



ANNUAL REPORT  
FOR 2006





Research on Poverty Alleviation (REPOA)

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# REPOA Staff



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*Absent: **Peter Komba, Valerie Leach, Joanita Magongo, Erasto Ngalewa, Celina Rodgers.***

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# Profile

**Research on Poverty Alleviation, REPOA, builds the capacity of, and enables stakeholders to understand the importance of research, and use the information for policy dialogue and development.**

**REPOA is contributing to the development of Tanzania by facilitating the creation and use of knowledge.**

## **REPOA:**

- Specialises in economic and social research;
- Provides training for researchers and users of research findings, and
- Is concerned with the development of policy for pro-poor growth and poverty reduction.

We believe that research is central to economic growth and the eradication of poverty, as it establishes an insightful foundation for making decisions and designing interventions.

REPOA began operating in early 1995 as a Tanzanian non-profit non-governmental organisation, and is now one of the leading independent non-profit research organisations in Tanzania. REPOA specialises in economic and social research for Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar

## ***We contribute to the development of Tanzania by:***

- Strengthening the capacity of the intellectual resource (of both the producers and users of the knowledge)
- Undertaking, facilitating, and encouraging strategic research
- Facilitating and stimulating the utilisation of research findings

## **Strategies**

**Our Strategic Plan for 2005 – 2009 sets out five areas for focus:**

- 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

### **Goal I: Put In Place An Adequate Research Capacity**

Building the capacity of researchers is the major area of focus for REPOA. Broadly, this is done by three avenues:

- (i) guiding researchers through the preparation of research proposals and research projects, and providing research grants to undertake those projects,
- (ii) providing training on methodologies and new developments in research practices, and
- (iii) involving researchers in collaborative research projects.

### **Goal II: Facilitate The Undertaking Of Strategic Research**

REPOA identifies strategic research areas and undertakes or supports comprehensive investigation and analysis.

### **Goal III: Facilitate And Stimulate The Utilisation Of Research Findings**

REPOA actively encourages and facilitates policy dialogue between stakeholders and facilitates the utilisation of research findings.

### **Goal IV: Enhance Alliances With Stakeholders**

REPOA encourages dialogue and promotes strategic networking, with national and international partners.

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

In order to effectively meet these goals, REPOA continues to enhance its human resource and infrastructure.

*Detailed information on the Strategic Plan for 2005 – 2009 can be obtained in the 2005 Annual Report.*



# From the Chairperson of the Board of Directors

**In my foreword to last year's report I noted the growth of REPOA during its first ten years of operations; and raised the issue of the growing expectations placed upon REPOA to play a role as an intellectual resource for development, the organisation's role in society being seen as much more than a research institution, it is regarded as a think tank for Tanzania.**

During 2006 the Board of Directors has guided REPOA in responding to these demands and we are pleased to note that the organisation has met this challenge in a proactive manner.

The Strategic Plan for 2005 – 2009 is focusing our energies in the key areas, and more importantly, these goals are complementing and reinforcing each other. For example, quality research is being produced, but we do not leave the research as the final output. Coordinated and strategic dissemination and education activities are ensuring that the research is being shared with our stakeholders in a manner that it is relevant to their needs.

REPOA's support for civil society continues, and you will note in this report the increased activities of the grassroots research programme during 2006. Our support of fact-finding participatory action research by local level CSOs demonstrates the benefits and practical relevance that research can play.

Our involvement with the private sector programme is another example of an effort to bring the benefits of research to more parties. This programme is a first for REPOA and we are learning more about the needs of the private sector as we develop the programme. It is appropriate that we seek to understand how best this organisation can support the development of the private sector and the challenges faced.

During this year REPOA's profile has grown, both within the country and Sub-Saharan Africa. This increased call for our knowledge and expertise from other countries has prompted us to think of the organisation's activities beyond Tanzania's borders. The board members predict that our stakeholders will include an increasing number of researchers, academics, research institutions, and universities throughout Africa over the next few years, and we will welcome these international alliances. The consolidation and coordination of these efforts will bring increased challenges to REPOA, but the Board is confident that the organisation can meet these challenges and benefit from this mutual sharing of information and support across the continent.

It is indisputable that REPOA is growing in its range and volume of activities, but we must not lose sight of those who serve REPOA. The challenge uppermost in the minds of the Board and management as we enter 2007 is the potential pressure upon REPOA's infrastructure. Two issues are currently to the fore which relate to staff development.


We have noted that the core research staff are having to spend increasing amounts of time managing the research activities of others, which means that they are unable to devote time to practicing their



profession themselves. There is a second and related issue, we must give our staff the opportunity to advance their professional qualifications. Be assured that we will work towards resolving these issues during 2007.

We trust that our stakeholders are pleased with our progress to date and REPOA will continue to seek improved ways to support you in our activities. On behalf of the Board members and staff, I would like to take this opportunity to thank those who support REPOA - we cannot achieve our goals without your active involvement and support.

The Board would also like to record its gratitude to former board member Mr Arthur Mwakapugi, who resigned following his appointment as Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Energy and Minerals. We would also like to welcome Dr Enos Bukuku to the Board of Directors. Last, but not least, the Board congratulates and thanks Professor Joseph Semboja for achieving ten years' service as the executive director of REPOA.



**Professor Esther Mwaikambo**



*(from left) Professor Joseph Semboja, Mr Rashid Mbuguni, Mrs Fides Chale, Professor Samuel Wangwe, Mr Joseph Rugumyamheto, Professor Esther Mwaikambo, Brigadier General Professor Yadon Kohi, Professor William Lyakurwa and Dr Servacius Likwelile,*

*Absent: Dr Enos Bukuku, Professor Bertha Koda, Dr Idris Rashid*

# From the Executive Director:-

## Lessons from 2006 and Challenges for 2007

Implementation during the first year of the Strategic Plan, (2005), had been hampered due to the delayed settlement of funding arrangements and a shortage of key staff. Thus, 2005 was in reality a period of laying down the foundations for REPOA's development, while 2006 was the first year when REPOA was able to fully implement the plan's activities and test the robustness of the Strategic Plan. Highlighted below are major improvements made during the year and the challenges ahead.

### **Goal I: To Put in Place an Adequate Research Capacity**

Overall the activities for this goal are keeping in line with the Strategic Plan and progress is satisfactory. During 2005 we received a substantial increase in proposals and this increased interest has continued during 2006. We believe this can be attributed to the heightened awareness of REPOA's research grants provided under the Open Competitive System, resulting from improved dissemination of information. During 2006 we received 155 proposals for analytical research (2005 - 145) and 36 for fact finding (2005 - 11).

To ensure that the process of reviewing these proposals, the works in progress, and the draft final reports did not suffer due to the increased volume of proposals, the review process itself was examined. After analysis by stakeholders, it was decided that applications for research grants should first be submitted as a concept note of no more than five pages. This concept note will undergo the established formal review process, and the researchers will receive feedback that will enable them to revise and improve the concept note, or proceed to preparing and submitting a full proposal for research to REPOA.

The concept note will streamline the proposals process by quickly identifying at an early stage if the researcher needs support and the potential of their proposed research project. Constructive feedback, and in some cases, active mentoring, will become part of the process at a much earlier stage. This improved process will be phased in during 2007.



*Executive Director Professor Joseph Semboja*

The review process of works in progress was further strengthened by introducing seminars to complement REPOA's Annual Research Workshop. This ensures that researchers receive public peer review during the year, rather than solely at the annual event.

Another review conducted during the year was that of REPOA's Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and grassroots research programme. During 2007 there will be increased integration of the CSO programme into REPOA's activities and focus will be on strengthening Participatory Action Research for sub-district level CSOs and on improving linkages with other parties working in this area.

REPOA's training courses continue to receive positive feedback. The courses which were designed and introduced as a result of the review of our training programme, (conducted during 2005), continue to receive an oversubscription of applicants, showing a clear demand for this targeted capacity building.

We are still working towards achieving stronger synergies with researchers, as most still prefer to work with REPOA on an individual rather than institutional basis. The wish for researchers to remain independent must be accommodated, and while we would welcome increased institutional alliances, this could give rise to raised costs.

## **Goal II: Facilitate the Undertaking of Strategic Research**

We now realise that we were too ambitious in trying to launch three major new research programmes: Growth and Poverty, Private Sector and Vulnerability and Social Protection, concurrently. Research is already being conducted in these areas under the Open Competitive System, but the structured research programmes are still in development.

The development of these programmes has been hampered by our reliance on the expertise of others, and as to be expected, these experts have many demands upon their time. The first call for proposals, relating to Social Protection, was made, and we are hopeful that the research proposals received will have a strong potential to contribute to the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP) – MKUKUTA. In order to stimulate interest and build capacity in this area, REPOA has produced a background paper on Social Protection.

While REPOA has always maintained contact with parties within the private sector, the Private Sector Programme is a first for REPOA and we recognise that we need to develop our own capacity in this area. Consequently we are working in partnership with representatives of the private sector. REPOA's key focus is on the role research

can play to facilitate growth in the private sector, and working with key partners in this sector will help us to determine the direction and nature of this research programme. This should also ensure that REPOA makes an effective contribution as possible, but does not over commit itself.

This also applies to our work with the grassroots, (in particular as per Goal I), where our work is focussed on CSOs working within the community; as we recognise that these CSOs have a level of involvement and practical experience that REPOA cannot achieve within its current operational structure. These are examples of REPOA seeking synergies through collaboration with other parties, another tactic set out in our Strategic Plan.

A key challenge facing REPOA relates to our role within the field of research in Tanzania. REPOA was established as a networking organisation, bringing together researchers and those commissioning research, thereby encouraging the building of the local research capacity. Our role as a networking organisation for research will continue, and we hope that in the long-term this will extend to a regional basis. However, as a result of our heightened profile within the community, the expectations of our stakeholders and REPOA's staff have grown to demand that REPOA itself play a greater role contributing to the field of research in Tanzania. REPOA is no longer seen as just a coordinator for research, we are increasingly being asked to conduct a greater amount of research ourselves.

How REPOA can undertake more in-house research, while still promoting the research capacity outside of REPOA is a matter of concern. Perhaps it is time to build our own in-house research capacity, particularly to meet shortfalls in research that cannot currently be met by other researchers. However, we cannot compromise our mandate to promote research and we do not want a potential conflict of interest where REPOA is believed to be competing with independent researchers.

## **Goal III: Facilitate and Stimulate the Utilisation of Research Findings**

This goal of the Strategic Plan has resulted in REPOA increasing its activities in this area to a higher level than ever before. The creation of the position of the Policy Analysis Coordinator has proved successful. REPOA continues to be heavily involved in MKUKUTA monitoring and evaluation, and we will continue to respond to the strong demand for support and information from stakeholders.

During the last few years a call emerged that has been increasing in its strength - that is the call for REPOA to play a role in the 'bigger picture', that the research should not be addressed by a piecemeal ad hoc approach. Rather, there should be an effort to draw together



researchers and research users to cohesively address research matters which have national importance for Tanzania's development.

Recognising the importance of this issue and our duty to respond, REPOA has recruited a senior staff member whose assignment is to determine how best REPOA can draw together local case research findings and use these to identify issues which have a relevance to the development agenda for Tanzania as a whole.

#### **Goal IV: Enhance Alliances With Stakeholders**

There is no doubt that REPOA is becoming more known, both nationally and internationally. Our publications are receiving increased circulation and the upgraded website has been more popular than we had expected.

It is expected that during the term of this Strategic Plan we may need to increase our administrative staff in order to be able to effectively respond to this increased demand for material.

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

A major issue is to address human resources so that we can effectively achieve our goals and fulfil our strategies. Implementing the revised organisational structure was an important component and this structure came fully operational in early 2006, with the appointment of the remaining staff members. Management and staff have noted the improved running of the organisation as a result of this new structure. We continue to address human resource related issues, and the appointment of a staff member to deal with these HR issues has ensured that there is the impetus to keep on making improvements.

