

**Strategic Analysis and Knowledge  
Support System for Southern Africa  
(SAKSS-SA)**

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**Inventory of Institutions  
Involved in Poverty Analysis  
in the Rural Agricultural Sector  
of Southern Africa**

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**SAKSS-SA Working Paper No. 1**

December 2005

**International Crops Research Institute  
for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT)  
and  
International Water Management Institute (IWMI)**

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## **THIS REPORT WAS COMPILED BY**

### **SOUTHERN AFRICAN REGIONAL POVERTY ANALYSIS NETWORK (SARPN)**

The Southern African Regional Poverty Network is a non-profit organisation that promotes debate and knowledge sharing on poverty reduction processes and experiences in Southern Africa. SARPN aims to contribute towards effective reduction of poverty in the countries of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) through creating platforms for effective pro-poor policy, strategy and practice. SARPN achieves this goal through widening participation, bringing people together across the region to exchange ideas, and disseminating information to deepen understandings of poverty issues and improve policy and practice.

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# FOREWORD

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The Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System (SAKSS) targets the identification and assessment of strategies for agricultural growth in Africa, particularly those contributing most to the alleviation of poverty. The program has two main components:

- ▶ a strategic analysis initiative targeting improvements in agricultural policy and investment decision making, and
- ▶ a knowledge support system that endeavours to improve access to, and the use of, higher quality data in this policy analysis.

SAKSS-SA is one of three regionally focused programs for the implementation of SAKSS in Africa. Based in southern Africa, this program is being jointly initiated by the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) and the International Water Management Institute (IWMI), in collaboration with a growing list of national and regional partners. Related SAKSS programs are being implemented in eastern and western Africa. In eastern Africa it is led by the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), and in western Africa it is led by the International Institute for Tropical Agriculture (IITA). Strong technical support is being provided to each of these regional SAKSS programs by the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI).

This is the first issue in a SAKSS-SA working paper series summarizing SAKSS outputs. This series aims to inform policy makers about alternative strategies for linking agricultural growth and poverty alleviation. It also aims to strengthen a growing community of practitioners involved in such analyses.

SAKSS-SA started with an effort to identify institutions pursuing strategic analyses of poverty in southern Africa. This publication summarizes this inventory. We note that such listings are inevitably incomplete. They evolve over time. SAKSS-SA itself aims to revise this listing as new information becomes available. We anticipate that this inventory will be useful, nonetheless, in encouraging strengthened collaboration.

Feedback on this document is most welcome, and should be sent to the SAKSS-SA Coordinator:

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# ACRONYMS

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## Institution types

Academic	Research Unit within an academic institution
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
Govt	Government Ministry or Unit
IO	International Organisation
Private	Private Research Companies
UN	United Nations Organisation

## Institutions

ACF	Agricultural Consultative Forum
APRU	Agricultural Policy Research Unit
BIDPA	Botswana Institute for Development Policy Analysis
CARD	Centre for Agriculture Research and Development
CARE	CARE International
CSPR	Civil Society Poverty Reduction
CSR	Centre for Social Research
DBSA	Development Bank of Southern Africa
DFID	UK Department for International Development
DW	Development Workshop
ESRF	Economic and Social Research Foundation
FANR	Food and Natural Resource Unit
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations
FEWS NET	Famine Early Warning Systems Network, USAID
FNC	Food and Nutrition Council
FSRP	Food Security Research Project
GMD	Mozambican Debt Group / Grupo Mocambicano de Divida
HSRC	Human Sciences Research Council
IDASA	Institute for Democracy in South Africa
IDS	Institute of Development Studies
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
INE	National Institute of Statistics
INESOR	Instituto Nacional de Gestao Calamidades / National Institute of Disaster Management
INGC	Instituto Nacional de Gestao Calamidades / National Institute of Disaster Management
IPPR	Institute for Public Policy Research
IRRD	Integrated Rural and Regional Development Programme
ISER	Institute for Social and Economic Research, Rhodes University
NEPRU	Namibian Economic Policy Research Unit
MASIP	Malawi Agriculture Sector Investment Programme
MEJN	Malawi Economic Justice Network
MEPD	Ministry of Economic Planning
MSU	Michigan State University
NSO	National Statistical Office
ODI	Overseas Development Institute
PGSA	Postgraduate School of Agriculture and Rural Development, University of Pretoria
PNUD	United Nations Development Programme
RENEWAL	Regional Network on HIV/AIDS, Rural Livelihoods and Food Security

REPOA	Research on Poverty Alleviation
SALDRU	Southern African Labour and Development Research Unit
SDS	School of Development Studies, University of KwaZulu-Natal
SETSAN	Technical Secretariat of Food Security and Nutrition
UEM	Universidade Eduardo Mondlane / Eduardo Mondlane University
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
UOM	University of Mauritius
WFP	World Food Programme
AMIC	Zambia Agricultural Market Information Centre
CCF	Country Cooperation Framework
DHS	Demographic and Health Surveys
DNPO	<i>Direcção Nacional de Planificação e Orçamento</i>
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
DSRP	<i>Document de Stratégie de Réduction de la Pauvreté</i>
ECP	<i>Estrategia de Combate à Pobreza (PRSP)</i>
G20	<i>Grupo 20</i>
GEST	<i>Gabinete de Estudos</i>
HBS	household budget surveys
HDR	<i>Human Development Report</i>
IHS	Integrated National Household Survey
Instat	National Statistics Institute
LCMS	living conditions monitoring survey
LFS	labour force surveys
MAGRI	Post/Street: Ministry of Agriculture
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MPD	Ministry of Planning and Development
NGOs	non-governmental organisations
NPRAP	<i>National Poverty Reduction Action Programme</i>
NDP 2	<i>National Development Plan 2</i>
OE	<i>Orçamento do Estado</i>
PAF	performance assessment framework
PARPA	<i>Plano de Acção para a Redução da Pobreza Absoluta</i>
PASS	Poverty Assessment Study Survey
PES	<i>Plano Económico e Social</i>
PFS	Programme for Food Security, University of KwaZulu-Natal
PLAAS	Programme for Land and Agrarian Studies
PHS	post harvest survey
PMS	Poverty Monitoring System
PPAs	Participatory Poverty Appraisals
PRS	Poverty Reduction Strategy
PRSP	<i>Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper</i>
RAI	<i>Relatório Annual de Impacto</i>
RHVP	Regional Hunger and Vulnerability Programme
RuLiv	Rural Livelihoods Programme
RVAC	Regional Vulnerability Assessment Committee
SIDPR	Formulation of a Sustainable Integrated Development Plan for Rodrigues
UNDAF	United Nations development assistance framework
URED	<i>Urban, Rural and Economic Development</i>
VACs	Vulnerability Assessment Committees
VAA	vulnerability assessment and analysis



# INTRODUCTION

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Attention has been directed toward the persistence of poverty in sub-Saharan Africa by the limited progress to date in meeting the first Millennium Development Goal of halving poverty by the year 2015. With approximately half of its population living below the international poverty line and one-third of its population undernourished, sub-Saharan Africa requires faster and more sustained economic growth. In Southern Africa, as elsewhere in sub-Saharan Africa, the need is particularly urgent in the rural areas which account for about 62% of population and majority of the sub-region's poor. These are mainly engaged in agricultural related activities. The establishment of the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP) under the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) and national level initiatives such as the Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) have similarly reinvigorated the search for agricultural growth strategies that contribute measurably to the reduction of rural poverty. Consequently, a large number of national and regional institutions are involved in the analysis of poverty in the region. However, many of the people involved in this work, and many of the resulting publications remain unknown, except for a few of them. Much of the literature is published informally and quickly lost from view. The Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System for Southern Africa (SAKSS-SA) aims to strengthen this 'community of practice' by promoting better sharing of information about the range of poverty analysis underway, who is doing what and results being reported. SAKSS-SA also aims to encourage greater sharing of data and insights across this community.

In order to initiate this process, SAKSS-SA commissioned the Southern African Regional Poverty Network (SARPN) to conduct an inventory of institutions involved in poverty analysis in Southern Africa. The purpose of this inventory is to identify the institutions that are conducting poverty analysis in Southern Africa, create the basis for a database of such institutions and to provide an overview of the poverty analysis capacity within the region. The inventory only covers member states of the Southern African Development Community (SADC).

For the purpose of this inventory, poverty analysis was conceptualised as involving the collection of data and the processing of these data using different approaches and tools in order to produce knowledge of the causes of poverty and solutions to it that inform decision-making at a local, national or regional level. In Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa and Zambia, the inventory was conducted with the assistance of partners. For the other 10 member states of SADC, a number of information collection tools were disseminated to identify institutions via email, fax and electronic web-based searches. Contacts were followed up, either via email or telephonically.

This publication presents the inventory of institutions conducting poverty analysis in the Southern Africa. It begins by presenting a summary of the poverty analysis capacity in the region, both at regional and national levels. This is followed by a detailed description of these institutions. The inventory shows that there are a lot of institutions conducting poverty analysis in the region. These institutions include academic, civil society organisations (CSO), government agencies such as national statistical offices, private companies, international organisations and United Nations organisations. The institutions possess varying capacities for conducting poverty analysis. The type of work carried out range from simple collection of poverty data, poverty mapping, analysis of levels and determinants of poverty to more complicated techniques such as economic modelling.

In conducting the inventory, major challenges related to the outdated nature of much of the information available and the lack of response from stakeholders. A noted trend was that many institutions had in the past conducted poverty analysis work, but were not currently involved due to financial constraints. As the inventory may not have covered all the relevant institutions, SAKSS-SA will continue to update the listing as new information becomes available.

# SUMMARY OF THE POVERTY ANALYSIS CAPACITY IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

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In order to design strategies that could measurably reduce poverty, there is need to gain an understanding of the capacity to conduct poverty analysis by various institutions in Southern Africa. Different approaches to the analysis of poverty, inequality, vulnerability and their determinants can be used; these cover tools ranging from simple tabulations, to modelling techniques such as regression analysis and to techniques for the comparison of poverty over time. In this inventory, the capacity to conduct poverty analysis was assessed by considering four approaches for the analysis of poverty i.e. analysis of simple poverty trends, analysis of levels and determinants of poverty, poverty mapping and economic modelling.

The institutions conducting poverty analysis in Southern Africa are presented in Table 1 and their capacities for conducting poverty analysis are summarised in Table 2, which presents a matrix of poverty analysis work in Southern Africa by country and institution. Annex 1 presents the addresses of the institutions included in the inventory.

## REGIONAL

Within the SADC region, there is a large amount of material available on poverty analyses of the rural areas. However, this information is mostly produced by external institutions that conduct studies in the region. The two predominant institutions are the **Overseas Development Institute** and the **International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)**. A number of contributions also come from the **Chronic Poverty Research Centre** and the **World Bank**.

Within the region there are two new initiatives, the **Regional Hunger and Vulnerability Programme (RHVP)**, established by the UK Department for International Development, which focuses on food security, social protection and vulnerability analysis; and the **Regional Network on HIV/AIDS, Rural Livelihoods and Food Security (RENEWAL)** as an initiative of IFPRI. Both initiatives aim to increase the availability of information within the region as a means to build capacities to respond to and combat vulnerabilities through effective analysis to inform the development of pro-active policy formulation. Both initiatives have representatives across the region, some of whom are based in research institutions, while others are independent consultants.

The **Southern African Development Community Secretariat** does not currently have an institutionalised capacity for poverty analysis. Following the acute food crisis of the 2002/03 crop season, the **SADC Regional Vulnerability Assessment Committee (RVAC)**, within the **Food and Natural Resource Unit (FANR)**, in collaboration with the various National Vulnerability Assessment Committees, coordinated a series of vulnerability assessments in the affected SADC countries. The RVAC is currently working with the RHVP to build the capacity for vulnerability assessment and analysis (**Error! Reference source not found.**) on a regional and national scale by creating a more holistic **Error! Reference source not found.** framework through harmonising methodologies across the region.

On a regional level, there are some institutions such as the Human Sciences Research Council and the Programme for Land and Agrarian Studies (PLAAS) that are based in South Africa but conduct extensive studies throughout the region.

## ANGOLA

In Angola, the Development Workshop, a civil society organisation, has just completed one of the largest poverty mapping exercises in the country. The focus is on the post conflict transition and it looks extensively at urbanisation rates. The **United Nations Development Programme** was instrumental in helping the government draft the national millennium development goals report and continues to work with the **Ministry of Planning** on poverty analysis and with the National Institute of Statistics (INE) on measuring poverty.

**Table 1: INSTITUTIONS CONDUCTING POVERTY ANALYSIS IN SOUTHERN AFRICA**

<b>Country</b>	<b>Organisation</b>	<b>Acronym</b>
<b>Regional</b>	Regional Hunger and Vulnerability Programme	RHVP
	Regional Network on HIV/AIDS, Rural Livelihoods and Food Security	RENEWAL
<b>Angola</b>	Development Workshop	DW
	National Institute of Statistics	INE
	United Nations Development Programme	UNDP
<b>Botswana</b>	Botswana Institute for Development Policy Analysis	BIDPA
	United Nations Development Programme	UNDP
<b>Democratic Republic of Congo</b>	United Nations Development Programme	PNUD/UNDP
<b>Lesotho</b>	Sechaba Consultants	
	United Nations Development Programme	UNDP
<b>Madagascar</b>	CARE International	CARE
	United Nations Development Programme	PNUD
<b>Malawi</b>	Action Aid International Malawi	
	Agricultural Policy Research Unit, Centre for Agriculture Research and Development	CARD/APRU
	Centre for Social Research	CSR
	FEWS NET Project	FEWS NET
	Malawi Agriculture Sector Investment Programme	MASIP
	Malawi Economic Justice Network	MEJN
	Ministry of Economic Planning	MEPD
	National Statistical Office	NSO
<b>Mauritius</b>	United Nations Development Programme	UNDP
	University of Mauritius	UOM
<b>Mozambique</b>	Cruzeiro do Sul	
	<i>Instituto Nacional de Gestao Calamidades / National Institute of Disaster Management</i>	INGC
	Mozambican Debt Group / Grupo Mocambicano de Divida	GMD
	Technical Secretariat of Food Security and Nutrition – Ministry of Agriculture	SETSAN
	Ministry of Finance and Planning	
	Universidade Eduardo Mondlane / Eduardo Mondlane University	UEM
<b>Namibia</b>	Institute for Public Policy Research	IPPR
	Namibian Economic Policy Research Unit	NEPRU
	United Nations Development Programme	UNDP
<b>South Africa</b>	Human Sciences Research Council / <i>Urban, Rural and Economic Development</i>	HSRC/URED
	Institute for Social and Economic Research, Rhodes University	ISER
	Institute for Democracy in South Africa	IDASA
	NovAfrica	
	Postgraduate School of Agriculture and Rural Development, University of Pretoria	PGSA
	Programme for Food Security, University of KwaZulu-Natal	PFS
	Programme for Land and Agrarian Studies	PLAAS
	Rural Livelihoods Programme	RuLiv

School of Agriculture and Environmental Sciences, University of Limpopo, Turfloop Campus	
School of Development Studies, University of KwaZulu-Natal	SDS
Southern African Labour and Development Research Unit	SALDRU
United Nations Development Programme, South Africa	UNDP
<b>Swaziland</b>	
Poverty Reduction Unit	
<b>Tanzania</b>	
Economic and Social Research Foundation	ESRF
Hakikazi Catalyst	
Poverty Monitoring System	
Research on Poverty Alleviation	REPOA
<b>Zambia</b>	
Agricultural Consultative Forum	ACF
Central Statistical Office	CSO
Civil Society Poverty Reduction	CSPR
Food Security Research Project	FSRP
Institute of Economic and Social Research, University of Zambia	INESOR
RuralNet Associates Limited	
<b>Zimbabwe</b>	
CARE International	CARE
Food and Nutrition Council	FNC
Institute of Development Studies, University of Zimbabwe	IDS
United Nations Development Programme	UNDP
World Vision	World Vision

## BOTSWANA

The **Botswana Institute for Development Policy Analysis** has an extensive Income, Welfare and Poverty Research Programme, which includes numerous research projects with partner organisations such as the UN and the Botswana government. The poverty analysis work of the

**United Nations Development Programme** consists of the drafting of an annual Botswana Human Development report that analyses poverty trends and determinants.

## DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO (DRC)

In the DRC, there is little information on who is conducting poverty analysis. The **United Nations Development Programme** is assisting the government through its Poverty Unit, which includes a focus on agriculture and rural development. The UNDP is supporting poverty reduction programmes within various provinces. The focus of most organisations is on demobilisation, disarmament and reintegration. Studies conducted on poverty and rural development have been done via external sources such as IFPRI.

## LESOTHO

In Lesotho, the **United Nations Development Programme** is assisting the government, and specifically the **National Bureau of Statistics**, to collect and analyse data on poverty levels.

Sechaba Consultants is a private company that does extensive poverty analysis work in the country. The Lesotho Council of NGOs has just started a monitoring project on the implementation of the Poverty Reduction Plan, which was released during 2005.

## MADAGASCAR

In Madagascar, the government has introduced an extensive Poverty Reduction Plan and the **United Nations Development Programme** is playing a key role in providing technical support to plan the implementation and monitoring of its strategies. The UNDP has included capacity building for poverty analysis in its work to ensure that implementation and impact can be assessed.

**CARE** International is conducting an ongoing poverty mapping in project some identified areas of the island, but no reports have been published as yet.

## MALAWI

Malawi has a number of actors in government and civil society, both local and international organisations, that are currently conducting poverty analysis. The

**Ministry of Economic Planning (MEPD)**, in collaboration with the **National Statistical Office** and the **World Bank**, has just completed an Integrated National Household Survey of 2004/5. The results of the survey will be further analysed by the Ministry to cover all spheres of poverty analysis. The MEPD is also actively involved in the national Vulnerability Assessment Committee, in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Disaster Preparedness, FEWS NET, World Food Programme and other NGOs.

Outside of government, civil society is actively involved in the analysis of poverty, including poverty mapping by

**Action Aid International** Malawi and the FEWS NET Project, analysis of levels and determinates of poverty by the **Malawi Economic Justice Network (MEJN)**, and the analysis of poverty trends by MEJN and FEWS NET.

Academic research bodies, such as the **Agricultural Policy Research Unit** and the

**Centre for Social Research**, based at Bunda College and the University of Malawi respectively, have in the past been involved in poverty analysis work but do not currently have any projects on poverty analysis. However, both institutions are awaiting the results of the National Household Survey and are interested in pursuing further poverty analysis work. Within the agricultural sector specifically, the **Malawi Agriculture Sector Investment Programme** has as part of its mandate the task of conducting poverty analysis work in the agricultural sector but has not began any studies in this respect to date.

## MAURITIUS

In Mauritius, the main source of poverty analysis work is the

**University of Mauritius** in Port Louis. The University does not itself conduct poverty analyses but the academic staff of the University do extensive consultancy work including analysis. Information is sourced from the National Statistics Offices and the Mauritian Research Council heads government research. Neither of these government institutions have any specific poverty focus in their work. The

**United Nations Development Programme** is currently supporting a poverty reduction programme on the semi-independent and by comparison impoverished island of Rodrigues, and the programme includes building the capacity of the island's administration to draw up a poverty reduction strategy and then monitor and analyse poverty indicators.

**Table 2: MATRIX OF POVERTY ANALYSIS WORK IN THE SADC REGION**

<i>Country</i>	<i>Institution</i>	<i>Poverty mapping</i>	<i>Analysis of levels and determinates of poverty</i>	<i>Analysis of poverty trends</i>	<i>Economic modelling</i>
<b>Angola</b>					
	Development Workshop	x		x	
	INE	x			
	UNDP		x		
<b>Botswana</b>					
	BIDPA	x	x	x	x
	UNDP		x	x	
<b>DRC</b>					
	UNDP		x		
<b>Lesotho</b>					
	Sechaba Consultants	x	x	x	
	UNDP		x		
<b>Madagascar</b>					
	CARE International	x	x		
	UNDP		x		
<b>Malawi</b>					
	Action Aid International Malawi	x			
	APRU		(x)	(x)	(x)
	CSR		(x)		
	FEWS NET	x		x	
	MASIP		(x)	(x)	
	MEJN			x	x
	MEPD	x	x	x	
	NSO	x	x		
<b>Mauritius</b>					
	UNDP		x		
	UOM		x	x	
<b>Mozambique</b>					
	Cruzeiro do Sul		x	x	
	DNPO		x	x	x
	GMD		x		x
	INGC	x			
	SETSAN		x	x	x
	UEM		x	x	
<b>Namibia</b>					
	IPPR		x		(x)
	NEPRU		x	x	x
	UNDP		x		

<b>Country</b>	<b>Institution</b>	<b>Poverty mapping</b>	<b>Analysis of levels and determinates of poverty</b>	<b>Analysis of poverty trends</b>	<b>Economic modelling</b>
<b>South Africa</b>					
	HSRC	x	x	x	x
	IDASA		x	x	x
	ISER – Rhodes University	x	x	x	x
		x		x	x
<b>NovAfrica</b>					
	PFS – University of KwaZulu-Natal	x	x	x	
	PGSA – University of Pretoria	(x)	(x)	(x)	
	PLAAS – U. of the Western Cape		x	x	
	RuLiv	x		x	
	SALDRU – University of Cape Town	x	x	x	x
	SDS – University of KwaZulu-Natal	x	x	x	
	UNDP		x		
			x	x	x
	University of Limpopo				
<b>Swaziland</b>					
		x	x		
	Poverty Reduction Unit				
<b>Tanzania</b>					
	ESRF		(x)		
	Hakikazi Catalyst		x	x	
	PMS		x	x	
	REPOA		x	x	
<b>Zambia</b>					
	ACF		x	x	
	CSO	x			
	CSPR		x	x	x
	FSRPN		x	x	
	INESOR		(x)	(x)	(x)
	RuralNet Associates Limited		(x)		
<b>Zimbabwe</b>					
	CARE	x	x	x	
	FNC	x	x		
	IDS		x	x	x
	UNDP		x		
	World Vision	x	x	x	

(x) indicates institutions that have the capacity to conduct this work but are not currently doing so

## MOZAMBIQUE

In Mozambique, the capacity for poverty analysis rests predominantly within the government. This includes the *Direcção Nacional de Planificação e Orçamento* (DNPO) which is tasked with translating the second national *Plano de Acção para a Redução da Pobreza Absoluta* (PARPA) and the government's five year plan into annual plans and the corresponding budgets. The Gabinete de Estudos is a policy analysis unit within the Ministry of Economic Planning that worked extensively on the first PARPA.

Within the Ministry of Agriculture, the **Technical Secretariat of Food Security and Nutrition (SETSAN)** leads the National Vulnerability Assessment Committee, producing reports of levels and areas of vulnerability, as well as general poverty trends and economic modelling.

As part of the PARPAs, the Mozambican government established the Poverty Observatory, headed by the DNPO, which is a forum for joint government and civil society consultation and monitoring of the PARPA. The civil society representatives in the Poverty Observatory established themselves as the **Grupo 20** (G20) and conduct national civil society consultations and poverty analysis through the various members.

**Cruzeiro do Sul**, a research institution closely connected to the national Universidade Eduardo Mondlane / Eduardo Mondlane University (UEM) and a key member of the G20, conducts poverty analysis in the areas of rural development land, technology and gender. Within the G20, *Cruzeiro do Sul* was instrumental in producing the *Annual Poverty Report*, a civil society publication that aims to analyse poverty levels and determinates and promote the reduction of poverty in Mozambique.

