

**IMPROVEMENT OF THE HYGIENIC SITUATION OF NYAKATO SLAUGHTER
HOUSE THROUGH TOILET CONSTRUCTION**

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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**

2013

SUPERVISOR 'S CERTIFICATION

I, the undersigned certify that I have read and hereby recommend for the acceptance of the project paper titled`` Improvement of the Hygienic situation of Nyakato Slaughter House through Toilet Construction`` in fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Master Degree in Community Economic Development.

.....
DR. LEONARD FWEJA

(Supervisor)

.....
DATE

DECLARATION

I, Neema Majura, declare that this dissertation is my own work and that it has not and it will not be presented to any other institution for the award of the degree or other similar award.

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Signature

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Lastly I thank all who assisted me but their names do not appear in this list. I appreciate their support and assistance.

May God Bless You All.

DEDICATION

This project is dedicated to my dear husband Dr Simon Kamuli Malihu who gave me moral and material support to finish this work. I also dedicate it to my lovely children Furaha S. Malihu and Nkwabi S. Malihu for their time to encourage me to finish this work.

ABSTRACT

The CNA was conducted to identify the problems and needs of the community of Nyakato Machinjioni. Several problems and needs were identified, but the most pressing need was availability of toilets which was the base the formulation of the project. Thus the overall aim of the project was to improve the hygienic situation of Nyakato Machinjioni through toilet construction. Thirty nine people were trained on the importance of toilets in maintaining hygienic condition and two toilets were constructed and are in use. The surrounding environments, that is, 3 hectors were cleaned and the cleanliness is regularly done. Two janitors were also employed to take care of the toilets cleanliness. The overall impact of the project is improved working environment, reduced risks of contracting communicable disease and thus ensuring availability of manpower.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
C N A	Community Need Assessment
CLTS	Community Led Total Sanitation
CED	Community Economic Development
CBO	Community Based Organization
CCI	Center for Community Initiatives
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FOT	Friend of Tanzanian
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PVC	Polyvinyl Chloride
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Science
SACCOS	Savings and Credit Cooperative Organizations
SWOT	Strength, Weakness, Opportunity and Threat
TZ	Tanzania

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SUPERVISOR 'S CERTIFICATION	ii
DECLARATION	iii
COPYRIGHT	iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.....	v
DEDICATION.....	vi
ABSTRACT	vii
ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS.....	viii
LIST OF TABLES.....	xiii
LIST OF FIGURES.....	xiv
CHAPTER ONE.....	1
1.0 PARTICIPATORY NEEDS ASSESSMENT	1
1.1 Introduction	1
1.2 Community Profile	2
1.2.1. Nyakato –Machinjoni Community profile.....	2
1.2.2. Climate and Physical Setting.....	2
1.2.3. Population.....	3
1.2.4. Employment	3
1.2.5. Housing and Informal Settlements	3
1.2.6. Social Services.....	3
1.2.7. Economic Activities.....	4
1.2.8 Community Need Assessment.....	4
1.3. Objectives.....	5
1.3.1. General Objective	5
1.3.2 Specific Objectives	5
1.3.3 Research /C N A Questions.....	5

1.4 CNA /Research Methodology	6
1.4.1 Research Design	6
1.4.2 Sampling Techniques.....	6
1.4.3 Data Collection Methods	6
1.5 C N A Findings.....	8
1.5.1 Questionnaire Methods	8
1.3.2. Economic Activities.....	10
1.5.2 Focus group discussion and observation methods.....	12
1.5.3 Community Needs Prioritization /Levelling of Needs	13
1.5.4 Chapter Conclusion	14
CHAPTER TWO.....	15
2.0 PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION.....	15
2.1 Problem Statement.....	15
2.2 Project description	15
2.2.1 Target Community	16
2.2.2 Stakeholders	16
2.2.3. Project Goals in CED terms	16
2.3 Project Objectives.....	16
2.3.1 Overall Objective.....	16
2.3.2 Specific Objectives	16
2.4 Host Organisation/CBO Profile.....	17
2.4.1 CBO Goals	17
2.4.2 Mission and Vision Statements	17
2.4.2.Mission Statements	17
2.4.3 Structure of the Organization	18
CHAPTER THREE.....	21

3.0 LITERATURE REVIEW.....	21
3.1 Introduction	21
3.2 Theoretical Literature	21
3.2.1 Environment	21
3.2.2 Hygienic Situation	22
3.2.3 Toilets	24
3.3. Empirical Literature Review	26
3.4 Policy Reviews	29
3.5 Literature Review Summary	31
CHAPTER FOUR	32
4.0 PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION	32
4.1 Introduction	32
4.2. Products and Outputs	32
4.2.1. Product	32
4.2.2. Output Indicators	32
4.3. Project Planning.....	32
4.2. Implementation Plan	32
4.3.1 Project Inputs.....	33
4.3.2. Staffing Pattern	34
4.3.3 Project Budget	35
4.4 Project Implementation	35
4.4.1 Project Implementation Report	36
4.4.2 Project Implementation Gantt Chart	39
CHAPTER FIVE	41
5.0 PROJECT PARTICIPATORY MONITORING, EVALUATION AND SUSTAINABILITY	41

5.1 Introduction	41
5.1 Participatory monitoring	41
5.2.1 Monitoring Information System	41
5.2.2 Participatory Monitoring Methods	43
5.2.3 Participatory Monitoring Plan	45
5.3 Participatory Evaluation.....	47
5.3.1 Performance Indicators	48
5.3.2 Participatory Evaluation Methods	49
5.4 Project Evaluation Summary.....	51
5.5 Project Sustainability	52
CHAPTER SIX.....	54
6.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION.....	54
6.1 Conclusion	54
6.2 Recommendations	54
REFERENCES	56

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Gender of Respondents	8
Table 2: Age of Respondents	8
Table 3: Level of Education	9
Table 4: Respondents' Skills	9
Table 5: Respondents' Economic Activities	10
Table 6: Problem on the Study Area	10
Table 7: The Community Need on the Study Area	11
Table 8: Challenges on Project Establishment	11
Table 9: Source of Fund for Project Implementation	12
Table 10: Alternative for Existing Problems	12
Table 11: Indicates the Pair Wise Ranking of Identified Needs	13
Table 12: SWOT Analysis	19
Table 13: Implementation Plan	33
Table 14: Project Inputs	34
Table 15: Staffing Pattern	34
Table 16: Project Budget	35
Table 17: Logical Framework Matrix	35
Table 19: Participatory Monitoring Plan	46
Table 20: Performance Indicators	48
Table 21: Showing Objective and Indicators	48
Table 22: Project Evaluation	51

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Show Portable Toilets.....	25
Figure 2: Show Squat Toilets.....	26
Figure 3: The Constructed Toilet	37
Figure 5: Shows Community /CED Student During Observation Process.....	44
Figure 6: Showing People Discussing the Project	45
Figure 7: Showing Conversation Interviewers.....	49
Figure 8: Showing Conversation Interviews with Student	50
Figure 9: Showing People in the Discussion	50
Figure 10: Show the Community Looking the Project.....	51

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 PARTICIPATORY NEEDS ASSESSMENT

1.1 Introduction

Participatory needs assessment has been explained differently by different scholars. Brunsma, (2007) define it as the strategies to help to identify immediate and long term problems faced by the community and to address the needs of the residents in their struggle to cope with their disaster. It is active involvement of people struggling to solve the important practical problems that are highly likely to open up researchers' mind to new information and new ideas, leading to the advancement in the way on how to solve those problems. Apart from that Tyndale, (2006: 92) explain participatory needs assessment as the process of identify the existing social economic condition of its targeted community as well as to know their priority needs to improve their lives.

Participatory needs assessment is very importance and it is more accurate measurement because it emphasizes the importance of involving the programmed participants in the design and implementation of the needs assessments as well as consulting them. On the other hand, it consider an individual`s wellbeing at the household level as an integral part of the broader community need, rather than allowing individual needs to be sub-summed by the community's concerns (Gboku, *et al*, 2007). Apart from that, this method is gender sensitive as it benefits both men and women.

Also it applies bottom-up participatory procedures which afford a high priority to meeting the interests and needs of the programmed participants. Generally participatory need assessment create the feeling of fully engagement of participants in the project development and that their voice has been heard as a result sense of ownership is established in their minds leading to sustainability of the project.

