes participated in the first workshop. CSOs invited included those based in Dar es Salaam, Mwanza, Morogoro, Kilimanjaro Arusha and Dodoma. The second workshop drew eighteen participants from advocacy CSOs and the media. Participants came from Dar es Salaam, Arusha, Mwanza, Lindi, Rukwa, Kigoma, Kilimanjaro, and Morogoro.

## Non-REPOA Events Where a REPOA Staff Member Gave a Presentation

REPOA staff gave presentations at 4 workshops

### **Health Financing Workshop**

(May 3 –5, Dar es Salaam)

Senior Researcher Masuma Mamdani attended this workshop addressing issues of financial sustainability for, and equitable access to, essential health care in Tanzania. Masuma gave a presentation of “Equity implications of user fees for health in Tanzania”; which focused on the findings of the equity study commissioned by Research and Analysis Working Group in 2004. Participants included senior representatives from Ministry of Health, Ministry of Finance, PORALG, development partners, UN agencies, international and national consultants and invited representatives from CSOs.

### **Access to Information**

(September 30, Dar es Salaam)

Executive Director Professor Semboja presented at the launch of the research report: “Access to Information in Tanzania: Still a Challenge”. This was a collaborative research project with Hakielimu and the Legal and Human Rights Centre. REPOA had contributed to the initial planning, administration and analysis of this study during 2004.

### ***Workshop on Donor Exit and Transformation Processes***

(October 10 - 11, Stockholm, Sweden)

Policy Analysis Coordinator Valerie Leach attended this workshop on how donor exit processes are viewed by stakeholders. Valerie’s presentation centred on the need for Tanzania to have space to develop and articulate its development agenda, so that the aid that is provided is truly supportive and increasingly harmonised. The workshop included participants from India, Malawi and Tanzania and was organised by the evaluation office of the Swedish International Development Agency SIDA, working with Netherlands, Norway and Denmark.

### **Bridging the Gulf Between Policies for Innovation, Productivity and Industrial Growth and Policies to Reduce Poverty: A Research Workshop**

(18 - 19 November, The Commonwealth Institute, London, UK)

Senior Researcher Masuma Mamdani, Training Coordinator Paula Tibandebage and Researcher Lucas Katera attended this workshop hosted by the Innovation, Knowledge and Development Research Centre at the Open University, UK, in association with INNOGEN (Economic and Social Research Centre ESRC research centre based at Edinburgh and the Open University) and the Institute of Social Studies, The Hague. The aim of this conference was to address the gap in the development literature between industrial and innovation policies and poverty alleviation policies. Masuma and Paula presented a paper on ‘Health Systems financing in Tanzania: An assessment of equity implications of Community Health Financing’.

In addition REPOA’S staff participated in 25 other workshops and seminars as listed in Appendix I.

## Strategy IV

### Enhance Alliances with Stakeholders

- Website
- Publications
- REPOA'S 10th Anniversary



## Strategy IV: Enhance Alliances with Stakeholders

The issues of growth and poverty eradication require that stakeholders must work towards a common agenda. The promotion of dialogue between and within the producers and users of knowledge is critical for gaining an appreciation of all perspectives and encouraging a participatory approach for determining interventions. This will generate the synergy required for the intellectual leadership of society, strengthening the intellectual resource and facilitating the utilisation of research findings.

REPOA encourages dialogue by bringing together stakeholders for workshops and roundtable discussions. In addition, REPOA promotes strategic networking, both formally and informally, with national and international partners. This gives REPOA a unique position as a reference point for the intellectual community and justifies REPOA as a think tank for uniting, energising and inspiring the intellectual community towards the advancement of Tanzanian society. REPOA will continue to strengthen the existing links with stakeholders and pro-actively establish new ones. These links will extend to the private sector whose role in and importance for the development of the economy of Tanzania has increased and will continue to do so. REPOA will use these alliances to encourage stakeholders to appreciate the importance of research and intellectual leadership.

Published research reports and papers are made widely available at the national and regional libraries, higher learning institution's libraries, CSO documentation centres, REPOA's website and through the media. Policy briefs that highlight relevant issues for policy makers accompany some of these published reports. In addition to REPOA's library serving as a reference centre for research methodologies and findings for all members of the public, enhanced efforts will be made to link with other libraries and resource centres in order to increase the dissemination of material and improve the sphere of contacts.

In addition there are the results from commissioned research and consultancy for specific users, which are intended for policy making or designing interventions and monitoring. Published examples are the Poverty and Human Development Reports and the Participatory Research Assessments.

The utilisation of research findings is also achieved through direct involvement in policy development and supporting policy initiatives, such as the National Poverty Eradication Strategy, Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, PRS monitoring, and MKUKUTA.

The experience of the past ten years has shown that a major challenge is how to ensure that the research results reach and influence actions at the grassroots and community levels. REPOA initiated the grassroots programme to specifically address this challenge by adopting a participatory research methodology to enhance the societal relevance and emphasise two-way communication. The combination of the information generated and the knowledge created enables communities to develop their own interventions. REPOA will continue to build on this initiative. Furthermore, REPOA will strengthen its relationship with CSOs and the additional role of stakeholders as a means for further dissemination of information will be utilised.

## Communications

One target for 2005 was to produce REPOA's first communication strategy and we are grateful to Mr Barry Sutleiff, an international consultant on communications, who kindly reviewed the draft strategy.

The goals, or mission of the Communications Unit are to:

- Raise the awareness of stakeholders' about REPOA and thereby increase the demand for REPOA's publications and services
- Effectively disseminate information that is easily accessible and understood by the intended audience

## Website

A major project was the upgrading of REPOA's website  
The 'new look' website became live on 5th October

2,711 visitors (not visits) to the website  
for the period 5 October to 31 December 2005  
420 visitors (15.5%) returned

Visitors to the website came from 89 countries  
Tanzanian residents were the highest users at 36.5%  
USA 12.8% and the United Kingdom 9.8%

All research reports and special papers published from 2003 are now on the website. Furthermore, new initiatives were introduced of linking with other websites, and submitting REPOA publications and releases for publication on other websites. REPOA is grateful to Opentracker for kindly providing the website statistics tracking service free of charge.

## Publications

During 2005 attention was given to improving the quality and presentation of the publications; the following publications were published:

### Book

#### **"Researching Poverty in Tanzania – problems, policies and perspectives"**

Edited by Idris Kikula, Jonas Kipokola, Issa Shivji, Joseph Semboja and Ben Tarimo

Researchers: Longinus Rutasitara, Khalid Mohamed, Abdallah Chungu, Cuthbert Kimambo, T.A.L. Bali, Amon Mbelle, Joviter Katabaro, Severine Rugumamu, Suma Kaare, Adolfo Mascarenhas, George Jambiya, Kassim Kulindwa, Hussein Sosovele

This book contains a sample of research work funded by REPOA during the first ten years of its operations and includes issues for research in general. The book is organised around three thematic areas: Economics and Management, Service Provision and Resource Management. Under economics and management, the chapters cover the links between macroeconomic policy with rural poverty; the importance of making credit available to smallholder farmers and fishermen; and the relationship between poverty, technology in sugar processing at the village level.

Under service provision the important link between education performance and poverty reduction is examined. There is a case study of a donor's aid project and the effect on the rural residents; and a paper on the privatisation of the refuse collecting service and its subsequent effect on the urban poor.

In the third section, resource management, chapters address the issue of poverty alleviation through improving the coping strategies of poor people on the basis of their living conditions. Also included is a study on living conditions of people across an area of differing land quality and a study on informal mining and quarrying activities.

The production of the book was funded by REPOA and 1,000 copies have been distributed free to many individuals and institutions, nationally and internationally.

## Research Reports

### 04.1 "The Use of Sustainable Irrigation for Poverty Alleviation in Tanzania"

Shadrack Mwakalila and Christine Noe

This study examines the sustainability of smallholder irrigated agriculture as a means of improving social and economic benefits in the Mbarali district, located in Usangu plains of South-West Tanzania. The study focused on:

- The existing national policies and their roles in irrigation development;
- Characteristics of the existing irrigation systems and their roles towards poverty alleviation;
- Productivity of irrigation schemes and profit margins for poverty alleviation;
- Rural livelihoods strategies towards poverty alleviation; and
- Arrangements of local institutions towards sustainable irrigation.

### 04.2 "Assessing the Relative Poverty of Clients and Non-clients of Non-bank Microfinance Institutions in Tanzania: The case of the Dar es Salaam and Coast Regions"

Hugh K. Fraser and Vivian Kazi

The overall objective of the study was to critically assess the relative poverty level of clients and non-clients of non-bank Microfinance Institutions (MFIs), using the Coast and Dar es Salaam as sample regions. The results were used to analyse the extent to which those MFIs which had a poverty alleviation related mission were reaching the poorest segments of their communities.

### 04.3 “The Role of Traditional Irrigation Systems in Poverty Alleviation in Semi-Arid Areas: The Case of Chamazi in Lushoto District, Tanzania”

Abiud L. Kaswamila and Baker M. Masuruli

This study investigated the role of the *chamazi* farming system in alleviating poverty in the semi-arid low lands of Lushoto district. *Chamazi* is a vernacular word of the Sambia people meaning “use of residual moisture in valley bottoms for mixed crop production” and is practiced by 90% of the population in the study area.

## Special Paper

### 16 “Local Government Finances and Financial Management in Tanzania Observations from Six Councils, 2000-2003”

Odd-Helge Fjeldstad with Florida Henjewe, Geoffrey Mwambe, Erasto Ngalewa and Knut Nygaard

This report, produced under the formative research programme on local government reform, is an overview of local government finances and financial management of six case study six councils in Tanzania: Bagamoyo District Council, Ilala Municipal Council, Iringa District Council, Kilosa District Council, Moshi District Council and Mwanza City Council. The data covered the period 2000 - 2003 and provided a reference point for the situation in the six councils with respect to various dimensions of local government finances and financial management in this period. The following themes are covered by the study:

- the degree of fiscal autonomy;
- methods of revenue collection;
- financial management, including budgeting, accounting and auditing;
- transparency in fiscal and financial affairs; and
- tax compliance and fiscal corruption.

## REPOA Briefs

During 2005 the decision was made to replace the specific project briefs with a series called “REPOA Brief”. The “Brief” series will allow REPOA to disseminate summaries of easy to read information on a wider nature of research topics and stimulate interest in research reports and special papers.

### Brief 1: “Governance Indicators on the Tanzania Governance Noticeboard Website”

Geir Sundet

An introduction to using the database on the website.



## Brief 2: “Improving Transparency of Financial Affairs at the Local Government Level in Tanzania”

Richard Mushi, Lemayon Melyoki and Geir Sundet

A summary of the study in Simanjiro and Dodoma Rural on transparency of public finance matters at the district and sub-district level.

### Other Publications

Annual Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2004

Publications List as at April 2005

### Media Coverage

2005 saw the greatest media coverage to date, with REPOA’s activities appearing in media (newspaper, radio, and television) over 110 times.



Hon. Edgar Maokola-Majogo presenting a prize to researcher  
Prof. Adolfo Mascarenhas



Hon. Edgar Maokola-Majogo presenting a prize to researcher  
Dr. Abdullah Chungu

## REPOA's Tenth Anniversary

As mentioned, the celebrations of REPOA's tenth anniversary coincided with this year's Annual Research Workshop. The celebration's objectives were to: promote the contribution research has made and will make to the development of Tanzania; encourage the involvement of the private sector in research; recognise REPOA's achievements during its first decade of existence, and raise public awareness about REPOA.

The speakers were: Honourable Edgar Maokola-Majogo (appearing as the representative for H.E. Benjamin William Mkapa), His Excellency Dr Bernard Berendsen (Royal Netherlands Embassy), Mr Reginald Mengi (Executive Chairman IPP Ltd), Mrs Mary Mwingira (Executive Director of the Tanzania Association of NGOs TANGO), Professor Esther Mwaikambo (Chairman of the Board) and Professor Joseph Semboja. Professor Sam Wangwe (Board Member) was the Master of Ceremonies and Professor Brigadier General Yadon Kohi (Board Member) gave the vote of thanks. Professor Shivji gave an introductory speech on the book published by REPOA to mark the occasion.

This book, "Researching Poverty in Tanzania – problems, policies and perspectives" contains a sample of research work funded by REPOA during the first ten years of its operations and includes issues for research in general (refer above for more information).

REPOA was pleased to host Mrs Marie Hulsman-Vesjová and Professor George Waardenburg from the Netherlands. Marie and George (now retired) had formerly worked for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Royal Netherlands Government and were closely involved with the development of REPOA. The Ministry of Development Co-operation, The Hague, was represented by Dr Theo van der Sande.

The photos throughout this report are from the celebration and the accompanying Annual Research Workshop.