## NAMIBIA

The **Namibian Economic Policy Research Unit** (NEPRU) is an independent institution that conducts analyses of poverty, HIV/Aids, livelihoods and employment, assessing levels of poverty and policy implications. The Institute for Public Policy Research (IPPR) was originally established to focus on socio-political analysis in contrast to the economic analysis conducted by NEPRU, but seems to dwell more on the area of economic indicator analysis, with a monthly publication assessing the business climate in Namibia. The **United Nations Development Programme** in Namibia focuses on building the capacity of the Namibian government to monitor its *National Poverty Reduction Action Programme*. To date there is little capacity within government to conduct poverty analysis.

## SOUTH AFRICA

South Africa has by far the largest capacity in the region for poverty analysis work. The Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) is a national statutory research body that produces research and analyses to complement and lead national policy making mechanisms. The HSRC's previous Rural and Regional Development Unit has been restructured into the *Urban, Rural and Economic Development* Programme and continues to have a regional perspective. The HSRC conducts poverty analysis work in the region, in partnership with local and international organisations, governments and donors.

The universities play a large role in the production of poverty analysis work. Almost every agricultural department in the various universities hosts a research unit that includes a substantial focus on the livelihoods of rural communities.

There are a few civil society organisations that conduct poverty analysis, including the Rural Livelihoods Programme based in the Eastern Cape and the newly established NovAfrica.

## SWAZILAND

The only institution that conducts any poverty analysis in Swaziland is the government's Poverty Unit, housed within the

**Poverty Reduction Unit of the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development.** The unit is recently established and is currently undergoing training with the **UNDP** to build its capacity to conduct poverty analyses. The Poverty Unit monitors the poverty indicators produced by the Ministry's Statistical Unit, which is currently preparing for the first national poverty mapping exercise. The Poverty Unit will soon

absorb the National Vulnerability Assessment Committee that will conduct regular monitoring and assessments of poverty levels and vulnerability.

## TANZANIA

A **Poverty Monitoring Steering Committee** was set up by the Tanzanian government in May 2001 and the Permanent Secretary in the Vice President's Office chairs the Committee. It is a broad-based committee with members from academic institutions, civil society, faith-based groups, international development partners, key ministries involved in the PRSP, and the private sector.

The main tasks of the Steering Committee are to monitor the poverty monitoring process, to provide guidelines for reviewing reports, and to approve the annual work plans of the four Technical Working Groups. The Steering Committee also finds the funds to put the Poverty Monitoring Master Plan into practice, and it guides the preparation of the annual report on the poverty situation in Tanzania. Within the Committee, there is a specific Research and Analysis Technical Working Group, chaired by the Director for Macro-economic Planning – President's Office, Planning and Privatisation. A civil society organisation – **Research on Poverty Alleviation (REPOA)** provides the secretariat. The Working Group sets priorities and suggests funding mechanisms for research and analysis. It provides analysis to broaden understanding of the extent and causes of poverty in the country, and of the impact of poverty reduction policies.

Two other organisations, the Economic and Social Research Foundation (ESRF) and the Hakikazi Catalyst do poverty analysis work. Both organisations work with the Poverty Monitoring Committee, but there is little evidence of the work that ESRF is currently doing, whereas the Hakikazi Catalyst is actively involved in poverty mapping and participatory analyses of levels and determinates of poverty. Their Community Governance Programme includes research and analysis of public spending and economic modelling.

## ZAMBIA

Zambia's poverty analysis capacity rests predominantly within the civil society sector, with four organisations conducting poverty analysis at various levels throughout the country. Leading the way in poverty analysis is Civil Society Poverty Reduction (CSPR) which heads a participatory poverty analysis process in five of the most rural provinces in the country. CSPR conducts budget analysis and desktop studies, and commissions external studies, all focused on pro-poor policies. In general, all of the organisations conducting poverty analysis looked extensively into the effectiveness of the pro-poor policies that were established within the previous Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper and have now been absorbed into the National Poverty Plan.

The Agricultural Consultative Forum (ACF) analyses policies within the agricultural sector and provides the government with advisory notes in relation to rural development and agriculture. Its function is specifically to share information and to network for increased public private cooperation. The Food Security Research Project (FSRP) is an CSO that works on agricultural economic analysis in support of agricultural sector policy making and implementation. The ACF and the University of Zambia's

Institute of Economic and Social Research (INESOR) both work collaboratively with CSPR, with the INESOR conducting much of its commissioned work. RuralNet Associates Limited, a private research institute, conducts research and analysis on levels and determinates of poverty by looking at employment and livelihood trends.

The **Central Statistical Office** has just released its report on the national poverty situation using data from the recently conducted living conditions monitoring survey, conducted in early 2004.

## ZIMBABWE

In Zimbabwe, the majority of reports and analyses being produced focus either on the recent *Operation Murambatsvina* or the more protracted situation of farm-workers displaced in the Land Reform process, all of which include high levels of vulnerability and internal displacement.

The Zimbabwean government has just completed a Poverty Assessment Study Survey 2003/4 with the support of the UNDP. The Food and Nutrition Council, a semi-government institution, is involved in the national Vulnerability Assessment Committee and publishes quarterly ZimVAC reports.

The Institute of Development Studies at the University of Zimbabwe has a number of units that do varying levels of poverty analysis. These include the Poverty Reduction Forum, which publishes the biannual Zimbabwe National Human Development Report; the Department of Agrarian and Labour Studies and the Department of Economics and Technology Studies. Other international organisations, such as CARE International and World Vision, conduct specific surveys within geographical regions, but these are more often used for their own programme planning than for broader national policy development.

# INVENTORY OF INSTITUTIONS INVOLVED IN POVERTY ANALYSIS

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## ANGOLA

### Development Workshop (DW)

Post: CP 3360, Luanda, Angola  
Street: Rua Rei Katyavala 113, Luanda, Angola  
Tel: +244-2-448366 / 71 / 77  
Fax: +244-2-449494  
Email: [dwang@angonet.org](mailto:dwang@angonet.org) or [allan.dwang@angonet.org](mailto:allan.dwang@angonet.org)  
Website: [www.dw.angonet.org](http://www.dw.angonet.org)  
Contact person: Allan Cain, Director

### Overview of organisation

Type of organisation: CSO

The Development Workshop (DW) is a non-profit organisation working to improve living conditions for the poor in less-developed communities. Its programme focus areas include shelter, periurban settlement upgrading, water supply and sanitation, primary health care, small enterprise development and disaster mitigation. DW's strategy is to strengthen the capacity of communities and organisations to act on development problems and opportunities.

Founded in 1973, DW has worked with communities, grassroots organisations, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), local and national government authorities and international organisations in more than 30 countries. DW is registered as a non-profit group and does not raise funds directly from the public so DW's work is funded on a project basis by grants from NGOs, national and international development agencies and private foundations.

### Related programmes

Its work in Angola ranges across a variety of inter-connected themes, all tackled through targeted programmes of work, and all aimed at poverty reduction and community rehabilitation. These programmes are:

1. **Peace Building:** The programme strengthens initiatives related to peace promotion and the institutional capacity of participating civil society organisations through provision of focussed training and accompaniment; access to a source of micro-funding for small-scale peace-building activities; access to information and means of communication; and facilitation of exchanges and learning opportunities.
2. **Water and Sanitation:** DW is the leading actor in the water and sanitation sector in Huambo, and a key actor in Luanda. DW has successfully created a network of committees, elected by users, to manage the water points. Contributions from the users have created management and maintenance funds that cover the repair costs as they arise.
3. **Local Initiatives:** DW builds capacity in national organisations through small-scale project grants for local community-based initiatives, using a mix of methodologies – funding, training and technical assistance – aimed at building organisational capacity in the longer term.
4. **Micro-finance:** DW pioneered microfinance in Angola in 1996 and, by 2004, the Sustainable Livelihoods Programme (SLP) had made loans of \$1.5 million to micro-entrepreneurs, of whom 65% were women.
5. **Shelter:** Less than half of Angolan children attend school, and DW is working with local government and NGOs to integrate children back into the educational system through a programme of school rehabilitation and construction.

6. **AngoNet:** DW's humanitarian networking project provides information and support to over 400 local NGOs and CBOs in five provinces, and provides email and Internet-based services to the Angolan non-profit community.

### **Poverty analysis work and capacity**

Lesson-learning, replicating success and working with decision-makers to develop a policy framework for pro-poor development in Angola is a key part of DW's work, coordinated by the Policy, Monitoring, Research and Policy Unit. DW has just completed a poverty mapping exercise and analysis of poverty trends.

### **Selected publications**

Cain, Allan. Post-conflict transition in Angola: Three years later. Paper presented to *the SADC Seminar on Internal Displacement by Development Workshop, August 2005* (Available from [www.sarpn.org](http://www.sarpn.org)).

DW is still constructing its online documentation centre.

## **United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)**

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Email: **[camilo.ceita@undp.org](mailto:camilo.ceita@undp.org)** or **[gabriela.nascimento@undp.org](mailto:gabriela.nascimento@undp.org)**

Tel: **+244-2-33-1181 / 93 / 88**

Fax: **+244-2-335609 / 393528**

Website: **<http://mirror.undp.org/angola/>**

Contact persons: **Mr Camilo Simão F.de Ceita, Programme Specialist, Poverty Reduction** and **Gabriela Nascimento, Programme Assistant**

### **Overview of organisation**

Type of organisation: UN

The previous country cooperation framework with UNDP was formulated during wartime, with all the associated uncertainties. It therefore focused essentially on emergency and humanitarian assistance. Following the signing of the peace agreement in April 2002, the main concern was to foster the peace and reconciliation process to set the country on the path towards medium- and long-term sustainable human development and achieving the Millennium Development Goals.

The country programme document is formulated on the basis of the Government's post-conflict rehabilitation and reconstruction programme.

### **Related programmes**

The United Nations system has accompanied the ECP/PRSP process with the formulation of the *United Nations Common Country Assessment, Angola: Post-war challenges and the United Nations development assistance framework (UNDAF) for the period 2005-2008*. Three United Nations organisations in Angola – UNDP, UNICEF and UNFPA – have harmonised their programme cycles with the period covered by the UNDAF. The formulation of the present country programme document has involved the UNDP country office in Angola and its partners, the Government of Angola, other United Nations organisations, the donor community, civil society organisations and private sector units.

### **Poverty analysis work and capacity**

UNDP Angola helped the Government of Angola's Ministry of Planning to prepare its first national MDG *Report*, which was formally presented to the public by the Ministry of Planning in July 2003 and published in February 2004. This report provides the baseline data on the eight millennium development goals.

### **Selected publications**

The baseline MDG/NEPAD Report 2003, and the *Estrategia de Combate à Pobreza (ECP/PRSP)* covering 2004 to 2007, can be found at <http://www.angola.org/>.

All UNDP and ECP/PRSP documents will be posted on <http://mirror.undp.org/angola>.

# BOTSWANA

## Botswana Institute for Development Policy Analysis (BIDPA)

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Tel: **+267-3971750**  
Fax: **+267-3971748**  
Email: **nhfidzani@bidpa.bw**  
Website: **www.bidpa.bw**  
Contact persons: **Dr N.H. Fidzani, Executive Director and Mr K.P. Maroba**

### Overview of organisation

Type of organisation: CSO

BIDPA conducts development policy-related research, consultancy and analysis, and provides policy advice. It is involved in capacity building; for example, in the provision of scholarships and specialised training in economic modelling, forecasting and analysis, and research and analysis of public policy. It also provides technical and logistical support for the Government of Botswana (for example, in the preparation of the national development plans, provision of technical assistance personnel and through membership of reference groups), and hosting the Vision 2016 Secretariat for the nation of Botswana.

### Poverty analysis work and capacity

#### Incomes, welfare and poverty

Despite its relatively impressive growth and progress, Botswana will have to overcome a number of serious obstacles to set the economy on the path to viable, self-sustaining diversification and economic growth. The poverty problem is still serious. The slow growth of modern sector employment in a desert-like country such as Botswana cannot be compensated for by agricultural employment and, like many other African countries, Botswana faces the challenge of managing the scourge of HIV/AIDS and its effect on people and the economy.

### PROJECT EXAMPLES

<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Client/Partner</b>
Study on Poverty and Poverty Alleviation	1996	Ministry of Finance and Development Planning
Contributions to Botswana Human Development Report	1997	UNICEF
Situation Analysis of Women and Children	1997	UNICEF
Community Based Natural Resource Management	1997	IFAD
Botswana Family Health Survey	1998	UNICEF
Gaborone Housing Needs Assessment	1998	DFID
Review of HIV/AIDS related data	1998	Ministry of Finance and Development Planning
Major Village Sanitation Project	2000	Gauff Liebenberg International
The Macro-economic Impact of HIV/AIDS in Botswana	2000	Ministry of Finance and Development Planning
The Evaluation of HIV/AIDS Data in Botswana	2000	Ministry of Finance and Development Planning
Botswana Human Development Report 99/00	2000	UNDP
Data Collection for Africa Competitiveness Report	2000	HIID
The 4th Evaluation of the Financial Assistance Policy (FAP)	2000	Ministry of Finance and Development Planning
Capacity Building Advisory Mission to Lesotho	2000	MEFMI
Review of Rural Development Policy	2001	Ministry of Finance and Development Planning
Study to Determine the Willingness to Pay for an HIV Vaccine		World Bank

Develop Information Requirements for Monitoring the AYA Project		UNFPA
Socioeconomic Characteristics Of Old NALEDI		HAAS Consult
Teacher Capacity Building Project for HIV/AIDS Prevention	2003	UNDP
Funding the Fight Against HIV/AIDS in Southern Africa		IDASA
Review of the Remote Area Development Programme		MLG
National Manpower Study	2000	Ministry of Finance and Development Planning
Knowledge, Attitude and Practices of Teachers and Students on HIV/AIDS Baseline	2003	Ministry of Education
Review of the Revised Incomes Policy	2004	Ministry of Finance and Development Planning

## Selected publications

### Botswana Poverty Study

Sesinyi, Magdeline. *Minimum wages and employment: Literature review and background on minimum wages in Botswana*. BIDPA Working Paper No. 16. 1998.

Gergis, Abdalla. *Citizen economic empowerment in Botswana: Concepts and principles*. BIDPA Working Paper No. 22. July, 1999.

Moepeng, Pelotshweu. *The role of macroeconomic policy towards food security in Botswana*. BIDPA Working Paper No. 25. June 2003

### Publications Series

Gaolathe, Ndaba. Botswana's booms and recession experience: a discussion. In: Salkin J.S., Mpabanga, D., Cowan, D., Selwe, J. and Wright, M. (eds.) *Aspects of the Botswana Economy*. Gaborone: Lentswe La Lesedi, 1997, pp: 37-52.

In the years around 1990, the Botswana economy experienced a period of 'boom' conditions, eventually followed by a 'burst'. The paper sets out to analyse this experience, trying to explain the underlying factors, and to draw out policy lessons.

### Serials

*BIDPA Briefing*. A quarterly newsletter, with topical supplements that provides regular comment and analysis on all aspects of Botswana economy.

*The BIDPA Newsletter*. A quarterly newsletter reporting on events, projects and general activities of BIDPA.

## United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Post: **PO Box 54, Gaborone, Botswana**  
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 Tel: **+267-395-2121 / 218**  
 Fax: **+267-3956093**  
 Email: **undp.bw@undp.org**  
 Website: **http://www.unbotswana.org.bw**  
 Contact person: **Constance Forson**

## Overview of organisation

Type of organisation: IO

The work of the UN in Botswana, especially that of the UNDP, has been greatly facilitated by good governance, democracy and prudent macroeconomic management that resonate as hallmarks of this nation. In Botswana, UNDP's goal is to continue to provide quality policy advisory services, share best practices and support government efforts to build capacity to address development challenges related to poverty, HIV/AIDS and environment management for the programming cycle of 2003 to 2007.

## Related programmes

Issues of governance and gender will be factored into various programmes and projects. Currently, UNDP Botswana supports programmes in the following areas: HIV/AIDS, Environment management, Gender, Economic/Poverty Reduction, and Governance.

## Poverty analysis work and capacity

The Economic Unit manages and provides analyses and critical input to the writing of the *Botswana Human Development Report* (BHDR). The theme of the first report was *Challenges for Sustainable Human Development in a Longer-term Perspective*, while the most recent report highlighted the *Effects of HIV and AIDS on Human Development in Botswana*. The working title of the third BHDR is *Harnessing Science and Technology for Human Development*.

The idea of a popular version of the BHDR for more widespread use and application was born at the launch of the second BHDR in November 2000. Its title is *Towards an AIDS-free Generation*. His Excellency the President of Botswana Festus Mogae himself launched the BHDR, asking in his speech that the document be transformed into a youth-friendly report for use both in and out of schools. The popular version is currently being produced in English and Setswana, the national language, and is nearing completion.

## Selected publications

The *Botswana Human Development Reports* are available from the UN website – <http://www.unbotswana.org.bw>.

# DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO (DRC)

## United Nations Development Programme (PNUD/UNDP)

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Email: [joseph.lititiyo@undp.org](mailto:joseph.lititiyo@undp.org) or [angel.kenge@undp.org](mailto:angel.kenge@undp.org)  
Website: <http://www.cd.undp.org/>  
Contact persons: **Joseph Lititiyo Afatal** and **Angel Kenge Mbua**

## Overview of organisation

Type of organisation: UN

The UN has been working in the DRC since the 1960s. It focuses on eradicating the multiple causes of poverty and promoting durable human development, while working in particular for the respect of human rights and the emancipation of women.

## Related programmes

- ▶ Good democratic governorship
- ▶ Eradication/prevention of poverty and
- ▶ Post conflict activities

Over the period 2004-2005, the UNDP focused on the activities of demobilisation, disarmament and reintegration, the fight against the HIV and supporting transition in the country.

## Poverty analysis work and capacity

The UNDP Poverty Unit's principal mission is to contribute to the definition and the formulation of the policies and strategies of the Government regarding poverty reduction in collaboration with the government Policy and Strategy Unit. The focus areas of the UNDP office are: (sorry – direct translation from French)

1. Agriculture/Alimentation
2. Rural development
3. Health

4. HIV
5. Education
6. Environment and Energy
7. Infrastructure
8. Habitat

The Unit contributes to the formulation of government projects and programmes in the above fields; supervises, on behalf of the Office, the setting up of projects and programmes and ensures follow-up; is available as the focal point of the Office in partnership with the agencies of the United Nations (FAO, UNOPS, WFP, IAEA, ONU-HABITAT, WHO, the ILO) and certain financing mechanisms, such as: World Environment Fund; Global Fund to Fight AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria etc.

### **Selected publications**

Documents available (in French only and on request to the UNDP office):

- ▶ *Code Forestier de la RDC* ( élaborer avec l'appui du PNUD)
- ▶ *DSRP intérimaire*
- ▶ *Plan d'actions National pour l'Habitat*
- ▶ *Plan National d'Action pour l'environnement*
- ▶ *Stratégie du PNUD en matière de Lutte contre le VIH/SIDA*

## **LESOTHO**

### **Sechaba Consultants**

Post: **PO Box 889, Ladybrand, 9745 South Africa**  
 Street: **3 Orpen Road, Maseru Central, Maseru, Lesotho**  
 Tel: **+266-22-316555**  
 Fax: **+266-22-310472**  
 Email: **tgreen@sechaba.co.ls**  
 Website: **www.sechaba.co.ls**  
 Contact persons: **Mr Thuso Green, Managing Director; David Hall, Director; John Gay, Associate**

### **Overview of organisation**

Type of organisation: Private

Sechaba Consultants is a completely indigenous Lesotho consulting company, established in 1989, with extensive consulting experience in the fields of socioeconomics, rural development and natural resource management in Lesotho. It provides consulting services in a broad spectrum of sectors and specifically does poverty mapping, environmental impact assessment and rural agriculture development.

### **Related programmes**

Poverty mapping, environmental impact assessment, agriculture development, project evaluation, HIV/AIDS Behavioural Surveys, etc.

### **Poverty analysis work and capacity**

Sechaba Consulting is the only organisation that has been involved in poverty mapping and analysis since 1990. Having done three poverty mapping studies, it can do trend analysis. It has worked extensively with the World Bank in defining parameters to be used in poverty analysis. It has worked with CARE International on Livelihoods methodologies and has done work on remittance and poverty, agriculture and poverty, etc.

### **Selected publications**

Documents available on request.

- ▶ *1990 Poverty Mapping*
- ▶ *1995 Poverty Mapping*

- ▶ *2000 Poverty and Livelihoods in Lesotho*. More than poverty mapping.
- ▶ *2005 Migration and Poverty*

## United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Post: **PO Box 301, Maseru 100, Lesotho**  
 Street: **UN House, 13 United Nations Road, Maseru, Lesotho**  
 Tel: **+266-313790**  
 Fax: **+266-310042**  
 Email: **fo.iso@undp.org**  
 Website: **http://www.undp.org.ls**  
 Contact person: **Victoria Beara**

### Overview of organisation

Type of organisation: UN

UNDP's programme of support to the Kingdom of Lesotho for the period 2005 to 2007 ensures an integrated response to complex and rapidly worsening development challenges. To effectively address the challenge posed by the HIV/AIDS pandemic, UNDP's efforts will be geared towards developing advocacy networks for multi-stakeholder transformational leadership and communication, as well as corestreaming HIV/AIDS Interventions into development planning instruments and activities of line ministries and local structures.

### Related programmes

- ▶ HIV/AIDS
- ▶ Poverty and Food Security
- ▶ Environment and Energy
- ▶ Democratic Governance

### Poverty analysis work and capacity

UNDP will ensure that national institutional capacities are strengthened for more effectively coordinating the response to the combined crises of HIV/AIDS-induced food insecurity and chronic poverty. This will include the strengthening of national institutional capacities for implementing activities necessary to achieve the Millennium Development Goals. As part of the organisation's 'scorekeeper' role of measuring the progress towards the achievement of the MDGs, support will continue to be provided for monitoring them for the purposes of public advocacy and resource mobilisation. The UNDP is involved in building the capacity of the government National Statistics Office and Ministry of Planning to conduct poverty analysis.

## MADAGASCAR

### CARE International (CARE)

Post: **BP 1677, Antananarivo 101, Madagascar**  
 Street: **11 Rue Radama, 1er Tsaralanana, Madagascar**  
 Email: **caremad@dts.mg**  
 Tel: **+261-20-2263750 / 2232075**  
 Fax: **+261-20-2234911**  
 Website: **http://www.careusa.org/**

### Overview of organisation

Type of organisation: IO

CARE works with poor communities in over 70 countries around the world to find lasting solutions to poverty. It looks at the big picture of poverty, and goes beyond the symptoms to confront underlying causes. With a broad range of programmes based on empowerment, equity and sustainability, CARE seeks to tap human potential and leverage the power of individuals and communities to unleash a vast force for progress.

## Related programmes

CARE runs 12 projects in Madagascar, including:

- ▶ Antananvo Urban Household, Food and Livelihood Security Programme
- ▶ Reseau Communautaire de Prevention de VIH/SIDA
- ▶ MOASAVA – urbanisation project
- ▶ Food security and infrastructure
- ▶ Community action to roll back malaria
- ▶ Natural resource management – MacArthur Foundation Project
- ▶ Reseau Observatoires Ruraux (Rural Observatories Network)

## Poverty analysis work and capacity

**Reseau Observatoires Ruraux (Rural Observatories Network):** This network was created six years ago. It covers 14 different sites in the country and collects the same data every year from the same 500 households per site, analyse them and identify trends. The data collected are very diverse and give the government, donors and civil society a better understanding of the impact of macro-economic decisions on the rural world. The project will identify 10 sites in the region, choose 50 households per site, fill out 15-page questionnaires, send them to the Instat (National Statistics Institute), analyse the resulting data, and prepare a report. The whole activity takes four to five months, and involves one supervisor and five field agents.