The study showed that participatory needs assessment is very potential to this community because its members seemed to have so many different problems that cannot be solved together at once. Therefore participatory needs assessment method helped to rank their needs that the most pressing need to be solved foremost.

Participatory needs assessment took place at Nyakato Machinjioni-Mwanza, where the community in assistance of the author, managed to understand their problems and needs so as to rank them and find a good solution using the resources around the area.

1.2 Community Profile

1.2.1. Nyakato –Machinjioni Community profile

Nyakato Machinjioni Street is within Nyakato ward in Mwanza City which is among the twelve wards found in Nyamagana District. It is located along the main road connecting Mwanza city and Mara Municipal with a total surface area of 24.5 Km². Its geographical coordinates are 2° 33' 0" South, 32° 57' 0" East. A larger number of people living in this area are Sukuma by tribal and others are the tribal from different area in the Tanzania and outside Tanzania. Nyakato Machinjioni is one of the highly populated in Mwanza City; it is surrounded with several industries such as coca cola, Super Banco, Serengeti, Nile pitch and Mwatex.

It is in this street where the Mwanza slaughter house is located and is very near to the community where this project was conducted.

1.2.2. Climate and Physical Setting

Nyakato Machinjioni lies in the temperature of 20°C / 68°F it has the light rain fall and the wind speed range from 0 to 10km/hour mostly East to Northwest though have seasonal variations and clouds are scattered at 1900ft. (Tanzania *et al* 2002)

1.2.3. Population

According to the 2012 National Census, Nyakato Machinjioni is estimated to have 59,437 people (28,550 male and 30,887 female).

1.2.4. Employment

While few of the residents in this street are civil servant and privately employed in different industries found around this street as mentioned earlier in this dissertation, majority are self employed such as Baba/mama lishe, small business at the Machinjioni market and motorcycle drivers commonly known as Bodaboda.

1.2.5. Housing and Informal Settlements

Housing in Nyakato Machinjioni can be divided into two categories. One is housing in the planned and surveyed areas and second is in the unplanned (squatter) areas. Unplanned settlements are characterized by: High congestion of buildings, Poor accessibility, and lack of physical infrastructures like electricity, roads, and telephones as well as public facilities like health facility, open spaces, and Inadequate hygienic services like toilets, disposal of solid wastes. On the other hand the planned houses are well organized and are having the basic social needs like electricity, roads, and open spaces.

1.2.6. Social Services

Despite of the few private medical shops, there is no public health facility at Nyakato Machinjion Street, so its people get this service from Buzuruga health center which is very far from this street. Educational wise the street is equipped with two primary schools which are Mhandu and Nyakato primary schools and two secondary schools namely Mhandu and Mahina secondary schools. There is uneven distribution of water supply across the street that is; some areas have while some have not. For instance the

area around Mwanza slaughter house where you find the Baba/mama Lishe group has no water supply despite of their vital role of preparing food for people working in the slaughter house and other industries around the street. The existence of water venders at this area helps to supply water though at very high cost that affects their incomes. There are so many tracks across the street some of them links the street with other parts of the Mwanza City while some join to the main road of Mwanza to Musoma.

On top of the mentioned social services, electricity plays a vital role in speeding up development. In spite of this importance, some areas in this street have no electricity, for instance the Baba/mama lishe center where this dissertation was conducted.

1.2.7. Economic Activities

Only a small number of the population are employed in formal sector others are employed in the private sector but a larger number of people in this area are dealing with small business, like Baba/Mama lishe, tailors, petty traders, vegetable sellers and shop keepers. Apart from that small business others are employed in industries around the Nyakato machinjioni such as MWANTEX, SUPA BANCO and SERENGETI. All of these industries employ a larger number of people that are the customers to these Mama Rishe and Baba Rishe working to that area.

1.2.8 Community Need Assessment

Community need assessment is the process of collecting the data concerned with the problem occurs in the society and finds the way to solve those problems. A community needs assessment is a combination of information gathering, community engagement and focused action with the goal of community improvement. A community needs assessment identifies the strengths and weaknesses (needs) within a community. Community leaders,

local government, advocacy groups or a combination of these then address these identified needs through policy change or development

1.3. Objectives

1.3.1. General Objective

The overall objective for conducting community needs assessment was to collect information about the Nyakato Machinjioni that would assist in identifying the problems the community is facing and formulate a project to address the main problem based on their ranking.

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

1. To identify the problems facing community members within the area.
2. To establish the priorities of the identified problems within the community.
3. To identify the type of assets available within the community and among community members.
4. To identify suitable interventions for the identified problems.

1.3.3 Research /C N A Questions

1. What are the problems facing the community member within the area?
2. What is the main problems hindering this community?
3. What are the types of assets available within the community and among the community members?
4. What are the potential ways which can be applied for solving the existing problems?

1.4 CNA /Research Methodology

1.4.1 Research Design

There are many types of research designs that serve for same purposes but for this study, cross-sectional research design was easily employed because it is the method involve observation, meaning that the researcher collect the information about their subject without manipulate the study environment also the data are collected at one point on the several variable.

1.4.2 Sampling Techniques

The study will include the population in Nyamagana district - Mwanza region, but the survey population will compose one ward that is Nyakato and the survey sample will be based into one village that is Nyakato Machinjioni and finally the sampling unit will be the businessman involved in cooking food and the shopkeeper in the study area. Randomly sampling was used to get sample size of thirty nine (39) woman and man who are businesspeople especially mama rishe and Baba rishe.

1.4.3 Data Collection Methods

The data was collected from the field into two ways such as primary data and secondary data

i. The Primary Data

These are the original source from which the researcher will direct collect that has not been previous collected from this study the data was collected direct from the respndent of baba/mama rishe of Nyakato machinjioni through the use of questionnaires, interviews and observation

a) Questionnaires

Questionnaires consist a number of questions printed or typed in a define order on a form or set of form in this study questionnaire was distributed to the group member and these questionnaires was open ended questionnaires and structured questionnaires.

b) Interviews

The interviews methods of data collection involves the presentation of oral–verbal stimuli and replay on the oral verbal responses, it can be conducted through face to face interview or through telephone

c) Observation

The observation was interested to observe directly what businessman were doing in the study area, and to what extent the environment was affected and respondents' willingness on whether the businesspeople were willing to participate to give out their problem and to find the solution for solving those problems in the working area.

ii Secondary Data

Secondary data collection involves the data that has been already collected by other scholars or writers into the different journals, textbook, magazines reports.

iii Data Analysis Methods

The study intended to use both qualitative and quantitative data analysis. The quantitative data was used to present data in charts and tables. Furthermore, the data was compiled and analyzed by using Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS).

1.5 C N A Findings

1.5.1 Questionnaire Methods

The researcher distribute 40 papers of questionnaires to the respondent and 39 were returned

The results were as follows:

The study involved male and female respondents, the male respondents were 9 and female respondents were 30.

Table 1: Gender of Respondents

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid men	9	23.1	23.1	23.1
female	30	76.9	76.9	100.0
Total	39	100.0	100.0	

Sources: researcher`s 2012

The study also involved people of different age group such as 16-30 was 28%, 31-45 was 21% and 46+ was 7% the age group comprises with the 31-45 was having a large number of people because the area was having a larger number of people of this age.

Table 2: Age of Respondents

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid (16 -30)	11	28.2	28.2	28.2
(31 - 45)	21	53.8	53.8	82.1
46+	7	17.9	17.9	100.0
Total	39	100.0	100.0	

Source: Researcher`s 2012

The findings show the most of the respondents completed primary education and few of them finished secondary education and others non educated. This has been depicted that 5.1% were none educated, 79.5% were completed primary education and finally 15.4% completed secondary education.

Table 3: Level of Education

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Un educated	2	5.1	5.1	5.1
Primary Education	31	79.5	79.5	84.6
Secondary Education	6	15.4	15.4	100.0
Total	39	100.0	100.0	

Source: Research, 2012

The community Skills on the Study Area

Through the finding on the skills acquired by the respondents on the study area the results said that 2.6% were carpenter, 10.3% were tailors, 71.8% were cooks, 15.4% were vegetable sellers. This implies that the common skill dominated on the study area is cooks.

