

Poverty Reduction Initiatives in Tanzania

The State of the Arts,
Challenges and Prospects

Compiled by

Peter Kopoka
and
Yared M. Kihore



Organisation for
Social Science
Research in
Eastern and
Southern Africa

**National Workshop of OSSREA
Tanzania Chapter**

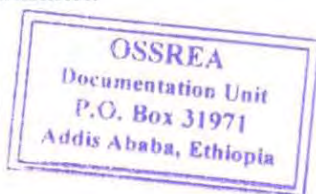
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Prospects

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*Peter Kopoka
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Yared M. Kihore*

Report of National Workshop
12-13 February 2002
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania



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1. INTRODUCTION

The OSSREA Tanzania Chapter held its fourth two-day national workshop from 12-13 February 2002 in Dar es Salaam. The theme of the workshop was: *Poverty Reduction Initiatives in Tanzania: The State of the Art, Challenges and Prospects*. The participants of the workshop were drawn from different walks and spheres of life including academicians, government officials, politicians, professional groups, the private and NGO sectors and members of the general public (see Annex 4).

A total of eighteen papers were presented during the two-day workshop. The papers presented during the workshop were essentially focused on the persistent problem of poverty in Tanzania with the aim of examining poverty reduction initiatives in Tanzania. The papers were divided into six sub-themes:

- Social science research and the history of poverty in Tanzania;
- Macro-micro linkages and international dimensions;
- Rural-urban dimensions, civil society and public policy implications;
- Access and delivery of social services;
- Gender dimensions of poverty; and
- The role of the private and informal sectors.

2. OPENING SESSION

Prof. Abel Ishumi, Vice-President of OSSREA, chaired the opening session that included the opening speech by the guest of honour, a vote of thanks and a presentation by Dr. Y. M. Kihore on OSSREA: Past, Present and Future.

Prof. Abel Ishumi welcomed all participants to OSSREA's 4th National Workshop organized by the Tanzania Chapter. He then invited Prof. M. Nkunya, the Chief Academic Officer of the University of Dar es Salaam, to formally open the workshop.

In his opening speech, Prof. Nkunya praised the rapid progress made by the OSSREA Tanzania Chapter. Prof. Nkunya commended the workshop organisers for their choice of theme.

Prof. Nkunya highlighted the need to address the growing problem of poverty that is facing Tanzania and other African countries, as it is a major obstacle to socio-economic development. Prof. Nkunya hoped that the papers presented and subsequent discussions held during the two-day workshop would examine existing poverty reduction initiatives, challenges and future prospects for poverty reduction in Tanzania.

Prof. Mukandala thanked the guest of honour for agreeing to attend this workshop and for his keynote address. He then welcomed Dr. Y. M. Kihore, the Liaison Officer of OSSREA Tanzania Chapter, to make a presentation of OSSREA's activities in Tanzania.

Dr. Kihore's presentation provided an overview of OSSREA in Tanzania, highlighting the past, present and future. It was pointed out that OSSREA had taken root in Tanzania with members from the university and from the general public. It was noted that so far OSSREA Tanzania Chapter has been able to hold regular annual conferences and that last year it was the host of OSSREA's regional workshop where a number of very important papers were presented.

Dr. Kihore was optimistic that in co-operation with others, OSSREA Tanzania Chapter and OSSREA in general will grow stronger.

3. SUMMARY OF PAPERS PRESENTED

3.1 Social Science Research, Poverty and Public Policy: Rethinking Tanzania's Poverty Reduction Initiatives

(A. Komba)

The paper sets out to analyse the role of social science research in the "war on poverty". It argues that social science research enterprise maps out the social, political, economic and cultural landscape of the poverty problem, thus allowing for the design of well thought-out strategies to fight it.

The paper addresses four main issues. Firstly, it discusses how poverty is being conceptualised by indicating that the concept of poverty is not only complex but also dynamic both in time and space. This has tended to complicate efforts to deal with the problem at all levels, underscoring the need for concerted efforts to provide a better conceptual framework for the problem.

Secondly, it is argued that researching poverty also calls for a more appropriate methodological framework. This is because answers to the problem of poverty depend on the choice of the research method. That is, how one goes about investigating the problem will be reflected in the recommendations on how to solve it.

Thirdly, the analytical framework is discussed, where some inherent pitfalls in organising and presenting the results of social science research are described. It is argued that in complex and dynamic concepts such as poverty, the analysis is the function of the values, assumptions, and ideological biases researchers bring to their trade.

Fourthly, the interface between social science research enterprise and public policy is discussed. It is noted that more effort is still required for social science research to become an effective tool in social problem solving, particularly with regard to poverty alleviation.

3.2 History of the Emergence of Poverty in Tanzania

(G. P. Mpangala)

The paper seeks to examine the origins of poverty in an historical perspective. The paper begins by showing the situation under pre-capitalist social formations and argues that in such formations there were mechanisms of poverty alleviation, though low level of technology acted as a root cause for future poverty.

There are internal and external relations of exploitation, class polarisation and economic structures that facilitated repatriation of wealth into metropolitan countries, thereby acting as reasons for the emergence of poverty.

Colonialism facilitated the process of penetration of capitalism in the colonies. The colonial state was instrumental in the process of

establishing and managing colonial economies, which in turn laid the foundations for the present day poverty.

Despite socialist-based policies, poverty has continued to increase in both rural and urban areas. Thus, policies and strategies of fighting poverty must take into consideration the nature and character of periphery capitalism in terms of both processes of production and production relations. This requires alternative development strategies that include developing independent national capitalism through the principles of social democracy and people-centred democracy and development. Another alternative can be taking the socialist path of development while taking into consideration the global capitalist situation, which has a tendency of fighting against efforts to take a socialist path.

3.3 “*Umaskini had ufukara*”: A History of Poverty in Tanzania

(E. P. Mihanjo and O. Masebo)

The paper holds that the situation defined to mean “poverty” emerged with colonialism. Regardless of the various “development” and economic programmes carried out to alleviate or eradicate poverty, the situation has worsened to what the authors refer to as “*ufukara*” (abject poverty).

The paper addresses the key question of why poverty is increasing by stating the evolution of poverty in Tanzania in a historical context. Poverty persists because of historically constructed structural relations that consolidate poverty to the majority of the people. This relation started with integration in the capitalist system, and it has been perpetuated by the colonial as well as neo-colonial states.

Colonialism introduced the following issues that were inseparable in the promotion of poverty in Tanzania:

- There was monetization of the socio-economy, associated with the introduction of taxes;
- Agriculture focused on cash crops that were needed as raw materials for metropolitan industries, undermining food crops leading to hunger and malnutrition;

- Colonialists divided Tanzania into two economic zones: production centres and labour centres;
- Industrialization was discouraged in Tanzania and indigenous industries were banned; and
- The infrastructural development such as transport networks did not aim to benefit Tanzania.

