CAPACITY BUILDING IN INCOME GENERATING ACTIVITIES AMONG OLD AGED SOCIAL GROUPS IN NGARENARO WARD, ARUSHA

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A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA

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CERTIFICATION

The undersigned certifies that he has read and hereby recommends for acceptance by the Open University of Tanzania a dissertation entitled: "**Capacity Building in Income Generating Activities among Old Aged Social Groups in Ngarenaro Ward, Arusha**" in a partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Community Economic Development of the Open University of Tanzania.

Signature: …………………………………….…

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Date: ………………………………….

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DECLARATION

I, Ester Njau, hereby declare to the Senate of the Open University of Tanzania that, the information contained in this report is accurate and that this dissertation is my own original work and that it has not been presented and will not be presented to and to any other University for a similar or any other degree award. I declare further that all references I have used or quoted or paraphrased have been indicated or acknowledged by means of footnoted or references.

Signature …………………………………...…

Date: …………………………………….

DEDICATION

I dedicate my dissertation work to my dear sons David Njau and Gasper Njau, a special feeling of gratitude to my lovely daughters Mrs. Romina Diocres, Mrs.Prisca Lengarivo (Dr), Dr. Norah Njau, Mrs. Jesca Gilbert whose words of encouragement push for tenacity ring in my ears and encouraged me all the time in my career. All my sons and daughters have never left my side and are very special to me.

I also dedicate this work to my beloved husband, the late, Mr. Francis Njau, who not only always advised me to be courageous and self-confident in all aspects of my life but also laid a firm foundation in me upon which all my education inspirations have been built thus motivating me further until this achievement. This research dissertation work is also dedicated to my father, the late, Mr. Heriel Moshi who was a great inspiration to me, and am guided to believe that partly due to such inspiration, that the accomplishment of this endeavor has been proved real. May the Almighty Lord, rest their duo souls respectively in eternal peace, AMEN.

I further dedicate this dissertation to my brother Prof. Edwin. H. Moshi who tirelessly supported me throughout the process. I will always appreciate all that he has done, for helping me develop my skills, for the many hours of consultation, and for helping me to master the leader dots.

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ABSTRACT

This project was initiated as a result of participatory community assessment conducted in the areas of Community, Economic, Environmental and Health Spheres. Through ranking exercise community members identified Income Generating Activities for the elderly as priority number one to be solved. The overall goal of the project was to empower the aged people in the location of this study, engage in economic activities to enable them reduce their escalating poverty bias as well as improving on their standards of living. The methodologies used in data collection were surveys and observation and the research instruments included, Focus Group Discussion, Interviews, Semi-structured interviews, and Transect observations. The Needs Assessment Survey conducted in this community revealed that, many aged people are jobless and normally punctuate themselves in corners famously known as "vijiwe" and "camps" majority of them engage in irresponsible drinking of local brews and other social ills. The implementation of this project managed to strengthen MWANGA group members through community sensitization, training of group members in various intensive vocational skills and expanded market for selling traditional handmade items. The efforts shown by MWANGA group members need to be strengthened and sustained by the community leaders, Ngarenaro Ward Executive Officer, Arusha District and other Elderly development partners for the project to attain financial, institutional and political sustainability.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURE

LIST OF ACRYMONY AND ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ALR	Available Local Resource
ARPA	Arusha Retired Peoples' Association
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CCM	Chama Cha Mapinduzi
CDP	Community Development Policy
CED	Community Economic Development
CHAWAMA	Chama cha wazee na wastaafu mkoa wa Arusha
CNA	Community Needs Assessment
DFID	Department for International Development
RBM	Results Based Management
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FNGPF	The Federation Nationale des Groupements de promotion Feminine
GOIG	Getting Old Is Growing
HIV	Human Immune Deficiency Virus Infection
IGAs	Income Generating Activities
ILO	International Labour Organization
MEs	Micro-Enterprises
MKUKUTA	National Strategy for Growth and Poverty Reduction
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MSEs	Medium and Small Scale Enterprises

NCPP	Non – Contributory Pension Programmes
NGOs	Non Governmental Organizations
PGP	Productive Group Participation
REPOA	Research on Poverty Alleviation
OAU	Organization of African Union
OUT	The Open University of Tanzania
REPOA	Research on Poverty Alleviation
SLA	Sustainable Livelihoods Approach
SPSS	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
TOT	Training of Trainers
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
URT	United Republic of Tanzania
WEO	Ward Executive Officer

CHAPTER ONE

1.0   PARTICIPATORY ASSESSMENT

The concept of livelihoods has gained wide acceptance as a valuable means of understanding the factors that influence people's lives and well-being, particularly those of the poor in the developing world (Carney, 1998). Increasing social problems of the aged have long since ceased to be a matter primarily for academic discussion and have become an ever-present reality to the public and private welfare administration. Old aged people living in low-income town households in developing economies face a double misfortune; difficulties in generating income, and vulnerability to economic, political, social and environmental crises. According to HAI (2003), the number of people and percentage of our total population living to the age of 65 and beyond have made the problems of aging more widespread ,more visible and ultimately more widely known. The study explored the livelihood strategies of the aged people in Arusha Municipality specifically the Ngarenaro ward in conditions of threatening poverty.

This chapter explains the community profile and community needs assessment. In intervening to solve any particular problem in the community, initiation of project is of important aspect. The participatory approach for community needs assessment provides persuasive evidence of the need and helps to answer the question "What is the problem?" And how will the problem be addressed to the community members. All process in the project cycle will be followed in order to get or to test for a real need. This will include project needs assessment. The needs assessment conducted intended to identify the range of problems within the community and prioritize them.

Then through pair wise ranking, we came up with agreed project to address the problem.

In the first chapter, various methods and research tools were used to collect information on the community needs assessments, to identify the community needs and find out the solution of problem through participatory system. Participatory research methods for collecting data were used because they are action oriented, and engendered for they uplift the quality of poor life for the aged people.

The Arusha retired peoples' association Chama cha Wazee na Wastaafu Mkoa wa Arusha (CHAWAMA) of Arusha Municipality- Ngarenaro ward was selected as sample for the research, the situation analysis was undertaken in this community to have justification of the community issues to be addressed. Participatory Community Needs Assessment was conducted in all aspect of community, Economic, Health and Environment. The assessments were carried out while observing the community Economic Development (CED) principle of addressing the primary needs of all community members geared to improve the quality of community life through mutual support and opportunities for meaning full work using the Available Local Resources (ALR).

1.1 Community Profile

1.1.1 Arusha Region

Location and Physical Environment; Arusha region is administratively made of six districts namely; Arusha municipality, Arumeru, Karatu, Monduli, Longido, and Ngorongoro. It is one of the largest regions in Tanzania and accounts for about 9%

of the total area. It is situated south of the equator in the North-central part of Tanzania. The region borders Kenya in the north and the regions of Kilimanjaro in the east, Tanga in the South East, Shinyanga in the west, Mara in the North-west, Singida in the South-west, and Dodoma in the South.
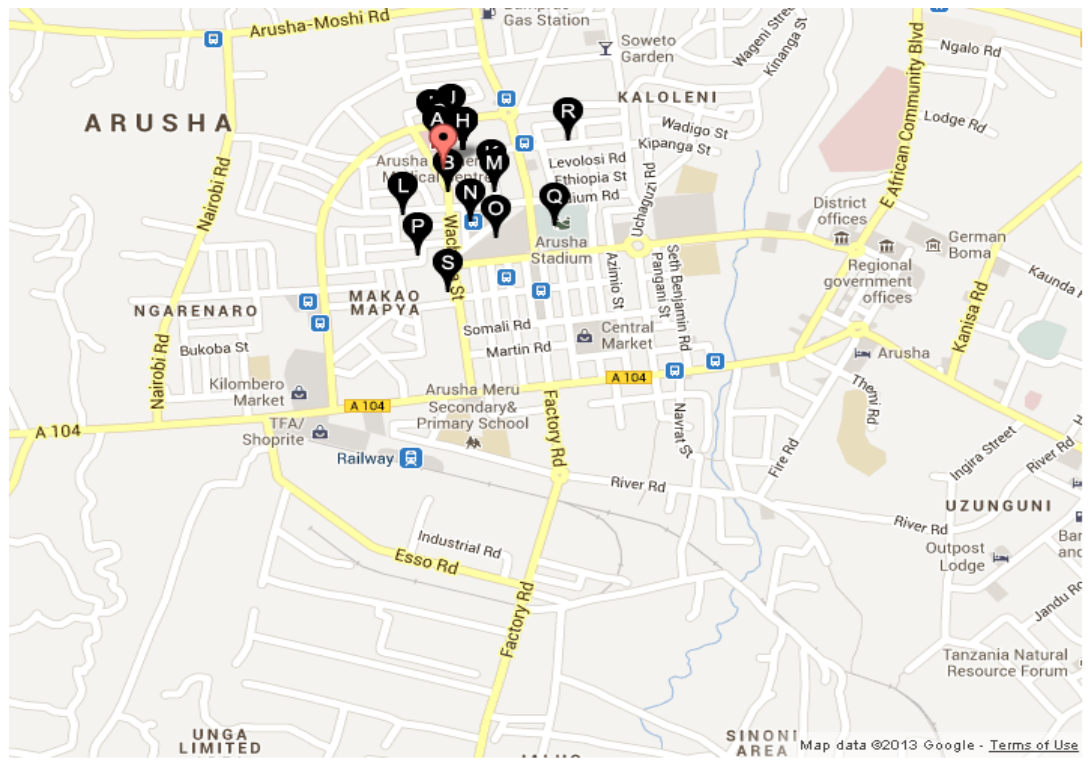
Figure 1: A Sketch Map of Arusha showing The Ngarenaro Ward Town

The region covers over 82,428.5 sq.km out of which 78,857.5 sq. km (95.7%) is made up of dry land and 3,571 sq km (4.3%). Thirty percent (30%) of the dry land is used to grow crops while 60% is made up of forests and pasture land for domestic animals and wildlife. The remaining 10% comprise of towns, villages, roads and trading centres.

Arusha is endowed with great beauty of diverse topography, climate and vegetation and has a high potential for development of agriculture, livestock, natural resources

and tourism. A number of National parks such as Ngorongoro, Tarangire, Momela and other game reserves and conservation areas are found in the region making it a centre for tourist attraction.

Arusha is a major international diplomatic hub. The city hosts many visitors from over the world and is regarded as the de facto capital of the East African Community. Since 1994, the city has also hosted the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda. It is a multicultural city with a majority Tanzanian population of mixed backgrounds, large Arab-Tanzanian and Indian-Tanzanian population, and small White European and white American minority population. (Kulindwa, 2009).

The Arusha District is administratively divided into seventeen wards that is to say; Baraa, Darajambili, Elerai, Engutoto, Kati, Kaloleni, Kimandolu, Lemara, Levolosi, Unga Limited, Themi,Terrat, Sombetini, Sokon 1, Sekei, Ngarenaro and Oloirien. Ngarenaro Community is one of the poorest and relatively remote wards in Arusha region, there is less government activity in form of development that have prompted my research to try and see how aged people as a vulnerable group are doing in attaining a basic living.

The findings show that they have not been able to engage more informal services to make a living. Urban livelihoods are greatly based on access to the free market economy and the elderly people are not engaged in selling vegetables in local markets, selling consumption products in schools, tailoring, etc. Also, the evidence from urban areas shows that elderly people who live close to their families there are not cared for, some of them do not even live with their children (HAI, 2003). The

lack of home-based care services for the aged is high in urban areas unlike in the rural areas. Hence, this study seeks to examine how aged people have been operating in an environment characterized by the lack of a social security system.

Climate; beautifully situated below Mount Meru on the eastern edge of the eastern branch of the Great Rift Valley, Ngarenaro ward enjoys a pleasant climate with temperatures ranging between 13 and 30 degrees Celsius (REPOA, 2006)

Ethnicity; The community profile of Ngarenaro ward of Arusha District is characterized by the heterogeneous mixture of people from different parts of Tanzania. There are many indigenous Warusha tribe settled in this area. Most of the community members are engaged in informal activities whereby very few are employed in private or government offices. Many families earn their livelihood through petty businesses which include; selling alcohol, mama lishe, carpentry, vehicle mechanics, retail shops, poultry, vibanda and workers to mention but a few.

Aged people in this community, who comprise of quite a big size of the population in this study area, have retired from work, Others who were not employed before still do not have any income generating activities. My situation analysis on the same context revealed that most of the aged people in this area are staying idle. Through the utilization of the livelihoods framework in addition to the situational analysis research methodology as indicated above, the study found that livelihood activities of the aged require a stock of capital assets which include natural, human, physical, social and financial capital. The life histories of the aged in Ngarenaro ward revealed that through the years the aged did not accumulate various assets that would assist

them even now. As the life course perspective suggests events in earlier life do have a bearing on later life, the failure to access a range of capital assets have not helped old aged people in Ngarenaro ward to fully engage in livelihood strategies that ensure their survival and escape from poverty.

1.2 Participatory Assessment

The methodologies for participatory assessments investigate the links between demand- responsive approaches and sustainability, undertaking assessments in projects. Participatory assessment was done to; provide a means for stakeholders at various levels –community, project and service providers, and policy makers to clearly visualize how their actions can contribute to goal sustainability. This is because it uses quantitative statistical methods to analyze qualitative data obtained from communities through participatory techniques.

1.3 Community Assessment

Figure 2: A Helpless Aged Woman in her one Bed Roomed Mud House

Figure 2: A helpless Aged woman in her one bed roomed mud house whose age was approximated to be over eighty five years, it was also observatory eye viewed that this woman had tongue communication difficulties perhaps due to old age

1.4 Why Community Assessment

There are many ways this assessment benefited the community; There was increased understanding within the community about its needs, why they exist, and why it is important for the needs to be addressed, Community members had the opportunity to share how the needs impact the quality of life for the larger community, Community engagement was increased because members from different parts of the community were included in discussions about needs, assets, and the community's response, the community's strengths and weaknesses are identified, There was an inventory of the resources currently available within the community that can be leveraged to improve the quality of life for community members.

Community identified the asset gaps that exist in their community, Community members have an increased awareness of how they can contribute to their community's assets, Community organizations can use the information about community needs to assess their service delivery priorities, There is data for making decisions about the actions that can be taken to address community needs and how to use the available assets, Data can be used to inform strategic planning, priority setting, program outcomes, and program improvements.

It will help project and task managers engage all parts of the community not just the leaders and more vocal members. Community benefited because people learnt about

their services and needs through the process, and may identified problems and agreed on solutions. Community assessment was carried out in a participatory way and included some members according to the sample size, who were interviewed and revealed major issues of concern in this community.

1.4.1 Research Approach and Methodology

In the broadest sense of the word, the definition of research methodology includes any gathering of data, information and facts for the advancement of knowledge. Shuttle worth (2008).

1.4.2 Qualitative and Quantitative Research Designs

There are three research designs or approach which can be adopted in the process of research methods, this depends on the type of research being carried out which therefore determines the approach used. They are;

  i. Qualitative research

 ii. Quantitative research and

iii. Mixed research method

Of which the qualitative and quantitative methods are the two main approaches to research designs.

i. Qualitative Research

This is the collecting, analysis and interpreting of data by observing what people say and do. In a qualitative study, inquirers state research questions, not objectives (specific goals for the research) or hypotheses (predictions that involve variables and

statistical tests). These research questions assume two forms: a central question and associated sub questions.

The central question is a statement of the question being examined in the study in its most general form. The inquirer poses this question, consistent with the emerging methodology of qualitative research, as a general issue so as to not limit the inquiry.

ii. Quantitative research

This research approach involves the use of structured questions where response options have been predetermined and a large number of respondents are involved. In quantitative studies, investigators use research questions and hypotheses to shape and specifically focus on the purpose of the study. They are used frequently in social science research and especially in survey studies.

iii. Mixed Research

This is a combination of both qualitative and quantitative research, where the advantages of both can benefit the research project. Mixed methods studies need to have both qualitative and quantitative research questions included in the studies to narrow and focus the purpose statements.

These questions and hypotheses need to incorporate the elements of good questions and hypotheses already addressed in the quantitative and qualitative approaches.

In a two-phase, sequential project in which the second phase elaborates on the first phase, it is difficult to specify the second phase questions in a proposal or plan. After the study is completed, the researcher can state the questions of both phases in the

final report. In a single-phase project, it is possible to identify the qualitative and quantitative research questions in the proposal because one set of questions is not contingent on the other set of questions.