## Selected publications

Still awaiting final report.

## United Nations Development Programme (PNUD)

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Email: **registry.mg@undp.org** or **louissette.ranorovololona@undp.org** or **pnlcp@dts.mg**

Website: **[http://www.snu.mg/new/sites/pnud/article.php?article\\_id=2&lang=fr](http://www.snu.mg/new/sites/pnud/article.php?article_id=2&lang=fr)**

Contact persons: **Mme Louissette Ranorovololona, Focal Point** and

**M. Naivo Marius Rakotozafindrabe, National Coordinator**

## Overview of organisation

Type of organisation: UN

In Madagascar, the interventions of the UNDP in the programming cycle of 2005-2009 arise from the widened consultations which prevailed throughout the development of the common assessment of country and of the formulation of Plan-tallies of the United Nations development assistance framework (UNDAF) as well as preparation of the *Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper/Document de Stratégie de Réduction de la Pauvreté*, approved in July 2003 and updated in June 2005.

## Related programmes

The programme intervenes in the three following fields: Reinforcement of governorship, Reduction of poverty, and Fights against the HIV and AIDS.

## Poverty analysis work and capacity

The Poverty Reduction Programme supported by the UNDP focuses on providing technical support and publicity campaigns, setting up poverty reduction strategies and establishing evaluation tools to ensure better measurement of the evolution and impact of pro-poor policies on the underprivileged. Thus, UNDP's Poverty Reduction Programme aims to increase the food security of the disadvantaged populations by improving agricultural productivity, incomes and employment; to develop basic social services and improve their framework and living conditions; to set up and to reinforce decentralised financial institutions. The cycle of the programme in progress falls under the period 2005-2009.

# MALAWI

## Action Aid International Malawi

Post: **PO Box 30735, Lilongwe 3, Malawi**  
Street: **Manobec House (7-11 shopping mall), Lilongwe, Malawi**  
Tel: **+265-1-757504 / 508**  
Email: **Collins.Magalasi@actionaid.org**  
Website: **www.actionaid.org**  
Contact person: **Chris Kinyanjui and Collins Magalasi**

### Overview of organisation

Type of organisation: IO

Action Aid is a unique partnership of people who are fighting for a better world without poverty. Key areas of work: improving access to quality education, promoting food security through policy analysis, mitigating HIV/AIDS and supporting People living with HIV/AIDS (PLWAs).

### Related programmes

Action Aid aims to transform conditions and the position of poor and socially excluded people by pursuing the following objectives: developing partnership with CBOs, developing coalitions and networks to strengthen the voice of CSOs, building coalition, mobilising and empowering communities; promoting gender and women rights, policy advocacy and campaign work.

### Poverty analysis work and capacity

Food security, access to food, identifying areas for food production. ActionAid conducts poverty mapping at national level in the areas of access to basic education, gender disparity in schools, HIV/AIDS, women's rights, governance at grassroots and national levels, and production and access to markets to sell goods. The mapping is conducted with various stakeholders and the results utilised to guide projects in the various areas.

### Selected publications

Food Aid and Genetically Modified Organisms, Seed Multiplication for Sustainable Agriculture.

## Agricultural Policy Research Unit, Centre for Agriculture Research and Development (CARD/APRU)

Post: **Centre for Agriculture Research and Development, Bunda College of Agriculture, PO Box 219, Lilongwe, Malawi**  
Tel: **+265-1- 277433 / 8**  
Fax: **+265-1-277286**  
Email: **mathews@malawi.net**  
Contact persons: **Dr S. Khaila and Mathews Madola**

### Overview of organisation

Type of organisation: Academica

CARD conducts demand-driven policy-oriented research, consultancy training and outreach activities in agriculture, natural resources and environment in Malawi.

### Related programmes

Rural livelihoods, food security and nutrition, agricultural trade and marketing, HIV/AIDS, gender, natural resources management, environment and biotechnology.

### Poverty analysis work and capacity

APRU is a unit of the Centre for Agricultural Research and Development at Bunda College of Agriculture. The unit was initially established in 1995 by USAID to research the agricultural policy reforms introduced

by the Malawian government in the 1980s. The unit's first project was a five-year poverty monitoring study, *Rural per capita income monitoring*, funded by USAID. The research focused on level and determinants of poverty and analyses of poverty trends. In 2000, the project submitted a proposal for further research, including economic modelling, but this was rejected by USAID. No further rigorous poverty analysis has been done since then but the unit is still interested in doing more poverty analysis.

## Centre for Social Research (CSR)

Post: **University of Malawi, PO Box 278, Zomba, Malawi**  
Tel: **+265-1-524800**  
Fax: **+265-1-524578**  
Email: **csrbasis@malawi.net** or **mgtsoka@yahoo.com**  
Website: **www.csr.org.mw**  
Contact persons: **Dr Charles Chilimampungu, Director** and **Maxton Tsoka, Research Fellow**

### Overview of organisation

Type of organisation: CSO

The Centre for Social Research (CSR) is an institution of the University of Malawi that conducts and promotes excellence in academic and applied social science research, in partnership with the public and private sector, so as to inform policy and offer training for capacity building.

### Mandate

The centre was established in 1979 with support from UNICEF. Its mandate requires it to perform four major activities:

- ▶ Applied/Basic Research
- ▶ Consultancy
- ▶ Training
- ▶ Outreach

### Structure

The CSR is a department of the Faculty of Social Science at Chancellor College. It is governed by a University Senate Committee. The National Research Council and Rural Development Department at Bunda College of Agriculture are also members of the Governing Board. The CSR, however, is autonomous, with its own staff. Only the staff salaries are financed through a government subvention to the university. The centre is a non-profit-making organisation.

### Related programmes

In the specific area of research, the CSR provides expertise in research design, implementation and data analysis to inform policy. Its six priority research areas are:

- ▶ Democracy and governance
- ▶ Accumulation, economic growth and sustainable livelihood
- ▶ Human, social and cultural development
- ▶ Agricultural development and land reform
- ▶ Environment and development
- ▶ Participatory/wise decision-making

### Poverty analysis work and capacity

The centre does not currently do poverty analysis alone. In 2002/3, it conducted research with IFPRI, comparing poverty levels in 1998 and in 2002 in the same, mostly rural, households. The study looked mostly at economic modelling and results are available on the IFPRI website. The Centre is interested in doing more poverty analysis work but does not have any specific programmes currently

## **Selected publications**

- Chilowa, W.R. 1994. *Report of the Proceedings of the Regional Seminar on the Integration of Poverty Alleviation Strategies Into Economic Policies* Ryall's Hotel, Blantyre, Malawi, July 11 – 21, 1994. 97p.
- Chilowa, W.R. 1997. Sustainable Social and Human Development in Malawi: Towards Poverty Alleviation? *Bwalo: A forum for social development*, Issue 1, 1997.
- Chilowa, W.R. 1997. *Scope and magnitude of poverty in Malawi: Government's approach and World Bank and other stakeholders' role in poverty reduction*. CMI, Norway.
- Chilowa, W.R., Milner, J., Brouder, A. and Chirwa, E. 1996. *Malawi Social Indicators Survey 1995*.
- Chirwa, E. and Chilowa, W.R. 1997. *Structural adjustment programmes in southern Africa: The case of Malawi*. Draft Report. 56p.
- Konyani, S.E. Thomas. 1998. *Determinants of transition out of poverty: Research Findings of a small policy study under the poverty monitoring system (PMS)*.
- Msukwa, L.A.H. 1994. *Food policy and production: Towards Increased household food security*, March 1994. 48p.
- Mthindi, G.B., Chilowa, W.R., Chirwa, E.W. and Ntata, P. 1997. *Social policy in the context of economic reform in Malawi: The survival and adaptive strategies of vulnerable groups and their policy implications*. Final Report. SARIPS, SAPES Trust, Harare, Zimbabwe.
- Mthindi, G.B., Chilowa, W.R., Milner, J. and Ntata, P. 1998. *Social policy in the context of economic reform in Malawi: The survival and adaptive strategies of vulnerable groups*. Monitoring Survey Final Report. SARIPS, SAPES Trust, Harare, Zimbabwe.
- Tsoka, M.G. 1998. *Summary Report for the Social Security Systems*.
- Tsoka, M.G. 1998. *Update of the 20/20 Initiative Study*.
- Tsoka, M.G. and Milner, J.A.G. 1997. *Socioeconomic survey of Kasitu and Liwaladzi Areas. Final Report*.
- Tsoka, M.G. and Zoani, A. 1997. *Monitoring of the 20/20 Initiative: A situation analysis*.

## **FEWS NET Project (FEWS NET)**

Post: **PO Box 30455, Lilongwe 3, Malawi**  
Street: **Agro-Economic Survey Building, off Chilumbula Road, Old Town, Lilongwe, Malawi**  
Tel: **+265-1- 754892**  
Fax: **+265-1-754892**  
Email: **[schimwaza@fews.net](mailto:schimwaza@fews.net) or [echapasuka@fews.net](mailto:echapasuka@fews.net)**  
Website: **<http://www.fews.net/>**  
Contact persons: **Sam Chimwaza, Country Representative and  
Evince Chapasuka, Deputy Representative**

## **Overview of organisation**

Type of organisation: IO

The goal of the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) is to strengthen the abilities of African countries and regional organisations to manage the risk of food insecurity. FEWS NET is funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and collaborates with international, national, and regional partners to provide the necessary timely and rigorous early warning and vulnerability information on emerging or evolving food security issues.

FEWS NET professionals in the US and Africa monitor various data and information – including remotely sensed data and ground-based meteorological, crop and rangeland conditions – as early indications of potential threats to food security.

FEWS NET also focuses its efforts on strengthening African early warning and response networks. Activities to do this include capacity development, network building and strengthening, developing policy-useful information, and forming consensus about food security problems and solutions.

## Related programmes

Early-warning vulnerability assessment and contingency planning.

## Poverty analysis work and capacity

Through its vulnerability assessment work, FEWS NET indirectly measures poverty by measuring income. FEWS NET also conducts poverty mapping and analysis of poverty trends

## Selected publications

Vulnerability assessment reports available on our website.

## Malawi Agriculture Sector Investment Programme (MASIP)

Post: **Private Bag 8, Lilongwe, Malawi**  
Tel: **+265-1-752186**  
Fax: **Ask for fax.**  
Contact person: **Mr B. N. Kumwenda**

### Overview of organisation

Type of organisation: CSO

### Poverty analysis work and capacity

MASIP has conducted policy studies and intend to do rural livelihood analysis as part of its mandate. It was involved in the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper for Malawi. MASIP is not currently doing poverty analysis but recognises this as an area it would like to work in.

## Malawi Economic Justice Network (MEJN)

Post: **PO Box 20135, Kawale, Lilongwe 2. Malawi**  
Street: **AMINA House (3rd Floor), off Chilambula Road (next to Pinto Motors), Old Town, Lilongwe, Malawi**  
Tel: **+265-1-750533**  
Email: **mejn@sdp.org.mw** or **tgondwe@gmail.com** or **bkrueger@mejn.mw**  
Contact persons: **Mr T. Gondwe** and **Mr Kubalasa**

### Overview of organisation

Type of organisation: CSO

MEJN is a coalition of more than 100 civil society organisations, which have activities in the field of economic governance. Its members include NGOs, community-based organisations, trades union, representatives of the media and academia.

The MEJN Secretariat coordinates the day-to-day activities of MEJN and a Board of Directors manages its other activities to ensure that government economic policies and strategies are pro-poor and impact on reducing the poverty of Malawians. MEJN is also represented in the districts and has regional coordinators helping to coordinate the activities of the MEJN district chapters.

**Mission Statement:** 'MEJN is a coalition of civil society organisations. We stand for poverty reduction through equitable distribution of economic opportunities, resources and income. We will achieve this by the full participation of civil society in economic governance using policy research and dissemination, advocacy, dialogue, monitoring and capacity building.'

## Related programmes

MEJN has three main areas of engagement: First as a bridge between civil society and government; secondly, to build the capacity of civil society in economic and budget literacy to enable them to make informed contributions, and lastly to enhance advocacy and lobbying of decision makers to advance the interests of the MEJN.

**Capacity building through economic literacy and budget literacy:** MEJN develops materials and simplifies and translates important policy documents (such as the MPRSP, the budget, trade agreements, etc.) into the vernacular to allow citizens to participate in economic governance on an informed basis.

**Participatory research and budget monitoring:** MEJN carries out regular surveys to gather information from the people for use in evidence-based advocacy. For instance, MEJN conducted a Service Delivery Satisfaction Survey in 2003 and 2004 to assess the accessibility of public services to people in Malawi and their levels of satisfaction with the services. The survey was carried out as part of civil society's contribution towards monitoring of the PRSP implementation.

**Facilitating dialogue among various stakeholders:** MEJN holds regular meetings and debates with Parliamentary Committees, and with decision-makers at both national and district level and in civil society, to exchange views and be a bridge between government and civil society.

**Broadening the information base:** MEJN runs radio and TV programmes to broaden people's understanding of economic governance, so that decision-makers must be accountable to their electorate.

### **Poverty analysis work and capacity**

MEJN conducts poverty analysis within the context of its broader work. It analyses trends and determinates of poverty and pro-poor policies.

### **Selected publications**

Documents are available on request.

**Poverty analysis:** *Are citizens counting gains from pro-poor policies?* Service Delivery Satisfaction Survey (in 2003, 2004).

**Budget Analysis:** Identification of pro-poor expenditures.

**Research:** *Trade liberalisation: A poverty trap for smallholder farmers?* Trade study.

## **Ministry of Economic Planning and Development (MEPD)**

Post: **PO Box 30049, Lilongwe, Malawi**  
Street: **Capital Hill, Lilongwe, Malawi**  
Tel: **+265-1-788888 / 789355**  
Fax: **+265-1-789173**  
Email: **tfatch@yahoo.com** or **finance@malawi.gov.mw**  
Website: **www.finance.malawi.net**  
Contact persons: **Mr Botolo, Director of Monitoring and Evaluation** and  
**Mr Time Fatch, Deputy Director**

### **Overview of organisation**

Type of organisation: Govt

The mission of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning is to undertake prudent economic and public financial management to ensure macroeconomic stability for the promotion of sustainable economic growth and development of the nation of Malawi through:

- ▶ prudent financial management policies and guidelines
- ▶ efficient and coordinated resource mobilisation
- ▶ efficient and coordinated resource allocation
- ▶ efficient accounting for all public resources
- ▶ efficient and effective Management Information Systems
- ▶ coordination of aid and implementation of efficient debt management systems, by liaising with the donor community and other stakeholders

This will be achieved by the efficient utilisation of professionally competent staff dedicated to the pursuit of transparency and accountability in the use of public resources.

## Poverty analysis work and capacity

The MEPD, in collaboration with the National Statistical Office and the World Bank, has just finished conducting the Integrated National Household Survey (IHS) of 2004/5. The report includes poverty mapping, economic modelling and analysis of poverty levels and is available from [www.nso.malawi.net](http://www.nso.malawi.net).

The MEPD and NSO are also involved in the National Vulnerability Assessment Committee, together with FEWS NET, the WFP and other NGOs.

IHS 2004/05 is aimed at providing timely and reliable information on key welfare and socioeconomic indicators and meets the special data needs of the review of Malawian poverty reduction strategies that were implemented in Malawi from 2000 to 2005. The data will be used to come up with a comprehensive poverty profile (poverty incidence, poverty gap, severity of poverty) to update poverty measurements, using the 1998 data set.

The actual work on poverty profile will be compiled from a comprehensive study by the government and the World Bank into a publication called the *Malawi Poverty and Vulnerability Assessment Paper*. The data set will also be used to derive indicators to monitor Malawi's progress towards achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.

IHS will provide an understanding of the Malawi's population living and welfare conditions, while at the same time filling in gaps in the socioeconomic data to provide planning and building social and economic indicators to monitor progress towards the country's development goals.

## National Statistical Office (NSO)

Post: **PO Box 333, Zomba, Malawi**

Tel: **+265-1-524377 / 524111**

Fax: **+265-1525130 / +265-8-379982**

Email: **[enquiries@statistics.gov.mw](mailto:enquiries@statistics.gov.mw)**

Website: **[www.nso.malawi.net](http://www.nso.malawi.net)**

Contact persons: **Charles Machinjiri, Commissioner for Census and Statistics and  
Mr Tyme Fatch, Chief Economics / Mr Chris Manyamba**

## Overview of organisation

Type of organisation: Govt

The National Statistical Office of Malawi is the main government department responsible for the collection and dissemination of official statistics. Its 300 employees operate under the 1967 Statistics Act.

## Related programmes

The NSO collects and compiles statistical information on the following:

- ▶ Malawi: An atlas of social statistics
- ▶ Welfare Indicators Survey
- ▶ Malawi in Figures: 2005
- ▶ Statistical yearbook
- ▶ Latest monthly statistical bulletin

## Economics

- ▶ Integrated household survey
- ▶ Foreign trade
- ▶ Consumer prices (including price inflation)
- ▶ Balance of payments
- ▶ National accounts
- ▶ 2000 Gemini MSE Baseline Survey
- ▶ 2002 Malawi District Level Gemini Baseline Survey
- ▶ 1998 Medium-scale Business Survey
- ▶ Annual Economic Survey

## Demography

- ▶ Malawi Demographic and Health Survey
- ▶ 2002 Malawi DHS EdData Survey
- ▶ 1998 Census results
- ▶ Malawi Population Projections 1999–2025

## Miscellaneous

District Specific Surveys (all accessible online from [www.nso.malawi.net](http://www.nso.malawi.net).)

## Poverty analysis work and capacity

The National Statistical Office, in collaboration with the MEPD and the World Bank, has just finished conducting the Integrated National Household Survey (IHS) of 2004/5. The report includes poverty mapping, economic modelling and analysis of poverty levels and is available from [www.nso.malawi.net](http://www.nso.malawi.net).

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IHS will provide an understanding of the Malawi's population living and welfare conditions, while at the same time filling in gaps in the socioeconomic data to provide planning and building social and economic indicators to monitor progress towards the country's development goals.

## Selected publications

Poverty Profile and the Policy Briefs published by the **National Economic Council** (in collaboration with the National Statistical Office). These are all available on the NSO website – [www.nso.malawi.net](http://www.nso.malawi.net)

*The determinants of poverty in Malawi*. June 2001.

Policy Brief 1. *Activities of the Poverty Monitoring System*. November 2000.

Policy Brief 2. *The state of Malawi's poor: The incidence, depth, and severity of poverty*. November 2000).

Policy Brief 3. *The state of Malawi's poor: Who they are*. November 2000.

Policy Brief 4. *The state of Malawi's poor: Their education*. November 2000.

Policy Brief 5. *The state of Malawi's poor: Their health*. November 2000.

Policy Brief 6. *The state of Malawi's poor: Their economic characteristics*. November 2000.

Policy Brief 7. *The state of Malawi's poor: Agriculture and making a living from the land*. Poverty Profile Workshop Presentation. November 2000).

Policy Brief 8. *The determinants of poverty in Malawi*. June 2001.

*Poverty Profile*. November 2000.

*Relative poverty profile*. December 2001.

# MAURITIUS

## United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

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Tel: **+230-2123726 / 27**

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Street: **6th Floor, Anglo Mauritius House, Independence Street, Port-Louis, Mauritius**

Email: **undpmar@bow.intnet.mu / registry.mu@undp.org**

Website: **http://un.intnet.mu/**

Contact persons: **Aase Smedler, Resident Representative for Mauritius and the Seychelles**

### Overview of organisation

Type of organisation: UN

The UNDP is the UN's global development network, advocating for change and connecting countries and their knowledge, experience and resources to help people build a better life. The UNDP is a neutral, trusted advisor and partner to the government and civil societies in those countries.

### Related programmes

- ▶ Democratic governance
- ▶ Poverty reduction
- ▶ Information technology
- ▶ Energy and the environment
- ▶ HIV/Aids
- ▶ Gender
- ▶ Civil society

### Poverty analysis work and capacity

The UNDP supports the Formulation of a Sustainable Integrated Development Plan for Rodrigues. This project is led by two important considerations, the first of which is Rodrigues' sub-optimal engagement in the national great leap forward in the 1980s. The second consideration is that Rodrigues now has the opportunity to strategically reposition itself as an autonomous region to promote economic growth, whilst maintaining and enhancing the quality of the environment and striving for a more sustainable pattern of development, which captures the special essence that is Rodrigues. In line with Rodrigues' vision and in recognition of the constraints imposed by its small island status, the project supports a strategic planning process that builds upon the wealth of available secondary information, knowledge of the various stakeholders and national human resource capacity on the Island to provide two outputs.

### Selected publications

- ▶ *Local ownership of the MDGs: a case study of the Republic of Mauritius.*
- ▶ United Nations Development Programme, 2005. UNDP. (Available on [www.sarpn.org](http://www.sarpn.org))

## University of Mauritius (UOM)

Post: **Reduit, Port Louis, Mauritius**

Tel: **+230-4541041**

Fax: **+230-4546942**

Email: **saheedg@dove.uom.ac.mu**

Website: **http://www.uom.ac.mu/**

Contact person: **Silvano Langa, Director** and **Rita de Almeida, Planning Department**

Type of organisation: Academic

# MOZAMBIQUE

## Cruzeiro do Sul

Street: 2 Andar, Flat 3 (2nd floor), Av. 24 de Julho, No. 285, Maputo, Mozambique  
Tel: +258-21-493561  
Email: [cruzeirodosul.iid@tvcabo.co.mz](mailto:cruzeirodosul.iid@tvcabo.co.mz)  
Website: [www.iid.org.mz](http://www.iid.org.mz)

### Overview of organisation

Type of organisation: CSO

Cruzeiro do Sul is a research institution of national and international reputation. Its focus is on rural development, land issues and socioeconomic dynamics, poverty and elections, including provincial and district level issues, the latter focused on Nampula and Manica provinces.

### Related programmes

Cruzeiro do Sul works in the areas of poverty, rural development, land, technology and gender issues.

### Poverty analysis work and capacity

Cruzeiro do Sul works extensively within the framework of the National Poverty Observatory. It jointly issued the *2004 Annual Poverty Report* as an initiative of civil society representatives of the Poverty Observatory known as the G20.

### The Poverty Observatory

The Poverty Observatory is spearheaded by the Mozambican government as part of its *Plano de Acção para a Redução da Pobreza Absoluta – PARPA*, as a mechanism to bring civil society and other partners together in consultation to fight poverty. Representatives in the Poverty Observatory include government, members of the international community, and civil society (Grupo 20 – G20).

The *Annual Poverty Report* produced by the G20 includes wider participation of citizens and institutions in the reduction of poverty. The report includes analysis from provincial and national seminars and discussions. The purpose of the report is to

- ▶ promote the reduction of poverty
- ▶ identify and combat the causes of poverty, and
- ▶ ensure the distribution of sustainable justice and national wealth.

### Selected publications

#### Studies

(Note that studies are only available in Portuguese, from the Cruzeiro do Sul website)

- ▶ *Agricultural public saving bank: Viability of its creation.* Matabele.
- ▶ *Guide for the construction of a monitoring system and evaluation of the poverty in the region north of Mozambique.* (Cruzeiro do Sul)
- ▶ Negrão, Jose. *Model of the economic behavior of the African agricultural family.*
- ▶ Peartree, Luis Filipe. *The dynamics of the transformations in the Province of Nampula.*
- ▶ Tapulua, Raúl. 1999. *Institutional joint enters some partners in the development of the Province of Nampula.* Draft, Nampula, January.
- ▶ Tinga, Jorge. 2000. *Macro- and microeconomic systems in the Province of Nampula: Its relations with familiar economy.* Submitted for debate/reflexão, Abril/Maio).