One challenge is that in order to recruit and retain skilled research staff we must ensure that there is a working environment that allows them to continue to practice their craft. Their personal professional development as researchers must be supported and their ability to make a contribution to the field of research should not be overwhelmed by their workload of supervising and coordinating the work of others. This issue will be addressed during 2007, with the finalisation and implementation of a formal plan.

## **Conclusion**

*2007 will see the mid point of our Strategic Plan for 2005 - 2009 and as we approach this midpoint we are pleased to note that overall the Strategic Plan has proved itself to be setting the right direction and providing the suitable impetus for REPOA to meet the needs of its stakeholders.*

*Looking at the challenges raised above, one can see a similarity to those faced by an institution of higher learning, and perhaps this is part of REPOA's maturation process that we are now facing these challenges.*

*Growing demands from stakeholders have placed additional demands upon REPOA and we expect these demands to continue during the near future. It may be that REPOA will be forced to increase its staffing levels in order to ensure our sustainability, and to meet expectations being upon us by our stakeholders.*



# Support for Researchers

REPOA conducts and funds research, and supports capacity building of researchers.

## Research Themes

**All research funded or undertaken by REPOA must be centred around the themes of:**

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

Further information these themes can be obtained from REPOA.



Research Coordinator **Rehema Tukai**

## Research Grants

**REPOA's Open Competitive System provides unbiased funding for research.**

A public call for proposals invites researchers to submit proposals on research themes derived from REPOA's research agenda (listed above). 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. Our capacity building for researchers commences at this stage, with authors given feedback on the reviewers' comments, and they are able to submit an improved proposal.

Research proposals may be submitted at any time; in addition during 2006 there were two specific calls for proposals for research, one relating to pro-poor growth on behalf of the Research and Analysis Working Group and the other relating to the provision of social services as part of the Vulnerability and Social Protection research programme.

**Appendix I** lists the projects funded during 2006, the researchers, institutional affiliation, and the geographical location for the studies.

## Mentoring of Researchers

**Researchers are supported throughout their research project by a proactive mentoring and review process.**

During 2006 in-depth mentoring of researchers was predominantly for projects involving research with children, as this is a relatively new field of research for Tanzania and capacity needs to be built in this area.

In addition, seminars were introduced during 2006 to discuss work in progress and draft final reports of research projects funded under the Open Competitive System.

This complements the feedback researchers receive from the Annual Research Workshop (refer to later in this document for details of this workshop), and ensures that researchers receive regular peer feedback from REPOA staff and reviewers during the course of the research project.

During 2006 155 proposals for research were received, and of these 47 were considered appropriate to enter the external review process. Of those which underwent the review process 22 were approved for funding. A total of 175 research projects have been funded under this system since REPOA commenced operations.



Researcher, **Blandina Kilama**

## Revisiting the Review Process for both Analytical and Fact-Finding Research Projects

Over the last few years REPOA has seen an increase in the number of proposals submitted as a result of the increased promotion and improved dissemination. However, an increase in volume must be accompanied by an improvement in quality if REPOA is to make a truly effective impact on the research capacity in Tanzania.

During 2006 a review of the whole process, from proposals to the monitoring of the research projects was undertaken. Professor Idris Kikula and Dr Martha Qorro reviewed a sample of 240 research proposals submitted during 1995 and 2004; this information, accompanied by a review led by Professor Sam Wangwe led to a decision to introduce concept notes as a precursor to proposals.

During 2007 a new process will be introduced where applications for research grants should first be made in a concept note of no more than five pages. This concept note will undergo the review process, and the researchers will receive feedback that will enable them to revise and improve the concept note, or proceed to preparing and submitting a full proposal to REPOA. The concept note will streamline the proposal process by quickly identifying at an early stage if the researcher needs support and identifying the potential of their proposed research project. Constructive feedback, and in some cases, active mentoring will become part of the process at a much earlier stage to assist the researchers.



# Training for Researchers

REPOA offers training courses to junior and intermediate researchers on designing research projects, research methodology and analysis.

During 2006 REPOA funded two analytical courses for 34 researchers and two training courses on simple fact-finding research projects for 13 CSOs from Bagamoyo and 14 CSOs from Kisarawe.

In addition, REPOA coordinated two collaborative training courses for 69 researchers from twelve countries.



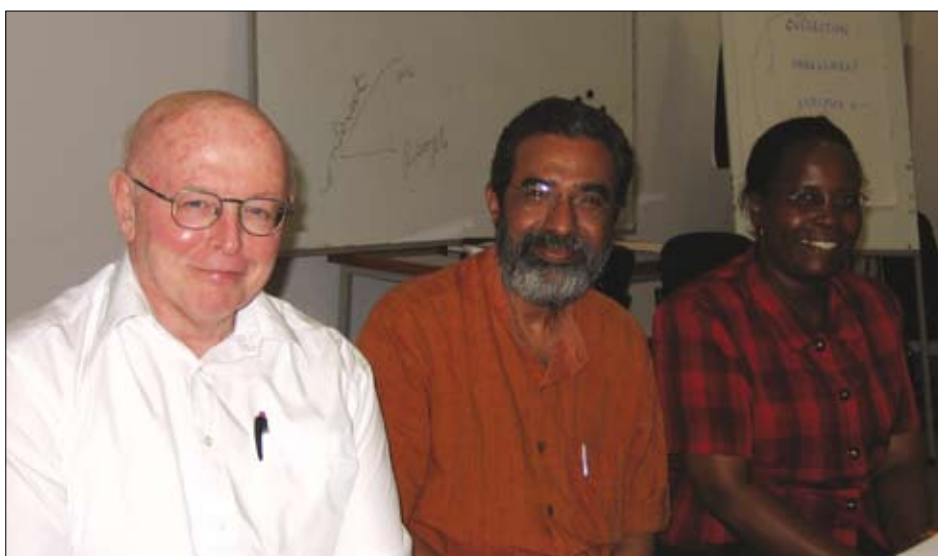
*Training Coordinator, Dr Paula Tibandegabe*

## Designing Research: Practical Skills for Researchers - Part I

This was the second running of this popular course, which was introduced in 2005. It provides practical guidance to beginning and intermediate researchers on how to overcome the hurdle of conceptualising and designing feasible research projects. Nineteen researchers attended from institutions of higher learning, research institutions and non-governmental organisations.

## Designing Research: Practical Skills for Researchers - Part II

Part II of the course builds on part I by taking participants through the different stages of designing research in a practical hands-on manner. Fifteen researchers participated.



*Course tutors **Professor Marc Wuyts** (ISS The Hague) & **Professor Chandan Mukherjee** (Center of Development Studies Kerala India) with Training Coordinator **Dr Paula Tibandegabe***



## Collaborative Training

These courses were part of a series of three held under a collaborative project with the International Development Research Centre IDRC's regional office in Nairobi.

The objective was to build analytic the capacity of young researchers from Eastern and Southern Africa who had demonstrated a keen interest in poverty research and to increase the pool of poverty specialists in the region to undertake high quality poverty analysis.

The courses were: 'Advanced Poverty Analysis', and 'Community Based Monitoring System (CBMS) and Poverty and Gender'. Participants came from Angola, Botswana, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia.

REPOA welcomes collaboration with institutions on a regional basis, and hopes to increase working relationships with institutions operating in Sub-Saharan Africa.

## 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 and the second intake of this course commenced with 25 students.

## Building the Capacity of Research Assistants

Junior researchers from high learning institutions have benefited from REPOA's capacity building on data collection and from being engaged as research assistants in surveys undertaken by REPOA.

Training is given on the survey instruments, interviewing tactics and sampling procedures. Junior researchers have also benefited from being trained as field supervisors, focus group discussion moderators, and data processing assistants.





# Research Activities

## Collaborative and Commissioned Research

*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 REPOA also undertakes commissioned research projects for local and international organisations.*

*Projects have been in the fields of social impact analysis, governance, poverty reduction schemes, public perceptions of democracy and public service provision, public expenditure tracking and poverty mapping.*

**During 2006 four collaborative research projects were undertaken. 12 new assignments (including one long-term) were undertaken during 2006, with three ongoing assignments from 2005.**

## Collaborative Assignments:

### Strengthening Human Resources for Health: A Study of Health Worker Performance and Availability in Tanzania

This two-year project is being implemented in collaboration with Chr. Michelsen Institute (CMI) of Norway and the National Institute for Medical Research (NIMR).

The overall objective is to contribute to improved health worker availability and performance in Tanzania by identifying key determinants of health worker availability and performance at the district level, with a focus on the reasons for observed disparities between policies and activities.

### Poverty Analysis of the Agricultural Sample Survey

The objectives of this study were to establish household level poverty estimates from available data in the poverty module

associated with the Agricultural Survey; and to apply these estimates in an initial poverty / wealth analysis of the Agricultural Survey. The study was undertaken with the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and was commissioned by the Research and Analysis Working Group.

## Afrobarometer Survey

The Afrobarometer is produced collaboratively by social scientists from 18 Eastern, Western and Southern African countries. These surveys are aimed at finding out citizens' perceptions of how their countries are being managed within the context of economical, political and social aspects.

Surveys were conducted in Tanzania in 2001, 2003 and 2005. *Each country report, as well as regional reports can be obtained from the website: [www.afrobarometer.org](http://www.afrobarometer.org).*

The results of the third round of the survey were made available during 2006. Three briefs were published and events were held with representatives of civil society, the media, and a presentation was made at REPOA's Annual Research Workshop.

**Briefing Paper 33:** *Combating Corruption in Tanzania: Perceptions and Experience*

**Briefing Paper 34:** *Delivery of Social Services on Mainland Tanzania: Are People Satisfied?*

**Briefing Paper 36:** *Despite Economic Growth, Tanzanians Are Still Dissatisfied.*



**Professor Amon Chaligha** speaking about the Afrobarometer survey



Commissioned Studies Coordinator, **Donald Mmari**

### **The Joint Learning Initiative on Children and HIV/AIDS (JLICA)**

The Joint Learning Initiative's goal is to "protect and fulfil the rights of children affected by HIV/AIDS by mobilizing the scientific evidence base and producing actionable recommendations for policy and practice".

We are collaborating with the Global Equity Initiative at Harvard as part of the Social and Economic Policies Learning Group. The JLICA also has groups working on: 'Strengthening families, Community action', and 'Access to services and protection of human rights'.

Further information can be obtained from [www.jlica.org](http://www.jlica.org).

### **Commissioned Assignments:**

Only those assignments which are in keeping with our research mandate are accepted. Some of the work is listed below, further information on these projects can be obtained from REPOA.

<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Client</b>
Vulnerable Children Analysis	<b>UNICEF</b>
An Institutional Analysis of Nutrition	<b>World Bank</b>
Disability and Poverty in Tanzania	<b>World Bank</b>
Where are the Poor in Tanzania? Poverty Mapping	<b>Research and Analysis Working Group</b>
Mapping Grant Distribution for the Foundation for Civil Society	<b>Foundation for Civil Society</b>
Impact Assessment for the Time Bound Programme (TBP)	<b>International Labour Organisation ILO/IPEC</b>
Revising the Costed National Most Vulnerable Children Response	<b>Ministry of Health &amp; Social Welfare</b>
Review of the Status of Service Delivery by Local Government	<b>Local Government Reform Programme (LGRP)</b>
Zanzibar Situation Analysis on Women and Children	<b>UNICEF</b>
Impact Assessment of the Water and Sanitation Programme in Shinyanga Region	<b>Amsterdam Institute for International Development (AIID)</b>
Developing a Framework for Increased Accountability and a Concept Note on Public Expenditure Tracking	<b>Local Government Reform Programme (LGRP)</b>

# Structured Research Programme

**REPOA, sometimes in partnership with local or international research institutions, develops research proposals and implements them.**

**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.**



Researcher **Francis Omondi**

## Vulnerability and Social Protection Research Programme

The four sub-themes for this research programme are:

- (i) Protecting income against impoverishment: income transfers and consumption smoothing.
- (ii) Preventing capability deprivation: enhancing human capabilities through social provisioning.
- (iii) Social protection and the development of productive capabilities: labour, productivity and livelihoods across the informal/formal divide.
- (iii) Pro-poor growth and social protection: macro dimensions of generalised insecurity (as the crosscutting theme).

