COMMUNITY BASED MONITORING SYSTEM (CBMS) NETWORK

Title of the Project
The Link between Youth Unemployment and Vulnerability in Tanzania: Case Study of Bukoba Municipal Council and Muleba District Council in Tanzania

Project Period One Year from August, 2013 to July, 2015

I. Project Overview

1. Title of the Project
   The Link between Youth Unemployment and Vulnerability in Tanzania: Case Study of Bukoba Municipal Council and Muleba District Council

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   f. Brief Profile of the Proponent Institution
   The Institute of Rural Development Planning (IRDP) is a corporate body established by the Parliamentary Act No. 8 of 1980. The Act provides a legal framework for establishing the Institute which is an important national centre for provision of training, research and consultancy services in the field of Rural Development Planning and Management that will alleviate qualitative and quantitative shortages of skilled manpower within the framework of sustainable capacity building directed towards reducing poverty and attaining sustainable development. IRDP helps to enhance and strengthen capacity for Rural Development practitioners by providing post-secondary education and training, research and consultancy services. IRDP is thus a multi-disciplinary and multi-sectoral body empowered to oversee and coordinate the provision of expertise to in-service and pre-service personnel involved in Rural Development Planning in the country. Since its establishment, IRDP has been shaping destinies in planning and research methodologies focusing on the future prosperity of its students. As a result, graduates with IRDP qualifications have made valuable contributions in their professional fields of expertise. They are a proof of our unique approach of learning and training methodologies. Over the recent years, the Institute also has made initiatives to build new infrastructures so as to provide a conducive teaching, learning and working environment for both students and staff. These include a library, two academic blocks, and a multipurpose hall.
1.3 Vision and Mission

The Vision of IRDP is to be “a centre of excellence for both academics and professional work in rural development planning for poverty reduction and sustainable development”.

All prime activities at the Institute are geared towards fulfilling the Institutions Mission which is “to facilitate the process of rural development planning and management with an emphasis on rural areas by providing top quality training, research, and consultancy services aimed at bridging the knowledge gap among different practitioners of development planning, which include the central government sectors, local government authorities, non-governmental organizations, community based organizations and the private sector” (Appendix 1)

Abstract of the Proposed Project

The approach to conduct research on youth unemployment and vulnerability is descriptive. Efforts have been done to address youth employment, but unemployment rate increased by 1.5% from 3.6% in 1990/1 to 5.1% in 2000/1. In 1990/91 unemployment for males was 2.9% and females were 4.2% compared to 4.4% and 5.8% respectively in 2000/1. To this time limited studies have been conducted on youth employment and vulnerability in the study areas.

The objectives are to identify the available employment opportunities; investigate the link between youth employment and vulnerability and analyze measures to address youth employment and vulnerability. Four questions to be addressed will base on: available youth employment opportunities; accessibility to employment; the link between youth employment and vulnerability and measures to address the problem.

The study will involve all households in the selected study area as de facto census will be adopted. Interview, FGDs, questionnaire, checklist, SPSS and descriptive statistics will be used in data collection, processing, analysis and data presentation respectively.

The employment status and condition formal and informal employment, unemployment and their likelihood to lead into youth vulnerability will be perceived.

The way to reduce the impact of poor service delivery in LGAs, the youth entering the labour force and seeking employment will be recognized and registered. The available employment opportunities will be identified and measures to create new employment opportunities will be developed.

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II. Background

1. Rationale of the Project with respect to local context i.e. on-going poverty reduction initiatives/issues within the country where the Project will be implemented.

International Labour Organization (ILO) and European Union (EU) (2012) define the labour force or “currently active population” comprises all persons who fulfill the requirements for inclusion among the employed or the unemployed as previously defined. It therefore consists of all persons of working age who were either employed or unemployed. The national labour force definition as used in Integrated Labour Force Survey (2006) defined Labour force as the currently economically active population which is measured in terms of terms of a short reference period such as one week or one day. According to the survey report, in Tanzania, the calendar week preceding the interview serves as the reference period.

ILO and EU (2012) assert that The unemployed comprise all persons of working age who were: a) without work during the reference period, i.e. were not in paid employment or self-employment; b) currently available for work, i.e. were available for paid employment or self-employment during the reference period; and c) seeking work, i.e. had taken specific steps in a specified recent period to seek paid employment or self-employment. For purposes of international comparability, the period of job search is often defined as the preceding four weeks, but this varies from country to country. It should be noted that the ILO recommendations in some circumstances allow countries to apply a relaxed definition of unemployment; that is, taking into account persons who only meet the criteria of “without work” and “currently available for work”.

According to the National Employment Policy (URT, 2008), employment encompass legally accepted activities, which are within the national accounts production boundary; activities aiming at attaining decent work goals; and activities yielding an income at least equivalent to the set sectoral minimum wage. The policy defines
employed persons as all persons above the age of 14 years, who during a specified reference period are either at work performing some legal work for (i) wage or salary, in cash or in kind, or, (ii) in self employment and performing some work for profit or family gain, in cash or in kind, including those with jobs but not at work (temporarily not at work), earning a minimum income equivalent to the minimum wage in the wage employment. The policy further defines unemployment rate as the percentage of the unemployed relative to the total labour force. The National Employment Policy of 2008 (URT, 2008) defines unemployment as a situation of total lack of work of an individual. According to the policy, unemployment can be viewed as an enforced idleness of potential wage earners or self employed persons that are able and willing to work, but cannot find work.

The policy further defines the underemployed persons to include all persons in paid or self-employment, whether at work or not at work, involuntarily working less than the normal duration of work determined for the activity, who were seeking or available for additional work during the reference period. According to the policy, such persons are considered to be visibly underemployed as opposed to invisible underemployment characterized by low income, underutilization of person's skills, low productivity and other factors. The policy defines underemployment rate as the percentage of underemployed persons relative to the total labour force.

The definition of the Youth varies considerably according to national conditions and definitions. Tanzania, the National Employment Policy of 2008, defines the Youth as all persons aged between 15 and 35 years (URT, 2008).

The term vulnerability is defined as the probability of suffering a decline in wellbeing. Thus a person, household or community is vulnerable to the degree that they are likely to be poorer tomorrow than today. In other words an individual become poorer due to various situations (URT, 2004). Moreover, concept of vulnerability extends policy concerns to the dynamic aspects of poverty (Lerise et al, 2003).

URT (2004) identifies three types of vulnerability. They include
1. Social vulnerability
2. Cognitive vulnerability
3. Military vulnerability

For the purpose of this study, the focus will be on social vulnerability. Social vulnerability is one dimension of vulnerability to multiple stressors and shocks, including abuse, social exclusion and natural hazards. Social vulnerability refers to the inability of people, organizations, and societies to withstand adverse impacts from multiple stressors to which they are exposed. These impacts are due in part to characteristics inherent in social interactions, institutions, and systems of cultural values (URT, 2004).
In Tanzania like in other parts of the world, youth unemployment is affecting the age cohort of the population which is most active and productive and reproductive. The National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP II 2010-2015) as well as Tanzania’s Long-Term Perspective Plan (LTPP) (2011/12-2025/26) as well as the on-going Five Year Development Plan (FYDP I (2011/12-2015/16) which are in vehicles for realization of the Tanzania National Development Vision 2025 recognizes unemployment as a key issue that has to be keenly dealt with. The Government has set ambitious targets to reduce youth unemployment rates from 10% to 5% by 2015 (URT, 2008a). According to the Tanzania Integrated Labour Force Survey (ILFS) of 2006, active labour force (15–64 years) was estimated at 18.8 million people, whereby 9.7 million were females and 9.0 million were males. The survey also revealed that 11.7% percent of the total labour force in the country, about 2.2 million, were unemployed, out of whom 53% were youths (URT, 2007).

Unemployment amounts to economic and social vulnerability of youths. This has resulted in the cumulative detrimental effects as youth live without hope. For example, due to economic hardship, they live in squatter settlements characterized by overcrowding, poor sanitation, increased crime rates, and inadequate social services (Livinga and Mekacha, 1998). Moreover, many of them are highly engaged in unproductive activities like playing pool and drinking local beer during day hours supposed to be working hours. Young girls are especially vulnerable to sexual exploitation and violence, contracting HIV and other sexually transmitted infections and unwanted pregnancies. In 2008 the percentage of youth infected with HIV was 2.4%. Today HIV prevalence among youth is 5.7%, and about 45% of new infections are among young people aged 15-24. Young women account for 75% of young people aged 15-24 living with HIV and AIDS (RDT, 2011).

2. A description of existing related-monitoring systems, decentralization policies and administration structures at the local levels; and gaps that the Project intends to fill in.

Measures have been done to address youth unemployment. These measures include, establishing a fully-fledged Department of Youth to deal with youth issues including unemployment; putting in place a National Youth Development Policy in 1996 which was replaced by the reviewed National Development Policy in 2007 (URT, 2007). One of the objectives of the policy is the creation of human resource development opportunities for the acquisition of demand driven skills and competencies for wage and self-employment. Another relatively recent initiative towards youth employment is the National Employment Policy of 2008. Section 3.6 of the policy contains policy statements aiming at enhancing the promotion of youth employment (URT, 2008).
Other undertakings have been the establishment of Youth Revolving Fund in Local Government Authorities to support youth income generating activities in organized economic production brigades and small entrepreneurs. Local government authorities contribute 10% of their budget to this fund. Moreover, Vocational Education and Training programs have been developed since 1995. These programs are regulated by the national Vocational Education and Training Authority (VETA).

Despite the efforts done to address youth employment, more persons were unemployed in 2000/1 than in 1990/1. For example, unemployment rate increased by 1.5% from 3.6% in 1990/1 to 5.1% in 2000/1. Unemployment was more severe among persons aged 10-34 years than in other age groups. In 1990/1 unemployment for males and females were 2.9% and 4.2% respectively compared to 4.4% and 5.8% in 2000/1 (Mwanjali et al., 2005). Moreover, limited studies have been conducted on youth unemployment and vulnerability. Therefore, this study intends to investigate the available employment opportunities, status of youth employment, the link between youth unemployment and vulnerability and reasons why the employment promotion measures undertaken by the government have not yielded the expected results.

The existing related-monitoring systems, decentralization policies and administration structures at the local level which were conducted by Muro et al (2006) aimed at development of comprehensive Municipal information system that covered municipal, ward and village level produced a report and analyses that facilitate good planning and decision making. However, the monitoring system has not been specific on Youth unemployment and the vulnerability likely to be influenced by unemployment. Also, the CBMS approach was conducted in the small area of Tanzania. Therefore, this study intends to replicate the CBMS methodology to other parts (Muleba District Council) of Tanzania through examination of the linkages between Youth unemployment and vulnerability. The key issues to be addressed by this study include:

(a) Employment Status

Employment status can be distinguished into four categories, namely agricultural workers, paid employees, self-employed workers and contributing family workers, that is unpaid family workers outside of agriculture. The ILFS of 2006 clarified that:

(i) Agriculture workers are persons working either in agriculture, hunting, forestry, livestock or fishing as either self-employed persons or unpaid family helpers, where production is primarily for own consumption rather than for the market.

(ii) Paid employees are persons who perform work for a wage or salary in cash or in kind. Included are permanent, temporary and casual paid employees.

(iii) Self-employed persons are persons who perform work for profit or family gain (non on their farm or shamba). These include small and large businesspersons in their own enterprises.
(iv) Unpaid family helpers are persons working without payment in cash or kind in family enterprises. The survey revealed that 67.2% of employed persons work on their own farm or shamba. Self-employed persons in non-agricultural activities without employees account for 9.1% of all employed persons and those with employees accounted for 1.8%. Unpaid family helper in agriculture and non-agriculture accounted for 7.9% and 3.5% respectively. The majority of currently employed persons (67.2%) worked on their own farm or shamba.