### Reports of inquiry

- ▶ Project of reduction of absolute poverty in the Zone North – Report year 1 – 2002.
- ▶ Project of reduction of absolute poverty in the Zone North – Report year 2 – 2003
- ▶ Project of reduction of absolute poverty in the Zone North – Report year 3 – 2004.
- ▶ Project initiative of Manica-Manica Land – Report year 1 – 2003.

- ▶ Project initiative of Manica-Manica Land – Relatorio year 2 – 2004.
- ▶ Survey partner – Economic survey of the district of Manica – 2001.
- ▶ Survey Partner – Economic survey of the districts of Moma, Angoche, Mongicual and Mogovolas (Fase II). 2003.
- ▶ *Survey sócio-económico in the districts of the Islands of Moçambique and Mossuril*. 2002. Project of support to the agricultural diversification in regions Algodoeiras (districts of Morrumbala and Mutarara). Report of Base Survey Sócio-Económico.
- ▶ Project in pursuit of the strategic programme of Nampula. Cruzeiro do Sul.
- ▶ *Quantitative survey pen*. 2000. Cruzeiro do Sul, Sócio-Económico Survey, Province of Nampula.

## **Instituto Nacional de Gestao Calamidades / National Institute of Disaster Management (INGC)**

Post/Street: 1746 8th floor, Rua da Resistencia, Maputo, Mozambique  
 Tel: +258-21-416007 / 8  
 Fax: +258-21-417575  
 Email: [ingsc@teledata.mz](mailto:ingsc@teledata.mz)

Type of organisation: CSO

### **Poverty analysis work and capacity**

The institute does poverty mapping in rural areas to assess the areas at risk in case of natural disasters. The mapping covers aspects of natural disaster, risks and poverty.

## **Ministry of Finance and Planning**

Maputo, Mozambique

### **Overview of organisation**

Type of organisation: Govt

The Mozambiquan government's Ministry of Finance and Planning is tasked with planning and budget allocations. The Ministry receives statistical data from the National Statistical Institute (INE).

### **Related programmes**

**Direcção Nacional de Planificação e Orçamento:** The *Direcção Nacional de Planificação e Orçamento* (DNPO) is part of the (new) Ministry of Planning and Development. A main task of the directorate is to translate the PARPA and the government's Five Year Plan into annual plans (*Plano Económico e Social* [PES]) and the corresponding budgets (*Orçamento do Estado* [OE]).

**Gabinete de Estudos:** Gabinete de Estudos (GEST) is a policy research and analysis unit of the Ministry of Finance and Planning. GEST was instrumental in elaborating PARPA I, in collaboration with a group of economists from Harvard University who implemented a capacity building programme in the institution. GEST was one of the main contributors to the report, *Poverty and Well-Being in Mozambique: The Second National Assessment*.

### **Poverty analysis work and capacity**

Both DNPO and GEST conduct poverty analysis work. DNPO is the main poverty analysis department and has produced and published provincial poverty profiles on the National Household Consumption Survey (IAF) 1997 data. DNPO is also government's anchor for the National Poverty Observatory, which represents a more pluralistic, participatory way of monitoring poverty and its causes than the analysis of PES and the performance assessment framework. There are plans under way to produce an Annual Impact Report on PARPA implementation, *Relatório Annual de Impacto* (RAI), and capacity to do this is currently being established through donor support. The RAI would be a joint analysis of three data sets: the Social, Demographic and Economic Statistics of Mozambique (ESDEM) on general (quantitative) socioeconomic trends, the *Balanço do PES* and the Executive Report for the OE, reflecting resource allocation and use. Supplementary qualitative studies will be executed by research institutions contracted by DNPO, particularly the national university, *Universidade Eduardo Mondlane*.

## **Selected publications**

### **DNPO Publications**

- ▶ *Perfil Provincial de Pobreza e Desenvolvimento Humano – Cabo Delgado, Maputo*. 2000. DNPO, Departamento de Programação Macroeconómica, Repartição de Estudos Políticos e Sectoriais Available from DNPO.
- ▶ DNPO, GEST, IFPRI and Purdue University Publication. *Poverty and Well-Being in Mozambique: The Second National Assessment*. Available from [www.sarpn.org.za/documents/d0000777/](http://www.sarpn.org.za/documents/d0000777/).

### **GEST Publication – jointly with Harvard University**

*Ensaios Sobre a Economia Moçambicana Contemporânea*. Available from GEST.

## **Mozambican Debt Group / Grupo Mocambicano de Divida (GMD)**

Post: **CP 2223, Maputo, Mozambique**  
Street: **Av. Olof Palme 236, Maputo, Mozambique**  
Tel: **+258-21-303868 / 026** or **258-82-3059930**  
Fax: **+258-21-303867**  
Email: **divida@tvcabo.co.mz** or **slybaessa@yahoo.com.br**  
Website: **www.divida.org**  
Contact persons: **Silvestre Baessa** and **Fernando Manete**

### **Overview of organisation**

Type of organisation: CSO

GMD is a member of G20 (which is comprised of groups of civil society within the National Poverty Observatory). It works in various areas of poverty including poverty analysis, focusing mainly on economic modelling of the budgetary process and how the budget reflects poverty reduction goals. In this area it has done studies on the national budget and children's budget. GMD plans to do further analysis work on the issue of gender and poverty.

### **Related programmes**

GMD gained experience of the determinants of poverty analysis during the annual civil society poverty report done by G20. An innovation in 2005 was that each province had its own poverty report, which will be used as a basis for discussion by the government during the poverty observatory debate. The economic modelling analysis is an innovation of GMD's strategy plan for 2006.

### **Poverty analysis work and capacity**

GMD does poverty analysis, focusing on budget analysis and spending, including the child budget and gender budget. It also analyses rural and agricultural development indicators. Some of the analysis is done for the purpose of advocacy and capacity building.

### **Selected publications**

*Poverty Reduction in Mozambique / Redução da Pobreza em Moçambique*. 5.1 Monitoria e Avaliação do PARPA na Área da Agricultura e Desenvolvimento Rural. 5.2 Monitoria e Avaliação do PARPA na Área das Políticas Macroeconómicas e Financeiras. 5.3 Monitoria e Avaliação do PARPA na Área de Infra-Estruturas.

The report can be accessed from [www.divida.org](http://www.divida.org).

## **Technical Secretariat of Food Security and Nutrition (SETSAN)**

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## Overview of organisation

Type of organisation: Govt

SETSAN is a cross-sectoral unit attached to the Ministry of Agriculture (MAGRI). Some of the data produced by MAGRI and its partners are particularly relevant for the analysis and monitoring of food and nutritional security through SETSAN, which complements its database through collaboration with international organisations such as WFP and NGOs working in affected areas. SETSAN is also part of technical working groups that deal with vulnerability assessments, natural disasters, water/sanitation and HIV-AIDS, and it leads the National Vulnerability Assessment Committee.

## Related programmes

Food security, nutrition. Research, food distribution, demography, health.

## Poverty analysis work and capacity

SETSAN does poverty analyses in the areas of food security and nutrition, food accessibility, availability and utilisation, and livelihood coping mechanisms. It analyses levels of poverty on the basis of livelihood scales and analysis of levels of access to public services. SETSAN monitors the determinates of poverty, which include HIV/Aids, poor service delivery, lack of schooling facilities, chronic malnutrition, natural disasters, unemployment, access to markets and general vulnerability. SETSAN's work includes economic modelling and the monitoring of trends on poverty levels, which have increased in both the rural and urban areas.

## Selected publications

### Report Series

- ▶ *Flash*. Results of a joint project on "Policy Analysis and Research Support" with Michigan State University.
- ▶ *Relatórios de Pesquisa*. Analysis of food security, also as part of a joint project with Michigan State University.

These reports can be found on the Michigan State University website –

[http://www.aec.msu.edu/agecon/fs2/mozambique/moz\\_Project\\_Output\\_Report\\_2004\\_05\\_v2.pdf](http://www.aec.msu.edu/agecon/fs2/mozambique/moz_Project_Output_Report_2004_05_v2.pdf)

### Publications from the Ministry

*Diferenças espaciais das potencialidades agró-pecuárias na bacia do Incomate Genero na Agricultura Urbana o casao da Zona Verde.*

FAO. 1996. *Estrategia de desenvolvimento do sector de pós-colheita e programa de investimento: Desenvolvimento agricola sector pós-Agricols. Vol. I.* Maputo.

Larson, Donald W. 1997. *Informação do sector Agrícola para o sector familiar em Moçambique: Comercio Comercialização e distribuição.* relatório preliminar de pesquisa. Maputo.

MADER (Ministério da Agricultura e Desenvolvimento Rural). 1993. *National Family Sector Agriculture Development Programme.* Maputo.

MADER 1997. *Informação de mercado agrícola para o sector familiar em Moçambique.* Relatório de investigação. Maputo.

MADER. 1984. *Programa geral de acção para o apoio ao sector Familiar para as campanhas agrícolas.* Maputo.

MADER. 1991. *Segurança alimentar e auto suficiência no sector familiar.* Maputo.

MADER. 1992. *Os factores determinantes do rendimento e consumo no sector familiar: Implicações para a segurança alimentar e reforma da política Agraria.* Direcção de economia agraria Moçambique. Maputo.

MADER. 1992. *Proposta para o desenvolvimento de um sistema financeiro para o sector familiar.* Maputo.

Neves, Leonar Alberto. 2001. *O evoluir do papel de genero na produção pecuária e no alívio a pobreza femenina e dos agregados familiares na provincia de Maputo. O caso do gado Bovino em Changalane e Magude.* Maputo.

PNUD/UNDP. 1992. *National Family Sector Agriculture Development Programme.* UNDP, Maputo.

- Quental, Mendes, C.B. 1992. *O que é sector familiar na agricultura em Moçambique*. Uma Reflexão. DEA Maputo.
- SEHAGRICOLA. 1999. *Manica Survey: Family sector Agriculture*. Preliminary results. DINA. Maputo.
- Urcier, Remy. 1994. *Elementos para Uma politica de apoio ao desenvolvimento do sector familiar*. INIA. Maputo.
- UREA (Unidade de Restituição das Empresas Agrarias). 1994. *As privatizações do sector agrário e o desenvolvimento da iniciativa privada: retrato de Moçambique*. DEA. Maputo.
- Wenzel, Hans-Joachin. 1992. *O sector do pequeno agricultor em Moçambique: Desenvolvimento no sector do colonialismo, socialismo e ajustamento estrutural*. MARP. Chimoio.

## Universidade Eduardo Mondlane / Eduardo Mondlane University

Post: **CP 257, Maputo**  
 Street: **Reitoria da Universidade, Praça 25 de Junho, Maputo**  
 Website: **www.uem.mz**  
 Contact persons: **Dr. Brazao Mazula, Rector** and **Dr. Yussuf Adam, Head of Faculty of Health**

### Overview of organisation

Type of organisation: Academic

University Eduardo Mondlane pledges to be an institution of excellence in the context of the education, science, culture and technology, which enables and assumes responsibilities in the innovation process of transference of knowledge and supported development. UEM is the main government university based in Maputo.

### Related programmes

**Faculty of Medicine, the Research Unit for Health and Social Sciences:** Poverty analysis work and capacity.

**Faculty of Agronomy and Forestry:** The Faculty has a clear focus on poverty, particularly through its MA degree course on rural development. The students are, on occasion, engaged in research on issues related to poverty within the framework of their theses.

**Faculty of Medicine, the Research Unit for Health and Social Sciences:** This research unit is currently preparing a project entitled *Health Observatory and Poverty*. The multi-stakeholder project aims at subjecting policies, reforms and service delivery in the health sector to an analysis with regard to the impact on improving health, notably of poor patients/clients of the National Health System.

**Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences:** The Faculty has been contracted by DNPO to do qualitative research on aspects of poverty. While the sociology department is conducting a qualitative survey in Sofala and Inhambane Provinces at household level to capture poverty related “stories”, CEP is doing research on the relationship between poverty and migration. Prior to the first PARPA the centre also carried out Participatory Poverty Appraisals (PPAs), based on qualitative studies conducted in 18 districts.

### Selected publications

*The role of local institution in reducing the vulnerability of people's livelihoods to recurrent national disaster. The case of Buz District*. 2001.

*A percepção da estratégia de alívio a Pobreza o caso da localidade de Malua, Distrito de Alto Molocue, 1994/1999*. (A perspective on the livelihood strategies of poor households in the area of Malua, district of Alto Molocue)

*Participação comunitária em contexto de pobreza extrema 1994-1999*. Associação doas camponeses distrito de Chemba 2004 (Community participation in the context of poverty from 1994 – 1999)

Anselmo, Jorge Miguel. 2000. *Agricultura e o método de comunicação na extensão rural Maputo* (Agriculture and communication methods in rural Maputo)

Calane, Alicia da Silva. 2002. *Metodologia de credito agrário em Chocue 1954 –2001* (Methodology of agricultural credit in Chocue)

Cossa, Alberto Francisco. 1997. *Uma analise do impacto da agricultura tradicional sobre a dinamica demográfica de Moçambique*. Maputo (An analysis of the impact of traditional agriculture on Mozambique's demographic dynamics)

UEM (Universidade Eduardo Mondlane). 1988. *Aspectos socio-económicos e socio-culturais do sector familiar nas zonas verdes de Maputo. Faculdade de Agronomia*. Maputo (Socio-economic and socio-cultural aspects of the common green zones in Maputo)

## NAMIBIA

### Institute for Public Policy Research (IPPR)

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Contact person: **Daniel Motinga, Managing Director**

#### Overview of organisation

Type of organisation: CSO

The IPPR is a not-for-profit organisation. Our mission is to deliver independent, analytical, critical yet constructive research on social, political and economic issues that affect development in Namibia. The IPPR has been established in the belief that development is best promoted through free and critical debate informed by quality research.

#### Related programmes

The research activities of the IPPR are divided into three closely related programmes:

- ▶ Public Policy Analysis Programme
- ▶ Democracy and Governance Programme
- ▶ Public Opinion Programme

#### Poverty analysis work and capacity

##### Public Policy Analysis Programme

The public policy analysis programme continues to produce a range of briefing papers and research reports, in addition to the annual budget review and the monthly IJG Business Climate Monitor and presentations on issues of public policy. The topics range from reports on the future of the NSX reforms to Namibia's welfare system, from small livestock development to perspectives on the global diamond industry. Several consultancy and commissioned projects were also executed under this programme.

IPPR's work currently focuses on the analysis of economic modelling that includes extensive opinion pieces and advocacy as part of the Namibian Economic Society. The organisation is currently involved in mapping HIV/Aids in Namibia and this would include analysis of levels and determinates of poverty.

#### Selected publications

IPPR produces the monthly IJG Business Climate Monitor (available from their website [www.ippr.org.na](http://www.ippr.org.na))

### Namibian Economic Policy Research Unit (NEPRU)

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Website: **www.nepru.org.na**  
Contact person: **Dr. Ben Fuller, Director**

#### Overview of organisation

Type of organisation: CSO

NEPRU was set up in 1990. It is an autonomous Namibian non-governmental organisation that undertakes applied socioeconomic, policy-related research for and on behalf of the government, as well as other local and international institutions.

### **Mission Statement**

To contribute as a centre of professional excellence to local capacity building through training, applied socioeconomic research and dissemination of information, thereby enhancing informed policy decisions for national development.

### **Objectives and Strategy**

NEPRU has identified the following areas of priority to consolidate its status as one of Namibia's leading, independent think tanks:

- ▶ To increase the degree of Namibianisation by investing in planned career development and training for its staff, thereby promoting the development and utilisation of national human resources
- ▶ To promote equal opportunities in employment and training, to pursue a gender balanced staff structure, and to follow the guidelines of an affirmative action policy
- ▶ To disseminate information to a wide audience and to continue building an information resource base on socioeconomic Namibian affairs
- ▶ To seek and strengthen cooperation and exchange with national agencies and similar institutions in the region, on the continent and worldwide.

### **Related programmes**

NEPRU has developed research competence particularly in the following areas:

- ▶ Trade, regional integration and small- and medium-sized enterprise promotion
- ▶ Poverty, HIV/AIDS, livelihoods and employment
- ▶ Agriculture, land and rural development
- ▶ Macroeconomics
- ▶ Public finance

Although NEPRU's work concentrates on Namibia, the unit is increasingly involved in research in the Southern African region.

NEPRU's primary client is the Government of Namibia but other clients include multilateral and bilateral development organisations, the private sector and NGOs. NEPRU also cooperates with other research institutions in the region and beyond.

### **Poverty analysis work and capacity**

#### **Poverty, HIV/AIDS, livelihoods and employment**

A proper understanding of the nature and causes of poverty is crucial for effective policy on the ground. Poverty reduction is a key national development objective for Namibia, as poverty befalls a significant section of the Namibian society. Namibia has one of the most unequal personal income distributions, reflected in a Gini-coefficient of 0.70. Further evidence of this high inequality is that 10% of households (5% of the population) consume 44% of total private consumption, while 90% of households (95% of the population) consume 56%. One factor contributing to poverty is the lack of employment opportunities. Currently, unemployment is recorded at 35% and this figure could be easily scaled up by a factor of 1.5 if underemployment is included. Thus, employment creation is an important tool to reduce poverty.

NEPRU's research efforts are geared to provide these fundamental linkages. It recognises that a lot remains to be done, particularly with regard to overall understanding of the determinants and related dynamics of poverty and employment. Research is also ongoing on the economic impact of the HIV-AIDS epidemic on the local and regional economy.

#### Current projects

*Cash crops vs food crops in alleviating poverty* (P412). 2001. For NORAD/Chr. Michelsen Institute. Most developing countries are moving away from primary sectors such as agriculture to the

secondary and tertiary sectors. In Namibia, with 70% of the population depending directly or indirectly on agriculture as a main source of employment and livelihood, the primary sector is still critically important. The diversification of crops away from food to cash crops becomes crucial, particularly in subsistence farming systems. This study analyses the role that cash crops can play in alleviating poverty at the household level in the northern regions of Namibia. The welfare implications of such diversification for households will also be investigated.

*Labour market policy as a means to alleviate poverty in the age of globalisation.* For French Development Corporation. Under construction

*Development of the medium-term research programme on poverty, livelihoods and employment (P431).* 2000. For French Development Corporation. This research exercise attempted to sense of current international and local understanding of livelihoods, employment and poverty. In addition, the project outlined key areas for further research pertaining to research in poverty, livelihoods and employment. Published as NEPRU Research Report No. 24.

### **Agriculture, Land and Rural Development**

The vast majority of Namibians depend on natural resources in one way or another. For most, agriculture forms an important part of livelihood strategies. At the same time, the natural resource base is fragile and thus only able to provide very limited long-term support. Land reform is an important issue in the country, and is regarded by many as a precondition for sustainable rural development. In recognition of this, NEPRU has carried out a number of studies that seek to contribute towards the sustainable utilisation of natural resources. Studies have ranged from privatising certain agricultural services to make the agricultural extension service more effective in providing advice to farmers, to evaluations of range and livestock development programmes run by the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Rural Development. NEPRU was instrumental in providing briefing papers for the Land Reform Conference, which NEPRU undertook in 1991 on behalf of the Office of the Prime Minister. Subsequently, it has been involved in various studies on land tenure and land reform policy, as well as the evaluation of cooperative resettlement projects. It is successfully collaborating with other institutions locally and in the region in research and policy development programmes relating to land and agriculture. The most prominent is Namibia's *Programme to Combat Desertification*, which is a four year programme implemented by NEPRU in collaboration with the Desert Research Foundation of Namibia.

#### Current projects

*Namibia's Programme to Combat Desertification (NAPCOD).* (P366) MET/GTZ. This is a collaborative project of NEPRU and the Desert Research Foundation of Namibia. This phase of NAPCOD has to produce indicators for the national and local levels to keep track of land degradation. The capacity of service and community based organisations will be strengthened to monitor land use and degradation. NEPRU is primarily responsible for conducting socioeconomic research in a number of pilot areas across the country.

*Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Network.* For USAID. NEPRU has been appointed as nodal point in Namibia for this research and policy development network. The aim of the network is to carry out research that will assist policy makers to take better decisions with regard to agricultural matters.

### **Selected publications**

NEPRU documents are all available on [www.nepru.org.na](http://www.nepru.org.na).

*Rural Development Priorities in Northern Namibia (P4).* 1992. For Ministry of Agriculture Water and Rural Development. Published as NEPRU Research Report No. 2. This study was carried out during the first months of NEPRU's existence, just before and after Namibia's independence on 21 March 1990. The study made a preliminary attempt to identify some of the more significant rural development priorities in northern Namibia, where the great majority of the rural population live and work. Several of the specific recommendations for further research were subsequently taken up in other projects, most notably in the research programme of the 1991 Land Reform Conference.

*Socioeconomic survey of the southern communal areas (P59)*. 1993. For Ministry of Agriculture Water and Rural Development. Published as NEPRU Working Paper No. 25. In pursuance of the development strategy of community participation, the Directorate of Rural Development commissioned NEPRU to analyse and summarise the socioeconomic survey that they carried out during 1992. The aim was to simplify the original survey data for use by laymen and extension staff.

*Namibia Socioeconomic Database*. 1992. Published as NEPRU Research Report No. 7. This is a contribution to the construction of a national statistical system in Namibia, which barely existed at independence. The paper, which was commissioned before independence for a country statistical database project on Namibia and completed in 1991, summarises the origins and current form of statistical operations; assesses the requirements for national planning and statistics, and so on.

*Macroeconomic issues paper: Poverty and income distribution (P108)*. 1994. For National Planning Commission. Published as NEPRU Working Paper No. 31. The paper begins by reviewing concepts of poverty and proceeds to discuss ways of measuring poverty, including the implications of constitutional rights, poverty lines and profiles, the incidence of poverty in Namibia, and income.

## **United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)**

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### **Overview of organisation**

Type of organisation: UN

UNDP is the UN's global development network, advocating for change and connecting countries to knowledge, experience and resources to help build a better life.

### **Related programmes**

- ▶ Poverty reduction
- ▶ HIV/AIDS
- ▶ Environment

### **Poverty analysis work and capacity**

#### **Poverty Reduction Programme**

UNDP's support to poverty reduction in Namibia is in congruence with the themes of the UN global conferences, while at the same time directly supporting national goals. The poverty reduction programme provides support to government in the implementation and coordination of the *National Development Plan 2* and the *National Poverty Reduction Action Programme (NPRAP)*. Development challenges identified in Government's long-term Vision 2030 further guide cooperation and support.

Key activities that include poverty analysis work are:

- ▶ implementation and review of NPRAP: Mainstreaming gender and HIV/AIDS; and
- ▶ support to national and regional government structures for the monitoring of poverty reduction programmes.

# SOUTH AFRICA

## Institute for Democracy in South Africa (IDASA)

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Website: [www.idasa.org.za](http://www.idasa.org.za)  
Contact persons: Bruce Frayne, Regional Coordinator; Stuart Gillespie, Director ; Ivor Jenkins, Pretoria Office and Special Projects Director

### Overview of organisation

Idasa is an independent public interest organisation committed to promoting sustainable democracy in South Africa and elsewhere by building democratic institutions, educating citizens and advocating social justice.

It is nationally recognised as a public interest organisation in South Africa and maintains international links with many similar organisations through the world movement for democracy.