Some attention should be given to the order of the research questions and hypotheses. In a two-phase project, the order would consist of the first-phase questions followed by the second-phase questions so that readers see them in the order in which they will be addressed in the proposed study. In a single-phase strategy of inquiry, the questions might be ordered according to the method that is given the most weight in the design. A variation often seen in sequential mixed methods studies is to introduce the questions at the beginning of each phase. For example, assume that the study begins with a quantitative phase. The investigator might introduce hypotheses. Later in the study, when the qualitative phase is addressed, the qualitative research questions appear Creswell (2008), Groucutt, Leadley, & Forsyth (2004).

1.4.3 Data Collection and Data Analysis Process

Consequent upon the nature of the research, a quantitative research approach was adopted. This approach was seen as the best approach in getting first hand opinions, leading to a fairly viable result. This led to the most difficult and challenging part of the entire research sampling peoples' opinion. A survey was therefore carried out with the use of structured questionnaire containing only closed ended questions, with a small room for open ended responses in the comments and suggestions option at the end of the questions. A copy of the structured questionnaire used for this survey can be found at the end of this report as an attachment.

i) Data Collection Process

After several attempts at data collection, the researcher got a total of 70 usable (good enough) responses (both papers and online responses). This was possible after very rigorous attempts, to collect data in Ngarenaro ward. The research strategy provided a frame work for designing a systematic study that would address the study's goals, objectives and questions.

The main features of this study design and methods selected followed the questions that were posed. For example, the researcher used a survey by questionnaire or interview; a case study of one or more person or organization; a trial, which was randomly controlled or used matched or waiting-list controls. They were ethnographic, thus requiring time in the field to look at relationships, culture or communication, or action research, where practical problems were considered and where the feedback, changed and subsequent evaluation of change were all part of the research – rather like audit in its cyclical design.

Research methods applied in collecting information were surveys, interviews that applied Focus Group Discussion (FGD), observations. Focus Group Discussions were conducted using the professionally designed checklist and members of the community had an opportunity to respond to the questions and elaborate some issues on which the researcher needed more clarification.

Surveys, although the researcher wanted to have information on all people, it was too expensive and time consuming to question everyone. So the researcher selected only some of these individuals and questioned them. The researcher selected these people

in ways that made it likely that they represented the larger group. Since surveys can be no better than the quality of the sample, the researcher understood the basic principles of sampling. There were two types of sampling-probability and non probability. A probability sample is one in which each individual in the population has a known, nonzero chance of being selected in the sample. The most basic type is the simple random sample. In a simple random sample, every individual (and every combination of individuals) has the same chance of being selected in the sample. This is the equivalent of writing each person's name on a piece of paper, putting them in plastic balls, putting all the balls in a big bowl, mixing the balls thoroughly, and selecting some predetermined number of balls from the bowl. This would produce a simple random sample.

Interviews were carried out between the researcher and the community members. This medium enabled community members to point out their opinions and suggestions on to go about in solving the complicated life styles of the aged in this community. The objective of the interviews was to acquire data or evidence which would be used to help answer the research questions. Because this data was verbal, the researcher needed to capture it as quickly as possible. Thus Interview notes were essential (for the researcher has a remarkable memory) and these were scribbled as the informants were speaking.

Observation was used to observe the body language and events which could be seen by eyes showing positive or negative response in some questions, the researcher also observed items in place such as roads, natural resources, and ongoing activities using the available opportunities and local resources. The study reveals what is not

working well, which is the community stress, sources of this stress which keeps things away from working well, and the community assets identified that can help alleviate community stress or address the cause of the problem.

The study explores the livelihood strategies of poor elderly people in Ngarenaro Community in Arusha, Tanzania. The overall research method for the study in the collection of empirical data is both qualitative and quantitative. According to Babbie (2007), the utility of using an interpretive (understanding) qualitative approach in the study is in enabling social scientists to learn how individuals experience and interact with their social world (Merriam, 2002). Qualitative research allows in –depth exploration of the deeper lived experiences of elderly people and provides a deeper understanding of the ways and means they employ to make a living and avoid poverty. It provides contextual descriptions of individuals and thick descriptions of aspects of the livelihood strategies of the elderly people.

By making use of a qualitative and quantitative study the researcher aimed to capture the lived experiences of the aged people by providing them with the opportunity to voice their beliefs, feelings and worldviews pertaining to livelihood construction. The study also engaged organizations which provide services to the elderly in the community. These included Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), CHAWAMA, community based organizations (CBOs) such as political parties and relatives of the elderly.

Information pertaining to the organizations that work with the aged was accessed at the local district office, since, under Tanzanian law, no organization can carry on any

community work to assist people before being permitted to do so by the local authority. The best instrument to extract this information were in-depth interviews which allowed probing the experiences as they are lived, felt and undergone by the elderly (Merriam, 2002). Life narratives which give an overview of trends of change over time with regard to diverse livelihood activities and the old people's judgment as to whether life had improved or worsened over the period were also utilized (Murray, 2002). Research results, according to Merriam (2002), are considered trustworthy depending on the validity and reliability of the study. This requires ethical conduct by the researcher during the inquiry. In this study the researcher was the primary instrument of data-collection and analysis, which implies that reality was accessed through the researcher's interviews with the aged people. The population of the research was aged people (60 years and above) drawn from this population.

Transect walk observation was used to observe the body language and events which could be seen by eyes showing positive or negative response in some questions. The method was also used to observe things in place such as roads, natural resources and ongoing activities using the available opportunities and local resources. The research revealed what is not working well, which is the community stress, sources of this stress which keeps these things from working well. As well the research indicated the community assets that were identified and existed locally to alleviate community stress or address the cause of the problem.

1.4.4 Sampling and Sample Size

The method of sampling that was used is purposive sampling. Purposive sampling increases the likelihood that variability common in any social phenomenon will be

represented in the data, whereas random sampling tries to achieve variation through the use of random selection and large sample size. From the population of elderly persons in Ngarenaro ward community about 54 elderly people were interviewed for in-depth interviews and 14 for the life narratives. Two representatives of support organizations that provide services for the care for the aged people emerged and their representatives were interviewed about how they support the elderly people.

1.4.5 Research Tool Used

The research tools that were used included collection of secondary and primary data, administering questionnaires, focus group discussion in working sessions and close observation. These tools were preferred because of their convenience in capturing data as well as their greater reliability and validity of the information secured. A review of documents at Arusha District Planning Office was done for both primary and secondary data sources. This further enhanced information provision to the researcher about the economic profile of the project area and status of the Ngarenaro Ward development and management initiatives for the elderly.

1.4.6 Research Objectives

To analyze the alternative means of income on social aged groups in the study area.

Taking into consideration this objective, the study is underpinned by the sustainable livelihoods approach that recognizes that for Ngarenaro aged people to overcome poverty they should employ, or engage in different activities dependent on their access to different types of resources which include natural, physical, social and financial capital. Combined, these resources or form livelihood strategies that shall

help them achieve sustainable livelihood outcomes. So it is of vital importance to note the various assets or resources at the disposal of the elderly.

i. To create awareness among aged group on Income Generating Activities (IGA) among the aged social groups for social group development. By stating this objective, the study seeks to present policy recommendations on how aged people can be assisted both at micro and macro levels.

ii. To let the community members have an understanding on supporting aged people. Although older people may employ different livelihood strategies to stave off poverty, it is noted that there are not yet various support groups that work with them to attain a better living. In most developed countries the role of the state has been dominant in ensuring livelihoods for the aged. However, in developing countries the role of families, NGOs, CBOs, churches and governments too has been seen as one of assisting the aged in their pursuit of livelihood activities.

Therefore, this study also aims to investigate the support given to the aged in Ngarenaro to attain livelihoods. Scoones (2000) convincingly argues that the analysis of the range of formal and informal organizational and institutional factors that influence sustainable livelihood outcomes is central to the Sustainable Livelihoods Approach (SLA) framework.

1.4.7 Focus Research Group Discussion Questions

The key questions that guided the community during the community needs

assessment exercise were:

1. What are the problems facing aged people in the community?

2. What factors hinder the accessibility of aged people to different services and community activities?

3. What specific challenges face aged people in the community?

4. What can be done to improve different services provided or offered by community and stake holders?

5. Do the aged people in the community get any training on IGAs?

6. What percentage of the aged population is involved in business?

7. Are public services and infrastructure adequate?

8. How is the relationship between business and the aged?

9. Do the aged have skills necessary to own businesses?

10. Are any natural resources or ecosystem services being used up faster than they are being replenished?

11. Are there any problem sources of pollution?

12. To what extent is the local economy dependent upon the health of local natural resources and ecosystem services?

13. Are there ways where natural resources can be used to create employment / jobs?

14. Do the members of the community pay for health services?

15. Is there any cost sharing system, what are the challenges available for this system?

1.4.8 Validity and Reliability

i. Validity

The validity of this study can be seen in the whole process of data collected, the accuracy of the data which were from primary source, aged people themselves and a few stakeholders from their support organizations. The study used face to face unstructured and structured interviews with these people. Moreover these findings were again comprehensively analyzed by using SPSS programme.

ii.   Reliability

Data collected in this study is reliable due to the fact that there was consistency in data collection, the selection of the questions and the checklist used in administering the research. Community sensitization and participatory approach which make this project to have community ownership. Various techniques were used to collect information including different groups in the community such as the aged, leaders, development partners and other beneficiaries.

1.4.9 Significance of the Study

Discussion of sustainable livelihoods is a central issue in dealing with poverty. The study helps to analyze the causes of and the experience of poverty in the livelihoods of poor old people in Ngarenaro community, Arusha Tanzania. This study sets out to contribute to the debate on livelihoods and to provide evidence on how best the elderly people approach poverty in old age. It gives a basis for understanding how the elderly people are doing in sustaining their livelihoods in the absence of formal social security mechanisms. The study also reflects on the role of various institutions

and organizations that are working with the elderly to ensure the achievement of sustainable livelihoods.

The researcher notified the responsible authorities in Ngarenaro and particular the Ward Executive Officer (WEO) about the reasons and aims of the study in accordance with the national law of information and communication retrieval. The researcher also notified the subjects about the aims and objectives of the study and made sure that the environment for the study was secure, conducive and appropriate. The researcher ensured confidentiality of the information collected and that the anonymity of the respondents would be maintained and respected.

1.4.10 Data Analysis and findings

i) Data analysis process

The use of a statistical analysis tool known as Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) analysis software was used to analyze the obtained data as a result of the survey carried out. This analysis therefore gave a very clear result leading to precise interpretations.

Data analysis entails the process of bringing order, structure and meaning to the mass of collected data (De Vos, 2005). By means of content analysis qualitative and quantitative data was done using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) programme and sorted in order to determine common themes, shared by the elderly pertaining to their lived experiences in constructing livelihoods.

Leedy *et al.,* (2002) states that the central task during data analysis is to identify common themes in people's descriptions of their experiences in order to ultimately

provide a general description of the phenomenon as seen through the eyes of people with firsthand experience. The researcher used the sustainable livelihoods approach to analyze the emerging themes from the study. This framework has been important in this study as it has contributed much in the designing of the qualitative and quantitative questions.

A total of 70 responses were obtained as data for this research, this data was analyzed to give the results in Table 1.

Table 1: Gender of the Respondents

	Frequency	**Percent**	**Valid Percent**	**Cumulative Percent**
Valid	Male	56	80.0	80.0
	Female	14	20.0	100.0
	Total	**70**	**100.0**	

Source: Field Survey, 2012

The above table shows that 80% of the respondents in this survey where males and 20%were females.

Table 2: Marital Status of the Respondents

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative percent
Valid	Married	53	75.7	75.7	75.7
	Unmarried	10	14.3	14.3	90.0
	Widow	1	1.4	1.4	91.4
	Separated	6	8.6	8.6	100
	Total	**70**	**100.0**	**100**	

Source: Field Survey, 2012

Table 2 shows that most of the elderly people are married 75.7%; the study further shows that such people have a lot of family responsibilities to take care of, which all mandates them to rely on some sustainable Income Generating Activities IGAs for their survival.

Table 3: Occupation of Respondents

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Unemployed	48	68.6	68.6	68.6
	Self employed	20	28.6	28.6	97.2
	Private Sector	2	2.8	2.8	100
	Civil servants	Nil	-		
	Total	**70**	**100**	**100**	

Source: Field Survey, 2012

The above table shows that 68.6% of the respondents were unemployed; this also reveals the situation of employment challenges among the aged people of this community.

Table 4: Efforts Done by Community Leaders to Support the Aged People

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	10	14.3	14.3	14.3
	No	60	85.7	85.7	100
	Total	**70**	**100**	**100**	

Source: Field Survey, 2012

Table 4: Reveals that 85.7% of respondents did not appreciate the efforts being taken by community leaders to support the aged in this community.

Table 5: Programmes to Support the Aged People in this Community

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	6	8.6	8.6	8.6
	NO	64	91.4	91.4	100
	Total	**70**	**100**	**100**	

Source: Field Survey, 2012

Table 5 reveals that 91.4% of the respondents did not accept the fact that there are programmes to support the aged people in this community.

Table 6: The Household Livelihood Assets

Human capital
This depicts the labour resources available to households. These have both quantitative and qualitative dimensions. The former refers to the number of household members and the time available to engage in income- earning activities. Qualitative aspects refer to the level of education and skills and the health status of household members.
Social and political capital
The social resources (networks, membership of groups, relationship of trust and reciprocity, access to wider institutions of society) on which people draw in pursuit of livelihoods.
Physical capital
Physical or produced capital is the basic infrastructure (transport, shelter, water, energy) and the production equipment and means which enable people to pursue their livelihoods.
Financial capital
The financial resources available to people (including savings, credit, remittances and pension) which provide them with different livelihood options.
Natural capital
The natural resources stocks from which livelihoods are derived, including land, water and other environmental resources, especially common pool resources.

Source: Carney (1998)

Notwithstanding the definitional and conceptual difficulties that surround some of these types of capital, all five types may be adopted as analytically useful components of assets that underpin individual and household livelihood strategies. An analysis of Carney's typology of assets reflects a lot of controversies pertaining to assets. When looking at financial capital as an asset, the term itself is somewhat ambiguously designated as an asset in the livelihood context because financial stocks (e.g. savings) may be used for either consumption or investment; moreover loans obtained through credit contracts can be used for a variety of purposes, investment designed to raise future productive capacity being only one.

Table 7: Selected Home-Based Industries in Ngarenaro, Arusha District, Tanzania

Group	Activity Type	Activity Coverage Description
i	Clothing (tailoring)	Sewing dresses, trousers, student uniforms; and repairing garments
Ii	Construction (building)	Constructing traditional pole-and-dagga huts, kitchens, storage bins, and modern cinder-block buildings, office blocks, and schoolrooms
iii	Earthworks (brick making)	Making sun-dried and oven-fired bricks and plaster for use in traditional construction
iv	Butchery	Selling of meat (beef and chicken)
V	Weaving	Making of traditional carpets, mats, baskets and chairs
Vi	Carpentry	Making of chairs, coffins, tables, desks and cupboards
Vii	Repairs	Bicycles, scotch carts and punctured tyres

Source: Field Survey, 2012

Table 7 shows the various livelihood activities in which elderly people in Ngarenaro are slightly involved. Elderly couples indicated that either they work together in their activities or do so individually. This gives an overview of the various suburb home-based industries undertaken by a few aged people in Ngarenaro.

Table 8: Most Commonly Grown Crops in the Fields and Gardens in Ngarenaro

Main Field	Garden
Maize	Green vegetables
Beans	Tomatoes
Groundnuts, Yams	Onions
Sweet potatoes	Cabbage
Pumpkins, bananas	Carrots, cucumber
Sunflowers	Mangoes, avocadoes, papaws

Source: Field Survey, 2012

The above schedule gives the summary of the various types of crops grown by only a few aged people in Ngarenaro. In their endeavour to avert food crisis the elderly need to concentrate their efforts on fields and garden production. These two will complement each other to ensure that aged people at least eat well every day.

Table 9: External Factors that Affect Livelihoods

Trends	Shocks	Seasonality
Resources	Natural	Employment opportunities
Technological	Economic	Prices
Governance	Crop/Livestock health	Production
Population	Conflict	Health

Source: Adapted from DFID, 2000

The main purpose here is to analyze how these four factors affect aged people as they construct sustainable livelihoods. Old aged people reported different factors that affected their household's well being and increase their insecurity.

To understand the vulnerability context one must know what is meant by the term vulnerability itself. Recapping what has already been said, vulnerability entails insecurity about one's well-being. Insecurity may affect individuals, households or communities in the face of a changing environment. As a result of such changes increased risk and uncertainty become apparent in declining self respect (Moser, 1996).

Moser's point of view on change affecting the elderly links up with the view of social gerontologists who believe that the process of ageing is a process of social change accompanied by many difficulties and challenges such as loss of employment or regular income, health deterioration, etc. The changing global economics, politics, environment and social issues all impact negatively on the aged who struggle to maintain a living. Using the vulnerability context approach of the SLA framework, the following sections will discuss how these factors have affected aged people in Ngarenaro.