(b) Employment levels
The ILFS indicated that in 2006 16.6 million workers or 88.3% of the economically active labour force were employed, and the majority of the employed worked in rural areas, primarily on smallholdings as self-employed or unpaid family workers. The remaining 2.2 million people (11.7% persons aged 15 years and above) were unemployed.

(c) The labour force participation rate
The labour force participation rate is a key labour market indicator. It measures the proportion of the country’s working age population that engages actively in economic activity, either by working (employed) or by looking for work (unemployed). This measure is an indication of the relative size of the supply of labour available for production of goods and services in the country. The labour force participation rate is often referred to as the economic activity rate (URT, 2007).

According to the ILFS of 2006, in Tanzania, the overall participation rate in 2006 was 89.6%, with the male rate at 90.5% and the female rate at 88.8%. The youth participation rates were observed in the age groups of 15-24 and 25-34 which were 81.7% and 97% respectively (URT, 2007).

(d) Unemployment rate
According to the National Employment Policy, in Tanzania, the unemployment rate refers to the percentage of the unemployed relative to the total labour force. The 2006 ILFS showed that the overall unemployment rate for Tanzania Mainland in 2006 was 11.7% for people of 15+ years. This is by using Tanzania definition of unemployment which includes people looking for work, available but not looking for work and those with marginal attachment to employment (URT, 2007).

(e) Unemployment by level of education attainment
The 2006 ILFS revealed that in Tanzania both in urban and rural areas except in Dar es Salaam, at a national level, unemployment rates tend to increase with increasing levels of education. In Dar es Salaam, the survey indicated that the unemployment rate decreases as education level rises. This reflects the existence of two different labour markets (URT, 2007). The survey also indicated that there is a remarkable education differential in unemployment. Unemployment rate of population 15+ years
by education in 2006 at national level were as follows: those who never attended school (8.9%), primary education (12.0%), and those with secondary education (17.3%). The figures for Dar es Salaam were as follows: for those who never attended school (27%), with primary education (32.4%), secondary education and above (26.6%).

(f) Informal employment rate
The national employment policy (URT, 2008) defined the informal employment as non-farm, small-scale and self-employed income generating activities based on low level of organization, low capital and low technology. The ILFS of 2006 (URT, 2007) clarifies that the informal sector includes household enterprises or unincorporated enterprises owned by households with the following characteristics:
(i) They do not have separate legal status outside the household members who own them;
(ii) The do not have a complete set of accounts which permit a clear distinction of production activities of the enterprise from the other activities of their owners and the identification of flows of income and capital between enterprises and owners;
(iii) The enterprises may or may not employ paid labour and the activities may be carried inside or outside the owners’ home; and
(iv) All or at least some of the goods or services of the business are produced for sale.

The 2006 ILFS indicated that the informal sector is the second largest sector in terms of employment as it employs about 40% of all households in Tanzania Mainland in 2006. It also showed that the concentration of informal sector activities is higher in urban households (55%) than in rural households (33%). Moreover, it indicated that the youth age groups of 15-24 and 25-34 years are significant in terms of engagement in informal sector activities with by 18% and 40% respectively by main activity.

(g) Entrepreneurship/business skills training and unemployment
A more trained population stands a better chance of accessing employment opportunities. One of the objectives of the National Employment Policy is to enhance skills and competencies for youth in the formal and informal sectors (URT, 2008). The ILFS of 2006 showed that in Tanzania in 2006 the percentage of unemployed population who received on the job training was 2.7%. Those who benefited from other types of training were 10% of unemployed population.

(h) Income from employment
Income from employment refers to the compensation in cash which accrues to employed persons as a result of their involvement in either paid employment or self-employed jobs (URT, 2007). The ILFS of 2006 found that the median income of paid waged employees was TShs. 50,000 while that of the self-employed groups was TShs. 30,000. The mean incomes of paid employees and those in self-employment were TShs. 98,454 and TShs. 75,693 respectively. The fact that the median incomes are so much lower than the mean incomes, confirms that the means are
skewed by extreme high values earned by relatively few respondents. It also confirms that on both measures, paid employees tend to have higher incomes than self-employed people. This may be because the former are more likely than the latter to have a reliable and steady income (URT, 2007).

(i) Access to formal and/or informal financial services such as Banks, Savings and Cooperative Societies (SACCOS), Village Community Banks (VICOBAs), and Upatu.

The National Employment Policy of 2007 recognizes that empowerment of individuals through enhancing accessibility to business support services including capital and markets access is vital for increased productivity and incomes. The policy acknowledges that the shortage of capital and limited access to credit facilities are among the most common mentioned problems among Tanzanian investors. Most of the local investors find it very difficult to get credit or are unable to identify credit sources that have affordable conditions (URT, 2007).

The ILFS of 2006 found that overall, only 9% of those in the informal sector as their main activity, and 4% of those in this sector as their secondary activity, had received loans.

The policy/research questions about the selected theme expected to be answered by the project study.

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<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>Research Issue</th>
<th>Policy/ Research Question</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a)</td>
<td>Employment status</td>
<td>What are the main categories of employment/unemployment in which youth are employed?</td>
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<td>(b)</td>
<td>Youth employment opportunities</td>
<td>What are the available and potential youth employment opportunities in the study area?</td>
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<td>(c)</td>
<td>Youth access to employment opportunities</td>
<td>How do youths access employment opportunities in the study area?</td>
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<td>(d)</td>
<td>Employment levels</td>
<td>What is the proportion of employment levels of youth?</td>
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<td>(e)</td>
<td>The labour force participation rate</td>
<td>What is the proportion of youth is actively engaged in economic activity?</td>
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<td>(f)</td>
<td>Unemployment rate</td>
<td>What is the status of youth unemployment rate in the study area?</td>
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<td>(g)</td>
<td>Unemployment by level of education attainment</td>
<td>What is the status of youth unemployment by level of education attainment?</td>
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<td>(h)</td>
<td>Informal employment rate</td>
<td>What proportion of youth population is employed in the informal sector?</td>
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<td>(i)</td>
<td>Entrepreneurship/business skills training and</td>
<td>What proportion of youth (employed and unemployed) that received entrepreneurship/business skills training?</td>
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The hypotheses that will be tested by the proposed CBMS project study include:

(a) There is a relationship between main categories of employment in which youth are employed and levels of education attainment
(b) There is a positive relationship between employment levels of youth and education attainment
(c) There is a positive relationship between levels of education and active engagement in economic activity by the youth
(d) There is a positive relationship between levels of youth unemployment rate and attainment of entrepreneurship skills training
(e) There is a relationship between youth employment in the informal sector and levels of education attainment
(f) There is a positive relationship between levels of income obtained from employment and attained entrepreneurship skills by youth
(g) There is a relationship between income obtained from self-employment and access to financial services.

3. Objectives

The objective(s) should be doable and relevant to current initiatives of the country in terms of poverty monitoring and alleviation. In addition, the proposal should identify the research questions it seeks to answer. The research questions should fall under any of the research themes listed in the Call for Proposals.

The study seeks to study and understand the phenomenon of youth unemployment and its implications to youth vulnerability. The study will focus on youth who are productive and reproductive members of the society. Specifically the study intends to:

i) Implementation of a CBMS in Bukoba Municipal Council and Muleba district council in Tanzania
ii) Preparation of CBMS poverty profile and maps of the selected sites
iii) Preparation of a paper on the analysis of CBMS data to answer the research issues on youth employment and entrepreneurship
iv) To explore the available and potential youth employment opportunities
v) To examine the cause and level of gender specific youth unemployment in the selected LGAs
vi) To investigate the link between youth employment and vulnerability
vii) To analyze measures undertaken to address youth unemployment and vulnerability.

This study will be guided by four questions as follows:

i) What are the available and potential youth employment opportunities in the study area?
ii) How do youths access employment opportunities in the study area?
iii) What are the links between youth unemployment and vulnerability?
iv) Why have measures undertaken to address youth unemployment and vulnerability not yielded the expected results?

4. CBMS pilot-study done by Dodoma Municipal Council
The CBMS pilot study conducted in 2006 (Muro et al., 2006) identified Poverty Monitoring Indicators which constituted the core minimum set on which data were generated. They were developed from four sources namely: (1) Consultation of the stakeholders at the municipal level as well as other lower tiers where the end users are found. (2) The parameters of the main sectors which were bench-marked in the Local Government Reform Programme, that is, education, water, agriculture and livestock, roads and health. (3) The standard national poverty monitoring system in which the indicators are categorized according to the logical framework of the PRSP of Tanzania. (4) The CBMS literature developed in other countries like Philippines and Ghana. However, some indicators were selected for the CBMS works, the application of each indicator were determined by local situation and the availability of resources. Therefore, the proposed CBMS work is expected to replicate what was done in Dodoma with some modification in some areas. For example, while the previous CBMS in Dodoma concentrated on poverty in general, the proposed CBMS will base on poverty but specifically on youth unemployment and vulnerability as one dimension of poverty in the country. Therefore, the previous CBMS poverty monitoring indicators will be improved to conform to the currently proposed CBMS. The indicators to be improved are found in the previous CBMS questionnaire in Appendix 5.

Dr. Domitilla A. R. Bashemera was involved in the previous CBMS project in Dodoma. Her name was included in the list of team members of the Tanzania team and she also attended a training workshop on NRDB in building the CBMS database in the Philippines in 2006. However, in 2007 she went for her PhD studies and hence her participation was very limited as she had to concentrate on her studies. Moreover, the knowledge and experience gained from the pilot study has motivated her to collaborate with some of the IRDP staff to apply for the current proposed CBMS project.
5. Research and Mobilization Activities

This section should include details on the methodology and instruments to be used for the conduct of the following:

a) **Indicators**
Different indicators (items) will be collected from three levels of data sources

1) Community level (to be obtained from key informants - village/streets/ward/district leaders)
   - Existing policies on youth employment promotion
   - Types and number of available and potential employment opportunities
   - Types and amount of resources in the study area

2) Household level
   (i) Demographic characteristics of individuals
       - Age
       - Sex
       - Marital status
       - Marriage type
       - Household sizes
   
   (ii) Employment status
       - Type of employment
         - Paid employment
         - Self-employment
         - Family labour
   
   (iii) Category of economic activity
       - Agriculture (crop farming, livestock keeping, fishing, bee keeping, hunting)
       - Non-agriculture (business)
       - Formal/informal activity

(iv) Household (levels of access to basic services)
    - Education
    - Health and nutrition
    - Water and sanitation
    - Housing/shelter
    - Transport
    - Financial

(v) Economic characteristics
    - Income levels
• Size of land possessed
• Farm size
• Type of business

(iv) Governance
• Participation in decision making
• Leadership
• Peace and order

(v) Entrepreneurship
• Type of training attained
• Type of labour employed
• Labour remuneration
• Transport used
• Source of capital
• Type and cost of inputs
• Distance to market place
• Accessibility to markets
• Earnings per month/year

(vi) Labour participation
• Number of household members employed
• Number of unemployed household members currently seeking for employment

3) Individuals (Youth)
(i) Demographic characteristics
• Age
• Sex
• Marital status

(ii) Employment status
• Type of employment
  ➢ Paid employment
  ➢ Self-employment
  ➢ Family labour

(iii) Category of economic activity
• Agriculture (livestock keeping, fishing, bee keeping, hunting)
• Business
• Formal/Informal activity
(iv) Access to basic services
- Education
- Health and nutrition
- Water and sanitation
- Housing/shelter
- Transport
- Financial

(v) Economic characteristics
- Income levels
- Size of land possessed
- Farm size
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(iv) Governance
- Participation in decision making
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(v) Entrepreneurship
- Type of training attained
- Type of labour employed
- Labour remuneration
- Transport used
- Source of capital
- Type and cost of inputs
- Distance to market place
- Access to markets

(vi) Labour participation
- If currently employed
- If currently unemployed and seeking employment

The information which will be collected through these indicators will be disaggregated by sex in order to establish gender participation. Moreover, the indicators will be updated as needs arise.

