



# REPOA

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RESEARCH ON POVERTY ALLEVIATION

# ANNUAL REPORT

for the year ended 31 December 2004

Research on Poverty Alleviation

REPOA

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for the year ended 31 December 2004

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# Table of contents

Foreword: Chairperson's Statement - 6

---

Brief Introduction to REPOA - 7

---

Programme Background and Context - 8

---

Review of the Activities Carried Out During 2004 - 9

---

**I - Strengthening Institutional Capacity - 10**

I (a) Human Capacity

(i) Staff changes

(ii) Training of Staff

(iii) Collaborative research projects

I (b) Infrastructure Development

---

**II - Strengthening Quality Management - 13**

---

**III - Strengthening Linkages with Grassroots Organisations - 14**

(i) Training and workshops for representatives of CSOs  
and other stakeholders

(ii) Internal activities

---

**IV Other Relevant Issues - 16**

IV (a) Enhancing the Relevance of Research for Poverty Alleviation

(i) Open Competitive funded research

(ii) PhD research

(iii) Research programme on children's rights in Tanzania

IV (b) Forging Linkages with Other Stakeholders

Research capacity building and dissemination workshops held by REPOA

IV (c) Enhancing the Capacity of Stakeholders to Articulate Poverty Issues

(i) Engagement in policy development, public expenditure reviews  
and PRS monitoring

(ii) Relevant consultancy services

IV (d) Enhancing the Management of Research Information

(i) Library

(ii) Publications

---

**Financial Report - 23**

(i) Report of the Board of the Directors

(ii) Auditors' Report

(iii) Income and Expenditure Account

(iv) Balance Sheet

(v) Statement of Change in Funds and Grants

(vi) Cashflow Statement

(vii) Notes to the Financial Statements

---

**Structure and Organisation of REPOA - 31**

(i) Annual General Meeting

(ii) Board of Directors

(iii) REPOA's secretariat

---

**Research Projects Funded by REPOA - 37**

---

**Publications by REPOA - 49**

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## Foreword: Chairperson's Statement

During the last ten years REPOA has positioned itself as an acknowledged reference point for creating and sharing knowledge, and as a centre for promoting dialogue through networking. It is this positioning that has enabled REPOA to influence policy development and the direction of growth and development in this country. REPOA has graduated from a short-term programme focused on building local capacity for research to an established institution directed towards mobilising the intellectual resource for growth and development.

These successes have led to further expectations from stakeholders and raised challenges for REPOA as we enter our second decade of operations. Our commitment to the eradication of poverty through shared growth and development remains and REPOA will continue to respond to the dynamic environment in which it operates.

Reflecting on the lessons learnt from the past ten years, REPOA has developed the Strategic Plan 2005 – 2009 in consultation with stakeholders. This plan charts REPOA's direction and proactively addresses the challenges that will emerge from implementation. The Strategic Plan identifies three areas for focus:

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

For research to serve the dynamic and changing needs of society there must be a participatory approach to determine a research agenda relevant to stakeholders. Rather than adhering to a fixed agenda, REPOA will be alert to emerging issues and research gaps and will play a more proactive role in ensuring that the research agenda is responsive to society's needs. Using a multi-disciplinary approach to research will produce a well-rounded analytical perspective of a situation.

REPOA will continue to seek synergies through networking and collaboration with other stakeholders; this will also build the capacity of all the parties involved. During the past ten years efforts were at first concentrated on networking and collaboration with the government, the donor community and researchers. Later on, as Tanzanian civil society organisations emerged and grew as a

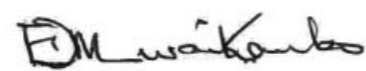
force for development and change, REPOA proactively incorporated them into its programmes. For a similar reason the private sector did not feature strongly in REPOA's past, however, with the recent active promotion of growth as a pre-requisite to poverty eradication, REPOA will seek to bring the private sector into the network.

REPOA recognises that it needs to address its own capacity in order to effectively meet these increased responsibilities. This will mean an increased number of staff and planned skills development. However, the modus operandi as a networking institution, bringing in the skills of other institutions and expert individuals as needed, will continue, as per REPOA's mandate.

REPOA's achievements have occurred due to the strong support it received from all stakeholders. Special recognition is due to the Royal Netherlands Government for providing financial and technical support for the establishment of REPOA in 1994 and its subsequent operations during the past ten years. The Government of Tanzania has also expressed its confidence in REPOA by providing practical and financial support. Other international donors and development partners have subsequently given financial and technical support. On behalf of the Board of Directors I would like to take this opportunity to thank our supporters; their contributions have made REPOA what it is today.

In order to address issues of sustainability and ensure flexibility, a decision was made by the Board to diversify the sources of funding. Stakeholders have reacted to this decision positively, with development partners, the Government of Tanzania, and the private sector pledging funding for the Strategic Plan 2005 - 2009. The Board is grateful for this tangible demonstration of their confidence in REPOA fulfilling its goals.

As REPOA enters its second decade of operations, we look forward to continued collaboration with stakeholders working towards the eradication of poverty through the promotion of pro-poor growth in Tanzania.



Professor Esther Mwaikambo

## Brief Introduction to REPOA

Research on Poverty Alleviation, REPOA, is an independent, non-profit, governmental organisation (NGO) organisation concerned with poverty and related policy issues in Tanzania. It undertakes and facilitates research, conducts training and disseminates information.

It is our conviction that research provides the means for the acquisition of knowledge and information that are necessary for improving the quality of welfare of Tanzanian society. The long-term vision of the programme is to create, enhance and maintain local research capacity in the area of poverty in Tanzania.

REPOA has the overall objective of deepening understanding of the causes, extent, nature, and rate of change and means of combating poverty in Tanzania.

Our specific objectives are:

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

### Research Agenda

REPOA's research agenda is concerned with poverty and its alleviation. The current core research themes are:

- Implications of public policies on poverty alleviation;
- Linkage between poverty and the environment;
- Role of technology in poverty alleviation;
- Gender and poverty alleviation; and

- Social cultural determinants of poverty.

### Research Activities

REPOA uses three systems for providing research grants:

Open Competitive System OCS, also known as Window I

Independent researchers submit proposals for research to REPOA and request funding from REPOA to implement the research.

Structured Research Programme SRP, also known as Window II

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

CSO Action Research Programme, also known as Window III

Grassroots organisations submit research proposals on identified themes to REPOA and request funding from REPOA to implement the research. In addition REPOA undertakes research consultancy work.

### Capacity Building

REPOA's capacity building activities for researchers uses two main methods, namely learning by doing, in which researchers undertake research projects and training via specialised courses. Training for researchers is aimed at enhancing the capacity of both less experienced and intermediate researchers to conduct policy relevant research and impart skills required for specialised methodologies and contemporary topics. Another area for building capacity is the collaborative research projects, usually undertaken with international research institutions.

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

### Networking

REPOA's achievements to date could not have been attained without the cooperation of all the stakeholders. REPOA has local and international connections to the Government of Tanzania, Civil

Society Organisations (CSOs), researchers and research institutions, the private sector and donors. As part of our networking activities REPOA is a member of the Research and Analysis Technical Working Group (for whom it also acts as the secretariat), the Public Expenditure Review (PER) Working Group, the Fiscal Decentralisation Taskforce, the Southern African Regional Poverty Network and the Helsinki Process on Globalisation and Democracy, to name a few. REPOA collaborates on research projects with many research institutions and international bodies, some examples are UNICEF, the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the World Bank and the Chr. Michelsen Institute.

#### Dissemination And Use Of Research Results

Published research reports and papers are made widely available at the national and regional libraries, higher learning institution's libraries, CSO documentation centers, REPOA's website and through the media. Policy briefs that highlight

relevant issues for policy makers accompany some of these published reports. Furthermore, REPOA has its own specialised library that is open to all members of the public.

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

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

A REPOA newsletter is also regularly published and in addition REPOA publishes its annual report containing the audited financial statements.

## Programme Background and Context

REPOA was registered as a non-profit Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) under the Laws of Tanzania on the 30th November 1994. Launched on the 10th February 1995, it effectively began operating in May 1995.

The establishment of the Research on Poverty Alleviation (REPOA) programme resulted from two main concerns. One is that poverty and its eradication are among the major global issues of our time. Sustainable poverty reduction has been one of Tanzania's major development goals. Moreover, poverty eradication is bound up with many fundamental developmental issues, including combating gender-based inequality and the misuse of the earth's natural resources. Thus, research on poverty in Tanzania should bring Tanzanian researchers into global networks of concern with "all our futures".

Secondly, current research capacity in Tanzania has been adversely affected by the growing preference among academics for short-term consultancy work over longer-term (and less paid) research work. Thus, in spite of the increase in the absolute

number of PhD holders, both locally and foreign trained, the effective research capacity in the country has stagnated. No doubt, low salaries and a poor working environment help to explain this unsatisfactory state of affairs. But institutional weaknesses, especially institutional failure to exercise greater initiative in articulating a coherent and focused long-term research agenda, are also to blame.

These concerns persuasively call for the need to build and strengthen additional local research capacity for Tanzanians and those keen to assist Tanzania in confronting its developmental challenges. The establishment of REPOA as a long-term programme continues to contribute to meeting this need. Effective policy-making and indeed good decision-making depend to a large extent on the availability and accessibility of well-researched, accurate, consistent, high quality and well-presented data. To the extent that research is capable of generating such information, it helps to enhance capacity and to provide the means for appropriate knowledge, for policy-making.

## Review of the Activities Carried Out During 2004

**The review and assessment of activities carried out during 2004 follows the structure and presentation of the work plan for 2004. Therefore this chapter is divided into four main sections as follows:**

### I. Strengthening institutional capacity;

- a) Human Capacity
- b) Infrastructure Development

### II. Strengthening quality management;

### III. Strengthening linkages with grassroots organisations;

### IV. Other Relevant Issues:

- a) Enhancing the relevance of research for poverty alleviation;
- b) Forging linkages with other stakeholders;
- c) Enhancing the capacity of stakeholders to articulate poverty issues; and
- d) Enhancing the management of research information.

Most of the activities were implemented as planned, except for some of the activities under the objective of enhancing linkages with grassroots. This situation was mainly due to the change in the Dutch policy for funding, which could have had significant effect on the continuation of activities that would have started.

This made REPOA cautious so as to avoid creating expectations on the part of grassroots that could not be fulfilled, thereby damaging the institution's credibility. Most of the planned activities under this objective were therefore shelved to await further guidance from the Strategic Plan for 2005-2009.

2004 was a time of impending change for REPOA but these challenges were viewed as positive and another stage of REPOA's growth cycle. The Board of Directors and Secretariat concluded the year looking forward to the implementation of the Strategic Plan for 2005-2009 and REPOA's transition into an institution supported by several development partners.



Erasto Ngalewa



Blandina Kilama



# I. Strengthening Institutional Capacity

Institutional capacity has two dimensions, namely, human capacity and infrastructure/physical facilities.

## (a) Human Capacity

### (i) Staff Changes

REPOA's policy is to maintain a small staff. This is consistent with its mandate to build capacity of researchers and facilitate networking among researchers, rather than solely undertaking research in-house. Nevertheless, REPOA's staff had to grow in response to an increased demand for services from various stakeholders and the consequent expansion and diversification of its activities.

Therefore, during 2004 REPOA recruited Dr Masuma Mamdani to coordinate collaborative research, Mr. Danford Sango to work on the project on vulnerability, Dr. Geir Sundet to coordinate the 'Governance NoticeBoard' project and Ms Magreth Henjewe and Mr Chelaus Rutachururwa to work on the 'Governance NoticeBoard' project. During this period three staff left to take up appointments elsewhere. They are Dr Odass Bilame, who joined the St. Augustine University at Mwanza to establish and head the Department of Economics and Mr Geofrey Mwambe who joined the Bank of Tanzania. Ms. Mariam Mwadasiro left after the expiry of her contract.

The number of staff increased by two compared to year 2003. Collaborative research benefited the most from these changes. Recruitment of an assistant to the finance and administration department was not done as planned, due to financial constraints. Nevertheless, the department received support from a member of staff in order to partly reduce the workload of the Finance and Administration Manager and, more importantly, to enhance financial control and accountability through the introduction of checks and balances. In addition to increasing the number of staff, REPOA has worked towards capacity building of the staff by providing necessary training. This is important in order to ensure that the research staff is kept up-to-date on contemporary and methodological issues of poverty and the supporting staff's skills are upgraded to enhance the effective performance of the Secretariat.