Table 4: Respondents' Skills

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Carpenter	1	2.6	2.6	2.6
Tailor	4	10.3	10.3	12.8
Cookery	28	71.8	71.8	84.6
Vegetable Sellers	6	15.4	15.4	100.0
Total	39	100.0	100.0	

Source: Researcher, 2012

Economic Activities

The economic activities of the respondents on the study area were as follows: 2.6% carpenter, 10.3% tailors, 71.8% cooks, 15.4% vegetable sellers. This implies that the common economic activity dominated on the study area was cooks.

Table 5: Respondents' Economic Activities

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Carpenter	1	2.6	2.6	2.6
Tailor	4	10.3	10.3	12.8
Cookery	28	71.8	71.8	84.6
Vegetable Sellers	6	15.4	15.4	100.0
Total	39	100.0	100.0	

Source: Researcher, 2012

In prioritizing the community needs on the study area, the finding show that 28.2% of the respondents said the toilet, 23.1% said lack of water supply, 28.2% of respondents said that there is a problem of torn eating café and lastly 20.5% said the high interest rate. In discussing the finding, the area seemed to have no toilets something which can bring negative effect to the community. Moreover, lack of water supply is a problem that may lead into community problems. High interest rate has also seemed to be a hindrance of community development.

Table 6: Problem on the Study Area

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid No Toilet	11	28.2	28.2	28.2
Lack of water supply	9	23.1	23.1	51.3
Torn eating cafe	11	28.2	28.2	79.5
High loan Interest Rate	8	20.5	20.5	100.0
Total	39	100.0	100.0	

Source: Researcher, 2012

The researcher in searching the community need on the study area comment that 33.3% said they need toilets, 23.1% of respondents said they need low interest rate, 20.5% said safe and clean water, 15.4% said rehabilitation of café and 7.7% said security. The finding show that the community on the study area needs toilets since has received a high percentage.

Table 7: The Community Need on the Study Area

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Toilets	13	33.3	33.3	33.3
Safe and Clean water	8	20.5	20.5	53.8
Security	3	7.7	7.7	61.5
Rehabilitation of Café	6	15.4	15.4	76.9
Low Interest Rate	9	23.1	23.1	100.0
Total	39	100.0	100.0	

Source: Researcher, 2012

The most of the respondents concerning the challenges facing the community, the finding show that 48.7% said lack of fund, 28.2% said lack of cooperation among the community members and 23.1% said limited time for doing such work is a challenge. In discussing the finding, it is obvious that lack of fund is a great challenge on the study community.

Table 8: Challenges on Project Establishment.

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Lack of Fund	19	48.7	48.7	48.7
Lack of Cooperation	11	28.2	28.2	76.9
Limited time for doing such work	9	23.1	23.1	100.0
Total	39	100.0	100.0	

Source: Researcher, 2012

The respondents put forward ways of source of fund whereby 43.6% said donors are highly needed, 30.8% said ward authority, 15.4% said there should be fund raising and 10.3% was for the community themselves. The table 9 shows the source of fund for project implementation.

Table 9: Source of Fund for Project Implementation

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Donors	17	43.6	43.6	43.6
Fund rising	6	15.4	15.4	59.0
Ourselves	4	10.3	10.3	69.2
Ward Authority	12	30.8	30.8	100.0
Total	39	100.0	100.0	

Source: Researcher, 2012

Furthermore, the finding on checking the solution of overcoming those impacts the result shows that 84.6% said there is no current solution for the existing problem while 15.4% said there is. Therefore, it is to say that on the study area there is no solution to existing problem since the majority of the respondents said no.

Table 10: Alternative for Existing Problems

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Yes	6	15.4	15.4	15.4
No	33	84.6	84.6	100.0
Total	39	100.0	100.0	

Source: Researcher, 2012

1.5.2 Focus Group Discussion and Observation Methods

During focus group discussion and observation on the study area the following community needs were identified; the potential need which was identified by the community was the creation of the toilets, because the surrounding was very dirty

destroyed by the business persons and the clients on the study area. Therefore the community feared to get negative effect as a result of environmental destruction. The next option was the creation of the permanent café for eating. People put suggestion that the area need to be built a building complex that will accommodate many Mama Lishe and Baba Lishe which will have all contented facilities such as toilets and water supply. They continued said that in doing so the possibility of alleviating poverty and epidemic diseases to be overcome

1.5.3 Community Needs Prioritization /Levelling of Needs

Pair wise ranking technique was used to prioritize the identified projects so as to get most pressing need this was conducted in participatory manner using two community members to count the scores, building the toilet rooms were ranked as number one since it was highly scored compared to other identified projects.

Table 11: Indicates the Pair wise Ranking of Identified Needs.

<i>Needs</i>	<i>Safe and clean water</i>	<i>Creation of security guard center</i>	<i>Rehabilitation of the café</i>	<i>Construction of toilet rooms</i>	<i>Low interest Rate</i>	<i>Score</i>	<i>Ranking</i>
Construction of toilet rooms	Construction of toilet rooms	construction of toilet rooms	Construction of toilet rooms		Construction of toilet rooms	13	1 st
Low interest rate	Low interest rate	Creation of security guard center	Low interest Rate	Construction of toilet rooms		9	2 nd
Safe and clean water		Safe and clean water	Rehabilitation of the café	Construction of toilet rooms	Safe and clean water	8	3 rd
Rehabilitation of the café	Rehabilitation of the café	Rehabilitation of the café		Construction of toilet rooms	Low interest Rate	6	4 th
Creation of security guard center	Safe and clean water		Rehabilitation of the permanent café	Building of toilet rooms	Creation of security guard center	3	5 th

Source: Researcher, 2012

1.5.4 Chapter Conclusion

From the study area different problems were identified, which included environmental destruction, lack of capital to start their business, lack of safe and clean water, absence of good and permanent renting house, and lack of security for their properties. Together with these problems, community members also identified and ranked their needs. The most pressing need was toilets availability for making their environment safe. Other needs were creation of the SACCOS where they can rent money with the small interest rate, supply of safe and clean water and permanent renting houses that will secure their properties.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION

From the CNA four problems were identified which include lacks of toilets and unhygienic eating environment were the leading ones concerns. Other problems included high loan interest rate and unclean and unsafe water and in terms of needs, five needs were identified by community members and prioritized toilet construction merged out as the most pressing need. In view of these results, the focus of the present study is towards addressing this need.

2.1 Problem Statement

Lack of toilet is one of the causative agents of improper disposal of toilet wastes which can result into environmental pollution and the outbreak of communicable diseases like cholera. Nyakato slaughter house apart from lack of toilet, the place has been actively involved in producing and supplying most of the meat in Mwanza municipal and also acting as a centre of employment of good number of individuals working in that industry. Though the dangers involved risk are known to the responsible authorities nothing has been done to address the problem. Thus the present project aims at creating hygienic working environment through toilet construction.

2.2 Project Description

The title of the proposed project is *“Improvement of the hygienic situation of Nyakato slaughter house through toilet construction”*. The implementation of the present project will help the society around the area to live in the clean and safe environments and increase capital through their daily business activities in the area.

2.2.1 Target Community

The targeted community in this project are the Baba Lishe au Mama Lishe (Mama Tilie or Baba tilie) and the clients or customers of Nyakato Machinjioni in the Mwanza city.

2.2.2 Stakeholders

The project stakeholder are the ward leaders, village leaders, district leader of Nyamagana area, the district health officer, CBO, the community around the area and the owner of the industries around Nyakato Machinjioni for example the NILE PITCH industries, MWATEX industries and SUPER BANCO industries. Each stakeholder has the expectations of making sure that the project take on action and be finished therefore all the stakeholder played a strong role to make sure that the project is successfully.