Source of information
Information will be obtained from the community. The secondary source will be from different surveys conducted in Tanzania. These will include:

(1) Household Budget Survey (HBS)
   It was conducted in 2000; so it can show an overview of the quantitative measures of income poverty as well as the poverty baseline for the PRS.

(2) Labour Force Survey (LFS)
The first nationwide Labour Force Survey was conducted in 1990/91 covering both rural and urban areas.

(3) Demographic and Health Surveys
Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) 1991/92, 1999 and 2010

(4) Population and Housing Census
The Population and housing census have been carried out in 1967, 1978, 1988, and 2002, and 2012

(5) Agriculture Survey
The latest survey was done in 2004 covering rural and urban areas.

(6) Tanzania AIDS Indicator Survey
For the first time Tanzania AIDS Indicator Survey was conducted in 2004-05.
(Tanzania AIDS and Malaria Indicator Surveys 2007-08 and 2011-2012)

ii) What is the rationale for choosing the indicators?
Available employment and potential will help in recruitment and forecasting and hence development of the potential employment opportunities. With regard to the resources available this is an opportunity to be considered for development of new employment. As for policy analysis the study will show the discrepancies and strength in employment and unemployment, it will provide the base for development of youth-friendly employment opportunities (public and self employment).

b) Questionnaire Refer to appendix 3
This study will use three sets of questionnaires including:

i) Community questionnaire – which will be administered to village heads/representatives

ii) Household questionnaire – which will collect basic data for all members of the households in all households in the selected site/s

iii) Rider questionnaire – a sub-module which will be administered to youth regarding their employment and entrepreneurship

c) Coverage
This study will be conducted in Bukoba municipality which is predominantly urban and Muleba district which is predominantly rural. The 2002 National Population and Housing Census (National Bureau of Statistics, 2004) indicated that Bukoba Municipality (Urban district) is employment-wise dominated by business operations which account for 39% of the total labour force. Other sectors of employment in the municipality and their labour force employment contribution in brackets include office work (12%), agriculture (27%), elementary occupations (14%) and plant operations/assembly (5%).
On the other hand, the census showed that in Muleba district, employment in business operations account for 6% of the total labour force, office work (2%), agriculture (86%), fishing (1%), elementary occupations (4%) and plant operations/assembly (5%).

The dominance of business operations in Bukoba municipality can be attributed to the fact that it contains Bukoba town which is the Kagera Region’s headquarters and the largest business centre in the region.

According to the Bukoba Municipal Council profiles (2011) and Muleba District Council profiles, the estimated number of entrepreneurial activities in Bukoba municipality and Muleba district are 2,231 and 2,328 respectively.

The main food and cash crops include coffee, sugarcane, and tea while the are produced. On the other hand, food crops include bananas, beans, cassava, sorghum and maize. Moreover, youth are involved in fishing activities. With regard to business operations, the youth are involved in a range of businesses including banana, fruits and vegetable selling. Others are involved in motorcycle business (passenger transport), small businesses like running small shops, kiosks, and those in urban wards are dealing with mobile phone-related business such as mobile phones money transfer activities and stationery sales.

Where will the data collection be conducted?

The study will be conducted in Kagera region specifically in Bukoba Municipal Council and Muleba District Council. Kagera region has a total population of 2,763,329 and population growth rate of 3.2 which is above the national average of 2.7 percent. Population density is 97 people per sq kilometer which is higher than the national average of 51 people per sq kilometer. Household size is 4.7 which is higher than 2002 which was 4.5. However, is lower than the national average of 4.7. Sex ratio is 95 (NBS and OCGS, 2013).

Bukoba Municipal Council has a total population of 128,796 (male 62,521 and female 66,275), the household size is 3.9 which is low compared to the national which stand at 4.7, sex ratio is 94. (NBS and OCGS, 2013). The Bukoba Municipal Council has a total of 14 wards which are divided in urban streets and villages. Muleba District Council is one of six districts which form Kagera Region. According to the population housing Census of 2012 the district has a total population of 540,000 (male 267,858 and female 272,452), the average size of households was of 4.7 which is high compared to the national household size (4.7) and sex ratio of 98 (NBS and OCGS, 2012). Muleba District Council has a total of 31 wards with 134 villages.
The CBMS data collection is designed to collect information through face to face interviews of all households in selected site/s. Thus, we suggest that you scale down the coverage to ward or village level which can be covered via a census of households and individuals.

Communities/villages intended to be covered and the estimated population of the chosen sites.

The study will cover 4 streets (mtaa) in Bukoba Municipal Council (of about 2,000 people from 400 households) and 4 villages in Muleba District Council (of about 10,000 people from 2,000 households). Therefore, a total of 12,000 people will be covered in this study (the average household size in each district is 5 persons). The Mitaa and villages was purposively selected in order to capture the relevant youth unemployment and youth vulnerability related information.

Mitaa and Villages to be included in the study

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Name of ward</th>
<th>Name of village/ Mtaa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Bukoba</td>
<td>Nshambya</td>
<td>1. Nshambya Bunkango</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipal Council</td>
<td>Kahororo</td>
<td>2. Kyanyi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>3. Kahororo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4. Kilimanjaro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Muleba</td>
<td>Kamachumu</td>
<td>1. Kamachumu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District Council</td>
<td></td>
<td>2. Ilogero Buyabira</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nshamba</td>
<td>3. Nshamba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4. Kishanda</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The rationale for selecting

Bukoba municipality is an urban district with high growth rate of economic activities, which requires expansion and high capital investment. Therefore, Nshambya area had been reclaimed to accommodate the market whereby some indigenous people are forced to migrate from their original places where they had been used to perform their activities to the new areas where there is no assurance of getting activities to be involved in. The youth of Kahororo before fishing privatization were involved in petty fishing. After privatization of fishing activities in lake Victoria, the youth are restricted from fishing and therefore, depend on unreliable petty business.

Rationale for selecting Muleba District Council is that the district is the fast-growing rural district in terms of economic development. However, Nshamba and Kamachumu villages are far away from the Lake where the youth are involved in petty business and season business of selling bananas as the result they experience unemployment, these two districts to be involved in the study is that Muleba is the fast growing rural district in terms of economic development while Bukoba municipality is the urban district. As such the districts have been selected to compare...
the available employment opportunities, youth employment and vulnerability situations in urban and rapidly growing rural district councils. Moreover, there are limited studies conducted on youth employment situation and vulnerability in these districts.

What is the coverage in terms of population and number of households?
This study will take a census (de facto) approach where all households in the selected streets Mitaa and villages will be involved in the interview. As noted above a total of 12,000 population people from and 2,400 households will be covered.

d) Data Collection
i) Who will collect the data?
The community leaders including village secretaries, hamlet leaders and villagers with secondary education especially in the area where leaders have no capability (too old) of collecting data at the ward level will be used in data collection.

What will be the procedure for the selection of data enumerators?
The data community leaders (enumerators) will purposely be selected based on experience of the 2012 population and housing census. Community leaders (WEOs and VEOs) in the selected study wards will be used as enumerators in the respective wards. The rationale of using ward community leaders is that, the experience from the 2012 population and housing census indicated that, enumerators who collected data in their work place performed well as they considered data collection in their work area as part of their work. Giving them such an assignment is an incentive to the community leaders and it will be part of learning by doing.

ii) How will the field operation be conducted?
The methodology to be employed in this work will involve the following steps:
- Awareness creation on the Community Based Monitoring Study for the Stakeholders
- Designing and Identification of unemployment and vulnerability Indicators
- Designing of the Data Collection instruments
- Pre-testing of Survey Instruments and the related results
- Improvement of the Survey Instruments and in the design of CBMS
- Data Collection/Field Survey
- Data Compilation and Processing

e) Data Processing
i) How will the data be processed?

Data processing will involve coding, data entry, data cleaning and running and tabulation. SPSS will be used for this purpose. Descriptive statistics including frequency distributions cross tabulations, logistic regression and content analysis will be employed for data analysis. Content analysis will be used for the qualitative data obtained through Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and semi-structured interviews with different respondents. This will entail transcribing of all responses notes and categorizing the information obtained into main themes and issues of youth and employment.

ii) Who will process the data?

a. Data Validation

i. How will the Team ensure the quality of the data?
To ensure the quality of the data, pre-testing of questionnaire will be done. Different tools for data collection will be used. Secrecy of information obtained will be maintained during research and after research work. Training of research assistants will be conducted. Questionnaire will be translated into local language (Swahili) to ensure validity and reliability.

ii. Who will validate the data?
Respondents and community members will validate the data in the general meeting. Local leaders will approve the data in the Ward Development Committee and there will be a special session with the stakeholders who in the session they will advise and validate the data. The same data will be validated by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS).

b. Database Management

i. Who will maintain the database?
The data base will be managed and maintained at the district level in the Department of Community Development in the District Councils and at IRDP in the Cross-Cutting Issues Unit.

ii. Who will be responsible for updating the database?
The principal researchers in collaboration with the Information Technology unit will update the database. The principal researchers will collect data and information direct from the respondents and National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and those data will be considered in the Database.

c) Who will have access to the database?
In order to ensure that the data are accessible and owned by the community, the project will form a steering committee. This will play the advisory role in the project. The committee will be made up by of ward development committee, one representative from the team, representative from the Ministry of Information, Youth,
Decision and policy makers, development planners at the district level, councillors, Ward Executive Officers (WEOs) and Village Executive Officers (VEOs) will access the database so that they can retrieve information for use in their daily development activities. To enable the local leader’s access and understanding of the data, the same will be translated into Kiswahili language which is a national and working language in the country. Another group that will access the database are lecturers and students at IRDP and other higher learning institutions as they need data and information for training and new researches. The accessibility of information will depend on subscription. Those who will be able to subscribe will manage to access the database. Data provided to subscribers will be made anonymous (variables on names of respondents and their household members will be excluded) to ensure confidentiality of information. Also districts councils where the data will be will be provided with copies of findings of research documents/dissertations where the data was used.

c. Data Analysis

i) How will the data be analyzed and used?

Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 16/ Stata version 12 will be used in data processing. The data will be entered in the computer (in the SPSS templates/excel). Data data testing will be done in order to detect errors, corrections and cleaning data. The next step will be running data ready for analysis and report writing. Cross tabulation will be used to summarize and analyze the data in order to establish the relationship between activities conducted by youth, youth unemployment and vulnerability.

Content analysis will be done to analyze information obtained by the focus group discussion. Moreover, information from focus group discussion will supplement the data obtained through questionnaires. The process will involve analyzing frequency, calculating ratios and percentages, all of which will be cross-crosstabulated. Cross-crosstabulated frequencies will be used to test data independence. The statistical package for social science will be used for this purpose. Data will be presented by graphs, tables and charts.

III. Dissemination Strategy

CBMS Project findings are at least expected to be disseminated at national, district and local levels (wards, village and hamlet) workshops within the project period. The target audience will include district officials, NGOs and other civil societies and citizens, representatives.

IV. Expected Outcomes

This section should contain how the monitoring system to be developed will facilitate evidence-based decision-making among national and local leaders.
policymakers, communities and other stakeholders and their expected outcomes on the welfare of the various stakeholders

The expected output and outcomes of the research will be the list of expected outcomes should include the following:

i. Analytic paper on youth employment and entrepreneurship

ii. The employment status and condition (rewarding) of both formal and informal employment, underemployment, unemployment and their likelihood to lead into youth vulnerability (risks) and prospect.

iii. The status of employment in the LGAs will be identified. Moreover, the current measures to address youth unemployment and vulnerability such as promotion of labour intensive technologies, procedures to access temporarily and permanent jobs, training for young men and women in entrepreneurship, review of the retirement age and contracting system.

iv. The list of youth entering into the labour force, who at the same time are employment seekers, will be updated by being registered as new entrants.

v. The available employment opportunities will be identified and measures to create new employment opportunities will be developed.

vi. Community poverty and household-level poverty profile and maps of the selected site/s.

vii. Local youth employment development plan prepared by the District Council based on CBMS data and other relevant data.

