

**SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF DONOR FUNDED PROJECTS ON
BENEFICIARIES – THE CASE OF BABATI CLUSTER IN WORLD VISION
TANZANIA**

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**A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTERS IN PROJECT
MANAGEMENT OF THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA**

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CERTIFICATION

The undersigned certifies he has read and hereby recommends for acceptance by the Open University of Tanzania the dissertation entitled: *Socio-Economic Impacts of Donor Funded Projects on Beneficiaries –The Case of Babati Cluster in World Vision Tanzania* in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Project Management of the Open University of Tanzania.

.....

Dr. Joseph Magali

Signature)

.....

Date

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DECLARATION

I **Prosper P. Mujungu** do hereby declare that this dissertation is my own original work and that it has not been presented and will not be presented to any university for similar or any other degree award.

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Signature

.....

Date

DEDICATION

This dissertation is to my entire family for their full support especially my dear wife Msua Kingu Jambo whose material, moral support and encouragement has been immense and invaluable to me.

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With much honor I wish to express my appreciation to many people who have directly or indirectly contributed to the completion of this research. First and foremost, I thank my Almighty God for His protection, care, strength, support, guidance and lots of mercies not only to me but to my entire family in course of this study.

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ABSTRACT

This research was carried out to assess the socio-economic impacts of DFPs on beneficiaries in Babati Cluster for WVT projects that operate in Babati and Monduli Districts in Northern Tanzania. Specifically the research assessed changes in income, assets possession, food adequacy and productivity before and after WVT project interventions. To achieve these objectives, the sample size of 180 people (160 beneficiaries and 20 WVT staff) was interviewed through questionnaire by applying the quota sampling and the sampling frame. Information was collected by use of three approaches namely descriptive, historical and case study design. Analysis of data used SPSS v20.0 and presented them by using percentages and frequencies. Research findings showed both positive and negative impacts as being able to send children to school, increased income, increased knowledge, MVCs support on various issues, improved social services like water, education, health, and nutrition. Building new houses, improved livestock, productivity increment and stopping FGM. Furthermore, negative impacts mentioned were increase of dependency syndrome among people, lack of creativity for the beneficiaries to apply knowledge gained and low participatory of people in development initiatives. From findings the research concluded that Donor Funded Projects results into both positive and negative socio-economic impacts to the beneficiaries. . The study finally recommended to the Government of Tanzania to grant subsidies fund to increase DFPs' resources in reaching the poor, while to WVT it was recommended to widen the reach in Tanzania by shortening the project life span in one place.

Key words: Donors Funded Projects, WVT, Impacts, Babati Cluster

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ADP	Area Development Programme
ANOVA	Analysis of Variance
CADSAL	Community Agricultural Development Project in Semi-Arid Lands
CBO	Community Based Organization
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
DFP	Donor Funded Project
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
HH	Household
IGA	Income Generating Activities
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
M & E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MVC	Most Vulnerable Children
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PLWHA	People Living with HIV and Aids
SACCOS	Savings and Credit Cooperatives Society
SME	Small and Medium scale Enterprise
SSA	Sub-Saharan Africa
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Science
TASAF	Tanzania Social Action Fund
TZS	Tanzanian Shilling
VICOPA	Village Commercial Bank
VSLA	Village Savings and Loan Associations
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

WVT

World Vision Tanzania

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Research Problem

Donor Funded Projects (DFP) was defined by Gibson (2013) as those projects sponsored by external donations normally provided by international aid or development agencies. Contributions of DFPs in form of impacts (both positive and negative impacts) have been the assessments considered by the various studies worldwide, in Africa, in East Africa and down to Tanzania as presented in this background.

According to Mubin et al (2013) when they were writing on measurement of socio-economic impact of sustainable livelihoods of Barani areas project in India, they revealed positive impacts of DFP as increase on access to education and using safe drinking water (filtered and boiled). Smeaton et al (2011) when they were doing a study on Impact of the Big Lottery Fund (BIG) funding of community enterprise overseas noted that impacts were increased income, creation of employment, increased yields, improved food security, increased sustainability of crops and livestock, improved agricultural methods, better nutrition and more meals taken.

However, DFPs have records of negative socio-economic impacts recorded in various parts of the world. Lehmann et al (2014) in Lebanon revealed that beneficiaries' income and savings are so low that they are forced to use the cash partly to satisfy other more essentials or immediate basic needs, in particular food and water. Kumari et al (2014) in Sri Lanka showed that there have been a number of projects interventions but one of the major problems that the county is facing today is poverty and huge income disparity.

Also, Mubin et al (2013) in India indicated that low numbers of children go to schools and low income per household.

According to Mudavanhu et al (2013) in their study on sustaining rural livelihoods through donor funded agricultural inputs scheme in Zimbabwe, they revealed that only a small number of households of more vulnerable groups (the elderly, child-headed families and other disadvantaged households) benefited from the programme; and as a result the input scheme could not have a broader positive impact on livelihoods. According to Simonyan et al (2012) in their study on analysis of impact of Fadama II project on beneficiary farmers' income in Kaduna State in Nigeria, they increased income of the beneficiary farmers more than before the project and also more than the non-beneficiaries' income.

Like in other parts of the world, DFPs in Africa reflect negative socio-economic impacts. This is evidenced by various readings and just mentioning two are Omofonmwan et al (2009) in Nigeria, where they indicated that community development is one key strategy for rural development by many developing countries but still, despite adopted by many DFPs, rural communities are still struggling for their development. Secondly, Ogunlade et al (2009) in Nigeria also showed that despite DFP interventions; beneficiaries are still relatively low in literacy and have low income.

According to Christopher (2010), in his study in Uganda on the impact of donor aided projects through NGOs on the social and economic welfare of the rural poor and he revealed some positive socio-economic impacts as improvement in production, food

security and household incomes of beneficiaries. Gibson (2013), done a research on influence of DFPs on the social-economic welfare of the rural communities in Kenya and found out positive socio-economic welfare as increased income, increased food production and building of new houses from accrued project proceeds.

However, negative socio-economic impacts were also noted from various studies done in East Africa as per the following: Mwenzwa et al (2014) revealed that in Kenya there are problems needing further study like several development challenges including poverty, disease, unemployment and negative civic engagement. Christopher (2010) in Uganda revealed evidence that 67% of beneficiaries of DFPs did not realize economic and social effects, and acceleration of donor dependency syndrome. Gikanga et al (2014) showed that the state of poverty in Kenya has been on the increase.

In 1985, Tanzania entered into trade liberalization policy and in 1990 it enacted the National Investment Act (Kitula, 2005). The policy and act not only gave way to various private profit investments in the country but also the NGOs that includes DFPs raised pace in operating in Tanzania. From there on, many DFPs have undertaken projects/program to reduce poverty among Tanzanians and improve the socio-economic conditions of Tanzania. It is in that regards we find some studies that reveal positive and negative socio-economic impacts as a result of interventions undertaken by DFPs in Tanzania as per proceeding reviews:

According to Kilima et al (2010) they revealed increase in farm income, increase in production and earnings and improved livelihoods were impacts as a result of on-farm

research projects. Magali (2013) in his study on impacts of rural savings & credit cooperative societies (Saccos') loans on borrowers in Tanzania; he revealed that 73.5% of the rural SACCOS' borrowers in Tanzania ($P < 0.01$) realized the improvement of their livelihood on education and health, physical assets, crop yields and business capital.

For negative impacts as a result of DFPs, Kitula (2005) noted negative impacts to include adverse impacts on the natural environment, Society and cultural heritage, the health and safety of mine workers, and communities based in close proximity to operations. According to Kamuzora et al (2002) revealed that the enemies of development i.e. poverty, diseases and ignorance are still hitting many Tanzanians hence needing further study on proper efforts to employ on the battle. Mwidege et al (n.d) revealed that DFPs in Tanzania have raised more doubts about the long-term contribution of intervention to income expansion and poverty reduction; and yet no assessment on the sustainability of the productive assets created for vulnerable groups has been conducted.

1.2 Statement of the Problem and justification

By reviewing various literatures, they showed that DFPs all over the world and including Tanzania revealed both positive and negative socio-economic impacts (Mubin et al 2013, Smeaton et al 2011, Lehman et al 2014, Kumari et al 2014, Mudavanhu et al 2013, Simonyan et al 2012, Omofonmwan et al 2009, Ogunlade 2009, Christopher 2010, Gibson 2013, Mwenzwa et al 2014, Gikanga et al 2014, Kitula 2005, Kilima et al 2010, Magali 2013, Kamuzora et al 2002 and Mwidege et al n.d). Moreover, WVT as one of the DFPs is working in 13 Regions of Tanzania to improve the standard of lives of

beneficiaries since 1981. For this study, a focus was for WVT in Babati Cluster which is comprised of three Area Development Programmes (ADPs) namely Gorowa and Magugu in Babati district; and Kisongo/Makuyuni in Monduli district. Babati Cluster also contain one big grant programme of Securing the Futures Africa called Babati Pamoja Project that operates in the catchment areas of the three ADPs of Gorowa, Magugu and Kisongo/Makuyuni. WVT in its ADPs and grant programmes focus on at least three project/sectors such as Livelihood, Education, Health, Nutrition, Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) to improve standard of lives of its beneficiaries. In line of such timeframe it is therefore obvious that there may be some impacts brought about by WVT projects like Babati Cluster that operates in Babati and Monduli Districts.

However, to the best of my knowledge there is no empirical study conducted to assess the impacts of WVT projects on livelihood of beneficiaries in Tanzania. This is why this study was done to fill this gap.

1.3 Research objectives

1.3.1 Overall Research Objective

To assess the Socio-economic impacts of DFPs on beneficiaries in Babati Cluster for World Vision (T) projects.

1.3.2 Specific Research Objectives

- a) To assess the changes in income before and after project intervention
- b) To assess the changes in assets possession before and after project intervention
- c) To assess the changes in food adequacy before and after project intervention

- d) To assess the changes of productivity before and after project intervention

1.4 Research Questions

1.4.1 General Research Question

Do DFP interventions contribute to Socio-economic impacts on beneficiaries?

1.4.2 Specific Research Questions

- e) Does the income of beneficiaries change due to DFP interventions?
- a) Do the assets possessions of beneficiaries change due to DFP interventions?
- b) Does the food adequacy of beneficiaries change due to DFP interventions?
- c) Do productivity of beneficiaries change due to DFP interventions?

1.5 Significance of the Study to different stakeholders

This study is expected to contribute knowledge, skills and approaches on the existing ones towards significant change in socio-economic impacts of beneficiaries supported by DFPs. This is because, World Vision Tanzania and other Organizations have and are continuing to implement DFPs, but both positive and negative socially and economically impacts still hit beneficiaries (Kitula 2005, Kamuzora et al 2002, Mwidege et al (n.d), Mwenzwa et al 2014, Christopher 2010, Gikanga et al 2014, Lehmann et al 2014, Omofonmwan et al 2009, Ogunlade et al 2009, Kumari et al 2014 and Mubin et al 2013).

Furthermore, Afande (2013) revealed that despite the large amounts of both local and foreign aid aimed at facilitating development and poverty-alleviation strategies, the

effectiveness of foreign aid remains in doubt. Also, the challenges faced by aid management and the seemingly lack of significant achievement in the war against poverty, discussions have emerged on how best aid could be effectively utilized. Therefore, findings and recommendations of this study provide suggestions that are useful to World Vision Tanzania and other partners in development initiatives to impact beneficiaries in a more improved well-being socially and economically.

1.6 Limitations of the study

This research focused only on a case of Babati Cluster in World Vision Tanzania for DFPs due to the following facts: Financial shortage being a major factor led to conduct this study on only one Organization which is World Vision projects. Due to same financial limitation, it could not be possible to conduct the study throughout all World Vision office units whereby currently World Vision operates in 13 Regions of Tanzania Mainland namely Manyara, Arusha, Kilimanjaro, Tanga, Dar es Salaam, Morogoro, Dodoma, Singida, Tabora, Shinyanga, Simiyu, Kigoma and Kagera. In all the mentioned Regions World Tanzania has 16 operating office units called Clusters like the one in this case – Babati Cluster. With such wide locations it would be very costly and time consuming for data collection. However, even though the study faced such limitations; it resulted into useful findings to different stakeholders and that will lay vital foundation for further studies to anyone interested in socio-economic impacts derived from DFPs to beneficiaries.

1.7 Study Structure

In this research report there are five chapters namely introductions, literature review, research methodology, results and discussions; and conclusion and recommendations.

In chapter one there are background of the research problem, statement of the problem, justification of the study, overall and specific research objectives, general and specific research questions. It also contains significance of the research study, study limitations and study structure.

In chapter two, there are literature review overviews, conceptual definitions of relevant terms, critical review of theories by different authors. The chapter also covers empirical analysis of relevant literatures to analyze independent and dependent variables. There are identified study gaps, conceptual framework and the summary of the chapter.

Chapter three is comprised of description of study area, research design, survey population and sampling techniques. The chapter further includes methods of data collection, data processing and analysis.

Chapter four contains results from research and discussion of the findings. In chapter five there are summary of findings, conclusion and recommendations.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Overview

According to Gibson (2013), literature review is a section that attempts to present a critical review of the available literature on the subject of research.

Therefore in this study, this chapter on Literature review is comprised of conceptual definitions for DFPs and socio-economic impacts, critical review of supporting theories, empirical analysis of relevant studies, identified research gaps, conceptual frame work, and summary.