Given these uses of firewood, it is clear that forests are one of the most important assets for the aged people in Ngarenaro as they have achieved much by their use. The elderly in Ngarenaro have built their livelihoods and their households by the full use of this natural capital asset to their benefit. Different water sources too have helped the elderly in maintaining livelihoods.

Table 10: Wood Uses by Aged People in Ngarenaro

Domestic Uses	Construction	Income
Cooking and heating	House roof	Sales to individuals especially urban people
Funerals	House doors	Sales to Schools
Spiritual ceremonies	Granaries	Sales to Hospitals
Beer Brewing	Grain racks	Sales to other Institutions
	Chicken coops	
	Homestead Fencing	

Source: Field Survey, 2012

Table 11a: Natural Resources in Ngarenaro

Natural Resource	Frequency of Use between Sexes	
	Males	Females
Land(for agricultural purposes)	Low	Low
Water from (rainfall, wells, boreholes, streams	High	High
Vegetation(for consumption, herbs, medicinal purposes	Low	Low
Firewood for, building material, fencing purposes	High	High
Veld grass for roof thatching,	Low	Low
Soil (especially clay for pottery)	Low	High
Weaving reeds	Low	High
Low High Wild animals	Low	Low
Insects for food	Low	Low

Source: Field Survey, 2012

The above schedule gives an overview of natural resources as used in Ngarenaro

community by aged people. The availability of such resources has seen aged people

in Ngarenaro community transforming raw materials into different products to enhance their living. Each and every asset or natural resource has a benefit for the aged people in Ngarenaro. Noteworthy is the fact that the utilization of natural resources is gender based because asset use is associated with a particular sex and the frequency of use by either sex differs dramatically. Ellis (2000) posits that gender is a critical, integral and inseparable part of livelihoods. However, some natural resources were accessed equally by males and females for their livelihoods, for example, land.

1.5 Economic Assessment

Figure 3: Desperate and Miserable Ex-Solder of the Tanzania Peoples Defense Force Counting His Last Days of Earthly Life as a Renowned Water Seller in the Community Who's Unit of Measurement Is by Use of Buckets Displayed

Source: Field research, 2012

i) Why Economic Assessment

this question is crucial to understand the society and the kind of business or economic activities carried out by different groups in that community, private investors available in that community, living wages and business retention and expansion. Economic Assessment was carried out in a participatory way and even included some members according to the sample size who were interviewed and revealed major issues of concerns in this community.

ii) Exactly what is Meant by Community Economic Analysis?

There is nothing particularly unique about community economic analysis. It is simply an examination of how a community functions economically. It is similar to how a business examines new products, new markets or new ways to make or distribute existing products. A community can do the same type of analysis for the goods and services it provides. However, the products are satisfactory jobs and income for current and future residents of the community.

iii) How can Community Economic Analysis Help a Community do Something about its Job and Income Situation?

That is the central purpose of community economic analysis. While community economic analysis does not provide solutions to the problem, it provides useful information for decision-making. It uses analytical tools to answer some of the questions a community needs to ask, as it attempts to alter its job and income situation.

iv) Why Should a Community Try to Change its Local Economy? Can't the Local Economy Take care of itself?

Most communities are not completely satisfied with their local economy. Some want more job opportunities or income growth for all their citizens or for specific groups such as women, minorities, aged, youth. Other communities want manageable economic growth so they can carefully plan their sewers, streets, schools and other parts of the local infrastructure. Some communities are concerned primarily with their environment and quality of life and want economic growth to reflect those concerns. Other communities are faced with economic decline and wish to alter the current trend.

Table 11b: Selected Home-Based Industries in Ngarenaro, Arusha District, Tanzania

Group	Activity Type	Activity Coverage Description
I	Metal working (blacksmithing)	Manufacturing hoes, axes, tubs, basins, pans, stones, ploughs, oxcarts, knives; and repairing tools
II	Clothing (tailoring)	Sewing dresses, trousers, student uniforms; and repairing garments
III	Construction (building)	Constructing traditional pole-and-dagga huts, kitchens, storage bins, and modern cinder-block buildings, office blocks, and schoolrooms
IV	Earthworks (brick making)	Making sun-dried and oven-fired bricks and plaster for use in traditional construction
V	Butchery	Selling of meat (beef and chicken)
VI	Weaving	Making of traditional carpets, mats, baskets and chairs
VII	Carpentry	Making of chairs, coffins, tables, desks and cupboards
VIII	Repairs	Bicycles, scotch carts and punctured tyres

Source: Field Survey, 2012

The above schedule shows the various livelihood activities in which elderly people in Ngarenaro are slightly involved. Elderly couples indicated that either they work together in their activities or do so individually. This gives an overview of the various suburb home-based industries undertaken by a few aged people in Ngarenaro.

1.6 Environmental Assessment

Figure 4: Dilapidated Ngarenaro Environ with Waste Disposed in a None-Environmentally Unfriendly Manner thus Artificially Blocking the Natural Movement of Water in this Area
Source: Field Survey, 2012

1.6.1 Why Environmental Assessment

This question is crucial to understand the society and the conditions of local natural resources (wood, air, and water), the ecosystem services (flood, soil fertility, pest

control) and recreational activities that are essential to business in the community. Environmental Assessment was carried out in participatory way and included some members according to the sample size who were interviewed and revealed major issues of concern in this community. The Environmental Assessment observed a number of findings that were analyzed and later explained as follows:

1.6.2 Natural resources

In this community there are a lot of natural resources such as water sources and other local eco-system services. However, there are no strategic community plans for environmental protection such as soil fertility and pollution.

1.6.3 Disposal of wastes

About 95% of families have toilets, although they are not in good standards, most of them are not even roofed. The community does not have proper means for waste disposal and this is for both waste from household toilets and garbage. Moreover the area of disposal is small to accommodate the amount disposed.

1.6.4   Poor Sewage System

The sanitation of this area has been a problem due to poor sewage system. Community members revealed that wastewater from toilets streams along the streets especially during rain seasons where people take advantage by opening the wastewater to poor out and avoid paying for wastewater collection fees. There has been also uncivilized behavior among some community members who throw household waste in open space environment thus making it unclean and unhealthy too.

1.6.5 Sources of Stress

a) **Environmentally Unsustainable Practices**

Some practices in this community such as tree cutting for wood have contributed to environmental destructions.

b) **Uncivilized Behavior**

Sometimes with ignorance or behavior to some people, they destruct or make the environment unclean through practices of throwing garbage and other wastes unethically.

c) **Community assets**

The community assets which can be used to overcome these stress include and not limited to community awareness creation on Environment and sanitation using the established elderly theatre group, which can communicate with the whole community using theatre and drama about the need to conserve the environment, education information materials on environment such as leaflets, newsletters can also be circulated among people in this community. Community plans on environmental conservation and campaigns such as tree planting, renewal of soil fertility and proper solid waste management can be carried out using all community members in this area.

Table 6 reveals the major challenges of aged people's contribution to environmental conservation, 68.6% show that aged people do not engage in environmental aspects. Through observation the researcher found out that community waste disposal is not well implemented and this more often than not put the community in the risk of outbreak of diseases, moreover this is an opportunity for the unemployed aged

people to earn a living through collection of wastes from house-to-house and being paid.

Table 12: Aged People Engagement in Environmental Conservation / Protection in the Community

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative percent
Valid	Yes	18	25.7	26.1	26.1
	No	48	68.6	69.6	95.7
		3	4.3	4.3	100.0
		69	98.6	100.0	
Missing	System	1	1.4		
Total		70	100		

Source: Field Survey, 2012

1.7 Health Assessment

Figure 5: Some of Aged Women Patiently Waiting for Service in One of the Local Dispensaries of Ngarenaro Ward, at the Moment of Taking this Shot, the Researcher Observed that, there were More People in Need of the Service Compared to the Qualified Personnel that Ought to have Provided the same Service

Source: From field work, 2012

1.6.6 Why Health Assessment

This question is crucial to understand the society and the kind of health facilities available, kind of health services on diseases like malaria, HIV / AIDS, cancer etc, and the nurses / doctors-patients ratio at the health facilities. Health assessment was carried out in participatory way and included some members according to the sample size who were interviewed and revealed major issues of concern in this community.

The Health assessment observed a number of findings that were analyzed and later explained as follows:

i) **Inadequate hospital services**

This community is mainly served by government health facilities, which is Levolosi hospital However; there quite a number of private dispensaries but the problem is financial affordability of health services by the aged people.

ii) **Community Health Education Programmes**

Many people are ignorant on health issues; this weakness is partly as a result of the high illiteracy rate among these people.

iii) **Inadequate medical staff**

Overtime, there has been a steady fast increase in number of patients compared to the health personnel recruited and employed in these health facilities, hence resulting in to a deteriorating quality of performance by these health facilities

iv) **Inadequate training for nurses and Doctors**

The technology is advancing every day and therefore medical staff need on job training so as to be fully get equipped with the necessary update medical

skills required in the execution of their area of knowledge ability which is not the case in the health facilities available in this community.

v) Sources of Stress

The source of this stress rose from the fact that, government financial capacity to provide medical services to its people is not enough compared to the high demand by the population for these services.

vi) Standard of living

The standard of living of the aged in this community does not enable them afford medical expenses; this has therefore resulted into increased deaths and high life uncertainties. Moreover there is a problem of distant mileage from the community to where these health facilities are located.

vii) Community Assets

The community asset, which can help to solve the stress, is promotion of community health education to both the local community and health staff on programmes such as **mother - to – child** immunization campaigns for children. Additionally the government should also provide these services at highly subsidized price quotations particularly for the aged people in the community.

The above table reveals that 40.0% of the aged responded to the question on cost-sharing system with very negative remarks, this may also be interpreted on their standard of life hood, due to unemployment, they cannot afford to bear hospital expenses although on cost sharing format.

Table 13: Comment on Cost – Sharing System

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
+Valid	Very good	3	4.3	4.3	4.3
	Good	22	31.4	31.4	35.7
	Satisfactory	17	24.3	24.3	60.0
	Unfair	28	40.0	40.0	100
	Total	**70**	**100**	**100**	

Source: Field Survey, 2012

1.8 Community Needs Prioritization

Pair wise ranking was used in prioritization of problems of the community. In fact this method was used from the fact that it helps in arriving at peoples preferences. It also leads to developing insights into people's decision making processes and the criteria used by them to arrive at their preferences. In pair- wise ranking methods two items, attributes or factors are compared with the other.

The frequency of how many times each of them have been preferred gives a score to that item. As the people arrive at their preferences for various pair, they engage in discussion. Such discussions provide valuable insights into their decision making process. Because of this,Income Generating Activities are the ones that need to be established, that is; to make the aged people to come together while doing something of income to support them. By doing this they can reduce the suffering and

challenges that they are facing. In this vein the study comes with a strategy of capacity building on IGA to get some cash to make their lively hood.

The problem of non-pensionable aged people is becoming big and it is growing rapidly because of unemployment which has become a serious issue in the society. The result of this is that many of aged people lack basic income generating activity through social cash such as non- contributory pensions or disability grants. Despite provision to the contrary in the constitution of the united republic of Tanzania, 96% of older people in Tanzania do not have a secure income and have to work throughout old age. In the face of declining healthy and continuing livelihood responsibilities, older people are particularly vulnerable to chronic poverty. Moreover old age poverty has wider societal impacts and tends to be transmitted on to other household and family members (ILO, 2008).

Implementation of the project will help to make aged people have understanding and knowledge on IGA ;hand crafts, making mats, table mats, Maasai decorations, making soap, as well as to have knowledge on trading e.g. petty business, that will enhance aged people to be able in using the little strength they have to do something for their earning. This will also reduce the challenges they are facing in their living.

2.1 Problem Statement Identification

The problem of aged people among Ngarenaro Community members was identified during participatory community needs assessment survey. Participatory research methods for collecting data were used because they are action oriented, and preferred, because they uplift the quality of research output.

2.1.1 The Identified Problems were

i)   Environmental Aspects

ii)   Health problems.

iii)   Famine and starvation among aged due to economic problems.

iv)   Desperation among aged people due to lack of care from community
       members.

Table 14: Community Problem Identification (Ranking Scores)

Problem Identified	Rank scored
Famine and starvation among aged due to economic problems	1
Healthy problems	2
Environmental aspect	3
Desperation among aged people due to lack of care from community members	4

Source: Field Survey, 2012

1.9 Conclusion

After undertaking the community needs assessment in areas of Community,
Economic, Health and Environment, information was gathered in participatory
method and was discussed with community members, ranked according to priority
and came up with the project to address the agreed problem. Using a livelihood
approach, it was noted from the study that, to build capacity on Income Generating
Activities among the aged, community aged people should have access to capital
assets that will allow them to engage in livelihood activities to improve their well-

being or status of living. The study has also highlighted the fact that the standards of livelihoods can be understood from two different contexts, that is, either from a rural or an urban perspective.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 THE PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION

This chapter examines problem identification that includes statement of the problem, target group, stake holders involved project goals, objectives and host organization. The identified problem was based on the findings and results of the participatory assessment as indicated in the first chapter.

2.2 Target Community

The project targeted aged people who were seriously facing poverty and the study was conducted in Ngarenaro ward, of Arusha district in Arusha region. The training of aged people through the focused group in Ngarenaro ward was intending to impart some skills on how to get income through hand crafts, petty business, arts and auction as well as health lessons.

MWANGA group has been supported by CCM office where the aged people have been meeting during their sessions. When the group meets, they do different activities depending on which activity one is interested. Some members of the group who have retired like doctors or teachers are in preparation to teach the group members some lessons. CHAWAMA association is also on the way to provide the group members with some seminars and training.

2.3 Stake – Holders' Analysis

Various stake holders benefited positively due to the introduction of this project because it was a lesson learned from other places; Getting Old Is Growing (GOIG).

The stakeholder's Impact Analysis Shows the Following

Table 15: Stakeholders' Analysis

No.	Name Of The Stake Holder	Stake Holder Expectaction	Stake Holder Role In The Project	Stake Holder Opinion
1.	Aged people	The project is to reduce impact of poverty among aged people	To support and to give Cooperation through identifying the aged people who are facing poverty	The project should extend to other wards to benefit more aged people
2.	Community	The aged people at Ngarenaro ward are to be engaged in economic activities	To Support the Project, for example giving advice and awareness sustainability of the project	Community support, the government and stake holders efforts in creating income generating projects and reducing effects of poverty among the aging population
3.	Ngarenaro ward and Arusha City	Sustainable welfare among the aged	Supporting economic projects at subsidized capacity without taxation	All aged people in the region be grouped in constructive economic groups.

Source: Field Survey, 2012

Ngarenaro ward community has been affected much by the increased number of people young and old who are engaged in different unproductive activities. Many people are found guilty due to laziness, drunkardness, theft, bandits, prostitution, robbery, pick pocket, just to mention but a few. It has become one of the most dangerous places to a number of victims in Arusha city.

A number of aged people living in this area have relatives and many of them have desperately been forgotten by their relatives hence culminating into them living in miserable conditions, like lack of food and other basic needs. Further still, other aged people are sleeping at the corridors of the small and big shops at night, due to lack of shelter.

Some of these aged people are sick and they don't have money for treatment. This ugly episode has therefore resulted into quite a number of death now and them.

2.4 Care for the Aged People

The families for the aged people are poor. This is a result of low level of education, unemployment and poor standard of living of the families to enable the youth to continue with education or to acquire initial capital to start any IGAs. The major effect of this situation especially (aged people) is that there has been an increase in suffering of aged people due to lack of care from other members of the community or from their relatives. During (CNA)) community needs assessment, it was noted that the area is also full of aged people between 55 and above years who are totally drunk throughout the day. This is a challenge to the community on how to stop this miserable condition to the elder people. There are several stations of local drinks like, buusa, mangure, mbege, gongo and others. A big number of aged people get drunk throughout the day and this contributes to their sudden death at times.

2.4.1 Local Brew production

Majority of the elderly spend much of their day active time drinking, worse still children are also part the energetic factor of production in this ward. See the picture

below;

Figure 6: Local Brew Production Point as One of the Lucrative Activities Carried Out In the Area

Interview and questionnaires administered revealed that some of the factors to this situation include and not limited to the following;

i.   Lack of care for the aged by the local and municipal authorities.

ii.   Idleness and the lack of work to do by the aged

iii.   Neglect of the aged by their families.

iv.   Environment and geographical set up of Ngarenaro ward.

Tanzania is a young country with over half the population under the age of 18. Although government statistics cite low life expectancy rates – age 53 for men, age 56 for women, the number of persons aged 60 years and more is increasing.