Hon. Edgar Maokola-Majogo opening the book with staff member Joanita Magongo

### Address by the Guest of Honour, Hon. Edgar Maokola-Majogo Minister of State, Vice President's Office on the Occasion of REPOA's 10th Anniversary's Celebrations on April 8th, 2005

*Madam Chairperson, Your Excellencies, Heads of Diplomatic Missions Honourable Ministers and Members of Parliament Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen. I am pleased to be here this afternoon to mark the 10th anniversary of Research on Poverty Alleviation (REPOA). I have been informed that some of you here today were also present at the workshop that started the process for establishing REPOA, which was held on 11th of January 1994. It gives me satisfaction to see today the product of these ten years of effort. I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate REPOA's Board of Directors, its management and staff for the achievements attained during this short period. I would like to thank the Royal Netherlands Government and subsequent donors for their financial support that has enabled REPOA to make a valid contribution towards the alleviation of poverty in the Country.*

*At the opening of that workshop, the then Minister for Science, Technology and Higher Education, His Excellency Benjamin William Mkapa, spoke of the importance of research in development and raised issues of concern relating to the status of research in Tanzania. Experience all over the world has taught us the important role that research has played in policy making and implementation. It is important in the sense that research (and I quote): "...it provides the opportunity to prepare the ground, review the assumptions, to reevaluate the strategies and to correct the approaches to making the interventions in social development. " I agree with his observation then that: "We are poor because we are unscientific in outlook and backward in the technology we use for production." He stressed that (and I quote again) "... without placing scientific knowledge, and tested appropriate technology at the center of the process of change it will take decade upon decade to win the war against poverty."*

*Madam Chairperson, allow me to revisit the situation of research in Tanzania ten years ago. In that speech, His Excellency also raised three areas of concern regarding the situation of research in the country. Unfortunately these concern applied to poor countries all over the world. Firstly, there was insufficient research to support planning and interventions for the eradication of poverty. This applied to the government, NGOs and donors. He felt that scientific knowledge lay (and I quote): "at the periphery of policy dialogue and practical planning."*

*In this context he made a distinction between short-term consultancies and long-term research. At that time, the concern was that the predominance of short-term consultancies in research was at the expense of long-term research and case studies. These short term consultancies tended to address ad hoc situations. There was a need to pay attention to research that would contribute to long-term policy intervention.*



Mr. George Waardenburg, Mrs Marie Hulsman-Vesjova, Hon. Edgar Maokola-Majogo, Prof. Esther Mwaikambo, Dr Theo van der Sande, Prof. Joseph Semboja

Secondly, that at times the link between research and public policy formulation and implementation was weak. This often happened when the research agenda was not locally generated and implementation did not fully involve the local researchers and communities. His Excellency stated that this link between research and public policy formulation and implementation needed to be acknowledged (I quote) "... research can be of practical value to society only if it is appreciated and is utilized in determining public policy. " In this context he raised that the element of gender must be taken into account and that research must reflect the social context.

Thirdly and lastly, he stated that effective machinery and procedures for research in this country were lacking. Like any other investment, research must be managed professionally and be run as a business venture. Modern institutional frameworks with appropriate organizational structures and incentive systems must be put in place.

Madam Chairperson, I am pleased to say that, as I stand here to mark the 10th anniversary of REPOA, significant positive developments have taken place by way of addressing these concerns. REPOA, and other local research institutions are now well established. Many have grown and transformed from small research programmes to organizations that are both locally and internationally recognized and respected by researchers, peers, governments and development partners. This sound performance has basically resolved the problem of lack of resources for undertaking long-term research we faced ten years ago. Today there are more research studies produced locally, and the impetus for most of the research agenda comes from local requirements.

As a beneficiary of research findings, I am pleased to say that the role of research in policy-making and implementation has increased. Our local research institutions have actively and effectively participated in a number of government initiatives for development and poverty eradication; including the formulation and preparation of the National Development Vision 2025, the National Poverty Eradication Strategy (NPES), the Tanzania Assistance Strategy (TAS), the Tanzania Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) and the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSFEP) or MKUKUTA. This is in addition to their participation in the implementation of some of these initiatives.

REPOA's participation in the poverty monitoring system of the MKUKUTA as Secretariat to the Research and Analysis Working Group has provided an important link between research and policy-making and implementation.

Madam Chairperson, as stated earlier, development requires placing scientific knowledge and tested appropriate technology at the centre of the process of change. Developed and newly developed countries allocate substantial resources to research and development (R&D). According to an GECD report, "Main Science and Technology Indicators, November 2004", gross domestic expenditure on research and development as a percentage of the GDP for 2003 was 2.6% for the United States of America, 2.5% for Japan, 1.7% for the United Kingdom and 1.2% for Norway. China, one of the fastest growing countries in the world and a newly developed country allocated an estimated 1.2% of its GDP to R&D. Figures for poor countries could not be readily available. However, Romania's figure said it all; only an estimated 0.1 % of its GDP was allocated to R&D in 2003.

A major characteristic of R&D in the developed countries is the dominance of the private sector in its financing. In the United States of America the private sector financed 63% of the R&D. The corresponding percentages were 74% for Japan, 47% for the United Kingdom and 52% for Norway. However, perhaps due to historical reasons, the percentage was only 26% for China, the government financing the majority.

Since independence the Government of Tanzania has recognized the importance of research and development for the growth and development of this country. It is useful to recall that research and development formed a major part of the expenditure of parastatal enterprises and this gave a substantial contribution to the development of industry and the economy in the 1970s. However, due to the economic problems and the subsequent demise of the parastatal sector, research and development ceased.

Recently, public expenditure on research and analysis has increased substantially. During the past three years the government has allocated an estimated annual average of one billion shillings to facilitate research and analysis

*within the framework of the poverty monitoring system. However, because the drive has come from the Poverty Reduction Strategy, the focus for research and analysis has been in the areas of social sciences and service provision. In addition, most of the resources allocated to research and institutions of higher learning went to operational expenditure, rather than research per se.*

*This focus on social sciences and service provision was justified as the content of the PRS in the last three years was directed mainly towards the social sector. Many of you will have read the MKUKUTA and noticed that the direction now includes the growth of the economy. The challenge now is to extend our research and analysis to facilitate this added direction. Similar to social sciences, we must build local capacity to develop our own research agenda for production and growth and implement this. Moreover, the link between research and the use of the products of research must be validated.*

*Fortunately Tanzania does not have to start from zero. There is much technology available elsewhere that, with appropriate adaptation, can be effectively applied to our own unique conditions. The challenge is to create the framework to determine this agenda and its implementation.*

*Madam Chairperson, the expenditure figures I referred to earlier show that in the North the determination of the research agenda and its implementation are driven by the private sector. In the South, this may be difficult to achieve through the private sector, given its current limited capacity. This may imply that the governments of the South should play a more proactive role, as the case for China has shown above. Nevertheless, most poor governments may not be able to raise adequate financing for this activity. It seems to me the best option is for governments to formulate policies and strategies that encourage foreign direct investment to undertake research and development in the South. This would stimulate the growth of research in this area and build local capacity in the process. This synergy would generate the required dynamism for innovative technology suited to local conditions. I recognize that in some instances there may be a need to build the capacity of users of products. This component should be embedded within the research agenda.*

*The Government recognises the role research can play in positively influencing this country's production. Without research there will be no innovation, no change and no development. The link is this vital. The government intends to pay attention to research for the purpose of stimulating the productive economy. This will be incorporated into the Poverty Monitoring System, (PMS), that is currently being reviewed. In this way research and analysis of the new PMS will work to promote both the social and productive sectors. I call upon all parties involved to co-operate in this endeavour and I believe that local research organizations such as REPOA will play a role in the promotion of this country's growth and its distribution to the benefit of all.*

*Looking upon this audience today, I see a dynamic and determined network of interested parties and individuals, who, through their collaboration, will create a synergy that will surely succeed in meeting the challenges set out in MKUKUTA. Finally, may I on behalf of the Government of Tanzania, congratulate REPOA for its achievements to date. I look forward to another decade of successful engagement with REPOA. Thank you for your attention.*



Mr and Mrs Marie Hulsman-Vesjová and Mr George Waardenburg.



Guest of Honour  
Honourable Edgar Maokola-Majogo



H.E. Dr Bernard Berendsen  
Ambassador Royal Netherlands Embassy



Mr Reginald Mengi  
Executive Chairman, IPP Ltd



Professor Issa Shivji  
University of Dar es Salaam



Professor Samuel Wangwe  
Member of REPOA's Board of Directors



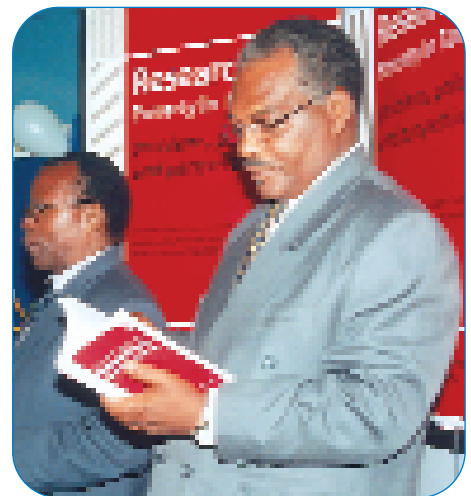
Brigadier General Professor Yadon Kohi  
Member of REPOA's Board of Directors



Mrs Mary Mwingira  
Executive Director, Tanzania Association of NGOs,  
TANGO



Professor Joseph Semboja  
Executive Director REPOA



Professor Idris Kikula  
REPOA Technical Advisory Committee member

## Speech by Professor Esther Mwaikambo, Chairperson of the REPOA Board of Directors on the Occasion of REPOA's 10th Anniversary

*Honourable Guest of Honour, Your Excellencies, Heads of Diplomatic Missions, Honourable Ministers and Members of Parliament, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen - First and foremost, I would like to express our gratitude to the honourable Minister Edgar Maokola-Majogo for finding the time out of his busy schedule. This is a welcome expression of the Government's acknowledgement of REPOA's contribution to the cause of poverty eradication in this country. As I look around this gathering today it is gratifying to see so many people here who know and have worked with REPOA. The purpose of my speech is to put these celebrations into context. I will start by giving a brief history of REPOA, followed by the major achievements of the past ten years, and the work that lies ahead of us.*

### A Historical Perspective

*In the early 1990's, the need to strengthen local research capacity outside of the university environment in African countries had become obvious to national and international stakeholders. Early responses included the establishment of regional initiatives such as the regional organisation African Economic Research Consortium (AERC), and in Tanzania, the Economic and Social Research Foundation (ESRF). The research capacity in Tanzania had been adversely affected by the growing preference for short-term consultancy work over long-term (and less well paid) research work. Low salaries and a poor working environment partly explained this unsatisfactory state of affairs. However, institutional weaknesses and the failure to exercise greater initiative in articulating coherent and focused long-term research agendas were also responsible.*

*Only limited resources for funding long-term research were available from research institutions of developed countries from the North. The shift to short-term research and consultancies by both donors and local researchers partly explained this situation. The combination of these issues created a vacuum in the lobby for resource mobilisation to stimulate long-term research in the South.*

*The recognition of the need to strengthen research capacity in Tanzania was reflected by the aspirations of the Government of Tanzania in the early 1990s, and the conviction of the then Minister for Science, Technology, and Higher Education, His Excellency Benjamin William Mkapa. His feeling was that there were insufficient researched studies that would form a solid background to plans and interventions for the eradication of poverty by the government, NGO's and donor agencies in developing countries such as Tanzania. His Excellency noted the clear and urgent need to create that capacity.*

*Coincidentally, at that time Jan Pronk, who was then Minister for Development Cooperation of the Royal Netherlands Government had proposed that multi-annual, multi-disciplinary research programmes (MMRPs) be established in selected developing countries. The objectives of these programmes were mainly centred on addressing the concerns already mentioned above.*

*The planning for a research programme in Tanzania began in 1992 when Ms Marie Hulsman-Vesjová (then Senior Officer of the Research Programme of the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs), undertook an orientation mission to Tanzania. Some conclusions drawn from her visit were that there was an increasing awareness of the need for long-term research, and that this research should include attention to the interaction between local developments and national policy.*

*In 1993 a committee was formed to organise a workshop that would deliberate on the best ways to address the concerns outlined above, within the context of the proposed MMRP. The members of that committee were: Professor Yadon Kohi, Mr Joseph Rugumyamheto, Mr Makenya, and the late Professor Mboya Bagachwa. As it can be seen, this committee was broad based, representing the Government, Civil Society Organisations, Research and Academia. The committee developed the thematic framework for the workshop, within the central theme of poverty.*



*This workshop, titled “Research on Poverty Alleviation in Tanzania”, was held in January 1994. Around 85 people attended the workshop, and the then Minister for Science, Technology, and Higher Education, His Excellency Benjamin William Mkapa gave the opening address. Seven papers were presented, covering poverty related themes, research methodology and an institutional framework for implementing a research programme. I am pleased to say that many of those who participated in this workshop are present here today; including Marie Hulsman and George Waardenburg, who travelled all the way from The Hague.*

*Using the presentations and the subsequent discussions from this workshop, Professor Samuel Wangwe and Professor Mboya Bagachwa prepared a programme document that was presented to The Hague in January 1994. This document proposed the establishment of a long-term research programme, known as Research on Poverty Alleviation (REPOA), with five research sub themes and their relation to poverty, namely:*

- *Implications of public policies,*
- *Environment,*
- *Technology,*
- *Gender, and*
- *Social cultural determinants.*

*The programme’s document set out the process, objectives and proposed activities. The governance structure was also determined, including the composition of members of the Annual General Meeting, the Steering Committee, the Technical Advisory Committee, the Secretariat and a budget. The programme’s term was set at five years.*

*On 30 November 1994 REPOA became a legal entity under the Companies Ordinance of the Laws of Tanzania, Chap. 212. Officially approved in January 1995, the REPOA programme was launched on 10 February 1995. Five staff members were employed at REPOA’s commencement, and three remain with REPOA today: Ella Nyika, Alison Mutembei and Enock Anaeli.*

*REPOA’s vision was premised on our conviction that research provides the means for the acquisition of knowledge and information vital for making informed decisions and developing policies necessary to improve the quality of welfare of Tanzanian society. In this context, REPOA’s mission was to deepen the understanding amongst the different stakeholders of the causes, extent, nature, rate of change and means of combating poverty in Tanzania. Therefore, the specific objectives were to:*



Prof. Sam Wangwe, Hon. Edgar Maokola-Majogo, Brig. Gen. Prof. Yadon Kohi, Mr Rashidi Mbuguni

- *Build and strengthen local capacity and competence to undertake rigorous independent research on poverty issues;*
- *Build an effective and autonomous poverty research network with local to global connections;*
- *Deepen the understanding of poverty issues among grassroots organisations, local researchers, research bodies, policy and decision makers;*
- *Contribute to the development of policies aimed at combating poverty, both locally and globally; and*
- *Disseminate research output and forge linkages between poverty research and interested parties, including decision-makers in government, NGOs, grassroots organisations, business, academic and donor organisations.*

*The four main activities were determined to be:*

- *Providing research grants,*
- *Organising workshops and seminars,*
- *Organising training courses for junior researchers, and*
- *Investing in the provision of literature and the dissemination of research results.*

*In April 1996 the first REPOA Annual Research Workshop was held to discuss initial findings from the first five research projects funded by REPOA. 80 participants attended. As you have experienced from the just ended 10th Annual Research Workshop, the number of presentations and participants have substantially increased to 33 and 150, respectively.*

*REPOA's collaboration with policy makers commenced almost immediately after the initial results of the research became known. Our relationship with the Government of Tanzania started in 1996, when REPOA was called upon by the Vice President's Office to participate in a working group to prepare a national strategy on poverty eradication. Since then REPOA has participated in a number of government initiatives for development and poverty eradication; including the development of the Tanzania Assistance Strategy (TAS), the Tanzania Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP), and the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP) or MKUKUTA. In addition, as we shall see later, REPOA has taken part in facilitating the implementation of some these strategies.*

*REPOA's first training course was held in May 1996, with 20 participants attending a course on research methodology. In 1997 the first research report was published.*

*REPOA has adopted a pragmatic approach to its institutional development and implementation of programmes. In July 1996, the Steering Committee decided to be replaced by a Board of Directors and its numbers were reduced from 23 to twelve. In addition, in order to bring new perspectives, the composition of the Board would be made up of 60% from the members of REPOA and 40% from outside parties. During the same meeting the Steering Committee decided that REPOA could accept paid consultancy assignments in poverty related areas and could receive funds from sources other than the Royal Netherlands Government. The latter move was not only aimed at enhancing financial sustainability, but more importantly, opening up REPOA to new opportunities for dialogue and interaction.*

*The first evaluation of REPOA was conducted in 1997. The summarised findings from the subsequent report was that REPOA had created a special niche in Tanzania, by on the one hand giving Tanzanians a chance to be*

trained in research, field work, data analysis and policy oriented writing, and on the other hand, in producing location specific data on poverty within all sectors of society. In addition, REPOA had played a role as a knowledge and policy broker among communities, the government, and civil society. On the basis of recommendations from this evaluation, the second phase of the Programme was developed in 1999, and the first five-year strategic plan was developed.