### (ii) Training of Staff

During 2004 the following staff benefited from training as follows:

- **Poverty Mapping Methodologies**  
Blandina Kilama and Odass Bilame attended two weekly sessions organised by IFPRI and held at the University of Dar es Salaam.
- **Indicators for Policy Management, Millennium Development Goals and Statistical Literacy**  
Erasto Ngalewa attended a two-week workshop organised by UNDP and held in Kampala, Uganda.
- **Advanced Poverty Measurements and Diagnostics**  
Donald Mmari attended a one-week course organised by the African Economic Research Consortium (AERC) and the World Bank Institute and held in Nairobi, Kenya.
- **UN/UNFPA Programming Processes and Contexts**  
Donald Mmari attended a one week orientation course on aimed at enhancing the capacity of consultants to provide technical support to country programmes. The course was held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
- **Poverty Analysis and Data Initiatives**  
Lucas Katera attended a one week workshop organised by the World Bank and held at Mombassa, Kenya.
- **English Language**  
Celina Rodgers attended two eight week courses at the British Council, Dar es Salaam.

In addition to this formal training, a programme initiated in 2003 of teaming up inexperienced staff with senior researchers/consultants was extended during 2004. Through the support of the Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) monitoring, DfID (EA) funded experienced consultants from Oxford Policy Management (OPM) to work with young researchers at REPOA on a study on 'Social Protection and Vulnerability: Assuring Minimum Income for the Poor'. This study formed part of the PRS review preceding the formulation of the PRSII.

In addition, a consultant from the University of Amsterdam is working with young researchers on a Poverty Mapping project. This is the first exercise to be done for Tanzania, in which estimates of income poverty will be made down to the ward level for the entire country. Again this project is being undertaken within the context of PRS monitoring. REPOA's involvement in PRS monitoring is linked to its duties as the Secretariat to the Research and

Analysis Working Group (RAWG). This formal and informal training complemented the quantitative growth of the Secretariat with capacity building for qualitative improvements.

### (iii) Collaborative Research Projects

In addition, REPOA research staff have benefited significantly from collaboration with researchers from other institutions, locally and abroad. These collaborations are usually linked to projects. During 2004 the following collaborative projects were undertaken:

- **Formative Process Research**

- **Also known as the Local Government Reform Project**

The objective of this joint research programme on local government reform in Tanzania is to document the processes of change and impacts of the Local Government Reform Programme (LGRP) in Tanzania, and to provide managers and key stakeholders with operationally relevant data and analyses of lessons learned during the implementation. The programme includes in-depth case studies of six councils: Bagamoyo District Council, Ilala Municipal Council, Iringa District Council, Kilosa District Council, Moshi District Council, and Mwanza City Council. The project, whose first phase ends in 2005, is funded by NORAD and is implemented jointly with two REPOA partners from Norway: the Christian Michelsen Institute (CMI) and Norwegian Institute of Urban and Regional Research (NIBR).

- **Research on Civil Society, Development and Poverty Reduction**

The objective of this joint research is to understand the tripartite relationships among CSOs, donors and the State in poverty reduction efforts. The project is funded by the Development Cooperation of Ireland and is being implemented jointly with Dublin City University. Preparatory activities took place during the year, more substantive activities will take place during 2005.

- **Vulnerability and Social Protection Survey**

REPOA carried out a survey of 1,800 farm households in Kilimanjaro and Ruvuma regions, as part of a joint project with the World Bank and Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO). This is a study on vulnerability and an assessment of the demand for a commodity insurance scheme. This is a two-year project, with panel data collected for the

two regions at yearly intervals. The first round of data collection took place in November 2003 and February 2004 for Kilimanjaro and Ruvuma, respectively. The second round of data collection took place in November 2004 and the balance of this round will take place in February 2005.

A workshop was held on the 10<sup>th</sup> of November to disseminate and discuss preliminary results of the analysis of the first round of data collection.

- **The Tanzania Governance NoticeBoard (TGN)**

This is a new initiative aimed at strengthening the capacity to monitor public expenditure and service delivery. The objective of the TGN is to build a comprehensive database with governance indicators that will facilitate policy analysis and advocacy by all stakeholders. The project is funded by USAID and is being implemented in partnership with PADCO, a US based development organisation.

This project commenced in August 2004 and will be fully funded by USAID for the first two years after which it is expected to be gradually absorbed by REPOA to become a part of REPOA's core activities.

- **Afrobarometer Survey**

Afro-Barometer is a periodical survey canvassing popular opinions on government, governance and political issues. This project uses standardised methodology and is conducted in several African countries. It is run by IDASA (Institute for Democracy in South Africa) and REPOA is a national partner.

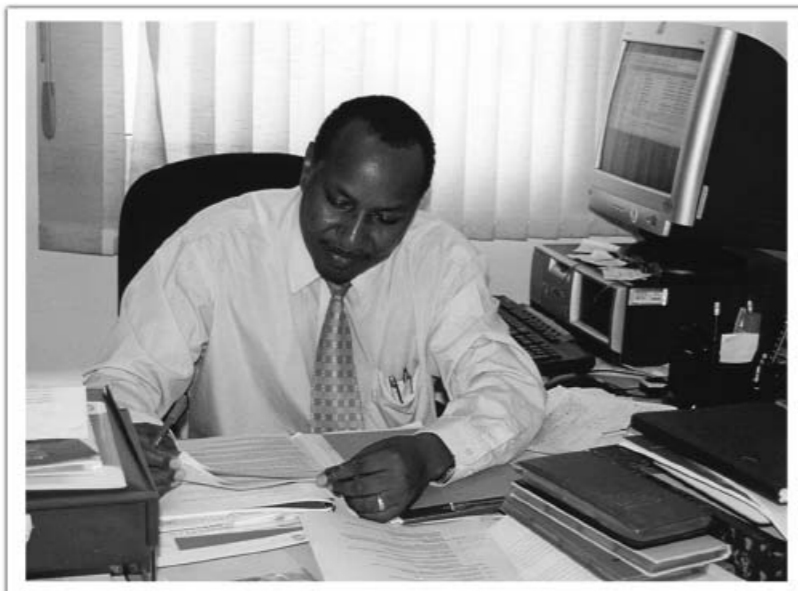
The second round of the survey was conducted during July and August 2003 and the report was produced in May 2004. The survey covered 1,224 households throughout Tanzania, including Zanzibar. REPOA was responsible for the dissemination of the national results in Tanzania June 2004. The third round of the survey for Tanzania will be conducted during 2005.

## I. (b) Infrastructure Development

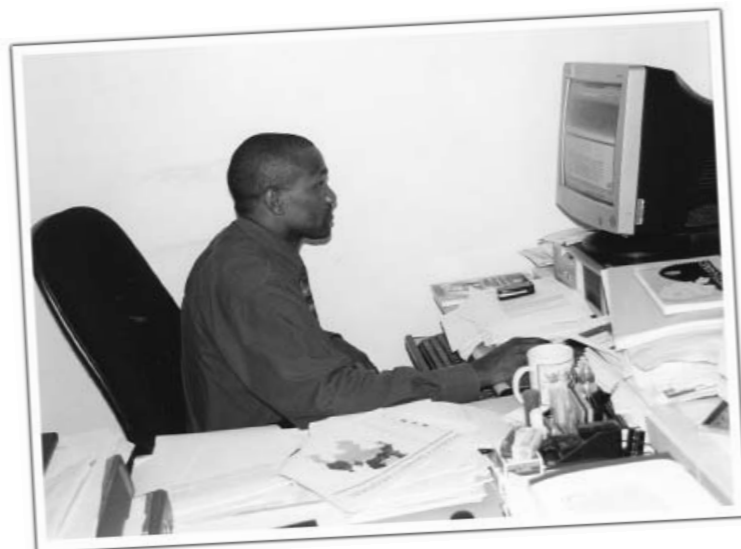
The year 2004 saw significant growth in REPOA's facilities. The newly introduced Diploma of Poverty Analysis (details below) conducted in several African countries, which is jointly conducted with the Economic and Social Research Foundation (ESRF) and the Institute for Social Studies (ISS), from The Hague, created a demand for training space and facilities. This was further exacerbated by the

requirements of the new collaborative project "Tanzania Governance NoticeBoard". Therefore, in anticipation of further expansions in REPOA's activities, the Board approved the construction of a one-storey building with a computer laboratory, seminar room, library, 13 offices and supporting facilities such as store, toilet and kitchen. In addition an outdoor dining area was constructed for tea/coffee and lunch breaks as well as group

discussions. This new complex has been equipped with appropriate furniture, telephone and Internet systems. In addition eight computers, a fax machine and a computer server were acquired. It had been budgeted to purchase a replacement photocopier during 2004, but this was not bought due to financial constraints. Thirteen chairs were purchased for the library.



Donald Mmari



Lucas Katera

## II. Strengthening Quality Management

Quality management has been defined in the context of capacity building. The capacity strengthening of the Secretariat has been covered under institutional capacity already discussed above. Therefore, this section will focus on the capacity building of researchers and research users.

Both training and management of the research projects have been used to enhance the capacity of researchers to undertake quality research. During 2004 limited methodological training courses were undertaken for middle level researchers and inexperienced researchers from Civil Society Organisations (CSOs). This was because most of the material that was being covered by courses in this area was incorporated into the diploma course which is outlined below.

The major initiative, particularly for middle level researchers, was the recently introduced diploma on poverty analysis. This one year programme is jointly undertaken with ESRF and the ISS and draws on teaching staff mainly from the three institutions. The objective of this diploma is to impart investigative skills and capabilities for applied policy analysis. The course is designed for mainly middle level researchers, policy makers and practitioners who are involved in research on poverty, vulnerability and socio-economic security and the development and/or the design, implementation and evaluation of programmes in these areas.

Since most of these target group are full time employees, the programme uses a combination of distance learning and block courses. The first group of 25 students were admitted to start training in July 2004. By the end of the year only two had withdrawn from the programme, due to problems of accessing Internet facilities.

The plan to conduct a needs assessment and revise the training programme for researchers who did not qualify for this diploma course was not implemented. It was considered more appropriate to do this review within the context of the development of REPOA's Strategic Plan for 2005-2009.

Training for the field research assistants is conducted for the specific research projects as part of the research process. This teaches them to use the survey instruments and response sheets, sampling protocols and how to ask the right questions, make the right observations and correctly record. During 2004 a total of 35 research assistants were trained for the following research projects:

- Vulnerability and Social Protection survey
- Public Expenditure Tracking in the Education Sector
- Waste Solid Management Project

In addition to formal training, REPOA continues to enhance the capacity of researchers through encouraging learning by doing. Significant efforts were made to facilitate the teaming up of senior-junior researchers in undertaking research. Priority continued to be given to projects that strengthened the capacity of junior researchers. Collaborative research projects, as detailed above, played a significant role in this area.

In addition, REPOA staff played an important role in quality management monitoring by conducting field visits to researchers. In 2004 seven staff members were involved and visits were made to Songea, Zanzibar, Mwanza, Kibaha, Kisarawe, Moshi, Kilosa, Iringa and Bagamoyo. These are in addition to the monitoring activities in Dar es Salaam, where such visits are frequent and routine.



Ann May



### III. Strengthening Linkages with Grassroots Organisations

During 2004 the grassroots research programme was not as rigorously implemented as planned. There was concern that the change in research policy of The Netherlands Government, the main sponsor of the programme, could lead to significant financial cuts to this programme. Rigorous implementation of this programme could easily create expectations that, if not met, would lead to credibility problems for REPOA. It was therefore considered appropriate to implement only those activities that required insignificant resources and created minimal future expectations. The other activities would be considered within the context of REPOA's Strategic Plan for 2005-2009.

The Grassroots Research Programme has four main components:

- (1) Facilitating dialogue amongst CSOs and among policy makers, researchers and CSOs;
- (2) Capacity building for grassroots research;
- (3) Facilitating the attachment of junior researchers to CSOs; and
- (4) Strengthening the capacity of REPOA to manage the Grassroots Programme.