2.2.3. Project Goals in CED terms

The project goal is to improve the hygienic condition of Nyakato machinjioni and thus create better working environment to the community at large. This will in turn prevent the outbreak of communicable disease, improve the health of the involved individuals and thus ensure the availability of labor force

2.3 Project Objectives

2.3.1 Overall Objective

To improve the hygienic situation of Nyakato Slaughter house through toilet construction

2.3.2 Specific Objectives

1. To educate 39 community members about the importance of toilet by July 2013
2. To construct two toilet rooms by June 2013
3. To clean 3hectors of the surrounding area by July 2013
4. To have two janitors in place by July 2013

2.4 Host Organisation/CBO Profile

Federation of the Urban Poor organization is an organization that is worked under the Center for Community Initiatives (CCI) and has developed community savings and credit groups in Dar es Salaam, Arusha, Dodoma, Mwanza and Musoma. These groups act as the basis for communities to plan and negotiate slum improvement schemes, helping them to tackle the problems associated with living in slums. The Tanzanian Federation of the urban poor currently has more than 8,000 members in these areas. It was formed since 2004 and in Tanzania it was started in 2007 in Dar es Salaam and then spread in other region in Tanzania. For example in Mwanza it started in the 2009

In Mwanza, their office is located at Nyakato National in Mahina Ward along the main road that connect Mwanza to Musoma

2.4.1 CBO Goals

The CBO goal is to improve the general wellbeing of all Tanzanian particularly women living in informal settlement and rural setting by providing support to micro finance community driven, land and shelter, water and sanitation, health and HIV / AIDS and other development activities

2.4.2 Mission and Vision Statements

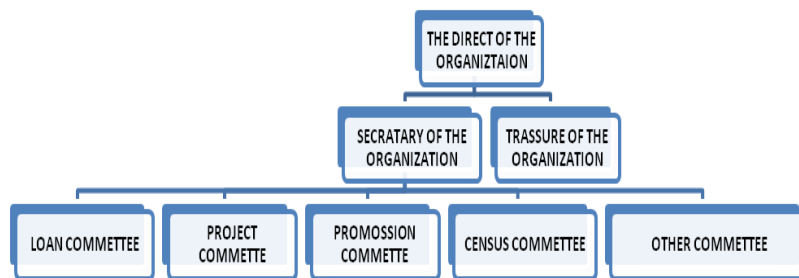
2.4.2.1 (a) Vision Statements

The focus of the organization's is to empower low and middle income communities especially women to participate fully and effectively in all aspects of human settlements development.

2.4.2.2 (b) Mission Statements

To provide skilled and competent human resources in empowering in different activities were they will increase the income and provide good services to the community

2.4.3 Structure of the Organization



2.4.3 (i) Activities of the CBO

1. To improve hygiene status to follow communities in the aspect of safe disposal of faeces, safe water ,transportation and storage ,general environmental sanitation and personal hygiene in order to improve hygiene behavior
2. To empower community member to initiate strategies for improving hygiene and sanitation challenges
3. TUPF is working with specialist organizations to train dedicated teams in each city. The teams provide support to HIV-positive people by facilitating savings and loans opportunities, counseling, advising them on becoming self-sufficient, and helping them to access antiretroviral medications from hospitals.
4. TUPF is also based on making the project in the different areas in order to solve different problems, for example it has undertaken several water, sanitation and hygiene projects like innovative housing projects such as in Chamazi.

2.4.3.2(ii) Source of Fund of the CBO

The Urban Poor Federation is getting the fund from the Community Center initiative (CCI) through Urban Poor Fund (JENGA) which aimed to provide affordable loans to

federation members and larger communities. The fund aims at implementing projects such as housing, water and sanitation and any other projects which may be raised as a need.

2.4.3.3(iii) SWOT Analysis

Table 12: SWOT Analysis

Strength	Weakness	Opportunities	Threat
1.Increase the income through employment ,giving loans and training	1.The organization is available in town only but not in the village	1.People managed to get solution to their problems	1.Organizations facing the risk in the way of collecting money in order to solve the social problems
2.Provide people skills on the creation of toilets	2. The organization is having the shortage of income source hence management become a difficult work.	2.Chances of getting employment	2. Few source of income and lack of extension may lead the organization to disappear
3. Make the people to work together as a group hence increases skills.		3.Making people aware on environment keeping	

Source: Researcher's 2012

2.4.3.4(iv) Roles of the CBO in the Project

1. The CBO will provide technical advice on the creation of the toilets also they will provide the kind of the good toilet to be created in town,
2. Also they will provide technical skills by providing the technicians or constructors and calculate the cost that can finish the construction of the toilets.

3. The CBO also will provide some of the tools or instruments that are need for the construction of the toilet for example Hoes, panga etc
4. The CBO also will provide their experience on the challenges that may occurred in doing works with the community

2.4.3.5(v) Role of the CED Student in the Project

1. The CED student with cooperation with the targeted community to create the organization structure that will make sure that the supervision of the project is taking place in the exact area and right time.
2. The CED student and the CBO will make sure that the project goes well and reach to the end as it was plan by the CED students.
3. The CED student under the project committee will mobilize the stockholder and targeted community to provide fund in order to buy the materials that are needed for the construction of the toilets and complete the project.
4. Therefore the CED student will make sure that go hand with hand with the targeted community and the CBO to make sure that the project go well and reach to the planed goals.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

3.1 Introduction

In this part of the dissertation it will broadly gather and cite the information from different document written by other scholars about the topic and it will see how the scholar explain the problems and how they made it simple, then it will show what we have learned, what is the stand of this study, reveal the limitation or gaps by other scholars and then show how the study will extend current knowledge through this project. Then it will show different policy papers concerned with the problems and what is the policy of the government of Tanzania talks about the problems, finally it will summarize what are the important ideas from the explanation below

3.2 Theoretical Literature

Environmental destruction is the problem hindering development in the world today, it has the strong touch in political, economic, healthy and social issues in all aspect of life, and therefore different scholars came out with different theories concerned with the environmental destruction.

3.2.1 Environment

According to Sands (2003), environment is the sum of all the conditions and elements that make up the surroundings and influence the development of an individual. Apart from that Saleem, (2006) made an addition on the definition of Environment that it is literally means the surrounding, external objects, influence or circumstances under which someone or something exists. Generally environment refer to all non-living things and living organisms surrounding human being, these includes; soil, water bodies with their contents, air, plants, animals, bacteria, viruses, protozoon, fungi. This means that good

and conducive human life depends entirely on good mutual interaction between man and these surroundings.

3.2.2 Hygienic Situation

Hygienic situation means of preventing human contact from the hazards of waste to promote health. It is generally used to refer to the provision of facilities and services for the safe disposal of human and faeces and urine, but it can also be used to refer to the maintenance of hygienic conditions, through services such as garbage collection and wastewater disposal or Hygiene is the method of using cleanliness as a method of preventing disease (Mwakyusa 2010).

3.2.2.1. (a) Weaknesses and Challenges

Despite the above efforts, many household still have unclean, unsafe sanitation. Cholera, dysentery, and diarrhea disease continue to plague the citizenry while sanitation facilities in urban and informal settlements continue to be inadequate. Piped sewerage coverage is as low as 17% with the rest of population relying on on-site sanitation; mostly pit latrines which frequently overflow into the streets in very unhygienic conditions, especially during the rainy season (Mwakyusa 2010).

Most important Challenges are.

1. Investment in hygienic situation is very high but the allocation of human and financial resources to this sector has not been appropriate.
2. Weak Sector Coordination and Collaboration. Coordination is still not fully established. Responsibilities for hygiene are fragmented within and between various Ministries, such as those responsible for Health and Social Welfare, Water, and Education, which each taking responsibility for part of the bigger picture, but with the

challenge of no clear coordination of the actors in the sector. This has led to inconsistent and uncoordinated planning and budgeting of activities, especially at central government level.

3. The current legal and institutional framework for environmental health, hygiene does not adequately cover hygiene. Moreover, hygiene are often considered in the more broad sense, thus losing focus on the different elements that it comprises of, such as faecal management, solid waste management, on-site and centralized technologies and who is responsible for them.

4. Poor State of Hygiene, In the rural areas where the coverage of basic latrines has dropped to 83% the quality of latrines leaves much to be desired. In general, priority is often given to investment in hardware (such as infrastructure) overlooking the critically important practices of the key hygiene behaviors such as correct usage of latrines, maintenance, hand washing with a soap and proper handling of drinking water. There are huge inequalities of access to hygiene between urban and rural areas and within urban areas, between formal settlements and informal settlements (such as slums and squatter areas). Access to sanitation is also gender sensitive. For instance, poor sanitation is likely to hit young girls harder than boys due to their higher need for privacy and additional needs of dealing with menses.

5. Monitoring and Evaluation. There is lack of an adequate baseline and a structured monitoring and evaluation system. The management information system is far from satisfactory and review mechanisms for sanitation and hygiene performance versus district plans are not adequate.

