Poverty Alleviation in Tanzania.

Table of Contents

1. Opening Session
   1.1. Introduction
   1.2. Speech
   1.3. Report of the Liaison Officer

2. Paper Presentation
   2.1. Development Strategies and Poverty Reduction Initiatives: Analytical Discussion with Applications to Tanzania
   2.2. Measuring the Degree of Poverty Alleviation in Tanzania; Dr. Stephen M. Kapunda
   2.3. Gender Differences in School Performance: Evidence from the National IV Examination Results: Implications on Poverty Alleviation; Prof. R. Katapa and Dr. I. Swilla
   2.4. The Potential of Informal Sector in Poverty Alleviation Through Employment and Income Generation in Tanzania: A Case Study of Kilimanjaro Region Dr. N. E. Luvanga
   2.5. Implications of Water and Sanitation to Poverty Alleviation Dine E. Makule

3. Adoption of Recommendations
   3.1. Introduction

4. Closing Session
   4.1. Introduction
   4.2. Closing Speech

5. Annex
   5.1. Annex A
   5.2. ANNEX B
   5.3. ANNEX C
   5.4. ANNEX D
1. OPENING SESSION

1.1. Introduction

The University of Dar es Salaam OSSREA Liaison Officer, Dr. Stephen M. Kapunda, welcomed all the participants\(^1\) to the workshop. He also explained briefly the reason for the occasion and the objectives of the workshop.\(^2\) He then thanked both the Steering Committee (Secretariat) and the Technical Advisory Committee\(^3\) for the work done. Finally he invited the chairman of the opening session, Prof. Andrew Kiondo (former Liaison Officer) to go ahead with the formality of the workshop.\(^4\)

The Chairman thanked again the participants and invited Prof. Abel Ishumi (Director of Postgraduate Studies and member of OSSREA Executive Committee) to open the workshop on behalf of the Chief Academic Officer, Prof. Penina Mlama (former member of OSSREA Executive Committee).

1.2. Speech

In her opening speech the Chief Academic Officer underlined the need to come up with realistic and effective policy recommendations useful to the university, nation and possibly to Africa as a whole. She also urged the participants to make further efforts in research and publication to widen the knowledge scope not only of academicians and researchers but of the general public.

Her entire speech is hereunder reproduced.

**Opening Speech by the Chief Academic Officer Prof. P. Mlama to the Second National OSSREA Workshop at the University of Dar es Salaam, 17\(^{th}\) April 1997.**

Mr. Chairman,

Distinguished Participants,

Ladies and Gentlemen.

1. I would like to take this opportunity to thank first the organizers of this workshop. I am particularly delighted that this workshop, which was expected to be held in August last year to mark the 10\(^{th}\) OSSREA Anniversary at the University of Dar es Salaam is now taking place after the organizers have solved some problems especially constraint. I would therefore not hesitate to thank the main sponsor OSSREA Headquarters in Addis Ababa. Institutional and individual members who contributed to the implementation of this workshop also deserve thanks.
2. Mr. Chairman, I have been informed that the workshop will focus on the theme: Poverty Alleviation in Tanzania. This theme is crucial and should be discussed thoroughly well. I know several papers will be presented covering various topics such as development strategies for poverty alleviation; rural development and poverty alleviation; measuring poverty; and poverty alleviation and the education sector.

3. I have been further informed that the main purpose of the workshop is to mark the 10th OSSREA Anniversary despite its inevitable extension from 1996 to 1997. The objectives are:

   (a) to exchange views on the theme as members look back from where they started and assess the current situation, and project on the future,

   (b) to suggest areas of improvement of the papers so that some of them may be earmarked for publication to facilitate a wider audience apart from the several publications e.g. journals like UTAFITI, PED, AAMULI or the OSSREA journal - EASSR,

   (c) to suggest policy implications and recommendations based on the papers and discussion.

   These are sound objectives to guide your discussion and should be brought into focus during the discussion.

4. Being an old member of and former official of OSSREA, I am also aware of the visible activities of OSSREA at this University over the past ten years. They include workshops like the one I opened in June 1995 and the OSSREA literature exhibition. More of the activities will probably be amplified by the OSSREA Liaison Officer. Such activities are commendable steps towards spreading news and information about OSSREA at this University.