Within the context of the reduced level of implementation mentioned above, component (1) received the most attention in 2004.

#### (i) Training and Workshops for CSOs and Other Stakeholders

##### • Budget Analysis and Participatory Public Expenditure Review

A four day training workshop was held during January 20-23, 2004. The objective of the course was to strengthen the capacity of CSOs to analyse the State budget and to participate effectively in the public expenditure review process. Thirty-five representatives from CSOs, local authorities and the media participated. This activity was jointly organised with the World Bank Institute (WBI).

##### • Expenditure Tracking

A one day video conference on was held on April 14, 2004. The objective was to introduce participants to the general framework of public expenditure tracking. Thirty-five participants attended from CSOs (23), the government (7), the donor community (6) and the media (2). This activity was also jointly organised with the WBI.

##### • Economic Policy

A four day training course on was held on June 7th -10th, 2004. The aim of the course was to enhance the capacity of CSOs and other stakeholders to understand basic macro-economic issues and be able to participate fully in national/local policy discussions. Thirty-two participants attended the course from CSOs (23), media (3) and local government authorities (6). This activity was also jointly organised with the WBI.

##### • Project Monitoring and Evaluation

A four day training course on was held on March 8-11, 2004. The objective of this training was to empower the local farmers involved in the joint REPOA /Heifer Project International dairy goat initiative to keep records, monitor and manage their farm activities. The training involved community members from the Mbezi and Kibamba wards of the Kinondoni district.

##### • Participatory Research Methodology

A one week training course on was held on November 1-6, 2004. The primary objective was to enhance the skills of CSOs and local government staff to design research and research instruments, collect data and information and undertake simple analysis in a participatory manner. 29 participants attended.

##### • The Tanzania Socio-Economic Database (TSED)

The Tanzania Socio-Economic Database (TSED) is a tool to assist the Government and its development partners in the use of information technology to accelerate sustainable human development; focusing on key indicators to monitor socio-economic development, including poverty. REPOA, in collaboration with UNDP, the Vice President's Office and NBS, has organised a training programme to support the use of the TSED.

The mission of this training programme is to enhance capacity to make the best use of available data for policy analysis. The specific objective is to promote awareness of the availability of the TSED database, to encourage its use, and to enable policy makers, planners, and researchers to retrieve and analyse data contained in TSED in making informed policy choices.

Three courses were held during 2004. The first was based on health, the second on the environment and the third was on the use of the Tanzania Socio-economic Data Base (TSED) for Poverty Analysis. Each course was three days and the participants were representatives from governmental departments, research institutions, CSOs and the media.

##### • 2004/2005 Government Budget

To promote dialogue on policy, REPOA in collaboration with NGO Policy Forum (NPF) held a workshop on the State Budget and specifically whether it was pro-poor. About 60 people, mainly from CSOs participated in the discussion that was held on 11th, June 2004, a day after the Minister of Finance's speech. The summary of the key issues and concerns were circulated to stakeholders.

##### • Afrobarometer

In addition, on June 25, 2004, REPOA organised a dissemination workshop to discuss the results from the second round of the Afrobarometer survey; (referred to above). 45 representatives from CSOs attended and discussed the results.

##### • Ninth Annual Research Workshop

During 2005 REPOA continued to invite CSOs to participate in its activities, including the Annual Research Workshop. Three papers were presented by CSOs:

*"Private Primary and Pre-Primary Schooling in Tanzania's Education System: Evidence from Arusha and Kilimanjaro in 2003"*

by Maarifa ni Ufunguo

*"The Living and Working Conditions of Teachers"*

by Hakielimu

*"Welfare Outcomes of Water Supply and sanitation - Valuing the Benefits"*

by WaterAid

In addition to component (1) a few activities from the other components were also implemented.

##### • Fact-Finding Research

Two fact-finding research projects funded by REPOA carried out by two Kibaha Study Groups were finalised and the reports submitted. They concerned the "The lack of agricultural produce markets in Disunyala village" and on the "reasons for

low income in Kwala village". Both village study groups presented final reports that included action plans to address the problems identified.

##### • Dairy Goat Project

In order to ensure that there is a follow-up of investments made, REPOA continued to facilitate the monitoring of community activities in Kibamba, Mbezi and Visiga Wards of the Dar es Salaam and Coast regions. The quarterly reports show developments of the dairy goat project, whose supply of goats and capacity building for the project, were facilitated by REPOA.

#### (ii) Internal Activities

REPOA's own capacity to manage the grassroots research programme was also addressed. As part of the collaborative research project with Dublin City University on "Civil Society, Development and Poverty Reduction" significant progress was achieved in the area of building a database. An NGO mapping exercise has been completed resulting in a database of over 1,700 NGOs. For many of these REPOA now has information such as the name, period of registration, contact address, main activities, geographic coverage and ownership (local or international). This new information will be added to the existing database.

This research project has also funded the building up of literature on CSOs, as per the project's component of a literature review. As a result, the stock of CSO-related literature in REPOA's library has grown.

The draft criteria for reviewing fact-finding research proposals are ready for discussion. These will be finalised within the framework of the Strategic Plan 2005-2009.

The plan to assess the training needs of local government councillors in line with the local government reform programme (LGRP) was not implemented. However, now that the LGRP has prepared and released its training programme this exercise can start and we are exploring possible collaboration with the local government reform team (LGRT) on identifying training gaps. This exercise will be undertaken within the context of REPOA's Strategic Plan 2005-2009. This postponement may even be positive, given that the upcoming election that may produce new councillors.



## IV. Other Relevant Issues

The three areas reviewed above in relation to institutional capacity, quality management and linkage with grassroots, received special attention during 2004 as a response to concerns raised by some stakeholders. However, this focus was in addition to other routine activities and are categorised into four sets of issues:

- a) Enhancing the relevance of research for poverty alleviation;
- b) Forging linkages with other stakeholders;
- c) Enhancing the capacity of stakeholders to articulate poverty issues; and
- d) Enhancing the management of research information.

### IV (a) Enhancing the Relevance of Research for Poverty Alleviation

During 2004 REPOA continued its tradition of using its institutions of governance to promote the relevance of research and training. This tradition was especially relevant in 2004 as the year marked the end of the Strategic Plan for 2000-2004.

As part of the preparation for developing REPOA's Strategic Plan for 2005-2009, Professor Samuel Wangwe prepared a background document that reviewed the past and charted the way forward. At the same time, as part of a broader evaluation exercise, the Netherlands Government had earlier asked Professor Mark Wuyts to undertake an evaluation of the REPOA. In addition to these two documents, the Secretariat undertook an internal review of the Strategic Plan 2000-2004 by going through the work plan to identify activities that were adequately or inadequately implemented and reasons for their performance. This exercise also included activities that were not planned but implemented and reasons for the adjustments.

The 2004 Annual General Meeting that took place on July 28-30, 2004 focussed on developing the Strategic Plan for 2005-2009. This document was finalised and the associated budget for 2005-2009 was developed.

During 2004 the Board of Directors met five times and the TAC met three times to review and approve the research and training agendas and their implementation. While most of the research proposals were based on the traditional Open Competitive System (OCS), a new research programme on Children's Rights generated new research proposals. This is a three-year research programme sponsored by UNICEF, with the main objective of conducting research on issues effecting children. This programme adopts both the OCS and the structured research.

As a result, the research projects approved for implementation under the open competitive system and the structured research programme includes those arising from the research programme of children's rights. Under the Open Competitive System 88 research proposals were submitted, out of these 36 (41%) were reviewed and discussed; out of the reviewed, 15 (42%) were approved for funding, and are currently being implemented as follows.

#### (i) Open Competitive System Funded Research

1. *"The dynamics of farming systems, food security and poverty alleviation strategies in the semi-arid areas of Sukumaland, Tanzania"*  
by R.Y. Kangalawe, E. Liwenga, A. Majule and N. Madulu
2. *"Urban vegetable production and poverty alleviation: A case of Dar es Salaam city"*  
by A.M.S. Nyomora and Z.L. Kanyeka
3. *"The role of non-wood food forest products on poverty alleviation in the southern Coastal areas of Tanzania"*  
by A. Majule, E. Liwenga and H. Ndangalasi
4. *"Poverty and Changing Livelihoods in peri-urban zones: A case study of Kinondoni and Mbeya municipalities, Tanzania"*  
by Davis Mwamfupe and Salome Fute
5. *"Harnessing traditional environmental knowledge systems (TEKS) for rural livelihood diversification and poverty reduction in Bukoba area"*  
by P.K. Mwanukuzi and C.J. Sawio
6. *"The role of small business in poverty alleviation: The case of Dar es Salaam region, Tanzania"*  
by Raymond Mnenwa and Emmanuel Maliti

7. *"Socio-economic backgrounds and participation in private higher education in Tanzania: Implications for equity in higher education"*  
by Johnson M. Ishengoma
8. *"Youth livelihood arrangements and coping strategies in HIV/AIDS ravaged areas in Tanzania: The case of Mbeya region"*  
by Kizito Mwajombe, Adam B.S. Mwakalobo and Emmanuel Nyankweli
9. *"Improvement of health and productivity of family poultry towards poverty reduction: The case of Mwangwa and Same districts"*  
by P.L.M. Msofe and G. Emmanuel
10. *"The local causation of primary school dropouts and exclusions in Kilimanjaro region, Tanzania"*  
by Mkombozi Centre for Street Children
11. *"Community participation as a strategy for poverty alleviation in Swagaswaga game reserve and Chinyami forest reserve"*  
by Dodoma Environmental Network

#### (ii) PhD Research

12. *"Agro-biodiversity and food security among small holder farmers in Uluguru mountains, Tanzania"*  
by Jonathan Stephen Mbwambo

#### (iii) Research Programme on Children's Rights in Tanzania

13. *"Coping Strategies Of Specially Vulnerable Children: A Case Study Of Lake Zone In Tanzania"*  
by Kuleana Center For Children's Rights
14. *"Attitudes of women and men towards female genital mutilation performed to girls under 18 years in Tanzania: A case study of Musoma Rural and Manyoni Districts"*  
by Nuru Nguya, Justina Samson, M.A. Madubi and E.E. Chingonikaya
15. *"The changing pattern in the social caring of orphans in HIV/AIDS Era in Northern Tanzania"*  
by Severine S Kessy and Fratern Urrio

The number of projects funded under the Open Competitive System during 2004 exceeded its target by 25%. However, no projects were funded through

the structured research programme or through commissioned projects.

### IV (b) Forging Linkages with Relevant Stakeholders

In this area, REPOA has performed well for some years now and his year was as successful. Research workshops and policy dialogues played important role in the development of research capacity and policy. In addition, the REPOA participated effectively in various policy development and monitoring /implementation committees.

#### Research Capacity Building and Dissemination Workshops Held By REPOA

##### • Ninth Annual Workshop: March 27-28, 2003

The Ninth Annual Research Workshop was held on March 25-26, 2004. Hon. Arcado D Ntagazwa, Minister of State, Vice President's Office, opened the workshop. The objectives of the workshop were: to build the research capacity of researchers through a peer review system, to monitor implementation of research projects funded and administered by REPOA, to promote networking, debate and dialogue among researchers and other stakeholders, and to disseminate the results of finished research works so as to facilitate decision and policy making among the various stakeholders.

135 participants attended from a variety of stakeholders, including the government, civil society organisations, the private sector, and the donor and research communities. The large and diverse gathering provided a rich environment for achieving the stated objectives.

Twenty-nine presentations were made and discussed: Resource Management: ten in total, of which four were final reports and six were progress reports;

Socio-Political: ten in total, of which three came from CSOs (not REPOA funded); and Economics and Management: nine in total, of which two were final reports and seven were progress reports.

##### • Formative Research on Local Government Reform Workshop

A two-day workshop was held on August 30-31, 2004 at REPOA. The main objective of the workshop was to enrich the draft research reports. The workshop was attended by forty participants from the local

government research team (Norwegians and Tanzanians), representatives from the case study councils, independent researchers, representatives of some donors and some members of the project's reference group, the Local Government Reform Team (LGRT), the Association of Local Authorities of Tanzania (ALAT) and the Norwegian Agency for Development Co-operation (NORAD). Two representatives from the Cambodian Development Resource Institute also attended and shared their experiences of the process of decentralisation in Cambodia.