3.2.2.2(b) Rationale of the Hygienic Situation

The effects of poor sanitation can result in poor health, high socio-economic costs, environmental degradation, and reduced time for education. Despite efforts taken by the

Government to alleviate hygiene and sanitation consequences, for example, The '*Mtu ni Afya Campaign*' in the early 1970s' and other programmes implemented within the country, still about 13% of all households lack of any form of latrine facilities. Coverage of basic sanitation in urban areas is about 97.6% compared to 83.3% of rural households. Whilst the coverage is high against many other African countries, the quality of the latrines is often poor with only 47% of the existing latrines being considered as improved latrines of an acceptable sanitary condition, and in urban areas piped sewerage is as low as 17%. Water, sanitation and hygiene related diseases are still common in Tanzania and contribute above 60% of the diseases treated in our health facilities (Mwakyusa 2010).

Hence the improved hygiene situation in the country would promote and increased standard of life, comfort and dignity. It can lead to reduced poverty and enhanced development not only of individuals but also for the wider community. For example access and use of improved sanitation facilities by all members can reduce the deaths that are caused by diarrhea by 50%, while pit latrines when used by adults and for disposal of young children's faeces can reduce diarrhea by 36% or more.

3.2.3 Toilets

A large bowl for urinating or defecating into typically plumbed into sewage system and with a flushing mechanism. Or a toilet is a sanitation fixture used primarily for the disposal of the human excrements and urine, often found in a small room referred to as a toilets /bathroom/lavatory (Rosemarin, et al 2008).

3.2.3.1(i) Types of the Toilets

A flush toilet is a toilet that disposes of human waste by using water to flush it through a drain and other location. Flushing toilets are not designed to handle the waste but their drain pipes must be connected to waste conveyance and waste treatment systems (World

Bank WDI 2011).

A pit toilet is a dry toilets system which collects human excrement in a large container and range from a simple slit trench to more elaborate systems with ventilation; they are more often used in rural and wilderness areas as well as in much of the developing world (Russell et al 1969:32).

Portable toilets is a toilet which uses chemicals to deodorize the waste instead of simply storing it in a hole, or penetrating it away to a sewage treatment plan, most portable toilets constructed in the place where there is no facilities and are made to be easily moved to different locations as needed (Howe, 1997:87).



Figure 1: Show Portable Toilets

Source : Howe, 1997:87

Squat toilet consists of the hole in the ground, however the common modern version are flushed like the modern toilets and to use this one is in a squatting rather than sitting by placing the foot on each side of the toilet and squatting over it. (Russell *et al* 1969:32)



Figure 2: Show Squat Toilets

Source : Russell *et al* 1969:32

Fish pond toilets are the toilets built over the most of the fish ponds and this fills the double function of feeding the fish and disposing of sewage Hendry (2009:104).

3.3. Empirical Literature Review

From this part, different project work done by different scholars that related to this project and took place in the same location or national will be presented in order to show the importance of that project, ways applied by that people to tackle that problem and what we learned from that project.

For example the project conducted in Handeni district in Kilimanjaro village by the organization called SEED OF FRIENDSHIP used the cooperation techniques, that is the organization decided to cooperate with the villagers of that area from the starting day to the end of the project construction, then they managed to construct 16 latrines in two separate building. Therefore through the construction of this toilets in this area prayed a

big advantages in solving the problems of environmental destruction people starts to keep their environment safe and clean (FOT 2010).

Another example is the project organized by the Mwanza NGO in the Tandabui village based on the construction of school latrine show that the toilet in the area are unsafe and unsanitary because the ratio was approximately 25:1 that increasing the potential outbreak of communicable diseases such as dysentery and diarrhea. Furthermore, the toilet facility lacked doors and windows, and many of the walls were cracked. This project was based on renovating the toilet facility to greatly reduce the spread of communicable diseases, thus improving the health of both students and teachers, as well as improving school sanitation in general, but after that they discovered that the people around the area do not understand the potential of using the toilets hence the project decided to educate the people around the area on the importance of using the toilets therefore when making the project we need to understand the people around the area if they know the potential (Mwanza NGO 2012).

Another example is the project conducted by the OXFAM in Shinyanga region in Tanzania over the past eight years, but before starting the constructing the toilets Oxfam started educating the teacher a good way to teach the students for example learner-centered teaching, improving school facilities and management and promoting girl's education. There after New latrine blocks, each with eight latrines, have been constructed in four schools. Since the introduction of new facilities, the number of cases of diarrhea has fallen by around 20 per cent.

Therefore the construction of latrine blocks in each school helped the students to stay at school up the end of the study.

Other project created in the Urban Poor Federation with the support from CCI in Dodoma discovered that the people in the area understand the importance of using the modern toilets but a larger number of the people in the area were not having the money for the cost of constructing the toilets therefore the organization decided to teach the way they can cooperate together and doing work as a group in order to reduce the cost and to make cheap and simple toilets but safe to their environments. Therefore through this campaign of doing works as a group ten houses managed to get the toilets and their environments become safe and clean (Nkonya 2010).

Apart from that different project has been conducted on the way to make the environment safe and clean for example the project done by (Karangwa 2002) in Mwanza city on the Liquid and Solid Wastes, Unplanned Settlements, Informal sector/Petty trade, Urban agriculture, Recreation Areas, and Transportation areas discovered that cleaning could be the solution in making the environment safe . This happen after the consultation workshop where by Working Groups were formed and worked thoroughly in identification of sources of problems and it was found that industries were main sources of liquid and solid waste and random throwing of the waste by the people . So, Cleaner Production Technology was one of the solutions to these problems and some of the techniques were introduced like good housekeeping practice, Control of leakages, Change of house plans, Improved Occupational Health and safety practices and Recycling/Re-use of waste products for example Water for cooling machine

However different project also were been conducted on the importance of using toilet in the different part in the world for example the project conducted by Molotch *et al* (2010) where they discover that Millions of people in India today have no access to a toilet which leads to poor hygiene and several other diseases. Hence they discover that Lack of education and awareness leads to indifference to needs of the use of a toilet. Thus

the team of expertise has come up to struggle by forming different education ways like Self-sustainable e-learning toilets by educating the on different mass media like TV and Radio where different people were able to understand the importance of using the toilet on the importance of using toilets in each house hold.

Therefore the projects results show that Latrine construction and use is not only a household issue but essentially a public good, this is because the contamination caused by unprotected excreta result in the outbreak of fatal diseases which can affect both those who do not have toilet and those who do. Moreover resources used to cover the diseases and treatments of the patients are usually public funds therefore latrine issue should be the issue of public concerned through changing of mind set of implementers, planners, policy makers, to ensure there are long term campaign (5 - 15years) focusing on promotion of sanitation, Focus seriously into school children (the future generation), make them hate dirty and uncivilized life (Water Aid 2012).

3.4 Policy Reviews

Interaction of human beings with their environment is imperative to sustain their physical, social and mental well being and ultimate survival and development. The Health Policy (2007) stipulated clearly that the state of good health is a crucial human capital input towards the facilitation of the development of an individual, family and the nation; this is particularly in the attainment of a improved health and reduction of diseases related to hygienic situation and a reduction of poverty hence the Tanzanian government come out with different policies based on hygienic situation as follows

- i) The Government in collaboration with stakeholders will increase awareness of improved good hygiene practice in communities.

- ii) All hotels, restaurants and guest houses must provide hygienic toilets, hand-washing facilities and solid waste disposal facilities.
- iii) The government will foster collaboration of various actors in the management of solid waste disposal sites.
- iv) The government will ensure there are adequate and properly managed toilets and water supply facilities in solid waste disposal sites.
- v) The government will ensure resources are mobilized for the operation and maintenance of solid waste disposal sites.
- vi) The government will regulate safe disposal of waste water from public toilets.
- vii) The government in collaboration with stakeholders will ensure adequate supply of water in public toilets
- viii) The Government will facilitate the participation of the private sector in investing in sewerage facilities.
- ix) The government will ensure that hygiene experts are well trained and equitably distributed at all levels.
- x) The Government will increase budget allocation for hygienic issues to its Ministries and Local Government Authorities.
- xi) The Government will raise sanitation and hygiene on the political agenda as a priority area of concern and encourage community engagement.
- xii) The Government will declare a day every quarter/month/week during which communities in both urban and rural settlements will collectively engage in cleaning up their areas.

- xiii) The Government will encourage competition between communities, and prizes and recognition at regional level will be awarded to best performers. (Mwakyusa 2010).