The overall view is that the colonial period was a starting point for sustained poverty.

3.4 Poverty and Poverty Alleviation in an Economically Globalising World: Challenges and Opportunities for Tanzania-Type Economies

(F. P. Mtatikolo)

The paper highlights analytical frameworks for organising the discussion on poverty reduction under reforms linking up to globalisation. Accordingly, three main principles have been associated with such reform processes: (a) the attainment of macroeconomic balances by bringing national expenditures consistent with the national income; (b) greater efficiency in resource allocation, involving resource switching across economic sectors; and (c) the mobilization of resources over the longer term to raise rates of economic growth and living standards.

Sub-Saharan Africa has not lived up to the expectations under globalization for LDCs with regard to increasing their shares in world trade. A substantial decline in the significance of trade in agricultural raw materials and food in the total world trade can back up this observation.

It is also noted that Tanzania in recent years is becoming a substantial destination or host of foreign direct investments. However, the extent of Africa's role in the global flow of FDI from the Triad is still quite low. Thus, there is need for reforms in trends for economic performance in Africa.

The paper singles out perceived links of poverty to globalization, as well as the challenges posed and opportunities provided by the

processes of globalisation. The negative impacts are the result of five forces:

- i) Liberalisation, opening up and privatisation as prescribed by the IFIs have resulted in: lost jobs as local industry cannot compete; lost incomes for the same reasons as above; limited hope of "infant" industries ever taking off; further reduction in job opportunities; de-linking of new industries from indigenous ones; and limited impact of new industries on local multipliers as they are mainly export focused.
- ii) Overriding focus on export orientation for the whole economy has resulted in: whole economies based on small-holder export cash production becoming extra vulnerable to the vagaries of world market; bankruptcies becoming more common on SME; destructive industries being tolerated; and there being limited real jobs.
- iii) The new role of Multi (Trans)-National Corporation (MNC) through FDI for quick returns: This has led to MNCs entering LDCs through FDI for quick returns are unconcerned about ecological or environmental sustainability. MNCs demand excessive concessions, which reduce revenue potential for governments in LDCs.
- iv) Observed weakening of the government and regulatory systems: This is a result of governments withdrawing from economic and social service provision, increasing poverty and overall national vulnerability. Regulatory systems are weak and under-funded to the advantage of MNCs and local capitalists.
- v) Role of the media: The media are seen as an instrument of the powerful MNCs to increase economic power by any means, taking advantage of control over information. They are also seen as promoting destructive and unethical practices in the name of economic sense.

A four-pronged approach has been advocated to facilitate meaningful integration for these countries in the globalizing system if poverty alleviation is to take root in a sustainable framework:

- i) A minimum threshold and critical mass for opening up are needed;
- ii) Partnerships, and not crowding out, are needed;
- iii) The north needs to redress itself and support the LDCs. They must see globalisation not as a "one-size-fits all" framework; and
- iv) Institutions to tame finance capital are needed. Finance capital is seen to be highly mobile, highly destructive or/and speculative.

The main challenges to Tanzania-type economies include raising economic growth, increasing savings and investments, increasing market shares, addressing adverse terms of trade, and attracting foreign investments.

The following are some opportunities for Tanzania-type economies: adoption of macro-economic policies and programmes consistent with sustainable development under globalisation; determined development of productive and market structures of a regional nature; promotion of private investment, both domestic and foreign; use of all possible regional economic groupings in LDCs as a forum for dealing with developed countries' groupings; and promotion of peace and security in the region.

3.5 Macro-micro Linkages in the Fight against Poverty: Missing Links and Enabling Bridges

(P. Mpango and H. Mwinyimvua)

The paper addresses the question of why material well-being as measured by macroeconomic indicators drawn from the National Accounts may not translate automatically into a feeling of well-being due to factors such as measurement problems and types of government expenditure that are not evidently improving welfare and raising expectations.

The paper provides a profile of the poverty situation in Tanzania, highlighting the fact that Tanzania is still one of the poorest countries

in the world forty years after independence despite a number of government initiatives to reform the economy.

The possible reasons why growth benefits have not "trickled down" to the poor – potential sources of disconnect – include, *inter-alia*, level and sectoral composition of growth such as pattern of income distribution and access to basic social services by the poor as well as country specific circumstances; short-term adverse effects of policies aimed at raising growth; dysfunctional governance especially endemic corruption; and the devastating effects of AIDS. It is pointed out that in principle GDP growth does benefit the poor but the poverty alleviation impact of a faster rate of growth will certainly be different compared to lower levels of growth as in the case of Tanzania. The country has not been able to sustain relatively high and robust growth of an average of 6 percent. The magnitude of poverty reduction payoff from growth will depend on a number of other critical and closely inter-related factors.

If poverty in Tanzania is a rural phenomenon and at the same time poverty has increased while the economy has grown, it means that growth has been concentrated in sectors or geographical areas where the poor do not benefit. The "fast growing sectors" such as mining and quarrying, electricity and water and others have relatively weak linkages with agriculture, and thus have much less potential in terms of poverty reduction.

There may be various actions that can be undertaken to address/bridge the missing links in the macro-micro linkage. The bridges considered include, realizing higher growth, policy choices that are pro-poor, broader measures for welfare, and distribution of income and assets. Others include prioritisation of government/expenditure and productive use of public resources, investment in physical infrastructure and human capital, efficiency of investment, improving governance, safety nets for the poorest and most vulnerable, and utilisation and development assistance.

The sectoral distribution of growth is crucial in the fight against poverty. Growth must be increased in those sectors that can support the majority of the poor or augment their capabilities, such as building human capital and expanding economic opportunities. Such sectors include agriculture. For agriculture to be effective in poverty

reduction, it must achieve higher yields and linkages between farm and non-farm activities.

3.6 Debt Relief, Foreign Aid and Prospects for Poverty Reduction in Tanzania

(G. D. Mjema)

The paper reviews the external debt stance in Tanzania in the context of the HIPC measures. Working from the country's current debt stock, it analyses whether the implementation of the HIPC will make the debt burden more bearable and finally be the true exit of the debt problem.

The external debt burden in Tanzania is still unsustainable basically because the magnitude of the debt relative to the country's capacity to service it is unbearable. A number of initiatives have been put in place to address this problem, one of them being the HIPC initiative.

The HIPC initiative has been well received in most LDCs including Tanzania. In line with HIPC, Tanzania has prepared the National Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) in consultation with a broad spectrum of stakeholders. The PRSP spells out Tanzania's objectives and strategies for combating poverty with the help of debt relief funds. In addition, the government has put in place an elaborate external debt management strategy.

However, it may be questionable whether the above-mentioned initiatives constitute a necessary and sufficient exit strategy for the country's debt problem. As an insight into this concern, the paper takes a critical look at some debt indicators, showing the magnitude of the debt problem in Tanzania. These indicate that despite loan conditions being favourable, the country's debt burden is still unsustainable.