Six progress research reports were presented and discussed as follows:

*"Tax Compliance: To pay or not to pay?"*  
by Odd-Helge Fjeldstad

*"Privatised tax collection: Experiences from local authorities in Tanzania"*  
by Odd-Helge Fjeldstad

*"Political pluralism: An obstacle to self-help?"*  
by Siri Lange

*"Tracking the Impacts of Reforms on the Performance of Local Authorities: Evidence From Local Service Provision"*  
by Deo Mushi

*"Participatory planning and management of social development - water supply compared"*  
by Einar Braathen

*"Local autonomy and citizen participation in Tanzania"*  
by Amon Chalhaha

In addition the Cambodian participants shared their Cambodian experience in two presentations:

*"Overall progress and challenges with decentralisation reform in Cambodia"*

*"The process of introducing a local taxation in Cambodia"*.

- **The Tanzania Socio Economic Database (TSED)**

The outline of this training programme is explained above under the training for CSOs area. As mentioned earlier, three courses were held, though the first two courses contained a greater number of representatives from central and local government than CSOs. Policy analysts, planners, statisticians and researchers attended the courses.

The first module for 2005 was based on health issues as they relate to poverty alleviation; specifically through an analysis of trends in the key indicators for the health sector. The training covered technical (computer) knowledge, the process of data retrieval (TSED knowledge), analysis of key indicators and methods to draw policy implications.

During June, REPOA held a TSED thematic seminar on the environment. The major objectives of the seminar were to strengthen the understanding and use of TSED within the environment and natural resource sectors (including environment, water, agriculture, wildlife, forests and fisheries); to use TSED in the development of poverty analysis for policy in environmental and natural resource sectors (including agriculture), and PRS targets and MDGs; and to identify data gaps and needs of TSED in the area of environment and natural resource sectors, and the development of poverty-environment indicators.

- **Workshop on the Study of Household Vulnerability and Market based Insurance Schemes**

The workshop to discuss the preliminary results of the study on Household Vulnerability and Social Protection in Tanzania was held on November 10, 2004 at REPOA. The objective of the workshop was to discuss preliminary results of the analysis based on the data collected in first round of data collection that took place in November 2003 and February 2004 for Kilimanjaro and Ruvuma, respectively, and to launch the second round of data collection. The workshop also discussed methodological issues and implications for policy making, especially the exposure of households to various risk factors, their coping strategies, and market based insurance schemes.

Participants attended the workshop from the government, regional administration from the two regions, the donor community, Tanzania Coffee Board, Cooperative Unions from Kilimanjaro and Ruvuma, and the private sector.

- **Roundtable Discussion on the Study "Equity Implications of Health Sector User Fees in Tanzania"**

On 20th September 2004, REPOA held a roundtable discussion to discuss the results of the study on the "Equity Implications of Health Sector User Fees in Tanzania". The study was conducted at the request of the Research and Analysis Working Group (RAWG) of the PRS monitoring and was undertaken by ETC Crystal of The Netherlands. The

commissioning of the study was a response to the demand of the Poverty Policy Week of the October 2003, in which health user fees emerged as one of the priority concerns.

The roundtable discussion was aimed at obtaining stakeholder feedback. Sixteen stakeholders from research institutions, the Government, including Ministry of Finance, development partners and CSOs attended the discussion. The proceedings of the discussion were submitted to the Research and Analysis Working Group (RAWG) of PRS monitoring, the Ministry of Health and the Vice President's Office.

- **Dissemination Workshops for the Afrobarometer Survey Results**

On Friday June 25th the official public dissemination of the Tanzanian Afrobarometer results took place, organised in two sessions; a morning session as a breakfast meeting and a midday lunch meeting. Targeted during the breakfast meeting were CSOs and the media. The afternoon session was organised for the donor community.

The breakfast talks attracted around 45 participants and the afternoon meeting attracted 13 members of the donor community. Many members of the donor community had already attended the breakfast talks, which had been organised with the NGO Policy Forum (NPF).

## IV (C) Enhancing the Capacity of Stakeholders to Articulate Issues of Poverty

### (i) Engagement in Policy Development, Public Expenditure Reviews and PRS Monitoring

In 2004, REPOA continued to participate actively in policy dialogue with other stakeholders in areas that relate to poverty and development. REPOA continued to work as Secretariat to the Research and Analysis Working Group (R&AWG) of the Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) monitoring system. Also REPOA continued as a member of the Public Expenditure Review (PER) and the Census and Surveys Technical Working Group of the PRS monitoring system.

In connection with the poverty monitoring, REPOA

has continued to coordinate the R&AWG's activities, including its weekly meetings. REPOA also undertook and coordinated various studies aimed at strengthening the understanding of poverty eradication initiatives and the analysis of poverty dynamics. These studies served as inputs into the PRS progress report and the review of the Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS). During the year substantial efforts were made to support the role of the R&AWG in the PRS review, including studies, facilitating dialogue, and contributing to the drafting team of PRS II. Some of the studies undertaken under REPOA's coordination included:

- **Equity Implications of User Fees in the Health Sector**

The study was commissioned to ETC Crystal (Netherlands and Tanzania). The research team included local researchers from the National Institute of Medical Research (NIMR). A roundtable discussion on this study was held in September 2004, and the report of issues that emerged from this discussion was forwarded to the Ministry of Health and to the Poverty Eradication Department (PED) Secretariat of the Vice President's Office.

- **Social Protection: Assuring a Minimum Income for the Poor**

This study examined the dimensions of social protection that deal with supporting household consumption/income levels through household and individual level interventions. This includes transfer payments, public works with a large 'safety net' component and micro-credit and insurance schemes. A team of consultants from Oxford Policy Management (UK) and REPOA carried out the study.

- **Poverty and the Environment**

This study was commissioned in order to enhance the understanding of environment and poverty linkages within the context of the PRS review. This study was commissioned to SMEC International. However, due to some technical deficiencies, the study was not finalised.

- **Poverty Mapping**

The main objective of this study is to develop poverty estimates and statistics to the lowest geographical level possible, e.g Wards or Divisions, by linking Household Budget Survey data of 2000/01 to the 2002 Population and Housing Census. The project was commissioned by the Research and Analysis Working Group (RAWG) and is being



executed by a team of consultants from REPOA, National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and University of Dar es Salaam, with technical supervision by an expert from the World Bank/University of Amsterdam. The project started in May 2004 and produced its first results in November 2004. Final results will be presented in geographical maps.

During November 1-5, 2004 REPOA participated in the Poverty Policy Week, which is organised by the Vice President's Office for the dissemination, sensitisation and advocacy of poverty issues. As the Secretariat to the Research and Analysis Working Group, REPOA, jointly with ESRF, hosted and coordinated the workshop on the implementation, monitoring and financing of the PRSII. The proceedings of the workshop were used to revise the draft PRSII.

#### (ii) Relevant Consultancy Services

During 2004 REPOA continued to implement sporadic research and consultancy related services commissioned by a variety of stakeholders. All activities carried out under such arrangement are, in principle, demand-driven, and were considered in light of REPOA's mandate, i.e., to undertake those with a poverty context and with potential to influence development policy in multiple dimensions (social, cultural, economic, and political). Some key consultancy activities are summarised below:

- **PRS Orientation Workshops for Parliamentarians**

In collaboration with the Vice President's Office and the Canadian Parliamentary Center, REPOA organised two workshops in January and May for parliamentarians. The objectives of these workshops were to gain an understanding of the current role of the Parliament in the PRS process and to propose the way forward to strengthen or streamline their engagement in the process of the on-going PRS review, implementation, and monitoring of the next PRS. The first workshop took place in Mtwara in January and involved members of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs. The second workshop took place in May and involved chairpersons and vice chairpersons from all the Parliamentary Standing Committees.

- **Bridging Research and Policy**

During the month of May, REPOA was requested to provide support to Chr. Michelsen Institute (CMI), (Norway), which was carrying out a study in four

African countries on the role of research, and more specifically, domestic research and knowledge in the formulation of national strategies and policies for reducing poverty. The study involved case studies in Kenya, Malawi, Tanzania and Uganda and focused on current primary education policies in Tanzania.

- **Expenditure Tracking**

A public expenditure tracking survey (PETS) was undertaken as part of a public expenditure review. It was aimed at tracking the flow of resources through various governmental strata of funding, (central government, local authorities, and facilities), in order to determine how much of the originally allocated resources reached each level. The tracking focused on primary education. The Ministry of Finance, as a Secretariat to the Public Expenditure Review (PER) Working Group, commissioned the study.

- **Guidelines for the Preparation of Anti-Corruption Action Plans by Local Government Authorities**

The Local Government Reform Programme (LGRP) commissioned REPOA to prepare guidelines for the Local Authorities (LAs) to prepare action plans against corruption. The adoption of Anti-Corruption Action Plans at the Council level presents a valuable opportunity to engage the stakeholders in improving the standards of accountability, transparency and integrity in local government. The development of the action plans in all the LAs presents a considerable challenge, and it is in this context that the Government sought the services of REPOA to guide the Government on how to conduct this process. A team of consultants from REPOA, University of Dar es Salaam, and the Prevention of Corruption Bureau carried out the assignment.

- **Establishment of Local Government Based Monitoring System in Land Management Programme (LAMP) Districts**

REPOA was commissioned to support the Land Management Programme (LAMP), a SIDA (Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency) supported district development programme aimed at establishing a monitoring system targeted for local authorities. This is being carried out in the Babati, Kiteto, Simanjiro and Singida districts. The objective is to complement the efforts of the Local Government Reform Programme (LGRP) to establish monitoring and evaluation units with comprehensive databanks at Local Authorities (LAs). This will enable the measurement of trends in council service delivery and performance and poverty status.

- **Changing Vulnerability**

This study was commissioned by UNICEF in order to identify the changing patterns of vulnerability to crisis in Tanzania, with special reference to children. The view is to determine programmatic, policy and advocacy activities. The basic hypothesis of this study was that rural people have adopted livelihood strategies that hedge against risk, but multiple concurrent shocks and strains impose too much stress, and precipitate a collapse into destitution and hunger. Field studies were conducted in Kagera and Makete, focusing on HIV/AIDS, and acute shocks such as drought, floods, and collapses in the market price of cash crops.

- **Review and Synthesis of Studies and Evaluations for UNICEF**

REPOA was commissioned by UNICEF to carry out a desk review and synthesis of studies undertaken in the first half of the 2002-2006 country programme. The objective was to determine whether these studies satisfy the requirements and fulfil the goals set out in the Annual Reports for UNICEF's six programmatic areas, and to point out strengths, weaknesses and gaps, and future directions for research. The relevant studies and evaluations were reviewed, executive summaries written for each, and a synthesis report compiled.

- **Situation Analysis of Children and Women in Tanzania**

REPOA was commissioned by UNICEF to carry out an update of the situation analysis of children and women in Tanzania. The purpose of this assignment was to review the data and information in the current Situation Analysis Report; to identify new sources of information available on the situation of women and children in Tanzania; and to produce an updated report based on the latest available information on the situation of women and children in Tanzania.

- **Trends in Malnutrition in Tanzania**

The main objective of this study was to analyse trends, determinants and differentials of under-five malnutrition in Tanzania, using demographic and Health Survey data and Household Budget Survey data. It was commissioned by the World Bank to form part of the country economic memorandum background documents. It was started in April 2004 and a final draft was presented in September 2004.

## IV (d) Enhancing Management and Dissemination of Research Information

Management and dissemination of research information received significant attention in 2004.

#### (i) Library

A number of activities aimed at increasing efficiency, effectiveness and accessibility of the library services were implemented as follows:

- All publications and new materials received were catalogued using the ALICE library software system.
- Additional publications were added to the growing stock. During the year 829 new publications were acquired, including 34 items relevant to CSOs. The new acquisitions increased the library stock to a total of 5,549 publications by the end of 2004.
- The library is open to the general public four days a week, Tuesday to Friday.
- Networking with other libraries was increased by sending REPOA publications to all regional and district libraries in the country, as well as to some CSO resource centres.
- The seating capacity of the library was increased to accommodate the increased demand arising from the diploma course on poverty analysis.