V. Institutions and Personnel

This section should include an institutional background of the recipient institution. Likewise, include a description of the specific role of the recipient institution and its concerned departments and designated research team in the administration and implementation of the Project. Curriculum vitae of all research team members are required to be submitted.

This exercise will be conducted by a team of five members from the Institute of Rural Development Planning Dodoma in Tanzania. Those team members will include:

a) Dr. Domitilla A. R. Bashemera, Team Leader – to oversee the project and Census related activities

b) Dr. Martha Jackson Nhemo, Mapping specialist – who will take the lead in poverty mapping

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c) Prof. Israel Katega, Census coordinator – Preparation of questionnaire, manuals, oversee data collection operations, among others.
d) Dr. Longino Longinus Rutassitara, Economist – who can take the lead in the preparation of analysis paper.
e) Mr. Daniel Mpeta, Economist – who can take the lead in the preparation of analysis paper.
f) Ms. Grace Benedict, Statistician – who will handle, process and analyze data.

**The involvement of the Institute of Rural Development Planning in the proposed project and profile of the Institute**

The Institute will be involved by providing the key personnel who will execute this project. Also, IRDP as a key stakeholder of rural development planning in Tanzania will be involved as one of users of data generated by the project in development planning teaching to course. Moreover, IRDP will be invited to use data generated by saving them in its Rural Information Database which can be accessed by all its clients and stakeholders in rural development in the country. Furthermore, the project will be very beneficial to the institute as it will contribute significantly in building its capacity as the project participants are expected to disseminate expertise gained to their fellow teaching staff. The Profile of the Institute of Rural Development Planning (IRDP) (Refer to appendix 4)

A copy of the certificate of registration of the recipient institution issued by the government of the country of which the project will be implemented (Appendix 3).

If the Recipient Institution does not intend to collaborate with other institutions (i.e. national or local government units, research partners, and other development partners or donor agencies aside from the PEP Network) in the duration of the Project.

**Duration of the project**
The project will take a period of two years, based on the fact that 50% of our time will be spent in the project and 50% will be spent on our normal job as lecturers.
VI. Work Plan and Timetable of Activities

CBMS Project: Timetable of Activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Months</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Phase 1 – Year 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>I. Development of a CBMS</td>
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<tr>
<td>a. Review of Existing Monitoring Systems</td>
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<td>b. Design of the Proposed System</td>
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<td>c. Presentation of Draft Design</td>
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<td>d. Report Writing</td>
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<tr>
<td>e. Dissemination of Results</td>
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<td>II. Pilot-Test of the System</td>
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<tr>
<td>a. Development of data collection and processing tools</td>
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<tr>
<td>b. Networking with key persons in pilot site/s</td>
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<td>c. Conduct of training of enumerators and data processors</td>
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<td>d. Conduct of survey</td>
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<tr>
<td>e. Consolidation and processing of data</td>
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<tr>
<td>f. Preparation of preliminary analysis paper on youth and entrepreneurship</td>
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<td>g. Analysis and validation of survey results</td>
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<tr>
<td>g. Assessment and refinement of the CBMS design</td>
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<td>h. Report writing</td>
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<tr>
<td>i. Dissemination of results and final CBMS design</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
## Phase 2 – Year 2

### I. Expansion of CBMS implementation

- **a.** Advocacy to local partners
- **b.** Setting of work plan with the local administration, development committees and other local stakeholders
- **c.** Implementation of CBMS design
  - i. Data collection
  - ii. Data processing
  - iii. Data validation and analysis
- **d.** Database building
- **e.** Preparation of Final analysis paper on youth employment and entrepreneurship
- **f.** Use in local planning
- **g.** Use in research/theses
- **h.** Report Writing
- **i.** Dissemination of Results
  - i. Local workshop
  - ii. National workshop
References


FANPRPAN (2012). Current Emerging Youth Policies and Initiatives with special focus and link to Agriculture in Tanzania. Dar es Salaam


United Republic of Tanzania (2013) Long-Term Perspective Plan (LTPP), 2011/12-2025/26 The Roadmap to A Middle Income Country. President’s Office, Commission, Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania


APPENDIX 2: CURRICULUM VITAE FOR TEAM MEMBERS

Curriculum Vitae for Dr. Domitilla A. R. Bashemera (Team Leader)

| 1. Name | : Dr. Domitilla A. R. Bashemera |
| 2. Name of Firm | : Institute of Rural Dev. Planning |
| 3. Professional | : Community Dev. Regional Planner, Population planner and Demographer |
| 4. Sex | : Female |
| 5. Date of Birth | : 6th November, 1957 |

| 6. Membership of Professional Associations |
| : Union for African Population Studies (UAPS) |
| : Tanzania Demographers Association (TDA) |
| : Gender Network for Dodoma Region (GENDOR) |
| : Dodoma Environmental Network (DONET) |
| : Ali4Arid Land Information Network (ALIN) |
| : Mipango Academic Staff Association (MIASA) |
| : Mipango Female Academicians Association (MFAPA) |
| : Member of Governing Board St. Peter Clever High School |
7. **Contact Address:** Institute of Rural Development Planning  
   P. O. Box 138,  
   **DODOMA**  
   Cell: +255 (0) 754334622/718016353/068869080  
   E-mail: dbashemera@irdp.ac.tz  
   domirweza@gmail.com

8. **Key Qualification:**
   Dr. Domitilla Bashemera is a lecturer at IRDP Dodoma where she lectures in National Regional Planning as well as Rural Development Planning, Population policy analysis and Development Planning, population and gender planning, integrated Development planning, O and OD. Preparation of training manuals such as Population policy analysis and development planning, Population and gender planning manual. Dr. Domitilla has been involved in organizing the symposium on the Millennium development goals with special reference to population and sustainable development, involved in assisting students in establishing Youth HIV and AIDS and population clubs. Dr. Domitilla has conducted different studies including Situational Analysis on the suitability of establishing training programs, Social Cultural Practices affecting the efforts of STIs and HIV/AIDS Prevention, cultural practices and fertility and Male involvement in HIV/AIDS control in Mpunguzi ward, Dodoma, Rural girl child and primary education: Enrolment, Drop out, completion and performance in Dodoma Rural District and Participatory Gender Assessment in the NGOs in Dodoma. Dr. Domitilla has extensive experience in participatory approaches as well as experience in training staff and target group at the grassroots. Dr. Domitilla has been involved in Gender Audit exercises. She has experience in workers union organization as well as women union committees. Dr. Domitilla is a Member of Governing Board of St. Peter clever High School (2012), Coordinator Cross cutting issues Unit at IRDP (2012), as well as Matron of Mipango Youth and HIV/AIDS club at IRDP. Furthermore, she has experience in organizing and management of women social and economic groups.

9. **Education**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>College/University</th>
<th>Date attended</th>
<th>Degree Obtained</th>
<th>Area of specialization</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>University of Dar es Salaam</td>
<td>2006-2011</td>
<td>Doctor of Philosophy (PhD)</td>
<td>Demography</td>
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<td>Mzumbe University</td>
<td>2002-2004</td>
<td>Masters</td>
<td>MBA- Corporate Management</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cairo Demographic Centre-Egypt</td>
<td>1996-1997</td>
<td>Post graduate Diploma</td>
<td>Population and Sustainable Development (Gender)</td>
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<tr>
<td>IRDP-Dodoma</td>
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<td>Regional Planning</td>
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<td>CDTI-Tengeru, Arusha</td>
<td>1984-1987</td>
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<td>Community Development</td>
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<td>Buhare, Musoma</td>
<td>1977-1979</td>
<td>Certificate</td>
<td>Ujamaa and cooperative/Home</td>
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### 10. Other Training

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Workshop on Demographic Health Data use</td>
<td>MEASURE DHS Kampala</td>
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<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Retirement Planning</td>
<td>IRDP - Dodoma</td>
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<td>2013</td>
<td>Data Analysis Methods</td>
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<td>2010</td>
<td>Gender Mainstreaming in projects and programmes</td>
<td>Netherlands</td>
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<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>Training workshop on Using Natural Resource Data Base in building the CBMS Database (NRDB).</td>
<td>PEP Network - Manila, Philippines</td>
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<td>JRDC and REPOA - Dar es Salaam</td>
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<td>JRDC and REPOA – Dar es Salaam</td>
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<td>Workshop on Gender mainstreaming in Development Planning</td>
<td>MPEE</td>
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<td>Facilitation Skills</td>
<td>SNV and IRDP</td>
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<td>IRDP</td>
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<td>2001</td>
<td>Strategic planning for civil society campaign to demand equitable resource allocation with special reference to health right and HIV/AIDS</td>
<td>TGNP- Dar es Salaam</td>
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<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Fem Act capacity building on election strategy campaign materials</td>
<td>TGNP – Dar es Salaam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>Annual Gender Study conference</td>
<td>TGNP – Dar es Salaam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>Management of Non-Governmental Organizations,</td>
<td>Mananga Management Centre- Swaziland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>Institutional Development and Sustainability Seminar for Community Development Staff on Revolving loan Fund as a facilitator</td>
<td>DANIDA – Arusha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>Project Management Course</td>
<td>Aarhus Technical College Denmark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1988</td>
<td>Workshop for Trainers of Women Entrepreneurs</td>
<td>ESAMI – Arusha</td>
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### 11. Employment Record:

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Employer</th>
<th>Position</th>
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<tr>
<td>1993 To-date</td>
<td>Institute of Rural Development Planning (IRDP)</td>
<td>Senior Lecturer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990 to 1993</td>
<td>Principal Secretary Ministry of Community Development</td>
<td>Community Development Officer III. Mbeya</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Selected Publications


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| 1988 to 1990 | Principal Secretary Ministry of Community Development | Community Development Officer III (Tutor) Tengeru |
| 1980 to 1984 | Principal Secretary, Prime Minister’s Office Ujamaa and Cooperative | Development Assistant Trainer Rungemba Iringa |
| 1979 to 1980 | Principal Secretary, Prime Minister’s Office Ujamaa and Cooperative | Assistant Ujamaa and Cooperative, Ishoni ward-Bukoba |

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18. Certification

I, Domitilla. A. R. Bashemera, I certify that to the best of my knowledge and believe, this CV correctly describes me, my publications, and my experience. I understand that any wilful misstatement described herein may lead to my disqualification.