A seminar introduced the overall proposed research programme on Vulnerability and Social Protection, and the first sub-theme on cash transfers.

The first call for research proposals, being within the area of the provision of social services was made, and research is being carried out in-house on "Accessibility to quality health care: insurance and pooled fund options for Tanzania".

## Private Sector Programme

During 2006 the Private Sector programme was developed and a study undertaken on the trade sub-sector in Dar es Salaam. A workshop was held to discuss the findings of this study, possible interventions to promote trade and the implementation of the programme.

A needs assessment for building the capacity within the private sector, an integral part of the overall Private Sector Programme was also carried out.

## Children's Research Programme

A review of the first phase of this programme (2004-2006) was conducted and discussed at stakeholders' meetings. This is the first programme of its kind in Tanzania and much has been learnt about the requirements of such a programme. The programme will continue, with focus on policy research and capacity development. UNICEF will continue funding this programme.



Three studies were commissioned during 2006:

"Synthesis of research under Open Competitive System and related work";

"Policy and legal frameworks affecting the realization of children's rights in Tanzania", and

"Role of poverty and household dynamics on the needs and rights of children at household level: Findings from Same and Kisarawe Districts, Tanzania"

**A brief was published: Brief 5: 'Children Participating in Research'**  
by Rose Mwaipopo.

## Local Government Research Programme

The research project: "Privatised tax collection: experiences from local authorities in Tanzania" is in progress, with researchers from REPOA and Chr. Michelsen Institute (CMI) of Norway. Based on evidence from four urban and three rural councils, the study examines how different systems of privatised tax collection perform with respect to revenue generation, administration and accountability in the selected case councils.

The findings of the study are relevant to the Local Government Reform Programme (LGRP) since finances and financial management are crucial for the successful implementation of the reforms. Such knowledge is also relevant for present and future tax reforms and for the broader issue of outsourcing local government services.

The second round of the Citizens' Survey was carried out during October/November 2006. There were 1,260 respondents from six councils, representing seven villages/mtaa from each council, with 30 respondents from each village/mtaa. Simple analysis and comparison with the first round of this survey is available, and further analysis will be carried out in 2007.

The following were published as part of this programme:

**Special Paper 06.18 'To Pay or not to pay? Citizens' views on taxation by local authorities in Tanzania.'**  
by Odd-Helge Fjeldstad.

**Brief 6 'Local Government Reform in Tanzania, 2002 - 2005: Summary of Research Findings on Governance, Finance and Service Delivery'**  
by Odd-Helge Fjeldstad, Einar Braathen & Amon Chaligha.



Research Assistant **Magreth Henjewele** showing the books from which she entered the data onto the online interactive database of the Tanzania Governance Noticeboard.

## Tanzania Governance Noticeboard

The Tanzania Governance Noticeboard (TGN) project seeks to strengthen demand for accountability in Tanzania by making public financial information more accessible and in a format that is useful for citizens.

The underlying principle of the TGN project is to support the public in their drive to strengthen transparency and accountability in Tanzania. The two key components of this programme are:

(i) Providing an interactive online database of governance financial indicators available on REPOA's website: [www.repoa.or.tz/tgn](http://www.repoa.or.tz/tgn). Any member of the public has quick and easy access to key data relevant to central and local government financial management and governance in Tanzania. Each user of the database can compile reports that are meaningful and relevant to them, on a geographical, annual, departmental basis, etc.

(ii) Developing a Public Expenditure Tracking System (PETS) with civil society (in particular HakiKazi Catalyst and the Tanzania Gender Networking Programme (TGNP), with the Policy Forum, and staff and councillors of local government authorities. This system can be used to understand governmental financial information and track the money from the budget allocation to where the money is finally spent. Since this system has been developed training has been provided to CSOs, staff and elected officials of district councils, and the media.

This is a USAID financed governance initiative implemented by Planning and Development International (PADCO) from USA, in cooperation with REPOA.

During 2006 the training of stakeholders on the database continued, including demonstrations to 30 Members of Parliament who are members of the African Parliamentary Network Against Corruption (APNAC), and 23 members of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Financial Affairs and Economics.

The PETS system and manuals (English and Swahili) were introduced to local authorities and stakeholders in seven workshops in locations around Mainland Tanzania. The 189 participants provided practical feedback which led to the refinement of the manual.

### The 'Big Picture'

Recognising that there should be an effort to draw together researchers and research users to cohesively address research matters which have national importance for Tanzania's development, during 2006 REPOA recruited a senior consultant whose assignment is to determine how best REPOA can draw together local case research findings and use these to identify issues which have a relevance to the development agenda for Tanzania as a whole.

### 'State of Research' Paper on Gender

A scoping study was conducted to identify and prioritise areas for gender research themes. Further work has resulted from this study and it is planned to both commission research and encourage research proposals in the prioritised areas during 2007.



*Programmes and Operations Coordinator **Erasto Ngawela** & Researcher **Lucas Katera** work on the Local Government Reform research programme*

# Support for Civil Society Organisations

**REPOA involves communities in fact finding research that leads to action orientated measures. This programme works with community level CSOs and uses participatory research methodology.**

**The 17 research projects which received funding from REPOA during 2006 are listed in Appendix II.**



Researcher **Joanita Magongo**

## CSO Grassroots Action Research Programme

During 2006 the CSOs and Grassroots Research Programme was reviewed, the resulting actions determined are to:

- (i) Mainstream some of the programme components on research and training;
- (ii) Strengthen Participatory Action Research for sub-district level CSOs;
- (iii) Develop linkages with other partners with similar interventions outside of REPOA, and
- (iv) Commission a study to synthesis research findings and experiences of CSOs and villages to draw lessons for fine-tuning the training programme.

## Training for Grassroots CSO Researchers

Training on simple fact-finding research was conducted for 17 CSOs as part of the community empowerment process.

The training objectives were to enable participants to learn participatory research methods and techniques, identify and prioritise community needs for interventions, develop a participatory action plan and monitoring system; and also learn tools to apply these new skills.

The participating CSOs were then encouraged to submit a proposal for fact-finding research to REPOA (see Appendix II).



## CSOs' Workshop

### *Kongamano la Utafiti pamoja na Jamii: Tafakari Juu ya Juhudi za Jamii katika Kuleta Maendeleo* **Researching with the community: Reflecting on community initiatives for development**

CSOs shared their experiences of the use of participatory action research methodology, focusing on the link between research and the resulting actions at community level. They discussed their experience of negotiating

appropriate actions, the achievements made and obstacles encountered during the process. 62 (36 males and 26 females) participants from CSOs and community representatives and researchers attended the workshop.

In addition, REPOA provided training to CSOs on Public Expenditure Tracking (PETS), further information on this can be found in the section on the Tanzania Governance Noticeboard.

## CSOs' Workshop



# Policy Related Activities, Dissemination of Information, and Support for the Users of Research

REPOA encourages and facilitates policy dialogue between stakeholders, participates in policy development, poverty monitoring and budget processes, and provides training to research users.

REPOA is recognised by the Government of Tanzania as an important national partner in the poverty reduction processes.



Policy Analysis Coordinator **Valerie Leach** with Executive Director **Professor Joseph Semboja**

## Participation in Policy Development and Poverty Monitoring Activities, and the Promotion of Dialogue

REPOA continues to participate in the monitoring of MKUKUTA and provide policy advisory services, including membership of the: Research and Analysis Technical Working Group, Public Expenditure Review, Surveys and Census Technical Working Group, and the MKUKUTA Monitoring Technical Committee.

In addition, REPOA continued duties as the secretariat for the Research and Analysis Working Group and in late 2005 was appointed as the secretariat for the Gender Mainstreaming Working Group – Macro Policy.



## Research & Analysis Working Group

During 2006, nine open sessions were held to encourage discussion by a broad range of stakeholders on matters of policy; these sessions were in addition to the group's internal meetings throughout the year. Themes discussed included monitoring income poverty, poverty mapping, malnutrition, key findings of the recent Agricultural Survey, rural growth, health equities and health inequities, and matters relating to MKUKUTA monitoring.

## Poverty and Human Development Report 2005 (PHDR)

The PHDR 2005 was produced and accompanied by three briefs in English, three in Swahili, and three bilingual posters. It is the first time that briefs and posters have been prepared to accompany this biennial report, they were produced to raise awareness about the report and assist with the dissemination of key information.

The PHDR generated a great deal of interest, especially the analysis of district-level poverty data, as this was the first time this had been produced in Tanzania.

## Gender Mainstreaming Working Group – Macro Policy

REPOA was appointed as the secretariat late 2005, but the full scale of activities did not commence until 2006. During the year the Gender Mainstreaming Working Group (GMWG-MP) encouraged gender focal persons from each ministry to be involved in the activities of the group, and efforts are being extended to include representatives of CSOs. A study on the institutional positioning of the group was produced and shared with key ministries.

A review and analysis of the Public Expenditure Review (PER) processes from a gender perspective was undertaken to ensure the effective operationalisation of gender-based targets mainstreamed in MKUKUTA. The analysis also documented existing experiences of mainstreaming gender in the PER processes, highlighted the Government's expectations, and recommended effective ways of mainstreaming gender in the PER processes at the macro, sectoral and district local levels. Consultations were held with the Ministry of Education and Vocational Training to discuss their strategic plan for gender.

The group also organised a forum as part of the 2006 Women's Day celebration of this year's theme 'Women in Decision Making'; where four commissioned papers were presented.

## Public Expenditure Review and Related Work

REPOA continues to participate in the main Public Expenditure Review Working Group, and is a member of the following subgroups: Macro; Cluster 1 on Growth; Cluster 2 on Improvement of Quality of Life and Social Well-being, and HIV/AIDS.

REPOA also provides technical support to the NGO Policy Forum Working Group on Expenditure Tracking and is a member of its secretariat. We also participate in the NGO Policy Forum's Working Group on HIV/AIDS, Biannual Technical Review meetings for the Health Sector, and we are a member and secretariat for the Policy Advisory Group on Child Labour.

## Helsinki Process on Globalisation and Democracy

The Helsinki Process Consultative Network is a high-level body consisting of global innovators and decision-makers from different backgrounds - governments, international organisations, civil society and the corporate sector.

During 2006 Professor Semboja continued his duties as the Tanzanian National Coordinator of the Helsinki Process. The network was active during the year, with meetings in Helsinki, and in New York, which coincided with the 61st meeting of the UN General Assembly.

*Further information can be found at:*  
<http://www.helsinkiprocess.fi/>

## Support for Data Collection, Analysis, and Development of Programmes

At the request of the Ministry of Finance, REPOA participated in an exercise to prepare a proposal (known as compact) to receive financing from the Millennium Challenges Corporation (MCC), a U.S. Federal Government Agency formed to manage special funds to support some selected developing countries to reduce poverty through growth.

REPOA also assisted provided technical expertise for the Integrated labour Force Survey of the National Bureau of Statistics and the African Peer Review Mechanism of NEPAD.

*Further information can be found at*  
<http://www.nepad.org/aprm/>

# Dissemination of Information and Networking

REPOA recognises that stakeholders must work towards a common agenda on matters of growth and poverty reduction. The promotion of dialogue between and within producers and users of knowledge is critical for gaining an appreciation of all perspectives, and to foster a participatory approach for determining interventions.