As I have said before, REPOA has throughout adopted a pragmatic approach to institution building and implementation. In 2002, the Board of Directors saw a gap in the strategic plan for 2000 to 2005, and decided to introduce the grassroots research programme designed to strengthen the link between REPOA's activities and communities. Consistent with its mandate to build capacity, a decision was made to link through civil society organisations rather than directly with communities. In that same year, the organisational structure of REPOA was reviewed to reflect expanded and diversified responsibilities and the need to change from a research programme to a fully-fledged research organisation.

The external evaluation made in 2003 strongly recommended continued support of REPOA into the third phase, i.e. the strategic plan for 2005-2009. In January 2004 REPOA was officially informed of a change in the research policy of the Royal Netherlands Government which was aimed at decentralising decision making to the local embassies; who are better placed to determine the relevance of the research being conducted. At the same time, a decision was made to encourage REPOA to seek support from other donors. These factors were considered by REPOA when drawing up the strategic plan for 2005 to 2009 that are now being implemented.

## The Process and Methodologies for Implementing the Programmes

*Honourable Guest of Honour, Ladies and Gentlemen, I will now briefly highlight the process by which REPOA has implemented its objectives and the major achievements.*

### Capacity Building for Researchers

The implementation of capacity building activities for researchers is done through two main methods, namely learning by doing, in which researchers are given grants for undertaking research projects and training via specialised courses.

Research is the largest and central activity. Research funding is accessible to researchers using three windows. Under the Open Competitive System (OCS) a public call for proposals invites interested researchers to submit proposals. The research themes are derived from the research agenda agreed upon by REPOA's stakeholders. The Open Competitive System provides for an unbiased selection of new and old researchers.

A rigorous anonymous review process follows, with qualification based upon the proposal's quality, including the academic and societal relevance, as well as adherence to the established guidelines for writing and submitting proposals. Those who qualify receive funding to proceed with the research. Others receive constructive feedback on their proposals and are requested to re-submit revised proposals. Inexperienced researchers who show potential undergo a one-week mentoring programme during which a senior researcher is assigned to work closely with them to improve their proposal. The revised proposal is again anonymously reviewed. A maximum of three revisions and re-submissions are allowed; beyond which authors are requested to seek alternative funding, or attempt a different topic.

In a bid to ensure comprehensive coverage of research areas, the structured research programme was introduced. This provided for research to be commissioned in areas not being sufficiently covered under the first avenue of funding, the Open Competitive System. These commissioned projects have tended to be larger and multi-disciplinary. Under this system, competent researchers in the identified areas are requested to develop research proposals. These are reviewed and revised as per the OCS system of review. Commissioned researchers have tended to be larger and multi-disciplinary. Therefore, they have attracted teamwork involving both

experienced and young researchers. This characteristic provided for further capacity building and technical support.

As stated above, in 2002, an additional component of research capacity building focusing on the grassroots was developed and introduced. This works through civil society organisations (CSOs) and uses predominantly participatory research methodology. Researchers access funding mainly through REPOA and the emphasis is on involving the community in fact-finding research that leads to action orientated measures. Researchers access funding mainly through the OCS and undergo a similar review process.

The research capacity building component has seen remarkable achievements since the establishment of REPOA. During 1995 to 2004, 783 proposals were submitted, giving a yearly average of 78 proposals. Out of these, 430 (55%) proposals qualified for external (anonymous) review. Of the reviewed proposals, 117 (27%) received funding and the research was conducted.

All draft research reports are reviewed during REPOA's Annual Research Workshop. Here presentations are subjected to wide public comment and peer review, followed by close technical consultations with experts. In this context, REPOA's Annual Research Workshops are used for dual purposes, one is for capacity building for researchers through review and comments on the progress reports by other researchers and users. The second is a means of dissemination of the research findings. REPOA's Annual Research Workshops bring together people from various disciplines which creates a rich environment for intellectual dialogue.

The researchers are required to submit a revised final draft for anonymous review before the work is published. During 1994 to 2004, 38 research reports were published under the REPOA Research Report series. The output has grown from three in 1997 to nine in 2004; this is a clear sign of capacity improvement over the years.

Training for researchers is aimed at enhancing capacity of both less experienced and intermediate researchers to conduct policy relevant research and impart skills required for specialised methodologies and topics. The training courses offered by REPOA are widely advertised in the newspapers. The participants are selected based on the qualifications required for that particular course. Different types of methodological training courses have been undertaken specifically for intermediate researchers, namely research methodology, Exploratory Data Analysis,



Prof. Joseph Semboja, Prof. Sam Wangwe, Prof. Bertha Koda, Hon Edgar Maokola -Majogo, Prof. Esther Mwaikambo, Brig. Gen. Prof. Yadon Kohi, Mr Rashidi Mbuguni, Mr Arthur Mwakapugi, Dr Sevacius Likwellile

specialised methodologies and research writing skills. Young researchers have been provided with skills for conducting surveys and collecting field data.

### Capacity Building for Research Users

*Honourable Guest of Honour, Ladies and Gentlemen, the training for practitioners (local government, CSOs and policy makers) focuses on poverty reduction, mainstreaming poverty and gender in local authorities' plans, and enhancing skills for policy dialogue and development, as well as monitoring policy implementation. So far REPOA has developed 11 training courses to cater for the differing needs of target groups. In addition there are workshops and seminars funded by third parties.*

*Up to the end of 2004, more than 900 individuals from Government, CSOs, research and academia have benefited from these training courses. In addition, REPOA has hosted each year an increasing number of workshops to promote informed debate and dialogue on policy matters.*

### Dissemination and Use of Research Results

*Published research reports and papers are made widely available at the national and regional libraries, higher learning institution's libraries, CSO documentation centres the REPOA website and through the media. Policy briefs that highlight relevant issues for policy makers accompany some of these published reports. In addition REPOA has its own library focussing on poverty. This library is open to all members of the public.*

*This excludes the products from commissioned research and consultancy for specific users, which are used either for policy making or for designing interventions and monitoring. Examples are the Poverty and Human Development Reports and the Participatory Research Assessments.*

*The utilisation of research findings is also achieved through direct involvement in policy development and supporting policy initiatives, such as the National Poverty Eradication Strategy, Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, PRS monitoring, and MKUKUTA.*

*In addition, REPOA publishes its annual report containing audited accounts, this is recognition of the need for providing information to the public and transparency.*



H.E. Dr Bernard Berendsen, Prof. Sam Wangwe & Mr Reginald Mengi

### **The Way Forward**

*Honourable Guest of Honour, Ladies and Gentlemen, after this review of the mandate and performance of REPOA, it is clear that while REPOA is not the sole research institution operating in Tanzania, it holds a unique position within the framework of growth and poverty reduction in this country. It is our expectation that the levels of achievements recorded in the last ten years will continue in the coming years. The future of REPOA is defined in its five-year strategic plan (2005-2009). In the next five years we shall focus on the following areas. The first is institution building; which will include management capacity and infrastructure development. Second is the focus on strategic research. As poverty has inter-related dimensions, this requires analytical research reflecting all perspectives of the issue under study. This will be achieved by using a multidisciplinary approach. Strengthening the linkages with the grassroots communities and the private sector is the third area of focus. In the past, REPOA has linked with Civil Society Organisations through its capacity building initiative under the grassroots research programme. Through this programme the relevant issues will be identified, appropriate research undertaken and research results effectively utilised. This will be achieved by working in partnership with CSOs.*

*As you can see, the work ahead of us is challenging and demands the support and cooperation from all stakeholders. The achievements noted above could not have been attained without the cooperation of all the stakeholders, government, donors, Civil Society Organisations and researchers. We would like to extend special thanks to all of you who have supported REPOA in the last ten years. Special thanks go to the Royal Netherlands Government for supporting most of our core activities during the first decade.*

*I am glad to report that the donor community has responded positively to our request for support to implement the strategic plan 2005 to 2009. We have received pledges to support our core activities from the Royal Netherlands Government, the Royal Norwegian Embassy, DFID, the Swedish Embassy, and the Finnish Embassy. May I take this opportunity, on behalf of the Board of Directors, to thank these donors. While we encourage the support through the core activities, it is my hope that those who are unable to go through this route can still join us by supporting specific projects and activities.*

*In closing I would like on behalf of the Board to acknowledge the founding members of REPOA who are no longer with us. These are the first chairperson of REPOA's Board of Directors, the late Professor Cuthbert Omari, who passed away on 28th November 2001, and the first Executive Director of REPOA, Professor Mboya Bagachwa, who passed away on 7th April 1996. Their invaluable work formed the foundation for the achievements we see today. May God rest their souls in everlasting peace. I thank you for your attention.*



Hon. Edgar Maokola-Majogo with REPOA's longest serving staff members, Enock Anaeli, Ella Nyika and Alison Mutembe



Hon. Edgar Maokola-Majogo presenting a prize to researcher  
Dr Amon Mbelle



Hon. Edgar Maokola-Majogo presenting a prize to  
researcher Hon. Charles Keenja, MP



Hon. Edgar Maokola-Majogo presenting a prize to researcher  
Khalid Mohamed



Hon. Edgar Maokola-Majogo presenting  
a prize to researcher Dr Longinus Rutasitara

## Enhance REPOA's Capacity to Implement the Strategic Plan

- Human Resources
- Financial Report





## Strategy V: Enhance REPOA's Capacity to Implement the Strategic Plan

REPOA recognises that it needs to address its own capacity in order to effectively carry out its increased activities and responsibilities. REPOA will actively address its own strategic growth and development, and thereby enhance its ability to successfully implement the strategic plan. Management will ensure a strong operational foundation by paying attention to the human resource.

At the completion of the first decade of operations REPOA regards itself in a stronger position than before. These ten years of experience have shaped REPOA into a permanent institution - it no longer operates within the more temporary concept of a programme. Sustainability is now seen in relation to the long-term vision of the institution, the programmatic approach to our operations and the diversification of sources of finance.

### Human Resources

Researchers: 13 (+ Executive Director)

Current staff numbers: basket-funded activities: 20,  
of which 3 are programme related.

3 staff members hired and 2 staff members departed

4 vacancies as at the year-end (new positions for 2005)

REPOA has a highly skilled core staff of 13 researchers with research skills, both applied and policy related, in the areas of: economic growth, rural development; health policy analysis; governance and local autonomy; social services and service delivery; socio economic issues and poverty alleviation; local government reform and fiscal decentralisation, and natural resources and environment management. Our senior researchers also actively participate in policy dialogue, policy development and poverty monitoring processes. When needed, REPOA calls upon its extensive network of researchers within and outside of Tanzania to collaborate on research activities.

During 2005 three staff members joined REPOA:

**Valerie Leach** joined REPOA in the new position as **Policy Analysis Coordinator**. Valerie holds a M.Sc. in Economics and has 40 years of experience in social policy analysis, statistical systems, monitoring and evaluative work for national and international organisations in several countries. During 2005 Valerie retired from UNICEF in Tanzania, after an assignment of five years leading work in policy analysis and monitoring. Valerie has advised the Government of Tanzania on the establishment of the Poverty Monitoring System and has been a member of the Research and Analysis Working Group since its inception.

**Hubert Shija** has a Master of Arts in Information Studies and joined REPOA as the librarian. Hubert joined us from the British Council Tanzania's Library and Information Services department, and has more than five years experience in marketing and managing print and electronic information resources.

**Dr Paula Tibandebage** joined REPOA to fill the newly created position of **Training Coordinator**. Paula holds a PhD in Political Economy and Masters in Public Affairs and Public Administration. Paula has vast experience in research and research coordination and has also worked as deputy course convener for the Postgraduate Diploma in Poverty Analysis. Her research work has mostly involved social policy issues.

The following staff members left REPOA during 2005:

Senior Researcher Dr Ann May left REPOA in November, on the completion of her two year contract. During her time at REPOA Ann worked in the CSO and grassroots areas. She also represented REPOA on the NPF Working Group on HIV/AIDS.

Researcher Chelaus Rutachururwa had joined REPOA in 2004 to work on the Tanzania Governance Noticeboard. He left REPOA to join the Ministry of Finance.