D. A. R. Bashemera. 

Date: 11th Feb. 2013

2. CURRICULUM VITAE FOR PROF. ISRAEL B. KATEGA

Biodata:

Name: Israel B. Katego
Position: Associate Professor
Employer: Institute of Rural Development Planning (IRDP)
Date of Birth: 6th December, 1960
Nationality: Tanzanian
Marital Status: Married

Contacts: Phone: Office: +255 26 2302147
Private: +255 784 338139
Fax: +255 26 2301341
E-Mail: ikatego2001@yahoo.com

Key Qualifications:

Prof. Israel B. Katego is currently employed by the Institute of Rural Development Planning as Associate Professor in the field of sustainable development planning. He is currently the Acting Deputy Rector-Academics, Research and Consultancy and he
teaches urban development and environmental management and urban environmental planning and management modules. He holds a Doctor of Philosophy Degree in Demography (urbanization specialization), Masters of Science Degree in Economics of Urbanization and Managing the City Economy, professional Masters in Geo-information Science and Earth Observation (specialization in Geo-Information Management), Post Graduate Diploma in Human Settlement Analysis, and Advanced Diploma in Urban and Rural Planning. He has undertaken various research and consultancy assignments. He is a registered Environmental Expert by NEMC and is member of Town Planning Association of Tanzania. The recently conducted research include Review of the Capital City Master Plan (one of the key resource personnel in the review team), Practical Implications Decentralization by Devolution in Tanzania; Preparation of training module in Strategic Planning and Development Planning in Local Government Authorities, Socio-Economic Profiles for Tanga and Morogoro Regions, Feasibility Study on Piloting O&OD Participatory Strategic Planning in Tanzania, Market Analysis for Poultry Products in Iyumbu and Iringa Mvumi Villages in Dodoma Region, Environmental Impact Assessment for the IFAD Participatory Irrigation Projects in Dodoma Rural District; and The Effects of Gender Gaps in Chikuyu Participatory Irrigation Project. The recent accomplished research works conducted include Rural Non-farm Activities and Poverty Alleviation in Tanzania: A Case of Selected Villages in Chamwino and Bahi District Implementation Challenges of Decentralization by Devolution in Tanzania; Rural Non-Farm Activities and Poverty Reduction in Tanzania: A Case of Dodoma Region (On Going); Rural Housing and Health in Tanzania: A Case of Selected Villages in Dodoma Region; Rural-Urban Migration and Poverty Alleviation in Tanzania: A Case of Kondoa District; Urban Costs and the National Capital Transfer in Tanzania. Recent published peer reviewed papers include: Rural-Urban Migration, Remittances and Poverty Alleviation: A Case Study of Selected Villages in Kondoa District; Characteristics of Rural-Urban Migrants Activities in Urban Areas: A Case of Migrants from Selected Villages in Kondoa District; Determinants of Rural-Urban Migration in Tanzania: A Case Study of Kondoa District in Tanzania; and Rural Livelihoods and Forest Reserves Encroachment in Tanzania: A Case of Biharamulo Forest Reserve in Kagera Region.

**EDUCATION:**

2001-2007:  
PhD (University of Dar es Salaam)

1999-2000:  
Professional Masters (PM) Degree in Geoinformation Science and Earth Observation (Geographical Information Management), ITC, Holland.

1995 – 1996:  
MSc Economics of Urbanization and Managing the City Economy, Development Planning Unit, University College London.

1990 – 1991:  
Post Graduate Diploma in Human Settlement Analysis, Indian Institute of Remote Sensing, Dehradun, India.

EMPLOYMENT RECORD:
2011 - To-date: Associate Professor – Institute of Rural Development Planning.

OTHER POSTS HELD AT IRDP
- May, 2012 – To-date: IRDP Tender Board Chairperson
- September 2007 – To-date: Head Department of Environmental Planning
- November 2007 – To-date: IRDP Library Board Member
- April 2008 – To-date: Chairperson Mipango (IRDP) Accommodation Bureau
- January 2004 – August 2007: Head of Division of Economics and Planning

PROFESSIONAL BODIES MEMBERSHIP
- Member of Town Planning Association of Tanzania
- Registered Environmental Expert by National Environmental Management Council (NEMC)

MAJOR PROJECTS/ASSIGNMENTS CARRIED OUT:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT/ASSIGNMENT</th>
<th>CLIENT/OWNER</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011 - 2012</td>
<td>External Examiner for masters’ degrees dissertations</td>
<td>The University of Dodoma (UDOM)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Participated as key personnel in the Review of the Capital City Master Plan (Dodoma)</td>
<td>Capital Development Authority – Dodoma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Participated preparing a curriculum for bachelors degree programme in Urban Development and Environmental Management at IRDP</td>
<td>Institute of Rural development Planning Dodoma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Assessment of Practical Implications of Decentralization by Devolution in Local Governments in Tanzania</td>
<td>PMO-Regional Administration and Local Government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Updating of the Socio-Economic Profiles for Tanga and Morogoro Regions</td>
<td>Ministry Planning and Economic Empowerment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>Participated in preparing a curriculum in</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### bachelors in Environmental Planning and Management at IRDP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Project Description</th>
<th>Implementing Agency</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Design of Training Manual on Participatory Development Planning and Strategic Planning for Local Authorities in Tanzania.</td>
<td>PMO-Regional Administration and Local Government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>Market Analysis for Poultry Products in Iyumbu and Iringa Mvumi Villages in Dodoma Region.</td>
<td>Tanzania Women Agricultural and Environment Association (TAWLAE)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>Study on Gender Gaps Identification and Reduction Strategies in Chikuyu Participatory Irrigation Scheme in Manyoni District</td>
<td>Participatory Irrigation Development Project - Manyoni District Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>Socio-Economic and Environmental Impact Assessment of Proposed Irrigation Projects in Mpwayungu, Mitaa and Uhelela Villages in Dodoma Rural District</td>
<td>Participatory Irrigation Development Project - Dodoma District Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>Assessment of the Capacity and Willingness of District and Sub-district levels to undertake O&amp;OD Planning in Dodoma Municipality and Dodoma Rural District.</td>
<td>Japanese International Development Agency (JICA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>Assessment of Participatory and Gender Sensitive Planning at District and Sub-district Levels in Dodoma Municipality and Dodoma Rural District.</td>
<td>Japanese International Development Agency (JICA)</td>
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</table>

### PUBLICATIONS/RESEARCH WORK UNDERTAKEN:


**RECENT SUPERVISED STUDENT RESEARCH PROJECTS /DISSERTATIONS:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Name of Student</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>Women Participation in Political Leadership from Grassroots to District Level in Mtwara-Mikindani Town Council: A case of Selected Three Wards</td>
<td>Ms. Tabitha. S. Kilangi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>An Assessment of the Suitability of the Impact of Land Use Management Programme on Desertification Control</td>
<td>Ms. Christina D. Magwai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Author(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>A Case of Mzula Village Land Use Management Project in Mvumi Division, Dodoma Region.</td>
<td>Ms. Consortia R. Bishemo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>Effectiveness of Women Development Fund (WDF) in Tanzania: A Case Study of Three Selected Wards in Kinondoni District.</td>
<td>A.J. Masau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>The Impact of Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) on the Performance of Primary Schools in Tandahimba District: A Case of Four Government Primary Schools in Mwanikupe and Mahuta Divisions.</td>
<td>Ms. E.R Simonile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>Assessment of Child Survival Protection and Development Programme (CSPD) on Improving Health and Education Status of Children in Tandahimba District: A Case Study of Chingungwe and Michenjele Wards</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Assessment of the Continuing Use of Prohibited Plastic Bags in Dar es Salaam City: A Case of Kinondoni Municipality</td>
<td>Ms. Adelaide E. Ngaliluwula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Land Disputes and Spatial Urban Development in Tanzania: A Case of Dodoma Municipality</td>
<td>Jerome J. Kiwia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Contribution of Microfinance Institutions to Poverty Reduction in Bukoba Municipality: A Case of Promotion of Rural Initiatives and Development Enterprises (PRIDE)</td>
<td>Pascal B. Kayungila</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>The Impact of Kongwa Ranch on the Development of the Surrounding Communities in Mtanana ‘A’ Village in Kongwa District</td>
<td>Adeodata Lupindu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Environmental Degradation and Coffee Production in Tanzania: A Case of Muleba District</td>
<td>Masudi Miyonga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Performance of Agricultural Extension Service Delivery to Smallholder Farmers in Ngara District: A Case of Murusagamba Village</td>
<td>Gapchojiga Melunya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Impact of Micro-Finance Institutions Credit Services on Income Generating Activities in Dodoma Municipality: A Case of FINCA Tanzania- Dodoma Branch</td>
<td>Luggumira Nuru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Contribution of Fishing Activities to Poverty Alleviation in Bukoba Rural District: A case of Kitahya and Nyakingando Villages</td>
<td>Deusdedit Clavery</td>
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<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>The Impact of Vanilla Production on Poverty Reduction in Misenye District: A case Bwanjai Ward.</td>
<td>Shadrack kalekayo</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Author</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Rural-Rural Migration and Environmental Degradation in Muleba District: A Case of Kyamyorwa Village.</td>
<td>Cyprian Nyachuma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Rural Livelihoods and Land Degradation in Dodoma Region: A cases of selected villages in Dodoma Urban District.</td>
<td>Thomas Masaba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Social Effects of Rural-Urban Migration on Children in Tanzania: A Case of Manzese Ward in Kinondoni District</td>
<td>Lilian Matola</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Constraints Towards the Adoption of Participatory Forest Management Approaches in Tanzania: A Case of two selected villages in Igunga District.</td>
<td>Iddi Ramadhani</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Certification

I, Israel B. Katega, I certify that to the best of my knowledge and believe, this CV correctly describes me, my publications, and my experience. I understand that any wilful misstatement described herein may lead to my disqualification.

Signature Date: April, 2013

3. CURRICULUM VITAE FOR DR. MARTHA J. NHEMBO

1. Name: Martha Jackson Nhemo
2. Name of Firm: Institute of Rural Development Planning
3. Professional: Education, Environmental Planner, Population and Rural development planner, Gender and Development
4. Sex: Female
5. Date of Birth: 13th May 1956

6. Membership of Professional Associations

- Miradi ya Gesi ya Samadi Dodoma (MIGESADO)
- Dodoma Environmental Network (DONET)
- Gender Network for Dodoma Region (GENDOR)
- Mipango Academic Staff Association (MIASA)
- Mipango Female Academicians Association (MFAA)
7. Contact Address: P. O. Box 2192.

**DODOMA**
Cell: +255 (0) 754824306
E-mail: marthanhembo@gmail.com

8. Key Qualification:

I Martha Nhembo am a lecturer at IRDP Dodoma and I train in the subjects of: Physical Planning, Environmental Planning, Land use Planning, Natural resources, Population and Gender planning. Opportunities and Obstacles to Development. I was involved in the preparation of training modules for Population and Development Planning in the NACTE format. I was also involved in the preparation of the training manuals for grass root leaders for the local government authorities in Tanzania in the year 1999-2000. I also have an experience in participatory approaches as well as experience in training staff and target group at the grassroots levels. Together with I have experience in organizing women social and economic groups.

9. Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>College/University</th>
<th>Date attended</th>
<th>Degree Obtained</th>
<th>Area of specialization</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sokoine University of Agriculture</td>
<td>2006-2011</td>
<td>Doctor of Philosophy (PhD)</td>
<td>Rural Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sokoine University of Agriculture</td>
<td>2001-2003</td>
<td>Masters</td>
<td>Rural Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDS-Trivandrum-India</td>
<td>1996-1997</td>
<td>Post graduate Diploma</td>
<td>Population and Sustainable Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Dar es Salaam</td>
<td>1979-1982</td>
<td>1st Degree Bachelor of Arts</td>
<td>Education</td>
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</table>

10. Other Training

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Short Course Title</th>
<th>Organizer and place</th>
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<tr>
<td>2011 May</td>
<td>Competence Based Education Training</td>
<td>MDF-NICHE Project IRDP Dodoma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>Facilitation Skills</td>
<td>SNV and IRDP-Dodoma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Fem Act capacity building on election strategy campaign materials</td>
<td>TGNP – Dar es Salaam</td>
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11. Consultancy

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Assignment</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Client</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Development needs assessment</td>
<td>Kigoma</td>
<td>Prime Ministers office Regional Administration and Local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Client</td>
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<td>------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>--------</td>
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<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Management skills training course for; the trainers, ward executive officers and village/mitaa executive officers for Arusha, Dodoma, Tanga, Pwani, Kilimanjaro and Morogoro</td>
<td>Dodoma</td>
<td>PORALG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>Training of the PORALG staff members the application of Opportunity and Obstacles for Development tool</td>
<td>Dodoma</td>
<td>PORALG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>Development needs assessment</td>
<td>Itiso and Mndemu</td>
<td>Diocese of Central Tanganyika (DCT)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>Gender mainstreaming in the church</td>
<td>Mwitikira Area Development Project</td>
<td>Diocese of Central Tanganyika (DCT)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>Management skills training course for; the trainers of the trainers</td>
<td>Morogoro, Kibaha and Korogwe</td>
<td>PORALG</td>
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### 12. Workshop

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Date</th>
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<th>Location</th>
<th>Client</th>
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<tr>
<td>July 21-22 /2012</td>
<td>Tanzania’s Perspectives on Post 2015 Development Agenda: Human Development Issues</td>
<td>TAMISEMI- Dodoma</td>
<td>University of Dar es Salaam, department of Economics</td>
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<tr>
<td>9-13 Jan. 2013</td>
<td>Retirement Planning</td>
<td>IRDP- Dodoma</td>
<td>IRDP</td>
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<tr>
<td>21-23</td>
<td>Data Analysis Methods</td>
<td>IRDP -</td>
<td>IRDP statistic</td>
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13. Employment Record:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Employer</th>
<th>Position</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1995 To date</td>
<td>Institute of Rural Development Planning (IRDP)</td>
<td>Senior Lecturer IRDP Dodoma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1982 to 1994</td>
<td>Teacher</td>
<td>Mazengo High School- Dodoma</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

14. Countries Visited for Training purpose:

- May 2013 Kampala – Uganda for Measure Demographic Health Survey Fellow Workshop
- November 2012 Nairobi- Kenya for concept Review Workshop
- August 2012 Nairobi- Kenya for Concept Review Workshop
- 1996/1997 Trivandrum-India - Centre for Development Studies- for Post Graduate Diploma in population and sustainable development.