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.

During 2006 1,369 people attended 61 REPOA events.



Logistics Officer **Hilda Luusah**

## 11th Annual Research Workshop

This is a capacity building workshop primarily aiming to:

- Build the research capacity of researchers via a medium for peer review;
- Monitor the implementation of research projects funded and administered by REPOA;
- Promote networking, debate and dialogue among researchers and other stakeholders, and
- Disseminate the results of finished research works to facilitate decision and policy making among the various stakeholders.

166 participants representing government institutions, civil society organisations, academia and research institutions, private sector and development partners attended 30 presentations.

The majority of the presentations related to research projects funded by REPOA under its Open Competitive System. The papers presented are listed in Appendix III of this report.

REPOA actively participates in many national, regional and international forums and workshops concerned with research, poverty and globalisation issues.

**During 2006 REPOA's staff members presented at 12 local and international workshops and attended a further 45.**

In brief, the workshops where staff members gave a presentation were:

Coast Region Poverty Eradication Fund (COPEF) (Dar es Salaam)

Findings from the Vulnerability and Social Protection Survey (Kilimanjaro)

2006 Civil Society Exhibition at Parliament (Dodoma)

MKUKUTA/PER Consultation (Dar es Salaam)

Gender Training Workshop (Dar es Salaam)

Integrating Population Issues Into MDG- Based Development Framework (Arusha)

Poverty-Environment Linkages in MKUKUTA Implementation: Training for Civil Society Organisations (Morogoro)

Workshop on Poverty - Environment Mapping (Morogoro)

Role of CSOs in Fighting Poverty in Tanzania (Dar es Salaam)

Governance Measure to Achieve the Millennium Development Goal I as a Contribution to the Helsinki Process: (Pretoria, South Africa)

Social Policy in a Developmental context: Incorporating Social Policy into the Research Agenda in Africa (Stockholm, Sweden)

Social Policies for Development in a Globalizing World (Kellokoski, Finland)



Hon. **Dr Juma Ngasongwa**, Minister for Planning, Economy and Empowerment with Professor **Esther Mwaikambo**, Chairperson of REPOA's Board of Directors at REPOA's Annual Research Workshop



## Policy Seminars

REPOA held three policy seminars based on the priorities of its research programmes. The themes for the seminars were social protection, the cost of doing business and the energy situation.

## Media Coverage

During 2006 REPOA appeared in the media 52 times and 27 queries were received from the media. The Communications Manager also gave a presentation to a Commonwealth Press Union Course.

A media framework was prepared with input from senior editors, journalists and an international journalism consultant. One of the two key components is the increase of informal contact with the media so that REPOA is recognised as a reliable and useful source of information and contacts with experts.

A second component is the preparation of media toolkits which contain more information than a traditional press release and written specifically to help journalists in their work.

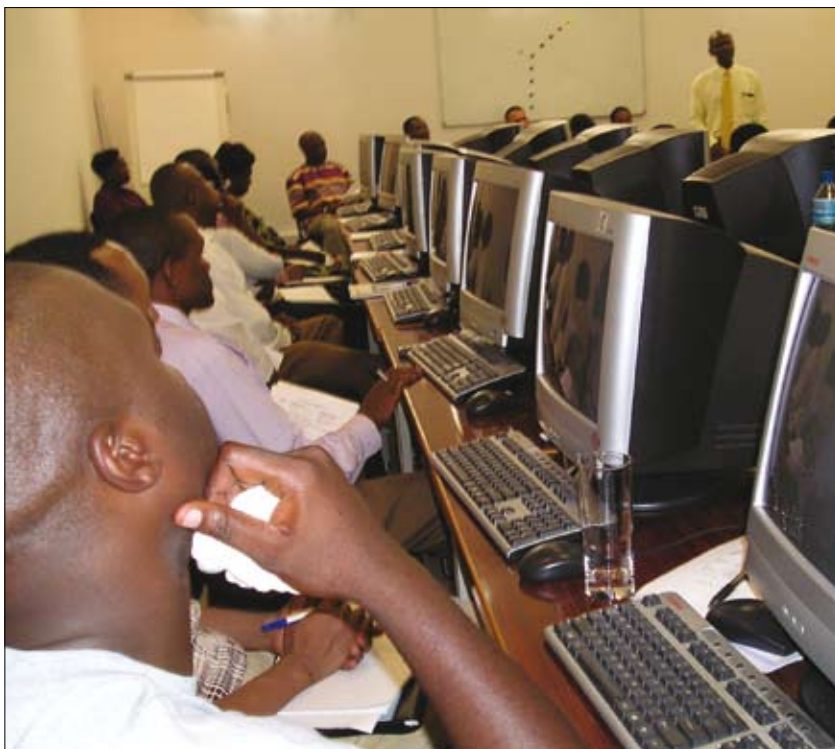


# Training for Research Users

**REPOA provides training to research users such as central and local government employees and representatives from CSOs and NGOs.**

**The training enables policy makers, planners and those involved in advocacy to retrieve and analyse data, and interpret findings from research. Our responsibility is not only to encourage and undertake the generation of information, but also to ensure that people are enabled to access and use the information in a way that is meaningful to them.**

**During 2006 7 workshops were held for a total of 178 people.**



During 2006 we held two workshops on MKUKUTA for 54 participants from Mwanza and Dar es Salaam. This workshop is part of a new series of workshops which raise awareness on key government strategies and policies among community level CSOs, local government officials and councillors.

Participants learn about the government's planning, budgeting and monitoring systems; the entry points of local level actors in these systems, and the linkage between aggregate national MKUKUTA indicators and local level indicators in the way that is meaningful to them.

## Tanzania Socio-Economic Database (TSED)

TSED is a tool to assist with the monitoring key indicators of socio-economic development. REPOA, in collaboration with UNDP, the Vice President's Office and the National Bureau of Statistics NBS has organised a training programme to encourage the use of TSED, and to enable policy makers, planners, and researchers to retrieve and analyse data contained in the database.

*Further information can be found at: <http://www.tsed.org/>*

This was the third year for this training programme, with five workshops held. Participants were council planners and economists from 10 regions, representatives of CSOs which are engaged in advocacy, policy analysis and monitoring activities from 11 regions, statisticians working for the National Bureau of Statistics, and policy analysts/planners from ministries.



# Library and Publications

## Library

***Our library is specialised in poverty and development issues. The collection contains material relating to:***

- Growth and Poverty
- Vulnerability and Social Protection
- Socio-Political and Cultural Issues
- Environment and Agriculture
- Governance
- Gender
- Technology
- Research Methodology
- Local Government
- Children's Issues

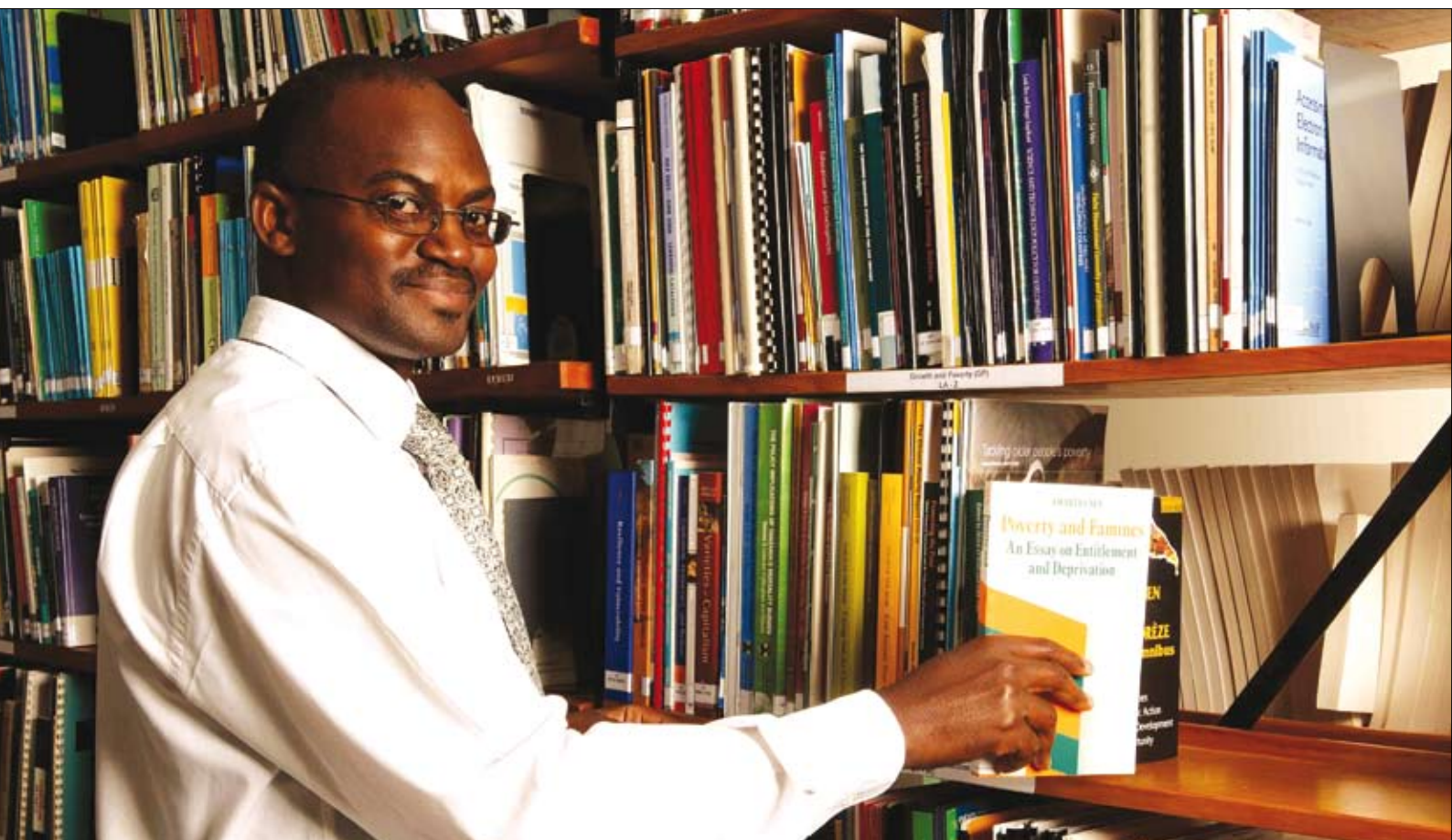
It is free and open to any member of the public.

*You can search the online catalogue on our website:*

*<http://www.repoa.or.tz/library/search.php>*

As at 31 December 2006 the library contained 7,497 publications and subscribed to 28 journals.

We have a document exchange relationship with 74 national and 30 international libraries and resources centres and through this system the library disseminated 2,422 publications and received 1,537.



Librarian **Hubert Shija**

# REPOA's Publications

Our publications are available in printed and electronic copy and can be downloaded from our website, or obtained from REPOA.

[www.repoa.or.tz](http://www.repoa.or.tz)

During 2006 two research reports were published as outputs from research funded under the Open Competitive System:

## Research Report 05.1

**'Changes in the upland irrigation system and implications for rural poverty alleviation. A case of the ndiwa irrigations system, West Usambara Mountains, Tanzania.'**

by Cosmas Sokoni & Tamilwai Shechambo

Ndiwa is an indigenous traditional irrigation system that is practiced in the West Usambara Mountains. This study identifies and explains the changes in the use of ndiwa and examines the implications for rural poverty alleviation.

## Research Report 06.1

**'Assessing market distortions affecting poverty reduction efforts on smallholder tobacco production in Tanzania.'**

by Dennis Rweyemamu & Monica Kimaro

This study analyses the efficiency of production, the degree of distortion in the markets and the pattern of incentives for smallholder tobacco growers in Songea, Tanzania.