### Related programmes

- ▶ All Media Group
- ▶ Budget Information Service
- ▶ Centre for Governance in Africa
- ▶ Community & Citizen Empowerment Programme
- ▶ Governance and AIDS Programme
- ▶ Local Government Centre
- ▶ Peacebuilding
- ▶ Political Information and Monitoring Service
- ▶ Right To Know
- ▶ Southern African Migration Project

### Poverty analysis work and capacity

#### Budget Information Service

Economic governance is a vital component of democracy. In the transition to open, participatory and accountable government South Africa has made impressive strides in reforming its public financial systems. BIS has the following units: Africa Budget Project; Aids Budget Unit; Children's Budget Unit; Sector Budget Analysis; Tax Initiative; Women's Budget

#### Child Poverty Monitors

Progress towards a conceptual framework and data systems for measuring child vulnerability in South Africa [2005 October 05] Currently the data available on the situation of children in South Africa is insufficient for effective policy and programme design, budgeting and service delivery. IDASA is in the process of building a generally accepted framework for analysing and measuring.

IDASA focuses on data collection, which is then utilised for analysing levels, determinates and poverty trends as well as economic modelling for budget priorities.

### Selected publications

Resources available from IDASA. (All available on their website – [www.idasa.org](http://www.idasa.org))

#### Africa Budget Watch

- ▶ 32 Articles
- ▶ 1 Book Review
- ▶ 14 Books

- ▶ 113 Budget Briefs
- ▶ 2 Child Poverty Monitors
- ▶ 2 Children Participating in Governance
- ▶ 1 Conference Report
- ▶ 1 Global Seminar
- ▶ 2 Media Briefings
- ▶ 4 Monitoring Reports
- ▶ 8 News & Notices
- ▶ 4 News Articles by IDASA staff
- ▶ 1 Newsletter
- ▶ 22 Occasional Papers
- ▶ 49 Presentations
- ▶ 10 Radio Recordings
- ▶ 40 Research Reports
- ▶ 2 SADC network
- ▶ 1 Socio-Economic Rights
- ▶ 4 Submissions to Parliament
- ▶ 1 Survey
- ▶ 7 Toolkits
- ▶ 4 Workshop Reports

Recent Resources [2005 Oct 05] Child Poverty Monitors: Progress towards a conceptual framework and data systems for measuring child vulnerability in South

[2005 Sep 18] Presentations: An overview of education funding

[2005 Sep 12] Occasional Papers: Government's social development response to children made vulnerable by HIV/Aids

[2005 Aug 05] Budget Briefs: No 156: Budget allocations for HIV and AIDS in 2005/6 provincial social sector budgets

[2005 Jul 30] Toolkits: HIV and AIDS Resource Tracking Training, July 2005

[2005 Jul 01] News & Notices: Colloquium: 'Moving Rights to Realities: Realising Socio-Economic Rights'

[2005 Jun 28] Articles: Educating South African Youth on Government Budgets

[2005 Jun 28] Articles: The Expanded Budget Transparency and Participation Study

[2005 Jun 21] Children Participating in Governance: Children's Articles

[2005 Jun 13] Occasional Papers: A Review of National and Provincial Education Budgets 2005

## **Institute for Social and Economic Research, Rhodes University (ISER)**

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### **Overview of organisation**

Type of organisation: Academic

The ISER provides planning and co-ordination for social research in the Eastern Cape and elsewhere in South Africa, and to train research workers of all races.

## Related programmes

- ▶ The PEOPLE Programme (Programme for the Empowerment of People, Land and the Environment)
- ▶ The Quality of Life Programme
- ▶ Livelihoods, Poverty and Development Programme
- ▶ Urban Indicators and Local Government Programme
- ▶ Heritage, Tourism and Social Transfer

## Poverty analysis work and capacity

ISER works in the poverty field is mainly through survey research. They have been the South African partners on a DFID-sponsored project looking into the alleviation of poverty through social pensions in South Africa and Brazil. The project is completed. Colleagues working in ISER's

PEOPLE (Programme for the Empowerment of people, land and the environment) research programme are involved in assessing yields in rural areas in relation to environmental, in particular, sustainability issues. Poverty is a crosscutting issue in most of their survey research. ISER does poverty-mapping, analysis of levels and determinates of poverty, analysis of poverty trends and to a lesser extent economic modelling.

## Selected publications

### Occasional Papers

*Economic rent and household income among Cape Coloureds in Grahamstown* by James Irving (1958) 48pp. No. 1.

*Economic rent and household income among the African population of Grahamstown* by James Irving (1958) 40pp. No. 2.

*Maclean town: A study of a small South African community* by James Irving (1959) iv, 288pp. No. 4.

*Pineapples in the Eastern Cape: A study of the farm economy and marketing patterns* by C.B. Strauss (1960) xiv, 203pp. No. 5.

*Elderly whites in Grahamstown: A survey of their socio economic characteristics, housing needs and preferences* by H.L. Watts (1962) vi, 30pp. No. 6.

*South African town: Some community patterns and processes in the white population of King William's Town* by H.L. Watts (1966) x, 184pp., ill., map. No.8.

*Strategies for survival: Transcending the culture of poverty in a black South African township* by Mercia Wilsworth (1980). No. 24.

*Rural development in South Africa: A case study of the Amatola Basin in the Ciskei* edited by Chris de Wet and Simon Bekker (1985). Shuter and Shooter in association with ISER. 165pp. No. 30.

### Working Papers

*Some development issues in Ciskei* by S.B. Bekker, P.A.

*Rural communities in transition: A study of the socio-economic and agricultural implications of agricultural betterment and development* by C.J. de Wet and P.A. McAllister (1983) 126pp. No. 16.

*Perspectives on rural development in Ciskei 1983* by S.B. Bekker and C.H.B. Hughes (1983) 54pp. No. 17.

*Development issues in the Eastern Cape: A review and assessment*. Proceedings of a symposium (1986) 96 pp. No. 25.

*The cooperative model as an instrument in the community development process* by Neal Barratt (1989) 76pp. No. 41.

*The effects of externally induced socio-economic and political changes in rural areas: The Keiskamma district 1948-1986. A pilot study* by C.J. de Wet, M.V. Leibbrandt and R.C.G. Palmer (assisted by M.E. Mills and V. Tantsi) (1989) 142pp. No. 47.

*Economic conditions among blacks in rural Ciskei* by A. Roux and D. Gilmour (1991) 74pp. No. 52.

*Economic conditions among blacks on Eastern Cape farms* by Andre Roux (1991) 68pp. No. 53.

*Community based development organisations in the Eastern Cape: towards survival and sustainability* by Bill Davies and Mzukisi Madlavu (1993) 11 Ipp. No. 59.

*"We are all friends here": the social dynamics of a development project* by Andrew Ainslie (1994) 87pp.

*Poverty in Duncan Village, East London: A qualitative perspective* by Leslie Bank (1996) 86pp. No. 69.

### **Research Reports**

*Monitoring Poverty and Inequality in Buffalo City* by Robin Richards and Ellen Kamman (2001). 33pp. No. 8.

## **Integrated Rural and Regional Development Programme, Human Sciences Research Council (IRRD/HSRC)**

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### **Overview of organisation**

Type of organisation: Govt

#### **Urban, Rural and Economic Development (URED)**

URED is a multi-disciplinary research programme with the primary objective to promote integrated urban and rural development in southern and South Africa and across the continent, through

- ▶ problem-oriented research
- ▶ user-driven policy, and
- ▶ monitoring and evaluation.

Poverty reduction is the unifying, overarching theme and purpose of URED's work, with most of its projects conducted in collaboration with internal and external collaborators. The challenge of combating underdevelopment and poverty, given fresh focus by President Mbeki in 2003 when he first spoke of the existence of 'two economies', has provided an insightful backdrop to the research conducted by URED. This theme becomes even more prominent as the Programme tries to think in deeper and more differentiated ways about why underdevelopment in its many related aspects has proved so difficult to tackle.

Scope of work: The URED objectives, orientation and activities are designed specifically to address key national, regional and Africa-wide development challenges and policy priorities by bringing together the HSRC's capabilities in urban renewal, rural and regional development, and economic development, with a view to developing formidable organisational capacity and competence in integrated development research.

Focus areas: URED's research is driven through five sub-programmes:

- ▶ *Poverty and inequality reduction* – issues related to policy, strategy and practice to reduce poverty and inequality in South and southern Africa
- ▶ *Infrastructure and service delivery* – including microenterprise support, urban and rural livelihoods and related issues
- ▶ *Land, livelihoods and agrarian reform* – issues of land tenure, land use, land redistribution and restitution, agricultural input and output markets, farm labour and employment, and environmental and related issues
- ▶ *Urban change, city strategies and migration* – Research will aim to identify and promote appropriate urban economic strategies in cities and urban renewal nodes. Another focus area will be trade, capital and migration flows in southern Africa
- ▶ *Human development, environment and tourism* – Research will investigate the associations between the health of individuals, households and communities in relation to their social, demographic, economic, cultural, political and living environments. It will also focus on domestic tourism and ecotourism.

## Poverty analysis work and capacity

The Programme's objectives, orientation and activities are designed specifically to address key national, regional and Africa-wide development challenges and policy priorities by bringing together the HSRC's capabilities in urban renewal, rural and regional development, and economic development with a view to developing formidable organisational capacity and competence in integrated development research. The Programme conducts all types of poverty analysis work including poverty mapping, analysis of the levels and determinates of poverty, analysis of poverty trends, and economic modelling.

### Selected Publications

Adams, W.J., Aliber, M.A., Cross, R.C., Drimie, S.E., Modiselle, D.S., Randela, R., Tlabela, K.R.U. and Zama, S.B. 2002. *The impact of HIV/AIDS on land issues in KwaZulu-Natal province South Africa: Case studies from Muden, Dondotha, Kwadumisa and Kwanyuswa*. Report commissioned by the Sub-regional Office for Southern and Eastern Africa of the Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations.

Aliber, M. 2005. *Overcoming underdevelopment in South Africa's second economy: Synthesis report of the 2005 development report*. Prepared for the United Nations Development Programme, Southern Africa and the Development Bank of Southern Africa, July 2005.

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Aliber, M., du Toit, J., Langa, Z., Msibi, M., Parthab, S., Roberts, B. and Thaba, F. 2004. *Poverty on our doorstep: Understanding the situation of the individuals who spend the night in front of 134 Pretorius Street and the possible implications of erecting a fence to keep them out*.

Aliber, M. 2004. *Revised final report on development of MandE system for the Community-based Rural Land Development Project in Malawi*. Commissioned by the World Bank.

Aliber, M. and Mokoena, R. 2003. *Farmland price trends in South Africa, 1994-2003*. Commissioned by the Department of Land Affairs.

Aliber, M. and O'Donovan, M. 2003. *The social wage in South Africa*. A review on behalf of the Social Cluster Task Teams on Free Basic Services and the Comprehensive Social Security Framework. Interim Report, December 2003.

Aliber, M.A. 2003. *Small-scale agriculture as revealed by the labour force survey*. Think piece written for the National Employment and Unemployment Statistics working group, February 2003.

Aliber, M.A. and Adams, W.J. 2002. *Links between poverty and technology: A discussion note with selected bibliography, version 1*. Discussion document for Science and Technology for Poverty Redcution ( SATPOR) task team, October 2002.

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Aliber, M.A. and Modiselle, D.S. 2002. *Pilot study on methods to monitor household-level food security*. Study commissioned by the National Department of Agriculture, November.

Anderson, B.A. and van Zyl, J.A. 2002. *The use of population projections to assess the impact and consequences of HIV/AIDS in South Africa: Considerations and recommendations*. Report prepared for Social Aspects of HIV and AIDS (SAHA), HSRC.

de Klerk, M., Drimie, S., Aliber, M., Mini, S., Mokoena, R., Randela, R., Modiselle, S., Vogel, C., de Swardt, C. and Kirsten, J. 2004. *Food security in South Africa: Key policy issues for the medium term*. Position paper for the National Treasury, January.

Drimie, S. 2004. *Food security and HIV/AIDS in southern Africa: Case studies and implications for future policy*. Paper prepared for Action Aid, April.

Drimie, S. 2004. *A study to determine the links between HIV/AIDS, current demographic status and livelihoods in rural Swaziland*. Commissioned by the Swaziland Vulnerability Assessment Committee.

Drimie, S. 2004. *The underlying causes of the food crisis in the southern Africa region – Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe*. Commissioned by OXFAM, Great Britain, March.

- Drimie, S. 2003. *Third round food security assessment SADC-FANR VAC: Regional synthesis*. Summary information: HIV/AIDS and food security. Report.
- Hemson, D. and Viljoen, J. 2005. *Sustainability of water services to the poor*. A synthesis of the literature conducted for the Water Research Commission, January.
- Hemson, D., Drimie, S. and Thabane, K. 2004. *“This dam is cruel”: Women’s lives and the Lesotho Highlands Water Project*. Commissioned by UNIFEM, March.
- Hemson, D. 2004. *Beating the backlog: Meeting targets and providing free basic services*. Position paper for the National Treasury, January.
- Hemson, D., Meyer, M. and Maphunye, K. 2004. *Rural development: The provision of basic infrastructure services*. Position paper, support from National Treasury, January.
- Hemson, D. 2003. *The sustainability of community water projects in KwaZulu-Natal*. Report to the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry.
- Human Sciences Research Council. 2004. *The social wage in South Africa: Phase 2 report*. A review on behalf of the Social Cluster Task Teams on Free Basic Services and the Comprehensive Social Security Framework, November.
- Integrated Rural and Regional Development. 2003. *Land redistribution for agricultural development: Case studies in three provinces*. Final report. October.
- Mthethwa, T., Du Toit, A., De Swardt, C., Mbhele, T. and Aliber, M. 2004. *Trends and policy challenges in the rural economy: Four provincial case studies*. February.
- Randela, R. 2004. *The economics of tick-borne disease control in the former Venda region of the Limpopo province*. Commissioned by the Provincial Government of the Limpopo Province.
- Tlabela, K., van Zyl, J., Nkai, J. and Modiselle, S. 2004. *Views and attitudes of members of the Mamelodi community regarding the care and support of orphans: Findings of a survey and a series of in-depth interviews*. Conducted on behalf of the SOS Children’s Village, January.
- van Zyl, J.A. 2003. *Proposed indicators to monitor the social impact and other aspects of HIV/AIDS in South Africa*. Report prepared for Department of Social Development.

## NovAfrica

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 Email: **secretariat@novafrica.org.za**  
 Website: **www.novafrica.org.za**  
 Contact person: **Khamarunga Banda, Executive Director**

### Overview of organisation

Type of organisation: CSO

NovAfrica is a regional development organisation that was set up in 2003 in South Africa. The organisation focuses on promoting learning, innovation and knowledge to stimulate community-led economic development.

### Related programmes

NovAfrica uses the participatory approach in all of its work. It conducts training of extension workers on the participatory extension approach; training of other NGOs in use of the participatory approach; community based resource management and action research.

The organisation conducts action research around the issues of Food security, energy and development, climate change and biodiversity and a new project on fish and aquaculture in line with the NEPAD focus on aquaculture.

## Poverty analysis work and capacity

Within the Action Research that NovAfrica conducts, there is extensive poverty analysis being done. Specifically the organisation conducts poverty mapping where through the participatory methodology approach they utilise the community to do the poverty mapping.

NovAfrica does training of poverty analysis with communities using historical timelines to look at and document trends in poverty in the areas.

The organisation has an agricultural economist and is beginning to use economic modelling in their strategic planning for the aquaculture project and in their risk analysis work.

## Selected publications

NovAfrica produced a publication in 2003, which sets out the participatory model approach that guides all of its work. They have not published any other material of their research at this stage.

## Postgraduate School of Agriculture and Rural Development, University of Pretoria

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Email: **ckock@postino.up.ac.za**  
Website: **<http://www.up.ac.za/academic/agrirural/index.html>**  
Contact persons: **Prof. Charles Mache, the Director**

## Overview of organisation

Type of organisation: Academic

The focus of the School is on the development and training of subject matter specialists in agricultural economics, animal production, plant production, protection and quarantine, food processing, sustainable ecological management, sustainable insect management, land development and land-use planning and extension agents with the aim of creating strategic leadership and management for the country as well as Southern Africa region. Through its research programme, the School aims to facilitate the development of holistic, integrative approaches to building the capacities of rural communities to drive their own social and economic development would enable the communities to have better economic opportunities, better skills and a greater civic voice to influence policy.

## Related programmes

- ▶ Strategies for rural poverty alleviation and food security
- ▶ Rural organisations in rural development
- ▶ Agricultural and rural finance in rural development
- ▶ Land reform and rural development

## Poverty analysis work and capacity

The school's research focuses on determining the levels of rural poverty, determinants of rural poverty and strategies for poverty alleviation. Currently, they are not doing any work involving economic modelling, poverty mapping and analysis of poverty trends but there is capacity within the School to do these if requested.

## Selected publications

(Reports available from the university on request).

Belete, A, Moholwa, B and Chaminuka, P (2004), The crux of the matter is not in the definition of rural development but in the interpretation of the definition: a comment, *SARDQ* 2(2), 21-22. ISSN 1812-299X.

Belete, A, Chaminuka, P, and Moholowa, B (2004), Rural and agricultural development projects in poverty alleviation, *SARDQ*, 2(3), 34-36. ISSN 1812-299X.

Chaminuka, P, Belete, A and Moholwa, B (2004), Rural knowledge: A new Paradigm to the development debate, *SARDQ*, 2(4), 35-39. ISSN 1812-299X.

Chaminuka, P and Belete, A Rural Unemployment Tackled Balancing Efficiency and Equity Obligations, *SARDQ*, 3(1), z-m.

Belete, A, Chaminuka, P, and Moholowa, B (2005) *An economic analysis of agricultural technology adoption: A case study of adoption of improved maize varieties by small-scale and emerging farmers of the Capricorn district, Limpopo Province*. Forthcoming research report.

Chaminuka P, Anim F, Debusho L.K and Ngqangweni S *Impacts of HIV/AIDS on Agriculture in South Africa: The case of Limpopo Province*. A monograph submitted to the Food, Agriculture, Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network (FANRPAN), September 2005.

## **Programme for Food Security, University of KwaZulu-Natal**

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Email: **hendriks@ukzn.ac.za**  
Website: **<http://www.ukzn.ac.za/foodsecurity/>**  
Contact person: **Dr Sheryl Hendriks, Academic Coordinator**

### **Overview of organisation**

Type of organisation: Academic

The University of KwaZulu-Natal's Food Security Programme is a virtual programme located in the School of Agricultural Sciences and Agribusiness, Faculty of Science and Agriculture on the Pietermaritzburg Campus. The programme seeks to facilitate and coordinate transdisciplinary education and research in food security across a range of disciplines and applied areas.

### **Related programmes**

- ▶ Coping strategies and food security
- ▶ Ensuring food security through farm and non-farm enterprises (Ford Foundation funded project)

### **Poverty analysis work and capacity**

The Food Security Programme focuses in addressing hunger and poverty in sub-Saharan Africa. They do not have direct poverty programmes but much of what they do is akin to poverty work.

They are therefore involved in analysis of:

- ▶ how agricultural growth can address the lack of income required to access food,
- ▶ empirical development of tools to identify who is food insecure and profile vulnerability characteristic -this includes a number of elements also addressed by poverty studies i.e. income, expenditure, health, assets, livelihood sources, migration, transfers, transaction costs etc

We have a programme to model food insecurity factors in SA. FSP is involved in analysis of the levels and determinates of poverty, analysis of poverty trends and economic modelling. They are not doing any poverty mapping at this stage.

We will be establishing the African Centre for Food Security that will have a 'think tank' for empirical development in Southern Africa that will expand the work of the programme in these areas over the next 5 years.

### **Selected publications**

Abdulla, Q. *Impact of social grants on care giving for HIV patients* PhD.

Beraki, Y. *Investigation of the household food security status in Dasse Administrative Area, Eritrea*. M Agric FS.

Caister, K. *The impact of policy on livelihood perceptions in a community in transition: The case of Cato Manor*. M Agric FS.

Chingondole, S. *The impact of mortality and morbidity on household coping strategies*. PhD.

Haigh, R. *The role of men in rural food security*. M Agric FS.

Kalima, E. *Whose responsibility is food security? Perceptions from Cato Manor*. PG Dip (FS).

Kekana, S. *The impact of land tenure on household food production in Limpopo Province*. M Agric FS.

Khumalo, S.F. *Land tenure and household food garden production at Umbumbulu*. PG Dip FS April 03

Majake, P.M. *The impact of food aid among household in the Free State*. M Agric FS.

Mans, E. *Development of a small enterprise development plan for small scale processing projects in the KZN Department of Agriculture*. MSc Consumer Sciences.

Mnguni, T. *The impact of seed packs on household food security in KwaZulu-Natal*. M Agric FS.

Moodley, K.A. *Evaluation of the effectiveness of KZN Department of Agriculture Food Security Projects*. M Agric FS

Msaki, M. *Development of an empirical measure for measuring household food security, KwaZulu-Natal*. PhD.

Ngidi, M. *The role of social networks in a peri-urban community*. PG Dip (FS).

Shisanya, S. *The role of cooperatives in Cato Manor*. PG Dip (FS).

Zondo, T. *The role of community gardens in food security in a KwaZulu-Natal community*. PG Dip (FS).

## Programme for Land and Agrarian Studies (PLAAS)

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 Website: **<http://www.uwc.ac.za/plaas/>**  
 Contact person: **Professor Ben Cousins, Director**

### Overview of organisation

Type of organisation: Academic

PLAAS is a constituent unit of the University of the Western Cape's School of Government, and was initiated in 1995, with a core grant from the Ford Foundation.

The initial objectives of the programme were to build capacity in the land and agrarian reform sector, to expand the number of black social scientists working in the sector, and to engage in policy-relevant research in support of the post-apartheid government's new land reform programme. Soon after its establishment, PLAAS began to provide short course training to government and NGO staff, in collaboration with the Land Tenure Center at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, USA. It fosters critical scholarship on land and agrarian issues and seeks to support processes of social, political and economic transformation within South and southern Africa.

### Related programmes

- ▶ Land reform and rural livelihoods
- ▶ Fisheries and marine resources
- ▶ Chronic poverty and development policy
- ▶ Community-based natural resource management (CBNRM)

### Poverty analysis work and capacity

#### Poverty research at the Programme for Land and Agrarian Studies (PLAAS)

Project name: Chronic poverty and development policy

Researchers: Dr Andries du Toit, David Neves, Zuko Ndamane, Sibongile Mtsisi.

The PLAAS project on chronic poverty is part of a major international research project with a variety of partners. This research project is led by the Institute of Development Policy and Management (IDPM) at the University of Manchester, and coordinated through the Chronic Poverty Research Centre (CPRC), an international partnership of universities, research institutes and NGOs from the UK, Uganda, India, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh.

Research focuses on enhancing understanding of the situation of people whose deprivation is sustained over many years and who are the least likely to benefit from contemporary national and international development efforts. The first phase of the project took place over a five-year period (2001-2005), and a second phase is about to begin. In-depth field research takes place in both rural areas (eg Mt. Frere in the Eastern Cape and Ceres in the Western Cape) and in urban areas (eg. Khayelitsha in Cape Town)

#### Objectives and Goals

- ▶ To do basic research that casts light on the dynamics of chronic poverty and the workings of policies that affect chronic poverty in Southern Africa
- ▶ To facilitate a process of learning and building knowledge about chronic poverty within the wider poverty research community in Southern Africa
- ▶ To raise awareness within policymaking circles of the dynamics of chronic poverty, its causes and implications, the needs of groups at risk of being trapped in long term poverty and the implications for poverty and governance

#### Contribution to overall CPRC goal

“The central aim of the CPRC is to create knowledge that contributes to both the speed and quality of poverty reduction, with a focus on those who are trapped in poverty, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia”

The South African work will contribute to the CPRC goal by:

- ▶ supporting the development of knowledge about the dynamics that surround chronic poverty in middle-income, highly unequal societies;
- ▶ strengthening and understanding of the implications for pro-poor, welfare and growth policies and delivery systems; and
- ▶ facilitating the development of methods, research strategies and forms of analysis in South Africa and elsewhere that can link econometric and quantitative approaches to the in-depth understanding of livelihoods strategies and political economy.