The process of up-scaling REPOA's management of human resource issues began with the implementation of a new organisational structure in the second quarter of 2005, and an increment in staff's take-home pay to compensate for the increased regulatory deductions (thereby ensuring that REPOA's salary did not become uncompetitive). The operational organisational structure for 2005 is on page 78.

On the occasion of REPOA's 10th anniversary three staff members were recognised for their ten years' service to REPOA:



Enock Anaeli  
Office Attendant



Alison Mutembei  
Finance and  
Administration Manager



Ella Nyika  
Office Management  
Secretary

REPOA would like to record our gratitude to these staff members for their loyal service.

## Staff Training and Exchange Visits

Staff attended 6 courses / exchange visits

*Participatory Research with Children Training Workshop  
(April 13 - 19, at REPOA)*

*Vulnerability and Social Protection Survey  
(8 - 25 July, Rome, Italy)*

*Capacity-Building Training Program On Anti-Corruption And Good Governance: Training Program For East Africa  
(August 28 - October 2, Washington D.C., U.S.A.)*

*Poverty Measurements and Diagnostics  
(September 26 - October 3, at REPOA)*

*Human Resource Management and Development  
(17 October - 11 November, Arusha)*

*English Language  
(British Council, Dar es Salaam)*



## Financial Report for 1 January to 31 December 2005

### Sources of Funds

During 2005, a total of Tshs 4.1B/= was raised, representing 115% more than for the year ended 31 December 2004. This came from three sources:

- Basket funding – 45%
- Other donors – 52% (68% in 2004)
- Other income – 3% (8% in 2004)

The increase in the total income in 2005 compared to 2004 is mainly due to introduction of the basket funding and the increase in the collaborative activities.

### Expenditure

Expenditure amounting to TShs. 3.2B/= was incurred during 2005. This amount is 71% higher than for 2004. This was spent as follows:

- Capacity building – 66% (61% in 2004)
- Staff costs – 22% (25% in 2004)
- Operational costs 8% (7% in 2004)
- Others 4% (7% in 2004). This included the Board of Director's expenses and depreciation of fixed assets.

The increase in the total expenditure for 2005 is due to the increased activities compared to year 2004. An unexpected amount of Tshs 940M/= was recorded during the year due to the delay in receiving funds from development partners; a substantial portion was received in November 2005. Therefore most of the activities were financed by the carry over from year 2004 and contributions from the non-basket source.

### Assets

There are two main changes in the balance sheet for 2005 compared to 2004. The first is an increase by 112% of cash and bank balances mainly due to the late receipt of money from development partners contributing to the basket resulting into holding of big bank balances at the end of the year. The second is the increase in the reserves, i.e. endowment, general and accumulated funds.

## RESEARCH ON POVERTY ALLEVIATION

### Report Of The Board Of Directors For The Year Ended 31 December 2005

#### 1. INTRODUCTION

The Directors present their report together with the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2005.

#### 2. ACTIVITIES

The overall objectives of Research on Poverty Alleviation (REPOA) research programme is to deepen the understanding of causes, extent, nature, rate of change and means of combating poverty in Tanzania. The programme activities consist of four functional elements namely:

- Administration of research projects carried out with REPOA grants.
- Providing assistance in the training of researchers and widening their accessibility to relevant literature.
- Organising workshops and seminars to review research proposals, present research reports, and discuss invited papers.
- Dissemination of research results mainly through publications, workshops, seminars and round table discussions.

#### 3. BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The members of the Board of Directors of the Programme who served during the year and up to the date of this report are:

Prof. Esther Mwaikambo	Chairperson
Ms Fides S. Chale	Vice Chairperson
Prof. Bertha Koda	Member
Brig. Gen. Prof. Yadon M. Kohi	Member
Mr Arthur Mwakapugi	Member (Up to 13th April 2006)
Mr Rashidi Mbuguni	Member
Prof. William Lyakurwa	Member
Mr Joseph Rugumyamheto	Member
Prof. Samuel Wangwe	Member
Dr Servacius Likwelile	Member
Dr Idris Rashidi	Member
Prof. Joseph J. Semboja	Secretary

## **4. STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

The Directors are responsible for keeping proper books of accounts which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any point in time the financial position of the programme. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the programme and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

## **5. EMPLOYEES WELFARE**

The relationship between employees and management continued to be good.

## **6. RESULTS**

The results for the year are set out on page 5 of the financial statements.

## **7. AUDITORS**

The auditors Ernst & Young have expressed their willingness to be re-appointed.

## Independent Auditors' Report

### To the Board of Directors of RESEARCH ON POVERTY ALLEVIATION

We have audited the financial statements of Research on Poverty Alleviation which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2005 and the income statement, statement of changes in funds and grants and cash flow statement for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes set out on pages 5 to 15.

#### RESPECTIVE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE DIRECTORS AND AUDITORS

The directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements based on our audit.

#### BASIS OF OPINION

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we plan and perform our audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by the management as well as evaluating the overall financial statements presentation. We believe that our audit provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

#### OPINION

In our opinion, the financial statements, give a true and fair view of the financial position of the organization as of 31 December 2005 and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Ernst & Young

**CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS  
DAR ES SALAAM**

16 June 2006

## RESEARCH ON POVERTY ALLEVIATION

**Income And Expenditure Statement****For The Year Ended 31 December 2005**

	<b>2005</b>	<b>2004</b>
	<b>TSHS</b>	<b>TSHS</b>
<b>INCOME</b>		
Revenue grants received:		
Basket fund contributions	1,866,737,363	-
The Netherlands Government	-	479,508,581
Other donors	2,175,534,619	1,309,479,310
Other income	134,422,070	150,837,982
	<b><u>4,176,694,052</u></b>	<b><u>1,939,825,873</u></b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>		
Capacity building:		
Research	1,643,246,779	910,748,037
Research dissemination	481,582,769	233,781,846
Research facilitation	20,395,300	13,178,700
Operational costs	273,236,957	124,422,743
Staff costs	696,419,784	476,465,331
Board of Directors	54,498,002	55,459,366
Depreciation	66,895,890	69,128,341
Exchange rate loss	-	8,632,086
	<b><u>3,236,275,481</u></b>	<b><u>1,891,816,450</u></b>
<b>SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR</b>	<b><u>940,418,571</u></b>	<b><u>48,009,423</u></b>



## RESEARCH ON POVERTY ALLEVIATION

**Balance Sheet****AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2005**

	<b>2005 Tshs</b>	<b>2004 Tshs</b>
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Property and equipment	<u>689,429,096</u>	<u>671,394,941</u>
<b>Current Assets</b>		
Cash and bank balances	1,743,985,370	824,430,403
Receivables	<u>25,390,366</u>	<u>17,260,895</u>
	<u>1,769,375,736</u>	<u>841,691,298</u>
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b><u>2,458,804,832</u></b>	<b><u>1,513,086,239</u></b>
Capital grants	252,000,000	264,000,000
Endowment fund	477,896,925	124,645,264
General fund	477,302,228	124,645,264
Accumulated fund	<u>1,091,282,811</u>	<u>856,772,865</u>
	<b><u>2,298,481,964</u></b>	<b><u>1,370,063,393</u></b>
<b>Current Liabilities</b>		
Payables	<u>160,322,868</u>	<u>143,022,846</u>
<b>Total Funds and Liabilities</b>	<b><u>2,458,804,832</u></b>	<b><u>1,513,086,239</u></b>

The Financial Statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 16 June 2006 and were signed by:

Professor Esther Mwaikambo  
Chairperson

Professor Joseph Semboja  
Executive Director

## RESEARCH ON POVERTY ALLEVIATION

## Statement Of Changes In Funds And Grants

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2005

GRANTS	CAPITAL FUND TSHS	ENDOWMENT FUND TSHS	GENERAL FUNDS TSHS	ACCUMULATED TSHS	TOTAL TSHS
at 1.1.2004	276,000,000	106,681,383	106,681,383	844,691,204	1,334,053,970
Surplus for the year	-	-	-	48,009,423	48,009,423
Amortisation during the year	(12,000,000)	-	-	-	(12,000,000)
Transfer to Endowment Fund	-	17,963,881	-	(17,963,881)	-
Transfer to General Fund	-	-	17,963,881	(17,963,881)	-
<b>Balance as at 31.12.2004</b>	<b>264,000,000</b>	<b>124,645,264</b>	<b>124,645,264</b>	<b>856,772,865</b>	<b>1,370,063,393</b>
Balance as at 1.1.2005	264,000,000	124,645,264	124,645,264	856,772,865	1,370,063,393
Surplus for the year	-	-	-	940,418,571	940,418,571
Amortisation during the year	(12,000,000)	-	-	-	(12,000,000)
Transfer to Endowment Fund	-	353,251,661	-	(353,251,661)	-
Transfer to General Fund	-	-	352,656,964	(352,656,964)	-
<b>Balance as at 31.12.2005</b>	<b>252,000,000</b>	<b>477,896,925</b>	<b>477,302,228</b>	<b>1,091,282,811</b>	<b>2,298,481,964</b>

## RESEARCH ON POVERTY ALLEVIATION

**Cashflow Statement**

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2005

	<b>2005</b>	<b>2004</b>
	<b>TSHS</b>	<b>TSHS</b>
<b>CASHFLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Surplus for the year	940,418,571	48,009,423
Add:		
Depreciation	66,895,890	69,128,341
Amortisation of capital grants	(12,000,000)	(12,000,000)
Changes in working capital	995,314,461	105,137,764
Increase in receivables	(8,129,471)	(13,073,831)
Increase in payables	17,300,022	82,188,485
<b>Net Cashflows From Operating Activities</b>	<b><u>1,004,485,012</u></b>	<b><u>174,252,418</u></b>
<b>CASHFLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Purchase of property and equipment	(84,930,045)	(228,123,433)
<b>Net Cashflows on Investing Activities</b>	<b><u>(84,930,045)</u></b>	<b><u>(228,123,433)</u></b>
Net Change in cash and cash equivalent	919,554,967	(53,871,015)
Cash and Cash equivalent at 1 January	824,430,403	878,301,418
<b>Cash and Cash Equivalents at 31 December</b>	<b><u>1,743,985,370</u></b>	<b><u>824,430,403</u></b>

## RESEARCH ON POVERTY ALLEVIATION

### Notes To The Financial Statements

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2005

## 1) PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below:

#### a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

#### Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

#### b) Adoption of revised accounting standards

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of previous financial year except that the organization adopted those new or revised standards mandatory for financial years beginning on 1 January 2005. The changes in accounting policies result from the adoption of the following revised standards:

IAS 16 (revised) Property, plant and equipment

IAS 24 (revised) Related party disclosure

IAS 36 (revised) Impairment of Assets

The adoption of revised standards does not have any effect on accumulated fund as at 1 January 2004.

#### c) Income

Income received in form of revenue grants is recognised when received.

Capital grants received in the form of equipment are capitalised at their fair value and correspondingly credited to capital grants. Capital grants are amortised to the income statement over the estimated useful life of the asset.

#### d) 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 method to write off the cost of each asset, or the valued amounts, to their residual value over their estimated useful life as follow:

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

An item of equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal.

Any gain or loss arising on derecognising of the assets is included in the income statement in the year the asset is derecognised.

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

#### **e) Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when the organization 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) Translation of foreign currencies**

Transactions in foreign currencies during the year are converted into Tanzania Shillings at rates ruling at the translation dates. Monetary assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date, which are expressed in foreign currencies, are translated into Tanzania Shillings at rates ruling at that date.

The resulting differences from conversion and translation are dealt with in the income statement in the year in which they arise.

#### **g) Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise of cash at banks and in hand and short term deposits. For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and cash equivalents defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

#### **h) Pension and other post-employment benefits**

The organisation 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.

For staff, the organisation provides 25% of basic salary on gratuity payable on completion of contract.

#### **i) Impairment of 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.

## Structure and Organisation of REPOA

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

### The Annual General Meeting

The Annual General Meeting consists of ordinary (voting), associate/honorary (non-voting) members, Board Members (voting and non-voting) and members of the Technical Advisory Committee (voting and non-voting). The main responsibilities of the AGM are to:

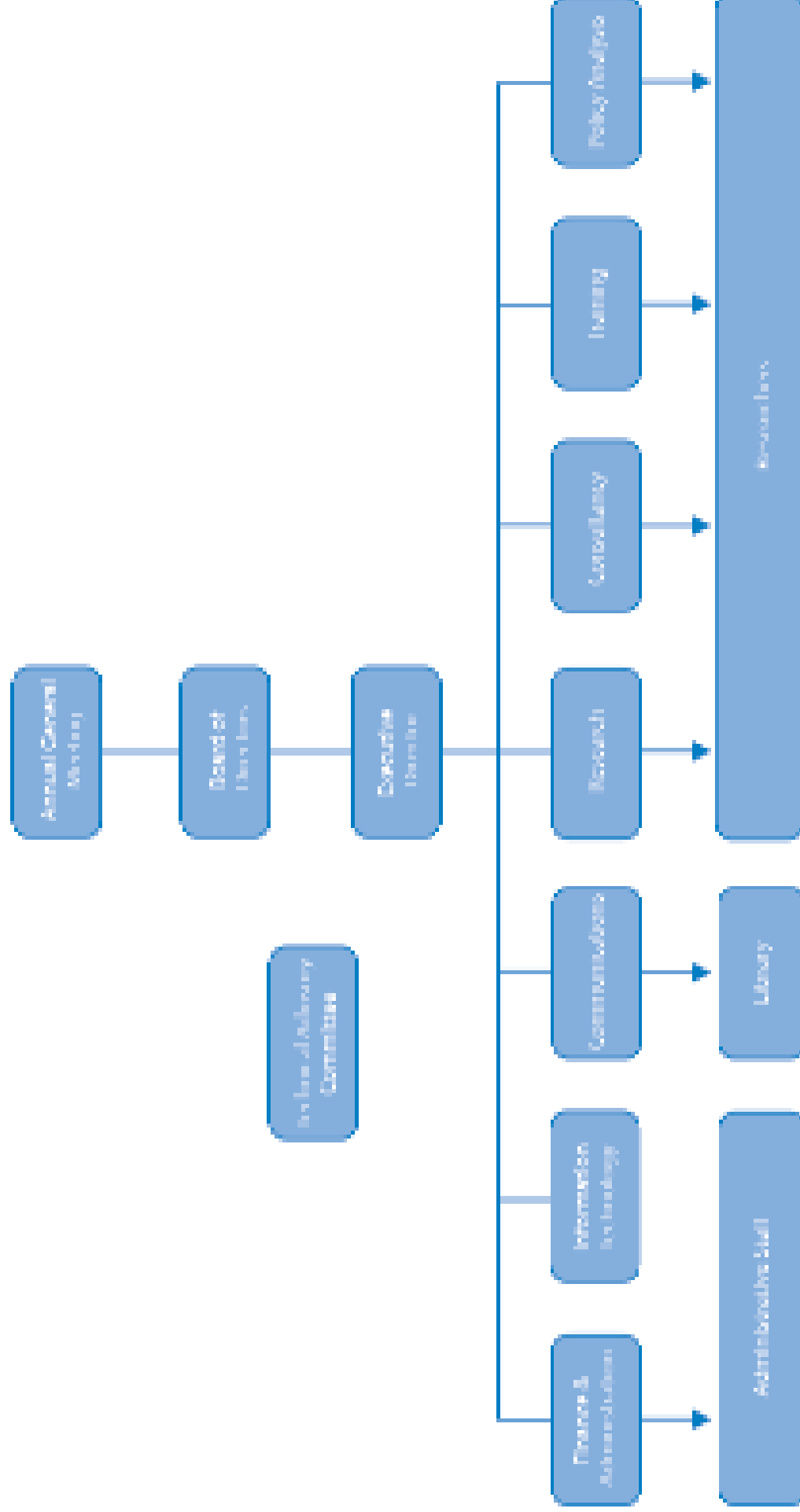
- Receive and consider the financial statements and the reports of the Board of Directors (including the auditor's reports);
- Appoint an auditor or auditors and fix their fees;
- Elect members of the Board of Directors and fix their fees;
- Admit and dismiss members of REPOA;
- Fix fees, annual subscriptions and any other contributions to be paid by members;
- Make any amendments to the Memorandum and Articles of Association as desired;
- Transact any other business as prescribed in the Memorandum and Articles of Association.

No Annual General Meeting was held during 2005.

### Members of the Annual General Meeting

<b>Person</b>	<b>Organisation Affiliated To During 2005</b>
Prof. Esther Mwaikambo Chairperson	The Hubert Kairuki Memorial University
Dr Enos Bukuku	President's Office, Planning and Privatization
Centre for Development Programme for the Netherlands	
Prof. Suleman Chambo	Moshi University College of Cooperative and Business Studies
Hon. Hezekiah Chibulunje	Deputy Minister for Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives
Dr Abdalla Chungu	University of Dar es Salaam
Dr Brian Cooksey	Tanzania Development Research Group
Mr Damas Dandi	Poverty Africa

# REPOA Organisational Structure



Prof. Idris Kikula	University College of Land and Architectural Studies
Dr Angwara Kiwara	Muhimbili University College of Health Sciences
Prof. Bertha Koda	University of Dar es Salaam
Brig. General Prof. Yadon Kohi	Tanzania Commission for Science and Technology
Ms Valerie Leach	UNICEF - REPOA
Dr Servacius Likwelile	Vice President's Office - Tanzania Social Action Fund
Prof. Marjorie Mbilinyi	Tanzania Gender Networking Programme
Hon. Prof. Simon Mbilinyi	Member of Parliament
Mr Rashidi Mbuguni	Waldorf Education Trust
Mr Alison Mutembei	REPOA
Ms Ella Nyika	REPOA
Royal Netherlands Government	
Mr Joseph Rugumyamheto	President's Office, Public Service Management
Prof. Joseph Semboja Member and Secretary	REPOA
Prof. Samuel Wangwe	Daima Associates Limited

## Board of Directors

The Board of Directors consists of twelve members, representing a wide range of stakeholders appointed on their own merit. The Board's primary role is to provide guidance for and supervision of REPOA. Its specific responsibilities are:

- To determine policies, norms, procedures and guidelines;
- To appoint and discipline senior members of staff;
- To administer movable and immovable property of REPOA;
- To administer funds and other assets of REPOA; and
- To receive gifts, donations, grants and other monies on behalf of REPOA.

REPOA's Board of Directors met six times during 2005, on the 4th March, 1st April, 6th May, 22nd July, 21st October and 25th November.



## REPOA's Board of Directors



Professor Esther Mwaikambo  
Chairperson  
The Hubert Kairuki  
Memorial University



Mrs Fides Chale  
Vice Chairperson  
Tanzania Gender  
Networking Programme



Professor Bertha Koda  
University of Dar es Salaam



Dr Servacius Likwelile  
Vice President's Office



Mr Rashidi Mbuguni  
Waldorf Education Trust



Dr Idris Rashid  
Tanzania Mtaji Fund (TMF)



Professor Joseph Semboja  
Member and Secretary  
REPOA



Brigadier General Prof. Yodon Kohi  
Tanzania Commission for  
Science and Technology



Professor William Lyakurwa  
African Economic  
Research Consortium



Mr Arthur Mwakapugi  
President's Office



Mr Joseph Rugumyamheto  
President's Office,  
Public Service Management



Professor Samuel Wangwe  
Daima Associates Limited

### Technical Advisory Committee

The Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) consists of nine members, selected from leading policy makers and researchers. The Committee is responsible for providing technical advice to the Board and the Secretariat on matters of research and training. The specific responsibilities of the Committee are:

- To determine and recommend to the Board REPOA's agenda on research and training;
- To recommend to the Board proposals for grants on research and training; and
- To advise the Secretariat on various programmes including dissemination of research results and on how to link researchers and research users.

The Technical Advisory Committee met four times during 2005, on 23rd March, 8th July, 18 July and 7th October.

### Members of the Technical Advisory Committee

Person	Organisation Affiliated To During 2005
Prof. Esther Mwaikambo Chairperson	The Hubert Kairuki Memorial University
Dr Enos Bukuku	President's Office, Planning and Privatization
Dr Abdalla Chungu	University of Dar es Salaam
Dr Brian Cooksey	Tanzania Development Research Group
Prof. Idris Kikula	University College of Land and Architectural Studies
Dr Angwara Kiwara	Muhimbili University College of Health Sciences
Prof. Amadina Lihamba	University of Dar es Salaam
Prof. Marjorie Mbilinyi	Tanzania Gender Networking Programme

Prof. Joseph Semboja  
Member and Secretary

REPOA

### REPOA's Staff Members as at 31 December 2005

Professor Joseph Semboja	Executive Director
Valerie Leach	Policy Analysis Coordinator
Donald Mmari	Consultancy Coordinator
Erasto Ngalewa	Research Coordinator
Paula Tibanbdebage	Training Coordinator
Wietze Lindeboom	Senior Research Fellow
Masuma Mamdani	Senior Research Fellow
Lucas Katera	Researcher
Blandina Kilama	Researcher
Joanita Magongo	Researcher
Francis Omondi	Researcher
Florida Henjewe	Research Assistant
Magreth Henjewe	Research Assistant
Danford Sango	Economist
Alison Mutembei	Finance and Administration Manager
Ella Nyika	Office Management Secretary
Jofrey Amanyisye	Information Technology Officer
Sonja Tiscenko	Communications Manager
Hubert Shija	Librarian
Hilda Luusah	Secretary
Enock Anaeli	Office Attendant
Celina Rodgers	Office Attendant

## List of Research Projects Funded by REPOA Since Beginning Operations

153 research projects have been funded by REPOA since 1995

Title	Researchers	Institution	Geographical Coverage
<b>FUNDED 2005</b>			
<i>Food Security: Reducing Post Harvest Losses Through Improved Food Storage Facilities In Tanzania</i>	Albinus Makalle Isabella Mtani	University College of Land and Architectural Studies	Dodoma Rukwa Morogoro
<i>Dairy Farming and Biogas Use for Poverty Alleviation and Environmental Management in Rugwe District, Mbeya Region: A Study for Opportunities and Constraints</i>	Agnes Mwakaje R.B.B. Mwalyosi	University of Dar es Salaam	Rungwe District (Mbeya Region)
<i>Artisanal Fishing Enterprises, Environment and Poverty Alleviation: The Case of Sardine Artisanal Fishing Enterprises Around the City of Mwanza</i>	Odass Bilame St Augustine	University of Tanzania	Mwanza
<i>The Role of Labour Supply Dynamics to Poverty Alleviation in the Smallholder Sisal Growing Areas: The case of Tanga, Morogoro and Mara region</i>	Richard Madege Joel Meliyo	Agricultural Research Institute, Mlingano	Tanga Morogoro Mara

<i>Assessment of Bee Keeping Potential on Income Generation, Livelihood Improvement and Natural Resource Management in Lindi and Kilwa Districts, Tanzania</i>	Aku O'king'ati Makarius Lalika Jacqueline Machungu	Sokoine University of Agriculture Environmental Conservation Association of Morogoro Financial Management	Lindi Kilwa
<i>Examining the Influence of Land Tenure on Household Food Security in the Smallholder Farming Communities Evolved from Sisal and Sugarcane Estate Farming in Kilosa District</i>	L. Kadeng'uka Z. Semgalawe R. Mlazi S. Bissanda	Agricultural Research Institute, Ilonga Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security	Kilosa District Council
<i>Developing a Strategy for Sustainable Income Generation from a Valuable Medicinal Plant, Prunus Africana, in Kilimanjaro Districts</i>	S. Madofe A. Dino F. Mombo	Sokoine University of Agriculture	Kilimanjaro
<i>Eco-Tourism on Biodiversity Hot Sports: Can it Contribute to Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Forest Management in Uluguru mountains?</i>	Jumane Abdallah Jonathan Mbwambo	Sokoine University of Agriculture	Morogoro
<i>Assessment of the Contribution of Small Holder Forestry to Livelihood, Poverty Alleviation and Environmental Conservation in the Southern Highlands Regions of Tanzania</i>	P. Munishi G. Kajembe Z. Mvena Y. Ngaga	Sokoine University of Agriculture	Mbeya Iringa

<i>Maize Market Liberalization and Poverty Reduction in Rural Areas: A Case Study of Rukwa Region, Tanzania</i>	Justine Urassa	Sokoine University of Agriculture	Rukwa
<i>Agricultural Commercialization and its Implication on Poverty Alleviation and the Environment in the Southern Highlands of Tanzania</i>	E.T. Liwenga A.G. Mwakaje C.H. Sokoni R.B.B. Mwalyosi	University of Dar es Salaam	Mbeya
<i>Towards Pro-poor Spending in Education in Tanzania</i>	Issa Omari Godwin Mjema	University of Dar es Salaam	Tanzania nationwide
<i>Coping Strategies and Vulnerability of Street Children in Tanzania: The Case of Arusha and Dar es Salaam</i>	Gladness Salema Severine S.A. Kessy	University of Dar es Salaam	Arusha Dar es Salaam
<i>Coping Strategies Used by Street Children in Case of Illness</i>	Zena Amury Aneth Komba	Social Action Trust Fund University of Dar es Salaam	Ilala Temeke (Dar es Salaam)
<i>The Changing Roles and Access to Services by Children in HIV/AIDS Affected Households in Makete District, Iringa Tanzania</i>	Emanuel Chingonikaya Kizito Mwajombe	Sokoine University of Agriculture	Makete District (Iringa)
<i>Children in Small Businesses: Is it Entrepreneurship Building or Entrepreneurship Demolishing?</i>	R. Mnenwa E. Maliti	Arcadis-Euroconsult Deloitte and Touche Tanzania	Kinondoni Ilala Temeke (Dar es Salaam)
<i>Combating the Impact of Childhood Poverty Among School Children</i>	R. Mnenwa E. Maliti	Arcadis-Euroconsult Deloitte and Touche Tanzania	Kinondoni Temeke Ilala (Dar es Salaam)

<i>Transport Services for Primary School Children in Tanzania. Implications to Children's Education. A case of Ilemela and Magu Districts, Mwanza Region</i>	C.H. Sokoni H. Hambati	University of Dar es Salaam	Ilemela Magu (Mwanza)
<i>Factors Contributing Towards the Increasing Numbers of Street Children in Tanzania: A Case Study of Mwanza City and Morogoro Town</i>	Dionice Boay Nuru Nguya	Kinondoni Municipal Council Sokoine University of Agriculture	Mwanza City Morogoro
<i>Communication Changes in the New Family Set-up as a Form of Socio-linguistic and Cultural Challenges Prompted by the HIV/AIDS Crisis in Selected Regions in Tanzania</i>	F.E. Senkoro A. Mutembei	University of Dar es Salaam	Mbeya Iringa Kagera
<i>Negotiating Safe Sex Among Young Women: The Fight Against HIV/AIDS</i>	John Philemon Severine Kessy	University of	Temeke Rungwe Njombe Dar es Salaam
<i>Adolescent Girls' Growing Up Experience: Sexual Violence and Responses in Tanzania</i>	Sherbanu Kassim Adela Njau	Women's Research And Documentation Project	Kinondoni Temeke (Dar es Salaam) Hai Moshi (Kilimanjaro)
<i>Assessment of the Capacity of Small Business Support System to Promote the Growth of Small Businesses in Tanzania</i>	Raymond Mnenwa Emmanuel Maliti	Arcadis-Euroconsult Deloitte and Touche Tanzania	Temeke Ilala Kinondoni (Dar es Salaam)
<i>Prospects for Achieving Broad-based and Equitable Growth in Tanzania</i>	Amon Mbelle	University of Dar es Salaam	Tanzania nationwide
<i>Can the Urban Poor Afford Modern Energy? The case of Tanzania</i>	Raymond Mnenwa Emmanuel Maliti C. Gumbu	Arcadis-Euroconsult Deloitte and Touche Tanzania BP Tanzania Ltd	Dar es Salaam