HelpAge Tanzania data indicates that roughly 5.7 per cent of Tanzania's population of over 38 million is over the age of 60. UN figures indicate that this proportion is anticipated to double to roughly 11 per cent by 2050. Furthermore, life expectancy is steadily increasing and has jumped by five years for men and eight year for women in the years between 1999/2000 and 2006/7.

Older persons can also play a key role in contributing to the social and economic fabric of the family. However, their ability to provide consistent support is challenged through exclusion and discrimination. One area where older persons are most vulnerable is in sustainable livelihoods, HelpAge International | Page 7 including access to formal and informal savings and loans institutions and opportunities to diversify and expand livelihoods. Nearly all (96 per cent) of older people in Tanzania do not have a secure income and have to work throughout old age contributing both directly and indirectly to local and national economies. (HelpAge, 2010)

2.5 Goals

i. To engage elderly, multitalented and gifted residents of the community in the educational and upbringing process of skills inculcation on Income Generating Activities.

ii. To let the elderly realize what community they reside in and the people that surround them.

iii. To train the community members to consciously give a hand to the elderly and to appreciate their experience, knowledge, skills and capabilities.

2.6 The General Objective of the Project

The general objective of this study was to create awareness on IGAs among aged social association/group and capacity building on IGAs in order to increase alternative house hold income for and hence social-economic security among aged population in the selected area.

2.6.1 Specific Objectives

  i. To increase alternative means of income on social aged groups in the study area
 ii. To create awareness among aged group on IGA among the aged social groups for social group development
iii. Mapping of the elderly professionals in the community (mastering handicraft).

2.7 Elderly as Partners

Community service events lay the foundation for strong collaborative ties, creating volunteer teams and raising public awareness about the volunteer movement. Another goal of our program was to promote the development of volunteerism; to publicize it through cooperation. The program helped to involve more people in volunteering and collaborative events. We started it with the local community where the aged were educated and trained. The whole society, region, and nation must have ownership of the partnership issue with the elderly. The priority problem of training the elderly was to create an environment in community that would help to form a value system in the elderly hence enabling them to find a worthy place in the society.

2.8 Conclusion

As Africa's population grows, so does the number of older people. Traditionally, extended families have taken care of elderly members but that's now changing,

meaning aging Africans are facing new problems. The United Nations Population Fund estimates that around 50 million people above the age of 60 account for around five percent of Sub-Saharan Africa's population. In the past, most of them turned to their families for help but that practice is becoming less widespread.

Unfortunately, convincing people that the elderly in Africa are in need of help is no easy task. Even development policy debates tend to marginalize issues related to the elderly. One example is The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) that focuses only on women and children. Despite these issues, we should not give up hope because the elderly need our help. Pain is highly prevalent in older people: with nearly majority of people aged 55 and over are in some degree of pain or discomfort. Their pain is highly damaging to the quality of life of the older person, their family, friends and careers, and costly for society as a whole, yet pain is not an inevitable part of ageing. It can vary in its duration, intensity and effects as well as in its origin and cause, but too often it is the cause of pain that is the main focus of attention, while the older person's actual experience is forgotten. Older people are more at risk of pain than other sections of the population but less likely than younger people to experience good pain management. Various reports have found that pain issues are compounded for care home residents, who are given less priority than people living in their own homes.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0   LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter explains about the theoretical literature review, empirical literature review and policy literature review on aged people in Ngarenaro Ward. From the identified problems, the researcher was supposed to find out the underpinning factors which cause aged people to face poverty situation that make them to end up with poor healthy and die. The research established linkages of problem in order to implement effective interventions.

Ageism, which By the way defines as *"prejudice on grounds of age",* results in the exclusion of older people solely by reason of their chronological age (Bytheway, 1995:9). Scrutton describes the pernicious nature of ageism which, he states, is not a modern phenomenon brought about by capitalism, but goes back as far as Aristotle (Scrutton, 1990). Pensioner movements have gathered strength in some countries, but - although there are signs of some progress in this direction - older people in Britain have not formed a strong lobby.

As yet, there is no legislation outlawing discrimination on grounds of age. In carrying out this literature review it became evident that women sometimes suffer double discrimination as they age. For example, in spite of the fact that the majority of older old people are women, Macdonald, an activist in her sixties, found herself rejected by the feminist movement (Macdonald, B, and Rich, C, 1983). The issue of the exclusion of older women is given only one paragraph in Ruth Lister's otherwise excellent feminist book on Citizenship (Lister, 1997).

Stereotypical beliefs about the nature of old age - and perhaps a lack of good quality research - have justified the adverse treatment of older people. For example, some benefits are not available to people over pensionable age, implying that disability is a normal part of growing old (Scrutton, 1990).

The belief that older people naturally 'disengage' from social life, (Cummings and Henry, 1961, cited in Scrutton, 1989) justifies the denial of resources which would help to combat loneliness and depression or which could ensure their continued participation. If it is believed that older people cannot learn it is unlikely that learning opportunities will be made available to them (Greengross, 1990).

Ageism is also evident in the marketplace. Vincent (1995) goes so far as to say that *"consumption is part of the systematic structuring of inequality in late modern society"* (Vincent, 1995:115). The image of older people frequently portrayed is that of the impoverished pensioner, dependent on concessions. Hobman (1990) highlights the fact that in 1972 an Age Concern England conference report estimated that older people were spending over £14 billion a year. According to Hobman, designers and manufacturers have failed to recognise the buying power of older people and to produce goods which would better meet the needs of older people.

Additionally, as Higgs (1997) points out, the rhetoric of community care promotes the concept of the consumer, but is only applicable to active, healthy older people who are economically independent. Those who come to depend on the services of the state are transformed into objects of consumption who are subject to monitoring, investigation and regulation by health and welfare services to ensure they do not

present a risk either to themselves or to others.

Population ageing is an inevitable outcome of the demographic transition. Primarily, as a result of declines in fertility and, secondarily, mortality declines, the age structure of a population becomes older, with a growing number and proportion of elderly persons. In recent years, the issue of population ageing has received renewed attention in many countries, especially those in the more developed regions, owing to the continuance of fertility below the replacement level and on-going trends towards lower mortality.

While there is great variation among them in terms of the level and pace of population ageing, this demographic process is expected to increase further in these countries, and eventually their populations are projected to level off and decline in the foreseeable future. These changes have profound consequences and far-reaching implications, especially for pension schemes, heath-care systems, education programmes and housing plans, as well as for the economic vitality and growth of a country.

This chapter reviews selected literature that concerns the impacts of migration on the size and age structure of population. Whereas existing studies have paid a great deal of attention to population ageing and its social and economic implications (see, for instance, United Nations, 2000b; Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs, 2000; Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, 1997), the review that follows primarily gathers the literature that investigates the impact of international migration on population dynamics in a low-fertility setting.

In a large scale study, Eysnk and Cookson (1969) using four thousand primary school pupils confirmed that the stable extrovert tend to be more successfully than introvert. In another turn, Warburton (1968) and Entwiwistle (1972) advanced that, there is convincing evidence of the superiority of the introvert in University colleges. They were supported by Lavin (1967) and Lynn Gordon1961).

Scoones (2000) convincingly argues that the analysis of the range of formal and informal organizational and institutional factors that influence sustainable livelihood outcomes is central to the Sustainable Livelihoods Approach (SLA) framework. Ellis (2000) takes the term social capital to refer to community and wider social claims on which individuals and households can draw by virtue of their belonging to social groups of varying degrees of inclusiveness in society at large. Moser (1998) defined social capital as reciprocity within communities and between households based on trust deriving from social ties.

The formation of social groups in communities has positive value as these have brought people together, uniting them to help each other in times of need. The affiliation of a certain member to a social group gives affection and belonging to someone and in many instances group members have benefited from their membership. Though the usefulness and impact of social capital may be difficult to measure, research has indicated that it is a very important form of capital that cannot be ignored if desired economic and social change and development is to be achieved. It has been recognized that, natural, physical, human and financial capital only partially determine the process of economic growth because they overlook the way

in which economic actors interact and organize themselves to generate growth and development.

3.1 Theoretical Literature Review

Community capacity building involves many aspects and considerations. Most often it refers to skills, knowledge and ability of community members but also include such things; as access to community resources, leadership, infrastructure, time and commitment. There is a common misconception that capacity building is just another way to describe community training and skills development programs (Mayer S. 2002).

The term capacity building or capacity development has been used increasingly by development communities in recent years, capacity building is broad area, which addresses development at different level of society, deals with entities of different size and scope, and it deals with the different stages of development process. "Capacity building or capacity development is the process by which individuals, groups, organizations, institutions and societies increase their abilities to: (1) perform core functions effectively and efficiently, solve problems, define and achieve objectives and (2) understand and deal with their development needs in a broad context and a sustainable manner". (UNDP, 1997)

passive state but is part of continuing process, secondly it ensures that human resources and the way in which they are utilized are central to capacity building, and thirdly, it requires that the overall context within which organization or society

undertake their functions will also be a key consideration in strategic for capacity building.

3.1.1 International Resolution on the Elderly People

In this resolution, the General Assembly decided to set up a working group to consider how to strengthen the protection of older people's rights. It will do this by looking at the adequacy of the existing international human rights framework, identifying any gaps and considering the possibility of new human rights instruments. The future population size and age-sex structure of any country depend basically on three demographic components: fertility, mortality and net international migration. As no policies to increase the mortality of a population are socially desirable, there are, in theory, two possible ways of retarding or reversing demographic ageing.

First, a reversal of declines of fertility would lead the age structure of the population back towards a younger one, thus slowing down the ageing process. However, the recent experience of low-fertility countries suggests that there is no reason to assume that their fertility will return anytime soon to the above-replacement level (United Nations, 2000c; Lutz, 2000). Although Governments in those countries have introduced, instead of explicit pronatalist policies, a variety of social welfare measures favourable for higher fertility (Demeny, 2000), the long-term effectiveness of such measures is often called into question.

Hence, as a second option, the potential role that international migration could play in offsetting population decline and population ageing has been considered.

International migration has become a salient global phenomena in recent years, with a growing number of countries being involved as sending or receiving countries, or both. Given the possibility of attracting larger numbers of immigrants into affluent developed economies, virtually all of which are experiencing low fertility, it appears appropriate to consider the impact that international migration may have on the demographic challenges of ageing. In Formulating migration policy, it is also likely that the demand for demographic considerations will increase, as the rapid ageing process in those countries can give rise to rigidities in the labour market and social security (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, 1991).

3.1.2 African Resolution on Elderly People

The African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (the African Commission), meeting at its 41st Ordinary Session in Accra, Ghana, from 16 to 30 May 2007:- Bearing in mind the rapid rate at which the population of older persons is increasing throughout the world and that the most rapid increase is taking place in the developing world, with Africa alone projected to have between 204 and210 million older persons by 2050, recognized **t**hat, in Africa, the care and support by the family and community that were taken for granted in the past are declining because of changes in society associated with urbanization and development related programmes, it recalled the continental efforts to address the challenges resulting from an ageing population in Africa.

 The African Union Policy Framework and Plan of Action on Ageing (the African Union Policy Framework), which was first considered and adopted during the

25th Ordinary Session of the OAU Labour and Social Affairs Commission in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, in April 2002, and subsequently received final approval during the 38th Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government in Durban, South Africa, recalled the African Union Policy Framework in which "States Parties recognized the fundamental rights of older persons and committed themselves to abolishing all forms of discrimination based on age" and undertook "to ensure that the rights of older persons are protected by appropriate legislation, including the right to organize themselves in groups and the right to representation in order to advance their interest,"

3.1.3 The Situation of Older People in Tanzania

The twentieth century has witnessed an increase in the number of older people. According to available statistics, Tanzania with an estimated total population of 33,500,000, has about 1.4 million older people (4 per cent of the total population) aged 60 years and above. This figure will increase to 8.3 million (10 per cent of the total population) by the year 2050. In everyday social life, older people are an acknowledged source of information, knowledge and experience. In traditional life both older and young people shared responsibilities. Whereas older people were custodians of customs and traditions, advisers/mediators and child carers, the young people had the responsibility of providing basic needs including food, shelter, clothing and protection.

3.1.4 Rationale for the Policy

The life situation and circumstances of older people demand for a National Policy to guide the provision of services and their participation in the life of the community.

The National Ageing Policy addresses the following:

    i. To recognize older people as an important resource in national development.

    ii. To allocate enough resources with a goal of improving service delivery to older people.

    iii. To involve older people in decision making in matters that concern them and the nation at large.

    iv. To involve older people in Income Generation Activities.

    v. To provide legal protection to older people as a special group

3.1.5 The Process of Capacity Building

Overall, it is possible to identify at least four broad principles, which should be used to guide the development process for capacity building. They can be applied to achieving success in microenterprises and/or in other development programs. First stage is "prioritization of capacity building", this should not be seen as isolated action of technical intervention based on prescription for development actions, and instead, assistance should be a key part of a well-defined process of capacity development.

Second stage is "the design of a process of capacity building (or capacity development)", this needs to take cognizance of (i) the advantages of adopting a broad-based approach to capacity building including the possibility for organizational or group changes (ii) the possibility of establishing broad goals and assessing the factors which are likely to affect outcomes (how can they be offset or facilitated) (iii) the crucial importance of commitment and ownership (by

Stakeholders) and (iv) the importance of long-term planning and commitment (especially financial resources).

Third stage is "the operationalization of capacity building process", this should be founded on a results based management (RBM) approach whereby (i) the capacity and ability to learn and adapt is essential and (ii) performance (results) should be based on a well-defined system of indicators (which should be tailored to the needs of stakeholders) Fourth stage is "the regular review of relationship between the assistance providers (e.g. government, donors etc) and recipients (CBOs, NGOs)", in the light of factors such as: (i) the possibility of **a** changing role as organizational changes occur, (ii) the need to build capacity for organizational learning and (iii) balancing accountability and performance.

3.1.4 Capacity Building in Microenterprise Programs

Microenterprises cover non-farm economic activities mainly manufacturing, mining, commerce and services. In the context of Tanzania, micro enterprises are those engaging up to 4 people, in most cases family members or employing capital amounting up to TShs. 5 million. The majority of micro enterprises fall under the informal sector, whilst small enterprises are most formalized undertakings engaging between 5 and 49 employees or capital investment from TShs. 5 Million to Tshs. 200 Million (Tanzania SMEs Development Policy, 2003). According to European Commission, the micro-enterprises have fewer than 10 occupied persons with a threshold of 2 million for the turnover. While small enterprises have between 10 and 49 occupied persons with the turnover threshold and the balance-sheet total be raised

to 10 millions. (European Commission Regulation, 2001).

The design of capacity building strategy to promote success in microenterprise programs in a particular situation has to take account of a range of issues including:

    i. Policy frameworks of National Micro finance, Community development and Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) which should be broadened and reviewed by stakeholders in order to increase the possibility for success in microenterprise development into a range of areas (economic, social, etc).

    ii. Importance of stakeholders' commitment, ownership and partnership should be taken into account. Although there are increasing attempts to deal with commitment and ownership issues in development of microenterprise programs among community based organizations there are comparatively few examples of this being achieved successfully. The problem of reconciling the need, desires and activities of different stakeholders within society is a challenge. The possibility of building CBOs capacity for consensus building, commitment, ownership, partnership, negotiation and conflict resolution become increasing important in microenterprise development.

3.1.6 Training for Microenterprise Capacity Building

For the past decade, microenterprise development programs have emphasized the provision of credit. They have paid much less attention to providing business development services such as marketing assistance, training, and technology transfer, even though most studies of constraints facing MSEs indicate that access to

credit is only one problem they encounter. In fact, access to growing markets, new technologies, and appropriate training is often more important than financial constraints (Barton, C. (1997). Effective microenterprise training programs acknowledge the importance of client readiness for business and offer **a** range of services to help clients acquire the resources and experiences necessary. Readiness implies that clients have some clarity in their goals and business vision, have business exposure or relevant work experience, and have personal support and a minimum set of material conditions to assist them in their business venture. (Elaine Edgcomb, 2002).

3.2 Empirical Literature Review

Ageism is the 'process of stereotyping of and discrimination against people because of their age, just as racism and sexism accomplish this for skin colour and gender'. Ageism can negatively affect older people's health in a number of ways. It can limit access to health care, due to beliefs that health problems are just a normal part of ageing; reduce opportunities for participation in the workforce, due to negative beliefs about older workers; and limit access to social activities, for example, sporting activities, due to these activities being designed for and focused on younger people. A review paper by Ory and colleagues (2003) found that ageist stereotypes are pervasive in our society and harmful to older people's psychological well-being, and physical and cognitive functioning.