#### Overview of research strategy

##### *Strategic Context*

Our strategy is informed by some of the underlying realities of poverty research in South Africa.

1. Poverty is a centrally important issue in national policy and political debates – but outside of specialist circles its dynamics is poorly understood and debates rarely go beyond very basic rhetoric about job creation
2. There is a significant poverty research community in South Africa that has lately made huge strides in the econometric understanding of poverty, multidimensionality, inequality and chronic poverty
3. The relatively strong quantitative understanding of poverty is however not well linked to the qualitative and political economy analysis of livelihoods and social relations.

PLAAS is an institution with a strong track record in qualitative understanding of livelihood issues, particularly as they relate to land, resources and agro-food systems. The CPRC’s institutional base within PLAAS in South Africa places it in an ideal position to facilitate processes whereby qualitative and quantitative approaches to poverty are linked to an in depth understanding of land-based and de-agrarianised livelihoods in the informal economy and at the margins of the formal economy.

### *CPRC-SA Focus*

CPRC-SA strategy is additionally informed by socio-economic and political realities. South Africa is a middle-income country with high levels of inequality and with a policy environment that poses very particular challenges:

1. While government is highly aware of poverty, and while poverty is a central issue in the national policy debate, there is a danger that the country's growth path leaves behind significant numbers of relatively unskilled and landless people.
2. In this context it is particularly important that economic growth strategies focus largely on formal sector employment. There is a vital but marginal informal sector, but this sector is poorly understood.
3. There is an unusually comprehensive and well resourced social protection system, but in the absence of pro-poor growth and an appropriate articulation with livelihood strategies in the informal sector, such a welfare system can at most ameliorate and alleviate poverty, perhaps making it politically sustainable while failing to avert the long-term human disaster.

This background clearly dictates the priority themes – and the most important social phenomena and policy questions that should form the focus for CPRC-SA

1. Firstly, a better understanding has to be developed of adverse incorporation and social exclusion. This relates to much more than discrimination, and should include a focus on the dynamics of adverse spatial incorporation, the legacy of apartheid spatial planning, present day national spatial development frameworks, and the role of governance, including key issues that relate to governance systems, decentralisation and government capacity. It also requires an understanding of the dynamics of marginalisation in the labour market as well as the role played by de- and reregulation and labour market restructuring. Linked to this is the need to better understand the role played by land-based livelihoods in the context of de-agrarianisation, and the vital issue of how poverty, food security and livelihood strategies are impacted by the nature of global and local value chains and by the place of poor people within non-commercial as well as commercial food systems. (Clearly, a key focus of this work should also be a better understanding of livelihoods in the informal sector and crosscutting links should be made to the role played here by the CPRC priority theme of assetlessness and inequality.)
2. Secondly, this focus on the dynamics that drive exclusion, inequality and vulnerability in the informal sector and at the margins of the formal sector should be complimented by an understanding of their very particular implications for the intergenerational transmission of poverty and attempts to interrupt such poverty transfers. Here, policy issues that relate to welfare and social protection, education, health provision and food security are obviously particularly important – but it should be noted that there are many cross cutting issues: for example, an understanding of the role of food insecurity and nutrition within the inter-generational transmission of poverty will require an understanding of the politics and economics of landlessness, land-based livelihoods and household positioning within local commercial food systems.

### *Strategic Approach*

Given the rich legacy of work already done on many issues that are relevant to the understanding, important gains can be made simply by building on already-existing research and policy work and 'leveraging' these to facilitate an understanding of the dynamics of chronic poverty and highlighting the policy implications. At the same time, there are important gaps in our knowledge so that an adequate approach to chronic poverty does require more research work.

This means that work in South Africa over the next five years will involve two distinct but closely interlinked streams of activities:

1. Research on key issues relating both to the dynamics of chronic poverty and chronically poor people's livelihoods and the strengths and weaknesses of existing policies and implementation systems. This will be done by direct involvement in both basic research and policy research, and by commissioning papers by other national experts and researchers on relevant issues. CPRC-SA's core at PLAAS will also work together closely with other partner institutions to formulate cross-cutting, inter-institutional and internationally comparative nested research projects that address themes of particular importance.

2. At the same time the CPRC-SA should function as a hub that facilitates learning and debate about chronic poverty and policy, through networking, lobbying, advocacy, publications, conferences and workshops. In particular, close partnerships will be pursued with other Southern African institutions addressing vital chronic poverty issues. These include the School of Public Health (SOPH) at the University of the Western Cape, institutions like the Development Policy Research Unit (DPRU), the South African Labour and Development Research Unit (SALDRU), the Centre for Social Science Research (CSSR) at the University.

## Rural Livelihoods Programme (RuLiv)

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Email: **ruliv@iafrica.com** or **ruliv4@iafrica.com**  
Contact person: **Professor Mkhalelwa Mazibuko, Programme Manager**

### Overview of organisation

Type of organisation: CSO

The *Promotion of Rural Livelihoods Programme* (RuLiv) is a partnership initiative involving a number of Ministries/Departments as well as District and Local Municipalities of the Eastern Cape Government under the auspices of the Office of the Premier, and supported by German Technical cooperation (GTZ).

Its main thrust is to support and capacitate government departments, district and local municipalities to integrate and coordinate service delivery for the benefit of rural communities.

**Vision:** “The population of poverty stricken areas in the Eastern Cape benefit from improved political and institutional frame conditions by receiving better services”

### Related programmes

#### Indicators ‘05 – ‘15

- ▶ The rate of reduction of households where people live below the poverty line (reduced from 50% to 30%);
- ▶ The yearly growth of agricultural production (cereals, horticulture) that is detected within the small scale farming sector of the program’s geographical intervention areas is rated to be 10-15%;
- ▶ The amount of governmental/ public investment and private sector investment in the geographical intervention areas increases by 20%.

The HIV/AIDS prevention, mitigation & care support component is focusing on facilitating the building of provincial, regional and local coordination structures; assisting in policy formulation; facilitating on issues that are in the Municipalities’ IDP; creating and managing databases on support providers, areas of high risk, child headed households & orphans.

### Poverty analysis work and capacity

- ▶ E. Cape HIV/AIDS mapping – GIS based databases, cross referenced with other socio-economic information;
- ▶ Livelihoods & farming systems surveys in Chris Hani and Amathole Districts, of the E. Cape and House hold surveys toward municipality land-use plans for more focussed development responses;
- ▶ Poverty mapping, poverty analysis of trends

### Selected publications

(Reports available on request to the programme)

- ▶ *Land use and tenure at Dwesa-Cwebe* (May 2002)
- ▶ *Ward Committee capacity assessments* (March 2003)
- ▶ *Macubeni Land-use Plan* (April 2004)
- ▶ *Macubeni catchment management plan* (April 2005)
- ▶ *EC HIV/AIDS mapping* (September 2005)

## School of Agriculture and Environmental Sciences, University of Limpopo, Turfloop Campus

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Contact persons: **Professor Beleti, Head of Research; Petronella Chaminuka, Lecturer; Francis Anim, Associate Professor**

### Overview of organisation

Type of organisation: Academic

The school specialises in training agricultural and rural development graduates, as well as research in various issues related to agriculture and rural development. It undertakes community outreach programmes in the surrounding communities.

### Related programmes

Apart from research, the school offers consultancy, short-term training and advisory services in the following areas:

- ▶ Agribusiness Management
- ▶ Agricultural Marketing
- ▶ Agricultural Production Economics
- ▶ Farm Management
- ▶ Food Security, HIV/AIDS and Agriculture
- ▶ Implementation of Baseline Surveys and other related areas
- ▶ Mathematical Programming
- ▶ Project Appraisal (Includes Monitoring And Evaluation)
- ▶ Research Methodology
- ▶ Risk Analysis In Agricultural Production
- ▶ Rural and Agricultural Development
- ▶ Rural Poverty

### Poverty analysis work and capacity

- ▶ Analysis of the levels and determinates of poverty
- ▶ Analysis of poverty trends
- ▶ Economic modelling

### Selected publications

Tema, NP and Anim, FDK (2004), *Farm size, productivity and profitability: the case of small-scale farmers in Sepitisi and Elandskraal irrigation schemes*. M.Agric. thesis, Department of Agricultural Economics, University of the North.

Anim, FDK. (1998). Land Reform Issues: Comparing South Africa with Other Countries. *Journal of Rural Development*, 17(1), 115-118.

Anim, FDK. (1997). Livestock production in rural areas of South Africa. *Journal of Rural Development*, 16(3), 415-425.

Anim, FDK. (1997). Land Reform Issues: Options for a New South Africa. *Journal of Rural Development*, 16(1), 51-65 .

Anim, FDK. (1997). *Land tenure, access to credit, and on-farm investment under common property arrangements*. PhD thesis, University of Pretoria, Pretoria.

Anim, FDK and HD van Schalkwyk. (1996). Tenure arrangements and access to credit: the case of small-scale farmers in the Northern Province. *Agrekon*, 35(4), 319-325.

## School of Development Studies, University of KwaZulu-Natal (SDS)

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Contact persons: Prof. Julian May, Associate Professor and Head of School

### Overview of organisation

Type of organisation: Academic

The school is a multi-disciplinary research and graduate teaching institution at the University of KwaZulu-Natal in Durban, with a primary focus on development and reconstruction.

### Related programmes

- ▶ Industrialisation
- ▶ Population and Poverty
- ▶ Informal Economy
- ▶ Trade and Finance
- ▶ Donor Funding

### Poverty analysis work and capacity

The school engages in multidisciplinary development and policy-support research, as well as capacity building. The internationally recognised team of researchers specialises in the following areas: civil society; demographic research; globalisation, industry and urban development; macroeconomics, trade and finance; poverty and inequality; reproductive health; social aspects of HIV/AIDS; social policy; work and informal economy.

Researchers at the School are actively involved in collaborative projects. Some examples of longstanding collaboration are: Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex; Africa Centre for Health and Population Studies; International Food Policy Research Institute; and London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.

HIV/AIDS, gender, race and the environment are crosscutting themes running through much of our research. Our approach to analysis in any of the themes listed recognises that development is a process of change in different aspects of society and the economy. Political institutions and dynamics shape the outcomes of these changes and as such are integral to all our analysis. They do policy-mapping, analysis of levels and determinates of poverty and analysis of poverty trends.

### Selected publications

#### Working Papers

Hunter, Nina and May, Julian. *Poverty, Shocks and School Disruption Episodes among Adolescents in South Africa*, WP No 35.

May, J., Stols A. and Stevens, T. 2000. *Monitoring the Impact of Land Reform on the Quality of Life: A South African Case Study*. WP No 31.

Deininger, K.; May, J. 2000. *Is there scope for growth with equity? The case of land reform in South Africa*. WP 29.

Roberts, B. 2000. *Chronic and transitory poverty in post-apartheid South Africa*. WP 28.

J May, M Carter, L Haddad & J Maluccio. 1999. *KwaZulu-Natal income dynamics study (KIDS) 1993-1998: A longitudinal household data set for South African policy analysis*. WP No 21.

J Maluccio, L Haddad and J May. 1999. *Social capital and income generation in South Africa, 1993-98*. WP No 20.

M Carter & J May. 1998. *Poverty, livelihood and class in rural South Africa*. WP No 17.

A Sotshongaye & V Møller. 1997. "We want to live a better life like other people". *Self-assessed development needs of rural women in Ndwedwe, KwaZulu-Natal*. WP No 16.

### **Research Report Series**

Hunter, Nina. 2004. *Welfare Grant Administration In Kwazulu-Natal: Looking At The Child Support Grant*. RR 62.

J May, B Roberts, D Krige, M Mochebelele and N Mokitimi. 2001. *Towards a poverty monitoring system in Lesotho*. RR No 44.

C van de Ruit, with J May, and B Roberts. 2001. *A Poverty Assessment of the Small Enterprise Foundation on behalf of the Consultative Group to Assist the Poorest*. RR No 39.

E M Ardington. 1999. *Demand or support: What counts in rural finance? A case-study based on Mbongolwana KwaZulu-Natal*. RR No 26.

E Ardington. 1995. *Return to Nkandla. The third survey in a longitudinal study of a rural community in KwaZulu-Natal*. RR No 7.

E Ardington. 1994. *Quantitative analysis of socio-economic data from five thousand households in KwaZulu: a secondary analysis of data from an income and expenditure study*. RR No 4.

## **Southern African Labour and Development Research Unit (SALDRU)**

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Email: **badams@commerce.uct.ac.za**  
Website: **<http://www.cssr.uct.ac.za/saldru.html>**  
Contact person: **Murray Leibbrandt, Director**

### **Overview of organisation**

Type of organisation: Academic

SALDRU conducts research directed at improving the well being of South Africa's poor.

### **Related programmes**

- ▶ Post-apartheid poverty, employment and migration dynamics
- ▶ Family support structures in an era of rapid social change
- ▶ The financial strategies of the poor
- ▶ Public works and public infrastructure programmes

### **Poverty analysis work and capacity**

SALDRU was established in 1975. Over the next two decades the unit's research played a central role in documenting the human costs of apartheid. Key projects from this period included the Farm Labour Conference (1976), the Economics of Health Care Conference (1978), and the Second Carnegie Enquiry into Poverty and Development in South Africa (1983-86). At the urging of the African National Congress, from 1992-1994 SALDRU and the World Bank coordinated the Project for Statistics on Living Standards and Development (PSLSD). This project provide baseline data for the implementation of post-apartheid socio-economic policies through South Africa's first non-racial national sample survey.

In the post-apartheid period, SALDRU has continued to gather data and conduct research directed at informing and assessing anti-poverty policy. Key survey projects include the Langeberg Integrated Family Survey (1999), the Khayelitsha/Mitchell's Plain Survey (2000), the ongoing Cape Area Panel Study (2001) and the Financial Diaries Project.

SALDRU is currently involved in poverty mapping, analysis of the levels and determinates of poverty, analysis of poverty trends and economic modelling.

## **Selected publications**

### **Working Papers** (Available on the SALDRU website)

*The Sensitivity of Estimates of Post-Apartheid Changes in South African Poverty and Inequality to key Data Imputations* by Cally Ardington, David Lam, Murray Leibbrandt and Matthew Welch. February 2005.

*Measuring Recent Changes in South African Inequality and Poverty using 1996 and 2001 Census Data* by Murray Leibbrandt, Laura Poswell, Pranushka Naidoo, Matthew Welch and Ingrid Woolard. November 2004.

*The Impact of Health on Poverty: Evidence from the South African Integrated Family Survey* by Susan Godlonton and Malcolm Keswell. November 2004.

*Links Between Migration, Poverty and Health: Evidence From Khayelitsha and Mitchell's Plain* by David Ndegwa, Dudley Horner and Faldie Esau. August 2004.

### **Surveys** (Available on request from SALDRU)

- ▶ Cape Area Panel Study
- ▶ Financial Diaries Project
- ▶ Khayelitsha/Mitchell's Plain survey
- ▶ Langeberg Survey
- ▶ Project for Statistics on Living Standards and Development
- ▶ Socio-Economic Impact of Public Works

## **United Nations Development Programme, South Africa**

Post: **PO Box 6541, Pretoria, 0001 South Africa**  
Street: **UN House, Metropark Building, 351 Schoeman Street, Pretoria, South Africa**  
Tel: **+27-12-3548047**  
Fax: **+27-12-3548058 / 9**  
Email: **lusanda.monale@undp.org**  
Website: **<http://www.undp.org.za>**  
Contact person: **Lusanda Monale, Head, Policy and Strategy Unit**

### **Overview of organisation**

Type of organisation: UN

UNDP is the UN's global development network, advocating for change and connecting countries to knowledge, experience and resources to help people build a better life.

### **Related programmes**

- ▶ National Human Development Reports (NHDRs)
- ▶ South Africa Poverty Watch
- ▶ South Africa 2015: Creating the Future
- ▶ Sustainable Human Development Facility

### **Second Country Cooperation Framework (2002-2006)**

The current CCF programmes are centred around: policy analysis for human development, supporting poverty reduction through local governance; a holistic response to HIV/AIDS and poverty; and strengthening the link between environmental conservation and development. They aim to help the South African government translate some of its policies and strategies into practice so that there is greater social and economic transformation, particularly in the poorest rural areas.

Partnerships have been established with central, provincial and local government in four priority provinces: Eastern Cape, KwaZulu Natal, Limpopo and Northwest.

## Poverty analysis work and capacity

### National Human Development Reports

In contributing to national debates on current development issues, UNDP utilises the publication and dissemination of National Human Development Reports (NHDRs) as a tool for policy analysis, consensus building and advocacy for transformation in South Africa. The Reports prepared so far include:

- ▶ *HIV/AIDS for Human Development* (1998)
- ▶ *Transformation for Human Development* (2000)

The third report, which was released on 5 May 2004, is titled *The Challenge of Sustainable Development: Unlocking People's Creativity*. This report analyses South Africa's sustainable development challenges and options for policy change and programme development. Drawing on original research, it presents an overview of South Africa's policy-making and implementation in the post-apartheid era. The report also analyses the challenges of sustainable development in South Africa required for eradicating poverty and achieving a sustainable high growth rate; eliminating unemployment and underemployment; delivering on basic needs and social services; and developing environmental wealth.

The report also makes recommendations on the role of government, business, and civil society in realising South Africa's sustainable development objectives.

### South Africa Poverty Watch

To facilitate national dialogue and policy action on human poverty reduction, support is provided for the development of a national poverty review and monitoring system, including the Millennium Development Goals of halving poverty by 2015, in partnership with the Department of Social Development.

### South Africa 2015: Creating the Future

To contribute to South Africa's efforts to develop and promote a robust and humane vision for its own future, support is provided through critical reviews of studies, exploration of innovative research methodologies, promotion of open forums/dialogues and workshops.

### Sustainable Human Development Facility

The Sustainable Human Development Facility (SHD Facility), implemented in collaboration with the International Development Cooperation Unit of the National Treasury, supports the national transformation agenda of the Government of South Africa through support for national policy and programme development. The SHD Facility supports relevant government institutions, national development agencies, civil society organisations, and coalitions of non-governmental organisations through the provision of national and international expertise in identified priority areas, mainly HIV/AIDS and poverty reduction, integrated sustainable rural development, and regional integration. To date the SHD Facility has supported activities within the following categories: development of appropriate management systems for effective implementation of programmes; formulation of appropriate legislation; situation analysis; programme development; rapid assessments/evaluations; support for the development of provincial development strategies; and refinement and implementation of performance management systems within the public service.

In all these interventions, UNDP uses its comparative advantage of a globally networked and learning organisation by providing examples of international best practice, for demonstration purposes.

### Selected publications

*UNDP and poverty eradication in South Africa* (July 1998)

Report prepared for the Office of the Executive Deputy President and the Inter-Ministerial Committee for Poverty and Inequality (13 May 1998)

*War on poverty declaration*

# SWAZILAND

## Poverty Reduction Unit, Ministry of Economic Planning and Development

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Email: **magagulaLo@gov.sz**  
Contact person: **Mr Lovemore Magagula, Head of Unit**

### Overview of organisation

Type of organisation: Govt

The Ministry is in charge of all economic planning, including the National Statistics Unit.

### Related programmes

The Poverty Reduction Unit is in charge of coordinating the implementation and monitoring the Poverty Reduction Programme that was introduced in 2005.

### Poverty analysis work and capacity

The Poverty Reduction Unit monitors the poverty indicators as they are produced by the National Statistics Unit, which is currently preparing for the first national poverty mapping exercise. The Poverty Reduction Unit will also soon be absorbing the National Vulnerability Assessment Committee, which will do regular monitoring and assessments of poverty levels and vulnerability.

### Selected publications

The Poverty Monitoring Programme Report – available on request from [magagulaLo@gov.sz](mailto:magagulaLo@gov.sz).

# TANZANIA

## Economic and Social Research Foundation

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Fax: **+255-741 324508**  
Email: **info@esrf.or.tz** or **esrf@esrf.or.tz**  
Website: **www.esrftz.org**  
Contact person: **Prof. H.K.R. Amani, Executive Director**

### Overview of organisation

Type of organisation: CSO

The Economic and Social Research Foundation was established in 1994 as an independent, not-for-profit institution for research and policy analysis.

The formation of ESRF was based on the assumption that there was need and demand for an improved understanding of policy options and development management issues, and that the capacity for this was lacking in the Tanzania civil service.

ESRF addressed this gap by putting into place qualified professional staff, modest resources and a favourable research environment for the analysis and discussion of economic and social policy.

The primary objectives of the Foundation are to strengthen capabilities in policy analysis and development management and to enhance the understanding of policy options in the government, the public sector, civil society, and the donor community and the growing private sector.

## Related programmes

**Growth and Poverty** – undertakes research initiatives at grass-roots level, to monitor how development in the economy and public policy impinge on poor households, and more macroeconomic level and analyse the constraints on growth and the impact of growth on differing sectors and social groups.

**Globalization and Regional Integration** – this program is taking up a number of research themes including changing patterns of trade, the implications of the fast growth in South African foreign investment, constraints on the development of national entrepreneurship in the global economy and legal implications of globalisation.

**Good Governance** – It addresses governance issues particularly in addressing government/development partnership relationships, and work on corruption.

### Research highlights:

- ▶ Evaluation of the Implementation of the East African Cooperation Development Strategy
- ▶ Agriculture and Rural Development Strategy for East African Community
- ▶ Socio-Economic Impact of HIV/AIDS on the economy
- ▶ Agricultural Trade in the SADC Region
- ▶ Regional Programme on Enterprise Development Survey (RPED)
- ▶ Supply, Demand and Utilization of Financial Services in Tanzania
- ▶ Capacity Needs Assessment of the Ministry of Finance
- ▶ Implications of Globalization of East African Economies
- ▶ The role of Micro-Finances Services in Agricultural Sector Development
- ▶ Trade Policy and Transport Cost in Tanzania.
- ▶ Rural Development Policy & Strategy
- ▶ Participatory Poverty Assessment (PPA) for Tanzania
- ▶ Agricultural Marketing Development Policy

### Poverty analysis work and capacity

ESRFT is a member of the Technical Working Group on Research and Analysis for poverty monitoring in Tanzania.

### Terms of Reference

1. Develop a research programme by considering:
  - 1.1 The assumptions of the PRSP and teasing out research needs.
  - 1.2 The issue of impact on poverty: what studies do we need?
  - 1.3 Proposed and current monitoring: what questions the data and information raise, which require further analysis?
2. Assess the capacity for research and analysis and determine where it is adequate and where capacity needs to be strengthened.
3. Make an action plan based on 1 and 2 above.
4. Outline financial requirements for the above and detail a plan for resource mobilization.