2.0 Conceptual Definitions

In this section of this study, the researcher covered key words of the study topic which are DFPs and socio-economic impacts.

2.0.1 Donor funded projects

According to Gibson (2013) donor funded projects was defined as those projects sponsored by external donations normally provided by international aid or development agencies. This definition suggests that sources of funds for projects undertaken to achieve intended goals mainly to transform quality of lives of people especially within developing countries need support from Multinational Agencies, Governments and Private Sectors.

2.0.2 Socio-economic impacts

According to Turnley (2002), socio-economic impact assessment is an effort to assess or estimate, in advance, the social consequences that are likely to follow from specific policy actions (including programs, and the adoption of new policies), and specific government actions (including buildings, large projects, and leasing large tracts of land for re-source extraction). In this definition, it is suggested that socio-economic impact is a pro-active phenomenon rather than re-active in sense that before interventions take place, the envisaged results need a critical consideration from a cross-section of actors such as implementing organization, policy makers, government decisions and the beneficiaries. With this view, the consequences socially and economically from the project interventions are expected to be more beneficial to beneficiaries.

This led us to the research questions in where we investigated whether DFP interventions contribute to Socio-economic impacts on beneficiaries or not. However, according to Clark (2014), European Financial Reporting Advisory Group (n.d), Ecker et al (2012) and Pekuri et al (2011) they indicated definitions of income, asset possessions, food security and productivity being positive socio-economic impacts of DFPs.

3.0 Critical Review of Theories of Socio-economic impacts in Projects

The issue of DFPs as one of among many partners in bringing development to developing countries has been focused by many development researchers (Gikanga et al, 2014). To fulfill the purpose of general poverty reduction, and in more specific the improved health, access to quality education, improved agricultural and livestock

production, good governance, and many improved infrastructures; many theories have been propounded.

Christopher (2010) did a research to assess the impact of donor-aided projects through NGOs on the social and economic welfare of the rural poor in the Rwenzori sub region of Uganda by using a number of qualitative methods and techniques and he spoke of the collective theory models that result in many consequences of too many small donors and increasing aid fragmentation as it takes toll on the overall success of the aid. This theory brings a contention that developing countries are running isolated project units with donors granting little resources in isolations.

However, by relating this theory with a Tanzanian policy that governs the operations of DFPs we find that the Trade Liberalization Policy and Tanzanian National Investment Act (Kitula 2005) provide grounds that have allowed enough resources not in isolations but even through co-financing between donors and other development agencies to ensure enough resources to projects. The projects with enough resources are undertaken to reduce poverty among Tanzanians and improve the socio-economic conditions of Tanzania. The results are positive and negative socio-economic impacts to beneficiaries of interventions undertaken by DFPs in Tanzania. The socio-economic impacts are measured by variables such as increase in farm income, increase in production and earnings and improved livelihoods on education and health, physical assets, crop yields and business capital.

Negative impacts as a result of DFPs, include adverse impacts on the natural environment, Society and cultural heritage, raised more doubts about the long-term contribution of intervention to income expansion and poverty reduction.

With such observations, variables such as income status, possession of assets, and food access in adequacy and productivity for beneficiaries of DFP interventions are paramount to be analyzed for socio-economic impacts realization. This study therefore, focused on assessment of socio-economic impacts of DFPs on beneficiaries using these mentioned variables.

3.4 Empirical Analysis of Relevant Studies

Mubin et al (2013) did their research in Pakistan on Measurement of Socio-economic impact of Sustainable Livelihoods of Barani Areas Project by using a comprehensive impact evaluation methodology and revealed that positive impacts of DFP were increase on access to education where by average 1.71 children were going to school before intervention, which was increased to 2.16 children after intervention. Percentage of using safe drinking water (filtered and boiled) increased from 0.6% to 5.1% before and after the intervention respectively. Also Mubin et al (2013) revealed that percentage of respondents with possession of household appliances (assets) changed positively from 9.1%, 17.3%, 4.5%, 35.1%, 23.1%, 9.6%, 67.3% and 60.3% to 14.2%, 19.9%, 4.9%, 51.2%, 26.9%, 10.3%, 71.8% and 67.9% before and after intervention respectively for air conditioners, fridge, geyser, washing machines, televisions, computers, iron and mobile phones. This study is similar to my study in that both do the assessment on the socio-economic impacts. However, this study differ from my study in sense that while Mubin et al (2013) did their study in Pakistan, mine was done in Tanzania; and other

difference is that my study looked on socio-economic impacts realized by beneficiaries while for them (Mubin et al 2013) the focus was on socio-economic impacts on sustainable livelihoods.

In their paper titled Donor funded tourism projects: Factors for success; which was presented to the Conferences of Responsible Tourism in Destinations in Sao Paulo and London; Font et al (2012) using Delphi Studies revealed that Identifying Critical Success Factors is important because without an understanding of both of the necessary and sufficient conditions for the success of the original intervention, and an understanding of the situation where replication is planned, the donor is unable to determine whether the intervention can be successfully implemented, with or without adaptation. However, Font et al (2012) did not analyze the impacts as a result of donor funded tourism projects which form base for informed analysis on success or failure of projects. This is one key difference between my study and that of Font et al.

Li (2008) conducted a study in Southeast Asia, specifically the Mekong River Basin Countries (China, Laos, Cambodia, Thailand and Vietnam). He analyzed data using descriptive means and revealed that Environmental assessments should lead to development decisions informed by knowledge of the range of potential environmental and social impacts—direct, indirect, interactive, and cumulative. Projects that move forward with little or no consideration of such impacts are leading to an increasing number of protests, in some cases violent. However, Li focused greatly on Environmental impacts and gave a little or no any attention to the social and economic impacts which equally need same attention for holistic developmental change.

Smeaton et al (2011) did a study in worldwide view to assess the Impact of BIG Funding of Community Enterprise Overseas aimed at improving the lives of the poorest & most marginalized people around the world; by using multi-methods approach and was based on a literature review, a review of project documentation, a short survey and qualitative analysis; and revealed that Economic outcomes associated with the businesses which were established or strengthened have included: increased incomes, creation of employment, increased yields, improved food security, improved sustainability of crops or livestock, improved agricultural methods, better nutrition and more meals eaten. Additional outcomes include improved awareness of rights, increased attendance at school and better access to health care and medicines. This study is similar with my study in assessing the social and economic impacts of interventions. However, the contrary is on the context whereby Smeaton et al focused widely in nations of the world while my study is specific in Tanzania.

Ranganadhan (2015) did a research in India to assess Donor Aided Projects through NGOs and their Impact on the Socio-Economic Welfare by using qualitative analysis and revealed that the donor aided project mechanism suffers from reasonably addressable issues which need clarifications. Such issues were mentioned to be irregular flow of funding, restrictions on time schedule of project completion, poor determination/decision of project objectives that leave grass root problems not attended. However, Ranganadhan did not analyze Impact of Donor Aided projects; instead he concentrated on the hurdles which deny projects success. Contrary, my study goes a step ahead to analyze impacts beneficiaries are realizing be it project success or failure (if any).

Shettar et al (2014) conducted a research in India to assess Impact of Advances on Beneficiaries of Union Bank of India: An Empirical Study by using differential analysis like chi-square test, unpaired t-test and one way ANOVA and revealed that, there has been a considerable change in the net income of the beneficiaries. The results show that, there has been a considerable increase in the income level, assets, status, employment, level of education, number of earning members in the family and the like. This study is similar to my study as it touched variables that offer a good fit to what my research questions addressed. However, the context is different in terms of India as a country and my study being in Tanzania. Furthermore, Shettar et al looked on impacts of Bank advances that focus on cash while my study looked on interventions which are mixture of cash and others.

Asfaw et al (2012) did a study in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) to analyze framework for evaluating the productive impact of cash transfer programmes on households behavior by using quantitative analysis and revealed that hunger reduction, poverty reduction, increased household income, increased children access to education, improved health & nutrition and increased number of households owning assets such as livestock were among the results of interventions. This study is similar to my study on the impacts due to interventions. The difference that I see is the context of the study in terms of areas covered whereby Asfaw et al looked on various countries in SSA while my focus was only part of Tanzania.

Mazibuko (2007) conducted a study in Malawi to assess Enhancing project sustainability beyond Donor Support. An analysis of grass roots Democratization as a possible

alternative by using correlation, causal effect analysis or cooperative analysis and quantitative analysis. He revealed that “Development takes place within four defined environments: social, cultural, political and physical. Hence the success of the project in terms of outcomes and impacts is dependent on a clear understanding of such environments in terms of the challenges they present, and well devised alternatives in the context of the fluidity of the rural environment”. This finding clearly fits to my study whereby results tell us in Babati Cluster the extent to which DFPs including WVT projects have impacted the beneficiaries socially and economically.

Lekorwe and Mpabanga (2007) did a study to assess Managing Non-Governmental Organizations in Botswana by using qualitative analysis and revealed that NGOs are efficiently managed in Botswana, particularly in the areas of human rights. One of the major factors impacting management efficiency of non-governmental organizations is reduced international funding, particularly after Botswana was re-categorized as a mid-income country. However, they did not give impacts of efficiently managed NGOs. My study stood differently and went beyond the extent to which non-governmental organizations are managed in the context of WVT Babati Cluster by considering the impacts on beneficiaries.

David (2012) assessed the Impact of Corporate Social Responsibility on Nigerian Society: The Example of Banking and Communication Industries by using both regression and correlation analysis and revealed that CSR plays a significant role in Societal progressiveness in terms of environmental and economic growth. However, David did not vividly tell the impact of Corporate Social Responsibility but rather its

role to environmental and economic growth. This shows the extent to which my study differs to this for I focused on exactly the impacts beneficiaries realize as a result of interventions by DFPs.

Okon (2012) did a study to analyze Global Partnership/Co-operation and Pragmatic Community Development: An Assessment of an EU-Micro Projects Programme (EU-MPP) in Selected Communities in AkwaIbom State in South-South Nigeria with the aim to ascertain the Impact of donor funded project(s) on the sustainable development of participating rural communities by using descriptive statistics. He revealed that the EU-MPPs have been very successful and have contributed to the infrastructure development of the affected communities. However, Okon did not mention the extent to which the success of EU-MPPs impacted the communities socially and economically which is the focus of my study.

Simonyan and Omolehin (2012) in their study done in Nigeria to assess the Impact of Fadama II Project on Beneficiary Farmers Income in Kaduna State: A Double Difference Method Approach using paired t-statistics and chow test statistical tools; revealed that the net farm income of the project beneficiaries increased from N302, 796.95 before Fadama II to N709, 492.52 after Fadama II. There was also an increase in the net farm income of the non-beneficiaries from N314, 702.04 to N478, 564.73 during Fadama II project. However, Simonyan and Omolehin did not go beyond income variable on impacts. It is expected that other variables socially and economically are of paramount to farmers.

Mbaiwa (2002) conducted a study to assess the socio-economic and environmental impacts of tourism development on the Okavango Delta in north-western Botswana by using factor analysis and found that tourism contributed to government revenue, increased provision of employments, increased income to various people, expanded infrastructure to support growing tourism (road networks, airports, hotels and safari camps), boosts local manufacturing & industry as well as increased agricultural production. This study is similar to my study on the variables of impacts, but differs from mine on the context countrywide (Botswana Vs Tanzania).

Wrenn (2007) did a research in Kenya, Uganda and Rwanda to assess the Perceptions of the impact of Microfinance on Livelihood Security by using factor analysis and revealed that the donor and its partners who are implementing the projects are not assessing the overall impact of their projects. The donor is not aware of the impact of its support of microfinance projects, while the implementing agencies are mainly concerned with the financial performance of their organizations, and the impact on clients' financial well-being. The noted economic impacts were increase in household income and what use is made of that income, attaining a saving culture for clients that cushion clients from future threats, increased skills on business & money management from training received; and creation of employment & clients providing a market for local suppliers of goods and services. However, this study of Wrenn did not assess social impacts and wider community impact. It differs greatly from my study in sense that it only focused on microfinance in Kenya, Uganda and Rwanda while mine was to interventions on DFPs particularly WVT projects in Tanzania Babati Cluster.

Gikanga et al (2014) analyzed The Role of Donor Aided Projects on the Social and Economic Welfare of the Rural Poor in Kenya: A case of Muranga County by using descriptive statistics to summarize the data; and found that in order to ensure effective and proper management of resources, good governance is an important aspect of every project. The study found that stakeholders play an important role and interact at multiple levels—from local to global level and their role and interaction determine the effectiveness of a development intervention. Further, the study revealed that capacity development and skills training are determinants of successful developments. The study established that lack of adequate financing to a project was major impediment towards project implementation. In order to have successful implementation of community projects, there is need for equal effort and involvement of both the donor and the beneficiaries, to enhance ownership and sustainability of the project in order to improve the social economic welfare of the rural people. However, their study resulted with factors for project success and not impacts. This is contrary to my study that focused on impacts as a result of interventions by projects.

Christopher (2010) did a research to assess the Impact of donor-Aided Projects through NGOs on the social and Economic welfare of the rural poor in the Rwenzori Sub region of Uganda by using a number of qualitative methods and techniques; and found that on average, 5 out of 15 project beneficiaries had been economically and socially impacted up on by the donor-funded projects. The larger proportion (10 out of 15) of project beneficiaries continued to struggle to realize economic and social effects mainly due to the structural approach favored by both the NGO and the donors. However, Christopher did not mention the variables on impacts of donor aided projects but gave general view.