In addition, REPOA published the following during 2006:

## Special Paper 06.18

**'To Pay or not to pay? Citizens' views on taxation by local authorities in Tanzania.'**

by Odd-Helge Fjeldstad

Widespread tax evasion evidenced by persistent public resistance to pay is seen as part of the problem of raising local government revenues in Tanzania. Based on data from a citizens' survey, this paper highlights factors impacting on tax compliance behaviour, by examining the views of citizens on local government taxation.

## Special Paper 17

**'When bottom-up meets top-down: the limits of local participation in local government planning in Tanzania.'** and

### Brief 3

**'Participatory Approaches to Local Government Planning in Tanzania.'**

by Brian Cooksey & Idris Kikula

District planning combines district based participatory and national planning processes. This report and accompanying brief explore the views and experiences of local government staff of this 'hybrid' planning model. They summarise the financial, administrative and political constraints to the participatory planning, and by implication the resulting constraints upon Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) as a means of 'democratising' the planning process.

### Brief 4

**'Changes in Household Non-income Welfare Indicators - Can Poverty Mapping be used to predict change in per capita consumption in Tanzania over time?'**

by Wietze Lindeboom and Blandina Kilama

This brief concerns poverty mapping methodology, in particular whether the relationship changes over time between household income and variables correlated with household income, as captured in the Household Budget Survey 1991/1992 and Demographic and Health Surveys during the 1990's.

### Brief 5

**'Children Participating in Research.'**

by Rose Mwaipopo

The traditional method of conducting research with children is to use adult researchers who adapt their mode of communication to suit the children as much as possible. The innovative way is to train young people to conduct the research, involving children in the research process as collaborators, not merely using them in data collection by assigning them roles as passive subjects of research.





REPOA's Brief 5 provides information on:

- Involving children in research,
- Key considerations in doing research with children,
- Ethical considerations,
- Research protocol,
- Methodology,
- Data collection methods,
- Analysing and interpreting data,
- Reporting and dissemination of research results, and
- Challenges to conducting research with children.

## Brief 6

### **'Local Government Reform in Tanzania, 2002 - 2005: Summary of Research Findings on Governance, Finance and Service Delivery'**

by Odd-Helge Fjeldstad, Einar Braathen & Amon Chaligha

What impact has Tanzania's Local Government Reform Programme (LGRP) had on local governance, finances and service delivery?

Have there been any changes over time in the provision of basic services to the public? What factors may explain distinct improvements in service delivery?

These are some of the questions addressed by the Formative Process Research Programme on Local Government Reform in Tanzania.

This brief summarises some of the key findings of phase 1 (2002-2005) of this research programme, in particular lessons from three broad dimensions of reform: governance, finances, and service delivery.

In addition, REPOA published the following during 2006:

- A poster promoting REPOA's library
- Publications List as at April 2006
- 2005 Annual Report

*There is a complete listing of REPOA's publications in Appendix IV of this report.*

## Publications Commissioned to REPOA to Produce

### **'Poverty and Human Development Report 2005'**

Research and Analysis Working Group

The Poverty and Human Development Report PHDR 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). The Research and Analysis Technical Working Group prepared this report on behalf of the Government of Tanzania. For the first time briefs and posters were produced to summarise information from the Poverty and Human Development Report:

#### Brief 1 **'Status of Poverty in Tanzania'**

Muhtasari 1 – **'Hali Ya Umaskini'**

#### Brief 2 **'Poverty at the District Level in Mainland Tanzania'**

Muhtasari 2 – **'Umaskini Katika Ngazi Ya Wilaya Tanzania Bara'**

#### Brief 3 **'Rural Growth and Poverty Reduction in Tanzania'**

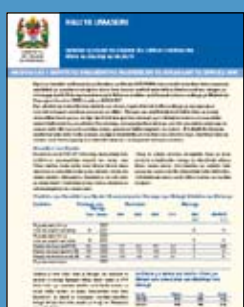
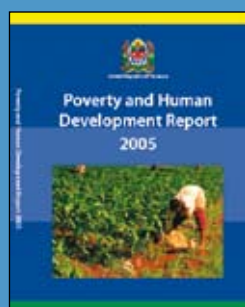
Muhtasari 3 **'Ukuaji Wa Uchumi Vijijini Na Upunguzaji Wa Umaskini Tanzania'**

The posters are in both English and Swahili and show some poverty maps at the district level – the first time this has been produced for Tanzania.

#### Poster 1 **'Percentage of Population Living in Poverty, by District, Mainland Tanzania 2000-2'**

#### Poster 2 **'Number of Poor People Per Square Kilometre, By District, Mainland Tanzania 2000-2'**

#### Poster 3 **'Districts Ranked by Selected Poverty Indicators for Mainland Tanzania 2000-2'**





**'Poverty and Malnutrition in Tanzania: New approaches for examining trends and spatial patterns'**

International Food Policy Research Institute IFPRI

Report and Brief

While the poverty mapping technique was originally developed to obtain poverty estimates at lower levels of spatial aggregation, it is also being used to obtain estimates over time. The latter entails combining a survey containing consumption information with other surveys at different points in time. The survey-to-survey small area estimation method was applied by the International Food and Policy Research Institute; combining the 1991/92 Household Budget Survey with four different Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS).

**Afrobarometer Briefing Paper 33  
'Combating Corruption in Tanzania: Perception and Experience'**

This briefing paper reports the findings of the most recent, 2005, Afrobarometer survey on a variety of issues relating to corruption in Tanzania.

**Afrobarometer Briefing Paper 34  
'Delivery of Social Services on Mainland Tanzania: Are People Satisfied?'**

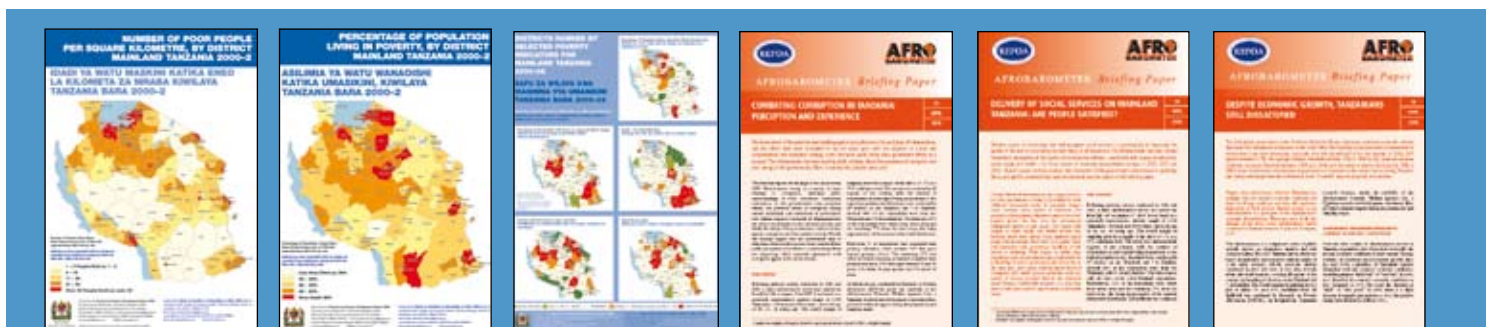
Effective access to functioning and well-equipped social services is a prerequisite to improving the quality of life and for promoting the well being of all Tanzanians. The Afrobarometer has now tracked Tanzanians' perceptions of the quality of social service delivery – specifically with respect to education, water supply and health – for three rounds of nationally representative surveys, in 2001, 2003 and 2005. People's access to these services, their evaluation of the government's performance in providing them, and specific problems they have encountered, are the subject of this briefing paper.

**Afrobarometer Briefing Paper 36**

**'Despite Economic Growth, Tanzanians Still Dissatisfied'**

Despite the country's economic achievements, Tanzanians are unhappy with the country's economic conditions and their own living conditions, and they still experience high levels of lived poverty. Personal experiences of poverty and corruption, and the provision of employment, education, health services and water are covered in this briefing paper.

In addition, Professor Semboja submitted an article for inclusion in the publication 'Commonwealth Finance Ministers Reference Report 2006'. This formed part of the conference papers of the annual Commonwealth Finance Ministers' meeting. The article was titled "Achieving growth in the African agricultural sector" and made reference to the PHDR 2005.



# Website

[www.repoa.or.tz](http://www.repoa.or.tz)

Our website was launched in October 2005, and its use shows a clear demand for information to be provided via the Internet.

***During 2006 17,074 people accessed our website; 46% of them from Sub-Saharan Africa. An average of 26% of those users returned.***

***Visitors came from 158 countries, with Tanzanian residents the highest users at 24%. Next were residents from the United Kingdom and USA, both at 11%.***

During December 'Ebriefs' (electronic briefs) were introduced for mass mailing about REPOA publications, events, etc, and these received a favourable response. The mailing list stood at around 1,000 recipients at the year-end.



Information Technology Officer **Jofrey Amanyisye**

# Operational Matters

## Human Resources

**REPOA has a highly skilled core staff 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; environment management and natural resources.**

**Our senior researchers actively participate in policy dialogue, policy development and poverty monitoring processes.**

**As at 31 December 2006 there was a total of 25 staff (up from 20 for 2005), of whom 14 are researchers.**

**Staff members are listed in Appendix V.**

During 2006 nine staff attended seven courses (in Tanzania, Ghana and Germany), and one staff member undertook an exchange visit to Chr. Michelsen Institute, Norway.

In December 2006 Professor Joseph Semboja achieved ten years service as REPOA's executive director. REPOA's Board Members, Technical Advisory Committee Members and staff would like to record their gratitude for his sound leadership during this time.

As noted earlier in the Executive Director's summary for the year, a human resource challenge is supporting the personal professional development of research staff, and ensuring that there is space within their work schedules to undertake research themselves. Preliminary steps have been taken in this area and operational enhancements will be introduced during 2007.

The implementation of REPOA's Strategic Plan 2005- 2009 required that the infrastructure be enhanced to ensure that REPOA is effectively staffed and the appropriate operational systems are in place. The organisational structure introduced during 2005 is now fully operational, with the appointment of the following positions during 2006:

### **Rehema Tukai**

Joined as the Research Coordinator, a position which had been reconfigured as a result of the new organisational structure. Rehema holds a first class honours degree in Applied Science. Rehema had been working at WaterAid as a researcher.

### **Rehema Losiru**

Filled another newly created position, that of accountant. This position had been created as the result of recommendations by our auditors, to ensure that there is the appropriate division of financial duties and the ensuing checks. Rehema holds the Certified Public Accountant qualification and joined us from the British Council, Dar es Salaam.



Human Resources and Administrative Officer, **Ella Nyika**



### **Khadijah Omari**

Joined as the receptionist/secretary, she came from AMREF.



Receptionist/Secretary, **Khadijah Omari**

### **Zuki Mihyo**

Joined as Gender Coordinator. Zuki has a Masters in Rural Development and a Masters in Development Studies - specialisation Gender/Women and Development. Zuki's most recent employment had been as the gender advisor for SNV, working in Laos, Bhutan, Vietnam and Cambodia. Unfortunately Zuki resigned in September due to unexpected family commitments.

In addition, the following staff members were promoted to the new positions:

**Hilda Luusah** was promoted to the position of Logistics Officer, **Ella Nyika** took up the new position of the Human Resources and Administration Officer and **Erasto Ngalewa** took up the position of Programmes and Operations Coordinator.

During 2006 a new staff performance system was developed and implementation commenced with the revision of the job descriptions for all staff. The system will continue to be refined during 2007.

The positive impact of these improvements has already been noticed, and improvements will continue into 2007.

# Organisational Structure and Governance

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

**These people are listed in Appendix V.**



*Technical Advisory Committee member,  
**Professor Amadina Lihamba***

## 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 AGM is the forming body of REPOA. The Annual General Meeting took place on 26 July 2006 in Zanzibar.