Ageism can also impact upon older people's views of themselves. If older people are continually exposed to ageist attitudes and negative depictions of older people, such

as are seen in the media, in cartoons and birthday cards, they can internalize these views. In turn this can impact upon their sense of self worth, identity and wellbeing. Research has demonstrated the self-fulfilling nature that negative ageist stereotypes have on older people. Older people with negative attitudes to ageing have been found to have decreased physical health, including elevated blood pressure, less stability and walking speed, and even decreased lifespan.

Ageist views can come from a lack of knowledge about older people, lack of close interactions with older people, and a 'fear of being old translating itself into a desire to distance oneself from being old'. Phillips et al. (2010) identify a key to age prejudice in the process of 'othering', which 'lumps those considered old into a category defined first, as different and, secondly, as inferior. More importantly, it suggests that all older people are alike, hence obscuring differences that exist among and between older persons'. Research into perceptions of ageing shows that age prejudice is more likely to be expressed towards groups and individuals who are not known to the person. It is more difficult to see all older people as alike and inferior if one is in close day-to-day contact with them.

 Generally, family and friends are excluded from age-based negative stereotypes. This would suggest that strategies to address ageism might include education that debunks myths associated with ageing, programs that remove barriers to workplace participation for older people, healthy ageing depends on a variety of influences that surround individuals, families and communities. They include material conditions as well as social, cultural, economic and environmental factors. All of these factors, and

the interaction between them, play an important role in determining how well people age. Many aspects of where people live either in cities, regional or rural towns—and the services available reflect these determinants and are included in the characteristic features of age-friendly communities. Physical environments affect a person's ability to maintain their health by providing opportunity for physical activity and social connectedness, and access to health services. For example, people are more likely to be physically active in neighborhoods that are pedestrian-friendly.

3.3 Policy Literature Review

There is virtual consensus on the need for expanding and strengthening Micro-Enterprises (MEs) in Tanzania. This is in part due to the potential they offer for employment creation, poverty alleviation and a healthier economy in general, and in part due to recognition that the capacity of the agricultural sector to absorb the increasing number of people in the country with less modern technology in a foreseeable future projected to be very big. Many micro-enterprises highlight certain common problems like; undercapitalization and low ability to command loan finance due to insufficient collateral, track record or financial expertise, lack of broad-based management skills, inadequate understanding of cash flow management and heavy dependence on local markets and a limited number of customers (Bradford, 1993).

3.3.1 National Microfinance Policy, 2000

While a number of projects demonstrate that the poor are a better credit risk than the more conventional borrowers, lending banks remain reluctant to undertake small lending. Financial sector reform, currently pursued by several countries including

Tanzania, must make an effort to establish a basis for the evolution of an efficient and effective micro-financial system in the country that serves the low-income segment of the society (in which majority of the aged belong), and thereby contribute to economic growth and reduction of poverty (National Microfinance Policy, 2000). While privatization of state-owned banks and opening new commercial banks should, to some extent do this, it is also necessary to promote further the expansion of the successful NGOs and CBOs schemes and innovative lending programs (Tanzania Banking and Financial Institutions Act, 1991).

This raises a more fundamental question. Can improved access to self-sustainable financial services automatically result in poverty reduction of the aged? Can aggressively expanding micro finance institutions be relied upon to avoid earlier mistakes made under former cooperative unions' credit programs which resulted in default, indebtedness and demise of lending institutions? (Adams and Pischke; 1992). A great deal of capacity building is required here to bring small entrepreneurs and borrowers to the level at which they can operate with large outreach, quality services and profitable operations and then be able to repay loans. The National Microfinance policy should work to supplement on the major objective of Community Development Policy (CDP) which is aiming to enable Tanzanians as, individuals or in the families and/or groups/associations to contribute more to the government objectives of self reliance and therefore bring about development at all levels and finally the nation as whole.

    i) Community Development Policy (CDP), 1996; The CDP provides

        direction in ensuring that all authorities/institutions concerned with

community development should establish close and sustainable cooperation with CBOs in planning and implementing development plans, ensuring that CBOs participate fully in formulating, planning implementing and evaluating development programs. The policy should establish a favorable legal and economic environment which encourages organizations, financial institutions and investors to invest in community development activities (education, water, health services and industries). (Community Development Policy, 1996.)

3.4   Conclusion

Since Ageing is a cross cutting issue, the implementation of the elderly Policies will involve the Central Government, Local Government Authorities, Communities, Voluntary Agencies, Families and Villages. The roles of primary (major) stakeholders will be as follows:

3.4.1 Central Government

i.   To supervise and coordinate services provided to older people.

ii. To enact a low that protects the welfare of older people.

iii. To ensure older people's participation in the community.

iv. To encourage local government authorities and voluntary agencies to take responsibility of providing care and support to older people.

v.   To sensitize the society on issues related to older people and their participation in national development. To sensitize and empower the youth on their preparation towards responsible old age.

3.4.2 Local Government Authorities (LGAs)

   i.   To conduct older peoples' needs assessment in the society.

  ii.   To provide care and protection for older people in the community and institutions.

 iii.   To ensure the provision of basic needs for older people.

 iv.   To involve older people in income generating activities.

  v.   To sensitize the community on issues related to older people and their participation in the national development.

 vi.   To sensitize and empower the youth on their preparation towards old age.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 PROJECT IMPLIMENTATION

This chapter describes the original plans and the actual project implementation processes and activities carried out to accomplish project goal and objectives. It includes project outputs, project planning, input needed, staffing pattern and budget.

4.1 Products and Outputs

In the implementation of this project, the following were planned:-

i.   Enhanced skills and capacity in hand crafts, making soap and petty business(TOT)

ii.   Organized community to visit the sick aged people

iii.   Organized and educated aged people on how they can come out of poverty though IGA's

iv.   Enhanced, tailoring, beads and soap making, mat making and other things to expand the market.

v.   Auctioning some items collected from community members.

4.2 Project Planning

After defining the project and appointing the project team, the researcher was ready to enter the detailed Project Planning phase. This involved creating a suite of planning documents to help guide the team throughout the project delivery. Defined all project activities. In this stage, the project manager (researcher) listed all activities or tasks, how the tasks were related, how long each task would take, and how each task was tied to a specific deadline. This phase also allowed the researcher

to define relationships between tasks, so that, for example, if one task is x number of days late, the project tasks related to it would also reflect a comparable delay. Likewise, the researcher set milestones, dates by which important aspects of the project needed to be met.

The researcher defined requirements for completing the project. In this stage, the researcher identified how many people (often referred to as "resources") and how much expense ("cost") was involved in the project, as well as any other requirements that were necessary for completing the project. The researcher also needed to manage assumptions and risks related to the project.

Table 16: Project Planning

Activities	Actor	Delivery Time						Inputs	Product Output
		DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY		
1.To conduct TOT for members of the group in making mats, table mats, soap and beads	Facilitators and members of the group							Palm leaves, soap materials, beads etc.	Handcrafts, soap, mats, table mats, and beads.
2. To participate in handcraft activities, soap making, petty business and programs like health and others.	-MWANGA Group - Good Samaritan -CHAWAMA -Arusha City Council							Participation and costs	-Income earned from the marketing of group products -Getting some support from Good Samaritan

Source: From field research, 2012

The researcher also identified project constraints. Constraints that typically related to schedule, resources, budget, and scope. A change in one constraint would typically affect the other constraints. For example, a budget constraint might have affected the number of people who could work on the project, thereby imposing a resource constraint. Likewise, if additional features are added as part of project scope, that could affect scheduling, resources, and budget. Project planning was done in a participatory manner involving all members of the community, particularly the aged. Information sourced from CHAWAMA organization helped the planning and was a guideline to assess what activities needed to be carried out by the responsible person or institution and the outcome.

4.3   Inputs Needed and Used

In order to accomplish the project activities, various kinds of inputs were needed these included;

i.   Transport to the community to mobilize community in focus group discussion and visits for transect observation.

ii. Funds to support members of MWANGA who are in extreme need.

iii. Trainers who can be well understood to communicate income generating activities. One of whom is able to use the available resources and source valued additional resources and tools.

iv. Development partners to sponsor some activities and help the aged people in capacity building for the sustainability of the project.

v.   Good Samaritan people, who could support aged people in the area, through donation of various useful items no longer needed in their homes.

Figure 7: Mwanga Group Members Together With Other Interested Members of the Community Collaboratively Engaged in Mat Making Alongside Sharing Some Productive Ideas Amongst Themselves

Source: From field work

Figure 8: Women who have Acquired some Skills in Making Palm Mats also Trying to Orient themselves About Other Skillful Activities of the Mwanga Group Agenda Activity Package

Source: From field research, 2012

Productive Group Participation (PGP) – an essential part of community development.

From this, it can be clearly seen that priority was given to the relative need of income to aged people that might support them in getting food, house rent, clothes and payment for their treatment. Lack of basic need was due to their inability of performing some activities that are too competitive and they need strong people to do such activities; Metalworking, building, car repair carpentry and others.

4.4 Staffing Pattern

Table 17: Showing the Staffing pattern in MWANGA Group

POSITION	RESPONSIBILITY	SUPERVISORY ROLE	SKILLS/QUALIFICATIONS
1.Group chairperson	Ensuring good objectives are achieved	Administration of al group activities	Handcrafts skills, making soap, HIV / AIDS awareness.
2. Group secretary	Administering day to day group plans Keeping the minutes	Make follow up of group plans according to action plan	Hand craft petty business. HIV / AIDS awareness Tailoring Skills
3. Treasurer	Deal with financial matters of the group	Monitoring group expenditure of funds	Hand crafts petty business HIV / AIDS awareness Tailoring Skills
4. Other group members	Works together in all aspect of group development	Participatory and team work	Sanitation

Source: From field research, 2012

4.5 Budget

The budget for implementing this project depended partially on development partners and the physical work of group members, to generate income using available local resources. The following table shows the breakdown of the budget:-

Table 18: Budget

Activities	Required facilities	Estimated costs Tshs	Funded	Real amount realized Tshs
1. Mobilization of good people to engage in making mats, table clothes, and baskets. 2.Opportunities are found for selling the items e.g. Mat, soap	Materials for land crafts. Material for the table clothes, material for making soap.	300,000/=	Purchasing	400,000/=from petty business.
3., Having some seminars on income activities e.g making soap. Workshop on handcraft. Workshop on HIV/AIDS programs	i. Stationeries ii. Rent for hiring the meeting area iii. Transport iv. Allowance for facilitates	500,000/=	RENT	Tshs 500,000/ was contributed by members of the group and good Samaritans
4. Making follow up for getting an area for aged peoples' meetings.	Participant allowance and transport allowance	400,000/=	Writing proposal	transport allowance contributed by members Tshs 300,000/=
		1,200,000/=		**1,200,000/=**

Source: From field research, 2012

4.6 Project Implementation Report

The realized outcome of this project has improved the standard of living of the aged people. Consequently, it has encouraged them to participate in the income generating activities of the project like making mat, baskets, making soap.

The success of this project made it possible for further research with the support from Arusha City Council and mostly from members of the community.

4.7 Summary of Activities Done

1. Enrolling few MWANGA Group members for training of trainers (TOT) in Hand crafts.

2. Organizing the members in small groups for different activities.

3. Marketing the hand craft product made by MWANGA group in the area (CCM) building.

4. Organizing more activities in the group

Table 19a: Logical Framework for the Implementation Plan

Goal/Objective	Verifiable Indicators	Means of verification	Assumptions
Empowered elderly who can participate in economic development activities in order to reduce poverty and contribute to national development	Increased number of established and strengthened, elderly income generating groups in the community	Increased the number of registered Elderly non-governmental Organizations (NGOs) dealing with Income generating activities	•Good collaboration between central government and other development partners in supporting elderly efforts •Mainstreaming of aged peoples' issues at all levels and according to elderly Development policy of 2008.
Outputs 1 Enhanced employment opportunities for the aged in the community	Some aged people got employed in local community projects	Reduced aged idlers	All community members will be concerned about the welfare of the aged

Goal/Objective	Verifiable Indicators	Means of verification	Assumptions
Output 2. Improved skills in vocational activities like tailoring among the group members.	Elderly from the group made handcraft items.	• MWANGA members trained in tailoring skills • Tailoring activity done in the community.	Skills imparted among the aged will be used and the knowledge spread to other people not necessarily the aged in the community.

Source: From field research, 2012

Table 19b:.Input and Output Indicators of the Project

Activities	Input indicators	Output indicators	Impact product indicators	Current status of the project
1.Enrolling few MWANGA Group members for training of trainers (TOT) in Hand crafts.		Trained 6 women in making mats, table clothes soap other decorations	Skill gained in mat making	Some members are now making mats and other mentioned items
2.Organizing the members in small groups for different activities.	Preparation of members and resources which are needed in performing different activities for production. ▪ Petty business.	Education messages delivered to the community and awareness on community, to care for aged people Health seminars on HIV AIDS environment and sanitation. - Selling the items	MWANGA group member to participate in different income activities - Community awareness on care of aged people Awareness of social skills on sanitations and environment - Having the income of the group.	Group in activities in making and selling different items like mats and soap.
3.Marketing the hand craft product made by MWANGA group in the area (CCM) building.	Preparation of product such as mat, tables, clothes, making, type shoes.	Dome station and selling of items produced.	Income earned from selling of hand craft products.	Production of items is still going on and the group members are participating well.
4.Organizing more activities in the group More seminars and workshop to be conducted.	Increasing members' visits to the community performance works in various events	Strengthening the group.	To improve production that will sensitize other community members to come to buy the products.	Community sensitizations are going on. More members are joining the group.

Source: From field research, 2012

When you really look into it, most of the materials that we use on a daily basis have a root in the natural world. Whether it is a pigment made from plants or minerals, or a steel cable inspired by the strength found in spider silk, the origin of nearly everything we touch can be connected with nature in some way. From the implementations of the works in this study, I think I am attracted to natural materials for exactly this reason. They are the building blocks of the world we live in, from mountains to skyscrapers, color wheels to computers. My emphasis on using simple natural materials with Mwanga Group members follows a similar logic. That is by starting out with the fundamentals; Mwanga Group members learned how to build the world of their dreams, one stick raft, and one tree fort at a time. Also, procuring natural material means engaging with nature, which is never a bad thing in my opinion.

A handicraft, sometimes more precisely expressed as artisanal handicraft, is any of a wide variety of types of work where useful and decorative objects are made completely by hand or by using only simple tools. It is a traditional main sector of craft, and applies to a wide range of creative and design activities that are related to making things with one's hands and skill, including work with textiles, moldable and rigid materials, paper, plant fibers, etc. Usually the term is applied to traditional techniques of creating items (whether for personal use or as products) that are both practical and aesthetic. Owing to the training carried out throughout this project, the Mwanga Group Members are in position of making the following and in good quality:

1. Mats

2. Baskets

3. Hand bags

4. Wallets

5. Decoration Materials / Items

6. Table trays

7. Liquid soap

8. Wood Products

9. Leather products just to mention but a few.

4.7.1 Situation Analysis of Group Activities

Mwanga Group activities developed sporadically. But unfortunately up to date all handicraftsmen/women work in a jumbled manner, mostly operating in the informal sector. The Group is plagued by problems which include but are not limited to;

i. Absence of a comprehensive strategy to guide the various stakeholders.

ii. Lack of coordination among stakeholders.

iii. Poorly defined roles and responsibilities for the various stakeholders.

iv. Lack of clear description of potential sub-sectors.

v. Little understanding of the importance of quality control & standardization.

vi. Little understanding of foreign markets entry strategies.

4.7.2 What Needs to Be Done

1. Creating a clear mission, vision, objectives, measures, targets and initiatives for the various stakeholders.

2. Drafting yearly action plans for all stakeholders with built-in mechanisms for monitoring reviewing and evaluation progress.

3. Clearly defining stakeholders' roles and responsibilities in the implementation of the strategic plan.

4. Creating a structure that will ensure smooth coordination and evaluation of all stakeholders' activities.

5. Identifying opportunities and constraints in the different activities of the group

The vision of the Mwanga Group should be: "Mainstreaming the Handicraft sector into Tanzania's national economy with a view of promoting exports, employment and wealth creation" The Implementation Long term Plan should be gradual, flexible and designed to accommodate new initiatives in response to changing enabling environment.

Some group members were given palm leaves for making mats, cushions and other items. There was a need for training a few group members, who were showing at least some interest and others already had the skills to do the activities. The Samaritan people gave some support to acquire a trainer who could train the members.