In my study I was specific to impact variables especially on income, assets possession, food adequacy and productivity.

Gibson (2013) analyzed the Influence of Donor Funded Projects on the Social-Economic Welfare of the Rural Communities: Case of CADSAL in Elgeiyo Marakwet County in Kenya by using descriptive analysis; and revealed that level of funding, stakeholder involvement, management and capacity building had an influence on the social economic welfare of CADSAL beneficiaries. The difference of this study from my study is that Gibson looked on variables that influence DFPs to impact beneficiaries while I looked on variables of impacts to beneficiaries.

Mmuriungi et al (2015) conducted a study to investigate the effects of DFPs on the social-economic welfare of the rural communities in Kenya by using a descriptive research design; and revealed that stakeholders' involvement has a great influence on projects and it's nearly impossible to achieve project outcomes without involving stakeholders in the project processes. The researchers noted that beneficiaries were trained several times on different aspects to enhance their competence which was necessary for effective project implementation and solving of problems. Also capacity building was necessary in order to achieve the goals of community. Regarding funding of projects, research results pointed out clearly that financial resources are very important in any project and funding should be availed to a point where the projects can sustain themselves. However, this study as I said in other studies above looked on variables that influence DFPs to impact beneficiaries while I focused on variables of impacts to beneficiaries.

Tanga and Mundau (2014) did a research to assess the impact of donor-funded community empowerment projects on poverty alleviation in Zimbabwe by using factor analysis, and the findings show that there is heavy dependence on outside funding, no adherence to the principles of the empowerment approach and a failure to positively impact the lives of the project members. The findings also show the strength of linking project members with relevant institutions and training in order to ensure sustainability of community projects that may foster community empowerment towards poverty eradication. However, this study is different from my study as it focused to variables on community empowerment while my study looked on variables for impacts of interventions of projects.

Rono and Aboud (2001) conducted a study to assess the impact of socio-economic factors on the performance of community projects in western Kenya by using descriptive analysis and the findings support the prediction that the prevailing work ethic, socio-economic factors and the participation in such projects have a paramount influence on community development performance. Contrary to my study that looked at the variables of socio-economic impacts resulted from DFP interventions, Rono and Aboud focused on factors for performance of community development.

Kilima et al (2010) did a research in Tanzania to assess the Impact of Agricultural Research on Poverty and Income Distribution: A Case Study of Selected On-farm Research Projects at Sokoine University of Agriculture in Morogoro by using coefficients of variation, Gini coefficients and Theil's T-statistic; and revealed that the projects contributed to increase farm income through enhanced productivity and sales of

products and these gains were equitably shared. In this study, the income and productivity variables resemble variables in my study where the only difference is the beneficiaries. In Kilima et al, the beneficiaries were farmers in Morogoro while my focus was in Babati and Monduli districts for DFP beneficiaries.

Magali (2013) conducted a study to assess Impacts of Rural Savings and Credits Cooperative Societies (Saccos') Loans on Borrowers in Tanzania by using the paired t-test and logistic regression analysis; and revealed that 73.5% of the rural SACCOS' borrowers in Tanzania ($P < 0.01$) realized the improvement of their livelihood on education and health, physical assets, crop yields and business capital. The variables on impacts that were revealed in this study are similar in part with my study while the context is different in terms of locations.

Mwidege et al (n.d) did a study to assess the livelihood impact of TASAF intervention on rural vulnerable groups in Makete and Rungwe districts in Tanzania by using Descriptive statistics and instrumental variable / two stage least square approach to analyze data; and revealed that only carpentry project is sustainable. However, this study instead of livelihood impacts it looked on sustainability of projects undertaken by TASAF. This deviates greatly from what my research sought to address on impacts as a result of interventions on beneficiaries of projects.

3.5 Conceptual Framework

A conceptual framework is a hypothesized model identifying the concepts under study and their relationships (Gibson 2013). It presents in a figure the way the researcher has

conceptualized the relationship between independent variables and the dependent variable that will be measured and what statistical analysis will apply in the study. The below conceptual framework illustrates dependent, independent and the intervening variables in this research. The realization of socio-economic impacts is the dependent variable and the independent variables are impact parameters of income, assets possession, food adequacy and productivity. Therefore, the interpretation is that, income, assets, food adequacy and productivity of beneficiaries directly depends on the successful DFP that realizes the socio-economic impacts. However, this also depends on a number of other intervening variables, namely; the financial resources, beneficiaries' attitude and stakeholders' participation.

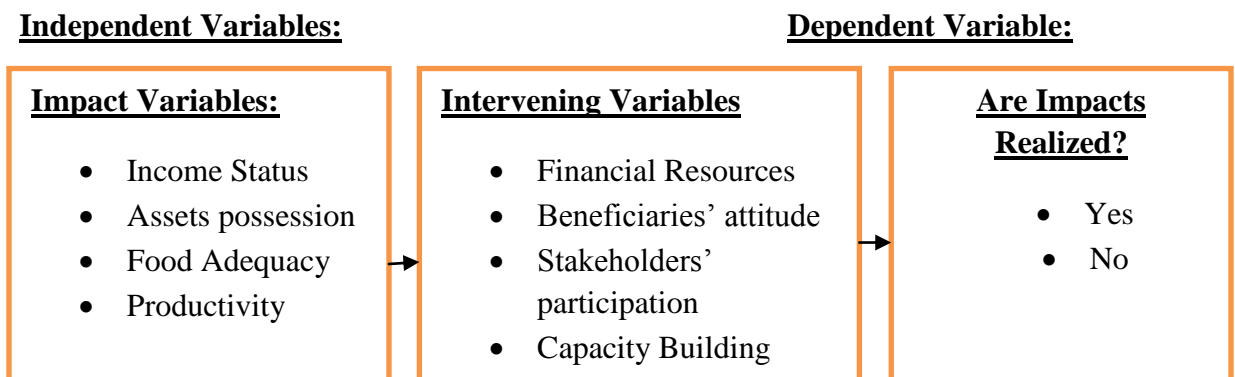


Figure 2.1: Conceptual Framework illustration

Source : Modified from Christopher (2010) and Gikanga et al (2014)

3.6 Chapter Summary

From the literature review, it's indicative that DFPs plays widely a great contribution to impact people's lives anywhere they operate. However, the socio-economic impacts reveal the positive and negative results, and in that more studies are needed to establish variables that are potential to ensure the positive impacts are maximized and the

negative ones are reduced considerably. In this study, more highlights on income status, asset possession, food adequacy as well as productivity was put in place to identify the extent of which they reflect the realization of the socio-economic impacts of beneficiaries of WVT projects in Babati Cluster.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

In chapter three the coverage is the study area, research design, survey population, sampling techniques, data collection, variables and measurement procedures, data processing and analysis, validity and reliability of data.

3.2 Description of the Study Area

This study was conducted based on donor funded projects under World Vision Tanzania (WVT) in Babati Cluster. As per WVT programmatic structure; a cluster is the field level administrative unit after Head office. There are sixteen clusters dispersed in 13 Regions within Tanzania mainland. The last level is called Area Development Programme (ADP) which is a community based WVT implementing office. In each Cluster set up there are a minimum of three ADPs plus other grant projects/programmes that can be within same district or covering more than one district like the case of Babati Cluster which extends to Monduli district. Therefore Babati Cluster is comprised of three ADPs namely Gorowa and Magugu in Babati district; and Kisongo/Makuyuni in Monduli district. The detailed description of each ADP is done as follows:

Gorowa and Magugu ADP they are located in Gorowa and Mbugwe Divisions respectively, Babati District in Manyara Region of Northern Tanzania. Population covered by as per available data from 2012 census report is 39,710 (20,303 males and 19,407 female) for Gorowa and 78,399 (22,158 males, 20,963 female and 35,278 children) for Magugu respectively. On the other hand Kisongo/Makuyuni ADP,

according to Kisongo/Makuyuni ADP programme Design Document (PDD) (2013), the ADP is located in Kisongo and Makuyuni Divisions, Monduli District in Arusha Region of Northern Tanzania. Population covered by Kisongo/Makuyuni ADP as per available data from 2012 census report is 131,252 people (34,171 males, 38,019 female and 59,062 children). Therefore, this study was selected because of WVT as one of the DFPs interventions in the area and the availability of diversity cultural and economic set ups that are present like pastoralists, agriculture, Maasai and Barbaig.

3.3 Research Design

In conducting this research, data was collected by use of a combination of three approaches namely descriptive for which variables were to assess socio-economic impacts. Historical approach came into effect due to the fact that the donor funded projects under World Vision ADPs exist for quite a long period of time and by that I used the analyzed variables to verify trend in impacts back from before projects inception. The third approach was case study design and I applied cross section where data was collected once in time in Babati. The motive for this case study design in Babati Cluster was as I indicated in study area description i.e. the presence of diversity cultural and economic set ups like pastoralists, agriculture, Maasai and Barbaig which I believe brings about a good representation that leads to un-biased generalized recommendation from the results.

3.4 Survey Population

This study involved two kinds of survey population: First was World Vision Staff in Babati Cluster where there are a total of 51 staff from WVT employees from Cluster

level to grass root at the ADPs. Such employees being implementing people were contacted to collect their views on the how the projects they work on contribute to socio-economic impacts of beneficiaries.

The second category was the beneficiaries themselves. These are basic informant in assessing how they gauge changes economically and socially as the result of having donor funded project interventions in their lives.

3.5 Sampling Techniques

In this study, the sample size of 180 people was interviewed through questionnaire. Among the total sample size, the WVT Babati Cluster employees were 20 people obtained through sampling frame from all employees as listed in the WVT Staff register. The remained 160 people were beneficiaries coming from the three ADPs and the quota sampling was applied as follows to get the number of people per ADP, which in turn were subjected under stratified sampling on gender basis to ensure participation of both men and women:

$$\text{Gorowa ADP} = \frac{39,710}{249,361} \times 160 = 25.5 \approx 26 \text{ people}$$

$$\text{Magugu ADP} = \frac{78,399}{249,361} \times 160 = 50.3 \approx 50 \text{ people}$$

$$\text{Kisongo ADP} = \frac{131,252}{249,361} \times 160 = 84.2 \approx 84 \text{ people}$$

3.6 Methods of Data Collection

This study was conducted by collecting data using questionnaires. There were two different questionnaires whereby one was for WVT Babati Cluster employees and other one for beneficiaries. In both cases, confidentiality for any information provided by the respondent was granted by the researcher.

Administration of the questionnaires involved a team of enumerators after being trained through the questionnaires and conducted a pre-test of data collection. The pre-test was used to understand the level of enumerator in administering the questionnaire tool and also to improve the tool (questionnaires) where there were issues to improve from feedback of tested beneficiaries, enumerators and the researcher. Throughout the data collection period, the supervision of the exercise was done by the researcher himself to ensure quality of work done and on time.

3.7 Variables and Measurement Procedures

According to Michael (n.d) variables are defined by conceptual definitions (constructs) that explain the concept the variable is attempting to capture. In this study, I used quantitative and qualitative methods. The descriptive method by using frequencies, mean, variances, standard deviation and graphs was applied to assess the general assessment of the variables.

3.8 Data Processing

In order to ensure validity, reliable and applicable data from respondents for analysis, the researcher ensured the use of experts in the field of project management.

Enumerators used to administer the questionnaires in the field were knowledgeable and capable for the job. I also developed research tools especially the questionnaires and ensured are pre-tested before use for improvements. Furthermore, the researcher supervised the study from beginning to end to provide any required support in comprehension of the exercise by participants, timeliness and completeness.

3.9 Data Analysis

The data obtained from respondents in the questionnaires were analyzed by the use of SPSS software Version 20. The researcher was responsible for proper and careful coding of variables to ensure no unnecessary errors occur and hence reliable data. The analysis of data used both qualitative and quantitative methods where descriptive technique on variables was applied.

4.10 Validity and Reliability of data

Phelan and Wren (2005) defined both validity and reliability as follows: “Validity refers to how well a test measures what it is purported to measure” and “Reliability is the degree to which an assessment tool produces stable and consistent results”. In this study data validity was assessed by creating questionnaires that tested the hypothesis in measuring the correlation between the independent and dependent variables. The pre-test of the questionnaires and the use of experts in the field of project management also validated the data. Data reliability was measured by using Cronbach’s alpha (α) where the value ranges from zero (0) to one (1) indicating that as the value approaches to one (1) it means tools and data are more reliable. In this research, the mean Cronbach’s alpha is 0.718 as shown in Table 3.1 below. Moreover, the individual Cronbach’s alpha when

item is deleted is shown in Table 3.2 and the value ranges from 0.749 to 0.885. Therefore, from both obtained values of mean Cronbach's alpha and Cronbach's alpha when items deleted suggest that data are reliable.