#### (ii) Publications

During 2004 a number of publications were produced. Firstly, five refereed research reports and one special paper were published as follows:

1. *"Changes in upland irrigation system and implications to rural poverty alleviation: A case of Ndiwa irrigation system, West Usambara mountains, Tanzania"*  
by C. Sokoni and T Shechambo
2. *"Poverty assessment of clients and non-clients of non-bank microfinance institution"*  
by Hugh K. Fraser and Vivian Kazi

3. *“Sustainable irrigation for poverty alleviation in Usangu plains of Tanzania: The case of smallholder irrigation schemes in Igurusi”*  
by Shadrack Mwakalila and Christine Noe
4. *“Role of traditional irrigation systems in poverty alleviation in semi-arid areas: The case of chamazi in Lushoto district, Tanzania”*  
by A Kaswamila and B. Masuruli
5. *“Financing public health care: Insurance, user fees or taxes? Welfare comparisons in Tanzania”*  
by Deograsias Mushi
6. *“Local Government Finances and Financial Management in Tanzania: Observation from six councils, 2002-2003”*  
by Odd-Helge Fjeldstad

Secondly, under the formative research programme on local government reform, project briefs are published in order to facilitate dissemination. They summarise issues at hand and the policy implications that provide lessons for smooth implementation of the local government reform. In 2004 the following project briefs were published:

- LGR 6 *“Low awareness amongst citizens of local government reforms”*  
by Odd-Helge Fjeldstad and Knut Nygaard
- LGR 7 *“Citizens’ access to information on local government finances”*  
by Odd-Helge Fjeldstad
- LGR 8 *“Primary education since the introduction of the Primary Education Development Plan”*  
by Siri Lange
- LGR 9 *“Are fees the major barrier to accessing public health care?”*  
by Deo Mushi
- LGR 10 *“Is the community health fund better than user fees in public health-care financing?”*  
by Deo Mushi
- LGR11 *“Domestic water supply: The Need for a Big Push”*  
by Einar Braathen
- LGR 12 *“Trust in Public Finance: Citizens’ Views on Taxation by Local Authorities in Tanzania”*  
by Odd-Helge Fjeldstad

In addition, as has been with other years the REPOA published an Annual Report and two newsletters.

The published reports and project briefs are available in printed form and also accessible through the REPOA website: [www.repoa.or.tz](http://www.repoa.or.tz). This website continued to be updated with information and new features that will make it more attractive and user friendly.

In addition, the Internet Service Provider was changed, and the Internet link Bandwidth was upgraded from 64Kbps to 128 Kbps in order to cope with increased demand for Internet/ Email usage and access problems.



Masuma Mamdani



Hilda Luusah

## Financial Report

REPOA auditors M/s Ernst & Young have completed the audit of financial statements for the year ending 31 December 2004. The exercise was conducted for two weeks starting from April 6, 2004. They issued a clean audit report as indicated in page 4 of the financial statements.

### FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### Sources of Funds

During 2004, a total of Tshs 1.94B/= was raised, representing 12% lower than in 2003. The decrease is due to the reduction of the grant from Netherlands Government. The Netherlands Government contributed Tshs 480M/=, being 25% of the total income, the amount represents 43% lower than during 2003.

The highest income came from other donors and collaborators who contributed Tshs 1.3B/= (68%) mainly for financing research activities.

The balance of 151m/= or 7% of the total income, was generated from sale of publications, membership fee, consultancy and other miscellaneous income.

#### Expenditure

An expenditure amounting to TShs. 1.9B/= was incurred during 2004. This amount is Tshs 51M/= higher than that of 2003. Capacity building activities accounted for the largest expenditure, i.e. Tshs 1.2b/= or 61%. The item includes research grants, research dissemination and facilitation (including training).

Operational and staff costs accounted for Tshs 601M/= or 32%.

An overall savings/under-spending of TShs 48M/= was realized during the year, mainly on the research grants budget item due to over budgeting of Dutch funded research grants at the time of preparation of the second phase budget in 1999.

#### Assets

There are three main changes in the balance sheet compared to 2003. The first is an increase by 31% of the fixed assets mainly due to the construction and furnishing of the new wing. The second is an increase of debtors by 13M/= due to the advance payment of medical services and insurance. The last change is the increase of creditors by 82M/= mainly due to a provision for the staff gratuity and the furniture that was delivered at the end of the year and paid in January 2005.



Alison Mutembei



## (i) REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS For the Year Ended 31 December 2004

### 1. INTRODUCTION

The Directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2004.

### 2. ACTIVITIES

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

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

### 3. BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The members of the Board of Directors of REPOA for the year are: -

Prof. Esther Mwaikambo  
Chairperson

Ms. Fides S. Chale  
Vice Chairperson

Prof. Bertha Koda  
Member

Brig. Gen. Prof. Yadon M. Kohi  
Member

Mr. Arthur Mwakapugi  
Member

Mr. Rashidi Mbuguni  
Member

Prof. William Lyakurwa  
Member

Mr Joseph Rugumyamheto  
Member

Prof. Samuel Wangwe  
Member

Dr. Servacius Likwelile  
Member

Dr. Idris Rashidi  
Member

Prof. Joseph J. Semboja  
Secretary

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

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

### 5. EMPLOYEES' WELFARE

The relationship between the employees and management continued to be good.

### 6. RESULTS

During the year TShs 1.94 billion was raised, representing a decrease of 12% compared to last year's income.

Total expenditure amounted to Tshs 1.89 billion as compared to Tshs 1.84 billion in 2003. Expenditure on capacity building accounted for the largest portion of the total cost (61%). An overall surplus of Tshs 48 million was realised during the year.

The detailed results of the year are set out below.

### 7. AUDITORS

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

Signed by Chairperson: Prof. E.D. Mwaikambo

By Order Of The Board  
Date: 6 May 2005

## (ii) Ernst & Young AUDITORS' REPORT

### TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF RESEARCH ON POVERTY ALLEVIATION

We have audited the financial statements of Research On Poverty Alleviation (REPOA) for the year ended 31 December 2004 set on pages 5 to 12. We obtained all the information and explanations that we considered necessary for our audit.

#### RESPECTIVE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE DIRECTORS OF REPOA AND AUDITORS

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

#### BASIS OF OPINION

We planned and performed our audit so as to obtain a reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement. An audit includes examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. It also includes an assessment

of significant estimates and judgements made by the Directors of Research on Poverty Alleviation (REPOA) in the preparation of the financial statements and whether the accounting policies are appropriate in the organization's circumstances, consistently applied and adequately disclosed.

#### OPINION

In our opinion, the financial statements, in all material respects, give a true and fair view of the state of the financial affairs of REPOA at 31 December 2004 and of its surplus and cash flows for the year then ended; in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Signed by:

Ernst and Young  
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS  
Dar es Salaam  
25 May 2004



REPOA's premises



REPOA's Library

## RESEARCH ON POVERTY ALLEVIATION

(iii) INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED  
31 DECEMBER 2004

	2004 Tshs	2003 Tshs
<b>INCOME</b>		
Revenue grants received		
The Netherlands Government	479,508,581	846,616,840
Other donors	1,309,479,310	1,208,087,057
Other income	150,837,982	113,699,409
Exchange gain		44,200,902
	<u>1,939,825,873</u>	<u>2,212,604,208</u>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>		
Capacity Building		
Research	910,748,037	993,651,388
Research dissemination	233,781,846	303,100,413
Research facilitation	13,178,700	16,943,800
Operational costs	124,422,743	128,195,635
Staff costs	476,465,331	285,446,822
Board of Directors	55,459,366	39,857,120
Depreciation	69,128,341	73,526,916
Exchange rate loss	8,632,086	
	<u>1,891,816,450</u>	<u>1,840,722,094</u>
<b>SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR</b>	<u>48,009,423</u>	<u>371,882,114</u>

The notes on page 30 form part of these statements.  
Auditors' report on page 25.

## RESEARCH ON POVERTY ALLEVIATION

## (iv) BALANCE SHEET 31 DECEMBER 2004

	2004 TSHS	2003 TSHS
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Fixed Assets	671,394,941	512,399,849
Current Assets		
Cash and Bank balances	824,430,403	878,301,418
Debtors	17,260,895	4,187,064
	<u>841,691,298</u>	<u>882,488,482</u>
<b>Total Assets</b>	<u>1,513,086,239</u>	<u>1,394,888,331</u>
<b>ACCUMULATED FUND, GRANT AND CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		
Capital grant	264,000,000	276,000,000
Endowment Fund	124,645,264	106,681,383
General Fund	124,645,264	106,681,383
Accumulated Fund	856,772,865	844,691,204
	<u>1,370,063,393</u>	<u>1,334,053,970</u>
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		
Creditors	143,022,846	60,834,361
<b>Total Fund, Grant and Liabilities</b>	<u>1,513,086,239</u>	<u>1,394,888,331</u>

The notes on pages 30 form part of these financial statements. Auditors' report on page 25.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 06<sup>th</sup> May 2005 and were signed on its behalf by:-

Prof. Esther Mwaikambo  
Chairperson

Prof. Joseph Semboja  
Executive Director

## RESEARCH ON POVERTY ALLEVIATION

### (v) STATEMENT OF CHANGE IN FUNDS AND GRANTS 31 DECEMBER 2004

	Capital Grants Tshs	Endowment Fund Tshs	General Fund Tshs	Accumulated Fund Tshs	Total Tshs
Balance as at 1.1.2003	288,000,000			686,171,856	964,171,856
Surplus for the year				371,882,114	371,882,114
Amortisation during the year	(12,000,000)				(12,000,000)
Transfer to Endowment Fund		106,681,383		(106,681,383)	-
Transfer to General Fund			106,681,383	(106,681,383)	-
Balance as at 31.12.2003	276,000,000	106,681,383	106,681,383	844,691,204	1,334,053,970
Balance as at 1.1.2004	276,000,000	106,681,383	106,681,383	844,691,204	1,334,053,970
Surplus for the year				48,009,423	48,009,423
Amortisation during the year	(12,000,000)				(12,000,000)
Transfer to Endowment Fund		17,963,881		(17,963,881)	-
Transfer to General Fund			17,963,881	(17,963,881)	-
Balance as at 31.12.2004	264,000,000	124,645,264	124,645,264	856,772,865	1,370,063,393

The notes on page 30 form part of these financial statements. Auditors' report on page 25.

## RESEARCH ON POVERTY ALLEVIATION

### (vi) CASHFLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2004

	2004 Tshs	2003 Tshs
<b>CASHFLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Surplus for the year	48,009,423	371,882,114
Add:		
Depreciation	69,128,341	73,526,916
Less: Amortisation of capital grants	(12,000,000)	(12,000,000)
	105,137,764	433,409,030
Changes in working capital (Increase)/decrease in debtors	(13,073,831)	(1,321,287)
Decrease in creditors	82,188,485	(10,452,891)
Net cash flows from operating activities	174,252,418	421,634,852
<b>CASHFLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(228,123,433)	(35,482,875)
Net cash flows from investing activities	228,123,433	(35,482,875)
Net change in cash and cash equivalent	(53,871,015)	386,151,977
Cash and Cash equivalent at 1 January	878,301,418	492,149,441
Cash and Cash equivalent at 31 December	824,430,403	878,301,418
The notes on pages 30 form part of these financial statements. Auditors' report on page 12.		

## RESEARCH ON POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAMME LIMITED (REPOA)

### (vii) NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 31 December 2004

#### Principal accounting policies

##### (a) Accounting convention

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards

##### (b) Depreciation:

Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of the property, plant and equipment on a straight-line method over their expected useful lives. Full year depreciation is charged on property, plant and equipment acquired in the first six months of the year.

Depreciation is charged using the following rates:-

Computers	33%
Office furniture and fittings	12.5%
Office machines and equipment	12.5%
Motor vehicles	25%
Buildings	4%

##### (c) Foreign currency transactions.

Transactions during the year are converted into Tanzanian shillings at the rates ruling at the transaction dates. Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are converted to Tanzanian shillings at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Any resulting exchange gain or loss is taken to the income and expenditure account.

##### (d) Grants

(i) Revenue grants are accounted for on a receipt basis.

(ii) Capital grants received in the form of fixed assets are capitalised and correspondingly credited to capital grants. Capital grants are amortised to the income and expenditure account over the estimated lives of the assets concerned.