Figure 9: Enhanced Skills and Capacity Building Among MWANGA Group Members

Source: From field research, 2012

Figure 10: Some of the Group Members Selling Their Own Made Liquid Soap

Source: From field research, 2012

After some months the members who were willing to be trained, were able to benefit the whole group, making soap, mats, baskets and other items to sell and raise extra funds for the project

Organizing Aged People Forum through hand crafts e.g. making mats, baskets etc. The group found it necessary to have some IGA's on handcrafts. They made some products like liquid soap that kept them enthusiastic and occupied instead of sitting idle and losing hope. These activities were held from Ngarenaro CCM building in the front atrium. The proposed activities, through the advice of the coordinator of the group were also supported by good Samaritans interested in helping aged people. MWANGA group is looking forward to getting some NGO's to support them in all ways.

Figure 11: Some Group Members Handing Over Their Group Condolences To A Member Who Had Lost His Wife As These Were Handed Over To Him By The Group Chairman

Source: From field research, 2012

The group organizes visits to aged people in the area, who are sick, lost their relatives and therefore unable to participate in any income generating activities under such particular occurrences. These people need some assistance and care from other members of community, unlike people who have relatives to care for them, on contrary, aged people who lack relatives live very miserable life.

The members of MWANGA group used to contribute some cash to those aged people who are extremely poor so that they can support themselves and the children they care for, they also gave assistance to those who are suffering due to lack of basic needs and health services.

Figure 12: Continuous Strengthened Community Education through Seminars on Different Topics like HIV/ AIDS

Source: From field research, 2012

The group is in great need of education. There are some members who want to have some lessons such as HIV / AIDS, English and civics lessons. Lessons provided will educate some members and enable them to use the new skills acquired in solving the problems they are facing. Some of the aged people who are taking care of their grandchildren due to parental deaths from HIV/AIDS need education on how to help those children who are already HIV victims. Health lessons therefore are also provided to some members. Sanitation is another very important issue in any community and a campaign has been instigated for cleaning the houses and the areas surrounding the homes.

4.5   Conclusion

Project management; is the science (and art) of organizing the components of a project, whether the project is development of a new product, the launch of a new service, a marketing campaign, or a wedding. A project isn't something that's part of normal business operations. It's typically created once, it's temporary, and it's specific. As one expert notes, "It has a beginning and an end." A project consumes resources (whether people, cash, materials, or time), and it has funding limits. With a clear definition of the project and a suite of detailed project plans, the researcher was ready to enter the implementation phase of the project. This is the phase in which the deliverables were physically built and presented to the customers for acceptance. At the root of all peoples' organization, persistent communication at every level is important, whether it's from leadership to the organization about the vision, mission, plans, and support for the project implementation; between the project manager and leadership in ensuring that leadership and group members are aware of the status of

the project and are not caught by surprise when problems arise; or between trainers

and customers regarding how the project fits into their work objectives.

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 PARTICIPATORY MONITORING, EVALUATION AND

SUSTAINABILITY

This chapter explains participatory monitoring, evaluation and sustainability of the project. A review of the project was carried out in order to gather information needed to keep the project on schedule, to anticipate the problem and solution and to measure the progress. This exercise was intended to find out the capacity of the project to function regardless of changes in external funding sources and staffing.

5.1 Participatory Monitoring

This project essentially worked on participatory monitoring. Project monitoring is the regular, systematic and purposeful observation and recording of activities taking place in a project (Mulwa, 2008). The process involves measuring, assessing, recording and analyzing the project information on a continuous basis and communicating the same to those concerned.

Participatory monitoring and evaluation controls the mechanism for keeping the project on track, using the awareness of discoveries, gaps and contradictions as opportunities for reshaping and fine-tuning the project design.

5.2 The Need for Monitoring and Evaluation

There are many reasons for carrying out project monitoring and evaluation.

Project managers and other stake holders (including donors) need to know the extent to which their projects are meeting their objectives and leading to their desired goals.

M&E build greater transparency and accountability in terms of use of project resources. Information generated through M&E provides project staff with a clearer basis for decision making.

Monitoring actions must be undertaken throughout the lifetime of the project. Effective monitoring needs adequate planning, baseline data, indicators of performance and results of practical implementation mechanisms. It should include action such as field units, stakeholder meetings, documentation of project activity and regular reporting. Project monitoring is normally carried out by project management, staff and other stakeholders.

5.3 Importance of Project Monitoring

Monitoring represents ongoing activity to track project progress against planned tasks. It aims to provide a regular overview of the implementation of an activity, in terms of input delivery, work schedules and targeted output through routine data gathering, analysis and reports ongoing monitoring. In Project monitoring, the project manager (researcher) is in charge of updating the project plans to reflect actual time elapsed for each task. By keeping up with the details of progress, the project manager is able to understand how well the project is progressing overall.

5.3 Monitoring Methodology

5.3.1 Monitoring Tools

Monitoring tools used in this project included:-

  i. Site Units for physical observation of the project progress.

ii.   Information from the membership register book.

iii. Information from minute book of any meetings held.

iv.   Receipt books to see the friends of members' contribution records and any income.

v.   Key informant interviews to know their perceptions on the project.

vi.   Weekly, monthly and quarterly activity reports and the time taken to complete the work versus work planned.

5.4 Participatory Evaluation

This section presents participatory evaluation which is critical to be undertaken at the project implementation phase. Leaders from the Ward and Arusha City and mostly from CHAWAMA will undertake some major joint reviews of the activities carried out by MWANGA Group by visiting and interacting with them. They will assess the overall achievements of the project and there will be a further examination at the end of the project of its efficiency, effectiveness, impact, relevance and sustainability.

5.4.1 Participatory Evaluation Methods

The main methods used in participatory evaluation were review of records, focus group discussion, direct observation and key informant interviews.

The records of the meeting were able to show how the objectives were reached. The records included minutes of the various meetings, monitoring reports, progress reports and financial reports.

Focus group discussions were held using set of questions to guide them. The guided discussion collected data related to establishment and capacity building initiatives undertaken. A variety of information that was perceived important was collected. During the discussions, members became very enthusiastic about their new formation, they looked forward to the next weekly meeting with anticipation and it was evident that some new hope had been introduced into the Aged community. Interviews were carried out, guided by semi-structured questionnaires to elicit discussions on various issues. Recording the perceptions and perspectives of the handicraft and petty business were of paramount importance.

5.5 Monitoring and Evaluation Findings

Participatory monitoring and evaluation results indicate that all of the planned activities were implemented. Attendance of meetings also was increasing exposing most of the group members to various discussions and formulating frameworks. In day one, the mobilization meetings were attended by 18 of the 40 members. During the second meeting the attendance was 27 and in the third the number was 33. More people from that number increased as the days rolled by, some people started to make monetary contributions that would be used in supporting the sick aged people. More meetings were conducted as scheduled and time and again the elderly people discussed the poor living conditions that they were facing. These meetings were valuable in implementing many activities that allowed challenges to be dealt with as soon as they arrived.

General observations made during the meetings showed the willingness among MWANGA group members to participate in the learning activities as well as caring

for each other. The leaders of Mwanga Group showed interest and support for the development of the group. They were ready to work on projects and tasks voluntarily, with no monetary remuneration.

5.5.1 Monitoring Methodology

a) Main Question Areas

i. To what extent do the activities and strategies correspond with those presented in the plan? If there are some changes, are they justified?

ii. To what extent did the project follow the fine line presented in the work plan?

iii. Are the activities carried out by the appropriate personnel?

iv. To what extent are project actual costs in line with the initial budget allocations?

v. To what extent is the project moving forward towards the anticipated goals and objectives of the project?

vi. Which of the activities or strategies are most effective in moving forward and achieving the goals and objectives?

vii. What barriers were identified and how and to what extent were they dealt with?

viii. What are the main strengths and weaknesses of the project?

ix. To what extent are beneficiaries of the project active in decision making and implementation?

x. To what extent do beneficiaries have access to services provided by the project? What are the obstacles?

xi.   To what extent are project beneficiaries satisfied with the project services?

Table 20: Information of Monitoring Project Operation

Category of information	What to monitor	What record to keep	Who collected data	Who used data	How to use the information
1.Work plan	Schedule of the activities	Monthly Quarterly	MWANGA Administration	Group members(MWA NGA) Stake holders	Reschedule activities and employment of resources
2.Cost of expenditure of the Group	Unavailability of resources Budget	Monthly Quarterly	Group treasurer	- Group - Development partners - Good Samaritan	- Ensure that resources are available to group members. - What decision can be done
3.Staff and supervision	-Knowledge attitudes	Performance	Development partners / Researchers or Group Administrative	Group administration	Development Partners . Training needs
4.Equepment and tools	- The stock of tool and equipment and tools	Stock taking of the available equipment and tools	MWANGA Administration	- Group - Interested stake holders	Ensuring the necessary equipment's and tools are available
5.Result	The achievements and challenges	- Report from various projects - Observation on the trend of the project or activities	- Study surveyor - MWANGA staffs	- MWANGA - Stake holder - Good Samaritans	- Planning for improvement - Creation of other activities

Source: From field work, 2012

5.5.2 Monitoring Data Analysis using SPSS

Analysis of monitoring data was done using SPSS program respondents from open ended questions, were first categorized. Quantitative data were tallied and frequency distribution was computed. This was done as a way of summarizing and analyzing the information obtained from respondents during CNA. Moreover, various tables were drawn using the analyzed data.

Table 21: Schedule of Activities Following the Work Plan

					Cumulative
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Percent
Valid	Good	23	32.9	32.9	32.9
	excellent	30	42.9	42.9	75.7
	fair	17	24.3	24.3	100.0
	Total	70	100.0	100.0	

(Schedule activity work plan)

Table 22: Resources Mostly Used for Implementation of the Project

					Cumulative
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Percent
Valid	human resource	40	57.1	57.1	57.1
	other resources	30	42.9	42.9	100.0
	Total	70	100.0	100.0	

This Table 21 shows that 23 respondent which is 32.9% of respondents agreed that the schedule of work planned was followed although, in some cases had to be flexible to accommodate some emerging issues. The general consensus was that most of the planned activities were implemented and by the time the researcher completed her work the process was going on to finalize the implementation of the designed project.

This table shows that about 57.1% respondents revealed that in the implementation of this project, human resources were mostly used. This revealed the fact that in this community there are few development partners implementing programmes. The researcher's initiatives intended to widen the exposure of the community to further development resources from the government, NGO's and Good Samaritans.

Activities such as these can change the attitude of aged people and avoid continual complaining. It can also change the attitude of community members by showing the aged people are capable of generating income for their livelihood.

Figure 13: Resources Mostly Used

Source: From field research, 2012

Table 23: The Community Perception of the Project

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	very good	29	41.4	41.4	41.4
	good	37	52.9	52.9	94.3
	poor	4	5.7	5.7	100.0
	Total	70	100.0	100.0	

Source: From field research, 2012

Table 23 reveals that 41.4% of respondents see the good perception of this project. This is due to the fact that the situation of poverty and suffering due to lack of basic needs for the elder people, which was previously seen, will not remain as before due to the introduction of these activities for aged people.

Table 24: Development Partners Contributing to the Implementation of this Program

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	very little	7	10.0	10.0	10.0
	Little	32	45.7	45.7	55.7
	Satisfactory	31	44.3	44.3	100.0
	Total	70	100.0	100.0	

Source: From field research, 2012
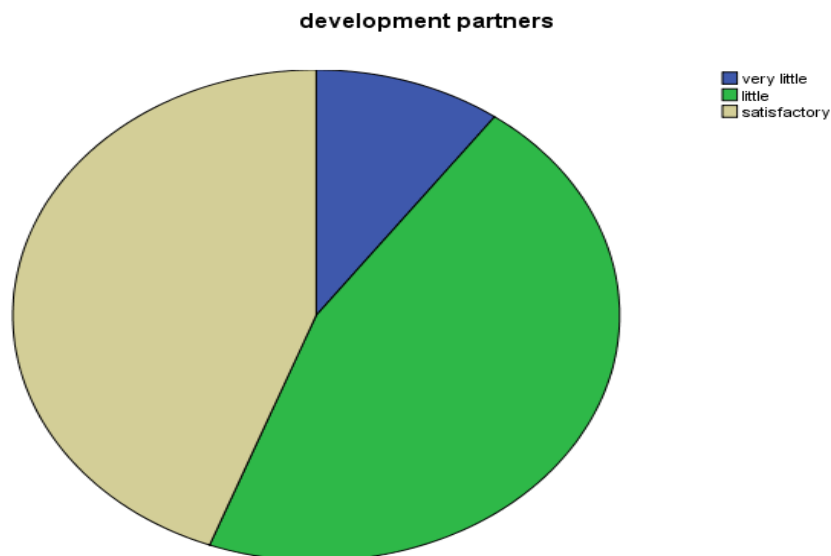
Figure 14: Development Partners Contributing to the Implementation of this Program

Source: From field research, 2012

Table 24 shows that about10.0% of the respondents agreed that there was good co-operation from other development partners and good Samaritans, who were willing to support the existing efforts of aged people. Through different stakeholders the project will ensure its sustainability and change the situation of Aged People.

Table 25: The Program Sustainability

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	yes	56	80.0	80.0	80.0
	no	14	20.0	20.0	100.0
	Total	70	100.0	100.0	

Source: From field research, 2012

Table 25 shows the positive response whereby about 80.0% of the respondents concluded that the project was sustainable. This was corroborated by the other members of the community who saw the changes. There were many different people often going to visit aged people after the introduction of the project.

Table 26: Available Budget Planned for Each Activity to Meet the Objectives

Budget plan					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Satisfactory	54	77.1	77.1	77.1
	not satisfactory	16	22.9	22.9	100.0
	Total	70	100.0	100.0	

Source: From field research, 2012

Table 26 shows 71.1% respondents reveal that most of the budget for planned activities was not found. The reasons behind this have already been discussed. The major alternative used to fulfill the project objectives was the use of human resources and available local resources.

The availability of funds allocated for most of the activities was supplemented by the efforts of the elderly themselves and good Samaritans from different places.

Table 27: Comments on Knowledge/ Skills Acquired

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Satisfactory	57	81.4	81.4	81.4
	not satisfactory	13	18.6	18.6	100.0
	Total	70	100.0	100.0	

Source: From field research, 2012

The Table 27 reveals that 81.4 of the respondents found this project viable in terms of imparting knowledge of activities among the aged people. This means that the skills and knowledge acquired can be used to good effect by the aged people in the community and lead to a reduction in poverty among the aged.

Local and Central government are responsible for training of IGA's to aged people, to complement existing efforts by researchers and other stakeholders.

Table 28: Life Change of Aged People as a Result of Implementation of the Programme

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Implementation result					
Valid	very good	39	55.7	55.7	55.7
	good	27	38.6	38.6	94.3
	not good	4	5.7	5.7	100.0
	Total	70	100.0	100.0	

Source: From field research, 2012
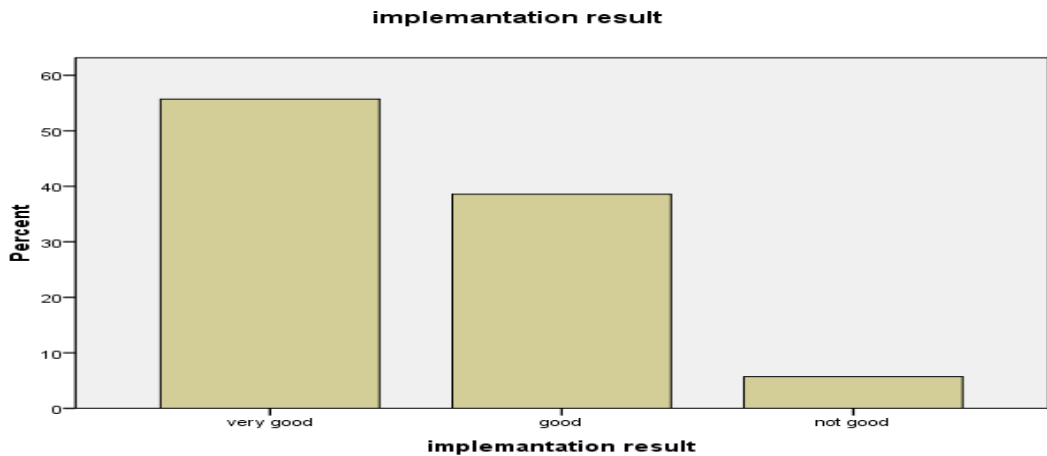
Figure 15: Implementation Results

Source: From field research, 2012

The Table 28 shows that about 55.7% of the respondents were able to see positive changes in the aged people now engaged in the economic activities. The implementation of this project might draw out and benefit many aged people who have the ability to do something instead of remaining idle and despairing in their homes.