Table 3.1 : Reliability statistics

Reliability Statistics		
Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
0.718	0.741	11

Source: Researcher Data, (2015)

Table 3.2 : Item total statistics

Variable	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Squared Multiple Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
Gender	20.86	4.612	0.101	0.162	0.836
Education level	21.14	5.116	-0.129	0.180	0.885
Marriage status	21.14	4.621	0.104	0.072	0.834
Income before WVT	19.50	4.401	0.341	0.621	0.785
Income after WVT	20.44	4.534	0.281	0.480	0.797
Asset before WVT	19.55	4.195	0.422	0.733	0.767
Asset after WVT	20.40	4.296	0.299	0.479	0.791
Food before WVT	19.64	3.973	0.482	0.705	0.749
Food after WVT	20.53	4.047	0.442	0.660	0.759
Productivity before WVT	19.61	4.034	0.463	0.625	0.755
Productivity after WVT	20.51	4.116	0.444	0.704	0.761

Source: Researcher Data, (2015)

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this research two types of respondents were consulted i.e. beneficiaries of the DFP and the staff implementing DFPs. The following are results from respondents and discussions:

4.1 Age of Respondents

The results from Table 4.1 show that minimum beneficiaries' age ranged from 18 years to 35 years while the maximum age was above 50 years. The results show that majority of beneficiaries had age between 36 years to 50 years (42.5%). However, for staff respondents minimum age was 24 years and maximum was 47 years. On the beneficiaries' age group it implies that active age to work is benefiting from WVT projects. Hence it is expected that socio-economic impacts changes will be realized through the right community segment. These results are similar with those found by Kitula (2005) who investigated the environmental and socio-economic impacts of mining on local livelihoods in Tanzania. Moreover, Gibson (2013) found similar results in his study on Influence of donor funded projects on the social-economic welfare of the rural communities in Kenya.

Table 4.1 : Summary of age group of beneficiaries

Age groups	Frequency	Percent
1 years to 17 years	0	0
18 years to 35 years	66	41.3
36 years to 50 years	68	42.5
50 years and above	26	16.3
Total	160	100.0

Source: Researcher Data, (2015)

4.2 Sex of Respondents

The results show that out of 160 beneficiaries 75 were women (46.9%) and 85 were men (53.1%); while for 20 staff respondents three (3) were women (15%) and 17 were men (85%). Hence male gender is relatively more active than female in terms of undertaking and participating in WVT project interventions. These results are similar with those found by Kitula (2005) who investigated the environmental and socio-economic impacts of mining on local livelihoods in Tanzania where out of 96 respondents 75 were men and women were only 21. However, Gibson (2013) found different results in his study on Influence of donor funded projects on the social-economic welfare of the rural communities in Kenya where his study revealed that out of 272 respondents 158 were female and 114 were male.

4.3 Education Level of Respondents

The results from Table 4.2 show that majority beneficiaries' education level was primary education (83.8%) followed by secondary education (13.8%), while college certificate and degree from university comprised minority at 1.3% each. This implies that majority who benefit to experience impacts of DFPs in local areas are primary education level and above; and since there was no one not went to school then this implies that most of the beneficiaries are able to interpret the instructions from knowledge they get from WVT project interventions. These results are similar with those found by Magali (2005) who investigated the Influence of Rural Savings and Credits Cooperatives Societies (SACCOS') Variables on Loans Default Risks in Tanzania. Moreover, Mudavanhu, and Mandizvidza (2014) in their study on Sustaining Rural Livelihoods through Donor Funded Agricultural Inputs Scheme in Zimbabwe found similar results.

Table 4.2 : Beneficiaries Education Level

Beneficiaries education level	Frequency	Percent
Primary level	134	83.8
Secondary Level	22	13.8
College certificate	2	1.3
Degree from University	2	1.3
Total	160	100.0

Source: Researcher Data, (2015)

4.4 Marital Status

The results from Table 4.3 show that majority beneficiaries' were in marriage (83.1%) followed by singles (12.5%) and last by widows (4.4%). This implies that the benefits from WVT projects that are expected to bring about socio-economic impacts will also reach children with assumptions that marriage families will have children. These results are similar with those found by Mwidege et al (n.d) when they were investigating the sustainability of productive assets created for vulnerable communities in Tanzania. Moreover, Gibson (2013) in his study on influence of donor funded projects on the social-economic welfare of the rural communities in Kenya found similar results.

Table 4.3 : Beneficiaries Marital Status

Status	Frequency	Percent
Married	133	83.1
Single	20	12.5
Widow	7	4.4
Total	160	100.0

Source : Field Data, (2015)

4.5 Main Occupation

The results from Table 4.4 show that majority beneficiaries' occupation was peasant (70.6%) followed by pastoralist 16.9%). Others engaged in small business (3.1%), and security guard, student, tailoring and teacher at 0.6% each. This implies that real people who live in rural areas are the ones reached. This is because WVT mainly focus to empower rural community segments in Tanzania rather than people with town influence behavior. Most rural Tanzanians are peasants and pastoralists depending on context of the area. In this case Babati and a small part of Monduli districts no wonder to reveal this kind of activity set up. These results are similar to those found by Magali (2013) where he found that occupation was among variables that influence borrowers on default risks for rural MFIs.

Table 4.4 : Main occupation for Beneficiary

Occupation for beneficiaries	Frequency	Percent
Peasant	113	70.6
Pastoralist	27	16.9
Agric-pastoralist	7	4.4
Small Business	5	3.1
Not responded	4	2.5
Guard	1	0.6
Student	1	0.6
Tailoring	1	0.6
Teacher	1	0.6
Total	160	100.0

Source: : Field Data, (2015)

4.6 Beneficiaries awareness of WVT projects in their areas

Beneficiaries were asked if they were aware of WVT projects in their areas/villages. Results show that 149 out of 160 beneficiaries (93.1%) acknowledged being aware while 11 out of 160 beneficiaries (6.9%) were not aware. This implies that beneficiaries can vividly show changes attained as a result of WVT project interventions regarding socio-economic effects. These results are similar with those found by Mmuriungi et al (2015) in their study on influence of Donor Funded Projects on Social-Economic Welfare of the Rural Communities in Kenya. Moreover, Mazibuko (2007) found similar results in his study on enhancing Projects sustainability beyond donor support in Malawi.

4.7 What other NGOs are working in your area

The results from Table 4.5 show that there are many other NGOs working in Babati and Monduli Districts. Table 4.5 show their order of majority respondent acknowledging each NGO presence and TASAF took the lead at 26.9%. Other NGOs and their respective percentage as responded by beneficiaries are as per Table 4.5. This implies that beneficiaries stand a high chance to experience socio-economic impacts due to combined efforts from the good number of various partners including the mentioned NGOs. These results are similar to those found in Tanzania by Kilima et al (2001) where they found that success of the impact of agricultural research on poverty and income Distribution depends on the participation of other actors and stakeholders. Moreover, Kamuzora et al (2002) found similar results in sense that a number of policies and strategy papers were formulated with the cooperation of various stakeholders in Tanzanian development.

Table 4,5 : Other NGOs working in the area

NGO	Frequency	Percent
TASAF	43	26.9
FARM AFRICA	15	9.4
DORCAS	10	6.3
CARE INTER	6	3.8
COMPASSION	4	2.5
BRAC	4	2.5
JPIENGOS	3	1.9
JAICA	3	1.9
CCDA	2	1.3
ADRA	1	0.6
TRECELOGE	1	0.6
MIVARAF	1	0.6
RCDC	1	0.6
TANAPA	1	0.6
MVIWATA	1	0.6
FARM CONCERN	1	0.6
GREEN AFRICA	1	0.6
LAMP	1	0.6
Not responded	61	38.1
Total	160	100

Source : Field Data, (2015)

4.8 Did you participate in the identification of projects to be implemented in your area?

Beneficiaries were asked if they participated in the identification of projects to be implemented in their areas. Results show that 131 out of 160 respondents (81.9%) acknowledged participating while 29 out of 160 respondents (18.1%) did not participate.

For those who participated, they mentioned means of participation to be through meetings (126 respondents out of 160 i.e. 78.8%), committee members and training two (2) respondents each out of 160 i.e.1.3%; and the remained 30 out of 160 respondents (18.8%) did not respond to this question (Table 4.6 below shows this).

However, those who did not participate, results show reasons to be not involved by implementers, being not aware of WVT projects, being too young at time of identifying projects, WVT not reached their area and others do not know why they did not participate. These reasons results are shown in Table 4.7. This implies that majority of community members are eager to see changes due to expectations starting from being involved on the interventions. These results are similar with those found by Loizer et al (2015) in his study on Stakeholders' Involvement and the Effectiveness of Donor funded Health Project in Kenya.

Table 4.6 : Means of beneficiaries participation in identifying projects

Means of participation	Frequency	Percent
Meetings	126	78.8
Committee Member	2	1.3
Training	2	1.3
Missing System	30	18.8
Total	160	100

Source : Field Data, (2015)

Table 4.7 : Reasons for beneficiaries not participating

Reason for not participating	Frequency	Percent
Not involved	10	6.3
Not aware	6	3.8
Was young	1	0.6
WVT not reached my area	5	3.1
Don't know why?	6	3.8
Not responded	132	82.5
Total	160	100

Source : Field Data, (2015)

4.9 Community knowledge on WVT project interventions

Beneficiaries were asked to show what community feels regarding their knowledge on WVT Project interventions. Results in Table 4.8 below show that most of them have average knowledge (78 out of 160 equal to 48.8%), followed by those with higher knowledge (58 out 160 equal to 36.3%) and lastly by those with lower knowledge (24 out of 160 respondents equal to 15.0%). This implies that, just like the awareness, beneficiaries can vividly show changes attained as a result of WVT project interventions regarding socio-economic effects. However, in Malawi, Mazibuko (2007) found different results that institutions were imposing their own knowledge and opinions on how grassroots should manage development without a room for beneficiaries voice that would bring them to be knowledgeable and aware of such institutions projects.

Table 4.8 : Community knowledge on WVT project

Variable	Frequency	Percent
Higher	58	36.3
Average	78	48.8
Lower	24	15.0
Total	160	100.0

Source : Field Data, (2015)

4.10 Community participation in WVT project interventions

Beneficiaries were asked to show what community feels regarding their participation in WVT Project interventions. Results in Table 4.9 below just like their knowledge on WVT project interventions, most of them have average participation (78 out of 160), followed by those with higher participation (59 out 160) and lastly by those with lower participation (23 out of 160 respondents). This implies that majority of community members expect to see changes they are engaged and gradually can trace trends of change. These results are similar to those found by Mwidege et al (n.d) where they revealed that participation of active labour force was a vital factor for to sustain their livelihoods through cash-for- work programs.

Table 4.9 : Community participation in WVT project

Variable	Frequency	Percent
Higher	59	36.9
Average	78	48.8
Lower	23	14.4
Total	160	100.0

Source : Field Data, (2015)

4.11 Community participation in M & E of WVT project interventions

Beneficiaries were asked to show what community feels regarding their participation in M & E of WVT Project interventions. Results in Figure 4.3 below show most of them have average participation (73 out of 160), followed by those with higher participation (46 out of 160) and lastly by those with lower participation (41 out of 160 respondents). This implies that, just like that for participation in project interventions; in M & E majority of community members expect to see changes as they are engaged and gradually can trace trends of change. These results are similar to those found by Gikanga et al (2014) in Kenya where they revealed that participation of stakeholders including beneficiaries in any program enables those interested in, or affected by decision, have an opportunity to influence the outcomes.

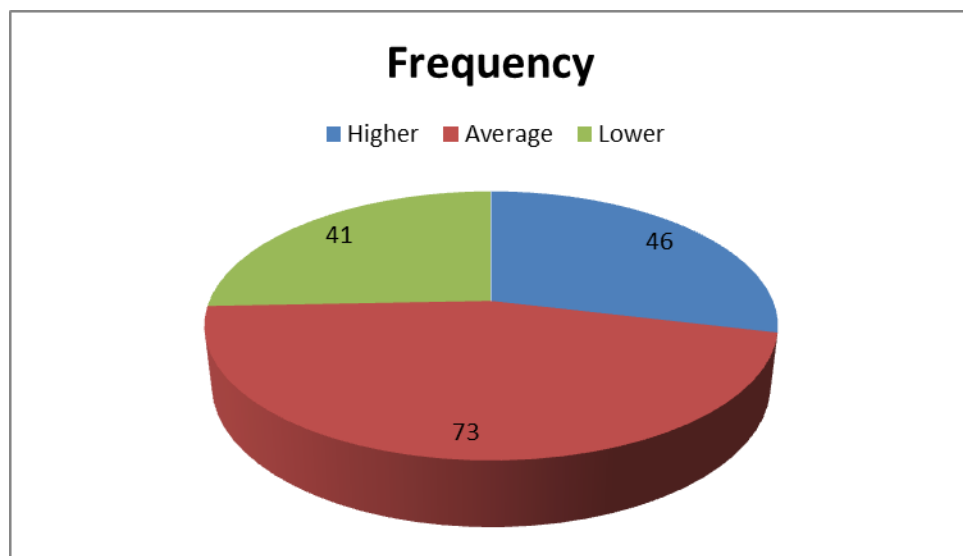


Figure 4.1 : Community participation in M & E of WVT project

Source : Field Data, 2015

4.12 Meetings between community members and WVT project staff

Beneficiaries were asked to show what community feels regarding having meetings between community members and WVT project staff. Results in Figure 4.4 below show most of them have average feeling to have meetings with WVT project staff (67 out of 160), followed by those with higher feeling to conduct meetings with staff (64 out 160) and lastly by those with lower indication that meetings between them and WVT staff are conducted (29 out of 160 respondents). Since higher and average feeling for meetings between beneficiaries and staff implementing DFP (in this case WVT projects) form high response, this implies that it is expected that realization of socio-economic impacts will be high due to sense of involvement and ownership. These results are similar to those found by Werker et al (2007) in Uganda where they revealed that, meetings and workshops between implementing agency and other partners including beneficiaries lead to raising awareness which is vital for success.