5. The University of Dar es Salaam recognizes the importance of this workshop. It is my hope that at the end of the workshop more light will have been shed on this theme and that you will come up with realistic and effective policy recommendations. I also hope the conclusions and recommendations will be useful to the University, the nation and possibly to Africa as a whole. I would like to assure you that the University will receive them (especially those relevant to this University) and make good use of them wherever possible. Equally important you should be making further efforts in research and publication to widen the knowledge scope not only of academicians and researchers but of the general public too.

   Remember that as Higher Education and H.E institutions are expanding in Tanzania so are the pool of academic and research activities. The University’s research community is central in this growth and expansion and so also in the contribution of the forums it organized, such as the June 1995 and this 1997 workshops.
6. Mr. Chairman and participants, since the workshop discussion is most crucial and we are all eagerly waiting for the start of deliberations I should not spend more time on my speech. Therefore, while thanking you for your attention and wishing you fruitful deliberations, I have the honour now to declare this workshop officially open.

1.3. Report of the Liaison Officer

After briefing the participants the historical aspects of OSSREA at the University of Dar es Salaam the Liaison Officer Dr. Stephen M. Kapunda outlined the OSSREA activities done over the past ten years. They include

(a) Organizing workshop.
(b) Participating in other OSSREA workshops and congress.
(c) Participating in the OSSREA Executive Committee.
(d) Participating in OSSREA Research Report Series and other publications.
(e) Participating in OSSREA competitions.
(f) Holding various meetings including general annual meetings.
(g) Holding OSSREA Day Exhibitions.

He then concluded by stressing that despite the problems OSSREA is facing at the University of Dar es Salaam the organization is making more effort to promote OSSREA activities and Tanzania expects to be a host to the sixth OSSREA Congress to be held in 1999.

The full report is reproduced below:

REPORT BY THE LIAISON OFFICER, DR. STEPHEN M. KAPUNDA, TO THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY WORKSHOP AT THE UNIVERSITY OF DAR ES SALAAM

1. Introduction

The Organization for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa (OSSREA) at the University of Dar es Salaam was officially established on 21 August 1986 - almost six years after OSSREA was launched at Nazareth, Ethiopia. Dr. Jeanette Hartmann (Department of Sociology) was the first to be appointed OSSREA’s Country Representative (Liaison Officer).

On 15th July, 1990 Dr. Andrew S. Kiondo (Department of Political Science and Public Administration) was appointed second OSSREA Liaison Officer.
On 5th August, 1994 Dr. Stephen. M. Kapunda (Department of Economics) was elected third OSSREA Liaison Officer to be elected democratically in line with the recommendation made at the OSSREA Executive Committee meeting held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 15th -16th November, 1993.

OSSREA at the University of Dar es Salaam has about 30 individual members and 8 institutional members i.e. Faculties of Arts and Social Sciences, Commerce, Education and Law; Institutes of Development Studies (IDS), Kiswahili and Resources Assessment (IRA); and the Main Library.

1.2 Objectives of OSSREA at the University of Dar es Salaam

The objectives of OSSREA at the University of Dar Salaam are in line with OSSREA Headquarters (Addis Ababa) functional mode and the OSSREA constitution, i.e.

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

Activities Done

During the past 10 years OSSREA at the University of Dar es Salaam has managed to do the following activities:

1. Organizing Workshops

The first national OSSREA workshop organized purely by University of Dar es Salaam members took place on 29 June 1995.

The main theme was "Improving the Standard of Social Science Research During Structural Adjustment Perio The Case of Tanzania."

Papers presented were:
1. Improving the Standard of Social Research in Tanzania. Research Outputs and Publications; by Dr. Stephen M. Kapunda.


3. The Role of Research Policy Formulation: Lessons From East Asian Countries; by Dr. Humphrey Moshi.

4. Researching in Education Policies in Developing Countries: Problems and Prospects; by Dr. S. F. Kiwia and Mr. J. L. Mpuya.

5. Enquiry into Legal Dimensions of the Genocide Problem: Experience of Research; by Dr. K. C. Kamanga.

The second workshop organization by members of OSSREA at the University of Dar es Salaam is the current one focusing on poverty alleviation in Tanzania. In this workshop five papers will be presented.