<i>Informal-formal Sector Linkages as Determinants of Informal Firms' Growth and Poverty Alleviation in Tanzania</i>	Esther Ishengoma Razack Lokina	University of Dar es Salaam	Dar es Salaam Mwanza Arusha
<i>Poverty Alleviation and Migration: The Case of Pemba in Zanzibar</i>	Slaus Mwisomba	United Nations Development Programme - Zanzibar	Pemba (Zanzibar)
<i>Gender Relations to Factors of Production and Women's Contribution to Food Security: The Case of Kigoma Region, Tanzania</i>	Katikiro Mourice	World Food Programme	Kigoma
<i>Assessment of Factors Influencing Women's Participation in Off-farm Income Generating Activities</i>	William George J. Hella C. Mkwangwa L. Kadenguka	Agricultural Research Institute, Ilonga Sokoine University of Agriculture	Kilosa
<i>Poverty and Environmental Change: Understanding Effects of Gender Struggles Over Environmental Entitlements in Coastal Regions of Tanzania</i>	Matern Victor Albinus Makalle Neema Ngware	University of Dar es Salaam University College of Land and Architectural Studies	Kilimanjaro Tanga
<i>Assessing Gender Mainstreaming Efforts Within Selected Agricultural Research Institutions in Tanzania</i>	Robertson Simbagije Kim Kayunze Aida Isinika Ruzika Muheto Magreth Mchomvu	Agricultural Research Institute, Ilonga Sokoine University of Agriculture National Environment Management Council of Tanzania	Mbeya Tabora Mwanza
<i>Farming Technologies' Influence on Peasant Farmers' Access to Formal Finance in Zanzibar</i>	Khalid Mohamed	Sokoine University of Agriculture	Unguja Pemba (Zanzibar)



<i>The Impact of Anti-poverty Programmes at the Grassroots: A Case of TASAF Targeting Projects in Kigoma and Singida Regions</i>	Arbogast Mbeiyererwa	Sokoine University of Agriculture	Kigoma Singida
<b>FUNDED 2004</b>			
<i>The Dynamics of Farming Systems, Food Security and Poverty Alleviation Strategies in Semi-arid Areas of Sukumaland, Tanzania</i>	R.Y. Kangalawe E. Liwenga A. Majule N. Madulu	University of Dar es Salaam	Geita Misungwi Kahama Kishapu Districts
<i>Urban Vegetable Production and Poverty Alleviation: A Case of Dar es Salaam City</i>	A.M.S. Nyomora Z.L. Kanyeka	University of Dar es Salaam	Dar es Salaam Region
<i>The Role of Non-wood Food Forest Production on Poverty Alleviation in the Southern Coastal Areas of Tanzania</i>	A. Majule E. Liwenga H. Ndangalasi	University of Dar es Salaam	Mtwara Lindi Regions
<i>Poverty and Changing Livelihoods in Peri-urban Zones: A Case Study of Kinondoni and Mbeya Municipalities, Tanzania</i>	Davis Mwamfupe Salome Fute	University of Dar es Salaam	Kinondoni Mbeya Urban Districts
<i>Harnessing Traditional Environmental Knowledge Systems (TEKS) for Rural Livelihood Diversification and Poverty Reduction in Bukoba Area</i>	P.K. Mwanukuzi C.J. Sawio	University of Dar es Salaam	Bukoba Rural District
<i>The Role of Small Business in Poverty Alleviation: The Case of Dar es Salaam Region, Tanzania</i>	Raymond Mnenwa Emmanuel Maliti	Acardis-Euroconsult Deloitte & Touche Tanzania	

<i>Socio-economic Backgrounds and Participation in Private Higher Education in Tanzania: Implications for Equity in Higher Education</i>	Johnson Ishengoma	St. Augustine University of Tanzania	Tanzania
<i>Youth Livelihood Arrangements and Coping Strategies in HIV/AIDS Ravaged Areas in Tanzania: The Case of Mbeya Region</i>	Adam Mwakalobo Kizito Mwajombe Emmanuel Nyankweli	Sokoine University of Agriculture	Kyela Mbozi Districts
<i>Improvement of Health and Productivity of Family Poultry Towards Poverty Reduction: The Case of Mwanga and Same Districts</i>	P.O.L.M. Msofe G. Emmanuel	Sokoine University of Agriculture	Same Mwanga Districts
<i>The Local Causation of Primary School Dropouts and Exclusions in Kilimanjaro Region, Tanzania</i>	Mkombozi Centre for Street Children	Mkombozi Centre for Street Children (NGO)	Moshi Rural Moshi Urban District
<i>Community Participation as a Strategy for Poverty Alleviation in Swagaswaga Game Reserve and Chinyami Forest Reserve</i>	Dodoma Environmental Network	DONET Dodoma Environmental Network (NGO)	Dodoma Rural
<i>Agro-biodiversity and Food Security Among Smallholder Farmers in Uluguru Mountains, Tanzania</i>	Jonathan S. Mbwambo	Sokoine University of Agriculture	Morogoro Region
<i>Coping Strategies of Specially Vulnerable Children: A Case Study of Lake Zone in Tanzania</i>	Kuleana Centre for Children's Rights	Kuleana Centre for Children's Rights (NGO)	Geita Ukerewe Bunda Urban Shinyanga Urban Districts

<i>Attitudes of Women and Men Towards Female Genital Mutilation Performed to Girls Under 18 years in Tanzania: A Case Study of Musoma Rural and Manyoni Districts</i>	Nuru Nguya Justina Samson M.A. Madubi E.E. Chingonikaya	Sokoine University of Agriculture	Musoma Rural Manyoni District
<i>The Changing Pattern in the Social Caring of Orphans in HIV/AIDS Era in Northern Tanzania</i>	Serverine Kessy Fratern Urio	University of Dar es Salaam FINCA	Moshi District
<i>Indigenous Knowledge in Wetland Management in the Lake Victoria Basin, Tanzania</i>	Shadrack Mwakalila Ndalaha Madulu	University of Dar es Salaam	Ilemela Misungwi Magu District
<i>Community Participation in Service Delivery: Challenges for the Local Government Reform in Tanzania</i>	Siri Lange	Chr. Michelsen Institute (CMI)	Mwanza Bagamoyo Districts
<i>Participatory Governance and Prop-poor Service Delivery: Where Does Tanzania Stand?</i>	Einar Braathen	Norwegian Institute for Regional Research (NIBR)	Ilala Mwanza City Councils Iringa Rural, Moshi Rural Kilosa Bagamoyo
<i>Local Autonomy and Citizen Participation in Tanzania</i>	Amon Chaligha	University of Dar es Salaam	Ilala Mwanza City Councils Iringa Rural Moshi Rural Kilosa Bagamoyo
<i>Tracking the Impacts of the LGRP on the Performance of Local Authorities: Evidence from Local Service Provision in Tanzania</i>	Deo Mushi	University of Dar es Salaam	Ilala Mwanza City Councils, Iringa Rural Moshi Rural Kilosa Bagamoyo

<i>To Pay or Not to Pay? Citizens' Views on Taxation in Local Authorities in Tanzania</i>	Odd-Helge Fjeldstad	Chr. Michelsen Institute (CMI)	Ilala Mwanza City Councils, Iringa Rural Moshi Rural Kilosa Bagamoyo
<i>Privatised Tax Collection: Experiences from Local Authorities in Tanzania</i>	Odd-Helge Fjeldstad	Chr. Michelsen Institute (CMI)	Ilala City Councils Moshi Rural Kisarawe
<b>FUNDED 2003</b>			
<i>Sustainable Irrigation for Poverty Alleviation in Tanzania</i>	Shadrack Mwakalila Christine Noe	University of Dar es Salaam	Mbarali District (Igurusi area)
<i>Changes in Traditional Irrigation Water Management System: Causes and Implications to Rural Poverty Alleviation. Lessons from the Ndiwa Irrigation System, West Usambara Mountains, Tanzania</i>	C.H. Sokoni T.C. Shechambo	University of Dar es Salaam	Lushoto District (West Usambara)
<i>Adoption of Agro-forestry Practices and Their Contribution to Poverty Reduction Among Rural Households in Lake Victoria Zone, Tanzania</i>	E.E. Chingonikaya J.S. Mbwambo	Sokoine University of Agriculture	Musoma Rural District Magu District
<i>Food Security as a Poverty Alleviation Strategy: The Case of Two Districts in Kigoma and Mbeya Regions</i>	Juliet Rwezaura Ashton Nkalla	AXIOS Tanzania Red Cross	Kibondo Kasulu 2 districts in the Mbeya Region
<i>A Study on Trends in Urban Agriculture and Its Contribution to Poverty Alleviation and Food Security in Iringa, Moshi and Tanga Municipalities in Tanzania</i>	Jonathan Kwacha Jerry Ngailo Catherine Senkoro	Agricultural Research Institute – Mlingano	Moshi Urban, Tanga Urban Iringa Urban

<i>Wildlife on Village and General Lands: Can it Contribute to Poverty Alleviation in Rural Tanzania?</i>	Alexander Songorwa Jumanne Abdallah	Sokoine University of Agriculture	Bagamoyo Morogoro Rural Districts
<i>The Contribution of Microfinance Institutions on Poverty Reduction in Tanzania</i>	Severine Kessy Fratern Urio	University of Dar es Salaam FINCS	Dar es Salaam Zanzibar Mwanza Arusha
<i>The Role of Indigenous Knowledge in Combating Soil Infertility and Poverty in the Usambara Mountains, Tanzania</i>	Juma Wickama S.T. Mwihomeke	Agricultural Research Institute – Mlingano	Lushoto District
<i>Financing Public Health Care: Insurance, User Fees or Taxes? Welfare Comparisons in Tanzania</i>	Deograsias Mushi	University of Dar es Salaam	Iringa Rural District Kilosa District
<i>Impact of Programmatic Barriers on Poverty Reduction Amongst Disabled People in Tanzania</i>	Henry Wimile	Freelance	Dar es Salaam Rungwe Masasi
<i>Bamboo Trade and Poverty Alleviation in Ileje District</i>	M.J. Mbonile	University of Dar es Salaam	Ileje District
<i>Assessment of the Contribution of Traditional Irrigation Systems on Food Security and Income in Musoma Rural District</i>	Robinson Wanjara Arstariko Chibhunu	Regional Administrative Secretary – Mara District Executive Director – Magu	Musoma Rural
<i>Westland Utilization, Poverty Alleviation and Environmental Conservation in Semi-arid Areas of Tanzania</i>	P.Z. Yanda A.E. Majule A.G. Mwakaje	University of Dar es Salaam	Dodoma Rural
<i>Developing Urban Poverty - Environment monitoring Indicators: The Case of Sustainable Adaptive Strategies in Bonde la Mpunga, Kinondoni, Dar es Salaam</i>	M.A.M. Victor Neema Ngware Albinus M.P. Makalle	University of Dar es Salaam UCLAS University of Dar es Salaam	Kinondoni

<i>The Changing Livelihoods in the Maasai Plains: Implications on Poverty Levels and Sustainability of Natural Resource Base</i>	P. Z. Yanda C. William	University of Dar es Salaam	Simanjiro District
<i>Assessing the Relative Poverty of Microfinance Clients in Dar es Salaam</i>	Hugh Fraser	Ernst and Young	Dar es Salaam
<i>Impact of Recent Interventions in Primary Education Delivery System in Tanzania: The Case of Dar es Salaam Region</i>	Amon Mbelle	University of Dar es Salaam	Dar es Salaam
<i>Private Sector Participation in Water Supply in Dar es Salaam</i>	Meki Mkanga	WaterAid	Temeke
<i>The Impact of Cost-sharing on Access to Higher Education in Tanzania</i>	Johnson Ishengoma	St. Augustine University	University of Dar es Salaam
<i>Factors Affecting Adherence to HIV/AIDS Treatment and Prevention in Tanzanians Living with HIV/AIDS in Dar es Salaam</i>	Theresa Kaijage		Dar es Salaam
<b>FUNDED 2002</b>			
<i>Poverty and Environment: Impact Analysis of Sustainable Projects on Sustainable Livelihoods</i>	M.A.M. Victor A.M.P. Makale	University of Dar es Salaam	Kinondoni
<i>The Prospects of Producing and Utilizing Biodiesel Derived from Vegetable Oils as an Alternative Fuel in Tanzania: The Implications on Forex Demand, Rural Poverty and the Environment</i>	O. Kabazohi A. Mkenda	University of Dar es Salaam	Rural Tanzania

<i>Assessing Policy Distortions Affecting Poverty Reduction Efforts through Smallholder Export Crop Production</i>	D.C. Rweyemamu M.P. Kimaro	Economic Social Research Foundation	Moshi Mtwara Songea Districts
<i>Household Level Impact Assessment of Food Security Coping Strategies in Sub-humid and Semi-arid Areas of Tanzania</i>	Adam Mwakalobo D. Rweyemamu M. Mwatawala	Sokoine University of Agriculture Economic Social Research Foundation Sokoine University of Agriculture	Kilosa District Dodoma Rural District
<i>Social Learning for Women's Empowerment and Development in Rural Tanzania</i>	Christine Helen Mhina	Alberta University	Bukoba District
<i>Manufacturing Real Wages and Cost of Living in Tanzania</i>	Godius Kahyarara	Oxford University	Dar es Salaam Mwanza Arusha Morogoro Tanga Kilimanjaro Regions
<i>A Comparative Study of Factors Hindering Communication and Behavioural Change Towards Risk Reduction in HIV Prevention Efforts</i>	A.K. Mutembei G. Kwesigabo	University of Dar es Salaam Muhimbili University College of Health Sciences	Dar es Salaam Bukoba
<b>FUNDED 2001</b>			
<i>A Basis for Successful Cooperative Business?</i>	J.A. Banturaki	Development Centre	Mwanza Iringa
<i>The Dynamic Interaction of NGOs and Their Women Clientele for Poverty Alleviation Through Micro Credit: The Case of Two Districts in Arusha Region</i>	Katikiro C. Morice A.J. Mwaipopo	Freelance Orbit Insurance, Arusha	Arumeru District Arusha Urban District