3.5 Literature Review Summary

Therefore different projects above show that a larger number of the Tanzanian society lacks the toilets that are recommended by the government of Tanzania to be created for human use and some of them do not know the importance of having the modern toilets but others do not money to match the cost that are used in the construction of the toilets but the solution discovered was to form the group and teach them the way they can create the cheap toilets but clean and safe for the human use.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

4.1 Introduction

The project implementation process will basically show how the improvement of the hygiene of Nyakato slaughter will be successfully as the result of training, construction of the toilets, employment and ways people will use to make their environment safe and clean.

4.2. Products and Outputs

The project provided Mama and Baba Lishe around Nyakato Machinjioni Slaughter hygiene environment for doing their daily activities, maintain their health and ensure they are involvement in their economic activities and thus increase their incomes. The following below are the expected outcomes of the project

4.2.1. Product

1. Proper disposal of wastes
2. Clean environment
3. Decreased communicable diseases
4. Presence of toilet
5. Maintained toilet cleanliness

4.2.2. Output Indicators

1. Primary stakeholders knowledgeable about hygienic condition
2. Primary stakeholder prevented from outbreak of communicable diseases

4.3. Project Planning

Project was implemented very well through the use of the material available in the area.

Implementation plan

Table 13: Implementation Plan

Objective	Activities	Resource/ Input	Time frame	Responsible persons
To educate 39 community member about the importance of the toilets by July 2013	To conduct training on : .Types of toilets 1.Proper usage of toilets 2.Cleanliness of toilets 3.Role of toilets in maintaining hygiene	1.Transport 2.Funds 3.Stationeries 4.Training materials 5.Consultancy	March 2013	1.Student 2.CBO 3.Consultant
To construct two toilet rooms by June 2013	1.Toilet construction	1.Transport 2.Fund 3.Construction materials	June 2013-july2013	1.Constructor technicians Student 2.CBO
To clean 3 hectors of the surrounding environment by July 2013	1.To arrange the time table for cleaning	1.Tools for cleaning 2.To see the area for cleaning	April 2013	1.Targeted community 2.Student
To have two janitors in place by July 2013	1.Job advertisement Recruitment	1.Application letters 2.Interview day	June 2013	1.Applicants 2.Student 3.Project manager 4.The project committee

Sources: Researcher's 2012

4.3.1 Project Inputs

The inputs required for accomplishing the above planed objectives and activities are summarized in Table 14 below

Table14: Project Inputs

Inputs	Cost (Tshs)
1. Construction cost	200,000
2. Training costs	10,000
3. Construction materials	706000
4. Transportation costs	34,000
5. Rehabilitation costs	100,000
6. Labor charge	100,000
7. Cleaning costs	100,000
Total input (costs)	1250,000

Source: Researcher's 2012

4.3.2. Staffing Pattern

The staffing pattern required for accomplishing the above planed objectives and activities are summarized in Table 15 below.

Table 15: Staffing Pattern

No	Position	Supervisory role	Training needs
1	Project Coordinator	1. Overall overseer of the project 2. Spokes man 3. Budgeting	Management skills
1	Accountancy	1.Budgeting 2.Keeping money 3.Keeping the records of the use of money	Accountancy skills
1	Secretary (Group leader)	1.Mobilizing people in the area 2.Solving the problems on the area	Leadership skills
1	Constructor engineer	1.Budgeting the construction materials 2. Buying the material to use.	Constructing skills

Source: Researcher's 2012

4.3.3 Project Budget

The project budget required for accomplishing the above planed objectives and activities are summarized in Table 16 below.

Table 16: Project Budget

Activity	Budget (Tsh)
1.Identification of training needs	10,000
2.Preparation of training materials/ manual	10,000
3. Locating training venue.	20,000
4.Procuring training resources	20,000
5.Identification of Consultant & consultancy costs	50,000
6.Training cost	20,000
7.construction costs	1,250,000
8.Cleaning costs of the surroundings	20,000
Total budget	1,500,000

Source: Researcher's 2012

4.4 Project Implementation

Project implementations is the process of explaining of what has been implemented from the implementation plan and this include the project implementation report and project implementation Ghanntt chart.

Table 17: Logical Framework Matrix

Activities	Resources	indicators	Means of verification	assumption
To educate 39 community member about the importance of the toilets by July 2013	1.Training materials 2.Time 3.Human	Meeting center.	Attendance book	All resources (training materials and time) available

	resources			
To construct two toilet rooms by June 2013 toilets	1.Human resources 2.Funds 3.Construction materials	Building plot	Construction report Contracts Building permit	All resources (Funds & human) available
To clean 3 hectares of the surrounding environment by July 2013	1.Human resources 2.Tools used in cleaning	Cleaning plot	The change of the environment	All resources where available.
To have two janitors in place by July 2013	3.Human resources	Salary slip	Application letter	All resources where available

Comment [L1]: Should be written in full

Source: Researcher's 2012

4.4.1 Project Implementation Report

This section will explain what went well and what did not go well and put forward suggestion for the improvement as the result section presents the achievement of the project, challenges, lessons learned and the way forward.

4.4.1.1(a) Project Achievement

1. Increased the community to get access to the toilets services in the area, this is because one toilet was constructed with two partitions where by one was for male services and the other one was for female services



Figure 3: The Constructed Toilet

Source: Researcher's 2012

2. The project managed to increase the income of the of the community because two people in the area were managed to be employed in project as the janitors , and a number of people getting the service their where increased because of the safe environment therefore Baba/Mama Lishe where able to increase the income
3. The project managed to train 39 people on the importance of using the toilets and after receiving the knowledge people were able to attend the toilet service very well.
4. The project also made the environment to become safe ,because everyone in the group where responsible to clean his or her area at least every day of the week so the area was safe
5. Through the proper storage of the waste product the project managed to stop the occurrence of the communicable diseases because the environment was safe

6. Finally through the money collected from the toilets services the member of the community where able to get the loans from the group account then to return that money with low interest rate.

4.4.1.2(b) Challenges Encountered

1. Delay of the community in the project participation. Baba/Mama are so busy in cooking and provide services to clients hence it was very difficult for this people to stop their work and participate in the project fully as a result the project took the long time to accomplish the goals that were targeted.
2. The project was cost fully especially the cost of the materials were changing as time goes on hence budgeting process become the problems during the implementation process.
3. Difficult in the prioritization process of the needs , they discovered a lot of need and each of the needs were highly had the same weight so it was difficult to select what to start with and what will be the next but finally the core need led to the creation of the project.
4. There were a very little number of male in the community hence it was very difficult to get views from woman only, because a large number of woman were not lead to give their views especially in the group discussion meeting hence views used where from small number of people.

4.4.1.3(c) Lesson Learned

1. This project has learned that the participation of the ward leaders and village leaders in the developmental project is not active; they always think that ones the project start, the leader through that it was the time to get money hence it was difficult to allow the opening of the project.

2. The toilet services is still the problems in the community of baba/mama Lishe to other area many of them are doing their business in the place where there are no toilet service and the environment are not well cleaned, apart from that toilet services is also the problems of Tanzanians community people lack knowledge on the importance using toilet services and what they have are not safe and conducive for human use.

4.4.1.4(d) Ways Forward

1. Conduct final project evaluation: conduct final project participatory evaluation to assess the project outcomes.
2. Creation of the SACCOS: since it was among their core need that they should put into action so that they can get the place where they can borrow the money with low interest rent.
3. To find donors to assist this group to get safe and clean water because the community were in need for getting water for the use.

4.4.2 Project Implementation Ghannt Chart

The project implementation Ghannt Chart showing the accomplishing the above planed objectives and activities are summarized in Table 18 below

Table 18: Project Implementation Gantt Chart.

Activities	Implementation period													Resource needed	Person responsible
	Year 2012						Year 2013								
	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7			
Identification of the community														1.Fund	1.CED Student/CBO
Conducting CNA															CED Student/CBO/Community
Identification of a problem & training needs														2Funds 3.Stationeries 4.Transport	CED Student/CBO
Project formulation														1.Funds 2.Stationery	CED student Community Members
Identification of training needs														1.Funds 2.Stationery	CED Student /CBO
Preparation of training manuals														1.Funds 2.Stationeries	CED Student /CBO
Identification of training venue														1.Funds 2.Transport	CED Student /CBO
Educating community members on the importance of toilets														1.Funds 2.Stationery 1.Training manuals	CED student, CBO and stakeholders
Toilet construction														1.Fund 2.Constructing materials	CED student, CBO ,constructor ,community
Cleaning of surroundings														1.Cleaning tools	2.CEDstudent, community
Janitor employment														1.Application letters	2.Applicants,CED student, community
Report writing														1.Funds 1.Stationery	CED student, CBO

Source: Researcher's 2012

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 PROJECT PARTICIPATORY MONITORING, EVALUATION AND SUSTAINABILITY

5.1 Introduction

Participatory monitoring, evaluation and sustainability is the potential part in this research project because it show the daily performance of the project activities ,the effectiveness of the goal plans for the project and it show the sustainability of the project.