2. Participating in Other OSSREA Workshop and Congress

Individual OSSREA members at the University of Dar es Salaam have participated in various workshops. In October 1986, for instance, Dr. J. Hartmann, the then Liaison Officer participated in a workshop on Research Methods, Problems and Priorities and Support Needs on Women in Eastern Africa. Others who participated were Mrs. B. Koda, Ms. M. Ngaiza, L. Besha and Mr. S. Mashalla.

OSSREA members have also been participating in various OSSREA Congresses. In August 1993, for instance, four members from the University of Dar es Salaam participated in the Fourth Annual Congress at Debre - Zeit, Ethiopia i.e. Dr. Andrew S. Kiondo, the Liaison Officer presented the University of Dar Es Salaam OSSREA Report, Drs. W. Rugumamu, S. Rugumamu and Dr. Stephen M. Kapunda (presented papers).

In the recent fifth OSSREA congress held in Capetown (November 1996) Prof. P. Mlama, Prof. A, Ishumi, Dr. S. Rugumamu, Ms. Makule and Dr. Stephen M. Kapunda participated.

3. Participating in the OSSREA Executive Committee

Some members form the University of Dar es Salaam have also participated actively in the Executive Committee, notably:

Prof. W. Mlay - OSSREA President (1986 - 1993)

Prof. P. Mlama - OSSREA Executive Committee member (1996 - 1996)
Prof. A Ishumi - OSSREA Executive Committee member (1996 to todate)

Prof. A Ishumi - has been also member of the Editorial Board.


Examples of members who have participated in OSSREA publications are:


5. Participating in OSSREA Competitions

OSSREA members from Tanzania have extensively been involved in OSSREA competitions. A good number have come out as winners. Example of such winners are:

1. S. B. Misana *Deforestation in Tanzania, A Development Crisis? The Experience of Kahama District Project* (started in 1995).


6. **Holding Various Meeting Including General Annual Meetings**

In the meeting OSSREA activities and issues are reviewed, discussed and deliberated and future direction is determined.

Furthermore, during some of the meetings the OSSREA Liaison Officer and members of various committees (Steering and Technical Committees) are elected.

7. **Holding OSSREA Day Exhibitions**

This was done, for instance, during the years 1991 - 1992. OSSREA carried out Library Exhibitions (OSSREA Awareness Weeks) to advertise various OSSREA publications and attract new membership.

On June 29th 1995 simultaneously with the June workshop another exhibition was made. OSSREA Literature brochure and T-shirts were displayed. This applies to today’s workshop.

**Prospects and Opportunities**

Despite the problems OSSREA is facing at this University, the organization is making more effort to promote OSSREA activities. The University of Dar es Salaam is also expected to be a host to the sixth OSSREA Congress to be held in 1999.

2. **Paper Presentation**

After the Opening Session paper presentation followed. The Chairman for the session, Dr. Damas K. Mbogoro, Planning Commissioner in the Office of the President and Ex-Minister of Finance, invited one by one the presenters. The summary of the papers and participants’ main comments are hereunder presented.

**2.1. Development Strategies and Poverty Reduction Initiatives: Analytical Discussion with Applications to Tanzania**

*Dr. Fidelis Mtatifikolo and Prof. Robert Mabele*

**Summary**
The broad purpose of the paper is to present an analytical discussion of development strategies for poverty alleviation in the global context in Tanzania.

Specifically the paper discusses:

(i) the notion of poverty, identification of the poor, and measurement of poverty.

(ii) development strategies and poverty in Tanzania as linked to the political and economic environment and the poverty profile.

(iii) the logic and content of poverty alleviation by addressing the analytical conceptual and operational initiatives for poverty alleviation.

(iv) poverty reduction initiatives in Tanzania at both policy and operational levels.

The study winds up by a synthesis, conclusion and recommendations.

The paper comes up with several findings that are linked to the areas of discussion stated earlier.

The major observation of the paper is that poverty remains largely a rural phenomenon.

The paper also indicates that it is well documented that there has been a lot of government initiatives on the poverty front but it was until during the adjustment process that the concept of poverty found operationalization.

Five approaches have been used to address the conceptual framework for poverty alleviation scheme.