<i>Resource Poor Environment and Poverty Alleviation in Mbinga District: A Case of Malonga and Ngoro Systems of Land Resource Management in Matengo Highlands</i>	A.E. Majule A.G. Mwakaje P.Z. Yanda	University of Dar es Salaam	Ruvuma Region
<i>The Role of Rural Savings in Poverty Alleviation: A Study of Households in Dodoma and Morogoro Regions</i>	Basili S.A. Liheta	Cooperative College, Dodoma Branch	Dodoma Morogoro Regions
<i>The Role of Tourism in Poverty Alleviation in Tanzania</i>	N.E. Luvanga J.M. Shitundu	State House University of Dar es Salaam	Arusha Bagamoyo Zanzibar
<i>Smallholder Traditional Cash Crop Production for Poverty Alleviation at the Household: Institutional Constraints: A Study of Peasant Farmers in Moshi Rural District</i>	Josephat S. Itika	Institute of Development Management, Mzumbe	Moshi District
<i>The Role of Traditional Irrigation Systems in Poverty Alleviation in Semi-arid Areas: The Case of Chamazi in Lushoto District</i>	A.L. Kaswamila B. Musuruli	Mweka Wildlife Institute	Lushoto District
<i>Institutional Factors and Poverty Alleviation for Women in Kilimanjaro and Kigoma Region</i>	Da-udi Nasib Abdulrazak Badru	Standard Consulting Group Population Service International	Kigoma Kilimanjaro
<i>The State of Health Under Decentralised Government in Tanzania: Social Service Delivery and Targeting for Poverty Alleviation</i>	G. Jambiya	University of Dar es Salaam	Coast Dodoma Kilimanjaro



<i>The State of Education Under Decentralised Government in Tanzania: Social Service Delivery and Targeting for Poverty Alleviation</i>	H. Sosovele	University of Dar es Salaam	Coast Dodoma Kilimanjaro
<b>FUNDED 2000</b>			
<i>Poverty and Family Size Patterns: African International Comparative Study</i>	C. Kamuzora	University of Dar es Salaam	Dar es Salaam
<i>The Status of Social Service Delivery in the City of Dar es Salaam</i>	C.N. Keenja	University of Dar es Salaam	
<i>Impact Assessment on Social Service Delivery (Education, Health and Water) in Dar es Salaam</i>	A.G. Ishumi Abuhashim Masudi Tumaini Nyamhanga William A.L. Sambo	University of Dar es Salaam	Coast Mara Mbeya Rukwa Regions
<i>The Congo Street Culture: The Making of Wealth or Creation of Employment from Petty Trade Business for Poverty Alleviation</i>	M. Ndanshau E. Luvanga Abu Mvungi	University of Dar es Salaam	Dar es Salaam
<i>The Influence of Poverty on Voters Behaviour in Tanzania</i>	A. Chaligha	University of Dar es Salaam	Kibaha Ubungo Kawe Temeke Constituencies
<i>School Enrollment, Performance, Gender and Poverty (Access to Education) in Tanzania</i>	J. Katabaro A.V.Y. Mbelle	University of Dar es Salaam	Tanzania
<i>The Evolution of the Wasukuma Rice Based Farming Systems through the Use of Indigenous Rain Water Harvesting Technology and the Quest for Poverty Alleviation</i>	J.A. Ngailo A.L. Kaswamila C.J. Senkoro	Agricultural Research Institute Mlingano	Shinyanga Region

<i>The Experience of Forman and Quasi-Formal Credit Institutions in Accessing Credit to Small and Micro Enterprises. A Case of Zanzibar</i>	Khalid S. Mohamed	Zanzibar Smallholder Support Project	Zanzibar
<i>Determinants of Local Capacity to Deliver Quality Social Service: The Case of Education Under Decentralized Government</i>	I.M. Omari F.P. Mtatifikolo	University of Dar es Salaam	Tanzania
<i>The Role of Gender in Poverty Alleviation: The Case of Women Poverty Alleviation Programmes Supported by Non-governmental Organisations</i>	Flora Musonda	Economic and Social Research Foundation	Tanzania
<i>Effectiveness of Credit on Poverty Alleviation Among the Poor in the Southern Highlands of Tanzania</i>	K.A. Kayunze J.K. Urassa A.B.S. Mwakalobo	Sokoine University of Agriculture	Mbeya Iringa Regions
<i>Contracting Out Provision of Social Services in Tanzania: The Case of Contracting out Refuse Collection by the Dar es Salaam City Commission</i>	Suma Kaare	Institute of Financial Management	Dar es Salaam
<i>Household Coping Strategies in Response to the Introduction of User Fees for Social Services in Tanzania: A Case of Health Services</i>	John M. Msuya	Sokoine University of Agriculture	Igunga Kilosa Morogoro Rural Councils

<i>An Assessment of Social Service Delivery at Sub-national Level Within the Framework of the Local Government Reform Programme in Tanzania</i>	I.H. Kawa R.M.Wambura	Sokoine University of Agriculture	Arusha Tarime Kondoa Councils
<b>FUNDED 1999</b>			
<i>Poverty and the Environment: Changing Livelihoods of Maasai Pastoralists in Morogoro and Kilosa Districts</i>	C. Mung'ong'o D. Mwamfupe	University of Dar es Salaam	Morogoro Region
<i>The Link Between Poverty Alleviating Economic Activities and the Natural Environment in Urambo District, Tabora Region</i>	K. Kulindwa M. Mwamsamali	University of Dar es Salaam	Tabora Region
<i>National Institute of Transport The Role of Soil Fertility Improving Technologies and Environmental Conservation in Poverty Alleviation in Iringa Rural District</i>	J. Shitundu N. Luvanga	University of Dar es Salaam	Iringa Region
<i>President's Office Access to Finance of Micro and Small Scale Enterprise in Tanzania: A Study of the Status of Lessons for Poverty Alleviation Policies</i>	M. Ndanshau	University of Dar es Salaam	Arusha
<i>Poverty Alleviation Through Quality Management in Small and Medium Scale Industries</i>	B. Kundi R. Toba	University of Dar es Salaam Tanzania Bureau of Standards	

<i>Demographic Factors, Household Composition, Employment and Household Welfare</i>	S. Mwisoma B. Kiilu	Eastern Africa Statistical Training Centre	Tanzania Uganda
<i>Highland-Lowland Interactions in Natural Resource Use and Effects on Poverty Levels: The Case of Karatu and Monduli Districts</i>	P.Yanda N. Madulu	University of Dar es Salaam	Arusha Region
<i>The Changing Form/Structure of Cooperatives: An Analysis of Emerging Agricultural Cooperatives in Tanzania</i>	S. Chambo B. Cooksey	Moshi Cooperative College Tanzania Development Research Group	
<i>Tourism: New Dynamics and the Tanzanian Economy – Literature Survey</i>	N. Luvanga	President's Office	
<i>HIV/AIDS and Adolescents: A Window of Hope or a Mirage</i>	A.D. Kiwara Silvanus Lyimo	Muhimbili University College of Health Sciences	Ilala Ukuyu Hai Districts
<i>Environmentally Related Interventions in Rural Tanzania</i>	I.S. Kikula E. Mnzava	University of Dar es Salaam Freelance	
<i>Witchcraft Belief System, Poverty and Under-development in Tanzania</i>	C.K. Omari	University of Dar es Salaam	Mwanza Shinyanga Coast Ruvuma Kilimanjaro Morogoro Tanga Dodoma Arusha
<i>Cancer, Diseases and Poverty in Dar es Salaam</i>	T. Ngoma A.D. Kiwara	Ocean Road Cancer Institute Muhimbili University College	Dar es Salaam
<b>FUNDED 1998</b>			
<i>Agricultural Intensification and Poverty Alleviation in Tanzania: Some Empirical Evidence at Household Level</i>	W. E. Maro	University of Dar es Salaam	Mwanza Arusha

<i>The Dynamics of Resource Rent and Poverty in the Small Scale Fisheries in Zanzibar</i>	Adolf Mkenda	University of Dar es Salaam	Zanzibar
<i>Conflicts Between Conservations Livelihood and Poverty in the Eastern Usambara</i>	G.L.K. Jambiya H. Sosovele	University of Dar es Salaam	Tanga Region
<i>Survival and Accumulation Strategies at the Rural-Urban Interface: A Case Study of Ifakara Town</i>	Antony Chamwali	Institute of Development Management, Mzumbe	Morogoro Region
<i>The Role of Traditional Irrigation Systems (Vinyungu) in Alleviating Poverty in Iringa District</i>	T. Mkavidanda A. Kaswamila	Agricultural Research Institute, Mlingano	Iringa Region
<i>Link Between Poverty Environment: The Case of Poverty and Deforestation in Dar es Salaam and Coast Region</i>	G. Kahyarara W. Mbowe O. Kimweri	Economic and Social Research Foundation	Dar es Salaam and Coast Regions
<i>Poverty and Family Size in Tanzania: Multiple Responses to Population Pressure?</i>	C. L. Kamuzora W. Mkanta	University of Dar es Salaam	Kagera Region
<i>User Fees and Misinformation in Health Care: Effects on Demand and Welfare</i>	D. Mushi	University of Dar es Salaam	Dar es Salaam Coast Regions
<i>Water Shortages, Diseases and Poverty in Dar es Salaam</i>	P. Hiza A.D. Kiwara	Freelance Muhimbili University College	Dar es Salaam
<b>FUNDED 1997</b>			
<i>Foreign Aid and Poverty Alleviation in Tanzania: A Study of the HESAWA Project</i>	Prof. S. Rugumamu Dr. B. Mongula	University of Dar es Salaam	Kagera Region

<i>Assessment of Village Level Sugar Processing Technology</i>	Dr. C.Z. Kimambo Dr.A.S. Chungu Mr.T. Bali	University of Dar es Salaam	Arusha Kilimanjaro Morogoro Ruvuma
<i>Determinants of Poverty Among Female- and Male-Headed Households in Songea and Mbinga Districts</i>	Dr. F.M. Turuka Mr. D. Mwaseba	Sokoine University of Agriculture	Ruvuma Region
<i>A Participatory Farm Management Needs Identification for Poverty Alleviation in Some Selected Villages of Njombe Districts</i>	A.C. Isinika T. Mdoe	Sokoine University of Agriculture	Iringa Region
<i>Street Children and Poverty Alleviation: A Case Study of Dodoma, Singida, Tabora</i>	A. Mukandara	Roman Catholic Church	Dodoma Singida Tabora Regions
<b>FUNDED 1996</b>			
<i>Prospects of Improved Maize and Beans Technologies Among the Poor</i>	Mrs. M.M. Mkuchu Mr.A.N. Mussei Mr. S. Bisanda Mrs. Z.O. Mduruma	MARTI Uyole ARI Kilosa	Iringa Mbeya
<i>Educational Levels and the Sustainability of Female Operated Informal Sector Enterprises in Tanzania</i>	Mrs. J. O'Riordan Ms. F. Swai A. Rugumyamheto	Eastern and Southern African Universities Research Programme Independent Researcher	Dar es Salaam Coast Morogoro Iringa Moshi
<i>Towards Poverty Alleviation in Artisanal Mining Areas</i>	Dr.W. Mutagwaba Mr.A. Mlaki Mrs R. Mwaipopo-Ako	State Mining Corporation and University of Dar es Salaam	Mwanza Arusha Morogoro
<i>Towards Understanding of the Environment - Poverty Linkages Along the Attitudinal Gradients of the Usambara Mountains</i>	Prof. A. Mascarenhas	University of Dar es Salaam	Usambara Mountains - Tanga

<i>The Impact of Loans to Women for Income Generating Activities on Poverty Alleviation in Tanzania: The Case of Tanga Region</i>	Mr. I.A.M. Makombe Mr. A.R. Kihombo Mrs. E.I. Temba	Institute of Development Management, Mzumbe	Tanga Region
<i>The Role of Cooperatives in Alleviating Rural Poverty in Tanzania</i>	Mr. J.A. Banturaki Ms. F.B. Lema Prof. A.G. Mwangamila	Ministry of Agriculture Independent Researcher Cooperative College, Moshi	Moshi Rukwa Kagera Shinyanga Dar es Salaam Dodoma
<i>Food Poverty in Tanzania: A Profile for the Year 1991/92</i>	Mr. A.M. Naho	University of Dar es Salaam	Tanzania Mainland
<i>A Study of the Role of Labour-Intensive Irrigation Technologies in Majengo</i>	Dr. J.L.M. Shitundu Mr. N. Luvanga	University of Dar es Salaam	Mbeya Region
<i>Poverty Alleviation and Diffusion of Technology for Rural Women: In Search of an Alternative Strategy</i>	R. S. Mandara B. Diyamett R. Mabala	Business Care Services Private Consultants	Dar es Salaam Arusha Kilimanjaro Iringa
<i>Poverty and Women with Disabilities in Tanzania: The Gender Problem on Cost Sharing in Vocational Rehabilitation Training</i>	Mr. Henry Wimile Mr. Adui Kondo	Independent Researchers	Dar es Salaam Mtwara Tabora Tanga
<i>Does Traditional Agroforestry have a Role in Erosion Control in the West Usambara Mountains?</i>	Mr. A.L. Kaswamila Mr. T. Mkavidanda	Mlingano Agricultural Research Institute	Usambara Mountains, Tanga
<i>Youth Migration and Poverty Alleviation: A Case Study of Petty Traders (Wamachinga)</i>	Dr. A. J. Liviga Dr. R.D.K. Mekacha	University of Dar es Salaam	Dar es Salaam Mtwara