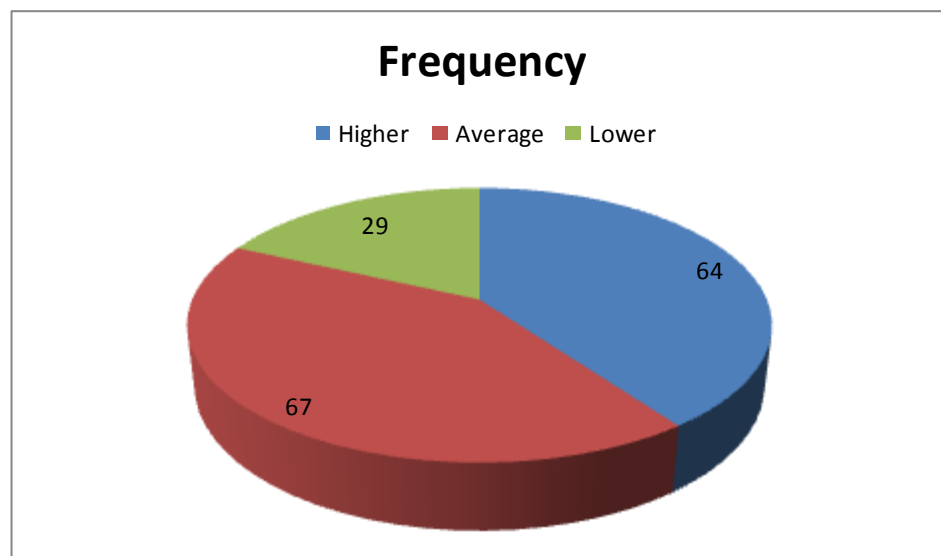


Figure 4.2 : Meetings between community members and WVT project staff

Source : Field Data, 2015

4.13 Community members get services and/or products as benefits from WVT

Beneficiaries were asked to show what community feels regarding beneficiaries to get services and/or products as benefits from WVT project interventions. Results in Figure 4.5 below show a different trend from the previous whereby most of them have higher feeling to get WVT project benefits (71 out of 160), followed by those with average feeling to benefit from WVT projects (68 out 160) and lastly by those with lower feeling of benefiting from WVT projects (21 out of 160 respondents). This implies that, just like for meetings between beneficiaries and staff; since higher and average feeling for beneficiaries to get services and /or products from WVT projects form high response, this implies that it is expected that realization of socio-economic impacts will be high due to sense of involvement and ownership. These results are similar to those found by Werker et al (2007) where they revealed that NGOs are instrumental in changing mindsets and attitudes together with being more efficient providers of goods and services that draws beneficiaries very close to the NGOs.

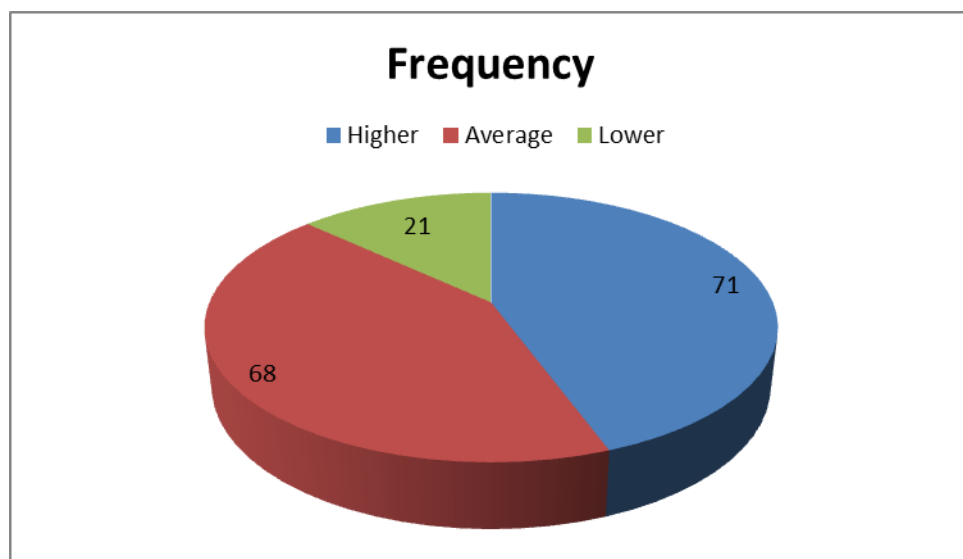


Figure 4.3 : Beneficiaries get services and/or products as benefits from WVT

Source : Field Data, 2015

4.14 How have WVT projects contributed to social and economic welfare in your household?

Beneficiaries were asked to show how WVT projects contributed socially and economically in their HH. Results in Table 4.10 below indicate a number of contributions and their frequency of response. This implies that beneficiaries are well aware of socio-economic welfares as a result of WVT project interventions in their areas. These results are similar to those found by Mbaiwa (2002) on his study to assess the socio-economic and environmental impacts of tourism development on the Okavango Delta in north-western Botswana. Furthermore, Shettar et al (2014) in his study to assess Impact of Advances on Beneficiaries of Union Bank of India despite different contexts, he found more or less same results.

Table 4.10 : WVT contributions to socio-economic welfare in beneficiaries HH

WVT project contributions	Frequency	Percent
Increased Income	50	31.3
Improved knowledge	29	18.1
Improved productivity	13	8.1
Availability and access of social services like water, education, health etc	12	7.5
Able to take children to school	10	6.3
Improved learning environment	9	5.6
Supported MVCs on various issues	8	5
Built house	5	3.1
Improved HH economy	5	3.1
Brought water pans technology	4	2.5
Improved life standard of living for people	3	1.9
Contributed birth certificate costs for children	2	1.3
Improved Agriculture	2	1.3
Increased savings and loans	2	1.3
Introduced beekeeping technology	2	1.3
Provided markets for crops	2	1.3
Improved horticulture	1	0.6
Improved small business	1	0.6
Improved Spiritual life for children	1	0.6
Increased child protection knowledge and practices	1	0.6
Provided agricultural inputs and implements	1	0.6
Reduced poverty	1	0.6
Reduced shortage of food	1	0.6

Source : Field Data, 2015

4.15 What has been the positive impact of WVT Projects on your household?

Beneficiaries were asked to show positive impacts of WVT projects in their HH. Results in Table 4.11 below indicate a number of mentioned impacts and their frequency of response. This implies that life standard of people changed due to WVT project interventions in their areas. These results are similar to those found by Mubin et al (2013) in Pakistan in their investigation on Measurement of Socio-economic impact of Sustainable Livelihoods of Barani Areas Project.

Table 4.11 : Positive impacts of WVT project in beneficiaries HH

Impact at HH	Frequency	Percent
Able to send children to school	40	25
Increased income	21	13.1
Increased knowledge	19	11.9
Supported MVCs on various issues	11	6.9
Improved social services like water, education, health etc	6	3.8
Improved health and nutrition	6	3.8
Built house	6	3.8
Improved livestock	5	3.1
Increased productivity	4	2.5
Improved learning environment	4	2.5
Improved horticulture	4	2.5
Joined groups like VSLA, VICOBA IGAs	3	1.9
Improved standard of life of living to people	3	1.9
Improved agriculture	3	1.9
Stopped FGM	2	1.3
Employed in Beekeeping industry	2	1.3
Provided market for crops	1	0.6
Maintained peace among youth and community	1	0.6
Increased Savings and loans	1	0.6
Increased child protection knowledge to children and adults	1	0.6
Improved management skills	1	0.6
Improved advocacy to elderly people	1	0.6
Bought assets like shambas	1	0.6

Source : Field Data, 2015

4.16 What has been the negative impact of WVT Projects on your household?

Beneficiaries were asked to show negative impacts of WVT projects in their HH. Results in Table 4.12 below indicate three negative impacts and their frequency of response. This implies that sometimes DFPs lead to problems in community. These results though in different context and hence different variables but are similar with those found by Ranganadhan (2015) who did a research in India to assess Donor Aided Projects through NGOs and their Impact on the Socio-Economic and revealed that the donor aided project mechanism suffers from reasonably addressable issues which need clarifications. Such issues were mentioned to be irregular flow of funding, restrictions on time schedule of project completion, poor determination/decision of project objectives that leave grass root problems not attended.

Table 4.12 : Negative impacts of WVT in Beneficiaries HH

Negative impacts	Frequency	Percent
Dependency syndrome increased among people	4	2.5
Lack of creativity	1	0.6
Low participatory of people	3	1.9

Source : Field Data, 2015

4.17 Beneficiaries level of ownership of the projects implemented by WVT

Beneficiaries were asked to show their level at which they own projects implemented by WVT in their areas. Results in Table 4.13 below indicate most beneficiaries have average level to own projects implemented by WVT (78 out of 160 respondents i.e. 48.8%), followed by higher ownership level (45 out of 160 i.e. 28.1%), lower level (2

out of 160 i.e. 1.3%) and those who said do never own the projects were 33 out of 160 respondents (20.6%). This implies that beneficiaries have freedom on DFP projects in terms of possessions for them which in turn can be easily to determine if they experience changes on socio-economic factors. These results are similar with those found by Christopher (2010) in his study about the impacts of donor aided projects through NGOs on the social & economic welfare of the rural poor in Uganda where he found that interviews with project beneficiaries expressed and exhibited more ownership with economic related projects. However, Mazibuko (2007) in his study about enhancing Projects sustainability beyond donor support in Malawi he found different results that resource ownership measured 25% in state-run projects while it measured 18% in NGO-supported projects and observed that without ownership, recipients are not willing to invest their time and other resources in the project.

Table 4.13 : Beneficiaries ownership level of projects implemented by WVT

Ownership level	Frequency	Percent
Higher	45	28.1
Average	78	48.8
Lower	2	1.3
Never own them	33	20.6
Not responded	2	1.3
Total	160	100

Source : Field Data, 2015

4.18 What are some of the constraints that you know affect the implementation of WVT projects in your village?

Beneficiaries were asked to show their knowledge of constraints that affect implementation of WVT projects in their localities/villages. Results in Table 4.14 below indicate a number of constraints and their frequency of response. This implies that despite efforts from development partners, beneficiaries face challenges that must be taken care of for realizing positive results. These results though in a different context and hence different variables but are similar in terms of being experienced with those found by Christopher (2010) in his study about the impacts of donor aided projects through NGOs on the social & economic welfare of the rural poor in Uganda where he found tribal, donor and political pressures on the NGO, low ownership, NGO compromise and limited action learning as constraints to beneficiaries.

4.19 Income status

Respondents were asked to give their opinion regarding the status of income to the beneficiaries before and after WVT projects in Babati Cluster. Results in Table 4.15 show that before WVT projects intervened majority beneficiaries' income were at lower status (125 out of 160 respondents i.e.78.1%), followed by average status (27 out of 160 respondents i.e. 16.9%) while 8 out of 160 respondents (5%) said nothing on this. On the other hand, Table 4.16 show that after WVT project interventions majority beneficiaries' income rose to average status (128 out of 160 respondents i.e. 80%), followed by higher income status (19 out of 160 respondents i.e. 11.9%), while lower income status recorded least (2 out of 160 respondents i.e. 1.3%). This implies that beneficiaries are aware of level of standard of living and they can participate to change their status of life.

These results were similar to those found by Chizimba (2013) in Malawi where he found that most of the cooperative members doubled or tripled their cash incomes through the project's interventions.

Table 4.14 : Constraints that affect implementation of WVT projects

Constraint of WVT project implementation	Frequency	Percent
Lack of knowledge	23	14.4
Drought	15	9.4
Community not able to corporate (lack of understanding)	13	8.1
Low commitment to community members	9	5.6
Famine	7	4.4
Low investment	7	4.4
Poor cultural practices	6	3.8
Reluctance to join projects for community members	5	3.1
Poor attendance of group members	3	1.9
Lack of markets	2	1.3
Selfishness to leaders	2	1.3
Belief that WVT is a free mason	1	0.6
Climate change effects	1	0.6
Conflicts among group members	1	0.6
Dependency increase	1	0.6
Lack of poultry vaccination	1	0.6
Not able to construct poultry shed	1	0.6
Over-ambitious by members	1	0.6
Shortage of money	1	0.6
Some people prefer hand outs	1	0.6
Shortage of agriculture inputs and implements	1	0.6
WVT not reached this area	1	0.6

Source : Field Data, 2015

Table 4.15 : Beneficiaries income status before WVT project

Variable	Frequency	Percent
Average	27	16.9
Lower	125	78.1
Not responded	8	5.0
Total	160	100.0

Source : Field Data, 2015

Table 4.16 : Beneficiaries income status after WVT

Variable	Frequency	Percent
Higher	19	11.9
Average	128	80.0
Lower	2	1.3
Not responded	11	6.9
Total	160	100.0

Source : Field Data, 2015

4.20 Asset possession

Respondents were asked to give their opinion regarding the status of assets possession to the beneficiaries before and after WVT projects in Babati Cluster. Results in Figure 4.8 show that Respondents were asked to give their opinion regarding the status of assets possession to the beneficiaries before and after WVT projects in Babati Cluster. Results in Figure 4.8 show that before WVT projects intervened 53.8% of respondents owned the assets at higher level followed by medium status (33 out of 160 respondents i.e.