These are:

1. Increasing access to productive assets for the poor.

2. Raising returns to such assets.

3. Promoting employment opportunities.

4. Investing in human capital.

5. Empowering the poor to expand their economic and social participation.

The paper further indicates that practical policy evolution in poverty eradication in Tanzania is traceable to ESAP (1989/90 - 91/92). In 1994 poverty eradication was institutionalized in the comprehensive rolling planning and forward budgeting followed by establishment of a
division responsible for multi sectoral and multi institutional linkage in the Vice President’s Office.

The paper concludes by giving a list of recommendations on poverty assessment and reduction programme at community level. These are:

1 Exploration of local conception and indicators of poverty, vulnerability, deprivation and powerlessness.

2 Involvement of the poor in designing effective actions for poverty reduction.

3 Investigation of major problems of the poor.

4 Gender analysis.

5 Investigations and coping mechanism for the poor.

6 Initiating and carrying out self help development activities.

Comments by the Participants

The following is a set of major comments:

1. The fact that poverty in Tanzania is largely a rural-phenomenon requires deeper analysis and profile that distinguishes the urban rural dictonomy.

2. Poverty as one of three enemies (ignorance, disease and poverty) of Tanzanians was identified since independence. However, poverty alleviation has taken a slow pace for a variety of reasons. Authors should stress the reasons which will indicate the way out.

3. The process of reform should aim at increasing productive capacity of the poor. This is in line with the author’s emphasis.

4. The agricultural sector plus public programmes which provide services, infrastructure research and technology should be simultaneously improved to address the rural poverty.

2.2. Measuring the Degree of Poverty Alleviation in Tanzania; Dr. Stephen M. Kapunda

Summary

The purpose of the paper is to assess the relevance and limitation of economic measures and indicators in gauging poverty alleviation.
Four major measures and indicators are discussed: consumer price indices (CPIs), Engel ratios, income elasticities of demand and poverty datum lines.

Regarding CPIs, which make use of prices and quantities of selected commodities, the paper stresses that their relevance in gauging variation of standard of living of individual groups will depend on the relevance of the commodities included in the basket purchased by the group and also on the price variation of the commodities under consideration. In Tanzania, the paper points out, CPI currently includes 210 items. A few of them are basic to the poor like maize flour, beans, cassava, sweet potatoes, fish and meat. However, other items consumed by the poor and vulnerable like sorghum and millet are excluded. Their exclusion may affect the CPI.

Furthermore, the impact of structural adjustment on the poor is largely transmitted through prices of both consumer and producer prices. However, CPI captures directly consumer prices.

Regarding the Engel ratios or budget shares the paper discusses them in line with Engel's law which states as follows: "The proportion of income spent on food decreases as income increases." The proportion is therefore expected to increase as income decreases towards or below the poverty line. This may imply that high prices on food items mainly affect the poor. The paper then gives empirical evidence to show the separate line of the poor: Those spending 60-70 per cent of their income on food are (food) poor and those spending 80 per cent and above are in severe poverty.

The paper then stresses the need for determination of poverty line in Tanzania, which can be used comprehensively to show, which households are poor or vulnerable.

Finally the paper recommends that:

1. The Bureau of Statistics should make effort to improve the CPI by relaxing some of the limitations such as covering more places including the rural areas; including more commodities relevant to the poor and vulnerable and possibly other groups.

2. The government/Bureau of Statistics should attempt to reduce the time interval between the nation wide household budget surveys, say to five years instead of ten years.

3. Researchers (including OSSREA researchers) and officials should work together to establish official poverty lines using the current and future national household budget surveys.

Comments by Participants

The participants generally agreed with the author's recommendations. However, it was argued that the gender issue is controversial and needs more research beyond the author's categorization of poor women using the selected indicators/measures by the author.
2.3. Gender Differences in School Performance: Evidence from the National IV Examination Results: Implications on Poverty Alleviation; Prof. R. Katapa and Dr. I. Swilla

Summary

The paper emphasizes the crucial role that education plays in development. Nevertheless, it is pointed out that women have very limited access to education opportunities. The authors cite several studies that indicate the small proportion of girls who receive formal education. In Tanzania, the situation is no better than elsewhere in Africa. Whereas, education facilities have recorded expansion in general for girls have not. Despite the increased rates of environment, the quantitative increase in the enrolment of girls has not matched with qualitative improvement. To verify that, the authors focus on the performance of secondary school girls and boys in the Certificate of Secondary Education Examinations (CSEE). The authors hypothesize that the quality of education offered to and received by girls in secondary schools is poor and therefore perpetuates the simulation of poverty.