15. Computer Literacy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/No</th>
<th>Most Basic Programs</th>
<th>Level of Understanding</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>Microsoft Word</td>
<td>Excellent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>SPSS</td>
<td>Excellent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>Microsoft Excel</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>Microsoft Power Point</td>
<td>Excellent</td>
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16. Language

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Speaking</th>
<th>Reading</th>
<th>Writing</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>Excellent</td>
<td>Excellent</td>
<td>Excellent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swahili</td>
<td>Excellent</td>
<td>Excellent</td>
<td>Excellent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

17. Journal Papers

1. The Performance Trend of Health Sector in Tanzania: A Book Chapter


18. Certification

I, Martha J. Nhembo, I certify that to the best of my knowledge and believe, this CV correctly describes me, my publications, and my experience. I understand that any willful misstatement described herein may lead to my disqualification.
4. CURRICULUM VITAE FOR DR. LONGINO LONGINUS RUTASITARA

CURRICULUM VITAE
Longinus Rutasitara
Associate Professor of Economics

1. PERSONAL DATA
Name: Longinus Kyaruzi Rutasitara
Date of Birth: 1957
Place of Birth: Bukoba (rural) District
Nationality: Tanzanian
Marital status: Married; 3 Children

Address
Department of Economics
University of Dar es Salaam
FASS Tower Block, R#3302/ 404
P.O. Box 35045, Dar es Salaam – Tanzania

Telephone:
Office +255 22 2410 252 (Econ Dept)
Mobile: +255 784111003
E-mail: rutasitara@udsm.ac.tz

2. EDUCATION

Primary and Secondary Education, National Service in Tanzania

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Place</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1965-68</td>
<td>STD I-IV</td>
<td>Rwankonjo Primary School, Bukoba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969-71</td>
<td>STD V-VII</td>
<td>Rutabo Seminary, Bukoba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972-75</td>
<td>Forms I-IV</td>
<td>Rubya Seminary, Bukoba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976-77</td>
<td>Forms V-VI</td>
<td>Itaga Seminary, Tabora</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1978-79</td>
<td>National Service</td>
<td>Mafinga, Iringa and Luwa, Sumbawanga</td>
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</table>

University Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1981/82-83/84</td>
<td>B.A. (Hons)(Economics) (1984), University of Dar es Salaam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1982-83/84</td>
<td>Awarded: East African Academy Prize for best overall student in the final year degree examination in the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1984/85-85/86</td>
<td>M.A. (Economics), University of Dar es Salaam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>PhD (Economics) 1996 - University of Dar es Salaam on Dar-Lund PhD programme; coursework at University of Lund - Sweden</td>
</tr>
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</table>

3. POSITIONS HELD & PROFESSIONAL ATTACHMENTS

Academic Positions at the University of Dar es Salaam

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Place / Institution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013-</td>
<td>Associate Professor</td>
<td>University of Dar es Salaam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004-2013</td>
<td>Senior Lecturer</td>
<td>University of Dar es Salaam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996-2004</td>
<td>Lecturer</td>
<td>University of Dar es Salaam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1986-1996</td>
<td>Assistant Lecturer</td>
<td>University of Dar es Salaam</td>
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</table>
Administrative Positions at the University of Dar es Salaam

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Place / Institution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>July 2009-January 2011</td>
<td>Deputy Principal</td>
<td>College of Arts and Social Sciences, Univ. of DSM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Academic) Head</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 2007-June 2009</td>
<td>Acting Head</td>
<td>Department of Economics, Univ. of DSM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 2006-February 2007</td>
<td>Acting Head</td>
<td>Department of Economics, Univ. of DSM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January 2002-June 2003</td>
<td>Acting Head</td>
<td>Department of Economics, Univ. of DSM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 2001-December 2001</td>
<td>Acting Head</td>
<td>Department of Economics, Univ. of DSM</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Professional Engagements

On-going: 20th February 2012-19th February 2015
Deputy Executive Secretary, as In charge of The macroeconomy cluster on 3 years contract, President’s Office, Planning Commission, United Republic of Tanzania,

Aid Coordination Advisor, Ministry of Finance, External Finance Department, United Republic of Tanzania, February 2011-February 2012

Research Analyst, Vice-President’s Office, United Republic of Tanzania, Poverty Eradication Division, Preparation of the first “National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP I)” (MKUKUTA I), December 2003-November 2004

Secretariat (Analyst), Tanzania Assistance Strategy (TAS), November 1999-January 2001, Ministry of Finance, External Finance Department, United Republic of Tanzania,

- Makerere University, Kampala, Uganda (undergraduate & PhD dissertations);
- University of Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa (PhD thesis) (2010).


1979/80-'80/81
Secondary School Teacher, Lake Secondary School, Mwanza, Tanzania
Board Membership

Member - Bankers’ Examination Board – Institute of Finance Management, Dar es Salaam (2001-03; and 2006-09)
Member - Insurers’ and Social Security Examination Board, Institute of Finance Management, Dar es Salaam (2001-03 and 2006—09)
Member - Academic Board - Collaborative PhD Programme for Sub-Saharan Africa, African Economic Research Consortium ((2002-03 and 2006-09)
Member - University of Dar es Salaam Tender Board (February 2007- 2009)
Member – Environment for Development (EfD) Tanzania, Department of Economics, UDSM (since 2008-)

Research Grants / Awards
OSREA 1992 Exchange Rate Policy and Export Supply in Tanzania
AERC 1995 Exchange Rate Regimes and Inflation in Tanzania
REPOA 1998 Rural Poverty - Survey of Three Regions of Tanzania
IDRC 2006 Micro-level Perspective of Growth in Tanzania (Project Leader, Department of Economics)

4. TEACHING, RESEARCH AND CONSULTANCY
Teaching - courses
Microeconomics, Mathematics for Economists, Econometrics, Monetary Economics/ Financial Institutions - Undergraduate
International Economics, Macroeconomics (Undergraduate/ Graduate)

Research and Consultancy areas
Trade and Economic Development/ Policy

Supervision of MA and PhD (theses/dissertation)
Over 16 MAs (Economics), 1 MBA, 5 PhD’s

5. PUBLICATIONS
Refereed Journals
(*Team leader for co-authored cases)


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Published Research Reports</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Unpublished Research Reports</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21)</td>
<td>Kahyarara* G. And Rutasitara, L., Survey of Working Conditions in Tanzania (*Team leader), for ILO 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24)</td>
<td>Rutasitara, L. (2005), Rural Investment Climate for Growth and Reduction of Poverty Final Report to REPOA Dar es Salaam 2005</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Book/Chapters in Book**


37) **Rutasitara L.** (2008) “Tanzania na Umoja wa Forodha wa Afrika Mashariki” (Tanzania and the East African Customs Union) *Sura ya 6* (Chapter 6) Mchakato wa Kuanzisha Shirikisho La Afrika Mashariki – (East African Community: Towards a Federation), Mwango wa Utafiti na Elimu ya Demokrasia Tanzania (REDET) REDET (Research and Education on Democracy in Tanzania) Department of Political Science and Public Administration, University of Dar
(NB: Publication is in Kiswahili)


**Manuscript/ work-in-progress**

40) **Rutasitara L.,”Micro-level Perspectives of Growth in Tanzania: Quest for Policy-Oriented Research”** (book from the Micro-level Perspectives of Growth in Tanzania (MLPG project)

**Consultancy Reports (selected)**


53) S. Ngeware,*, Rutasitara, L, D. Mushi and University Computing Centre (2003) “Socio-Economic Database for Districts and Municipalities” President’s Office - Regional Administration and Local Government, University of Dar es Salaam


58) Rutasitara, L. (1999) “The Economic Impact of Introducing Reciprocity into the Trade Relations between the EU and the ACP”- for University of Dar es Salaam Consultancy Bureau (UCB), with S. Rugumamu, Ruthinda and F. Matambalya 1999


Conference/Workshop Papers/ Presentations (Selected)

60) International Monetary Fund (IMF) Spring Meeting 2013, Washington D.C., USA, 14th–24th April, 2013


62) Ownership and Accountability conference, OECD, Paris, France 3-9th October 2011– as Aid Coordination Advisor, External Finance Department, Ministry of Finance

63) Cluster A: Ownership and Mutual Accountability meeting at OECD, –as Aid Coordination Advisor, External Finance Department, Paris, France 8-9th May 2011
64) UN Development Cooperation Forum, High-level Symposium on “Gearing Development Cooperation towards the MDGs: Effectiveness and Results” Bamako, Mali, 5-6 May 2011 – presented “Tanzania’s Experience with Development Cooperation”

65) 2nd Sub-Regional Conference on Mutual Accountability for West and Central Africa, hosted by Ministry of Finance, Ghana, Accra March 2011, As rapporteur.