##### (e) Provisions

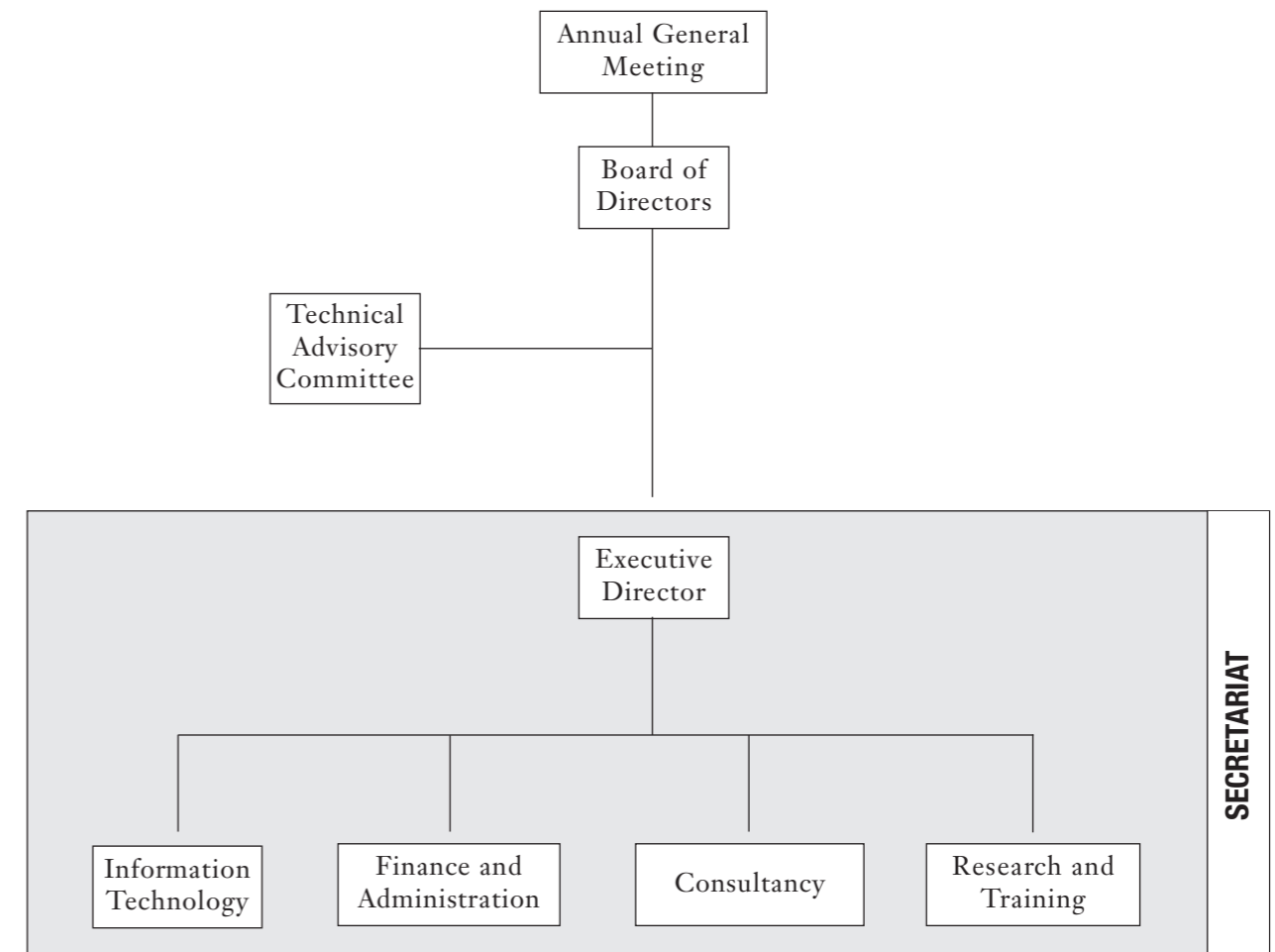
Provisions are made when there is a present obligation as a result of past events where it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made for the amount of the obligation.

##### (f) Impairment of assets

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

## Structure and Organisation of REPOA

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



### (i) The Annual General Meeting (AGM)

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

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

During 2004 the members met in Arusha during July 27th to 31st.



## Members of the Annual General Meeting

Prof. Esther Mwaikambo <i>Chairperson</i>	<i>The Hubert Kairuki Memorial University</i>
Dr Enos Bukuku	<i>University of Dar es Salaam</i>
Centre for Development Programme for the Netherlands	
Prof. Suleman Chambo	<i>Cooperative College Moshi</i>
Hon. Hezekiah Chibulunje	<i>Deputy Minister for Cooperative and Marketing</i>
Dr Abdalla Chungu	<i>University of Dar es Salaam</i>
Dr Brian Cooksey	<i>Tanzania Development Research Group</i>
Mr Damas Dandi	<i>Poverty Africa</i>
Prof. Idris Kikula	<i>University College of Land and Architectural Studies</i>
Dr Angwara Kiwara	<i>Muhimbili University College of Health Sciences</i>
Prof. Bertha Koda	<i>University of Dar es Salaam</i>
Brigadier General Prof. Yadon Kohi	<i>Tanzania Commission for Science and Technology</i>
Ms Valerie Leach	<i>UNICEF</i>
Dr Servacius Likwelile	<i>Vice President's Office</i>
Prof. Marjorie Mbilinyi	<i>Tanzania Gender Networking Programme</i>
Hon. Prof. Simon Mbilinyi	<i>Member of Parliament</i>
Mr Rashidi Mbuguni	<i>Waldorf Education Trust</i>
Mr Alison Mutembei	<i>Research on Poverty Alleviation</i>
Ms Ella Nyika	<i>Research on Poverty Alleviation</i>
Royal Netherlands Government	
Mr Joseph Rugumyamheto	<i>President's Office, Public Service Management</i>
Prof. Joseph Semboja Member and Secretary	<i>Research on Poverty Alleviation</i>
Prof. Samuel Wangwe	<i>Economic and Social Research Foundation</i>

## (ii) The Board of Directors

The Board of Directors consists of twelve members, representing a wide range of stakeholders. They are appointed on their own merit. The current Board has four members from the government, one from the NGO sector, two from the private sector and five from the academic and research community. The Board's primary role is to provide guidance for and supervision of REPOA. Its specific responsibilities are:

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

During 2004 the Board of Directors met on February 20th, April 30th, July 23rd, October 22nd and November 19th.

*Refer to the next page for the members of the Board of Directors.*



*Joanita Magongo*



*Jofrey Amanyisye*

# REPOA's Board of Directors



## CHAIRPERSON

**Prof Esther Mwaikambo**

The Hubert Kairuki  
Memorial University



## VICE CHAIRPERSON

**Mrs Fides Chale**

Tanzania Gender Networking  
Programme



**Prof. Bertha Koda**

University of  
Dar es Salaam



**Brigadier General  
Prof. Yadon Kohi**

Tanzania Commission for  
Science and Technology



**Dr Servacius Likwelile**

Vice President's Office



**Prof. William Lyakurwa**

African Economic Research  
Consortium



**Mr Rashid Mbuguni**

Waldorf Education Trust



**Mr Arthur Mwakapugi**

President's Office,



**Dr Idris Rashid**

Tanzania Mtaji Fund (TMF)



**Mr Joseph Rugumyamheto**

President's Office,  
Public Service Management



**Prof. Joseph Semboja**

Member and Secretary

Research on Poverty Alleviation



**Prof. Samuel Wangwe**

Economic and Social Research  
Foundation

## (iii) Technical Advisory Committee

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

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

During 2004 the Technical Advisory Committee met on April 16th, July 9th and October 8th.

Prof. Esther Mwaikambo                      The Hubert Kairuki Memorial University  
*Chairperson*

Dr Enos Bukuku                                      University of Dar es Salaam

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                            Research on Poverty Alleviation  
*Member and Secretary*

## (iv) The Secretariat

The duties of REPOA's Secretariat are to administer programmes, provide logistical support to researchers and link programmes to policy makers and relevant stakeholders. Our staff includes several researchers and research assistants. This is linked to one of our objectives, i.e. to undertake rigorous independent research on poverty issues. REPOA not only commissions researchers to undertake research, it also has its own research capacity to conduct independent research.

## REPOA's Staff Members

Prof. Joseph Semboja                            Executive Director

Donald Mmari                                     Consultancy Coordinator

Erasto Ngalewa                                 Capacity Building Coordinator

Wietze Lindeboom	Collaborative and Commissioned Research Coordinator
Masuma Mamdani	Long Term Project Coordinator
Ann May	Senior Research Fellow
Lucas Katera	Researcher
Joanita Magongo	Researcher
Blandina Kilama	Researcher
Alison Mutembei	Finance and Administration Manager
Jofrey Amanyisye	Information Technology Officer
Mariam Mwadasiro	Librarian
Ella Nyika	Office Management Secretary
Hilda Luusah	Personal Secretary
Enock Anaeli	Office Attendant
Celina Rodgers	Office Attendant

**Professor Joseph Semboja** is an economist with more than twenty years of professional experience. He has carried out research in the field of decentralisation, rural development, local governance, recurrent financing of local government, and socio economic and poverty alleviation in Tanzania. Professor Semboja has participated in the preparation of the *Tanzanian Vision 2025*, *National Poverty Eradication Strategy*, the *Tanzania Assistance Strategy*, the *Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)* and the *Zanzibar Poverty Eradication Plan (ZPEP)*. In recent years he has been involved in the operation of the poverty monitoring system in Tanzania, being a member of the PRS Technical Committee, PRS Steering Committee, and Secretary to the Research and Analysis Technical Working Group. Professor Semboja is also a member of the Tanzanian chapter participating in the Helsinki Process on Globalisation and Democracy.

**Donald Mmari** holds an M.A. degree in Economics and an MBA. He has sound experience in research, economic and social impact analysis, monitoring and evaluation, institutional development, and policy analysis. Donald is actively involved in the Tanzanian poverty reduction monitoring through his research work; close involvement in the preparation of poverty and human development reports; working in the Secretariat of the Research and Analysis Technical Working Group of the National Poverty Monitoring System, and participation in various policy dialogue forums.

**Erasto Ngalewa** holds a Masters in Economics and has much experience of local government reform in Tanzania, especially in the areas of finances and financial management, governance and service delivery. He is the coordinator for the Formative Research Programme on Local Government Reform in Tanzania and supervises the REPOA funded research grants under the Open Competitive System.

**Wietze Lindeboom** holds a Masters Degrees in Economic Geography and Demography. Wietze's work focuses on poverty monitoring, health related research and poverty mapping for Tanzania.

**Masuma Mamdani** holds a Masters in Public Health and has a solid background in planning, evaluating and reporting on research and development programmes, particularly in the areas of essential drugs, environmental, reproductive and sexual health, including HIV/AIDS.