5.2 Participatory Monitoring

Participatory monitoring took place in the different ways for example we managed to monitors the community by using the attendance book, we managed to monitor money by using the receipt given after buying the materials and we managed to monitor material by keeping them in the specific area or store where the responsible personal was assign.

5.2.1 Monitoring Information System

The information monitored was the human resources, time, materials, and money used in the project all of these were monitored daily and in the different ways as follows:

5.2.1.1(i) Human Resources

Monitoring information on the human resources looked upon the constructor attendance and the targeted community participation and to simplify these, different by-laws and regulations were created. For example absentees during the project activities without any reasons had to pay the fine of 500Tsh and everyone was responsible to sign in the registration book for their attendance

5.2.1.2(ii) Time

Information based on time was obtained through attendance registered book, and work done of the respective day. In the attendance book every personal was responsible to sign the specific time he or she reaches to the project area.

5.2.1.3.(iii) Materials

Material used in the project bought by using the project committee and each material used was written in the book with their cost and the remaining materials were recorded and kept in the special area under a person who was responsible in keeping the materials and finally to give the report on the material use in the project meeting.



Figure 4: Showing Transportation of the Constructing Materials

Source: Researcher's 2012

5.2.1.4.(iv) Money

Money is this project was monitored very well through the accountancy of the project the money that has been deposited was written in the deposit book and the money that has been

withdrew was written in the withdrew book, also the money was that contributed by the member was written in the deposit book. Finally buying process was accompany by the receipt

5.2.2 Participatory Monitoring Methods

Participatory monitoring methods used to engage community in the monitoring were by the action plan; observation, telecommunication, group discussion, interview, and questionnaire were used

5.2.2.1(a) Action Plan

Action plan played the role to help the member to focus in the ideas and decide what step they need to take to achieve particular goals that they were having. Through the action plan the objective were identified, prioritisation was taken into the action, different steps were plan to achieve the goals.

5.2.2.2 (b)Observation

Observation evolved the process of going to the specific area in order to see the continuation of the activities. Observation process took place especially during the construction time, in this time the CED student and the project committee with the responsible person were responsible to attend in the project site and assess the use of the materials and the continuation of the project



Figure 5: Shows Community /CED Student during Observation Process

Source: Researcher's 2012

5.2.2.3.(c)Telecommunication

Apart from that the communication methods has been taken into action this occurred especially during the day where workers are far away from each other the phone was the means to use.

5.2.2.4 (d) Group Discussion

Different meeting or group discussion has been conducted people managed to met and discuss the challenges, problems and solutions that may be taken for the accomplishment of the project goals.



Figure 6: Showing People Discussing the Project

Sources :Researcher`s 2012

5.2.2.5(e) Interview

Different interview was taken into the action and this interview was taken under the supervision of the CED student and CBO.

5.2.3 Participatory Monitoring Plan

Participatory Monitoring plan showing the accomplishing of the above planed objectives and activities are summarized in Table 19 below.

Table 19: Participatory Monitoring Plan

Work plan activities	Monitoring objective	Objective verifiable indicators	Importance of monitoring	Responsible person	How was monitoring achieved
Identification of the community	1. to get the actual community	1.attendance records 2.registration book	1. active participation	1. CED student.	1.throught getting the information from the community
Conducting CNA	1. to get the actual problem	1.different problems were identified	1. help to discover the core problem	1. CED student	1.managed to select the solution to the core problem
Identification of a problem & training needs	1.to get the problem 2. to provide the targeted training	1. absence of toilet was identified as the problem 2. attendance book	1.to discover the real problem	1.CED student 2.Community	1.toilet was constructed
Project formulation	1.to create good organization of the project	1.structure of the organization	1.Good organization system was formed	1.CED student 2.CBO 3Community	1managem ent was active
Identification of training needs	1.to get people who need training	1. application letter	1. To get the real people who are in need.	1.Managing director 2. CED student	1. 39 people were trained
Preparation of training manuals	1.to get the continuation of the work	1.throught observation	1. to know the continuation of the project	1. CED student 2.community 3CBO	
Identification of training	1.To get the good area for	1.appication letter for the	1.to get the good venue	1.CED student	1.the venue was obtain

venue	doing the work	venue	for the meeting	2Community	
Educating community members on the importance of toilets	1.To keep the environment clean and safe	Training seminar, tools for cleanness	1.To avoid communicable diseases	1CED student 2.Community 3CBO	1people understand the importance of keeping the environment
Toilet construction	1.to keep the environment safe 2.to provide employment to two people 3.to avoid communicable diseases	1.Presence of toilets 2Two application letter 3 No communicable diseases	1.toilet was constructed 2 two people were employed 3.no diseases	1CED student 2.Comunity 3.CBO 4Stackholder	1.Toilet was constructed 2.People were employed 3No communicable diseases
Cleaning of surroundings	1.to make the surroundings well	1 Environment become clean	1.people use the toilets	1.community	1.enviroment become safe
Janitor employment	1.to make the toilets safe 2To increase the income	1.Toilets become safe 2.the income increased	1 two people were employed 1.the income increased	1.employed people	1.to make the toilet safe
Report writing	1.to write a good report	1.report book	1.to get reference	1.CED student	1.to get reference

Source: Researcher's 2012

5.3 Participatory Evaluation

Participatory Evaluation is a very potential part in the continuation of the project because it involves people in discussing the values, problems and challenges that had been occurred in the mid time of the project.

5.3.1 Performance Indicators

Indicators are quantitative or qualitative criteria for success that enable one to measure Or assess the achievement of project objectives. There are three types of indicators: that are input indicators, output indicators and impact indicators

Table20: Performance Indicators

Input indicators	Output indicators	Impact indicators
1. .Proper disposal of wastes 2. Clean environment 3. Decreased communicable diseases 4. Presence of toilet 5. Maintained toilet cleanliness	1.Primary stakeholders knowledgeable about hygienic condition 2.Primary stakeholder prevented from outbreak of communicable diseases	1. Absence of the toilet 2. Environment was safe 3. Two people were employed

Source: Researcher's 2012

Goals: To improve the hygienic situation of Nyakato Slaughter house through toilet construction by June this year (20013)

Table 21: Showing Objective and Indicators

OBJECTIVE	INDICATORS
1. To educate 39 community members about the importance of toilet by July 2013	1.Number of seminars conducted 2.Number of people attended the seminar 3.Number of people attended to the toilets services
2. To construct two toilet rooms by June 2013	1. Number of toilets constructed
3. To clean 3hectors of the surrounding area by July 2013	1.Number tools used in cleaning 2.Picture of the environment
4. To have two janitors in place by July 2013	1.Number of employed people 2.Number of application letter 3.Number of contract form

Source: Researcher's 2012

5.3.2 Participatory Evaluation Methods

A participatory evaluation method is the potential part to discuss because it shows the continuation and the achievement of the objective plan in order to complete the project. Participatory evaluation methods applied here is the beneficiary Assessment, Beneficiary assessment is a tool that can provide project personnel with information about community-based factors that may foster or limit social sector project success, or beneficiary Assessment (BA) is a qualitative research tool used to improve the impact of development operations by gaining the views of intended beneficiaries regarding a planned or ongoing intervention. (Lawrence 2002) beneficiaries' evaluation methods include the conversation interviews, focus group discussion direct observation and participant observation

i) The Conversation Interviews

These conversation interviews has been taking place between the targeted community , the Ced students and the project committee this conversation specifically based on looking on the achievement of the plans goals , challenges that had been occurred and solution that had been taken to solve the problems.



Figure 7: Showing Conversation Interviewers

Source: Researcher's 2012



Figure 8: Showing Conversation Interviews with Student

Source: Researcher's 2012

ii) Focus Group Discussion

The focus group discussion hold the number 4-6 group people that discussed the project issue, under the group leader and the leader of the group present what has been discuss from the group member of the project.