66) “Environmental Aspects of International Trade: A Developing Countries Perspective” power point representation, Training workshop for government and NGO officials organised by the Environment for Development Tanzania, Department of Economics, UDSM 10th January 2009

67) “Reflections on the Design Issues for University-based Policy-Oriented Research”- Prepared for the Network on Regional Integration Studies (NETRIS) meeting, Courtyard Hotel, Dar es Salaam, 22-24 June 2009 organised by University of Dar es Salaam, Directorate of Research and Publications and United Nations University, College of Europe

68) “Tanzania and the East African Customs Union”, REDET (Research and Education on Democracy in Tanzania) workshop paper, Bagamoyo, organised by the Department of Pictorical Science and Public Administration, University of Dar es Salaam, October, 2007

69) “NSGRP and ZGRP – comparative perspectives of challenges of medium-term policy frameworks” – power point presentation in Zanzibar under Department of Economics, University of Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar Institute of Finance and Administration (ZIFA), supported by UNDP 28th July 2007-09


71) “Outline of Tanzania’s National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP)” presentation for the UDSM/VPO-UNDP Training on Poverty and Policy, Regent Hotel, Dar es Salaam, December 2005


73) “Macro-Micro Linkages for Firm Competitiveness: The Case of Tanzania” –prepared for conference –“Connection between Macro and Micro Level Competitiveness (Conceptual Framework and Practical Solutions)” organised by the Competitiveness Research Centre of the Corvinus University of Budapest (CUB), Budapest, Hungary, May 25-27, 2006

74) Economic Policies in Support of MDGs and Poverty Reduction: The Case of Tanzania, presented at the UNDP Regional Workshop, UNDP, Kigali Rwanda March (with H. H. Mwinyimvua) 2005


77) Poverty, Inequality and Labour Markets in Sub-Saharan Africa - the case of Tanzania (with Likweli S. and Prof. Semboja J.) interim report with AERC, May-June: Accra, Ghana 1999


79) Globalisation, Growth and Poverty (GGP) issues workshop on lessons learned in Knowledge Translation (Research to Policy) - Ottawa, Canada at IDRC Headquarters to present experience of the department of Economics project Microlevel Perspective of Growth in Tanzania - September 21-24th, 2009

80) Africa Regional Workshop on Harmonisation and Alignment for Development Effectiveness and Managing for Results (9-11th Nov), Golden Tulip, Ministry of Finance, African Development Bank and World Bank -rapporteur November 2004


83) Use of Technology Enhanced Independent Learning (TEIL), University Computing Centre of University of Dar es Salaam for e-based teaching, Arusha, Tanzania, 2002


85) Poverty Training Workshop organised by AERC, Kampala, Uganda, August, 1997

86) Teaching of Econometrics - Topics in Applied Econometrics Nairobi, Kenya, AERC, September, 1996

Longinus Kyaruzi Rutasitara

13th August 2013
5. CURRICULUM VITAE FOR MS. GRACE K. BENEDICT

1. Full Name: Ms. GRACE K. BENEDICT
2. Name of Firm: Institute of Rural Development Planning
3. Department: Population Studies
4. Contact Address: P.O. Box 138, Dodoma, Tanzania
   Tel. +255 758184083 Email grace.benedict@yahoo.com
5. Nationality: Tanzanian
6. Date of Birth: 11 December, 1982
7. Sex: Female
### 8. Religion: Christian

### 9. Marital status: Single

### 10: Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Certificate/diploma/degree awarded</th>
<th>Major Field Of Study</th>
<th>Results Obtained</th>
<th>School/University/College Graduated And Country</th>
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</thead>
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### 11. Employment Record:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Employer</th>
<th>Position</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010 To-date</td>
<td>Institute of Rural Development Planning (IRDP)</td>
<td>Assistant Lecturer IRDP Dodoma</td>
</tr>
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</table>

### 13. Other Training

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Short Course Title</th>
<th>Organizer and place</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Workshop on Demographic Health Data use</td>
<td>MEASURE DHS Kampala</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 13. Selected Publications


14. Certification
Grace K. Benedict, I certify that to the best of my knowledge and believe, this CV correctly describes me, my publications, and my experience. I understand that any
Signature:  Date: 18th June, 2013

6. MR. DANIEL.F.MPETA CURRICULUM VITAE FOR MR. DANIEL.F.MPETA

BIODATA:
Name: Daniel.F.Mpeta
Position: Lecturer
Employer: Institute of Rural Development Planning (IRDP)
Date of Birth: 12th May, 1969
Nationality: Tanzanian
Marital Status: Married
Contacts: Phone: Office: +255 26 2302147
Private: +255 754867083
Fax: +255 26 2301341
E-Mail: dmpeta@irdp.ac.tz

KEY QUALIFICATIONS:
Mr Mpeta is a lecturer in economics and National Development Planning. He also supervises students’ researches and conducts research and consultancies.

ACADEMIC QUALIFICATIONS
2011-To Date: Doctoral Candidate Mzumbe (TZ) and Copenhagen (DMK) Universities
2005 – 2006 Post Graduate Diploma in Regional Planning from the Institute of Rural Development Planning (IRDP-Dodoma)
2000 - 2003: B.A (Hons) – Economics, Second Class Upper Division from the University of Dar es Salaam

SHORT COURSES ATTENDED
2011 Action Oriented Research, IRDP Dodoma.; offered by Wageningen University in collaboration with IRDP
2011 Management of Higher Education Institutions, Galilee Int’l Management Institute, Israel
2009 Public procurement procedures, Mwanza: offered by PPRA
2008 Proposal Writing and Recourse Mobilization Training, Dar es Salaam December, offered by IFDM
2008 Author’s Workshop on Didactisation, Dar es Salaam, offered by InWenT
Short term Training on research and consultancy, IRDP-Dodoma, offered by MDF- ESA

WORKING EXPERIENCE

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Employer</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Main Responsibilities</th>
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<tr>
<td>Institute of Rural</td>
<td>February 2006 – to 2006</td>
<td>Lecturer &amp; Head of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Teaching undergraduate level courses</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Development Planning (IRDP), Dodoma  
Feb, 2011  
Department  
offered by IRDP in accordance with the Curricula; carrying out consultancy work; Participating in Curricula development and supervising students.

Ministry of Education and Culture. Dodoma Sec. school Tanzania.  
1998–2005  
Teacher  
Teaching

Selected Consultancies, Research and Other Major assignment Undertaken

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Company/Client</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Description of the Assignment</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Feb-May 2010</td>
<td>Bagamoyo District Council (BDC)</td>
<td>Economist</td>
<td>Preparation of Local Economic and Social Development Plan (LESDP) for Bagamoyo Township Authority (BTA): This has been prepared to be a tool for identification of collective community needs and strategies in the process of transforming Bagamoyo Township into a full Bagamoyo Town council. The objective was, to have feasible and practical development strategies that will subsequently increase Local employment opportunities and reduce income poverty among the Local Community of Bagamoyo Town.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Des, 2009 &amp; May 2010</td>
<td>Ministry of Finance and Economic affairs</td>
<td>Economist</td>
<td>Review of National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP), during national level consultation for higher learning institutions technical session for Development of MKUKUTA II conducted by Department of Economics of the University of Dar es Salaam in collaboration with the Ministry of Finance and Economic affairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June, 2010</td>
<td>Kibaigwa Market Board, Kibaigwa, Kongwa</td>
<td>Consultant</td>
<td>Preparation Project document for Construction of grain storage (warehouses) at Kibaigwa Market Place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Company/Client</td>
<td>Description of the Assignment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008/09</td>
<td>Prime Minister’s Office – Regional Administration on and Local Government</td>
<td>Review of standardized course of Participants Handbook M3 for LGAs on Budgeting and Budget Management.</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

**Language**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Speaking</th>
<th>Reading</th>
<th>Writing</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>Very Good</td>
<td>Very good</td>
<td>Very good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swahili</td>
<td>Very Good</td>
<td>Very good</td>
<td>Very good</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Research Reports**


**Selected Publications**

Certification
I, the undersigned certify to the best of my knowledge and belief that, this CV correctly describes myself, my qualifications and experience. I understand that any wilful misstatement described herein may lead to disqualification or dismissal if engaged.

Signature

Date 19/06/2013

Appendix 3: Certificate of Registration of the Institute of Rural Development Planning, Dodoma
Appendix 4: Profile of the Institute of Rural Development Planning (IRDP)
Profile of the Institute of Rural Development Planning (IRDP)

The Institute of Rural Development Planning (IRDP) Dodoma was established by the Government of Tanzania to facilitate the process of rural development planning in the country, especially at local levels (from village to district) through conducting training, research and consultancy services to various development organizations and practitioners.

ii. Vision

The Vision of IRDP is to be “a centre of excellence for both academics and professional work in rural development planning for poverty reduction and sustainable development”.

iii. Mission

“To facilitate the process of rural development planning and management with an emphasis on rural areas by providing top quality training, research, and consultancy services aimed at bringing the knowledge gap among different practitioners of development planning, which include the central government authorizes, non-governmental organizations, community based organizations and the private sector”

iv. Functions

The functions of IRDP related to research and consultancy as stipulated in the establishment Act No 8 of 1980 are:

- To promote social and economic development by providing opportunities for the study of and training in the principles, techniques and their practical applications in all aspects of rural development planning
- To provide advisory, consultancy and other services to the government, villages and individuals in the matters related to rural development planning or outside the United Republic of Tanzania engaged in activities related to the functions of the Institute
To establish and maintain a system of consultation and co-operation with any person or body of persons within or outside the United Republic of Tanzania engaged in activities related to the functions of the Institute.

The Institute is also in the process of establishing a Rural Information Center (RIC) Database on Rural Information which will provide information for development planning purposes.

Currently the Institute conducts eleven long term programmes. These programmes are Certificate in Rural Development Planning, Diploma in Development Planning, Bachelors Degree in Urban Development And Environmental Management, Bachelors Degree in regional Development Planning, Bachelors Degree in Environmental Planning and Management, Bachelors Degree in Population and Development Planning, Bachelor Degree in Human Resource Development Planning, Bachelor of Development Economics, Post Graduate Diploma in Regional Planning and Post Graduate Diploma in Environmental Planning, Masters of Environmental Planning and Management and Masters Degree in Development Economics.

With regard to short course training programme, IRDP offers short courses which are intend to acquaint participants with fundamentals of development planning, management and administration. They integrate theory and practice to carter for development skills needed at all levels. Concentration and depth depends on the role of participants with the existing administrative functional set up. Table 1 presents some of recent short courses offered at IRDP.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Table 1: Types of short courses conducted by the Institute
Since the year 1979, when the IRDP started operating, its staff has accumulated considerable practical experiences and knowledge on development planning, research and consultancy. Members of staff have rich experience in participatory planning approaches and development of curricula for long and short term training programmes. They also have a considerable experience in conducting needs assessment, monitoring and evaluation of development programmes and projects.

IRDP has also been involved widely in training various functional officers. IRDP is one of Institutions which were pre-qualified by the Government to provide training services under the Local Government Capital Development Grant (LGCDG) system. Up 2012, IRDP has offered training services in 32 Local Government Authorities. Recently the Institute has also pre-qualified by the Government to be one of the anchor institutions for capacity building of Local Government Authorities under Urban Development and Environmental Management Framework (UDEM). The Institute is currently working in collaboration with Prime Ministers’ Office-Regional

| - Micro-Enterprises Record and Bookkeeping                  | - Communication and Development.                        |
| - Financing of Micro-Enterprises                            | - Poverty Alleviation at Community Level                 |
| - Establishment and Management of Income Generating Activities (IGAs) | - Training of Trainers (TOT).                           |
| - Participatory in Community Development Projects.          | - Development Planning at District Level by use of the Participatory Community Based O&OD Planning Approach. |
| - Participatory Rural Community Development Planning and Management. | - Disaster Management.                                   |
| - Extension Service Delivery and Management,                | - Gender and small Business Management.                  |
| - Planning and Management of natural Resources for Sustainable Development. | - Managing Rural Development.                           |
| - Participatory Project Planning and Management Techniques  | - Rural Development Strategies and Infrastructures.      |
| - Gender and Population Integration in Development Planning.| - Gender Concepts and Planning.                          |
| - Project Planning, Monitoring and Impact Assessment         | - Planning Management and Skills Development for Grassroots Leaders (WEOs, VEOs, Councillors) |
|                                                      | - Animation Skill for Development.                       |

- Planning Management and Skills Development for Grassroots Leaders (WEOs, VEOs, Councillors)
- Animation Skill for Development.
Administration and Local Governments (PMO-RALG), NBS and Benn University in enhancing training research and policy advisory. Table 2 shows the recent accomplished consultancy projects by IRDP.