Whether the HIPC initiative is sufficient to deal with Tanzania's debt problem will depend on various factors. First, the initiative must have an impact on income growth. Thus, it must help the country to revive its economic activities especially in sectors such as agriculture and transport.

If HIPC initiative is to be the exit strategy for the debt problem, the country must initiate strategies for effective utilization of debt resources. The country must also develop a coherent institutional capacity for debt management.

A lasting solution to the debt problem will be found when the HIPC initiative and other debt relief measures help to improve the incomes in such a way that it is possible to service the debt without constraining economic growth.

3.7 The Rural-Urban and Regional Dimensions of Poverty in Tanzania: Evidence and Policy Implications

(F. P. Mtatifikolo)

The paper traces empirical evidence on rural-urban, urban-urban, and regional dimensions of poverty for the period from the mid 1970s to the late 1990s. First, the status in the mid 1970s to the early 1980s: It is noted that most of the very disadvantaged regions had very low ranks particularly in the infrastructure and, to some extent, in income wealth; whereas regions with high total ranks had very high scores in infrastructures and either in income and wealth or in wage employment and urbanization or both.

The status in the mid to late 1990s: For the regions with very low overall ranks, the most conspicuous observation is their low ranks in GDP per capita and in health status, and to some extent, in food security and nutritional status; whereas regions with high ranks had clear food security and high GDP per capita. They are noted to have had high ranks in education, health status and health services.

For the losers over the two periods, the conspicuous observations show these regions having falling ranks in food security, in income and wealth and in employment opportunities; whereas for the gainers over the two periods, there is no observation specific to the group from the relevant studies. However, it is known that three of the gainers (Ruvuma, Mbeya and Tabora) have greatly benefited in recent years from the general economic liberalization that opened up significant markets for their agricultural products. The three regions have high agricultural potential and they seem to utilize it to some great advantage.

Results from the analyses of the 1991/92 and 2000 HBS show that Tanzanians have become poorer over the two periods although poverty is seen as largely a rural phenomenon.

Attempts to explain regional income poverty in Tanzania give the bottom line as the low productivity in agriculture. Over 50 percent of the variation in poverty across regions in Tanzania is explained by the road density/agricultural potential variable.

Income poverty is due to low productivity in agriculture. The implications for policy are that there is need to: invest in agriculture that is education-and skill-intensive, give priority to ensuring food security for all regions, and monitor regional variation much more closely for purposes of timely interventions to control undesirable differentials.

There is need to establish a comprehensive poverty monitoring system to track the effectiveness of the strategies for poverty reduction. Working closely with VPO and NBS is indispensable, and the secretariat serving the Poverty Monitoring Master Plan is in dire need of strengthening.

3.8 Implications for Public Policies and Good Governance in the Fight against Poverty

(C. K. Tandari)

There is a clear cause and effect relationship between poverty and governance. Bad governance accelerates and perpetuates poverty while poverty accelerates bad governance. At the same time, good governance reduces poverty and poverty reduction stimulates good governance.

There is need for addressing social protection measures in a broad-based holistic manner, avoiding a one-sided approach to this truly complex and multi-dimensional phenomenon.

There are various actions taken by the government to address public policy for poverty reduction. These include the national Poverty Eradication Strategy (NPES) in 1997; Development Vision 2025; Poverty reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP); the Rural Development Policy (RDP); Tanzania's qualification for the Highly Indebted

countries (HIPC) initiatives; and promoting gender equality in schools, colleges and equal opportunities at work.

The public sector has been playing a critical role as far as poverty reduction is concerned. Some lessons may be learnt from efforts to link public policy and poverty reduction. For instance, cost sharing is denying access to some people to important social services; and low prices at the world market for primary commodities, drought and gender inequalities in education act as obstacles. It is stressed that unless we tackle poverty first, it will be very difficult to maintain provision of social services.

The paper highlights some of the policy statements for policy reduction in various spheres including education, water, health, rural roads, agriculture, the judiciary, environmental protection, HIV/AIDS, gender, employment protection of the vulnerable, and provision of social safety nets and marketing and co-operatives. It is indicated in these policy statements what the government hopes to achieve in each of the above sectors.

Some of the major strategies that are being implemented include: facilitating and encouraging private sector and NGO participation in the promotion of education; strengthening local government capacity to assess, plan and implement health programs; and increasing social sector investment.

Regarding good governance, Tanzania has placed an active Executive that is democratically elected, and there exist political freedom, an independent judiciary, and political stability, among others.

3.9 The Role of NGOs and CBOs in Fighting Poverty and the Emerging Lessons

(S. H. Sinda)

The paper notes that more than 2000 CSOs and NGOs are registered in Tanzania but their participation has been limited, due in part to their limited capacity and experience in policy dialogue and analysis on the one hand and lack of adequate resources and mismanagement on the other.

In examining the role of the NGOs and CBOs in fighting poverty and the emerging lessons, the paper focuses on four main areas. First, conceptualisation and theoretical framework of NGOs and CBOs and their relationship are provided. Secondly, a description of the context of a few selected NGOs and CBOs in Tanzania is given. The description concentrates on the analysis of their activities, achievements, constraints and social capital, which are positively associated with reductions in poverty. Thirdly, the government's and donors' responses to the problem of poverty are examined. Next, emerging lessons and recommendations about what can be done to improve the performance of NGOs and CBOs in Tanzania are explained. Finally, implications of civil society activities and a summary of the thesis conclude the discussion on the role of NGOs in fighting poverty.

The active involvement of NGOs and CBOs is an essential element in the fight against poverty. When NGOs and CBOs participate in policy-making, they are very instrumental in creating people- and gender-oriented macro-economic frameworks and programmes for economic growth and development. Tanzania has not yet achieved this.

Some of the civic society organisations involved in development in Tanzania in general have weak structures of accountability to client groups and do not necessarily represent the perspectives of the targeted very poor people. These organisations are formed and led by urban elite and professional personnel.

Sometimes the delivery of services by the NGOs and CBOs allows the government to evade its obligations to provide accountable and effective services to its citizens.

Activities of selected Civil Society grassroots communities in Tanzania include creating pressure groups that promote activism for gender transformation and social justice at different levels (TGNP); helping people with HIV/AIDS (WAMATA); helping child domestic workers (TAMWA); and environmental protection (Babati Forest Protection Groups), all of which appear to be doing some excellent work.

On government and donors' response, it is observed that the government and stakeholders in social transformation need to respond to the perspectives and demands of the NGOs and CBOs in order to solve the problems of the poor

The positive association between civil society, better governance and increased participation in the development process is an appropriate approach to poverty alleviation and empowerment of women and other vulnerable groups in Tanzania.