Table 29: Group Leader Co-operation with Community Leaders

Group leader participation					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	excellent	29	41.4	41.4	41.4
	average	31	44.3	44.3	85.7
	not fair	10	14.3	14.3	100.0
	Total	70	100.0	100.0	

Source: From field research, 2012
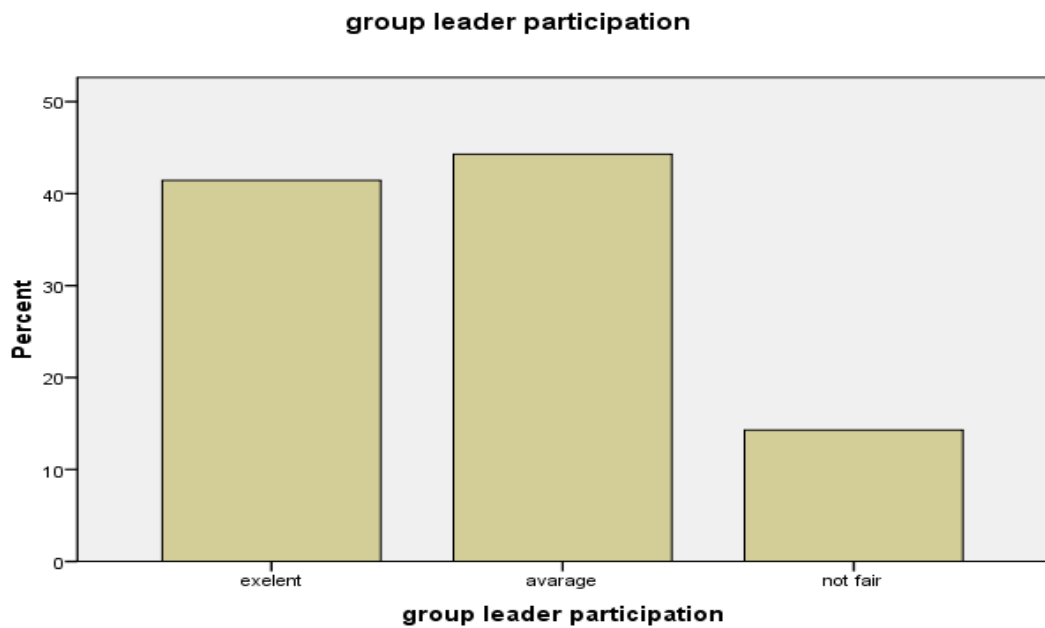
Figure 16: Group Leader Participation

Source: From field research, 2012

Table 29 reveals that 41.5% of the respondents agreed that the group leaders from MWANGA are in good cooperation with the community leaders who involve them in each stage of the ongoing project. However, the report to the community leaders built the trust and shows the importance of the activities that are being carried out.

Cooperation between community members and aged people encouraged aged people to realize that, they are once more accepted and included by the younger generation in the community.

5.6 Validity and Reliability

5.6.1 Validity

The validity of this study can be seen in the whole process of data collected and the accuracy of the data from primary to secondary source. The study used face to face interviews with aged, community leaders and other stakeholders who have been supporting the group.

Finally the findings were analyzed using an SPSS programme.

5.6.2 Reliability

Data collected in this study was reliable due to the consistency of collection, the careful selection of questions and check list used in administering the research. Community sensitization and a participatory approach allowed this project to have community ownership. Various sources were used to collect information, including groups in the community such as religious organizations, leaders of the ward and others like retired officers.

5.7 Participatory Evaluation

As in monitoring, evaluation techniques must be planned at the programme and project level. Baseline data and appropriate indicators of performance and results must be established.

Evaluation goals and objectives should be determined by Project management and leaders. As many organizations do not have the resources to carry out an ideal evaluation, it is preferred that they recruit an external evaluation consultant to lead the process. This will give the evaluation objectivity and credibility. Projects strengths and weaknesses might not be interpreted fairly by project staff members that are responsible for ensuring the programme is successful.

If the organization does not have the technical expertise to carry out the evaluation cannot afford outside help or prefers to carry out the investigation using its own resources, it is recommended to engage an experienced evaluation expert to advice on developing the evaluation plan, selecting the evaluation methods, analyzing and reporting of results.

5.8 Evaluation Methodology

5.8.1 Research Design and Methods

Major research methods used in monitoring were surveys, whereby the study conducted a survey in the community to identify problems, work with and prioritize them. Observation was done by observing by eye what was going on in the project and target group. However the most beneficial assessment method used was through face to face meetings with the elderly who are the beneficiaries of the project

5.8.2 Evaluation Tools

The monitoring tools were as follows: -

Focus group discussion was used to collect general information, clarify details and gather opinions about issues from the group and community. The researcher used

this method to build consensus. M & E focus groups are good for assessing changes of opinion, assessing the quality of project services or service providers and identifying areas of improvement. The prepared checklist helps to ensure that all required information is obtained. Discussions were conducted with members and leaders of the community in order to understand the project and the support process.

5.8.3 Semi-Structured Interviews

In order to obtain information face to face, interviews were carried with people from the community and from the group. The methodology used a series of broad questions to guide the conversation and allowed for new questions to arise as a result of the discussion. This method was critically important for developing in depth understanding of quantitative issues in particular. The methodology that was used to interview different people in the community, e.g. business people, retired officers and some political leaders, enabled them to express their feelings on the condition of aged people and what they think can be done by the government to rescue this situation.

5.8.4 Questionnaires

Questionnaires were used in order to obtain from a large number of people in a structured way, according to specific questions. Questionnaires form a basis of M & E studies as, they allow for focused data collection about specific performance questions or indicators from a sample. In collecting information on aged people within the community, this methodology was very useful.

5.9 Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT)

This methodology was used to identify strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats in relation to the initiation of this project and how such an assessment would change over time. This was also important in qualitative assessment, for example, of the service provided by the project, the relationship between Project stakeholders and the organization of the implementing partners, local groups and the project team itself.

5.9 Main Question Areas

Questions typically asked in evaluation included:-

i. To what extent did the project meet with its overall goals and objectives?

ii. What impact did the project have on the lives of the beneficiaries?

iii. Was the project equally effective for all beneficiaries?

iv. Which components were the most effective?

v. What significant unintended impacts did the project have?

vi. Is the project replicable?

vii. Is the project sustainable?

Table 30: Formative Analysis

Evaluation Question	Indicators	Data Source	Who Collected Dada	Sampling Approach	Analysis
1.To what extent did the project follow the time line presented in work plan	Successful fulfilment of the project activities as planned	Working schedule or action plan	Field surveyor Group leaders	MWANGA members	Ensuring reliable resource allocation including time
2. To what extent are project actual cost in line with initial budget allocation s.	The degree of the project implementation	Implementation project plan	Field surveyor group leader	MWANGA Members	Participatory budgeting and proper projection will ensure smooth running of the project
3.To what extent is the project moving towards the anticipate	The percentage of the fulfillment of the project objectives	Project action plan	Field surveyor Group leader	MWANGA member	The project goals /objective are well set and are smart
4.What barriers were identified? .How and to what extent were they dealt with	Amount and level of the barriers identified concerning the implementation of the project	Project implementation plan	Project Coordinators	MWANGA member	A well Planed project plan reduced barriers during implementation
5.to what extent are beneficiaries of the project active in decision making and implementation	Level of participation by stakeholders	Beneficiaries evaluation report Project implementat	Field surveyor Project Coordinator	MWANGA member	Involvement of beneficiary in decision making of the project issues help

Evaluation Question	Indicators	Data Source	Who Collected Dada	Sampling Approach	Analysis
		ion plan			to achieve project goals /objectives
6. To what extent are the project beneficiaries satisfied with project services?	Increased use of project services like mat making services	Beneficiaries suggestions and recommendation on the project.	Field surveyor Group Member	MWANGA member	The skills Provided with quality issues standard service provided to the community on hand crafts activities.

Table 31: Summative Analysis

Evaluation Issue	Indicators	Data Resource	Who Collected	Sampling Approach	Analysis
1.To what extent did the project meet its overall goals and objectives	100%of the achievement of the project	Project report	Field surveyor Project Coordinator	Group members from MWANGA	The initiation of the project was the participatory with owner ship of aged people and community
2.What impact did the project have on the lives of the beneficiaries	Improved standard of living of aged people through IGA	Community interview and report s	Field surveyor Project Coordinator	MWANGA GROUP MEMBER	If the project is well implemented will enable the aged people to have some activities that can give him some income

Evaluation Issue	Indicators	Data Resource	Who Collected	Sampling Approach	Analysis
3.Was the project equally effective for all beneficiaries?	Participatory involvement of all member of MWANGA GROUP	Registered book Working schedule action plan	Field surveyor Group administration MWANGA Group members	MWANGA Group member s Ngarenaro sub- ward	Stake holders dealing with aged people were involved in all process of the project initiation
4.Is the project replicable	Number of similar project replicated in other organizations	Collected data during project implementation Report sent to CHAWAMA Organization	Field surveyor Group Administration	MWANGA Group Member	This kind of project can be replicated to help many aged people who are poor.
5.What components were the most effective	About 95% number of MWANGA member s were empowered in hand Crafts activities	Project implementation plan and report	Field surveyor Group administration	MWANGA Group member	Empowerment of group members will ensure sustainable activities for earning income and there for support other aged people who are too old or sick to do anything.

Source: From field research, 2012

5.6 Project Sustainability

5.6.1 Sustainable Elements

There are different types and elements of sustainability, discussed to ensure the project functions, regardless of changes in external funding. Such elements include:-

5.6.2 Financial Sustainability

The women's group started making mats and other decorative items to generate income that would ensure the sustainability of the project. Moreover, making Masai

earrings and table cloths were the skills which were acquired during training that, enabled them to provide services to the community as well as earning a living and sustaining the project and their development. The group members were collecting some used items from good Samaritan people that they could sell them cheaply to raise money, earn an income and improve their livelihood.

5.6.3 Institutional Sustainability

The community and group leaders are committed to the project and currently no members are quitting the group. This shows that they can work together as a team to reduce poverty among Aged people. There are also other stakeholders, like CHAWAMA, which give support to the aged.

5.6.4 Political Sustainability

Aged people in Poverty are an issue discussed nationally. There is a Tanzanian government policy for the Aged which was passed to provide free medical treatment or health security. However, there is no transparency in the implementation of this policy up to 2013. Aged people are still dying due to lack of adequate treatment because they don't have the money to pay for it.

5.6.5 Sustainability Plan

The project plan is well articulated in the action plan which is known to the group members and each member has a role to play. The mode of transparency of operating within the group, especially in financial matters is a crucial aspect of project sustainability. The group is a model to the surrounding aged people.

5.6.6 Sustainability Indicators

Amount earned through income generating activities (selling made items and used items) was approximately.80, 000shs. Per month.

i) Education was provided to aged people.

ii) Income is expected to be got from other institutions.

iii) Income is expected to be got from Good Samaritan people.

5.7 Conclusion

Monitoring and evaluation was done to track the progress of the project, the exercise involved some of the community members and also group members. Methodology used was participatory and it included Focus Group Discussion (FGD), Semi Structured and unstructured Interviews, and tools such as Surveys, Beneficiary Assessment and Observations. SPSS program was used to analyze the collected data and it was revealed that all of the activities followed the plans, important to note is that, resources for implementation of this project were locally found in the community and also human resources issue was dealt with by using members of the MWANGA group. One of the challenges was the budget for planned activities. In most cases it depended on contribution from few members of the group and Samaritans. Apart from that, the monitoring of activities, showed willingness of the community and good Samaritans to make contributions to the group.

CHAPTER SIX

6.0   CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter intends to give recommendations and conclusions concerning the implemented project. After reviewing the project goals and project outcomes, there are some activities which were fully achieved and some that were partially achieved. The project was supporting aged people who were facing extreme poverty and other predicaments were fully understood by the researcher as having been chaotic to the other community members. Community members as well as relatives were not responsible enough to care for many of the aged people. Aged people had to struggle on their own and it normally becomes severe when they are facing weaknesses due to age and even worse when they are sick.

The recommendations were initially developed from literature review, experience of the core group members, and substantial qualitative and quantitative studies of older people's views. They were refined through a consultation process with members of the falls- prevention community, drawing on the survey and nominal group techniques. Transparency was enhanced by recording and reporting aspects of the iterative consultation process such as the degree of consensus and critical comments on drafts of the recommendations.

Age discrimination is found not only in employment but also in areas of life that are part and parcel of everyday experience. Reinforced by ageist language and commonplace practices, age discrimination is often invisible even though, alongside discrimination against people with disabilities and other forms of discrimination, it results in older people being excluded from many public spaces and social activities

or placed at a severe disadvantage. It is clear that, in Tanzania today, age discrimination is part of the fabric of our everyday lives.

6.1 Conclusion

Participatory assessment was done in the area of community, economic health and environmental areas. The findings reveal the possibility that aged people may be mobilized in economic activities which may enable them to change their poverty situation. The commitment already shown by MWANGA group was a model for supporting aged people, aging people who were long term unemployed and others hopelessly sitting begging in the pass ways of shopping areas. The available local resources as described in earlier passages, generating income through learned creative activities with the support from the local organizations like CHAWAMA, community members and ward leaders were very helpful to these groups.

The objective of the project intended to empower the aged people, providing them with ongoing support thereby strengthening their activities, capacity building and promoting their products. The commitments of the leaders of the group and the support of other members in the community, as well as community leaders, were major contributors towards the projects' achievements.

Literature review; according to HAI (2003),) reveal the extent of the problems of poverty facing the elderly in Tanzania and worldwide. Some of the contributing factors for the increasing trend in poverty of the aged were that the relatives were not responsible for or caring for the older people. However, many families have a low

standard of living and cannot afford to take care of their elderly relatives. Apart from this situation, governmental policy reviews show political will to combat the problem, for instance the national strategies such as MKUKUTA, as well as the policy on aged people.

The implementation of this project was done in a participatory manner as stated previously. The outcome of this project shows achievements of the intended objectives, whereby, some of the MWANGA group members were able to generate income for the group by promoting petty business in the area from the creative activities of the aged people. This in turn created more awareness and sympathy towards the elderly from the rest of the community.

Monitoring and evaluation of this project was done in a participatory manner involving members of the community and group members. The project shows good progress with activities carried out as planned. The project plan was well set up and was transparent for anyone to develop a follow up project and other developmental partners to support the existing project.

An important framework for analysis and action is the independent living movement, which underscores active participation, possibilities for choice, and prevention and minimization of the uncomfortable consequences associated with the onset of elderly disability. This framework makes room for both healthy and disabled elderly people by appreciating the diversity and multifaceted nature of the processes of ageing and ageing experience.

6.2 Recommendations

The conditions necessary for implementing research policies on ageing are somewhat limited by the current government funding constraints. In the further development of the Tanzanian Research Area, ageing research should be ranked among the priority areas considered to have important implications regarding many aspects of social life across all the Tanzanian regions. Economically productive projects for the elderly would be supportable, and in this connection it may be most expedient to "piggy-back" ageing projects on existing genetics projects.

Other options that may be worth considering are applications for funds to support some of the required activities through meetings, trainings and research fellowships. National research funders should also be approached to consider whether support should be given to country-level research initiatives on ageing that are relevant to future Tanzanian cause. In the current world of Globalization and other social and economic challenges, many aged people are facing situations of economic hardship due to poverty, which is a big problem in developing countries. This causes aged people to suffer and many to die because of lack of basic needs and proper health care.

MWANGA Group, through whom the project was conducted, will be a guiding light and an example to aged people in other communities. Aged people changed their attitude from believing they can't do anything to being empowered to earn an income and now they live in hope due to the introduction of IGAs. The community particularly Ngarenaro ward and later other wards will continue to identify aged people in poverty and how to go about changing this through IGAs.

Community Needs Assessment, already implemented in Ngarenaro ward in Arusha city, could be used as a model by other development stakeholders to make interventions in communities of various areas for aged peoples' development There is a pressing need to having an agenda for aged people in our councils and municipalities to effort and plan strategies to overcome the situation of poverty faced by aged people.

Co-operation in fighting against poverty is required among Community members, leaders and good Samaritans willing to help aged people. Government need to look at the aid provided and make sure policies are implemented at the right time to avoid misuse and possible corruption. There is a need for rehabilitation centres, at least one in each district or city to be extended to the outlying regions. Moreover, the centres built can be multi-purpose, for clinics and activities like handicrafts, agricultural/horticultural activities and animal husbandry.

There is a need for strong bilateral, regional and international cooperation to reduce poverty among people by increasing awareness and making preparation and provisions for aging people. A high degree of consensus was achieved. Recommendations address the need for public education, ensuring that interventions are compatible with a positive identity, tailoring interventions to the specific situation and values of the individual, and using validated methods to maintain longer-term adherence. These recommendations represent a consensus based on current knowledge and evidence, and the evidence base from which these recommendations were developed was not limited what so ever, and was always

specific to prevention of falls. To increase the effectiveness of falls‑prevention interventions, further research is needed to identify the features of falls‑prevention programmes that will encourage older people's engagement in them.