<i>Endogenous Pauperisation: Aggravation of Labour Constraints by Population Dynamics Under the Aids Epidemic in Bukoba District, Tanzania</i>	Prof. C.L. Kamuzora Mrs. S. Gwalema	University of Dar es Salaam Open University of Tanzania	Bukoba District
<i>Environmental Implication of Peasant Farming Activity in Dabaga, Iringa Region</i>	Hon. S.Z. Mwaduma Dr. S.A. Mshana	Independent Researcher Kleruu Teachers College	Iringa Region
<i>The Role of Women's Small Scale Income Generating Projects in Poverty Alleviation in Tanzania: A Case Study of Dar es Salaam</i>	Ms A. Ghuhiya Mr. G. Sabuni Dr. G. Lwihula	Muhimbili University College Makongo Secondary School Muhimbili University College	Dar es Salaam Region
<i>Mitigating Land Degradation Through Adopting Sustainable Agriculture to Alleviate Poverty in Mbulu District</i>	Mr. E. Kaitaba Mr. J. Mowo Mr. K. Masuki	Mlingano Agricultural Research Institute	Arusha Region
<b>FUNDED 1995</b>			
<i>The Relationship Between Gender, Access To Land And Poverty In Tanzania: A Case From Bukoba</i>	Prof. J.M.L. Kironde Mrs. H.M. Kayuza	University College of Lands and Architectural Studies	Bukoba
<i>The Role of Informal and Semi-formal Credit Arrangements in Poverty Alleviation in Tanzania: A Case Study of Two Regions</i>	Dr. A.K. Kashuliza Dr. Z.S.K. Mvena Dr. J.P. Hella Dr. F.T. Magayane	Sokoine University of Agriculture	Iringa Mbeya
<i>Poverty Alleviation and Household Food Security of Female-Headed Households in Tanzania</i>	Dr. S.M. Kapunda Dr. E.H. Maje	University of Dar es Salaam	Mwanza Dodoma Shinyanga Tabora Arusha Iringa Rukwa Ruvuma



<i>Who do the Poor Consider to be Poor: A Critical Language Study of Conceptions of Poverty by the Poor in Tanzania</i>	Dr. A.F. Lwaitama Dr. C.M. Rubagumya Dr. S. Yahya-Othman Dr. J.G. Kiango J.C. Sivalon	University of Dar es Salaam	Coast Lake Southern Zones
<i>Poverty and the Environment: A Case Study of Informal Sand Mining and Quarrying Activities in Dar es Salaam</i>	Dr. H. Sosovele Dr. K. Kulindwa	University of Dar es Salaam	Dar es Salaam Region
<i>Poverty and Gender Division of Labour Among the Pastoral Maasai</i>	Prof. S. Maghimbi Dr. P. Manda	University of Dar es Salaam	Arusha



## REPOA Publications

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Edited by M.S.D. Bagachwa

### Research Reports

06.1 *"Assessing Market Distortions Affecting Poverty Reduction Efforts on Smallholder Tobacco Production in Tanzania."*

Dennis Rweyemamu and Monica Kimaro

05.1 *"Changes in the Upland Irrigation System and Implications for Rural Poverty Alleviation. A Case of the Ndiwa Irrigation System, West Usambara Mountains, Tanzania."*

Cosmas H. Sokoni and Tamilwai C. Shechambo

04.3 *"The Role of Traditional Irrigation Systems in Poverty Alleviation in Semi-Arid Areas: The Case of Chamazi in Lushoto District, Tanzania."*

Abiud L. Kaswamila and Baker M. Masuruli

04.2 *"Assessing the Relative Poverty of Clients and Non-clients of Non-bank Micro-finance Institutions. The case of the Dar es Salaam and Coast Regions."*

Hugh K. Fraser and Vivian Kazi

04.1 *"The Use of Sustainable Irrigation for Poverty Alleviation in Tanzania. The Case of Smallholder Irrigation Schemes in Igurusi, Mbarali District."*

Shadrack Mwakalila and Christine Noe

03.7 *"Poverty and Environment: Impact analysis of Sustainable Dar es Salaam Project on "Sustainable Livelihoods" of Urban Poor"*

M.A.M. Victor and A.M.P. Makalle

- 03.6 *“Access to Formal and Quasi-Formal Credit by Smallholder Farmers and Artisanal Fishermen: A Case of Zanzibar”*  
Khalid Mohamed
- 03.5 *“Poverty and Changing Livelihoods of Migrant Maasai Pastoralists in Morogoro and Kilosa Districts”*  
C. Mung'ong'o and D. Mwamfupe
- 03.4 *“The Role of Tourism in Poverty Alleviation in Tanzania”*  
Nathanael Luvanga and Joseph Shitundu
- 03.3 *“Natural Resources Use Patterns and Poverty Alleviation Strategies in the Highlands and Lowlands of Karatu and Monduli Districts – A Study on Linkages and Environmental Implications”*  
Pius Zebbe Yanda and Ndalaha Faustin Madulu
- 03.2 *“Shortcomings of Linkages Between Environmental Conservation and Poverty Alleviation in Tanzania”*  
Idris S. Kikula, E.Z. Mnzava and Claude Mung'ong'o
- 03.1 *“School Enrollment, Performance, Gender and Poverty (Access to Education) in Mainland Tanzania”*  
A.V.Y. Mbelle and J. Katabaro
- 02.3 *“Poverty and Deforestation around the Gazetted Forests of the Coastal Belt of Tanzania”*  
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- 02.2 *“The Role of Privatisation in Providing the Urban Poor Access to Social Services: the Case of Solid Waste Collection Services in Dar es Salaam”*  
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- 02.1 *“Economic Policy and Rural Poverty in Tanzania: A Survey of Three Regions”*  
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- 01.4 *“Assessment of Village Level Sugar Processing Technology in Tanzania”*  
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- 01.3 *“Poverty and Family Size Patterns: Comparison Across African Countries”*  
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- 01.2 *“The Role of Traditional Irrigation Systems (Vinyungu) in Alleviating Poverty in Iringa Rural District”*  
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- 01.1 *“Improving Farm Management Skills for Poverty Alleviation: The Case of Njombe District”*  
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- 00.5 *“Conservation and Poverty: The Case of Amani Nature Reserve”*  
George Jambiya and Hussein Sosovele

- 00.4 “Poverty and Family Size in Tanzania: Multiple Responses to Population Pressure?”  
C.L. Kamuzora and W. Mkanta
- 00.3 “Survival and Accumulation Strategies at the Rural-Urban Interface: A Study of Ifakara Town, Tanzania”  
Anthony Chamwali
- 00.2 “Poverty, Environment and Livelihood along the Gradients of the Usambaras on Tanzania”.  
Adolfo Mascarenhas
- 00.1 “Foreign Aid, Grassroots Participation and Poverty Alleviation in Tanzania: The HESAWA Fiasco”  
S. Rugumamu
- 99.1 “Credit Schemes and Women’s Empowerment for Poverty Alleviation: The Case of Tanga Region, Tanzania”  
I.A.M. Makombe, E.I. Temba and A.R.M. Kihombo
- 98.5 “Youth Migration and Poverty Alleviation: A Case Study of Petty Traders (Wamachinga) in Dar es Salaam”  
A.J. Liviga and R.D.K. Mekacha
- 98.4 “Labour Constraints, Population Dynamics and the AIDS Epidemic: The Case of Rural Bukoba District, Tanzania”.  
C.L. Kamuzora and S. Gwalema
- 98.3 “The Use of Labour-Intensive Irrigation Technologies in Alleviating Poverty in Majengo, Mbeya Rural District”  
J. Shitundu and N. Luvanga
- 98.2 “Poverty and Diffusion of Technological Innovations to Rural Women: The Role of Entrepreneurship”  
B.D. Diyamett, R.S. Mabala and R. Mandara
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J. O’Riordan, F. Swai and A. Rugumyamheto
- 97.2 “The Impact of Technology on Poverty Alleviation: The Case of Artisanal Mining in Tanzania”  
B.W. Mutagwaba, R. Mwaipopo Ako and A. Mlaki
- 97.1 “Poverty and the Environment: The Case of Informal Sandmining, Quarrying and Lime-Making Activities in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania”  
George Jambiya, Kassim Kulindwa and Hussein Sosovele

## Special Papers

- 06.18 “To Pay or Not to Pay? Citizens’ Views on Taxation by Local Authorities in Tanzania.”  
Odd-Helge Fjeldstad
- 17 “When Bottom-Up Meets Top-Down: The Limits of Local Participation in Local Government Planning in Tanzania.”  
Brian Cooksey and Idris Kikula
- 16 “Local Government Finances and Financial Management in Tanzania: Observations from Six Councils 2002 – 2003.”  
Odd-Helge Fjeldstad, Florida Henjewe, Geoffrey Mwambe, Erasto Ngalewa and Knut Nygaard
- 15 “Poverty Research in Tanzania: Guidelines for Preparing Research Proposals”  
Brian Cooksey and Servacius Likwelile
- 14 “Guidelines for Monitoring and Evaluation of REPOA Activities”  
A. Chungu and S. Muller-Maige
- 13 “Capacity Building for Research”  
M.S.D. Bagachwa
- 12 “Some Practical Research Guidelines”  
Brian Cooksey and Alfred Lokuji
- 11 “A Bibliography on Poverty in Tanzania”  
B. Mutagwaba
- 10 “An Inventory of Potential Researchers and Institutions of Relevance to Research on Poverty in Tanzania”  
A.F. Lwaitama
- 9 “Guidelines for Preparing and Assessing REPOA Research Proposals”  
REPOA Secretariat and Brian Cooksey
- 8 “Social and Cultural Factors Influencing Poverty in Tanzania”  
C.K. Omari
- 7 “Gender and Poverty Alleviation in Tanzania: Issues from and for Research”  
Patricia Mbughuni
- 6 “The Use of Technology in Alleviating Poverty in Tanzania”  
A.S. Chungu and G.R.R. Mandara
- 5 “Environmental Issues and Poverty Alleviation in Tanzania”  
Adolfo Mascarenhas
- 4 “Implications of Public Policies on Poverty and Poverty Alleviation: The Case of Tanzania”  
Fidelis Mtatifikolo

- 3 “Who's Poor in Tanzania? A Review of Recent Poverty Research”  
Brian Cooksey
- 2 “Poverty Assessment in Tanzania: Theoretical, Conceptual and Methodological Issues”  
J. Semboja
- 1 “Changing Perceptions of Poverty and the Emerging Research Issues”  
M.S.D. Bagachwa

## Briefs

- Brief 3 Participatory Approaches to Local Government Planning in Tanzania, the Limits to Local Participation
- Brief 2 Improving Transparency of Financial Affairs at the Local Government Level in Tanzania
- Brief 1 Governance Indicators on the Tanzania Governance Noticeboard Website
- TGNI What is the Tanzania Governance Noticeboard?
- LGR 12 Trust in Public Finance: Citizens' Views on taxation by Local Authorities in Tanzania
- LGR 11 Domestic Water Supply: The Need for a Big Push
- LGR 10 Is the community health fund better than user fees for financing public health care?
- LGR 9 Are fees the major barrier to accessing public health care?
- LGR 8 Primary education since the introduction of the Primary Education Development Plan
- LGR 7 Citizens' access to information on local government finances
- LGR 6 Low awareness amongst citizens of local government reforms
- LGR 5 Fees at the dispensary level: Is universal access being compromised?
- LGR 4 TASAF – a support or an obstacle to local government reform
- LGR 3 Councillors and community leaders – partnership or conflict of interest? Lessons from the Sustainable Mwanza Project
- LGR 2 New challenges for local government revenue enhancement
- LGR 1 About the Local Government Reform project

## Appendix I List of Events attended by REPOA's Staff Members

Workshop on Labor Markets Policies in Low-Income Countries  
(January 22 - 28, Dakar, Senegal)

"Developing and Developed Worlds: Mutual Impact," Sixth Annual Global Development Conference  
(24 - 26 January, Dakar)

Afrobarometer  
(6 - 11 February, Accra, Ghana)

Non-State Actors Consultation Workshop / Cotonou Partnership Agreement/European Commission  
(8 - 9 February, Dar es Salaam)

Database Contents Development Workshop for the African Institute for Capacity Development (AICAD)  
(9 - 11 February, Juja, Kenya)

ODI / ESRF Workshop on Civil Society Organisations, Evidence and Policy Influence  
(22 February, Dar es Salaam)

75th Anniversary of Chr. Michelsen Institute  
(March 14 - 15, Bergen, Norway)

Ministry of Health Joint Technical Preparatory Meeting  
(15 - 17 March, Dar es Salaam)

Planning Workshop for the Proposed Child Health Development and Research Institute  
(30 - 31 March, Arusha)

Research on the Status of Pastoralism Consultative Workshop  
(31 March - 1 April, Dar es Salaam)

Joint Annual Health Sector Review  
(April 4 - 6, Dar es Salaam)

Policy Forum's HIV/AIDS PER Working Group Stakeholders' Workshop  
(5 - 6 May, REPOA)

Workshop on Government's Communication Policy  
(10 - 12 May, Bagamoyo)

National Workshop on the Time Bound Programme on the Worst Forms of Child Labour  
(11 - 12 May, Dar es Salaam,)

7th Annual World Bank Conference on Development Economics  
(May 22 - 24, Amsterdam, The Netherlands)

Workshop on Citizen Report Cards  
(31 May, Dar es Salaam)

Conference on Millennium Development Goals: Achievability and Accountability  
(20 - 23 June, Wilton Park, United Kingdom)

Regional Planning Meeting on Participation in Poverty Reduction Strategies  
(28 June - 2 July, Lilongwe Malawi)

Capacity Building Seminar  
(July 1, Nairobi, Kenya)

Geographic Information Systems GIS Workshop: Tanzania HIV/AIDS Indicator Survey (THIS)  
(August 8 - 12, Morogoro)

Workshop on Official Statistics Concepts and Definitions  
(29 - 30 August, Bagamoyo)

Workshop on the Joint Assistance Strategy for Non-state Actors  
(8 September, Dar es Salaam)

PPF Members Conference  
(20 - 21 October, Arusha)

Conference on Strengthening National Responses to Children Affected by HIV/AIDS: What is the Role of the State and Social Welfare in Africa?  
(14-16 November, Wilton Park, England)

Understanding Violence against Children  
(8 - 9 December, Nairobi)