## Research Projects Funded By REPOA

Title	Researchers	Institution	Geographical Coverage
FUNDED 1995			
<i>The Relationship Between Gender, Access to Land and Poverty in Tanzania: A Case from Bukoba</i>	Prof. J. M. L. Kironde Mrs. H. M. Kayuza	University College	Bukoba
<i>The Role of Informal and Semi-formal Credit Arrangements in Poverty Alleviation in Tanzania: A Case Study of Two Regions</i>	Dr. A. K. Kashuliza Dr. Z. S. K. Mvena Dr. J. P. Hella Dr. F. T. Magayane	Sokoine University of Agriculture	Iringa and Mbeya
<i>Poverty Alleviation and Household Food Security of Female-Headed Households in Tanzania</i>	Dr. S. M. Kapunda Dr. E. H. Maje	University of Dar es Salaam	Mwanza, Dodoma, Shinyanga, Tabora, Arusha, Iringa, Rukwa and Ruvuma
<i>Who do the Poor Consider to be Poor: A Critical Language Study of Conceptions of Poverty by the Poor in Tanzania</i>	Dr. A. F. Lwaitama Dr. C. M. Rubagumya Dr. S. Yahya-Othman Dr. J. G. Kiango J. C. Sivalon	University of Dar es Salaam	3 Zones: Coast, Lake and Southern
<i>Poverty and the Environment: A Case Study of Informal Sand Mining and Quarrying Activities in Dar es Salaam</i>	Dr. G. L. K. Jambiya Dr. H. Sosovele Dr. K. Kulindwa	University of Dar es Salaam	Dar es Salaam Region
<i>Poverty and Gender Division of Labour Among the Pastoral Maasai</i>	Prof. S. Maghimbi Dr. P. Manda	University of Dar es Salaam	Arusha
FUNDED 1996			
<i>Prospects of Improved Maize and Beans Technologies Among the Poor</i>	Mrs. M. M. Mkuchu Mr. A. N. Mussei Mr. S. Bisanda Mrs. Z.O. Mduruma	MARTI Uyole and ARI Kilosa	Iringa and Mbeya
<i>Educational Levels and the Sustainability of Female Operated Informal Sector Enterprises in Tanzania</i>	Mrs. J. O'Riordan Ms. F. Swai A. Rugumyamheto	Eastern and Southern African Universities Research Programme Independent Researcher	Dar, Coast, Morogoro, Iringa and Moshi



<i>Towards Poverty Alleviation in Artisanal Mining Areas</i>	Dr. W. Mutagwaba Mr. A. Mlaki Mrs R. Mwaipopo-Ako	State Mining Corporation and University of Dar es Salaam	Mwanza, Arusha and Morogoro
<i>Towards Understanding of the Environment - Poverty Linkages Along the Attitudinal Gradients of the Usambara Mountains</i>	Prof. A. Mascarenhas	University of Dar es Salaam	Usambara Mountains - Tanga
<i>The Impact of Loans to Women for Income Generating Activities on Poverty Alleviation in Tanzania: The Case of Tanga Region</i>	Mr. I. A. M. Makombe Mr. A. R. Kihombo Mrs. E.I. Temba	Institute of Development Management, Mzumbe	Tanga Region
<i>The Role of Cooperatives in Alleviating Rural Poverty in Tanzania</i>	Mr. J. A. Banturaki Ms. F. B. Lema Prof. A.G. Mwangamila	Ministry of Agriculture Independent Researcher Cooperative College, Moshi	Rukwa, Kagera, Shinyanga, Dar es Salaam and Dodoma
<i>Food Poverty in Tanzania: A Profile for the Year 1991/92</i>	Mr. A. M. Naho	University of Dar es Salaam	Tanzania Mainland
<i>A Study of the Role of Labour-Intensive Irrigation Technologies in Majengo</i>	Dr. J. L. M. Shitundu Mr. N. Luvanga	University of Dar es Salaam	Mbeya Region
<i>Poverty Alleviation and Diffusion of Technology for Rural Women: In Search of an Alternative Strategy</i>	R. S. Mandara B. Diyamett R. Mabala	Business Care Services Private Consultant Private Consultant	DSM, Arusha, Kilimanjaro, Iringa
<i>Poverty and Women with Disabilities in Tanzania: The Gender Problem on Cost Sharing in Vocational Rehabilitation Training</i>	Mr. Henry Wimile Mr. Adui Kondo	Independent Researchers	Dar es Salaam, Mtwara, Tabora, Singida and Tanga
<i>Does Traditional Agroforestry have a Role in Erosion Control in the West Usambara Mountains?</i>	Mr. A. L. Kaswamila Mr. T. Mkavidanda	Mlingano Agricultural Research Institute	Usambara Mountains Tanga
<i>Youth Migration and Poverty Alleviation: A Case Study of Petty Traders (Wamachinga)</i>	Dr. A. J. Liviga Dr. R. D. K. Mekacha	University of Dar es Salaam	Dar es Salaam and Mtwara
<i>Endogenous Pauperisation: Aggravation of Labour Constraints by Population Dynamics Under the Aids Epidemic in Bukoba District, Tanzania</i>	Prof. C. L. Kamuzora Mrs. S. Gwalema	University of Dar es Salaam Open University of Tanzania	Bukoba District

<i>Environmental Implication of Peasant Farming Activity in Dabaga, Iringa Region</i>	Hon. S. Z. Mwaduma Dr. S. A. Mshana	Independent Researcher Kleruu Teachers College	Iringa Region
<i>The Role of Women' Small Scale Income Generating Projects in Poverty Alleviation in Tanzania: A Case Study of Dar es Salaam</i>	Dr. G. Lwihula Ms A. Ghuhiya Mr. G. Sabuni	Muhimbili University College Makongo Secondary School	Dar es Salaam Region
<i>Mitigating Land Degradation Through Adopting Sustainable Agriculture to Alleviate Poverty in Mbulu District, Arusha Region</i>	Mr. E. Kaitaba Mr. J. Mowo Mr. K. Masuki	Mlingano Agricultural Research Institute	Arusha Region
FUNDED 1997			
<i>Foreign Aid and Poverty Alleviation in Tanzania: A Study of the HESAWA Project</i>	Prof. S. Rugumamu Dr. B. Mongula	University of Dar es Salaam	Kagera Region
<i>Assessment of Village Level Sugar Processing Technology</i>	Dr. C. Z. Kimambo Dr. A. S. Chungu Mr. T. Bali	University of Dar es Salaam	Arusha, Kilimanjaro, Morogoro and Ruvuma
<i>Determinants of Poverty Among Female- and Male-Headed Households in Songea and Mbinga Districts</i>	Dr. F. M. Turuka Mr. D. Mwaseba	Sokoine University of Agriculture	Ruvuma Region
<i>A Participatory Farm Management Needs Identification for Poverty Alleviation in Some Selected Villages of Njombe Districts</i>	A. C. Isinika T. Mdoe	Sokoine University of Agriculture	Iringa Region
<i>Street Children and Poverty Alleviation: A Case Study of Dodoma/Singida/Tabora</i>	A. Mukandara	Roman Catholic Church	Dodoma, Singida and Tabora Regions
FUNDED 1998			
<i>Agricultural Intensification and Poverty Alleviation in Tanzania: Some Empirical Evidence at Household Level</i>	W. E. Maro	University of Dar es Salaam	Mwanza and Arusha
<i>The Dynamics of Resource Rent and Poverty in the Small Scale Fisheries in Zanzibar</i>	Adolf Mkenda	University of Dar es Salaam	Zanzibar
<i>Conflicts Between Conservations Livelihood and Poverty in the Eastern Usambara</i>	G. L. K. Jambiya H. Hosovele	University of Dar es Salaam	Tanga Region



<i>Survival and Accumulation Strategies at the Rural-Urban Interface: A Case Study of Ifakara Town</i>	Antony Chamwali	Institute of Development Management, Mzumbe	Morogoro Region
<i>The Role of Traditional Irrigation Systems (Vinyungu) in Alleviating Poverty in Iringa District</i>	T. Mkavidanda A. Kaswamila	Agricultural Research Institute, Mlingano	Iringa Region
<i>Link Between Poverty and Environment: The Case of Poverty and Deforestation in Dar es Salaam and Coast Region</i> <i>Poverty and Family Size in Tanzania: Multiple Responses to Population Pressure?</i>	G. Kahyarara W. Mbowe O. Kimweri C. L. Kamuzora W. Mkanta	Economic and Social Research Foundation University of Dar es Salaam	Dar es Salaam and Coast Regions Kagera Region
<i>User Fees and Misinformation in Health Care: Effects on Demand and Welfare</i>	D. Mushi	University of Dar es Salaam	Dar es Salaam and Coast Regions
<i>Water Shortages, Diseases and Poverty in Dar es Salaam</i>	P. Hiza A.D. Kiwara	Freelance Muhimbili Univ. College	Dar es Salaam
	FUNDED 1999		
<i>Poverty and the Environment: Changing Livelihoods of Maasai Pastoralists in Morogoro and Kilosa Districts</i>	C. Mung'ong'o D. Mwamfupe	University of Dar es Salaam	Morogoro Region
<i>The Link Between Poverty Alleviating Economic Activities and the Natural Environment in Urambo District, Tabora Region</i>	K. Kulindwa M. Mwamsamali	University of Dar es Salaam National Institute of Transport	Tabora Region
<i>The Role of Soil Fertility Improving Technologies and Environmental Conservation in Poverty Alleviation in Iringa Rural District</i>	J. Shitundu N. Luvanga	University of Dar es Salaam President's Office	Iringa Region
<i>Access to Finance of Micro and Small Scale Enterprise in Tanzania: A Study of the Status of Lessons for Poverty Alleviation Policies</i>	M. Ndanshau	University of Dar es Salaam	Arusha
<i>Poverty Alleviation Through Quality Management in Small and Medium Scale Industries</i>	B. Kundi R. Toba	University of Dar es Salaam Tanzania Bureau of Standards	

<i>Demographic Factors, Household Composition, Employment and Household Welfare</i>	S. Mwisoma B. Kiilu	Eastern Africa Statistical Training Centre	Tanzania /Uganda
<i>Highland-Lowland Interactions in Natural Resource Use and Effects on Poverty Levels: The Case of Karatu and Monduli Districts</i>	P. Yanda N. Madulu	University of Dar es Salaam	Arusha Region
<i>The Changing Form/Structure of Cooperatives: An Analysis of Emerging in Tanzania</i>	S. Chambo B. Cooksey	Moshi Cooperative College Tanzania Development Research Group	
<i>Tourism: New Dynamics and the Tanzanian Economy – Literature Survey</i> <i>HIV/AIDS and Adolescents: A Window of Hope or a Mirage</i>	N. Luvanga A. D. Kiwara Silvanus Lyimo	President's Office Muhimbili University Coll. of Health Sciences	Ilala, Tukuyu, Hai Districts
<i>Environmentally Related Interventions in Rural Tanzania</i>	I. S. Kikula E. Mnzava	University of Dar es Salaam Freelance	
<i>Witchcraft Belief System, Poverty and Under-development in Tanzania</i>	C. K. Omari	University of Dar es Salaam	Mwanza, Shinyanga, Coast, Ruvuma, Kilimanjaro Morogoro, Tanga, Dodoma and Arusha
<i>Cancer, Diseases and Poverty in Dar es Salaam</i>	T. Ngoma A. D. Kiwara	Ocean Road Cancer Institute Muhimbili Univ. College	Dar es Salaam
	FUNDED 2000		
<i>Poverty and Family Size Patterns: African International Comparative Study</i>	C. Kamuzora	University of Dar es Salaam	Dar es Salaam
<i>The Status of Social Service Delivery in the City of Dar es Salaam</i>	C. N. Keenja	University of Dar es Salaam	
<i>Impact Assessment on Social Service Delivery (Education, Health and Water) in Dar es Salaam</i>	A. G. Ishumi Abuhashim Masudi Tumaini Nyamhanga William A.L. Sambo	University of Dar es Salaam	Coast, Mara, Mbeya and Rukwa regions

<i>The Congo Street Culture: The Making of Wealth or Creation of Employment from Petty Trade Business for Poverty Alleviation</i>	M. Ndanshau E. Luvanga Abu Mvungi	University of Dar es Salaam	Dar es Salaam
<i>The Influence of Poverty on Voters Behaviour in Tanzania</i>	A. Chaligha	University of Dar es Salaam	Kibaha, Ubungo, Kawe and Temeke constituencies
<i>School Enrolment, Performance, Gender and Poverty (Access to Education) in Tanzania</i>	A. V. Y. Mbele J. Katabaro	University of Dar es Salaam	Tanzania
<i>The Evolution of the Wasukuma Rice Based Farming Systems through the Use of Indigenous Rain Water Harvesting Technology and the Quest for Poverty Alleviation</i>	J. A. Ngailo A. L. Kaswamila C. J. Senkoro	Agricultural Research Institute Mlingano	Shinyanga Region
<i>The Experience of Formal and Quasi-Formal Credit Institutions in Accessing Credit to Small and Micro Enterprises. A Case of Zanzibar</i>	Khalid S. Mohamed	Zanzibar Smallholder Support Project	Zanzibar
<i>Determinants of Local Capacity to Deliver Quality Social Service: The Case of Education Under Decentralized Government</i>	I. M. Omari F. P. Mtatifikolo	University of Dar es Salaam	Tanzania
<i>The Role of Gender in Poverty Alleviation: The Case of Women Poverty Alleviation Programmes Supported by Non-governmental Organisations</i>	Flora Musonda	Economic and Social Research Foundation	Tanzania
<i>Effectiveness of credit on Poverty Alleviation Among the Poor in the Southern Highlands of Tanzania</i>	K. A. Kayunze J. K. Urassa A. B. S. Mwakalobo	Sokoine University of Agriculture	Mbeya and Iringa regions
<i>Contracting out provision of social services in Tanzania: The case of contracting out refuse collection by the Dar es Salaam City Commission</i>	Suma Kaare	Institute of Financial Management	Dar es Salaam
<i>Household coping strategies in response to the introduction of user fees for social services in Tanzania: a case of health services rural councils</i>	John M. Msuya	Sokoine University of Agriculture	Igunga, Kilosa and Morogoro
<i>An assessment of social service delivery at sub-national level within the framework of the Local Government Reform Programme in Tanzania</i>	I. H. Kawa R. M. Wambura	Sokoine University of Agriculture	Arusha, Tarime and Kondoa councils