The results revealed that the performance of girls in all girls' schools and in co-educational school was poorer than that of boys. The results have direct implications for girls' education and occupation. The results reveal that women often do not receive good quality secondary education. Yet quality education is the basis for developing various skills needed in the modern world. The contributing factors being linked to social, family backgrounds, school environment, teachers' satisfaction and motivation and teachers' attitude to the teaching profession and toward female students.

The implications of girl poor performance in schools for poverty, is linked through the labour market. It is argued that the majority of the poor, especially in Africa are women. This arises because of limited access to better paid jobs due to less access to educational facilities. Moreover, increased educational and literacy is associated with better human development indicators such as lower birth rates, increased life expectancy, reduced infant mortality rate and increased access to general health services.

The authors point out that it is necessary to assess factors which explain differences between boys and girls in practice. If qualitative improvement in education does not match with the quantitative increase in the girls' enrolment, the public will be falsely led to conclude that girls and boys have equal access to education. Consequently, women will not benefit from educational opportunities nor contribute efficiently to poverty alleviation.

Comments by Participants

After a hot discussion participants agreed generally with the arguments put forward by the authors. However, they recommended further research work on the gender issue since it is controversial and the findings generally seem to be indicative to further research.
2.4. The Potential of Informal Sector in Poverty Alleviation Through Employment and Income Generation in Tanzania: A Case Study of Kilimanjaro Region

Dr. N. E. Luvanga

Summary

Poverty alleviation has become topical issue among researchers and policy makers. Different policies have been pursued in various countries in trying to alleviate poverty with differing results. However, the conspicuous result is that the majority of the people (including those in Tanzania) are still living in conditions of absolute poverty. Beginning early 1980s Tanzania like most of the fewer developing countries faced with economic crises adopted economic reforms (SAPs). A noticeable feature of SAPs is people losing jobs and declining levels in their real purchasing power an indication of increasing poverty.

Given the shrinkage of the formal wage employment and erosion in real wages, Tanzania has envisaged the informal sector as one of the priority development policies towards poverty alleviation. These have been significant efforts by the government to reverse previous discriminative policies against the informal sector. Moreover, some conductive environments have been provided to the sector in recent years including trying to have a national policy on informal sector. More important, the government has even initiated deployment measures to enable retrenches engage in self-employment in the informal sector. However, of importance for the informal sector to contribute towards poverty alleviation is the existence of significant employment and income opportunities in the sector.

The author examines the potentials available in the informal sector through enhanced employment and income generation and how they can be harnessed for the purpose of poverty alleviation with particular reference to Kilimanjaro Region.

The results reveal significant employment and earnings potential in informal sector with an urban bias. It employs the youths, women, men, the less educated and less skilled. In particular informal sector is observed to be an important sector during SAPs as it experienced rapid growth during that period.

However, informal sector activities are found to be of a small size, an indication of the dominance of self employment. But certain industries and activities are found to have high employment opportunities and if properly harnessed can be of importance for poverty alleviation. These include urban agriculture and livestock; wood products; cloth making; clay products; masonry; selling food related products; selling local beer and vehicle repair. The main problem related to small size of enterprises is the small size of initial capital.

The author argues that if informal sector is to contribute towards poverty alleviation, enterprises with high employment and earnings potentials have to be established.
Unfortunately these happen to be in manufacturing, construction and services where entry is difficult due to high financial and skills requirements. He suggests creation of financial institutions or regulations that would increase the accessibility of these enterprises to financial/credit need. Establishment of enterprises through partnerships/co-operatives and informal sector associations would increase the employment potentials available in the informal sector.

He further points out that, generally, activities with high employment potentials also have high earnings potentials. The implications of that for poverty alleviation is that a policy intended for poverty alleviation through the informal sector, should at the same time lead to employment income generation in the sector. However, interventions through education and skill acquisition and accessibility to capital markets (financial resources) are important.

**Comments from the Participants**

Despite the various arguments, the participants generally agreed with most of the arguments and suggestions/recommendations of the author. However they noted the need to do more research work on the informal sector especially in the gender direction.