6.3 Suggestions for Further Research

The study indicates areas for further research. These include: -

i.   The problem facing aged people due to lack of social security.

ii.   Community responsibility/participation with aged people.

iii.   Health concerns of aged people.

iv.   Implementation of policies for aged people.

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APPENDICES

Appendix ii: Project Implementation Chart

Activities	Implementation period		Resources Needed	Resource person
	2012	2013		
1.Meeting with both CHAWAMA and MWANGA Group members	■		•CHAWAMA leaders •MWANGA Members	CED Student
2.Soliciting Funds for the project	■		Funds	CED Student and sponsors
2.Conducting Community Needs Assessment Survey	■		Community Members.	CED Student & CHAWAMA

Activities	Time (weeks/months)																					Resources	Responsible
				■	■																		Leaders
4.Preparation of the Needs Assessment Report							■															Funds for stationery	CED Student
5. Field Research and Evaluation of the ongoing activities								■	■	■												Stationeries MWANGA Members	CED Student Supervisor
6.organizing and start writing the project report													■	■	■							Stationeries. Secretarial services	CED student
7. Presentation of final report																	■					Stationeries. Binded report	CED student

Source: Field Survey, 2012

Appendix ii: Dodoso La Ukusanyaji Wa Taarifa Za Utafiti

Dodoso hili ni mojawapo ya utafiti wenye lengo la kukusanya taarifa mbalimbali zitakazowezesha kutumika katika kuandaa program itakayowezesha kutumiwa na wazee kuwawezesha kushiriki kikamilifu katika shughuli za uzalishaji mali hivyo kuondoa umaskini na kuwawezesha kujitegemea na kuwa mfano wa kuigwa kwa Vikundi vingine vya wazee nchini.

Taarifa zitakazokusanywa ni kwa ajili ya utafiti hivyo hakuna haja kwa atakayejibu maswali haya kuandika jina lake. Tunaomba Sana ushirikiano wako katika kujibu maswali yafuatayo:-

Weka alama ya vema (V) katika jibu sahihi

1. JINSIA   ME_____   KE_____

2. HALI YA NDOA

    I.   NINA NDOA   III. SINA NDOA   IV. MJANE

    II.   KUTENGANA   V. KUTALIKIWA

3. JE UNA UMRI GANI?

    I.   50-55   II. 60-65   III.   70 NA KUENDELEA

4. JE UNAJISHUGHULISHA NA SHUGHULI GANI?

    I.   SEKTA BINAFSI   III.   SIJAAJIRIWA

    II.   NIMEJIAJIRI MWENYEWE   IV.   MTUMISHI WA SERIKALI

5. JE UNA KIWANGO GANI CHA ELIMU?

    I.   ELIMU YA MSINGI   III. SEKONDARI

II.   CHUO KIKUU   IV. SIKUSOMA

5. JE UNAISHI NA NANI?

    I.   WANANGU   III. PEKE YANGU

    II.   NDUGU   IV. MARAFIKI

6. JE MPO WANGAPI KATIKA FAMILIA YENU?

    I.   1   II.   3-4   III. 5-6   IV.   7-8 V.   8   NA KUENDELEA

7. JE ULIKUWA NA UMRI GANI ULIVYOANZA KUPATA UGUMU WA MAISHA?

    I.   45-50 II.   55-60   III. 65-70   IV. 75-80

8. JE WAPO WAZEE WENGINE WANAO TESEKA NA MAISHA?

    I.   NDIO   II. HAPANA

9. JE JAMII ULIYOPO INASEMAJE KUHUSU MATATIZO YA WAZEE?

    I.   YANAHITAJI UFUMBUZI   III. JAMII HAIHUSIKI NA SUALA HILI

    II.   SIJUI

10. JE ZIPO JITIHADA ZOZOTE ZINAZOFANYWA NA VIONGOZI KUSHUGHULIKIA MATATIZO YA WAZEE?

    I.   NDIO   II. HAPANA

11. JE NI SHUGHULI GANI ZA KIUCHUMI WAZEE WANAJISHUGHULISHA NAZO KATIKA JAMII YENU?

    I.   BIASHARA NDOGO NDOGO   III. KILIMO

    II.   UFUGAJI   IV. USANII/UTAMADUNI   V. HAKUNA

12. JE LIPO SOKO LA KUUZIA BIDHAA ZINAZOZALISHWA?

    I.   NDIO   II. HAPANA

13. JE KIPATO CHAKO KWA WIKI NI KIASI GANI

    I. 10,000-20,999   III. 30,000-40,999

II. 50,000-60,999   IV. 70,000 NA KUENDELEA   V.   SINA KIPATO

14. JE UNAFIKIRI WAZEE HAWA WANAWEZA KUSHIRIKI KATIKA SHUGHULI ZA KIUCHUMI?

    I.   NDIO   II. HAPANA

15. JE KUNA PROGRAMU ZOZOTE KATIKA JAMII HII ZINAZOSAIDIA MATATIZO YA WAZEE?

    I.   NDIO   II.   HAPANA

16. JE NI WAFADHILI/WADAO GANI WANAOSAIDIA SHUGHULI ZA KIMAENDELEO KATIKA JAMII YENU?

    I.   SERIKALI   II.   WADAU WA MAENDELEO

17. JE NI CHANGAMOTO GANI AMBAZO WAZEE WANAKABILIANA NAZO KATIKA JAMII YENU?

    I.   UMASKIN   III. ULEVI

    II.   UKIMWI   IV. UKOSEFU WA KAZI

18. JE WAZEE WA JAMII HII WANAJISHUGHULISHA NA UHIFADHI WA MAZINGIRA?

    I.   NDIO   II.   HAPANA

19. JE UNAWEZA KUSEMAJE KUHUSU UTARATIBU WA KUCHANGIA HUDUMA ZA MATIBABU HASA KWA WAZEE?

    I.   NI NZURII SANA   III.   MZURI

    II.   UNARIDHISHA   IV.   HAURIDHISHI

Appendix 1ii: Dodoso La Ufuatiliaji (Monitoring) Utekelezaji Shughuli Za Kiuchumi Kwenye Kikundi Cha Mwanga

Dodoso hili ni moja wapo ya njia ya kufuatilia (monitoring) utekelezaji wa program ya kiuchumi iliyoandaliwa kwa wazee waliokuwa awali na ari ngumu mno ya ki maisha na kuwawezesha kushiriki kikamilifu katika shughuli za uzalishaji mali hivyo kuondoa umaskini na kuwawezesha kujitegemea na kuwa mfano wa kuigwa kwa vikundi vingine vya wazee.

Taarifa za ufuatiliaji huu ni kwa ajili ya utafiti hivyo hakuna haja kwa atakayejibu maswali haya kuandika jina lake. Tunaomba Sana ushirikiano wako katika kujibu maswali yafuatayo:-

Weka alama ya Vema (V) katika jibu sahihi

1. Jinsia   ME_____   KE_____

2. HALI YA NDOA

I. NINA NDOA   III. SINA NDOA

II. KUTENGANA   I V. KUTALIKIWA   V. MJANE

3. JE UNA UMRI GANI?

I. 50-55   II. 60-65   III. 70 NA KUENDELEA

4. JE UNAJISHUGHULISHA NA SHUGHULI GANI?

   I.SEKTA BINAFSI   III. SIJAAJIRIWA

   II.NIMEJIAJIRI MWENYEWE   IV. MTUMISHI WA SERIKALI

5. JE UNAKIWANGO GANI CHA ELIMU?

   I. ELIMU YA MSINGI   III. SEKONDARI

   II. CHUO KIKUU   IV. SIKUSOMA

6. JE MPANGO WA UTEKELEZAJI WA PROGRAMU ULIFUATWA KAMA ILIVYOKUWA IMEPANGWA?

   I. NDIO   II. HAPANA

7. JE NI RASILIMALI GANI ZILITUMIKA SANA KATIKA UTEKELEZAJI WA PROGRAMU HII?

I. WATU   II.FEDHA   III. MUDA

8. JE BAJETI ILIYOPANGWA KWA KILA SHUGHULI ILIPATIKANA?

I. NDIO   II. HAPANA

9. JE NI KILA BAADA YA MUDA GANI KUTUMIKA MBINU ZA UFUATILIAJI ZILITUMIKA?

I. KILA MIEZI MITATU II. KILA MWEZI III.   MWISHO   WA PROGRAMU

10. JE VIONGOZI WA KIKUNDI NA JAMII WALIWEZA KUSHIRIKIANA KIKAMILIFU KATIKA KUFANIKISHA PROGRAMU HII?

I. NDIO   II. HAPANA

11. JE UNAWEZA KUSEMAJE KUHUSU UJUZI/MAARIFA YALIYOPATIKANA KUTOKANA NA UTEKELEZAJI WA PROGRAMU HII?

I.   YALIKIDHI HAJA   III. WASTANI

II. YANARIDHISHA   IV. HAYAKUTOSHA

12. JE IPO TABIA/MTAZAMO YOYOTE ILIYOBADILISHWA KUTOKANA NA UTEKELEZAJI WA PROGRAMU HII?

I. NDIO   II. HAPANA

13. JE UPI ULIKUWA MTAZAMO WA JAMII KATIKA UTEKELEZAJI WA PROGRAMU HII?

I. VIZURI SANA II. VIZURI   III. INARIDHISHA IV. HAKUNA

14. JE WAPO WADAU WA MAENDELEO WALIOCHANGIA KUFANIKISHA UTEKELEJI WA PROGRAMU HII?

I. NDIO   II. HAPANA

15. JE UPO UWEZEKANO WA PROGRAMU HII KUWA ENDELEVU?

I. NDIO   II. HAPANA

Appendix iv: Data Collection Questionnaires

This questionnaire is part of the research aimed at collecting information that will be used in designing a project for addressing the problem of the elderly people in Ngarenaro ward. I kindly request for your cooperation in answering the following questions:-

Please fill gaps or put a tick against an appropriate answer.

1. GENDER :MALE_____ FEMALE_____

2. MARITAL STATUS

    I. MARRIED   III. UNMARRIED

    II. WIDOW   IV. SEPARATED   V. DIVORSED

3. WHAT IS YOUR AGE?

    I. 50-55   ii. 60-65   iii. 70 ABOVE

4. WHAT IS YOUR OCCUPATION?

    I. PRIVATE SECTOR   III. UNEMPLOYED

    II. SELF EMPLOYED   IV. CIVIL SERVANT

5. WHAT IS YOUR LEVEL OF EDUCATION?

    I. PRIMARY EDUCATION   III. SECONDARY

    II. UNIVERSITY   IV. NO FORMAL EDUCATION

6. WHO ARE YOU LIVING WITH?

    I. PARENTS   III. GUARDIAN

    II. RELATIVES   IV. FRIENDS V. ALONE

7. HOW MANY ARE YOU IN THE FAMILY?

    I. 1   II. 7-8 III   .3-4   IV.   5-6   V. 8 AND ABOVE

8. WHICH AGE WERE YOU, WHEN YOU FIRST HAD LIFE HARDSHIP?

    I.   45-50   II.   55-60 III.   65-70 IV.   75-80

9. ARE THERE ANY OTHER AGED PEOPLE FACING SURVIVAL
CHALLENGES YOU KNOW?

     I. YES   II.NO

10. HOW DOES THIS COMMUNITY PERCEIVE THE ISSUE OF AGED
PEOPLE?

     I. NEED INTERVETION   III. NOT COMMUNITY RESPONSIBILITY

     II. DON'T KNOW

11. ARE THERE ANY EFFORTS DONE BY THE COMMUNITY LEADERS TO
ADRESS PROBLEMS FACED BY THE AGED PEOPLE?

     I. YES   II. NO

12. WHAT KIND OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES IN THIS COMMUNITY DO
AGED PEOPLE TRANSACT?

     I. PETTY BUSSINESS   III. FARMING   IV.
LIVESTOCK/ANIMAL HUSBANDRY   II. THEATRE/DRAMA
V.   NONE

13. WHAT IS YOUR INCOME IN A WEEK?

     I. 10.000-20.999   III. 50,000-60,000   IV. 70,000 AND ABOVE

     II. 30,000-40,999   V.   EARN NOTHING

14. DO YOU THINK AGED PEOPLE COULD ENGAGE IN INCOME
GENERATING ACTIVITIES?

     I. YES   II .NO

15. DOES THE MARKET FOR PRODUCED PRODUCTS EXIST?

     I. YES   II. NO

16. IS THERE ANY PROGRAMME IN THIS COMMUNITY WHICH
ADDRESSES THE ELDERLY PROBLEM?

     I. YES   II.NO

17. WHO IS THE SPONSOR OF SOME AGED PEOPLE IN THIS
COMMUNITY?

     I. GOVERNMENT   III. DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS

II. PRIVATE SECTOR   IV. COMMUNITY MEMBERS

18. WHAT ARE THE MAJOR HEALTH CHALLENGES FACING THE AGED IN THIS COMMUNITY?

I. POVERTY   II. DRUNKARDNESS

III. HIV AND AIDS   IV. UNEMPLOYMENT

19. DO THE AGED ENGAGE IN ENVIROMENTAL CONSERVATION/PROTECTION?

I .YES   II. NO

20. HOW CAN YOU COMMENT ON COST SHARING SYSTEM?

I. VERY GOOD   II. GOOD

II. SATISFACTORY   IV. UN FAIR

Appendix v: Questionaire For Monitoring

This questionnaire is for monitoring the progress of the project and is part of the research, aimed at collecting information that will be used in assessing the project thus addressing the problem of aged people so as to engage them in economic development activities of within and outside Ngarenaro ward. I kindly request for your cooperation in answering the following questions:-

Please fill gaps or put a tick against an appropriate answer.

1.   GENDER   MALE_____

        FEMALE_____

2.   MARITAL STSTUS

        I. MARRIED   III. UNMARRIED

        II. WIDOW   IV. SEPARATE   V. DIVORSED

3.   WHAT IS YOUR AGE?

        I.   50-55   II.   60-65   III.   70 ABOVE

 4. WHAT IS YOUR OCCUPATON

        I. PRIVATE SECTOR   III. UNEMPLOYED

        II. SELF EMPLOYED   IV. CIVIL SERVANT

5. WHAT IS YOUR LEVEL OF EDUCATION?

        I. PRIMARY EDUCATION   III. SECONDARY

        II. UNIVERSITY   IV. NO FORMAL EDUCATION

6. DOES THE SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES FOLLOW THE WORK PLAN?

        I .YES   II. NO

7. WHAT RESOURCES WERE MOSTLY USED FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION

    OF THE PROJECT?

I. HUMAN RESOURCE   II. FUND   III.   TIME

8. IS THE BUDGET PLANNED FOR EACH ACTIVITIES AVAILABLE TO

MEET THE OBJECTIVES?

I. YES   II. NO

9. WHAT MODALITIES HAVE BEEN USED IN MONITORING?

I .QUARTERLY   II. MONTHLY   III. END OF PROGRAMME

10. HOW CAN YOU COMMENT ON KNOWLEDGE/SKILLS ACQUIRED?

I. ADEQUATE   III. MODERATE

II. SATISFACTORY   IV. INADEQUATE

11. IS THERE ANY ATTITUDE CHANGE AS A RESULT OF

IMPLEMENTATION OF THIS PROGRAMME?

I. YES   II. NO

12. WHAT WAS THE COMMUNITY PERCEPTION ON THE PROJECT?

I. VERY GOOD   II. GOOD   III. FAIR   IV. UNFAIR

13. HAS ANY DEVELOPMENT PARTNER CONTRIBUTED TO THE

IMPLEMENTATION OF THIS PROGRAME?

I. YES   II. NO

14. DO YOU THINK THE PROGRAMME WILL BE SUSTAINABLE?

I. YES   II. NO

15. DOES THE GROUP LEADER COOPERATE WELL WITH COMMUNITY

LEADERS

I. YES   II. NO

Appendix vi: Structured Focus Group Discussions

1. What are the problems facing aged people in the community?

2. What factors hinder the accessibility of aged people to different services and community activities?

3. What specific challenges face aged people in the community?

4. What can be done to improve different services provided or offered by community and stake holders?

5. Do the aged people in the community get any training on IGAs?

6. What percentage of the aged population is involved in business?

7. Are public services and infrastructure adequate?

8. How is the relationship between business and the aged?

9. Do the aged have skills necessary to own businesses?

10. Are any natural resources or ecosystem services being used up faster than they are being replenished?

11. Are there any problem sources of pollution?

12. To what extent is the local economy dependent upon the health of local natural resources and ecosystem services?

13. Are there ways where natural resources can be used to create employment / jobs?

14. Do the members of the community pay for health services?

15. Is there any cost sharing system, what are the challenges available for this system?