Figure 9: Showing People in the Discussion

Source: Researcher's 2012

iii) Direct Observations

The direct observation involve the targeted community ,the CED student and the stockholder of the project these involve these group to go to the specific area where they evaluate by comparing the plains goals with the achieved goals.



Figure 10: Show the Community Looking the Project

Source: Researcher's 2012

5.4 Project Evaluation Summary

Project Evaluation summary showing the summary of the project work.

Table 22: Project Evaluation

Objectives	Performance indicators	Expected OUTCOME and actual outcome
1. To educate 39 community members about the importance of toilet by July 2013	1.Number of seminars conducted 2.Number of people attended the seminar 3.Number of people attended to the toilets services	1.Two seminars has been conducted 2.39 people attended the seminar 3. More than 39 people started to use the toilets.

2. To construct two toilet rooms by June 2013	1.Number of toilets constructed	1. Two toilet rooms were constructed
3. To clean 3hectors of the surrounding area by July 2013	1.Number tools used in cleaning 2.Picture of the environment	1.Three basket and 10 sweep exists 2.Two toilets were constructed
4.To have two janitors in place by July 2013	1.Number of employed people 2.Number of application letter 3.Number of contract form	1.Two people has been employed 2.Two application letter were written 3.One contract form was formed

Source: Researcher's 2012

5.5 Project Sustainability

The sustainability of the of the project was based on the principle that initiated , owned and controlled by the Baba /Mama Lishe group who are the permanent resident at Nyakato machinjioni, apart from that every member in the community and outside the community was responsible to pay services fees for each services of the toilet and the suggested amount for services was two hundred shilling (200) per service and the group member were responsible to pay 1000shs as a member fee per week that money were kept under the treasurer of the group for paying salary of janitors, repairing and renovation of toilet and buying water for the use of the toilets.

Apart from that different links was established, the group linked with the government leaders in the area for example during the opening of the project the leader of the ward secretary, ward community development officer, councillors of the area attended the function so it was very easy to make the speech for the other problems existing in the area and to see the continuation of the project and finally this leaders promised to accompany so that the project will be sustainable.

However, training was given to the community on the importance of keeping well the toilets and makes an immediate maintenance for any cases because if they make their toilets unsafe it is difficult to make the project unsustainable.

Also rules and regulation of the group were created and implemented and training on how to write the proposal for different need in the area was given and training them the way they can use money collected for sustainability of the project.

CHAPTER SIX

6.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

6.1 Conclusion

The project conducted aimed at solving hygienic problems which the community was facing. Creation of awareness on the importance of hygienic environment was very important in the implementation of the project. Thirty nine people were trained on this as far as toilet construction is concerned. With this knowledge in mind two toilets were constructed and are already in use. To ensure regular cleanliness two janitors were also employed with the sole responsibility of ensuring their cleanliness. Proper use of the toilet was also highlighted to the toilet users. The three hectares constituting the surrounding environment was cleared and cleaned. This led to improvement of the hygienic situation at of Nyakato machinjioni. The improved hygienic situation of the environment through proper disposal of wastes reduced risks of contracting communicable disease and improved the general wellbeing of the community.

In order to ensure good performance, several participatory monitoring and evaluation methods were used such as observation, interview and focused group discussion.

6.2 Recommendations

Participatory need assessment is one of the best approaches in discovering and solving community's problems, so I suggest this method to be used by all community development officers in Mwanza city and the country at large for the betterment of Tanzanian society. Despite of high cost in constructing a modern toilet, there are so many types of toilets which are simple to construct and save similar purpose as the modern one, what the community lack is knowledge on how to construct and the importance of using toilet. Thus the author recommends this kind of knowledge to be given to all community in the country. For any

community project to be successful and sustainable, leaders need to involve the community right from the level of project design and implementation as this create a sense of ownership among community members.

On the other hand it is very importance to review the project done by other scholar on the same project nationally, internationally and regional wise because it help to understand and discover challenges, problems, gaps and solutions that has been shown by other researchers to solve problems.

In addition monitoring, evaluation and sustainability is the potential part to undergo because each depend from the other, for example monitoring took place every day then evaluation follow and finally plan for sustainability of the project, therefore I advice monitoring and evaluation to take place during project implementation.

The best way and strategies that helped me to complete the project was the use of group work strategy therefore I recommend this strategy to be used for any other project in order to make the project successfully.

Finally, apart from different methods that can be applied for betterment of the work, direct observation seemed to be the best method, because it provided me more time to stay with the people in targeted area and to study the behavior of that society, hence I recommend this method to be applied to any project.

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Comment [L2]: Just bold don't underline; also maintain consistency in the writing of the references

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**QUESTIONNAIRES FOR THE COMMUNITY NEED ASSESSMENT (C N A)
(ENGLISH VESION)**

1. **Gender:** ____ male ____ female
2. **Age :** ____ 0-15 ____ 16-30 ____ 31-45 ____ 46+
3. **Education:** ____ none ____ Primary ____ secondary school ____ Tertiary
4. **Indicate your economic activities**
 - a. _____ carpentry
 - b. _____ Toiling
 - c. _____ cookery
 - d. _____ vegetable sellers
5. **What are the community problems in your area**
 - a. _____ Absence of toilets
 - b. _____ Water supply
 - c. _____ Existence thief
 - d. _____ Absence of permanent restaurant house
 - e. _____ High loan interest rate
6. **What are the needs in your area among these needs below**
 - a. _____ Toilets
 - b. _____ water
 - c. _____ safety
 - d. _____ food café /restaurant
 - e. _____ low loan interest rent
7. **Among the identified needs what is the top most need.**
 - a. _____ Toilet
 - b. _____ Water supply
 - c. _____ safety
 - d. _____ Permanent restaurant house
 - e. _____ Creation of SACCOS
8. **Are you ready to participate when the project will be on practice?**
 - a. _____ Yes
 - b. _____ No
9. **Source of found (select at least two starting with the highest)**
 - a. _____ Donors
 - b. _____ Fund rising
 - c. _____ Targeted community
 - d. _____ Ward local authority
10. **What ways do you use to solve the existing problems, mention at least three ways**
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____

d. _____

11. What resources are available to solve the existing problems, mention at least three resources?

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

THANK YOU SO MUCH FOR YOUR COOPERATION

(KISWAHILI VESION)**ZUNGUSHIA JIBU/ MAJIBU SAHIHI KATI YA YAFUATAYO**

1. **Jinsia** _____ ke _____ me
2. **Umri** _____ 0-16 _____ 16-30 _____ 31-45 _____ 46+
3. **Elimu**
 - a. _____ Sijasoma
 - b. _____ Shule ya msingi
 - c. _____ Shule ya Sekondari
 - d. _____ Elimu ya juu
4. **Onyesha kazi unayoifanya ya kukupa mapato katika hili eneo**
 - a. _____ fundi uashi
 - b. _____ fundi chereahani
 - c. _____ kupiaa
 - d. _____ Muuza maji
 - e. _____ kuuza mboga za majani
5. **Shida gani mlionayo katika eneo lenu**
 - a. _____ Ukosefu wa choo
 - b. _____ Ukosefu wa maji
 - c. _____ Wezi
 - d. _____ Nyumba mbovu za kulia
 - e. _____ Riba ya mkopo ya kurudisha ni kubwa
6. **Nini nini mahitaji yenu kati ya yafutayo zungushia mahitaji**
 - a. _____ Choo
 - b. _____ Maji safi
 - c. _____ Ulizi
 - d. _____ Nyumba za kulia chakula za kudumu
 - e. _____ riba ya mkopo kupungua
7. **Nini hitaji lenu kuu kati ya yafuatayo**
 - a. _____ choo
 - b. _____ maji safi
 - c. _____ nyumba za kulia chakula za kudumu
 - d. _____ ulizi
 - e. _____ riba ya mkopo kupunguzwa
8. **Mpo tayari kutoa ushirikiano endapo tutaanzisha mradi**
 - a. _____ Ndiyo
 - b. _____ Hapana

9. Chonzo cha mapato ilikuanzia mradi wetu

- a. _____ Wadhamini
- b. _____ Harambee
- c. _____ Sisiwahusika
- d. _____ Viongoziwa kata

10. Je kuna njia mbadara ya kutatua matatizo mliyonyo kama zipo taja walau tatu

- a. _____
- b. _____

11. Ni mali ya asili gani iliyopo inayoweza kutatua matatizo taja walao tatu.

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____

ASANTE SANA KWA USHIRIKIANO WAKO