20.6) while 9 out of 160 respondents (5.6%) said nothing on this. On the other hand, Figure 4.9 show that after WVT project interventions majority beneficiaries' assets possession rose to average status 73.1% at higher level, followed by medium ownership respondents (13.1%), while 6.9%) of respondents owned at lower level -This implies that beneficiaries are aware of level of standard of living and they can participate to change their status of life. These results are similar to those found by Christopher (2010) in Uganda where he revealed that most of the members of Bukonzo joint managed to educate their children while others had acquired new assets like land while others had improved their housing.

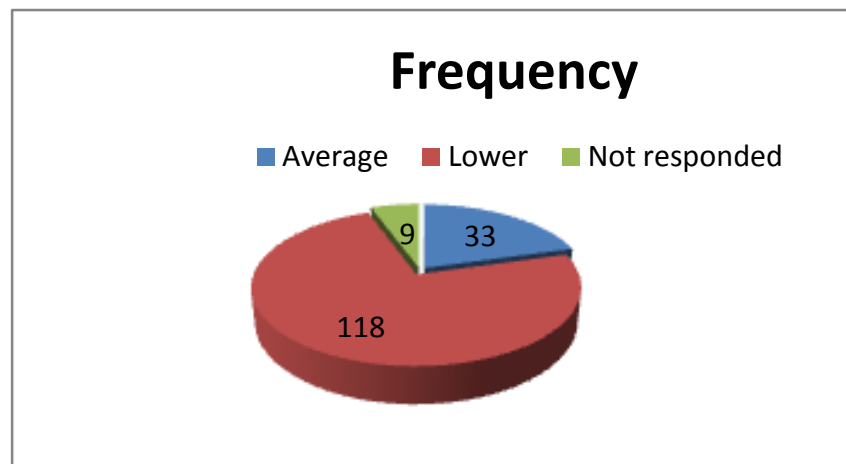


Figure 4.4 : Beneficiaries assets possession status before WVT project
Source : Field Data, 2015

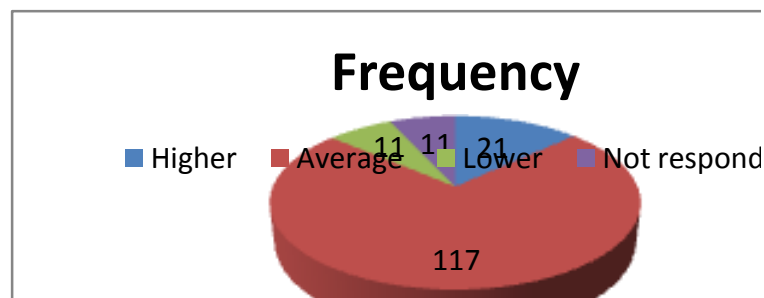


Figure 4.5 : Beneficiaries assets possession status after WVT project
Source : Field Data, 2015

4.21 Food adequacy

Respondents were asked to give their opinion regarding the status of food adequacy to the beneficiaries before and after WVT projects in Babati Cluster. Results in Figure 4.10 show that before WVT projects intervened majority beneficiaries' food adequacy were at lower status (104 out of 160 respondents i.e. 65%), followed by average status (48 out of 160 respondents i.e. 30%) while 8 out of 160 respondents (5%) said nothing on this. On the other hand, Figure 4.11 show that after WVT project interventions majority beneficiaries' food adequacy rose to average status (112 out of 160 respondents i.e. 70%), followed by higher income status (33 out of 160 respondents i.e. 20.6%), while lower food adequacy status recorded least (4 out of 160 respondents i.e. 2.5%). This implies that beneficiaries know and understand requirements on food and they can participate to change their food needs of life. These results are similar to those found by Christopher (2010) in Uganda where he revealed that to a large extent, members of beneficiary groups participating in the micro projects had been directly affected on their household basic needs such as improving on their nutrition and food security. However, Gibson (2013) in Kenya found different results that beneficiaries who attained food security due to project interventions were only 33.8% (92 out of 272 respondents).

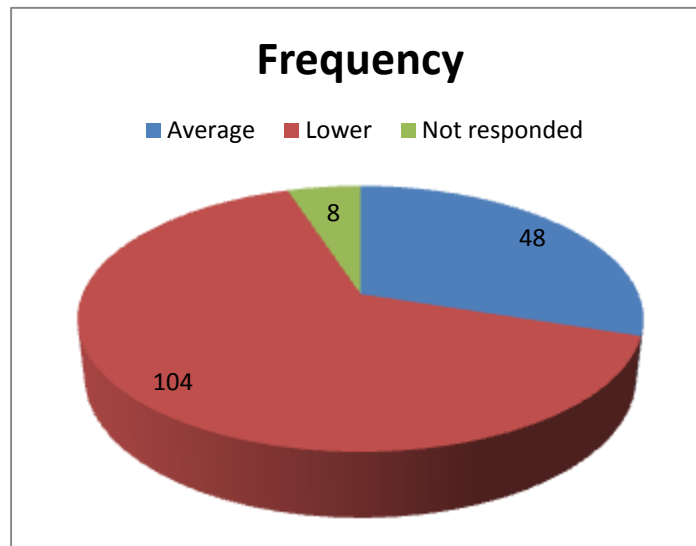


Figure 4.6 : Beneficiaries food adequacy status before WVT project

Source : Field Data, 2015

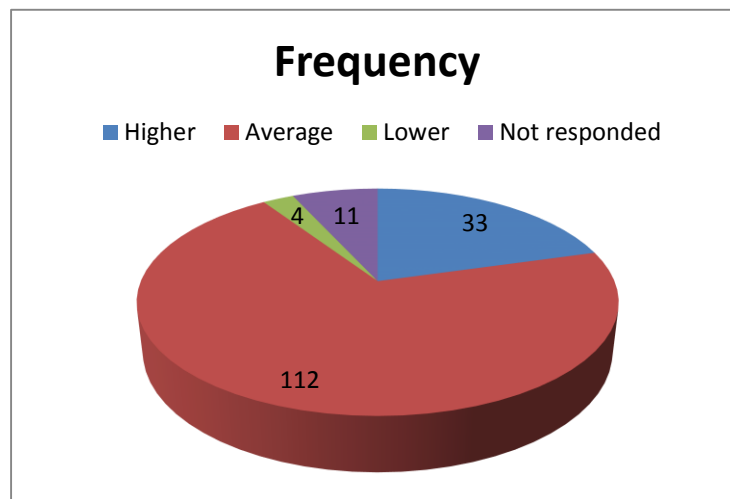


Figure 4.7 : Beneficiaries food adequacy status after WVT project

Source : Field Data, 2015

4.22 Productivity

Respondents were asked to give their opinion regarding the status of productivity for both crops and livestock to the beneficiaries before and after WVT projects in Babati Cluster. Results in Figure 4.12 show that before WVT projects intervened majority beneficiaries' productivity were at lower status (109 out of 160 respondents 68.1%), followed by average status (43 out of 160 respondents i.e. 26.9%) while 8 out of 160 respondents (5%) said nothing on this.

On the other hand, Figure 4.13 show that after WVT project interventions majority beneficiaries' productivity rose to average status (117 out of 160 respondents i.e. 73.1%), followed by higher productivity status (29 out of 160 respondents i.e. 18.1%), while lower productivity status recorded least (3 out of 160 respondents i.e. 1.9%). This implies that beneficiaries are aware of level of productivity for their crops and livestock hence they can participate to change their status of life. These results are similar to those found by Afande (2013) in Kenya where he revealed that increase in productivity was among other impacts of the project like economic growth, create jobs, and improve on the quality of life.

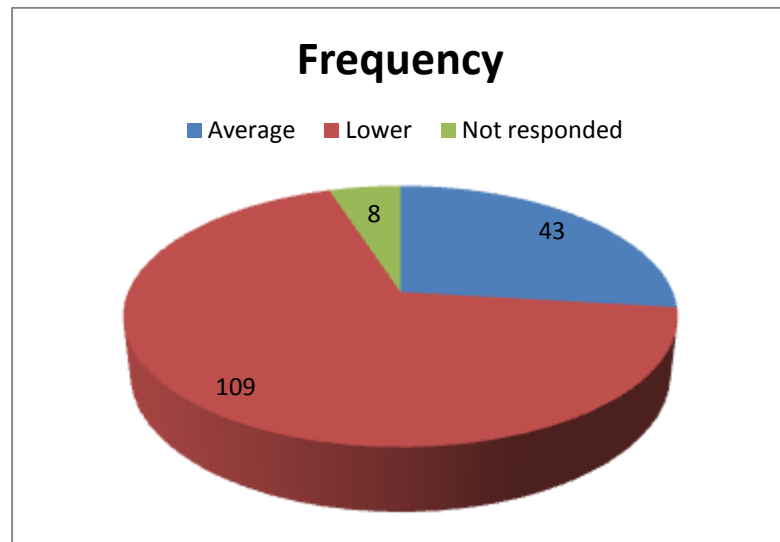


Figure 4.8 : Beneficiaries productivity before WVT project

Source : Field Data, 2015

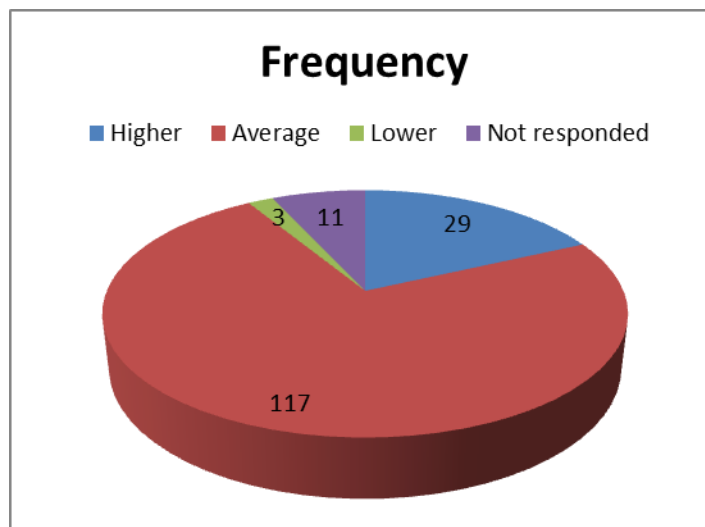


Figure 4.9 : Beneficiaries productivity after WVT project

Source : Field Data, 2015

4.23 My Income per annum (T.sh)

Respondents were asked to show changes of income per annum as a result of WVT project interventions in their area by indicating what they earned before and after WVT

project interventions. Results in Table 4.17 show that before WVT projects intervened majority beneficiaries' income per annum ranged between 0 to 1,000,000 (57 out 160 respondents i.e. 35.6%) followed by income between 1,000,001 to 2,000,000 (6 out of 160 respondents i.e. 3.8%) while few earned above 5,000,000 (2 out of 160 respondents i.e. 1.3%). On the other hand, Table 4.18 show that after WVT project interventions majority beneficiaries' income per annum ranged the same between 0 to 1,000,000 but with reduced number of respondents (40 out 160 respondents i.e. 25%) followed by same income range like that before WVT project interventions of between 1,000,001 to 2,000,000 but with increased respondents (13 out of 160 respondents i.e. 8.1%) while few earned above 5,000,000 and also with three more respondents (5 out of 160 respondents i.e. 3.1%). Moreover, it was found that before WVT interventions minimum income per annum was T.sh 50,000 while maximum was T.sh 9,000,000. After WVT interventions minimum income became T.sh 1,000,000 and maximum T.sh 18,000,000. This implies that people experienced changes in their income probably due to application of knowledge and skills gained from development agency like WVT. These results were similar to those found by Chizimba (2013) in Malawi where he found that most of the cooperative members doubled or tripled their cash incomes through the project's intervention.

Table 4.17 : Beneficiary income per year before WVT Project

Income per year	Frequency	Percent
0 to 1,000,000	57	35.6
1,000,001 to 2,000,000	6	3.8
5,000,001 and above	2	1.3
Not responded	95	59.4
Total	160	100.0

Source : Field Data, 2015

Table 4.18 : Beneficiary income per year after WVT Project

Income per year	Frequency	Percent
0 to 1,000,000	40	25.0
1,000,001 to 2,000,000	13	8.1
2000,001 to 5,000,000	7	4.4
5,000,001 and above	5	3.1
Not responded	95	59.4
Total	160	100.0

Source : Field Data, 2015

4.24 I possessed Brick built house

Respondents were asked to show changes in terms of possessing brick built houses as a result of WVT project interventions in their area before and after WVT project interventions. Results in Table 4.19 show that before WVT projects intervened minority beneficiaries possessed brick built houses (29 out 160 respondents i.e. 18.1%) while majority hadn't (127 out of 160 respondents i.e. 79.4%). On the other hand, Table 4.20 show that after WVT project interventions ownership of brick built houses increased from 29 to 63 respondents (39.4%); while those remained without brick built houses decreased from 127 to 89 respondents (55.6%). These results are similar to those found by Gibson (2013) in Kenya where he revealed that 22.8% of respondents (62 out of 272) built new houses.