3.10 Water Harvesting, Rural Poverty and Health in Semi-Arid Tanzania: The Case of Dodoma Region

(M. J. Mbonile)

The paper examines the relationship between water, rural poverty and health in Dodoma region. That is, the provisioning of water supplies in every district is strongly linked to economic, social and health reasons. Through a sample of nine villages in Dodoma region, the relationship between health and water harvesting is examined.

The majority of the people in the region use traditional water sources such as rivers and holes that have little sanitary protection. This increases the chances of getting water borne diseases.

Poverty in the region is very high. This endemic poverty has led to the construction of poor houses traditionally known as *Matembe* in Ugogo area. Since these houses are constructed out of poles and mud, they are not ideal for water harvesting.

It is also observed that hygiene for drawing and storing water in Dodoma is still very poor, and very few households boil water for drinking. This has resulted in the spread of water-borne diseases. It is recommended that a thorough research be conducted to find cheap and environmentally friendly ways of harvesting water at the household level.

It is also suggested that in order to have meaningful improvement of water supply and health in Dodoma region, there is a need to improve the water harvesting techniques through traditional water harvesting methods, which include water holes in sandy river valleys, hand dug wells and ponds in natural resources. Also, there is need for

introducing new methods of water harvesting, such as direct water harvesting methods and sub-surface flow water harvesting. This is so because the future prospects of improving health in Dodoma region depend on the improvement of water harvesting techniques.

3.11 Social Services Delivery and Poverty Reduction in Tanzania: Is Anyone Listening to the Poor?

(A. V. Y. Mbelle and A. A. L. Kilindo)

The degree of accessibility to social services is one measure of the extent of poverty in an economy. However, targeting of social services has been sub-optimal.

The paper addresses the interlinkages between access to social services and poverty eradication initiatives through social service provision in mainland Tanzania. Accordingly, aspects of poverty related to the delivery of social services are presented. In education and in health, there are wide disparities among regions from the least deprived to the most deprived. Thus, poor health is one of the causes of poverty.

It is pointed out that there are a number of stakeholders involved in financing social services in Tanzania. These are the central government, regional administration and local government and district and urban councils, development partners and members of the local community. Spending in health is very low and is biased against the grassroots levels.

Tanzania compares unfavourably with other African countries in spending on primary education. Crippling debt burden is one of the reasons why developing countries under-invest in basic services. The situation is worsening in education and improving in health spending.

Government spending is being targeted disproportionately to the rich. This is particularly so in education and in health.

Some actions need to be taken/implemented in social services to impact on poverty reduction/improving the welfare of the poor. These involve identification of pro-poor expenditures in social services, increasing expenditure at primary school, and increasing

budget allocations for primary health, drugs and essential medical supplies that are basic to health.

Thus, there is need for listening more to the poor in order to exert more pressure on providing essential services, particularly in health and education and to consider more careful and targeted expenditure.

3.12 Integration of Gender in Pro-Poor Policies and Initiatives: A Reflection on Tanzania Situation

(M. Kitula)

The paper discusses the role of gender in pro-poor policies and initiatives. Women's status in society is low due to patriarchy system working through customary laws and socially imposed sex differences. The perpetuation of gender-blind policies and plans make it costly to the government and to individual families especially women and children.

Neglecting gender issues in policy and planning sustain inefficiency in the development process as it increases costs and lowers output due to lack of participatory planning. This perpetuates poverty.

Gender equality initiatives have been introduced through women group activism. Fruits of such activities have not been realized yet. Women's needs, interests, concerns and voices have continued to be ignored.

A new approach to gender equality has been proposed. This is gender mainstreaming and integration of gender needs and concerns in policies, plans and programmes. The process of mainstreaming gender and integration can be successful only when there is political will, coupled with leadership/authority to provide guideline for implementation.

The mindset orientation of officials and staff in government departments, the private sector, NGOs and IGOs involved in policy formulation and planning is crucial when integrating gender concepts in the policy formulation and planning process.

Thus, a changed approach that involves both men and women at equal footing in development plans and implementation is likely to stimulate growth and mitigate poverty.

3.13 Addressing the Gender Dimension in Pro-Poor Policies and Initiatives: The Case of Tanzania

(*R. Shayo*)

Pro-poor policies and initiatives should be designed such that they address gender inequality and are gender sensitive. The paper adopts a macro, meso, and micro approaches to analyse the economic structure, processes and policies from a gender aware perspective. It is assumed that implementing gender-sensitive pro-poor policies will result in reducing gender inequalities and poverty among the majority of the Tanzanian population.

Gender-insensitive policies compound the problems of gender inequalities and biases with respect to access to and control and ownership of economic resources.

The economy of Tanzania is presented as a gendered structure, where poverty is experienced differently between men and women. The paper provides the rationale for mainstreaming gender in pro-poor policies and initiatives and suggests concrete strategies for mainstreaming gender in these programmes.

It is strongly argued that pro-poor policies and initiatives that are gender neutral cannot help in overcoming persistent poverty problems facing most of the sub-Saharan African countries and Tanzania in particular. Failure to take gender issues into account may result not only in inefficient and inequitable outcomes in terms of access to and control of economic and social resources but also in compounding poverty-related problems.

There is need for general sectoral policies such as rural development, agriculture, water, education, health, etc., to have provisions for women. Gender concerns especially financial priorities and mechanisms, resource ownership and accessibility need to be mainstreamed into the development process.

It is recommended that areas where women dominate, such as agriculture, the informal and small-scale sectors policies, should be reviewed to identify constraints faced since women contribute fully to national development.

The rural development policy should focus on: opening up and rehabilitation of rural feeder roads; provision of clean portable water; better houses and housing schemes; easily accessible and available health and education services. Agricultural policies should aim at promoting women's efforts towards production of food crops best grown in their areas.

3.14 Gender, Poverty Alleviation and Empowerment: Economic Perspectives in Convergence

(F. Mtatifikolo)

Poverty alleviation requires mainstreaming gender issues in development. The paper argues that empowerment, as a process to build capabilities in all dimensions, must also take place in the context of mainstreamed gender dimensions. Convergence in the economic sense is defined here to mean a harmonious and speedier process in the fight against poverty when gender issues are taken on board.

Gender defines the socio-cultural interpretation and manifestation of the roles of the two sexes, whereas sex itself identifies the biological differences between women and men.

It is noted that from a gender perspective, it is important to examine the juncture at which the interests of women and men converge and diverge. Attention to gender is by its nature multi-sectoral and interdisciplinary.

The logic of linking gender, poverty alleviation and empowerment is to seek an answer to the question whether the explicit recognition of gender-differentiated economic agents, and the extent to which these agents have differential access to, management and use of and control over economically productive assets/resources, has implications for the productivity, flexibility and dynamism of the economy considered in its totality.