**Table 2: Recent Accomplished Consultancy Assignment Projects**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>TYPE OF ASSIGNMENT PROJECT</th>
<th>CLIENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Training on Monitoring and Evaluation of Project to extension Workers.</td>
<td>Dodoma Municipal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Midterm review of Local Government Development Grant (LGDG) system</td>
<td>Mwanga, Kibaha, Mpanda, Magu, Mtwara, Tanga, Ulanga, Tabora, Rorya, Songea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Training of conflict Management and Problem Solving to Staff of Mbulu District.</td>
<td>Mbulu District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Evaluation of Kisiriri Area Development Programme</td>
<td>World Vision Tanzania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Examine Practical Implications for further D-by D from Higher to Lower Local Government authorities.</td>
<td>PMORAG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Budget Control and Budget Management</td>
<td>Kongwa District Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Training on Management and Leadership Skills</td>
<td>Mpwapwa District Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Training on Good Governance and Leadership Skills to Newly Elected and special Seats Councilors for Kagera</td>
<td>Kagera Region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Training on Project Formulation Monitoring and evaluation to WEO</td>
<td>Sumbawanga District Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Developing an integrated Strategic Development Plan for Kigoma Region</td>
<td>Kigoma Region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Budgeting and Data Management</td>
<td>Ulanga District 15 Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Training on Management and Leadership Skills to Councilors, WEO and Heads of Department</td>
<td>Mbulu District Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>To examine practical implications of decentralization by devolution from higher local government authority to lower level local government authorities.</td>
<td>PMO - RALG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Interim Evaluation of World Vision Sanzawa Area Development Programme</td>
<td>World Vision Tanzania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Facilitating a Workshop on awareness creation on township working groups to councilors and heads of department.</td>
<td>Liwale District Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Training on Urban Development and Environmental Management (UDEM) to district council staff.</td>
<td>Sumbawanga District Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Preparation of training of Monitoring and Evaluation for the Revenue Unity</td>
<td>PMO-RALG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Training of Council Heads of Departments on Office Administrative Procedures, Office Communication Skills and Office Management</td>
<td>Sumbawanga District Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Training of Division executive officers, Mitaa executive officers on Local Government Planning and Strategic Planning</td>
<td>Mtwara - Mikindani Municipal Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Facilitating a Workshop on awareness creation on township working groups to councilors and heads of department</td>
<td>Kiteto District Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>Capacity needs assessment of the President’s Office Planning Commission</td>
<td>POPC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>Identifying and analyzing existing training programmes and providers including potential institutes for the lead training institution for Local government Authority training programmes.</td>
<td>PMORALG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>Evaluation of Sanzawa Area Development Programme.</td>
<td>World Vision Tanzania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>Training on Participatory Planning, Monitoring and Impact Assessment for Council Officials</td>
<td>Hanang District Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>Training on Urban Development and Environmental Management</td>
<td>Liwale District Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>Training on Participatory Development and Project Planning to District facilitation Team.</td>
<td>Babati District Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>Training of Heads of departments and office assistants Planning to District facilitation</td>
<td>Sumbawanga District Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.</td>
<td>Preparation of Bunda District Development Vision and Strategic Plan.</td>
<td>Bunda District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34.</td>
<td>Training on Leadership and Management Skills and Conducting official meetings for councilors.</td>
<td>Dar es Salaam City Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35.</td>
<td>Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) and Institutional Capacity Assessment of Lumuna SACCOS and Mlali SACCOS</td>
<td>Lutheran World Relief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36.</td>
<td>Preparation of Mwongozo wa Kufundishia Tathmini ya Mazingira Kimakakati</td>
<td>PMORALG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37.</td>
<td>Conducting Leadership skills course for Tanzania institute of Education Management Staff.</td>
<td>Tanzania Institute of Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38.</td>
<td>Evaluation of Sustainable Self- Help Scheme for people with Disabilities.</td>
<td>Evangelical Lutheran Church of Tanzania - South Central Diocese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39.</td>
<td>Training needs Assessment and Developing a capacity building programme.</td>
<td>Sumbawanga Municipal Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40.</td>
<td>Training on Development and Strategic Planning to Council officials.</td>
<td>Singida Municipal Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41.</td>
<td>Training needs Assessment and developing a capacity building programme.</td>
<td>President's Office, Planning Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42.</td>
<td>Training on Financial Management in Local government Authorities to district Council Staff.</td>
<td>Ngara District Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43.</td>
<td>Examining the Practical Implications for further D-by-d from Higher to Lower Local Government Authorities.</td>
<td>Prime Minister’s Office Regional Administration and Local Government.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Baseline survey of income generating activities in Cost and Kigoma regions | Belgium Technical Cooperation
---|---
Preparation of District Strategic Plan | Kilombero District Council
Preparation of District development Plan | Bagamoyo District Council
Training on Management and Leadership Skills to village and mitaa executive officers | Moshi District Council
Preparation of RAS five years strategic plan | Dodoma Regional Secretariat
Assessment of Environmental Budgeting in Sengerema, Mbozi and Singida Municipal Councils | PMO-RALG/VPO
Preparation of Second Rolling Strategic Plan (2010/11 – 2014/15) for Sumbawanga District Council | Sumbawanga District Council
Preparation of Training Manual (Kiswahili Version) to be used for training various stakeholders on Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) | Vice President’s Office – Division of Environment/PMO-RALG
Organizational strengthening in Project Cycle Management Monitoring Skills for Maji na Maendeleo Dodoma (MAMADO) | SNV Netherlands Development Organization
Provision of Consultancy service on preparation of Geita Regional Profile and the Regional Strategic Plan | Geita Regional Commissioner Office

**RESEARCH ISSUES AND THEMES CARRIED OUT AT IRDP**

**Overview**

IRDP’s research priorities aim at augmenting the National priorities in development planning and management, finance and investment, natural resources, population issues and environment. Thus the vision of IRDP in research is to be a centre of excellence for research, leading to sustainable development and poverty eradication.
Research Themes

Though IRDP is a national institution, its research focus is not restricted to undertake research activities within Tanzania. Therefore the main research themes and priority areas of IRDP are as follows:

Theme 1: Poverty and Development
Development is a normative concept referring to a multidimensional process and must be relative to time, place, and circumstance, and dismiss any universal formula. Poverty is considered to be a major cause and effect of global development problems. Poverty reduction has become a dominant theme for both researchers and policy makers in many developing countries. This research theme should strive to ensure that development is sufficiently broad-based to reduce mass poverty.

Theme 2: Development Planning and Management
In recent years, the Tanzanian Government has undertaken various structural and institutional reforms. Through revision of her policies and strategies, she has established a number of processes aimed at improving service delivery and the general welfare of its citizens. Such initiatives affect the planning and budgeting as well as monitoring and evaluation taking place within institutions in various ways.

The output from the following sub themes is meant to provide information necessary to Ministries, Departments and Agencies, Regions and Local Government Authorities and non-state actors on preparing development plans as well as to monitor, evaluate and report on them. The outputs are also expected to provide a set of guidelines and processes on how to better implement policies targeted to bring about positive socio economic transformations.

Theme 3: Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition
Agricultural, food and nutrition policies have a crucial role in reducing rural as well as aggregate poverty in Tanzania, given that the bulk of the poor are in rural areas, and are employed in Agriculture. Therefore, expansion of agricultural production in Tanzania has the strongest employment and income effects, but the bulk of income increase would go to non-poor both in rural and urban areas.
Theme 4: Environment, Climate & Energy
Environmental degradation, climate change and energy security are among the biggest challenges facing mankind nowadays. Human beings, in their pursuit to undertake various development initiatives, have resulted to greater environmental concerns which were linked to the way the development theories and practice were conceived and applied. This has posed a greater challenge to governments and other international institutions on how to attain sustainable development which lies at the heart of economic growth. At this end, IRDP should strive to develop research agenda targeting on natural resources management, issues of climate change and how to strike a balance between energy use and the environment.

Theme 5: Population and Development
Understanding population dynamics, socio-cultural changes, practices and underlying factors which are usually associated with changing in societal needs, together with identification of interventions to mitigate or to cope with these changes and their effectiveness are necessary for ensuring quality life to people. Therefore, researches geared at gaining more insight into these issues are necessary for gathering relevant information for social service planning and hence improved people welfare.

Theme 6: Economic and Investment planning
The global financial crisis started to show its effects in the middle of 2007 and into 2008. Around the world stock markets have fallen, large financial institutions have collapsed or been bought out, and governments in even the wealthiest nations have had to come up with rescue packages to bail out their financial systems.

On one hand many people are concerned that those responsible for the financial problems are the ones being bailed out, while on the other hand, a global financial meltdown has affected the livelihoods of almost everyone in an increasingly interconnected world. The problem could have been avoided, if ideologies supporting the current economics models were not so vocal, influential and inconsiderate of others’ viewpoints and concerns.
**Theme 7: Cross Cutting Issues**

Cross cutting issues including gender, child protection, disability, conflict resolutions, HIV/AIDS and STIs and governance. They cut across in all development sectors. Tanzania recognizes that gender inequality and HIV/AIDS and STIs are major obstacle to socio-economic and political development of its people. Moreover, governance is important in national development. Many studies have also shown that gender inequality is one of the underlying causes of low productivity as it does, among other things, hamper the effective participation of the country’s population. In recognition of this fact the government of the United Republic of Tanzania has taken various measures to ensure equality of all its citizens in particular, gender equality and gender equity. This, together with other legislative, administrative and affirmative actions has enabled Tanzania to record remarkable achievements in gender development. Notable areas in this regard are education, health and water; economic empowerment and participation in decision-making. Despite these achievements, Tanzania as a nation is still faced with a number of challenges. These challenges cannot be overcome without data and information on their impacts on sustainable social and economic development. It is in this regard that the Institute of Rural Development Planning has taken initiatives of considering cross cutting issues in its research themes.

Table 3 shows the recent research projects by IRDP.

**Table 3: Recent Research Projects by IRDP**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO.</th>
<th>RESEARCH TOPIC</th>
<th>RESEARCHER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Housing, Sanitation and Health in Semi Aid Areas of Tanzania A case of selected villages in Chamwino and Bahi District</td>
<td>I.B. Katega, S.M.Msuya and J. B. Nkonoki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Social Capital Based Coping Strategies on</td>
<td>C.S.Lifuliro, E.M.Nyankweli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Authors/Co-authors</td>
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<tr>
<td>Food Security and Poverty in Dodoma Region</td>
<td>M.N. Malila and M.M. Msaki</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Assessment of Environmental Health Management in Dodoma Urban District</td>
<td>H.K. Mayaya, G.I. Mnyone, J.B. Nkonoki and I.J.E. Zilihona</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potentials of non wood forest products to livelihood of rural communities in semi arid areas of Tanzania. A case of selected villages in Dodoma Region.</td>
<td>I.J.E. Zilihona and F.H. Mgumia</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Investment Potentials and Constraints in Dodoma Urban District</td>
<td>J.S. Kidunda, V. Timothy and F.B. Njau</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Coping Strategies for enhancing agricultural productivity under changing climate. A case of Dodoma Region</td>
<td>Y.O. Mnguu, O.B. Mzirai, P. Dimoso and B.D. Sebyiga</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>The potentials of VICOBAs for Poverty Alleviation in Tanzania</td>
<td>T.R.K. Mdendemi, G.F. Kinyashi and D.J. Mwendamaka</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Performance of Women Development Fund in Dodoma Region</td>
<td>D.R.A. Bashemera and S.D.B. Ndile</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural Non-Farm Activities and Poverty alleviation in Tanzania: A Case of Selected Villages in Dodoma Region</td>
<td>I.B. Katega and C.S. Lifurilo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chololo Eco-Village Research Project on Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation in Tanzania and Empowering Communities Adapting to Climate Change (Funded by European Union) (on going).</td>
<td>Project manager: Dr F. Njau</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sikiliza Research Project: Evaluation Research Project of Taweza Programme which aims at promoting public action for improved public service provision. (Executed through collaboration between IRDP and the Amsterdam Institute for International Development (AID) (on going).</td>
<td>Project coordinator: Dr A. Kamanzi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Governance and performance of non-state actors: a comparative analysis of social protection service providers in four selected districts in Tanzania. Executed through collaboration between the IRDP and Partnership for African Social and Governance Research (PASGR) (on going).</td>
<td>Project coordinator: Dr. A. Kamanzi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demographic Health Data Users: Research on Women Empowerment and HIV Testing in Tanzania (Supported by MEASURES DHS, a programme Funded by USAID – Implemented by ICF International (on going)</td>
<td>Team Leader: Dr. D. A. R. Bashemera</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix 5: CBMS Questionnaire to be used at Bukoba Municipal Council and Muleba District Council in Dodoma study (to be modified to fit the current study)