Table 4.19 : Possession of brick built houses before WVT Project

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	29	18.1
No	127	79.4
Not responded	4	2.5
Total	160	100.0

Source : Field Data, 2015

Table 4.20 : Possession of brick built houses after WVT Project

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	63	39.4
No	89	55.6
Not responded	8	5.0
Total	160	100.0

Source : Field Data, 2015

4.25 I possessed motorcycle

Respondents were asked to show changes in terms of possessing motorcycles as a result of WVT project interventions in their area before and after WVT project interventions. Results in Table 4.21 show that before WVT projects intervened minority beneficiaries possessed motorcycles (6 out 160 respondents i.e. 3.8%) while majority hadn't (150 out of 160 respondents i.e. 93.8%). On the other hand, Table 4.22 show that after WVT project interventions ownership of motorcycles increased from 6 to 20 respondents (12.5%); while those remained without motorcycles decreased from 150 to 132 respondents (82.5%). These results are similar to those found by Christopher (2010) in

Uganda where he revealed that most of the members of Bukonzo joint managed to educate their children while others had acquired new assets like land while others had improved their housing. This is because motorcycle is one of the assets though in relative terms, motorcycle as assets was possessed in small numbers.

Table 4.21 : Possession of motorcycles before WVT Project

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	6	3.8
No	150	93.8
Not responded	4	2.5
Total	160	100.0

Source : Field Data, 2015

Table 4.22 : Possession of motorcycles after WVT Project

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	20	12.5
No	132	82.5
Not responded	8	5.0
Total	160	100.0

Source : Field Data, 2015

4.26 I possessed Car

Respondents were asked to show changes in terms of possessing cars as a result of WVT project interventions in their area before and after WVT project interventions. Results in

Table 4.23 show that before WVT projects intervened only one beneficiary possessed a car (0.6%), while majority hadn't (155 out of 160 respondents i.e. 96.9%). On the other hand, Table 4.24 show that after WVT project interventions ownership of cars remained to minority because only three beneficiaries possessed cars (1.9%); while those remained without cars were 148 out of 160 respondents (92.5%). These results are similar to those found by Christopher (2010) in Uganda where he revealed that most of the members of Bukonzo joint managed to educate their children while others had acquired new assets like land while others had improved their housing. This is because car is one of the assets though in relative terms, car as assets was possessed in small numbers.

Table 4.23 : Possession of cars before WVT Project

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	1	0.6
No	155	96.9
Not responded	4	2.5
Total	160	100.0

Source : Field Data, 2015

Table 4.24 : Possession of cars before WVT Project

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	3	1.9
No	148	92.5
Not responded	9	5.6
Total	160	100.0

Source : Field Data, 2015

4.27 Number of cows possessed

Respondents were asked to show changes in terms of possessing cows as a result of WVT project interventions in their area before and after WVT project interventions. Results in Figure 4.14 show that before WVT projects intervened majority beneficiaries owned cows in a range between 0 to 20 cows (80 out of 160 respondents i.e. 50%) and minority owned between 21 to 40 cows (7 out of 160 respondents i.e. 4.4%) while 73 out of 160 respondents (45.6%) did not show cows they possessed. On the other hand, Figure 4.15 show that after WVT project interventions ownership of cows show a different trend, where in a range between 0 to 20 cows a number was reduced from 80 before to 48 respondents (30%) after WVT. A range of 21 to 40 cows increased from 7 to 32 respondents (20%), 41 to 60 cows (3 out of 160 respondents (1.9%) and above 60 cows (5 out of 160 respondents i.e. 3.1%). These results are similar to those found by Mudavanhu and Mandizvidza (2013) in Zimbabwe where they revealed that the implementation of the donor funded agricultural input supply scheme enabled households to acquire livelihood assets such as ploughs, scotch carts and cattle.

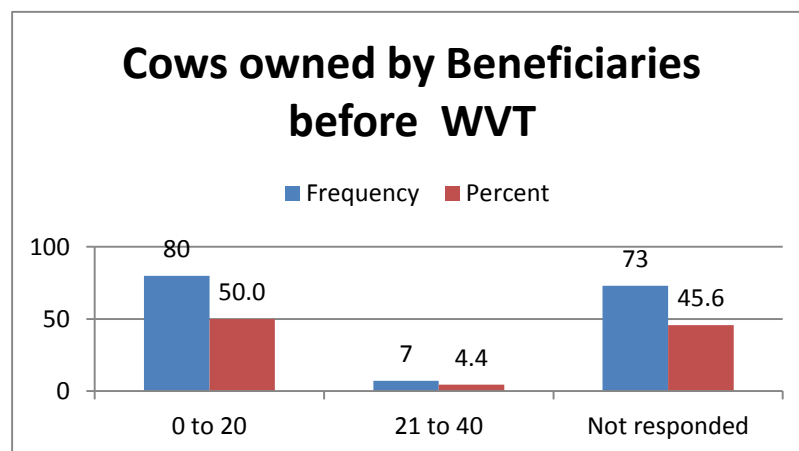
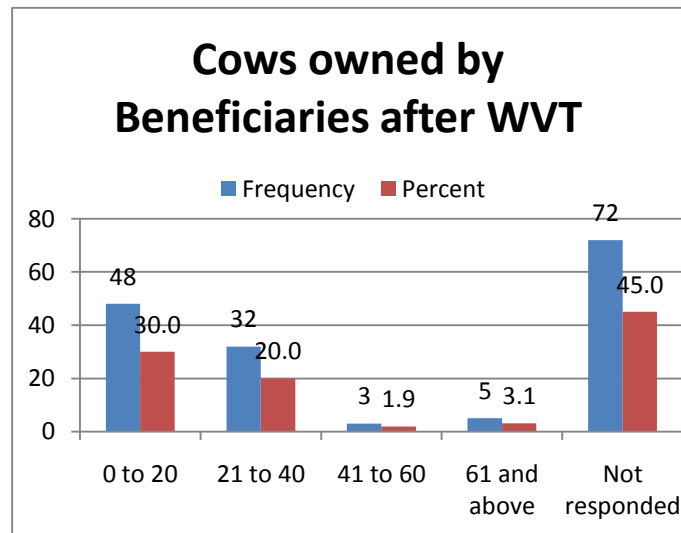


Figure 4.10 : Cows ownership before WVT project

Source : Field Data, 2015



Source : Field Data, 2015

4.28 Number of goats possessed

Respondents were asked to show changes in terms of possessing goats as a result of WVT project interventions in their area before and after WVT project interventions. Results in Figure 4.16 show that before WVT projects intervened majority beneficiaries owned goats in a range between 0 to 50 goats (81 out of 160 respondents i.e. 50.6%) and minority owned between 51 to 100 goats (2 out of 160 respondents i.e. 1.3%) while 77 out of 160 respondents (48.1%) did not show goats they possessed. On the other hand, Figure 4.17 show that after WVT project interventions ownership of goats show a different trend, where in a range between 0 to 50 goats a number was reduced from 81 before to 67 respondents (41.9%) after WVT. A range of 11 to 100 goats increased from 2 to 15 respondents (9.4%) and 101 to 150 goats (1 out of 160 respondents i.e. 0.6%). These results are similar to those found by Smeaton et al (2011) in their study done in various parts of Africa about impact of BIG funding of community enterprise overseas and revealed that about 50 per cent of the 2000 beneficiaries in Concern Universal

(Ghana) project now have breeding stock of poultry and small ruminants (sheep and goats). Before the project, keeping animals at home was for men only. The women have therefore been helped to become more independent economically.

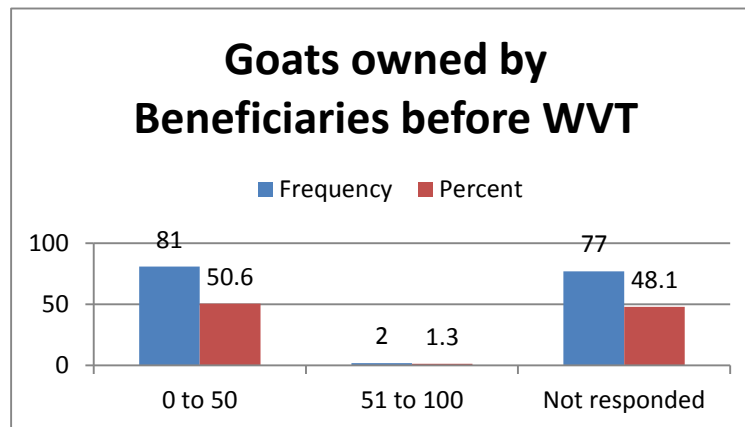


Figure 4.11 : Goats ownership before WVT project

Source : Field Data, 2015

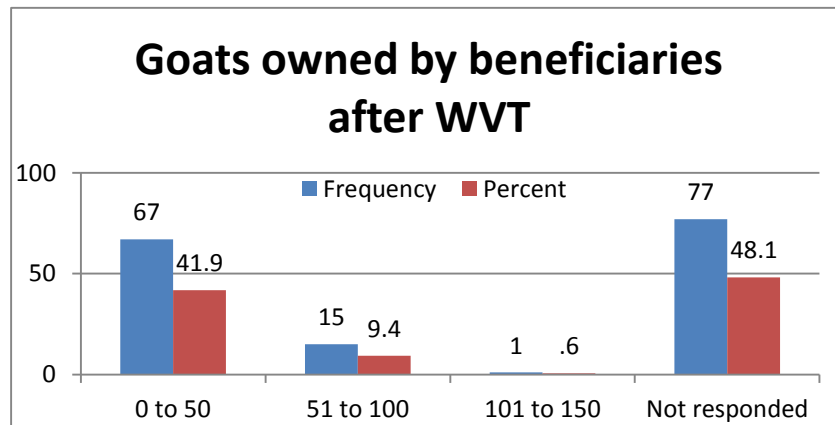


Figure 4.17: Goats ownership after WVT project

Source : Field Data, 2015

4.29 Number of poultry possessed

Respondents were asked to show changes in terms of possessing poultry as a result of WVT project interventions in their area before and after WVT project interventions. Results in Table 4.25 show that before WVT projects intervened this area possessed few poultry business because the majority beneficiaries who seem to own poultry were in a range between 0 to 20 poultry and were few people (19 out of 160 respondents i.e. 11.9%) followed by very minority owned between 21 to 40 poultry (2 out of 160 respondents i.e. 1.3%) while 139 out of 160 respondents (86.9%) did not show poultry they possessed. On the other hand, Table 4.26 show that after WVT project interventions ownership of poultry show a different trend, where in a range between 0 to 20 poultry a number was reduced from 19 before to 8 respondents (5%) after WVT. A range of 21 to 40 poultry increased from 2 to 9 respondents (5.6%) and above 61 poultry (1 Out of 160 respondents i.e. 0.6%). These results are similar to those found by Smeaton et al (2011) in their study done in various parts of Africa about impact of BIG funding of community enterprise overseas and revealed that about 50 per cent of the 2000 beneficiaries in Concern Universal (Ghana) project now have breeding stock of poultry and small ruminants (sheep and goats).

Table 4.25 : Poultry ownership before WVT project

Poultry owned	Frequency	Percent
0 to 20	19	11.9
21 to 40	2	1.3
Not responded	139	86.9
Total	160	100.0

Source : Field Data, 2015

Table 4.26 : Poultry ownership after WVT project

Poultry owned	Frequency	Percent
0 to 20	8	5.0
21 to 40	9	5.6
61 and above	1	0.6
Not responded	142	88.8
Total	160	100.0

Source : Field Data, 2015

4.30 Meals per day for my family

Respondents were asked to show number of meals per family per day in their area before and after WVT project interventions. Results in Figure 4.18 show that before WVT projects intervened majority beneficiaries' family took three meals (94 out of 160 respondents i.e. 58.8%), followed by two meals per day (60 out of 160 respondents i.e. 37.5%) and few took one meal per day (2 out of 160 respondents i.e.1.3%). On the other hand, Figure 4.19 show that after WVT project interventions majority beneficiaries attained three meals per day (155 out 160 respondents i.e. 96.9%) with only one respondent out of 160 (0.6%) having two meals per day. This implies that standard of living of people improved gradually as time and facilitation went on due to application of what they learnt. These results are similar to those found by Christopher (2010) in his study about the impacts of donor aided projects through NGOs on the social & economic welfare of the rural poor in Uganda where there was an improvement in the number of meals consumed per day as compared to before joining the associations. It was revealed that the number of families having 3 meals a day increased by 16% (61.2- 82%) between

2001 and 2009 after they had joined and those having 2 meals a day reduced from 35.5 % to 21.9%. Moreover, Smeaton et al (2011) found similar results in their study done in various parts of Africa about Impact of BIG Funding of Community Enterprise Overseas. They revealed many examples of families with improved nutrition, eating more meals, larger meals and higher cost fish or meat as a result of increased incomes and more varied sources of food.