**2.5. Implications of Water and Sanitation to Poverty Alleviation**

*Dine E. Makule*

**Summary**

The author points out that, for an agricultural based economy like Tanzania water supply plays a crucial role in rural development and agricultural production. Where irrigation is practised, poverty caused by drought is reduced. Moreover, with water scarcity, lower quantities and qualities of water are consumed by people. This attributes to waterborne diseases, waterwashed diseases and waterbased diseases, as sanitation becomes low. A sick society cannot contribute towards economic growth or poverty alleviation. Long distance to water sources, occupies and consumes the time of those involved that could be used for other productive activities. Moreover, a sick society cannot effectively contribute to economic growth or poverty alleviation. Time and resources will be used in taking care of the sick.

Proper water simply and water resources development are therefore of crucial importance for poverty alleviation because they:

(i) provide an alternative to income generation during drought period;

(ii) improve quality and quantity of water, and promote health betterment and sanitation;
(iii) improve women’s and children social life and give them more time to engage into more progressive programmes.

The author points further, any strategy of poverty alleviation must concentrate on aspects of human welfare. In the view of water resources development/management, a substitute for bad weather should be put in place of sustainable production. Water as basic human need for poverty alleviation encompass crop production/irrigation and water supply system for human consumption. The government and the private sector should work hand in hand to improve them.

Comments from the Participants:

Whereas some participants noted the argument on the importance of irrigation and water system in general, others stressed that the Ministry responsible for water supply has not done enough work to ensure the smoothness of water supply system in the country. Shortage of water in the urban areas especially in Dar es Salaam is becoming chronic; preparation for drought in both urban and rural areas is still inadequate.

3. ADOPTION OF RECOMMENDATIONS

3.1. Introduction

After paper presentation the participants agreed on the following recommendations relevant to the government, University of Dar es Salaam, OSSREA, NGOs, and the community in general.10

3.1 Recommendations:

1. Further exploration of conception, indicators of poverty, vulnerability, deprivation and powerlessness should be made, (Researchers including OSSREA researchers).

2. The poor should be involved in designing effective action for poverty reduction (Government, NGOs and researchers including OSSREA researchers.)

3. In additional to government, NGOs and other support the poor should also carry out self-help activities. (The poor and community in general).

4. The process of reform should aim at increasing productivity capacity of the poor. (Policy makers and those implementing the policy).

5. The agricultural sector plus public programmes which provide services, infrastructure research and technology should be simultaneously improved to address the rural poverty (Government).
6. More effort should be made to improve the measurement of purchasing power of the poor especially CPI by covering more places including the rural areas and by including more commodities relevant to the poor and vulnerable and possibly other groups. (Central Bureau of Statistics/Planning Commission/Government).

7. Official/comprehensive poverty lines using the current and future national households budget surveys (Researchers - including OSSREA researches and various officials).

8. To ensure availability of enough up-date and reliable data the time interval between the nation wide household budget surveys should be reduced to five years instead of ten years. (Bureau of Statistics, government and donors).

9. More emphasis to educate girls/women up to tertiary level should be made since the majority of women are poor (Ministry of Education, Universities and educational policy makers and those who implement policies).

10. Further research work on gender issues and poverty implications should be made. (Researchers including OSSREA Headquarter - Sponsor).

11. The informal sector should be promoted further so that the sector contributes significantly towards poverty alleviation. Enterprises with high employment and earning potentials should be encouraged (Public and private institutions).

12. Greater effort should be made to improve water supply, and irrigation in the country. (Ministry of Water and Energy and private sector).

**4. CLOSING SESSION**

**4.1. Introduction**

After adaptation of the recommendations the chairman of the closing session Prof. Andrew Kiondo thanked the participants for the fruitful discussion. He then called upon the OSSREA Liaison Officer, Dr. Stephen M. Kapunda to close the workshop.

**4.2. Closing Speech**

The Liaison Officer officially closed the workshop after thanking the paper presenters, participants, the two Chairmen, discussants, rappoteurs and organizers. His speech was brief but stressed important aspects.

First, he promised that the paper, summary of papers/workshop will be sent to OSSREA Headquarters in Addis Ababa for assessment and possible evaluation for publication.
Second, he gave hope to the participants that the recommendations agreed upon are important and should not only be shelved in our offices but should be given publicity for implementation.

Third, he congratulated the authors for the papers presented and asked them to continue with such spirit in future. He also encouraged others to do the same in future.