FUNDED 2001			
<i>Member Owned Capital: A Basis for Successful Cooperative Business?</i>	J. A. Banturaki	Cooperative Enterprise Development Centre	Kilimanjaro, Mwanza, Iringa
<i>The Dynamic Interaction of NGOs and their Women Clientele for Poverty Alleviation Through Micro Credit: The Case of Two Districts in Arusha Region</i>	Katikiro C. Morice A. J. Mwaipopo	Freelance Orbit Insurance, Arusha	Arumeru district Arusha Urban district
<i>Resource Poor Environment and Poverty Alleviation in Mbinga District: A Case of Malonga and Ngoro Systems of Land Resource Management in Matengo Highlands</i>	A. E. Majule A. G. Mwakaje P. Z. Yanda	University of Dar es Salaam	Ruvuma region
<i>The Role of Rural Savings in Poverty Alleviation: A Study of Households in Dodoma and Morogoro Regions</i>	Basili S. A. Liheta	Cooperative College, Dodoma Branch	Dodoma and Morogoro regions
<i>The Role of Tourism in Poverty Alleviation in Tanzania</i>	N. E. Luvanga J. M. Shilundu	State House University of Dar es Salaam	Arusha, Bagamoyo, Zanzibar
<i>Smallholder Traditional Cash Crop Production for Poverty Alleviation at the Household: Institutional Constraints: A Study of Peasant Farmers in Moshi Rural District</i>	Josephat S. Itika	Institute of Development Management, Mzumbe	Moshi district
<i>The Role of Traditional Irrigation Systems in Poverty Alleviation in Semi-arid Areas: The Case of Chamazi in Lushoto District</i>	A. L. Kaswamila B. Musuruli	Mwika Wildlife Institute	Lushoto district
<i>Institutional Factors and Poverty Alleviation for Women in Kilimanjaro and Kigoma Region</i>	Abdulrazak Badru Daudi Nasib	Standard Consulting Group Population Service International	Kigoma Kilimanjaro
<i>The State of Health Under Decentralised Government in Tanzania: Social Service Delivery and Targeting for Poverty Alleviation</i>	G. Jambiya	University of Dar es Salaam	Coast, Dodoma and Kilimanjaro
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<i>Assessing Policy Distortions Affecting Poverty Reduction Efforts through Smallholder Export Crop Production</i>	D. C. Rweyemamu M. P. Kimaro	Economic Social Research Foundation	Moshi, Mtwara and Songea districts
<i>Household Level Impact Assessment of Food Security Coping Strategies in Sub-humid and Semi-arid Areas of Tanzania</i>	Adam Mwakalobo D. Rweyemamu M. Mwatawala	Sokoine University of Agriculture Economic Social Research Foundation Sokoine University of Agriculture	Kilosa District Dodoma rural district
<i>Social Learning for Women's Empowerment and Development in Rural Tanzania</i>	Christine Helen Mhina	Alberta University	Bukoba district
<i>Manufacturing Real Wages and Cost of Living in Tanzania</i>	Godius Kahyarara	Oxford University	DSM, Mwanza, Arusha, Morogoro, Tanga and Kilimanjaro regions
<i>A Comparative Study of Factors Hindering Communication and Behavioural Change Towards Risk Reduction in HIV Prevention Efforts</i>	A. K. Mutembei G. Kwesigabo	University of Dar es Salaam Muhimbili University College of Health Sciences	Dar es Salaam and Bukoba
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<i>Sustainable Irrigation for poverty alleviation in Tanzania</i>	Shadrack Mwakalila Christine Noe	University of Dar es Salaam	Mbarali district (Igurusi area)
<i>Changes in traditional irrigation water management system: Causes and implications to rural poverty alleviation. Lessons from the Ndirwa irrigation system, West Usambara mountains, Tanzania</i>	CH. Sokoni T.C. Shechambo		Lushoto district (West Usambara)

<i>Adoption of Agro-forestry Practices and their Contribution to Poverty Reduction among Rural Households in Lake Victoria Zone, Tanzania</i>	E.E. Chingonikaya J.S. Mbwambo	Sokoine University of Agriculture	Musoma rural, Magu districts
<i>Food Security as a Poverty Alleviation Strategy: The case of two districts in Kigoma and Mbeya regions</i>	Juliet Rwezaura Ashton Nkalla	AXIOS TZ Red Cross	Kibondo, Kasulu, 2 districts in Mbeya region
<i>A study on trends in urban agriculture and its contribution to poverty alleviation and food security in Iringa, Moshi and Tanga Municipalities in Tanzania</i>	Jerry Ngairo Jonathan Kwacha Catherine Senkoro	Agricultural Research Institute – Mlingano	Moshi urban, Tanga urban and Iringa urban
<i>Wildlife on village and general lands: Can it contribute to poverty alleviation in rural Tanzania?</i>	Alexander Songorwa Jumanne Abdallah	Sokoine University of Agriculture	Bagamoyo, Morogoro rural districts
<i>The contribution of microfinance institutions on poverty reduction in Tanzania</i>	Severine Kessy Fratern Urio	University of Dar es Salaam FINCS	Dar es Salaam, Zanzibar, Mwanza and Arusha
<i>The role of indigenous knowledge in combating soil infertility and poverty in the Usambara Mountains, Tanzania</i>	Juma Wickama S.T. Mwihomeke	Agricultural Research Institute – Mlingano	Lushoto district
<i>Financing public health care: Insurance, user fees or taxes? Welfare comparisons in Tanzania</i>	Deograsias Mushi	University of Dar es Salaam	Iringa rural and Kilosa districts
<i>Impact of programmatic barriers on poverty reduction amongst disabled people in Tanzania</i>	Henry Wimile	Freelance	Dar es Salaam, Rungwe and Masasi
<i>Bamboo trade and poverty alleviation in Ileje district</i>	M.J. Mbonile	University of Dar es Salaam	Ileje district
<i>Assessment of the contribution of traditional irrigation systems on food security and income in Musoma rural district</i>	Robinson Wanjara Arstariko Chibhunu	Regional Administrative Secretariat – Mara District Executive Director – Magu	Musoma rural
<i>Westland utilization, poverty alleviation and environmental conservation in semi-arid areas of Tanzania</i>	P.Z. Yanda A.E. Majule A.G. Mwakaje	University of Dar es Salaam	Dodoma rural



<i>Developing urban poverty-environment monitoring indicators: The case of sustainable adaptive strategies in bonde la mpunga, Kinondoni, Dar es Salaam</i>	MA.M. Victor Neema Ngware Albinus M.P. Makalle	University of Dar es Salaam UCLAS University of Dar es Salaam	Kinondoni
<i>The changing livelihoods in the Maasai plains: implications on poverty levels and sustainability of natural resource base</i>	P. Z. Yanda C. William	University of Dar es Salaam	Simanjiro district
<i>Assessing the relative poverty of microfinance clients in Dar es Salaam</i>	Hugh Fraser	Ernst and Young	Dar es Salaam
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<i>Urban vegetable production and poverty alleviation: A case of dar es Salaam city</i>	A.M.S. Nyomora Z.L. Kanyeka	University of Dar es Salaam	Dar es Salaam region
<i>The role of non-wood food forest production on poverty alleviation in the southern coastal areas of Tanzania</i>	A. Majule E. Liwenga H. Ndangalasi	University of Dar es Salaam	Mtwara and Lindi regions
<i>Poverty and Changing livelihoods in peri-urban zones: A case study of Kinondoni and Mbeya municipalities, Tanzania</i>	Davis Mwamfupe Salome Fute	University of Dar es Salaam	Kinondoni and Mbeya urban districts
<i>Harnessing traditional environmental knowledge systems (TEKS) for rural livelihood diversification and poverty reduction in Bukoba area</i>	P.K. Mwanukuzi C.J. Sawio	University of Dar es Salaam	Bukoba rural district

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<i>Youth livelihood arrangements and coping strategies in HIV/AIDS ravaged areas in Tanzania: The case of Mbeya region</i>	Kizito Mwajombe Adam Mwakalobo Emmanuel Nyankweli	Sokoine University of Agriculture	Kyela and Mbozi districts
<i>Improvement of health and productivity of family poultry towards poverty reduction: The case of Mwanza and Same districts</i>	P.O.L.M. Msofe G. Emmanuel	Sokoine University of Agriculture	Same and Mwanza districts
<i>The local causation of primary school dropouts and exclusions in Kilimanjaro region, Tanzania</i>	Mkombozi Centre for Street Children	Mkombozi Centre for Street Children (NGO)	Moshi rural and Moshi urban districts
<i>Community participation as a strategy for poverty alleviation in Swagaswaga game reserve and Chinyami forest reserve</i>	Dodoma Environmental Network	DONET Dodoma Environmental Network (NGO)	Dodoma rural
<i>Agro-biodiversity and food security among smallholder farmers in Uluguru mountains, Tanzania</i>	Jonathan Stephen Mbwambo	Sokoine University of Agriculture	Morogoro region
<i>Coping strategies of specially vulnerable children: A case study of Lake Zone in Tanzania</i>	Kuleana Centre for Children's Rights	Kuleana Centre for Children's Rights (NGO)	Geita, Ukerewe, Mwanza urban, Bunda and Shinyanga urban districts
<i>Attitudes of women and men towards female genital mutilation performed to girls under 18 years in Tanzania: A case study of Musoma Rural and Manyoni Districts</i>	Nuru Nguya Justina Samson M.A. Madubi E.E. Chingonikaya	Sokoine University of Agriculture	Musoma rural and Manyoni districts
<i>The changing pattern in the social caring of orphans in HIV/AIDS era in Northern Tanzania</i>	Serverine Kessy Fratern Urio	University of Dar es Salaam FINCA	Moshi district
<i>Indigenous knowledge in wetland management in the Lake Victoria Basin, Tanzania</i>	Shadrack Mwakalila Ndalaha Madulu	University of Dar es Salaam	Ilemela, Misungwi and Magu districts

<i>Community participation in service delivery: Challenges for the Local Government Reform in Tanzania</i>	Siri Lange	Chr. Michelsen Institute (CMI)	Mwanza and Bagamoyo districts
<i>Participatory governance and prop-poor service delivery: Where does Tanzania stand?</i>	Einar Braathen	Norwegian Institute for Regional Research (NIBR)	Ilala, Mwanza CC, Iringa rural, Moshi rural, Kilosa and Bagamoyo
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<i>Tracking the impacts of the LGRP on the performance of local authorities: Evidence from Local Service Provision in Tanzania</i>	Deo Mushi	University of Dar es Salaam	Ilala, Mwanza CC, Iringa rural, Moshi rural, Kilosa and Bagamoyo
<i>To pay or not to pay? Citizens' views on taxation in local authorities in Tanzania</i>	Odd-Helge Fjeldstad	Chr. Michelsen Institute (CMI)	Ilala, Mwanza CC, Iringa rural, Moshi rural, Kilosa and Bagamoyo
<i>Privatised tax collection: Experiences from local authorities in Tanzania</i>	Odd-Helge Fjeldstad	Chr. Michelsen Institute (CMI)	Ilala, Mwanza CC, Moshi rural and Kisarawe



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## Publications by REPOA

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Title		Author
Books		
<i>Poverty Alleviation in Tanzania: Recent Research Issues</i>		Edited by M.S.D. Bagachwa
<i>Local Perspectives on Globalisation: The African Case.</i>		Edited by Joseph Semboja, Juma Mwapachu and Eduard Jansen
Research Reports		
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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.

It undertakes and facilitates research, conducts training and disseminates information.

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