## 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. REPOA's Board of Directors met seven times during 2006.

The Board of Directors accepted with regret Arthur Mwakapugi's resignation as a member of the Board, following his appointment as Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Energy and Minerals.

Mr Mwakapugi is thanked for his valuable contribution to REPOA and congratulated on his appointment. His resignation was a requirement of REPOA's constitution, as there must be a representative on REPOA's Board from the Ministry of Planning, Economy and Empowerment.

Dr Enos Bukuku (President's Office, Planning and Privatisation) was appointed to REPOA's Board of Directors, he had previously served as a member of REPOA's Technical Advisory Committee.

## Technical Advisory Committee

The Technical Advisory Committee consists of nine members, selected from leading policy makers and researchers. The committee is responsible for providing technical advice to the Board and management on matters of research and training. The Technical Advisory Committee met five times during 2006.

Dr Ben Tarimo joined the Technical Advisory Committee to fill the vacancy created by the departure of Dr Bukuku.



*Member of Technical Advisory Committee,  
**Professor Idris Kikula***

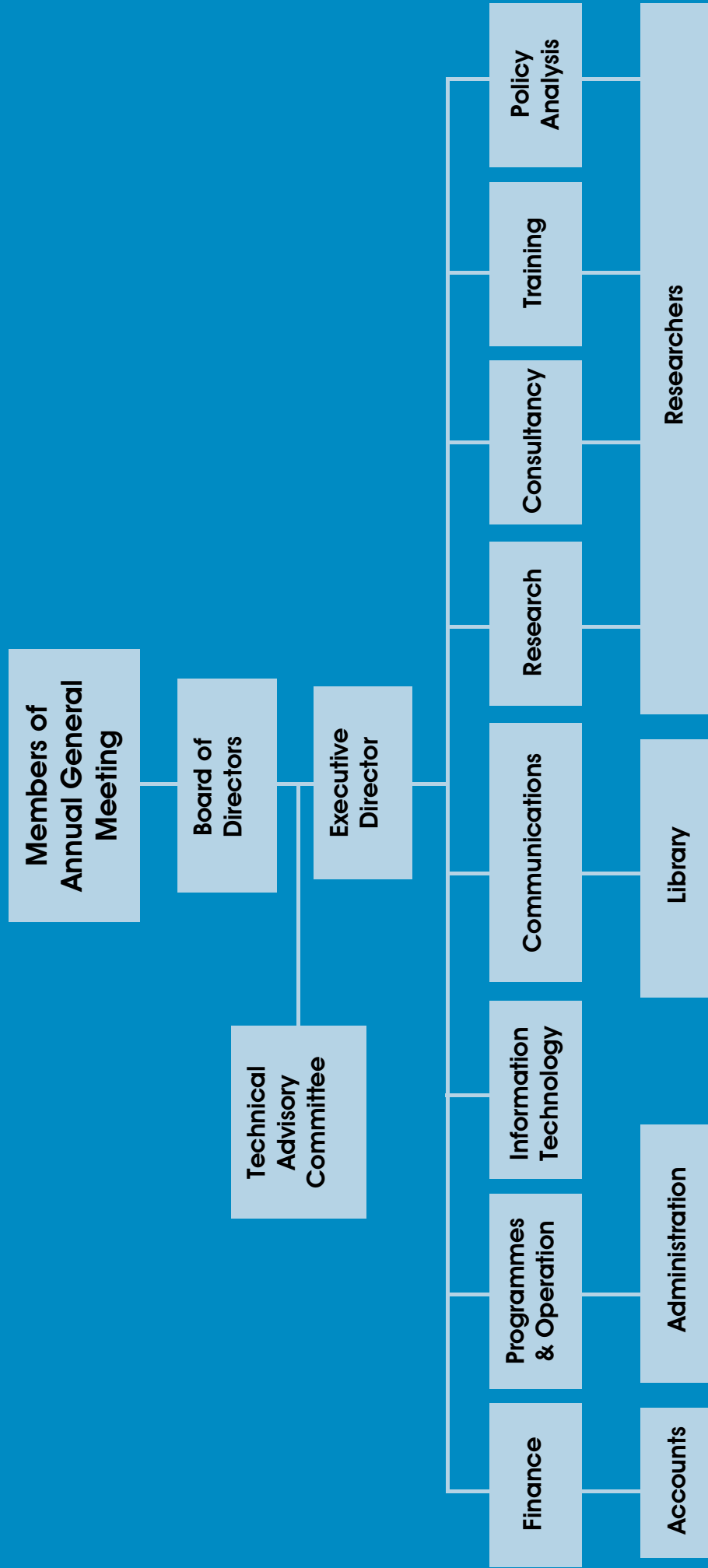


*Board Member, **Professor Sam Wangwe**  
with Research Coordinator, **Rehema Tukai***



*Board Member, **Brigadier General Prof. Yadon Kohi***

# REPOA's Organisational Structure





# Financial Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2006



Finance Manager, **Alison Mutembei**

## Funding

Our primary sources of funding are from the governments of the Netherlands, Norway, the United Kingdom, Sweden, Finland and Tanzania. These bodies have committed to ensuring our financial sustainability under a basket funding arrangement for the period of our current Strategic Plan.

During 2006, a total of Tshs 4.4B/= was received, representing a 5% increase over the year ended 31 December 2005. This came from three sources:

- Basket funding – 58% (45% in 2005)
- Other donors – 39% (52% in 2005)
- Other income – 3% (3% in 2005)

The increase in the total income in 2006 compared to 2005 is mainly due to a contribution to the basket funding by the Government of Tanzania and new financing from JICA to support the CSO programme.

## Expenditure

Expenditure amounting to TShs. 4.1B/= was incurred during 2006. This amount is 26% higher than for 2005. This was spent as follows:

- Capacity building – 58% (66% in 2005)
- Staff costs – 28% (22% in 2005)
- Operational costs - 11% (8% in 2005)
- Others 3% (4% in 2005)

This included expenses for the Board of Directors and depreciation of fixed assets.

The increase in the total expenditure for 2006 is mainly due to the increase of activities undertaken over 2005.

## Assets

There are two main changes in the balance sheet for 2006 compared to 2005. The first is the change in the endowment fund and general reserve as a result of implementation of the policy on the distribution of reserve, the second is the introduction of revaluation reserve arising from revaluation of the cost of motor vehicles that had zero balance after being fully depreciated.

***The auditors issued a clean audit report, the financial statements follow.***



Accountant, **Rehema Losiru**



# Research on Poverty Alleviation

## Report of the Board of Directors for the Year Ended 31 December 2006

### 1. Introduction

The Directors present their report together with the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2006.

### 2. 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 and to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act, 2002.

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.

The Directors confirm that suitable accounting policies have been used applied consistently and reasonable and prudent judgment and estimates have been made in the preparation of the financial statement for the year ended 31 December 2006.

The Directors also confirm that generally accepted accounting standards have been followed and that the financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis.

### 3. 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.

#### 4. 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:

<b>Prof. Esther Mwaikambo</b>	<b>Chairperson</b>
<b>Ms. Fides S. Chale</b>	<b>Vice chairperson</b>
<b>Prof. Bertha Koda</b>	<b>Member</b>
<b>Brig. Gen. Prof. Yadon M. Kohi</b>	<b>Member</b>
<b>Mr. Arthur Mwakapugi</b>	<b>Member (Up to 13 April 2006)</b>
<b>Mr. Rashidi Mbuguni</b>	<b>Member</b>
<b>Prof. William Lyakurwa</b>	<b>Member</b>
<b>Mr Joseph Rugumyamheto</b>	<b>Member</b>
<b>Prof. Samuel Wangwe</b>	<b>Member</b>
<b>Dr. Servacius Likwelile</b>	<b>Member</b>
<b>Dr. Idris Rashidi</b>	<b>Member</b>
<b>Dr. Enos Bukuku</b>	<b>Member (Appointed 7 June 2006)</b>
<b>Prof. Joseph J. Semboja</b>	<b>Secretary</b>

#### 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 6 of the financial statements.

#### 7. Solvency

The Company's state of affairs at 31 December 2006 is set out on page 7 of these financial statements. The Company relies mainly on donations from donors organizations to pursue its activities.

The Company also pursues other income generated activities to supplement donors' funds such as consultancy, sale of publications, external hire of facilities and other activities as directed by the Board of Directors.

The distributions of the reserves of the company are described in accounting policies stated in note 2 of the financial statements.

The company has commitments from Royal Netherlands Embassy; Royal Norwegian Embassy; Department for International Development (DFID); Royal Swedish Embassy; and Royal Finland Embassy to finance the activities of the Company in the forthcoming year as per the REPOA Strategic Plan 2005-2009.

#### 8. Auditors

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

# Report of the Independent Auditors

## **To the members of RESEARCH ON POVERTY ALLEVIATION**

We have audited the financial statements of Research on Poverty Alleviation which comprises the balance sheet as at 31 December 2006 and the income statement, statement of changes in equity, cash flow statement for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes set out on pages 6 to 17.

### **Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements**

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting standards and Companies Act, 2002. This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

### **Auditors' Responsibility**

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

In making those assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate for the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

### **Opinion**

In our opinion, the financial statements, give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2006, and of the its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with generally accepted accounting standards and comply with the Companies Act, 2002.

### **Certified Public Accountants**

**Joseph Sheffu**  
**Dar es Salaam**  
**Partner**  
**22 June 2007**

# Research On Poverty Alleviation

## Income and Expenditure Statement for the Year Ended 31 December 2006

	2006	2005
	TSHS	TSHS
<b>INCOME</b>		
Revenue grants received:		
Basket fund contributions	2,531,652,503	1,866,737,363
Other donors	1,698,076,970	2,175,534,619
Other income	172,331,355	134,422,070
	<b>4,402,060,828</b>	<b>4,176,694,052</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>		
Capacity building:		
Research	1,681,568,873	1,643,246,779
Research dissemination	635,617,487	481,582,769
Research facilitation	44,037,950	20,395,300
Operational costs	450,964,754	273,236,957
Staff costs	1,159,746,433	696,419,784
Board of Directors	62,480,574	54,498,002
Depreciation	55,224,185	66,895,890
	<b>4,089,640,256</b>	<b>3,236,275,481</b>
<b>SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR</b>	<b>312,420,572</b>	<b>940,418,571</b>



# RESEARCH ON POVERTY ALLEVIATION

## Balance Sheet As At 31 December 2006

	2006	2005
	Tshs	Tshs
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Property and equipment	706,090,981	689,429,096
Current Assets		
Cash and bank balances	1,999,735,668	1,743,985,370
Receivables	24,131,269	25,390,366
	2,023,866,937	1,769,375,736
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>2,729,957,918</b>	<b>2,458,804,832</b>
<b>ACCUMULATED FUNDS AND LIABILITIES</b>		
Capital grants	240,000,000	252,000,000
Endowment fund	697,398,524	477,896,925
General reserve	570,221,202	477,302,228
Accumulated fund	1,091,282,811	1,091,282,811
Revaluation reserve	38,000,000	-
	2,636,902,536	2,298,481,964
<b>Current Liabilities</b>		
Payables	93,055,382	160,322,868
<b>Total Funds and Liabilities</b>	<b>2,729,957,918</b>	<b>2,458,804,832</b>

The Financial Statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 22 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 2006