Fourth, he promised that in future a better workshop will be conducted to ensure more participation from not only the academicians/researchers but policy makers and government officials.

Lastly, he officially declared the workshop closed.

5. ANNEX

5.1. Annex A

List of Participants

1. Prof. A. Ishumi
   Postgraduate Office
   University of Dar es Salaam

2. Dr. S. Kapunda
   Liaison Office
   Department of Economics

3. Prof. A. S. Kiondo
   Department of Political Science and Public Administration

4. Dr. D. Mbogoro
   President's Office
   Planning Commission
   Dar es Salaam

5. Ms. Diana Makule
Ministry of Water and Energy

6. Prof. S. R. Nkonoki
   Institute of Development Studies

7. Prof. R. Mabele
   Economic Research Bureau

8. Prof. W. Rugumamu
   Department of Geography

9. Mr. Lucas Kisasa
   Department of Political Science

10. Dr. N. Luvanga
    Department of Economics

11. Mr. Omari Said
    Department of Political Science

12. Mr. A. Balati
    Department of Political Science

13. Mr. H. Lyimo
    The Guardian

14. Dr. I. Swilla
    Department of Linguistics and
    Foreign Languages

15. Prof. R. Katapa
    Department of Statistics

16. Dr. R. Nkaramba
Faculty of Law
17. Mr. H. Dachi
Faculty of Education
18. Dr. A. Kilindo
Economics Research Bureau
19. Dr. J. Nawe
Main Library
20. Mr. L. Bahati
Majira
21. Dr. S. Kiwia
Faculty Education
22. Dr. Fidelis Mtatifikolo
Department of Economics
23. Ms. R. Msafiri
Department of Political Science
24. Dr. Sr. M. Kente
Department of Political Science
25. Mr. P. Tilia
Institute of Resource Assessment
26. Mr. S. Debe
Department of Economics
27. Ms. R. Mtey
Department of Economics
28. Ms. J. Kibanaga  
   Department of Economics
29. Mr. Z. Matasia  
   Finance Section
30. Mr. J. Kajiba  
   Department of Economics
31. D. A. Lwaitana  
   Department of Lusaitama
32. Mr. A. Mahushi  
   IRA
33. Prof. E. Shishila  
   IRA
34. Mr. M. Kiyungi  
   Guardian
35. Mr. A. Ali  
   Planning Commission
36. Mr. J. Philemon  
   Commerce
37. Mr. A. Msanji  
   Planning Commission
38. Mr. J. John  
   Agricultural Sector
39. Mr. P. Malua
Finance

40. Ms. J. Temu

Ardhi Institute

41. Mr. A. Hassani

Ministry of Agriculture

5.2. ANNEX B

Steering Committee (Secretariat)

1. Dr. S. M. Kapunda Department of Economics

2. Dr. Sr. Kente Department of Political Science

3. Mr. H. Dachi Faculty of Education

4. Dr. I. Swilla Department Linguistics and Foreign Languages

5.3. ANNEX C

Technical Advisory Committee

1. Prof. A. Kiondo Department of Political Science

2. Dr. F. Mtatifikolo Department of Economics

3. Dr. Y. Kihole Department of Kiswahili

4. Ms. M. Ngaiza Institute of Development Studies

5. Dr. S. M. Kapunda Department of Economics

5.4. ANNEX D

PROGRAM FOR THE OSSREA WORKSHOP

APRIL, 1997
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TIME</th>
<th>ACTIVITIES</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.00 - 9.00</td>
<td>Registration</td>
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<tr>
<td>9.00 - 9.20</td>
<td>Official opening by the Chief Academic Officer</td>
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<tr>
<td>9.40 - 10.15</td>
<td><strong>TEA BREAK</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.15 - 2.00</td>
<td><strong>LUNCH BREAK</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.00 - 3.00</td>
<td>Gender Differences In School Performance: Evidence from the National Form IV Examination Results: Implications on Poverty - by Prof. R. Katapa &amp; Dr. I. Swilla.</td>
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<td>3.00 - 4.00</td>
<td>The Potential of Informal Sector in Poverty Alleviation - by Dr. N. Luvanga.</td>
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<td>Implications of Water and Sanitation to Poverty Alleviation - by Ms. D. Makule.</td>
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**CLOSING**