It is pointed out that economic development that is gender-responsive and specific to poverty alleviation and empowerment has the following main elements:

- Investing in the household economy and raising labour productivity would help enhance the status of women;
- Doing away with all kinds of norms, traditions and legislations that reward or penalize individuals only on the basis of gender;
- Education for the female child should be seen as an investment and therefore be promoted;
- Taking affirmative action to promote resource ownership by women and by backing such action with legislation; and
- Making gender issues visible in data and analysis. Gender statistics are crucial in eliminating stereotypes, in formulating policies that are gender-responsive and in monitoring the progress in policy implementation.

Therefore, it makes a lot of economic sense to be gender-responsive in the design and implementation of economic policies and programmes.

3.15 Poverty Reduction in Tanzania: The Role of the Private Sector in the Context of Reforms

(H. P. B. Moshi)

The paper analyses the role of the private sector in the Tanzania socio-economic development process, specifically focusing on poverty reduction.

Emphasis is placed on investments, employment generation and contribution to government budget in terms of tax revenues and dividends. It is noted that economic growth is a necessary condition for reducing both income and non-income poverty.

It is strongly argued that economic growth cannot occur without a dynamic private sector and that the contribution of this sector to poverty reduction has been significant.

An overview of economic reforms – objectives and assessment in Tanzania – is provided. It is noted that there is high aid dependence ratio, leading to the need for mobilizing domestic resources by ingraining the culture of savings in the Tanzanian society.

Looking at the current capacity of the private sector, it is argued that the response of a strong or weak private sector will depend very much on its strength and coherence.

It is further argued that without having a comprehensive private sector development strategy, it will be very difficult to enhance either the sector's confidence in the government or the government's credibility in the eyes of the public sector.

It is suggested that concrete steps need to be taken to enhance developmental and poverty-reducing impact of the private sector. One such step is to improve the business environment both in terms of policy and regulatory and legal frameworks.

Good governance, aspects of transparency, participation, and the fight against corruption are also important ingredients in promoting the private sector.

It is also suggested that the mindset of both the bureaucracy and the workers need to be significantly changed to cope with a private sector-led economy. There is need to trace, identify and address obstacles that impede and factors that encourage efficient paths of change.

Another concern raised is that of institutional failures caused by monopolies such as TANESCO and DAWASA. These institutions are undermining the performance of both public and private sector enterprises.

3.16 The Private and Informal Sector and Poverty Alleviation: Some Insights from Tanzania

(G. G. Wanga)

The paper provides some insights on the role of the private and informal sectors (PIS) in poverty alleviation in Tanzania.

The study found that PIS is very instrumental in terms of poverty alleviation. That is, it provides a great deal of benefits to people, such as employment, earning, investments, and productivity.

The informal sector makes higher employment contribution to women than the formal sector. Productivity and benefits, which are attributed to PIS, contribute to poverty alleviation. Overall, PIS has

facilitated and made possible re-employment of retrenched servants from the public sector.

Still, there are several issues that will inhibit poverty alleviation initiatives if not addressed. These are related to poor business environment.

The net impact of the PIS in poverty alleviation is currently not promising. PIS activities are labour intensive with the labour force having little or no skills. As a result, what is produced is not adequate to meet optimal employment earnings.

The study makes a number of recommendations: remuneration, severance and pension payments in the PIS should be holistically based on merit and performance; there should be improved collective bargaining and industrial relations between employees; there must be improved tax administration and reduced taxes to ease up start-up procedures; and there should be promotion of PIS activities in the context of overall macro-framework/infrastructure.

3.17 The Informal Sector As a Poverty Reduction Strategy for Retrenchees

(R. S. Katapa)

The paper analyses the characteristics of informal sector operators using data from the 1995 Dar-es-Salaam Informal Sector Survey (DISS). The privatisation of parastatal organisations which started in the mid 90s has been characterised by more and more retrenchments. The retrenchees have been concentrated in the informal sector.

It is, however, noted that joining the informal sector was a survival strategy for most retrenchees. The informal sector despite its harsh environment is a poverty-reduction strategy.

Thus, it is recommended that the government assist this sector by reducing the problems faced by the informal sector operators. These include lack of working and investment capital, low profit, lack of credit, high competition, lack of customers and poor infrastructure/utilities.

Training informal sector operators and their employees is considered vital. Productivity in that sector is bound to increase once training

has taken place. As for the retrenchees and other operators, once training and improved working environments are given, the informal sector will provide meaningful employment instead of a mere survival strategy.

3.18 A Search for the Role of Private and Informal Sectors in Poverty Reduction in Marginal Ecosystems in Tanzania

(W. Rugumamu)

The paper is based on the premise that conventional partnerships between government, on the one hand, and the private sector and local communities, on the other, cannot reduce land degradation, famine and hence rural poverty.

The role of the people and their civil organisations is pivotal to meaningful social change. The people should press for democratic participation at all levels of decision-making. To this end, the people should establish independent organisations at various levels that are voluntary, grassroots-based, democratically-administered, and self-reliant.

Participatory tools for promoting synergy between these key factors are presented as appropriate future options for reducing escalating poverty.

It is recommended that the new role of private and informal sectors must be to institute and promote middle-level production systems that seek to dramatically balance the needs of the local community. It must also take into consideration the expectations of the private sector and the nation state as well as the requirements of the fragile ecosystem.

Success in creating partnerships will depend on the political will of the key actors to change their course of action. There is also need to strengthen research capacities in universities and research institutions as a basis for awareness creation, action and social change.

In conclusion, it is stated that when the best of modern-day technologies are integrated into practice and resources that land users can manage and control with good support from the private sector

that is grounded in democratic governance and a bottom-up cum top-down approach, rural poverty will be significantly reduced.

ANNEX 1

**OPENING SPEECH BY PROF. MAYUNGA NKUNYA, CHIEF
ACADEMIC OFFICER, UNIVERSITY OF DAR ES SALAAM**

The Vice-President of OSSRA, Professor Ishumi; the OSSREA Liaison Officer for the Tanzania Chapter, Dr. Kihore; the Chairman of the Governing Board of ESRF and Dean, FASS; Representatives of Chapter Member Institutions; Distinguished Participants; Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is a great pleasure for me to be invited to officiate at the opening of this year's Annual National Workshop of OSSREA, Tanzania Chapter. This is my first official "engagement" with our Chapter since I first formally received official communication from OSSREA Head Office in Addis Ababa about OSSREA - Tanzania Chapter.

I take this opportunity to thank the organisers of this Workshop. I know a lot of effort has gone into making this gathering of intellectuals and policy-makers take place as planned, thanks mainly to the Local Organising Committee headed by the OSSREA Liaison Officer for Tanzania, Dr. Kihore. Let me express sincere thanks on behalf of the University of Dar es Salaam and on my own behalf to the OSSREA- Secretariat in Addis Ababa, to support Chapter initiatives in whichever way possible. On this note, I have already communicated the University's position to the Liaison Officer. Let me also thank the institutional members of the OSSREA Tanzania Chapter who have generously contributed materially and financially to the various operations – including this workshop of the Chapter. This gathering was supposed to take place before the end of 2001 --- (This is 4th Annual National Workshop, 2001) and I am sure there are concrete reasons that necessitated postponement to this date.