	CAPITAL GRANTS		ENDOWMENT FUND		GENERAL RESERVES		REVALUATION RESERVES		ACCUMULATED FUNDS		TOTAL	
	TSHS		TSHS		TSHS		TSHS		TSHS		TSHS	
Balance as at 1.1.2006	252,000,000		477,896,925		477,302,228		-		1,091,282,811		2,298,481,964	
Revaluation of motor vehicles						38,000,000					38,000,000	
Surplus for the year	-		-		-				312,420,572		312,420,572	
Amortisation during the year	(12,000,000)		-		-				-		(12,000,000)	
Transfer to Endowment Fund	-		219,501,599		-				(219,501,599)		-	
Transfer to General Reserves	-		-		92,918,974				(92,918,974)		-	
<b>Balance as at 31.12.2006</b>	<b>240,000,000</b>		<b>697,398,524</b>		<b>570,221,202</b>		<b>38,000,000</b>		<b>1,091,282,811</b>		<b>2,636,902,536</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 Reserves					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>-</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 2006

	2006 TSHS	2005 TSHS
<b>CASHFLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Surplus for the year	312,420,572	940,418,571
Adjust for:		
Depreciation	55,224,185	66,895,890
Gain on disposal of assets	(8,153,350)	-
Amortisation of capital grants	(12,000,000)	(12,000,000)
Changes in working capital	347,491,407	995,314,461
Increase in receivables	1,259,097	(8,129,471)
Decrease/Increase in payables	(67,267,486)	17,300,022
<b>Net cashflows from operating activities</b>	<b>281,483,018</b>	<b>1,004,485,012</b>
<b>CASHFLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Purchase of property and equipment	(33,885,970)	(84,930,045)
Cash proceeds from sale of assets	8,153,350	-
<b>Net cashflows on investing activities</b>	<b>(25,732,620)</b>	<b>(84,930,045)</b>
Net change in cash and cash equivalent	255,750,298	919,554,967
Cash and Cash equivalent at 1 January	1,743,985,370	824,430,403
<b>Cash and Cash equivalents at 31 December</b>	<b>1,999,735,66</b>	<b>1,743,985,370</b>

# RESEARCH ON POVERTY ALLEVIATION

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2006

### 1. BASIS OF PREPARATION

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

The company pursues charitable objectives and its constitution requires that the income and property of the Company shall be applied solely towards promotion of the objects of the Company as set forth in the Memorandum of Association and no portion thereof shall be paid or transferred, directly or indirectly, by way of dividend, gift, division, bonus or otherwise by way of profit to the members of the Company.

The company largely depends relies on charitable donations to pursue its activities. The company also pursues other income generated activities to supplement donors' income.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (GAAP) under the historical cost basis except for motor vehicles that have been measured at fair value.

### 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### a) *Income*

Income received in form of revenue grants is recognised when received. Income from other income generated activities is recognised when significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer.

Capital grants received from donors 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.

#### b) *Property and equipment*

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

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

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



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

Any revaluation surplus is credited to the asset revaluation reserve included in the equity section of the balance sheet, except to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss, in which case the increase is recognised in profit or loss.

An annual transfer is credited to the asset revaluation reserve to retained earnings is made for the difference between depreciation based on the revalued carrying amount of the assets and depreciation based on the assets original cost.

Additionally, accumulated depreciation as revaluation date is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset. Upon disposal, any revaluation reserve relating to the particular asset being sold is transferred to retained earnings.

An item of equipment is 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.

### **c) Provisions**

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

### **d) 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.

### **e) Cash and cash equivalents**

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

### **f) 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.

### **g) 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.

### **h) Distribution of reserve funds**

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

## **Endowment fund**

50% of surplus or deficit arose from income generated activities. Also 5% of contribution from development partners and as agreed by other funding institutions.

## **General reserves**

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

### **i) Value Added Tax (VAT)**

The company is not registered for VAT therefore cost of the purchases of supplies includes the VAT element except where VAT exemption is obtained from taxation authority on specific procurement of goods and services.

### **j) Income tax**

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

# Appendices

## Appendix I - Research Projects Approved During 2006

Title	Researchers	M	F	Affiliated Institution	Geographical Location
1. Coping mechanisms, adaptations and rights of women living with HIV/AIDS in Dar es Salaam	Yohana E. Mabuba Richard Maganja	2		University of Dar es Salaam	Dar es Salaam
2. The impact of HIV/AIDS on household food security in Same District Kilimanjaro, Tanzania	Peter Kangwa	1		PAMOJA Trust	Same District Kilimanjaro
3. Coping strategies of specially vulnerable children: The case of HIV/AIDS orphans in Iringa and Dar es salaam	Dereck Chitama William A. Pallangyo	2		Open University of Tanzania	Iringa Dar es Salaam
4. Single parent children in urban areas coping with poverty: The case of Dar es Salaam	Neema Ngware Albinus Makalle Phillipo Malley	2	1	University College of Lands and Architectural Studies (UCLAS)	Dar es Salaam
5. The role of poverty and intra-household dynamics on the needs and rights of children at household level: Findings from Same and Kisarawe districts	Ophelia Mascarenhas, Samuel Maghimbi, Michael Mpombo	2	1	University of Dar es Salaam, Mkombozi Centre for Street Children	Same Kisarawe
6. The impact of HIV/AIDS on land tenure insecurity: Implications on food security and poverty alleviation-The case of Muleba and Geita Districts, Tanzania	Justus V. Nsenga, Kizito Mwajombe, Germanus Tungu	3		Sokoine University of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Institute, Ukiriguru	Muleba Geita
7. A feasibility study of potential contribution of protected areas, wildlife and ecotourism to Tanzania's National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP)	Teresia Ole Mako, Deogratius Gamassa, Freddy Manongi, Masruli B. Masruli, Thadeus Binamungu, Pius Malata	5	1	College of African Wildlife Management Mweka	Tarangire National Park
8. Problems of integrity and impact of local government social service delivery at sub-district level under local government reform program in Tanzania: a case of Morogoro and Tarime Local authorities	Raphael M. Wambura	1		Sokoine University of Agriculture	Morogoro Tarime

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## Appendix I - Research Projects Approved During 2006

Title	Researchers	M	F	Affiliated Institution	Geographical Location
9. Decentralisation by devolution-sources and nature of resistance to reforms: Grappling with myths and realities	Suleiman S. Ngware Elliot Niboye	2		University of Dar es Salaam	Mwanza Manyara Dodoma Mbeya Dar es Salaam
10. The role of Accounting Information System in enhancing good governance in local Government Authorities	Henry Chalu Severine Kessy	2		University of Dar es Salaam	10 District Councils, 10 Municipal Councils, 5 City Councils
11. Orphan access to primary education in Tanzania issues and challenges	Amina M. Mlawa Fabia F. Shundi		2	Women's Research and Development Programme (WRDP)	Coast, Ruvuma, Dodoma Regions
12. Gender discrimination affecting the girl child in education: A case of Tarime District	Msuya Marcellino Vicky Koda		2	University of Dar es Salaam	Tarime District, Mwanza Region
13. Participatory project action on social economic protection of the orphans living in the centers and home based care in Tanzania	Prof. Satoki Mahenge Benjamin Bussu A.S. Samzugui	3		Open University of Tanzania	Iringa, Mbeya, Mwanza
14. Towards a paradigm change in mechanisms for farmers' acquisition of agricultural information for empowerment and poverty reduction	Doris S. Matovelo		1	Sokoine University of Agriculture	Morogoro
15. Impacts of game on household food security and cash income: the case of Serengeti district	Abiud Kaswamila John Warento	2		College of African Wildlife Management Mweka, Serengeti District Council	Serengeti District, Mara Region
16. Tackling rural poverty: Which components of fiscal decentralisation are correct?	Kenny Manara Gasper Mpehongwa	2		KEPA Morogoro Tumaini University, Iringa	Mbinga District, Ruvuma Region
17. The impact of electricity supply interruptions and cost on small and medium scale enterprises (SMEs)	Jerry Ngailo Margarete Samji Ahazi Mussei	2	1	Agricultural Research Institute, Uyole	Mbeya, Dar es Salaam

# Appendices

## Appendix I - Research Projects Approved During 2006

Title	Researchers	M	F	Affiliated Institution	Geographical Location
18. Effects of cotton liberalization on small-holder farmers' livelihoods in Shinyanga Region	Illuminatus Kamile R. Mlozi E. Senkondo	3		Sokoine University of Agriculture	Shinyanga
19. The influence of women reproductive health on household food security among smallholder farmers: a case study of Mvomero and Morogoro rural districts, Morogoro, Tanzania	Jonathan S. Mbwambo Edith Mujemula John Stephen	2	1	Sokoine University of Agriculture, Muhimbili University College of Health Sciences	Mvomero and Morogoro Rural Districts
20 The impact of seasonal variations in fisheries output on the livelihoods of fishing communities in the Kilombero River Basin, Tanzania	Daudi Msangameno Mwita Mangora	2		Institute of Marine Sciences, Zanzibar	Kilombero River Basin
21 Small scale sugarcane producers and their impact on poverty alleviation, food security, poverty alleviation and environment sustainability at Kilombero and Mtibwa	Dennis Isa	1		Sugarcane Research Institute, Kibaha	Kilombero and Mtibwa, Morogoro
22 The influence of gender socialization on performance in primary education among girls in agro-pastoral communities in Sumbawanga rural district	Huruma Kissaka Zakiya Aloyce Theresia Rugaimukamu John Mirenyi	3	1	University of Dar es Salaam, Uru Secondary School	Sumbawanga District Council, Rukwa



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## Appendix II – CSO Fact-Finding Research Projects Approved During 2006

Organisation	Village	Project
Jumuiya Endelevu Bagamoyo (JEBA SOCIETY)	Kikaro - Bagamoyo	Tatizo la kipato duni kwa wanakijiji wa Kikaro linatatulika
Uendelezaji wa Viumbe hai na Mazingira	Fukayosi - Bagamoyo	Jinsi gani wanakijiji wa Fukayosi wanaweza kupata maji safi na salama
Naramatisho	Chamakweza - Bagamoyo	Sababu ya Kuwa na elimu duni katika kijiji cha Chamakweza
Coastal Region Poverty Eradication Fund (COPEF)	Lugoba - Bagamoyo	Utafiti shirikishi kuhusu uboreshaji wa Kilimo kijiji cha Lugoba
Uhakika Kituo Cha Kupima (UKUN)	Kongo - Bagamoyo	Jinsi Gani wanakijiji cha Kongo Wanaweza Kuboresha Kilimo
Mtandao wa Maendeleo ya Wanawake (BAWODENE)	Buma - Bagamoyo	Sababu zinazosababisha Kilimo duni katika kijiji cha Buma
Mtandao wa Maendeleo ya Vijana Bagamoyo (BAYODEN)	Mataya - Bagamoyo	Kuondoa Umaskini wa Kipato katika kijiji cha Mtaya
Tumaini Orphan Centre	Mlingotini - Bagamoyo	Je kipato duni kinaweza kuboreshwa katika kijiji cha Mlingotini
Women Food processing	Masaki - Kisarawe	Mbinu zinazotumika kupunguza tatizo la uhaba wa maji safi
Vijana Vision	Palaka - Kisarawe	Je, tatizo la uhaba wa maji safi na salama katika kijiji cha palaka linatatulika
Development Concern (DECO)	Kibuta - Kisarawe	Je, Jamii inaweza kushirikishwa katika kuboresha kiwango cha elimu?
Kibaha Women in Development and Environment Society (KIWODESOS)	Mbwawa Mkoleni - Kisarawe	Sababu zilizopelekea jamii ya Mbwawa mkoleni kuwa na kipato duni
Kibaha Credit Council Association	Magindu - Kibaha	Dealing with market shortage as a means of increasing the income of Magindu villagers
Tanzania Medical Student Association (TAMSA)	Dar es Salaam	Impact of poverty on knowledge, attitude and practices on spread of malaria, tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS in squatter areas Dar es Salaam region
Department of Development, Same Diocese	Same	Shortage of water in Majevu village
Same Poverty Alleviation Trust Fund (SAMEPATF)	Same	Shortage of water in Kavambughu village
Institute of Orkonerei Pastoralist Advancement (ILARAMATAK)	Same	Destruction of indigenous forest in Njoro village