### Selected publications

*Raising Production levels and alleviating Poverty in Tanzania's rural Areas: Challenges of Rural Transformation* (Policy dialogue Series No.002)

*Agriculture and Rural Development: A Survey of the 1980 – 1995 Literature 1995* (Discussion Paper No.7)

*Raising Productivity levels and alleviating poverty in Tanzania's Rural Areas: The Case of Non-Agricultural Activities* (Discussion Paper No.8)

*Economic Reform and Poverty Alleviation in Tanzania 1997* (Discussion Paper No.16)

All available on the ESRF website

## Hakikazi Catalyst

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Website: **www.hakikazi.org**  
Contact person: **Emmanuel Kallonga, Director**

### Overview of organisation

Type of organisation: CSO

Hakikazi Catalyst is a non-profit, non-political and non-religious organisation committed to achieving social and economic justice. We promote the rights of people to fully participate in the social, technical, environmental and economic decisions that affect their lives. We work on the basis that being able to understand issues of policy and engage with them is a strategic need for the poor and marginalised. We directly address perceptions of powerlessness by enabling people to understand the forces acting on their lives and livelihoods and by empowering them to develop appropriate reactions. Through our work vulnerable people are empowered to enforce their 'Right to a Say'.

Our vision is of a Tanzania where poor people are empowered with the knowledge and skills necessary to generate an active and effective voice which influences policy decisions in favour of pro-poor sustainable livelihoods solutions.

Our mission is to act as a local catalyst by facilitating participatory processes which empower marginalised people with knowledge about policies which effect their development and skills which enable them to engage constructively with government and other stakeholders to secure their social and economic rights.

Our goal is to facilitate processes that support the initiatives of poor and marginalised communities to influence change in national and local level policy and practice and also to promote the eradication of poverty.

### Related programmes

#### The Zinduka Programme

(Zinduka means wake up or be aware in Kiswahili) This programme promotes public education to create knowledge and understanding of poverty issues in communities in which Hakikazi works directly and also nationwide.

Our focus is on providing information about citizens' rights and responsibilities to isolated and neglected communities, facilitating village level discourse on key issues and providing a platform for continued dialogue and local information sharing.

Feedback from these interactions is then used in advocacy work at local, regional and national level. Our plain language guides on policies are an important part of our work in this programme area.

#### The Community Governance Programme: Action for Accountability

This programme builds on the initial educational work by equipping poor people and their representative structures with governance tools capable of monitoring inputs into poverty reduction activities in their communities. This is part of a process of generating a culture of participation, accountability and transparency at all levels of administration.

Specific focuses of the programme include participatory action research and monitoring of public expenditure, especially as related to Poverty Reduction Strategies. Alliance building and networking in order to engage effectively in policy dialogue are also a priority.

#### The Community Livelihoods Opportunities Programme

This programme builds on the other two programmes by focusing on the promotion of sustainable livelihoods and capabilities through processes that foster constructive dialogue and action between the poor and all levels of government.

A crucial facet of the programme is to explore the linkages between livelihood opportunities, access to and ownership of natural resources and ongoing institutional reforms in the areas of natural resource management and trade and enterprise policies. These policy reforms critically affect the lives of those dependent on natural resources but their voices have been largely absent from the decision-making process.

### **Poverty analysis work and capacity**

The Hakikazi Catalyst is working with the National Poverty Monitoring System. Within the Zinduka Programme they conduct participatory analyses of levels and determinates of poverty. The Community Governance Programme includes research and analysis of public spending and economic modelling. The Community Livelihoods Opportunities Programme includes analysis of poverty trends and levels and determinates of poverty.

### **Selected publications**

*Participatory Monitoring of PRS and Pro-Poor Expenditure in selected Districts and areas of Arusha Region, Tanzania* – A report by Hakikazi Catalyst, Arusha, Tanzania, November 2004 (130 pages)

*Poverty Reduction Strategy Review: Consultation of Civil Society Organisations from the Southern Highlands Regions of Iringa, Mbeya, Rukwa and Ruvuma*- Held at Rift Valley Hotel, Mbeya, 29-30 March 2004

*Poverty Reduction Strategy Review: Consultations and Feedback from Northern Tanzania* -Report of a Workshop held 23-24 March 2004, Golden Rose Hotel, Arusha

## **Poverty Monitoring System – Poverty Monitoring Secretariat**

Post: **Poverty Eradication Division, Vice President's Office, PO Box 5380, Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania**  
Street: **2nd Floor, Maktaba Complex, Dar-es-Salaam**  
Tel: **+255-22-2116679**  
Fax: **+255-22-2113425**  
Email: **pc@plancom.go.tz**  
Website: **www.povertymonitoring.go.tz**  
Contact person: **Mr Arthur Mwakapugi, Planning Commission, Chairman**

### **Overview of organisation**

Type of organisation: Govt

A Poverty Monitoring Steering Committee was set up in May 2001. It is chaired by the Permanent Secretary in the Vice President's Office and is a broad-based committee, with members from academic institutions, civil society, faith based groups, international development partners, key ministries involved in the PRSP, and the private sector.

The main tasks of the Steering Committee are to watch over the poverty monitoring process and to provide guidelines to, review reports from, and approve the annual work plans of the four Technical Working Groups in the Poverty Monitoring System. The Steering Committee also finds the funds to put the Poverty Monitoring Master Plan into practice, and it guides the preparation of the annual report on the poverty situation in Tanzania.

The Poverty Reduction Strategy Technical Committee is chaired by the Deputy Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Finance, and includes representatives from the four Technical Working Groups. Its task is to coordinate and develop ideas from the Technical Working Groups before they are presented to the Steering Committee.

The Poverty Monitoring Secretariat has members from the Vice-President's Office, the Ministry of Finance, and the President's Office, Planning and Privatisation. The secretariat works, not only for the Poverty Monitoring Steering Committee and the PRS Technical Committee, but also for the Committee of Ministers.

The tasks of the secretariat include organising meetings of the committees it supports, telling technical working groups about decisions taken by committees, preparing cabinet papers, and coordinating the production of technical papers for the committees. The secretariat also coordinates stakeholder consultation

processes for the Poverty Reduction Strategy, and prepares the annual report on the poverty situation in Tanzania.

### **Related programmes**

The Poverty Monitoring System is managed by the Poverty Monitoring Steering Committee. There are four Technical Working Groups who develop and implement plans for poverty monitoring related work as follows:

#### **Surveys and Census TWG**

This group is chaired by the National Bureau of Statistics. It has designed a survey programme covering work until 2012. This work includes the national census, household budget surveys, demographic and health surveys, labour force surveys and agricultural surveys.

#### **Routine Data Systems TWG**

This group is chaired by the President's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government. It is concerned with data collection, compilation and preliminary analysis. It helps to improve the systems that central, regional and local government offices use to analyse, exchange and distribution information. The improved systems will let a wider range of people have easier access to more relevant and useful information.

#### **Dissemination, Sensitisation and Advocacy TWG**

This group is chaired by the Vice President's Office. It coordinates a programme for distributing the information that comes from poverty monitoring, and it also raises awareness about trends in poverty amongst all relevant stakeholders.

#### **Research and Analysis TWG**

The Research and Analysis Technical Working Group is chaired by the Director for Macro-economic Planning – Presidents Office, Planning and Privatisation, and Research on Poverty Alleviation (REPOA) provides the secretariat. See more under Poverty Analysis Work and Capacity below.

### **Poverty analysis work and capacity**

#### **Research and Analysis TWG**

This Technical Working Group is responsible for the detailed analysis of data, with the goals of improving stakeholders' understanding of poverty in Tanzania, evaluating the impact of the Poverty Reduction Strategy, and suggesting changes that may be needed to improve that impact. It sets priorities and suggests funding mechanisms for research and analysis. It provides analysis to broaden understanding about the amount and causes of poverty in the country, and about the impact of poverty reduction policies. The full composition of the group is as follows:

1. Mr Arthur Mwakupugi, Planning Commission – Chairman
2. Prof. Joseph Semboja, REPOA -Secretary
3. Prof. Samuel Wangwe, Economic and Social Research Foundation
4. Mr Cletus Mkai, National Bureau of Statistics
5. Mr Beno Ndulu, World Bank
6. Ms Valerie Leach, UNICEF
7. Mr Arthur van Diesen, UNDP
8. Ms Alana Albee, DFID
9. Mr Frans van Rijn, Netherlands Embassy
10. Mr P.M. Noni, Bank of Tanzania
11. Prof. M. Mbilinyi, University of Dar-es-Salaam
12. Ms T. Enoki, JICA
13. Mr Paschal Assey, VPO

## Terms of Reference

1. Develop a research programme by considering:
  - 1.1 assumptions of the PRSP and teasing out research needs
  - 1.2 the issue of impact on poverty: What studies do we need?
  - 1.3 proposed and current monitoring: What questions do the data and information raise, which require further analysis?
2. Assess the capacity for research and analysis and determine where it is adequate and where capacity needs to be strengthened.
3. Make an action plan based on 1 and 2 above.
4. Outline financial requirements for the above and detail a plan for resource mobilisation.

## **Selected publications**

### **Research and Analysis TWG**

Amani, Prof. 2002. *Geographic diversity of poverty*. Presentation. Economic and Social Research Foundation. Poverty Policy Week (PPW)

Chami, Prof. *The linkage between macro policies and poverty*. Presentation.

*Conceptualising vulnerability*. Presentation.

Lerise, F.S. and Kyessi, A.G. *Trends of urban poverty Tanzania*.

Mmari, D. 2002. *The status of poverty*. Presentation. REPOA. PPW.

*Poverty Human Development Report 2003*.

Semboja, Joseph. 2002. *Vulnerability – A conceptual framework*. REPOA. PPW.

Tsikata, Yvonne and Mbilinyi, Marjorie. *Towards a research framework for poverty monitoring in Tanzania*.

*Water and sanitation in Tanzania – Poverty monitoring for the sector using national surveys by the Ministry of Water and Livestock Development, WaterAid Tanzania and Eastern Africa Statistical Training Centre*.

All available on the Poverty Monitoring website – [www.povertymonitoring.go.tz](http://www.povertymonitoring.go.tz)

## **Research on Poverty Alleviation (REPOA)**

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Email: **repoa@repoa.or.tz**

Website: **www.repoa.or.tz**

Contact person: **Prof. Joseph Semboja, Executive Director**

## **Overview of organisation**

Type of organisation: CSO

Research on Poverty Alleviation, REPOA, is concerned with poverty and pro-poor growth in Tanzania. It undertakes and facilitates research, conducts and coordinates training, and promotes dialogue on and the development of related policy.

## **Related programmes**

### **Research Activities**

REPOA uses three systems for providing research grants:

- ▶ Open Competitive System (OCS), also known as Window I. Independent researchers submit proposals for research to REPOA and request funding from REPOA to implement the research.
- ▶ Structured Research Programme (SRP), also known as Window II. REPOA, sometimes in partnership with local or international institutions, develops research proposals and implements them.

- ▶ CSO Action Research Programme, also known as Window III. Grassroots organisations submit research proposals on identified themes to REPOA and request funding from REPOA to implement the research.

In addition REPOA undertakes research consultancy work.

### **Capacity Building**

REPOA's capacity building activities for researchers use two main methods, namely learning by doing, in which researchers undertake research projects, and training for research users via specialised courses.

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

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

### **Poverty analysis work and capacity**

REPOA is involved in the Research and Analysis Technical Working Group of the Poverty Monitoring System.

The Poverty Monitoring System was developed within the Poverty Reduction Strategy. Its function is to monitor the implementation of the Poverty Reduction Strategy. This monitoring:

- ▶ assesses the progress of implementation
- ▶ evaluates how the actions match to the strategy
- ▶ identifies and examines any mismatches to the strategy
- ▶ determines what needs to be done to correct that anomaly.

At the core of the Poverty Monitoring System are four technical working groups, described in detail under

Poverty Monitoring System below.

### **Selected publications**

#### **Books**

*Researching poverty in Tanzania: problems, policies and perspectives.*

#### **Research Reports**

Isinika, Aida and Mdoe, Ntengua *improving farm management skills for poverty alleviation: The case of Njombe District.*

Kaswamila, Abiud L. and Masuruli, Baker M. *The role of traditional irrigation systems in poverty alleviation in semi-arid areas: The case of Chamazi in Lushoto District, Tanzania.*

Mkavidanda, Tenge and Kaswamila, Abiud. *The role of traditional irrigation systems (vinyungu) in alleviating poverty in Iringa Rural District.*

Mohamed, Khalid. *Access to formal and quasi-formal credit by smallholder farmers and artisanal fishermen: A case of Zanzibar.*

Mwakalila, Shadrack and Noe, Christine. *The use of sustainable irrigation for poverty alleviation in Tanzania. The case of smallholder irrigation schemes in Igurusi, Mbarali District.*

Shitundu, J. and Luvanga, N. *The use of labour-intensive irrigation technologies in alleviating poverty in Majengo, Mbeya Rural District.*

# ZAMBIA

## Agricultural Consultative Forum

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Email: **acfs@zamnet.zm** or **klaus@coppernet.zm**  
Website: **www.acf.org.zm**  
Contact persons: **Mr Masiye Nawiko, Acting Coordinator** and **Klaus Doppelman, M&E Specialist**

### Overview of organisation

Type of organisation: CSO

ACF was originally created following the mid term review of the World Banks support to the agricultural sector in Zambia. The report recognised the need for further phasing out of government and phasing in of the private sector in to agriculture. ACF was created in 1998 to promote dialogue and foster partnerships between the public and private sector of Zambia's Agricultural Sector.

### Related programmes

Provide advice in the formulation, updating, deigning and operationalisation of agricultural policies and programmes to government ministries, private sector and civil society. ACF is in the process of establishing itself as host to the FANRPAN node for Zambia.

### Poverty analysis work and capacity

In the area of poverty analysis the ACF is currently conducting a monitoring and evaluation study of the agricultural components of the Zambian PRSP and it successor program. As the agricultural sector in Zambia is predominantly below the poverty level this study includes analysis of poverty levels and determinates.

### Selected publications

*Report on the outgrown stream support of farmers as part of the PRSP* (available on [www.sarpn.org.za](http://www.sarpn.org.za))

The following reports are available on request from the organisation.

- ▶ *Is Zambia Agricultural Road Map Clear – A Case For Maize*, Stephen W. Muliokela.
- ▶ *The Food Security Research Project: A Collabotative Work Between ACF, MACO And Michigan State University MSU*, Jan J. Nijhoff.
- ▶ *Government Conduct And Market Performance: Maize Marketing, 2001-2003*, Gelson Tembo, Thom Jayne, Jan Nijhoff And Anthony Mwanaumo.
- ▶ *Improving Agricultural Marketing In Zambia Through Warehousing And Inventory Credit*, Martin Hamusiya.

Articles produced by the ACF Secretariat. Electronic or hard copies are available upon request from [acfs@zamnet.zm](mailto:acfs@zamnet.zm)

- ▶ *GMOs: Are they just like another DDT story?*, *Times of Zambia*, 28th Austust 2004.
- ▶ *Joint ZNFU/ACF Agricultural Sector Competitive Study*, 2001.
- ▶ *Inventory of the Agricultural Related Projects in Zambia*, 2001.
- ▶ *Financing the Agricultural Sector Investment Programme (ASIP) in Zambia*, 2000.
- ▶ *Farmer Groupings in Zambia*, 2000.
- ▶ *Evaluation of the Food Reserve Agency (FRA) 1999/2000*, Fertilizer Credit Programme.

## Civil Society Poverty Reduction

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Website: **www.cspr.org.zm**

Contact persons: **Besinati Mpepo, Director** and **Ivy Mutwali, Information Officer**

### Overview of organisation

Type of organisation: CSO

Civil Society for Poverty Reduction (CSPR) is a civil society network that came together in October 2000 with the main objective of ensuring that civil society from different backgrounds and in diverse locations effectively participated in the formulation of Zambia's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP). The PRSP was launched in July 2002 and reflects a fairly large amount of civil society's concerns.

CSPR members felt that the depth of unity shown by civil society during the PRSP formulation should be extended to monitoring the PRSP and other policies, programmes and activities aimed at poverty eradication. The diverse membership of CSPR has continued to grow into a strong civil society poverty network, with teams in different parts of the country.

The main thrust of our activities is advocacy around poverty reduction issues. The advocacy is supported by poverty monitoring, currently centred on PRSP, research, information dissemination and capacity building. All these activities are aimed at strengthening civil society's voice in poverty eradication. CSPR also carries out sensitisation programmes for different stakeholders and popularisation of poverty documents.

CSPR works in three programmes, capacity building, information dissemination and advocacy and lastly monitoring and evaluation. CSPR facilitates its poverty analysis within the monitoring and evaluation programme.

### Monitoring and evaluation

The overall programme objective is to monitor the implementation of policies, strategies, programmes and plans aimed at reducing and eradicating poverty by government and other stakeholders. Activities of the task force include the following:

- ▶ *Research* – to identify specific policies, strategies and programmes aimed at reducing poverty and see how they can meet the poverty eradication test.
- ▶ *Pre and Post Budget Analysis* – to raise the voice of civil society in budget formulation and implementation.
- ▶ *Poverty Assessment* – to monitor the implementation and impact of pro-poor policies and programmes using participatory and other methodologies.
- ▶ *Expenditure Tracking* – to ensure that the poverty resources are released and utilised for the intended purposes.

### Poverty analysis work and capacity

CSPR does poverty analysis work in five of the poorest provinces in Zambia: Eastern Province, Western Province, North Western Province, Luapula Province and the Southern Province. CSPR's work includes conducting extensive participatory poverty analysis in rural communities of the aforementioned provinces; tracking budget expenditure on poverty resources; commissioning studies on pro-poor policies and conducting desktop studies on poverty issues.

### Selected publications

**Reports and Presentations** – available on the CSPR website

- ▶ Calling on all Zambians to "Rank Poverty Eradication 1st for Zambia"
- ▶ "The walk is a very short one compared to the long walks that many Zambians children and women have to walk in searching for a descent life." CSPR Coordinator, Besinati Mpepo

## **National MDGs Workshop Report**

Sensitization Workshop on the role of Civil Society on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

### **Presentation On The Status On MDGs**

The Millennium Declaration which Zambia together with 190 other countries signed in September 2000 at the United Nations Millennium Summit, represents progressive thinking about development by the international community.

### **Provincial Sensitisation Workshops**

Millennium Development Goal 5: Maternal Health – Target 6: Reduce by 3/4 between 1990 and 2015 the maternal mortality ratio

- ▶ Mongu
- ▶ Mansa

### **Civil Society and the Poverty Reduction Strategy Process in Zambia**

In September 1999, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank endorsed a new framework for poverty reduction that involves the development of nationally owned participatory poverty reduction strategies.

### **Study On CSPR 2004 Advocacy Campaign.**

The purpose of this study was to provide a basis for developing advocacy messages for the priority setting of poverty eradication on the national agenda. The study was prompted by an observable worrying trend in the allocation and disbursements of budgetary funds to Poverty Reduction Programs (PRPs)

### **Tracking Poverty Reduction Expenditures Under the PRSP**

(An Analysis of 2002 and 2003 Budgets)

- ▶ *Understanding the Letter of Intent* – Popularising The Agreement Between The Government Of The Republic Of Zambia And The International Monetary Fund
- ▶ Budget Monitoring and Expenditure Tracking Training Manual
- ▶ International Forum for Sharing of Experiences on PRSP Monitoring & Implementation.
- ▶ The Involvement of Civil Society.
- ▶ CSPR Response to the Draft PRSP

The civil society, in their continued participation in the PRSP process, convened a National Forum, which provided a platform for it to review of the first draft of the Government PRSP for Zambia. The forum drew participants from a cross section of the community countrywide. In attendance too, were international development agencies such as UNDP, GTZ, OXFAM-GB, World Bank and Government officials involved in the PRSP process.

### **Chapter 12 of Civil Society's Input to the PRSP: Poverty reduction – Provincial Perspectives**

As part of its participation in the PRSP process, civil society identified 10 thematic areas and produced, with the assistance of Facilitators, Civil Society Position Papers (CSPPs) in each of these themes. These papers form Chapters 1 to 11 of this document.

## **Food Security Research Project (FSRP) – United States Agency for International Development (USAID)**

Post: **PO Box 32481, Lusaka, Zambia**  
Street: **86 Provident Street, Fairview, Lusaka, Zambia**  
Tel: **+260 1 2345 39**  
Email: **mwanaumo@msu.edu**  
Contact person: **Dr A Mwanuamo, Project Coordinator**

### **Overview of organisation**

Type of organisation: CSO

Agriculture economic analysis in support of agriculture sector policy making and implementation.

## Related programmes

Capacity building, applied research, outreach activities.

## Poverty analysis work and capacity

The FSRP mandate revolves around agricultural economic analysis in support of agricultural sector policy making and implementation through the availability of empirically-based analysis. The project focuses on strategies that are aimed at:

- ▶ reducing poverty by increasing smallholder agricultural productivity and income growth
- ▶ reducing household and national level food insecurity

Specially the project is involved in:

- ▶ capacity building in the design and implementation of data collection and in data analysis for policy design and planning, mainly through in-service training of collaborators
- ▶ applied research to monitor the impact of changes in the agricultural policy environment through studies on selected topics
- ▶ outreach activities to liaise with public and private policy making groups and stakeholders

## Selected publications

Chapoto, A. and Jayne, T. Forthcoming. *Factors associated with poverty in rural Zambia: Implications for a dynamic poverty reduction strategy*. Working Paper, Food Security Research Project/Zambia. Lusaka, Zambia.

Chapoto, Antony and Jayne, T.S. 2005. *Characteristics of individuals afflicted by AIDS-related mortality in Zambia*. Working Paper 14. August.

Chomba, Geoffrey, Mbozi, Green, Mundia, David, Simpamba, Mike, Mwiinga, Billy, Donovan, Cynthia and Mushingwani, Stanley. 2002. *Improving the transfer and use of agricultural market information in Zambia: A user needs assessment*. Working Paper 6. November.

*Developments in fertiliser marketing in Zambia: Commercial Trading, government programmes, and the smallholder farmer*. 2002. Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Agricultural Consultative Forum, and Food Security Research Project, Lusaka, Zambia. Working Paper 4. May.

Donovan, C., Damaseke, M., Govereh, J. and Simumba, D. 2002. *Framework and initial analyses of fertiliser profitability in maize and cotton in Zambia*. Working Paper 5. April.

Haggblade, Steven and Tembo, Gelson. 2003. *Development, diffusion and impact of conservation farming in Zambia*. Working Paper 8. June. *NOTE: A file with text boxes and photographs must be downloaded separately in order to have the complete paper. Readers with access to high speed download can download the high quality full document (3 MB), with both text and boxes.*

Haggblade, Steven, Tembo, Gelson and Donovan, Cynthia. 2004. *Household level financial incentives to adoption of conservation agricultural technologies in Africa*. Working Paper 9. February.

*Improving smallholder and agri-business opportunities in Zambia's cotton sector: Key challenges and options*. 2000. Food Security Research Project, Lusaka, Zambia. Working Paper 1. March

Jayne, T.S., Mukumbu, Mulinge, Chisvo, Munhamo, Tschirley, David, Weber, Michael T., Zulu, Ballard, Johansson, Robert, Santos, Paula and Soroko, David. 1999. *Successes and challenges of food market reform: Experiences from Kenya, Mozambique, Zambia, and Zimbabwe*. MSU IDWP 72. 45 pp. (CDIE reference PN-ACE-389)

Megill, David J. 2004. *Recommendations on sample design for post-harvest surveys in Zambia based on the 2000 census*. Working Paper 11. February.

Megill, David J. 2005. *Recommendations for adjusting weights for Zambia post harvest survey data series and improving estimation methodology for future surveys*. Working Paper 13. March.

Mwiinga, Billy, Shawa, Julius, Jayne, T.S. and Shaffer, James. 2005. *Levies on agricultural commodities: Who benefits? A rapid assessment*. Working Paper 12. April.

Nijhoff, J. J., Tembo, Gelson, Shaffer, Jim, Jayne, T. S. and Shawa, Julius. 2003. *How will the proposed crop marketing authority affect food market performance in Zambia: An ex ante assessment to guide government deliberation*. Working Paper 7. June.