Mr. Chairman,

The OSSREA Tanzania Chapter is consistently and concretely building up a culture and tradition of addressing timely and topical development themes in Annual National Workshops. It may be recalled that in April 1997 the theme was Poverty Alleviation in Tanzania. In February 1999 the topic of the time, still quite topical

today, was Globalisation. Tanzania was honoured for being chosen as the host of the Sixth Congress held here in Dar es Salaam in April 2000. The Congress drew participants not only from Eastern and Southern Africa (the geographical coverage of the Organisation) but also from other parts of Africa and other continents, as well as Donor Institutions and other international stakeholders such as The World Bank, the ECA, the OAU, World Vision, NORAD, the Netherlands and Egypt, among many others. The Sixth Congress had as its theme "Globalisation, Democracy and Development in Africa: Future Prospects". Its choice was a result of the general realisation that "under the current process of globalisation, Africa has become increasingly marginalised ... and this has serious implications for national efforts to overcome poverty" (Report of the 6th Congress, ii).

Mr. Chairman,

In Tanzania, the primary focus of all Government Policy Makers and Development Partners has been on Poverty Reduction, as guided by the National Development Vision 2025. The recent policies on the same issue date back to the 1997 National Poverty Eradication Strategy (NPES), followed by the Tanzania Assistance Strategy (TAS) and consolidated now (since 2000) in the Poverty Reduction Strategy Programme (PRSP). Therefore, Mr. Chairman, when we take the 2001 theme for the Workshop "Poverty Reduction Initiative in Tanzania: The State of the Art, Challenges and Prospects" we cannot but satisfy ourselves that we are both "timely and topical".

Mr. Chairman,

I read in the "Menu" for the workshop a list of sub-themes and titles that are both wide and relevant in scope and coverage. First, this is the first time that the workshop takes place for more than one day, and over fifteen papers will be presented in the course of the two-day Workshop. Secondly, the number of sub-themes gives one satisfaction that indeed the discussion of Poverty Reduction Initiatives in Tanzania is approached from different dimensions, to emphasise the multi-dimensions of poverty itself. The details of the proposed presentations are pretty exhaustive. The six sub-themes cover, respectively, the history of poverty and the role of social science research in conceptualising poverty reduction strategies; the macro-micro linkages and international dimensions; the rural-

urban/regional dimension, the role of civil society and public policies; the gender dimension of poverty; access and delivery of social services and how these link up to poverty reduction dynamics; and the role of private and informal sectors in the fight against poverty.

Mr. Chairman,

I know you will agree with me that with a menu like this, one would be inclined to say “no stone has been left unturned” on the challenges and prospects in poverty reduction initiatives in Tanzania. While agreeing with the exhaustive nature of the coverage, one cannot help but add to this tall menu the challenges posed to poverty reduction initiatives by HIV/AIDS, the abuse on the environment, and prioritisation in resource allocation when the resource constraint is binding (reforms are at issue here, especially Local Government Reforms in an era where skill and other resources are scarce). I know these will appear variously in the deliberations, if only in implicit rather than explicit forms, and it will be expected that the Proceedings of the Workshop will have a word or so on them for “for the next steps”.

Mr. Chairman,

I also imagine that you will be taking stock of what has transpired in our societies in recent years. Surely there have been a number of developments since April 1997 when the annual workshop addressed itself to Poverty Alleviation in Tanzania.

Within Tanzania, three developments have been critical.

- Initiatives from the 1997 adoption of the National Poverty Eradication Strategy that fed into the National Development Vision 2025 and other efforts in Government.
- The development of an institutional framework to lead initiatives on the poverty alleviation front, in particular the creation of the Poverty Eradication Division (PED) within the office of the Vice President, charged with poverty/welfare monitoring in Tanzania, and a Poverty Monitoring Master Plan that is in place since December 2001, and

- The evolution of the PRSP processes (guided by the Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiatives) and their consolidation in the poverty reduction strategy paper. Tanzania has qualified for the Debt Relief through the PRSP initiatives since 2000.

Mr. Chairman

These developments should be of analytical interest (for better or for worse) among Social Scientists and those in the Humanities who take keen interest in poverty reduction initiatives in Tanzania.

I challenge this Workshop, through you, Mr. Chairman, to deliberate on these developments so we can advise policy makers accordingly.

Mr. Chairman,

As I mentioned earlier, the University of DSM recognises the importance of OSSREA and its activities. Various faculties and institutes within the University are also institutional members of the Tanzania Chapter that is working to have a legal framework formalised soon. Workshops have always publicised OSSREA and these have:

- a) Provided a forum for in-depth discussion of development issues,
- b) Provided a framework to generate possible publications for even wider dissemination, and
- c) Served as avenues of exhibitions and publicity of its activities.

On this front the University has always supported OSSREA activities. At the conclusion of this workshop it is to be expected that proceedings will reach the highest echelons in University administration for possible forwarding to critical Key Actors and Stakeholders in the fight against poverty in Tanzania. I promise to take on the matter personally as the primary conduit for such transmission to higher levels, as well as for the feedback from such high levels.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, while thanking you for your attention and wishing you fruitful deliberations, I have the honour to declare this Workshop officially open.

Thank you.

ANNEX 2

OSSREA: PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE

Dr. Y. M. Kihore

1. INTRODUCTION

The Organisation for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa (OSSREA) was founded in April 1980 by social scientists as a regional research network. As its name shows, it later extended its membership to Southern Africa. Although its constitution mandates it to open membership to social scientists in 21 countries in Eastern and Southern Africa, its current membership is drawn from only 13 countries of which Tanzania is one. Opening such memberships requires a lot of efforts in terms of encouraging and promoting interest in Social Science, mobilizing and persuading individuals and institutions to join OSSREA, etc. The success of such efforts even in many current member countries can, so far, only be regarded as modest. This, as we shall show later, is the reason why OSSREA now plans to throw much of its efforts in "strengthening its Chapters in various countries and on expanding its membership to countries that have not been reached so far" (OSSREA Annual Report 2000, 1)

OSSREA's mission is to promote the development of a distinctive African tradition in the study of, research and training in the social sciences. Its activities include: (i) Research methodology training (ii) Collaborative research, (iii) Monitoring and evaluation of research projects, (iv) Research grant awards, (v) Conferences and workshops, and (vi) Publications.