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## Appendix III - Papers Presented at the 11th Annual Research Workshop

Title	Researcher
Indigenous knowledge in wetland management in Lake Victoria basin, Tanzania Draft Final Report	Shadrack Mwakalila Ndalahwa Madulu
Community participation as strategy for poverty alleviation in Swagaswaga game reserve and Chanyami forest reserve. Draft Final Report	Lawrence Gubuzo Japhet Ndaru Josiah Mshuda
Dairy farming and biogas use for poverty alleviation and environmental management in Rungwe district, Mbeya region: A study of opportunities and constraints Work in Progress	Agnes Mwakaje R. Mwalyosi
Assessment of the contribution of smallholder forestry to livelihood, poverty alleviation and environmental conservation in the Southern Highlands regions of Tanzania Work in Progress	Pantaleo Munishi G. Kajembe Z. Mvena Y. Nyaga
Poverty and environmental change: Understanding effects of gender struggles over environmental entitlements in Coastal regions of Tanzania Work in Progress	Matern Victor A. Makale N. Ngwale
Eco-tourism on biodiversity hot spots: Can it contribute to poverty reduction and sustainable forest management in Uluguru mountains? Work in Progress	J. Abdallah J. Mbwambo
Harvesting traditional environmental knowledge systems (TEKS) for rural livelihood diversification and poverty reduction in Bukoba area Work in Progress	P. Mwanukuzi C. Sawio
Food security: Reducing post harvest losses through improved food storage facilities in Tanzania Work in Progress	A. Makalle I. Mtani
Assessment of bee keeping potential on income generation, livelihood improvement in Lindi and Kilwa districts, Tanzania Work in Progress	A. O'Kting'ati M. Lalika J. Machangu

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## Appendix III - Papers Presented at the 11th Annual Research Workshop

Title	Researcher
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 Work in Progress	L. Kadeng'uka Z. Semgalawe R. Mlazi S. Bisanda
Developing strategy for sustainable income generation from valuable medicinal plant, <i>Prunus africana</i> , in Kilimanjaro districts Work in Progress	S. Madofe A. Dino F. Mombo
The local causation of primary school dropouts and exclusion in Kilimanjaro region, Tanzania Draft Final Report	Kate McAlpine
Socio-economic background and participation in private higher education in Tanzania: Implications for equity in higher education Draft Final Report	Johnson Ishengoma
Youth livelihoods: The arrangements and coping strategies in HIV/AIDS ravaged areas of Tanzania. The case of Mbeya Region Draft Final Report	Kizito Mwajombe Adam Mwakalobo Emmanuel Nyankweli
The changing pattern in the social caring of orphans in HIV/AIDS era in Northern Tanzania Work in Progress	Severine Kessy Fratern Urio
Coping strategies used by street children in case of illness Work in Progress	Zena Amury A. Komba
Negotiating safe sex among young women: The fight against HIV/AIDS Work in Progress	John Philomen Severine Kessy
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 Work in Progress	F. Senkoro A. Mutembei
Coping strategies and vulnerability of street children in Tanzania: The case of Arusha and Dar es Salaam Work in Progress	Gladness Salema Severine Kessy

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## Appendix III - Papers Presented at the 11th Annual Research Workshop

Title	Researcher
Children in small businesses: Is it entrepreneurship building or entrepreneurship demolishing? Work in Progress	R. Mnenwa E. Maliti
Improvement of health and productivity of family poultry towards poverty reduction: The case of Mwanza and Same districts Draft Final Report	P. Msoffe G. Emmanuel
Urban vegetable production and poverty alleviation: A case of Dar es Salaam City Draft Final Report	Agnes Nyomora
Artisanal fishing enterprises, environmental and poverty alleviation: The case of sardine artisanal fishing enterprises around the city of Mwanza Work in Progress	Odass Bilame
Agriculture commercialization and its implication on poverty alleviation and the environment in the Southern Highlands of Tanzania Work in Progress	E. T. Liwenga A. Mwakaje C Sokoni C Masao
Characterising households risk environment and their coping strategies Work in Progress	Danford Sango
Prospects for achieving broad-based and equitable growth in Tanzania Work in Progress	Amon Mbelle
Financial Transparency in Local Government Authorities in Tanzania REPOA Special Paper	Richard Mushi Lemayon Melyoki
Afrobarometer Survey	Amon Chaligha
Revenue collection in Urban Authorities: Lessons from Cities of Africa Work in Progress	Odd Fjeldstad
Pushing the Boundaries: How can Household Economic Analysis be used for planning and policy development Save the Children Tanzania	Heather Kindness



# Appendices

## Appendix IV - Publications By REPOA

### Books

***“Researching Poverty in Tanzania: problems, policies and perspectives.”***

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

***“Local Perspectives on Globalisation: The African Case.”***

Edited by Joseph Semboja, Juma Mwapachu and Eduard Jansen

***“Poverty Alleviation in Tanzania: Recent Research Issues”***

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 Ndalahwa 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

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## Appendix IV - Publications By REPOA

- 03.1** *“School Enrolment, 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”*  
Godius Kahyarara, Wilfred Mbowe and Omari Kimweri
- 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”*  
Suma Kaare
- 02.1** *“Economic Policy and Rural Poverty in Tanzania: A Survey of Three Regions”*  
Longinus Rutasitara
- 01.5** *“Demographic Factors, Household Composition, Employment and Household Welfare”*  
S.T. Mwisomba and B.H.R. Kiilu
- 01.4** *“Assessment of Village Level Sugar Processing Technology in Tanzania”*  
A.S. Chungu, C.Z.M. Kimambo and T.A.L. Bali
- 01.3** *“Poverty and Family Size Patterns: Comparison Across African Countries”*  
C. Lwechungura Kamuzora
- 01.2** *“The Role of Traditional Irrigation Systems (Vinyungu) in Alleviating Poverty in Iringa Rural District”*  
Tenge Mkavidanda and Abiud Kaswamila
- 01.1** *“Improving Farm Management Skills for Poverty Alleviation: The Case of Njombe District”*  
Aida Isinika and Ntengua Mdoe
- 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

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- 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
- 98.1** *"The Role of Informal and Semi-Formal Finance in Poverty Alleviation in Tanzania: Results of a Field Study in Two Regions"*  
A.K. Kashuliza, J.P. Hella, F.T. Magayane and Z.S.K. Mvena
- 97.3** *"Educational Background, Training and Their Influence on Female-Operated Informal Sector Enterprises"*  
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 Sand mining, 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

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- 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

## Project Briefs

- Brief 6** Local Government Reform in Tanzania 2002 - 2005: Summary of Research Findings on Governance, Finance and Service Delivery
- Brief 5** Children Participating in Research
- Brief 4** Changes in Household Non-Income Welfare Indicators - Can poverty mapping be used to predict a change in per capita consumption over time?
- 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
- TGN1** 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
- LGR10** 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?



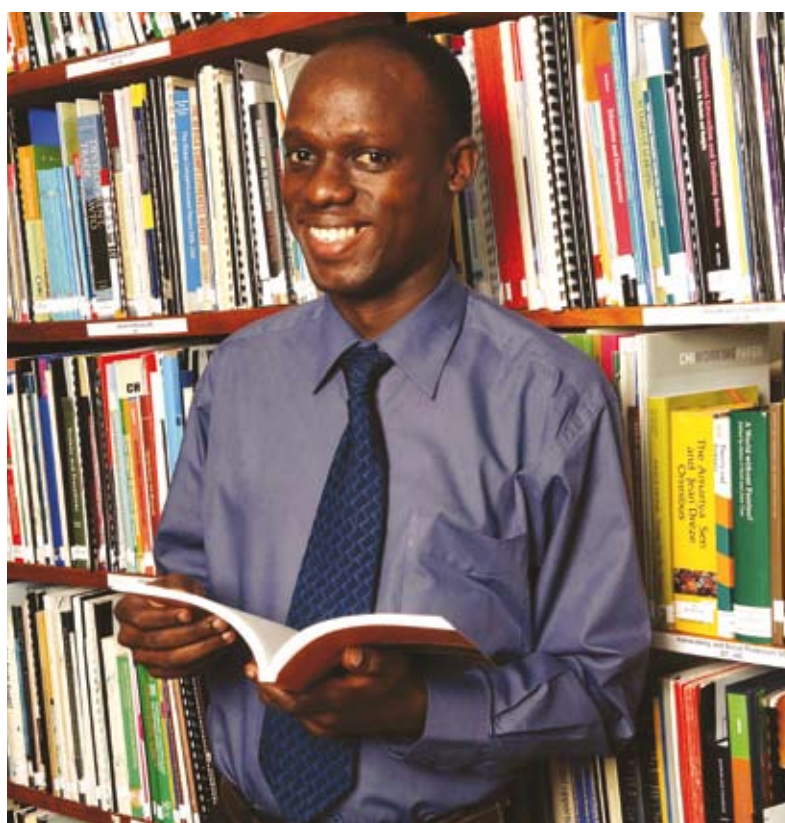
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- LGR 8** Primary education since the introduction of the Primary Education Development Plan
- LGR 7** Citizens' access to information on local government finances
- LGR 6** Low awareness amongst citizens of local government reforms
- LGR 5** Fees 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



Office Attendant **Enock Anaeli**



Researcher **Danford Sango** in REPOA's library

## Appendix V – REPOA’s People

### Members of the Annual General Meeting as at 31 December 2006

Person	Organisation Affiliated To During 2006
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Dr Enos Bukuku	President’s Office, Planning and Privatization
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
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	REPOA
Dr Servacius Likwelle	Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF)
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	Joe & Will Development Management Services
Prof. Joseph Semboja Member and Secretary	REPOA
Prof. Samuel Wangwe	Daima Associates Limited

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Person	Organisation Affiliated To During 2006
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Mrs Fides Chale <i>Vice Chairperson</i>	Tanzania Gender Networking Programme
Dr Enos Bukuku	President's Office, Planning and Privatization
Professor Bertha Koda	University of Dar es Salaam
Professor William Lyakurwa	African Economic Research Consortium
Dr Servacius Likwelle	Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF)
Mr Rashid Mbuguni	Waldorf Education Trust
Dr Idris Rashid	Tanzania Mtaji Fund (TMF)
Mr Joseph Rugumyamheto	Joe & Will Development Management Services
Professor Joseph Semboja <i>Member and Secretary</i>	REPOA
Professor Samuel Wangwe	Daima Associates Limited
Brigadier General Prof. Yadon Kohi	Tanzania Commission for Science and Technology

## Members of the Technical Advisory Committee as at 31 December 2006

Person	Organisation Affiliated To During 2006
Prof. Esther Mwaikambo Chairperson	The Hubert Kairuki Memorial University
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
Dr Ben Tarimo	Bank of Tanzania





### Staff Members as at 31 December 2006

Person	Organisation Affiliated To During 2006
Joseph Semboja	Executive Director
Valerie Leach	Policy Analysis Coordinator
Donald Mmari	Commissioned Studies Coordinator
Erasto Ngalewa	Programmes and Operations Coordinator
Paula Tibandebage	Training Coordinator
Rehema Tukai	Research Coordinator
Wietze Lindeboom	Senior Research Fellow
Masuma Mamdani	Senior Research Fellow
Lucas Katera	Researcher
Blandina Kilama	Researcher
Joanita Magongo	Researcher
Francis Omondi	Researcher
Danford Sango	Researcher
Magreth Henjewe	Research Assistant
Alison Mutembei	Finance Manager
Ella Nyika	Human Resources and Administration Officer
Jofrey Amanysisye	Information Technology Officer
Sonja Tiscenko	Communications Manager
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Hubert Shija	Librarian
Hilda Luusah	Logistics Officer
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Enock Anaeli	Office Attendant
Peter Komba	Office Attendant
Celina Rodgers	Office Attendant

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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.

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