*Review of sample design for Zambia post-harvest survey (1997/98) and recommendations for improving the sampling strategy and estimation procedures.* 2000. Food Security Research Project, Lusaka, Zambia. Working Paper 2. July.

Tschirley, David, Zulu, Ballard and Shaffer, James. 2004. *Cotton in Zambia: An assessment of its organisation, performance, current policy initiatives, and challenges for the future.* Working Paper 10. February.

Zulu, Ballard, Nijhoff, J.J., Jayne, T.S. and Negassa, Asfaw. 2000. *Is the glass half-empty or half full? An analysis of agricultural production trends in Zambia.* Working Paper 3. October.

## **Reprints**

The project has published reprints of theses by Michigan State University (MSU) graduate students supported by the project.

Chomba, Geoffrey Ndawa. 2004. *Factors affecting smallholder farmers' adoption of soil and water conservation practices in Zambia.*

Knepper, Eric Teague. 2002. *Factors affecting the use of fertiliser by small- and medium-sized farming households in Zambia, 1997-2000.*

## **Policy Syntheses**

Zulu, Ballard and Tschirley, David. 2004. *An assessment of current policy initiatives in Zambia's cotton sector.* Number 9.

Nijhoff, J.J., Tembo, Gelson, Shaffer, James D., Jayne, T.S. and Shawa, Julius. 2003. *How will the proposed crop marketing authority affect food market performance in Zambia? An ex ante assessment to inform government deliberation.* Number 8.

Tschirley, David and Zulu, Ballard. 2003. *Zambian cotton in a regional context: Performance under liberalisation and future challenges.* Number 7.

Nijhoff, J.J., Jayne, T.S., Mwiinga, Billy and Shaffer, Jim. 2002. *Markets need predictable government actions to function effectively: The case of importing maize in times of deficit.* Number 6.

Mwiinga, Billy, Nijhoff, J.J., Jayne, T.S., Tembo, Gelson and Shaffer, Jim. 2002. *The role of mugaiwa in promoting household food security: Why it matters who gets access to government maize imports.* Number 5.

Donovan, C., Damaseke, M., Govereh, J. and Simumba, D. 2002. *Framework and initial analyses of fertiliser profitability in maize and cotton in Zambia.* Number 4.

Govereh, J., Jayne, T.S., Nijhoff, J.J., Shawa, J.J., Haantuba, H., Belemu, A., Ngulube, E., Zulu, B. and Banda, A.K. 2002. *Developments in fertiliser marketing in Zambia: Commercial trading, government programmes and the smallholder farmer.* Number 3.

Zulu, Ballard, Nijhoff, J.J., Jayne, T.S. and Negassa, Asfaw. 2000. *Is the glass half-empty or half full? An analysis of agricultural production trends in Zambia.* Number 2.

FSRP Team. 2000. *Key challenges and options confronting smallholder, agribusiness and government leaders in Zambia's cotton sector.* Number 1.

## **Zambia Agricultural Market Information Documents and Directory**

Zambia Agricultural Market Information Centre (AMIC)

## **Policy Presentations**

*Competition and coordination in cotton market systems in southern and eastern Africa.* 2005. Cross-Country Workshop, Lusaka, Zambia, February 2005. Imperial College, UK: Competition and Coordination in Cotton Market Systems in Southern and Eastern Africa Project.

Mather, D. 2005. Using empirical information in the era of HIV/AIDS to inform mitigation and rural development strategies: Selected results from African country studies. Presentation at Principal Paper Session 1: What role for agricultural economists in addressing the HIV/AIDS pandemic? *American Agricultural Economics Association Annual Meeting, Providence, Rhode Island, July 25.*

## Central Statistical Office Documents

FSPR is cooperating with the Central Statistical Office (CSO) in Zambia in the analysis of post harvest survey data. To facilitate access to CSO publications, downloadable executive summaries of selected CSO publications are presented here. Complete copies of these documents are available from: Central Statistical Office, Research and Dissemination, PO Box 31908, Lusaka, Zambia. Tel. +260-1-250699; Fax +260-1-252575.

*1997/98 agricultural and pastoral production for small and medium scale holdings. Structural type and post-harvest data.*

*1996/97 agricultural and pastoral production for small and medium scale holdings. Structural type and post-harvest data.*

In working with the post harvest surveys, MSU/FSRP has designed synthetic instruments for the post harvest surveys (PHSs), which are the document below. These are not the original survey instruments used by CSO in the field but they are derived from the original instruments, condensing the format, and organising the information logically, corresponding to the new SPSS files used for analysis. From these, the information contained in each PHS can be determined.

*Enumerator Manual for Second Supplemental Survey to the 1999/2000 PHS Survey.*

*Enumerator Manual for Supplemental Survey to the 1999/2000 PHS Survey.*

*Post-Harvest Survey (1996/97) For Small and Medium- Sized Holdings. Synthetic Questionnaire.*

*Post-Harvest Survey (1997/98) For Small and Medium- Sized Holdings. Synthetic Questionnaire.*

*Post-Harvest Survey (1998/99) for Small and Medium- Sized Holdings. Synthetic Questionnaire.*

*Post-Harvest Survey (1999/2000) for Small and Medium- Sized Holdings. Synthetic Questionnaire.*

*Rural Incomes and Livelihoods Survey 2004. Second supplemental survey to the 1999/2000 post harvest survey for small and medium scale holdings.*

*Supplemental Survey to the 1999/2000 PHS Survey.*

## Institute of Economic and Social Research, University of Zambia (INESOR) (UNZA)

Post: **PO Box 30900, Lusaka, Zambia**

Tel: **+260-1-295055 / 294131 / 294673**

Fax: **+260-1-294291**

Email: **inesor@zamnet.zm** or **chosaninjobvu@yahoo.com** or **mukata60@yahoo.com**

Contact persons: **Dr. Mainga Mutumbabull, Director; Mukata Wamulume; Dr. Njobvu**

### Overview of organisation

Type of organisation: Academic

The institute is the research wing of the University of Zambia. It carries out both basic theoretical and applied research. Research is either self-initiated, collaborative or consultancy

### Poverty analysis work and capacity

INESOR does some work relating to poverty, much of it on consultancies funded by other organisations. These in some cases include: evaluation of reforms and impact on rural poverty, agricultural reforms and effects on household food security and rural poverty and the institute has some experts on economic models.

### Selected publications

Effectiveness of the food security pack / emergency draught recovery.

## RuralNet Associates Limited

Post: PO Box 41311, Kalundu, Zambia  
Street: Plot 6465, Libala Road, Kalundu, Zambia  
Tel: +260-1-293529  
Fax: +260-1-295178  
Email: ruralnet@zamnet.zm  
Website: www.ruralnet.co.za  
Contact persons: Dr Dennis Chiwele, Director

### Overview of organisation

Type of organisation: Private

RuralNet Associates Limited was formed in August 1999 with the view to contributing towards the challenge of improving the livelihoods of the rural population. In this regard, the key objective of RuralNet is to contribute towards Zambia's sustainable rural development. This would be largely done through the provision of consultancy services targeting all major areas of rural development. Although with a particular focus on Zambia, RuralNet company avails its services to the rest of the Southern African region.

### Poverty analysis work and capacity

Using both quantitative and qualitative (including PRAs) skills, RuralNet Associates has acquired considerable experience in the following eight areas as demonstrated below:

- ▶ Programmes/projects Implementation Related Issues, particularly M&E;
- ▶ Policy and Sector Performance Analysis;
- ▶ Community and District Strategic Planning;
- ▶ Employment and Sustainable Livelihoods Analysis;
- ▶ Functioning of Markets;
- ▶ Natural Resource Planning and Environmental Management;
- ▶ Health, Human and Social Development; and,
- ▶ Rural and Urban Water Supply and Sanitation.

### Selected publications

*Agriculture Support Programme Baseline Report/ Sector Performance Analysis* – available on request

## ZIMBABWE

### CARE International

Post: PO Box HG937, Highlands, Harare, Zimbabwe  
Street: 8 Ross Avenue, Belgrana, Harare, Zimbabwe  
Tel: +263-4-727986 / 8 / 708047  
Email: kadryfu@carezimbabwe.org  
Website: www.careinternational.org.uk

### Overview of organisation

Type of organisation: IO

CARE International began work in Zimbabwe in 1992 in response to a severe drought. Initial operations focused on emergency food programmes. CARE Zimbabwe programming has since shifted focus from relief activities to longer-term development approaches. Current projects are in the areas of agriculture and natural resources management and small economic activity development.

### Related programmes

#### Protracted Relief Programme

The main aim of this programme is to stabilise food security and protect the livelihoods of 80,000 vulnerable households in six districts of Midlands and Masvingo Provinces by the end of August 2007.

The programme has designed a number of projects to contribute to this aim.

### **Credit for the Informal Sector Project (CRISP II)**

Sector: Building businesses

This project is working with the Commercial Bank of Zimbabwe (CBZ) to allow a greater number of small, poor entrepreneurs to access financial services in urban and rural areas. CRISP has issued over 50,000 loans to poorer people in the past seven years. The CRISP II project aims to continue providing technical assistance to CBZ's Community Banking Unit (CBU) to enable it to function effectively and efficiently.

### **Poverty analysis work and capacity**

CARE conducts annual surveys for the organisation focusing in Midlands and Mashingo Province where they conduct projects. The Household Livelihood Security (HLS) survey is designed specifically to assess the impacts of various CARE projects. The focus of the survey was on assessing agricultural production, income generation, asset and livestock holdings as well as coping strategies. Note that the survey questionnaire is included in Annex L. The primary objective of the survey is to understand how CARE projects have made a difference in the food and livelihood security of the households with which they work. In addition, the survey provides data about rural households at the ward level which gives an idea about the food and livelihood situation overall. Results from the survey are intended to assist specific projects with information from which they can adjust programs to better meet the needs of the people they intend to serve. Note that Annex J provides ward level participation in various CARE projects. The report provides a summary of the major findings of the survey and attempts to answer questions posed by specific projects. The report covers those questions of most relevance to CARE, but the database provides a wealth of information that can yield additional information during future analyses.

### **Selected publications**

Reports available on request

## **Food and Nutrition Council (FNC)**

Post: **PO Box 6640, Harare, Zimbabwe**  
Street: **1574 Alpes Road, Hatcliffe, Harare, Zimbabwe**  
Tel: **+263-4-862586**  
Fax: **+263-4-862586**  
Email: **jchanets@mweb.co.zw**  
Contact person: **Joyce Chanetsa**

### **Overview of organisation**

Type of organisation: Govt

The Council is a semi government institution that promotes a cohesive national response to household food insecurity and malnutrition, through multi-sectoral action

### **Related programmes**

Monitoring of the food and nutrition situation. Advocate for food and nutrition issues through information, education and communication and analysis of sectoral policies on food and nutrition.

### **Poverty analysis work and capacity**

- ▶ Household food insecurity and vulnerability analysis and mapping.
- ▶ Livelihoods-based profile mapping and food and nutrition sentinel site surveillance.
- ▶ Vulnerability Assessment is done through the Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZimVAC).

### **Selected publications**

ZimVAC Report, August 2002; ZimVAC Report, December 2002; ZimVAC Report, April 2003; ZimVAC Urban Report, October 2003; ZimVAC Report, April 2004, ZimVAC Report, June 2005 (all available on request)

## Institute of Development Studies, University of Zimbabwe (IDS)

Post: PO Box MP167, Mount Pleasant, Harare, Zimbabwe

Tel: +263-4-333341 / 3

Fax: +263-4-333345

Email: [bmzwizwai@science.uz.ac.zw](mailto:bmzwizwai@science.uz.ac.zw) or [research@prf.org.zw](mailto:research@prf.org.zw)

Website: [www.uz.ac.zw/units/ids/](http://www.uz.ac.zw/units/ids/)

Contact persons: Dr. D. Chimanikire, Director IDS; Ben Mzwizwai, Deputy Director IDS;  
Judith Kaulem, Coordinator PRF

### Overview of organisation

Type of organisation: Academic

IDS is a policy oriented research institute.

In the area of poverty, runs the Poverty Reduction Forum (PRF) – supported mainly by UNDP. This is the vehicle through which most of our research on poverty is conducted. The PRF produces the Zimbabwe National Human Development Report (HDR) on a biannual basis and through this we conduct analysis of the levels and determinates of poverty and poverty trends. The PRF aims to contribute to sustainable poverty reduction in Zimbabwe by:

1. increasing the effectiveness of initiatives to monitor and reduce poverty;
2. debating and analysing issues that will reduce poverty and improve monitoring;
3. providing critical support and complementing existing work on poverty reduction;
4. strengthening networking of ideas.

To achieve these objectives the PRF:

1. emphasizes and strengthens the important role of partnership between Govt, NGOs, Civil Society Donor agencies and the private sector in programme development and implementation;
2. involves communities in the debates on poverty reduction;
3. encourages national dialogue and action on issues relating to poverty;
4. distributes information documentation and research on poverty reduction wealth creation and social development;
5. coordinates activities on poverty reduction by exchanging ideas, experiences and networking between relevant institutions and the government;
6. complements the government's Poverty Alleviation Action Plan (PAAP).

The Department of Agrarian and Labour Studies within IDS has been involved in a number of research projects that have a bearing on poverty trends and coping mechanisms. These include the following:

1. impact of land reform on rural people's livelihoods;
2. the coping strategies of farm workers;
3. the working conditions of female and child workers as well as access to basic resources such as land, water and credit by the various social groups in rural areas;
4. patterns of flows of remittances to various rural groups.

To the extent that these studies assess asset and income distribution and access to productive resources, they shed some light on poverty trends.

The Department of Economics and Technology Studies of IDS undertakes research guided by the Millennium Development Goals, in particular the goal of reducing poverty and hunger (in addition to others). On the whole, the nature of the research as it relates to poverty focuses on strategies for reducing poverty through improving incomes and access to food. The department also conducts research on the impact of various programmes on poverty (impact assessment). In this regard, the Department is conducting research in the areas such as the following:

1. appropriate technology in agriculture, health and industry;
2. indigenisation of the economy to address historical imbalances
3. Strategies for promoting the development of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises;
3. impact of Micro-finance institutions on the poor;

4. impact of rainwater harvesting on livelihoods.

The department also conducts macro-economic modelling incorporating HIV and AIDS.

### **Selected publications**

Zimbabwe National Human Development Report

Monograph (2003) Masiwa and Chigejo: The Agrarian Reform in Zimbabwe – Sustainability and Empowerment Rural Communities, IDS & HIVOS

## **United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)**

Post: **PO Box 4775, Harare, Zimbabwe**

Street: **8th Floor Takura House, 67-69 Nkware Nkrumah Avenue, Harare, Zimbabwe**

Tel: **+263-4-792681 / 728691**

Fax: **+263-4-728695**

Email: **jesimen.chipika@undp.org** or **nachi.maguchu@undp.org**

Website: **www.undp.org.zw/poem**

Contact person: **Jesimen Chipika, Programme Manager**

### **Overview of organisation**

Type of organisation: UN

The main objective of the UNDP in Zimbabwe is to help Zimbabweans build a better life. As an impartial and trusted partner of government, the organisation advocates for change and connecting the country to knowledge, experience and resources to promote broadbased pro-poor human development, with prospects for significant and sustained impact on poverty reduction. As an impartial broker and leveraging on its convening power, UNDP also helps facilitate the coordination of civil society, donors and the private sector and plays a crucial role in aid coordination to promote increased aid effectiveness.

### **Related programmes**

Crisis prevention and recovery; Energy and environment; Democratic governance; Poverty reduction; HIV and AIDS.

### **Poverty analysis work and capacity**

#### **Poverty Assessment**

The second national Poverty Assessment Study Survey (PASS II) was conducted by the Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare in 2003-2004, with support from UNDP and other stakeholders. The main objective of PASS II was to assess the level of human poverty in Zimbabwe in order to redirect policies where necessary. The survey results will be an important basis for pro-poor policy making in Zimbabwe. The results will also provide an essential input for the *Zimbabwe Human Development Reports*, as well as for monitoring progress towards the MDGs. In general, PASS II will strengthen the national capacity to monitor poverty on a regular basis.

### **Selected publications**

*Zimbabwe Human Development Report 2003* and the *Zimbabwe MDG Report 2004* – both available from [www.undp.org.zw/poem](http://www.undp.org.zw/poem).

## **World Vision**

Post: **PO Box 2420, Harare, Zimbabwe**

Tel: **+263-9-884216**

Fax: **+263-9-884219**

Email: **sajilu\_kamwendo@wvi.org** or **sajilukamwendo@yahoo.co.uk**

Website: **www.worldvision.org**

Contact person: **Mr. Sajilu Kamwendo, Monitoring & Evaluation Officer**

# REGIONAL

## Regional Hunger and Vulnerability Programme (RHVP)

Post: Postnet Suite 307, Private Bag X30500, Houghton, 2041, Johannesburg, South Africa  
Tel: +27-764-738288  
Email: [john@rhvp.org](mailto:john@rhvp.org)  
Website: [www.rhvp.org](http://www.rhvp.org)

### Overview of organisation

Type of organisation:

The RHVP for southern Africa is a three-year programme of support for policy-makers concerned with food security, social protection and vulnerability analysis in the SADC region. RHVP is funded by the UK Department for International Development (DFID), and managed by an international consortium led by the UK-based consultants, MASDAR. The programme will run from July 2005 to June 2008, with a possible extension until June 2010.

The RHVP has been designed in response to concerns that the underlying problems of food insecurity cannot be satisfactorily addressed simply by providing emergency food assistance in a region that is prone to drought and generally unable to secure commercial imports without severe budgetary consequences. These problems have been analysed in DFID's *Regional Hunger and Vulnerability Strategy Paper 2004*. Apart from climatic variability, they include poorly developed transport infrastructure and inaccessibility of rural hinterlands, generally low levels of land and labour productivity, high incidence of human diseases and illness (particularly with respect to HIV/AIDS) and generally weak economic development performance.

### Related programmes

RHVP aims to improve food security at both national and regional levels in the SADC region. This will be achieved by:

- ▶ improving capacities of national governments to initiate or expand social protection programmes
- ▶ strengthening and helping to institutionalise systems for vulnerability assessment and analysis (**Error! Reference source not found.**) in support of social protection policy
- ▶ supporting complementary investigative work to identify and improve understanding of new approaches to reducing hunger and vulnerability.

### Poverty analysis work and capacity

**Error! Reference source not found. support**

RHVP will provide long-term technical assistance to enhance Vulnerability Assessment Analysis (VAA) capacities across the region, working through the SADC Regional Vulnerability Assessment Committee (RVAC) and its counterparts at national level. The aim will be to build on existing competencies to develop a more holistic **Error! Reference source not found.** framework that can better inform social protection policy for longer-term disaster risk reduction as well as short-term crisis response.

This requires better understanding of who is vulnerable, when, where, how and why, as a basis for identifying what responses are appropriate. RHVP support will help to harmonise, though not necessarily standardise, **Error! Reference source not found.** methodologies across the region.

### Investigative work

Closely linked to these first two components, investigative work will be undertaken to improve the evidence base for national policy development on hunger and vulnerability. This will focus both on improving understanding of food insecurity in the region, and on providing relevant, credible evidence for designing social protection and other policy responses (for example on HIV/AIDS, governance, gender, trade and markets) based on comparative analysis of experience within the region and elsewhere.

This work will seek to establish a more holistic framework for analysing links between chronic poverty and transitory food insecurity, and probe the implications of multiple vulnerabilities – social and political as well as economic. A broad investigative approach to social protection will recognise its potential for promoting development as well as protecting people from hunger and destitution.

Emphasis will also be placed on effective dissemination of the results of investigations, presenting and targeting findings in a way that maximises their influence on ‘drivers of change’ and furthers the adoption and implementation of improved social protection policies.

## **Regional Network on HIV/AIDS, Rural Livelihoods and Food Security (RENEWAL)**

Email: [b.frayne@cgiar.org](mailto:b.frayne@cgiar.org) or [s.gillespie@cgiar.org](mailto:s.gillespie@cgiar.org)  
Website: <http://www.ifpri.org/renewal/contacts.htm>

### **Overview of organisation**

Type of organisation: Network

Facilitated by IFPRI and with support from several donors, RENEWAL, launched in 2001, is a growing regional network-of-networks currently active in Malawi, South Africa, Uganda and Zambia – with Kenya joining in 2005. RENEWAL comprises national networks of food and nutrition-relevant organizations (public, private and non-governmental), together with partners in AIDS and public health. RENEWAL aims to enhance understanding of the worsening interactions between HIV/AIDS and food and nutrition security, and to facilitate a comprehensive response to these interactions. The core pillars are locally-prioritised action research, capacity strengthening and policy communications.

### **Related programmes**

The first stage in the RENEWAL process involves the preparation of a national situation analysis report by two in-country experts (one on food security, one on public health) that describes the present situation, apparent trends, and institutional responses to the challenge, along with remaining gaps. In the second stage, this report is fed into a ‘think tank’ multi-stakeholder workshop that involves participation from agricultural and health ministries, research organizations, national AIDS commissions and NGOs.

Think tank participants decide on priorities for action research and recommend how the national network should be organized and governed. In the next stage, these recommendations are presented to high-level ministers, heads of AIDS commissions and other senior representatives of government and non-government organizations whose buy-in is fundamental for local ownership, relevance and impact. Calls for proposals, based on the priority themes, are disseminated and studies are selected and funded out of country-level Action Research Funds. Currently eight studies are thus under way in southern Africa. The findings of these studies along with the results of policy reviews and policy “experiments” will be discussed in local, national and regional fora later in the year.

The process of developing networks is both a means and an end. Impact may be enhanced and sustained when locally-prioritised research is linked with capacity strengthening and policy communications. RENEWAL expects to initiate 6-8 new action research projects by the end of this year, covering the following themes:

- ▶ Nutrition security and HIV/AIDS
- ▶ Policy and program experiments
- ▶ Community-driven responses
- ▶ HIV spread and food insecurity
- ▶ HIV/AIDS, multiple stresses and overlapping vulnerabilities

### **Poverty analysis work and capacity**

RENEWAL conducts its work through its partners in the region. Their studies, while focussing on elements such as HIV levels, food insecurity and vulnerability, included poverty analysis as an overarching theme.

Emphasis is on action research that involves communities and government decision makers. There are 15 programmes running in South and Eastern Africa at the moment.

### **Selected publications**

RENEWAL Publications (available on <http://www.ifpri.org/renewal/news.htm>)

Alumira, J.D., Kambewa P.S. and Binauli L.D. *Impact of HIV/AIDS on Inter- and Intra-Generational Information Flows Among Smallholder Farmers in Malawi*. Final Project Report, RENEWAL. 2005

Wagah, Margaret Akinyi. *Background Paper on HIV/AIDS and Food and Nutrition Security in Kenya*. Consultancy Report, RENEWAL. 2005

*Social Pathways from the HIV/AIDS Deadlock of Disease, Denial and Desperation in Rural Malawi* (May 2004)

*Impact of HIV/AIDS on Inter- and Intra-Generational Information Flows Among Smallholder Farmers in Malawi* (August 2005)

Wagah, Margaret Akinyi. *Background Paper on HIV/AIDS and Food and Nutrition Security in Kenya*

Ngwira, Naomi; Bota, Sam and Loevinsohn, Michael. *HIV/AIDS, Agriculture and Food Security in Malawi: Background to Action*.

# ANNEX 1: ADDRESSES OF INSTITUTIONS INVOLVED IN POVERTY ANALYSIS

Country	Institution	Contact person	Address
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