Of the above listed activities, the research grant awards are the most popularly known in Eastern and Southern Africa because of the two annual research competitions known as Gender Issues and Social

Science Research Competitions. Last year's (i.e., 2001) Gender Issues Research Competition was the 13th and Social Science Research one was the 15th, indicating that they are events which have preoccupied much of OSSREA's 21-year history. A good number of Tanzanians have participated in and won these research awards. OSSREA has also recently introduced Senior Scholars' Research Grant Award which is competed for by Senior Scholars of the universities in Eastern and Southern Africa. Research methodology training has also, in the past two years, drawn a number of participants from countries in the region including Tanzania. Earlier, this activity used to be run as a "Summer School Workshop for Undergraduate Social Science Students in East Africa". As far as conferences and workshops are concerned, OSSREA's main preoccupation has been triennial Congresses. It has so far conducted six such Congresses the last of which was held here in Dar es Salaam Tanzania in 2000. OSSREA has already published and is continuing to publish plenty of research results in the form of books, research reports and in its journal and newsletter. OSSREA's publications are also now available on CD. Arrangements to have its publications available in various bookshops in member countries are being made. These publications can also be exchanged with publications of various institutions.

2. OSSREA IN TANZANIA

OSSREA was officially established at the University of Dar es Salaam (UDSM) on August 21, 1986 (i.e., almost six years after the founding of the Organisation). The late Dr. Jeanette Hartmann (Department of Sociology) was appointed the first Country Representative (Liaison Officer). The second Liaison Officer was Prof. Andrew Kiondo (Department of Political Science and Public Administration) appointed on July 15th, 1990 and served until August 5th, 1994 when Prof. Stephen Kapunda (Department of Economics) was elected Liaison Officer in line with the November 1993 recommendation of OSSREA Executive Committee. Prof. Kapunda served until August 27th, 1999, in an election that brought in the current Liaison Officer.

At the establishment of OSSREA at the University of Dar es Salaam, the following were set as its main objectives:

- (a) To encourage and promote interest in Social Science,
- (b) To mobilise and persuade individuals and institutions to join OSSREA,
- (c) To encourage members and those interested in OSSREA and other Social Science competitions to participate fully,
- (d) To encourage members to publish in OSSREA and other research organisations journals and books, and
- (e) To work in close co-operation with other individuals and institution in Tanzania and elsewhere where the study of social science is promoted.

The main OSSREA activities at the University of Dar es Salaam since its establishment are as follows:

Organising Workshops

The first locally organised OSSREA workshop took place on 29th June, 1995. The main theme of that workshop was: *Improving the Standard of Social Science Research during Structural Adjustment Period: The Case of Tanzania*. Although the records of its attendance are not available, there is a document showing that at least 20 people were invited to this workshop.

The second workshop under the theme: *Poverty Alleviation in Tanzania* was held on April 17th, 1997 and coincided with the 10th Anniversary of OSSREA at UDSM, which had been postponed from August, 1996. This workshop was attended by 41 participants and five papers were presented.

On 26th February, 1999, OSSREA at UDSM organised its third workshop under the theme: *Development Issues and Structural Adjustment in Tanzania*. In this workshop also, 41 people participated and five papers were presented.

Each of these workshops was a one-day event attended by a good number of participants who were not members of the Organisation and never tried to become members later. Normally, such functions are taken as occasions for recruiting new members. We do not know where to lay the blame on this matter, but it could be an indication that the Liaison Officers and their teams did not successfully

implement the second of the organisation's objective which is "to mobilize and persuade individuals... to join OSSREA".

Another thing is that these workshops took place irregularly. It is planned that from 2001 onwards, they should be annual events. The current workshop is for the year 2001, meaning there will be another one for the year 2002.

Recruiting Individual and Institutional Members

The objectives in (a), (b) and (c) above are mainly aimed at obtaining more regular members of OSSREA at Chapter level. OSSREA Tanzania country report in 1997 indicated that OSSREA had 8 institution members, namely Faculties of Arts and Social Sciences, Commerce and Management, Education and Law, and Institutes of Development Studies (IDS), Kiswahili (IKR) and Resource Assessment (IRA), and the Library. This report shows the size of individual membership to be 30. However, in another report to Liaison Officers' Meeting in 1999, it is reported that OSSREA Tanzania had 30 individual members of whom only 15 were active and 6 active institution members. The list we have used to invite participants to this workshop (drawn from the reported 30 and other individuals who have participated in various OSSREA activities – which obliges one to become a member) put the individual membership number close to 60. It is our hope that the participants invited on the basis of this list will use this opportunity to update their membership. A good number have already started doing so. The institution membership, on the other hand, stands at 10 on the basis of payment of membership fees for the past two years. This includes those institutions listed above together with Economic Research Bureau (ERB) and Economic and Social Research Foundation (ESRF). Among these, 9 are University of Dar es Salaam institutions and 1 an independent institution located in Dar es Salaam (where the 4th National Workshop is being held).

Membership of ESRF introduces a new dimension in membership recruitment drive. This is because Tanzania now has many institutions of higher learning and many other dealings with social science related matters. So far, 6 such institutions have been contacted and arrangements are underway to organise OSSREA promotion activities. These are the Institute of Finance Management

(IFM), Kivukoni College of Social Sciences, Institute of Development Management (IDM), Open University of Tanzania, Centre for Sustainable Rural Development at Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA) and Tumaini University. In 2 of these institutions (i.e., IFM and Tumaini University), we already have contact persons. We have yet to contact St Augustine University in Mwanza.

Participation in OSSREA Activities

As we indicated in section (1) above, a good number of Tanzanians have participated and are continuing to participate in various OSSREA activities. OSSREA Tanzania report of 1997 (referred to above) carries lists of Tanzanians who have participated in OSSREA's workshops and congresses; those who have served as members of OSSREA Executive Committee; those who have published in OSSREA Research Report Series and in its other publications and those who have participated and won OSSREA Research Competitions. There have been more such people since the publication of the report being referred to. We need, however to highlight our position in the Executive Committee. In this Committee, Prof. W. Mlay, a Tanzanian, served as OSSREA President (1986 – 1993) and was awarded for exemplary service during the OSSREA 20th Anniversary celebrations in Dar es Salaam in 2000. Two other Tanzanians, Prof. P. Mlama and Prof. A. Ishumi, have served as members of the Executive Committee; the latter is currently one of the Organisation's Vice-Presidents.

3. OSSREA IN THE FUTURE

The future of OSSREA was fully discussed during the 6th Congress held in Dar es Salaam in 2000. The summary of recommendations has been published in the *Congress Report*. Let us also note that the main thrust of these recommendations is strengthening the Chapters.

There are already moves to implement some of these recommendations. For example, in our Annual General Meeting on Wednesday, February 13, 2002, we shall discuss the registration of the Chapter. A decision to have these national workshops organised annually is also a move in that direction. OSSREA has further given the Chapter a free hand to organise as many small local workshops and special talks as possible. Furthermore, since the year 2001

facilities have been made available for us to start conducting Undergraduate and Graduate Social Science Essay Competitions. We are now gearing ourselves to start implementing these matters.

ANNEX 3
WORKSHOP PROGRAMME

12th February, 2002

Chairperson: Prof. A. Ishumi

08.30 - 09.00

Registration

09.00 - 09.10

Welcome Address: Prof. A. Ishumi, Vice-President, OSSREA

09.10 - 09.25

Opening Speech: Prof. M. Nkunya, CACO, UDSM

09.25 - 09.30

Vote of Thanks: Prof. R. Mukandala

09.30 - 10.00

OSSREA: Past, Present and Future
Dr. Y. M. Kihore

10.00 - 10.30

Tea Break

Morning Session

Chairperson: Prof. K. Tambila

10.30 - 11.00

Social Science Research, Poverty and Public Policy: Rethinking Tanzania's Poverty Reduction Initiatives
Dr. A. Komba

11.00 - 11.30

History of the Emergence of Poverty in Tanzania
Prof. G. P. Mpangala

11.30 - 12.00

"Umaskini hidi Ufukara": A History of Poverty in Tanzania
Dr. E. P. Mihanjo and Mr. O. Masebo

- 12.00 - 12.30 Poverty and Poverty Alleviation in an Economical Globalising World: Challenges and Opportunities for Tanzania-type Economies
Prof. F. P. Masebo
- 12.30 - 1.00 Macro-micro Linkages in the Fight against Poverty: Missing Links and Enabling Bridges
Dr. P. Mpango and Dr. H. Mwinyimvua
- 1.00 - 1.30 Debt Relief, Foreign Aid and Prospects for Poverty Reduction in Tanzania
Dr. G. D. Mjema
- 1.30 – 2.30 **Lunch Break**
- Afternoon Session**
- 2.30 - 3.00 **Chairperson: Prof. I. Shao**
The Rural-Urban and Regional Dimension of Poverty in Tanzania: Evidence and Policy Implications
Prof. F. P. Mtatifikolo
- 3.00 - 3.30 Implications for Public Policies and Good Governance in the Fight against Poverty
Mr. C. K. Tandari
- 3.30 - 4.00 The Role of NGOs and CBOs in Fighting Poverty and the Emerging Issues
Dr. D. H. Sinda
- 4.00 - 4.15 **Tea Break**
- 4.15 - 4.45 Water Harvesting, Rural Poverty and Health in Semi-arid Tanzania: The Case of Dodoma Region
Prof. M. J. Tungaraza

- 4.45 - 5.15 Social Services Delivery and Poverty Reduction in Tanzania: Is Anyone Listening to the Poor?
Dr. A. V. Y. Mbelle and Dr. A. L. Kilindo

13th February, 2002

Morning Session

Chairperson: Demere Kitunga

- 9.00 - 9.30 Integration of Gender in Pro-Poor Policies and Initiatives: A Reflection on Tanzania Situation
Dr. M. Kitula
- 9.30 - 10.00 Addressing the Gender Dimension in Pro-Poor Policies and Initiatives: The Case of Tanzania
Dr. R. Shayo
- 10.00 - 10.30 Gender, Poverty Alleviation and Empowerment: Economic Perspectives in Convergence
Prof. F. Mtatifikolo
- 10.30 - 10.45 **Tea Break**
- 10.45 - 11.15 Poverty Reduction in Tanzania: The Role of the Private Sector in the Context of Reforms
Prof. H. Moshi
- 11.15 - 11.45 The Private and Informal Sector and Poverty Alleviation: Some Insights from Tanzania
Mr. G. G. Wanga
- 11.45 - 12.15 The Informal Sector As a Poverty Reduction Strategy for Retrenchees
Prof. R. S. Katapa

- 12.15 - 12.45 A Search for the Role of Private and Informal
 Sectors in Poverty Reduction in Marginal
 Ecosystems in Tanzania
 Prof. W. Rugumamu
- 12.45 - 1.00 Closing
- 1.00 - 2.00 **Lunch Break**
- Afternoon Session**
- Chairperson:** Dr. Y. M. Kihore
- 2.00 - 4.30 Annual General Meeting

ANNEX 4
WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS

1. Dr. Y.M. Kihore
IKR – DSM
2. Dr. G.D. Mjema
ERB – UDSM
3. Dr. A.A.L. Kilindo
ERB – UDSM
4. Prof. Rwekaza Mukandala
FASS – UDSM
5. Dr. S.H. Sinda
IDS – UDSM
6. Mr. Kibuna Mrisho
UDSM
7. Prof. William Rugumamu
Geography – UDSM
8. Dr. Eginald P. Mihanjo
History/FASS – UDSM
9. Mr. Oswald Masebo
History/FASS – UDSM
10. Ms. Vivian Bashemererwa
WRDS – UDSM
11. Mr. Hambati Herbert
UDSM

12. Ms. Getrude Joseph
Bakita – DSM
13. Ms. Matilda Sabayi
Geography Dept. – UDSM
14. Prof. A.G. Ishumi
Education – UDSM
15. Dr. P. A. Kopoka
IDS – UDSM
16. Prof. H.G.B. Moshi
ERB – UDSM
17. Prof. R.S. Katapa
FASS – UDSM
18. Mr. Weneslaus Hujiko
Freelance Journalist – DSM
19. Dr. Mary Kitula
UDSM
20. Dr. A.A. Komba
IDS – UDSM
21. Sr. Maria G. Kente
Philosophy Unit – UDSM
22. Prof. I.F. Shao
IDS – UDSM
23. Prof. K.I. Tambila
FASS – UDSM
24. Mr. Ludger Kasumuni
Journalist (Habari Corp./The African)

25. Mr. Hamisi Zuberi, N.
Faculty of Law – UDSM
26. Prof. M.H. Mbonile
FASS – UDSM
27. Ms. Joyce Mkinga
Journalist (The Guardian)
28. Ms. Inviolatha Mboya
Journalist (Nipashe)
29. Prof. F. Mtatifikolo
UDSM
30. Dr. A. Y. Mreta
FASS – UDSM
31. Mr. Kabalika, Rottun
Graduate Synergy – DSM
32. Mr. Tandari, C.K.
Vice-President's Office – DSM
33. Prof. S.S. Ngware
IDS – UDSM
34. Ms. Pendo Mashulano
Journalist (Habari Corporation)
35. Dr. F.S.K. Tungaraza
UDSM
36. Dr. Rose Shayo
IDS – UDSM
37. Mr. Othman Nyoni
Journalist – DSM

38. Dr. J. Abu Mwami
Sociology Dept. – UDSM
39. Mr. Rottson Kabalika
Graduates Synergy (NGO)
40. Prof. Nehemiah E. Osoro
Economics Dept. – UDSM
41. Ahmed Riyami
Journalist – (Kwetu)
42. Mr. B. Daniel
Journalist (Express)
43. Prof. C.S.L. Chachage
UDSM
44. Mr. Joseph J. Uisso
Graduates Synergy – DSM
45. Demere Kitunga
E & D Ltd. – DSM
46. Mr. Godwill G. Wanga
ESRF – DSM