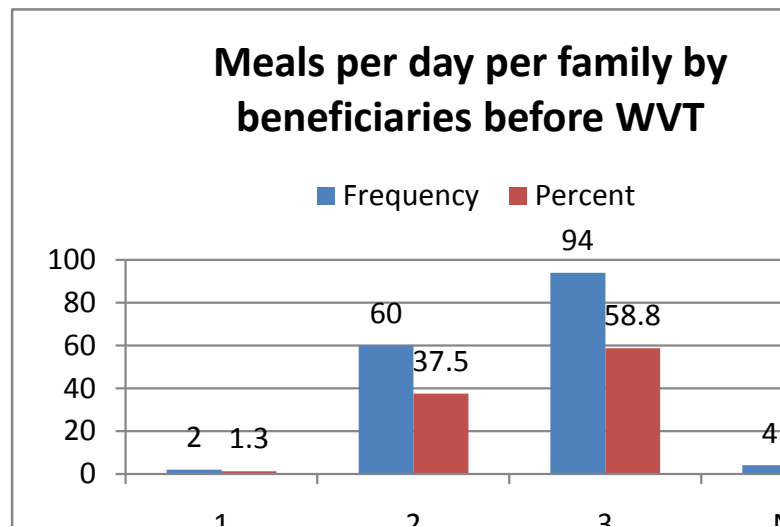


Figure 4.18: Meals per day per family before WVT project

Source : Field Data, 2015

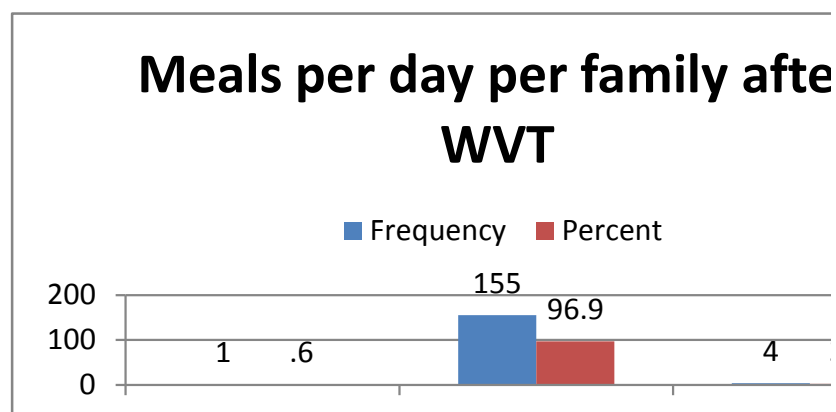


Figure 4.19: Meals per day per family after WVT project

Source : Field Data, 2015

4.31 Kgs of maize per acre

Respondents were asked to show changes in terms of productivity of maize as a result of WVT project interventions in their area before and after WVT project interventions. Results in Table 4.27 show that before WVT projects intervened this area majority beneficiaries harvested between 0Kg to 1,000 Kg of maize per acre (93 out of 160 respondents i.e. 58.1%), while 66 out of 160 respondents (41.3%) did not show their maize productivity. On the other hand, Table 4.28 show that after WVT project interventions a different trend on maize productivity emerged where a range between 0Kg to 1,000 Kg remained with majority but at a decrease from 93 to 67 out of 160 respondents (41.9%), between 1,001Kg to 2,000Kg a number increased from one to 18 out of 160 respondents (11.3%), two out of 160 respondents (1.3%) represented productivity between 2,001Kg to 3,000Kg and above 3,000Kg recording seven out of 160 respondents (4.4%). This implies that knowledge from WVT project interventions was applied to change agricultural production. These results are similar to those found by Kilima et al (2013) in their study about the impacts of Agricultural Research on poverty and income distribution where they revealed that crop yields (e.g. maize) increased by as much as 50 percent.

Table 4.27 : Maize productivity before WVT project

Kg for maize per acre	Frequency	Percent
0 to 1,000	93	58.1
1,001 to 2,000	1	0.6
Not responded	66	41.3
Total	160	100.0

Source : Field Data, 2015

Table 4.28 : Maize productivity after WVT project

Kg for maize per acre	Frequency	Percent
0 to 1,000	67	41.9
1,001 to 2,000	18	11.3
2,001 to 3,000	2	1.3
3,001 and above	7	4.4
Not responded	66	41.3
Total	160	100.0

Source : Field Data, 2015

4.32 Liters of milk per cow per day

Respondents were asked to show changes in terms of productivity of milk as a result of WVT project interventions in their area before and after WVT project interventions. Results in Table 4.29 show that before WVT projects intervened this area, majority beneficiaries got milk per cow per day in a range between 0 to 5 liters (79 out 160 respondents i.e. 49.4%), while 80 out of 160 respondents (50%) did not show their milk productivity. On the other hand, Table 4.30 show that after WVT project interventions productivity of milk attained a different trend where a range between 0 to 5 liters per cow per day remained leading but with a decreased number from 79 to 54 respondents (33.8%); followed by a range of 6 to 10 liters (23 out of 160 respondents i.e. 14.4%), 11 to 15 liters (two respondents out of 160 i.e. 1.3%) and above 15 liters recorded only one respondent (0.6%). This implies that beneficiaries were strongly following and abiding to knowledge on improving cow/livestock productivity. These results are similar to

those found by Magali (2013) in Tanzania where he revealed that MFIs members' households consumed nutrient (dietary) food such as meat, milk, egg, fruits more frequently than non-member households. Moreover, Wrenn (2007) in Ireland in his study about perceptions of the impact of microfinance on livelihood security, he found similar results by revealing that beneficiaries had a regular supply of milk for their families after impacted by project.

Table 4.29 : Liters of milk per cow per day before WVT project

Liters of milk per cow per day	Frequency	Percent
0 to 5	79	49.4
6 to 10	1	.6
Not responded	80	50.0
Total	160	100.0

Source : Field Data, 2015

Table 4.30 : Liters of milk per cow per day after WVT project

Liters of milk per cow per day	Frequency	Percent
0 to 5	54	33.8
6 to 10	23	14.4
11 to 15	2	1.3
16 and above	1	.6
Not responded	80	50.0
Total	160	100.0

Source : Field Data, 2015

4.33 What would you recommend in order to improve the performance of how WVT projects are designed and implemented to benefit your household level?

Beneficiaries were asked to tell their recommendations in order to improve the performance of WVT projects designing and implementation to benefit their households. Results in Table 4.31 below indicate a number of recommendations and their frequency of response. This implies that beneficiaries are capable and able to engage in what they believe can improve design and implementation of projects that will lead to changes in their lives. These results are similar to those found by Kimweli (2013) in Kenya where in his study about the role of monitoring and evaluation practices to the success of donor funded food security intervention projects, he revealed that participatory methods provided active involvement in decision-making for those with a stake in the project, program, or strategy and generated a sense of ownership in the M&E results and recommendations made by beneficiaries.

4.34 What problems do you face?

Beneficiaries were asked to tell any problem they face along with working to bring social economic impacts in their lives. Results in Table 4.32 below indicate a number of problems and their frequency of response. This implies that beneficiaries are capable and able to understand their environment obstacles that when are addressed can lead to changes in their lives. These results are similar to those found by Keng'ara (2014), where in his study about effect of funds disbursement procedures on implementation of donor projects in Homabay County, Kenya; he revealed that the beneficiaries socio-economic problems that were mentioned by them led to the Government of Kenya to partner with donors and set up a number of projects in the county to address those socio-

economic problems. Moreover, Mmuriungi et al (2015) in their study about influence of donor funded projects on social-economic welfare of the rural communities in Kenya; they noted that beneficiaries were trained several times on different aspects to enhance their competence which was necessary for effective project implementation and solving of problems which they brought up in due course of project implementation.

Table 4.31 : Beneficiaries recommendations to improve WVT performance

Recommendation	Frequency	Percent
More knowledge/training/capacity building/sensitization of community needed	88	55.0
More participation/involvement needed of beneficiaries needed	27	16.9
Provide loans opportunities to community	22	13.8
Provide more water pans technology	7	4.4
Improve livestock	4	2.5
Provide capital to beneficiaries	3	1.9
Provide improved breeds of cattle and poultry	2	1.3
Provide improved seeds	2	1.3
Stop poor cultural practices	2	1.3
Close monitoring needed	1	0.6
Provide markets for produces	1	0.6
Improve agriculture	1	0.6
Provide social services like schools, hospitals, water, etc	1	0.6
Preserve pasture places/areas	1	0.6
Local people (beneficiaries and local leaders) be active	1	0.6
WVT attend village meetings to provide reports/training/knowledge	1	0.6

Source : Field Data, 2015

Table 4.32 : Problems faced by beneficiaries for their socio-economic impacts

Problem faced	Frequency	Percent
Drought	58	36.3
Low capital	19	11.9
Famine (food shortage)	15	9.4
Money shortage	15	9.4
Low income	12	7.5
Animal diseases	11	6.9
Lack of market	9	5.6
Poverty	6	3.8
Poor cultural practices	4	2.5
Lack of livestock facilities	3	1.9
Low price to crops	3	1.9
Climate change effects	2	1.3
Lack of agricultural inputs and implements	2	1.3
Lack of financial access like loans	2	1.3
Lack of participation	2	1.3
Pests invading crops in fields	2	1.3
Poor social services like nutrition, education and water	2	1.3
Poultry diseases	2	1.3
Crop diseases	1	0.6
Crop middlemen problems	1	0.6
Difficult environment for children to go to school	1	0.6
Do not get time for seminar	1	0.6
High medical costs	1	0.6
High price for items	1	0.6
Lack of poultry vaccination facilities	1	0.6
Lack of proper bible usage	1	0.6
Leaving behind PLWHA	1	0.6
Poor standard of life	1	0.6
Reluctance of community	1	0.6
Services not reaching beneficiaries on time	1	0.6
Shortage of improved seeds	1	0.6
shortage of water especially for irrigation	1	0.6
Truancy	1	0.6
Unreliable rainfall seasons	1	0.6
Widows not assisted	1	0.6

Source : Field Data, 2015

4.45 What are your comments on what should be done to solve the problems you face?

Beneficiaries were asked to show suggestions as measures to be taken in order to solve problems they face along with working to bring social economic impacts in their lives. Results in Table 4.33 below indicate a number of suggestions and their frequency of response. This implies that beneficiaries are able to lead the process of change that sets to impact their lives socially and economically. These results are similar to those found by Mazibuko (2007) in Malawi, in his study about enhancing project sustainability beyond donor support; he revealed that grass root communities (beneficiaries) made a number of suggestions on how the NGO sector should support them.

Table 4.33 : Beneficiaries suggestions to solve problems they face

Action to solve problems	Frequency	Percent
Provide us various knowledge	44	27.5
Provide water pans technology	32	20.0
Provide us with loans	10	6.3
Provide us markets	10	6.3
Join in groups like VISLA, VICOBA, IGAs etc	6	3.8
Provide us with improved seeds	5	3.1
Provide us with capital	5	3.1
Provide aid assistance to destitute	5	3.1
Provide treatment to livestock	5	3.1
Get money assistance to sustain my family	4	2.5
Provide us improved breeds for livestock and poultry	4	2.5
Provide us irrigation projects	4	2.5
Start small business	3	1.9
Participatory required	2	1.3
Provide us food	2	1.3
Cooperation required	2	1.3
Be creative	1	0.6
Act timely	1	0.6
Assist widows	1	0.6

Source : Field Data, 2015

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Chapter overview

In this chapter, there is overview, summary of findings done as per research objectives, conclusion and recommendations as follows:

5.2 Summary of findings

This research titled socio-economic impacts of donor funded projects on beneficiaries intended to determine how changes on income, assets possession, food adequacy and productivity for both crops and livestock as a result of donor funded projects affects lives of beneficiaries. Summaries for all objectives are explained as per hereunder:

5.2.1 Changes of income before and after WVT project

Results from this study show that it is clear that income of beneficiaries change positively due to WVT project interventions. This is due to response from respondents on what they felt before and after WVT interventions on lower, average and higher variables; where after WVT project interventions majority beneficiaries' income rose to average status (128 out of 160 respondents i.e. 80%), followed by higher income status (19 out of 160 respondents i.e. 11.9%), while lower income status recorded least (2 out of 160 respondents i.e. 1.3%). Moreover, results continued to give statistics that before WVT interventions minimum income per annum was T.sh 50,000 while maximum was T.sh 9,000,000. After WVT interventions minimum became T.sh 1,000,000 and maximum T.sh 18,000,000.

5.2.2 Change of Assets possession before and after WVT project

The study reveals that before WVT projects intervention 53.8% of respondents owned the assets at higher level followed by medium status 20.6% while after WVT project interventions majority of beneficiaries assets' possession rose to average status 73.1% at higher level, followed by medium ownership respondents (13.1%), while 6.9% of respondents owned assets at lower level.

5.2.3 Changes of food adequacy before and after WVT project

Food adequacy changes was tested using meals per day and it was found that after WVT project interventions 96.9% of respondents revealed to take three meals per day as compared to 58.8% before WVT project interventions.

5.2.4 Change of productivity before and after WVT project

Productivity was looked at both crops and livestock, and the focus went on kg of maize for crops and for livestock we focused on liters of milk per cow per day. Results revealed that all had positive changes after WVT project interventions as compared to before WVT interventions as follows: Maize productivity before WVT project interventions show that majority harvested in a range of zero (0) to 1,000 Kg per acre (58.1%) while after WVT project interventions maize productivity show different trend i.e. 0 to 1,000Kg number reduced to 41.9%, but other ranges emerged like 1,000 to 2,000Kg (11.3%). For livestock productivity it was found that before WVT project interventions liters of milk per cow per day, majority were in a range of 1 to 5 liters (49.4%). After WVT project interventions a range of 1 to 5 liters reduced to 33.8%, but emerged other ranges like 6 to 10 liters (14.4%).

In line of such results, it is therefore obvious that there are impacts brought about by WVT projects in Babati Cluster that operates in Babati and Monduli Districts as one of the DFPs in Tanzania.

5.2.5 Conclusion

This study concludes that WVT brought the positive impacts that were revealed by respondents as being able to send children to school, increased income, increased knowledge, supported MVCs on various issues, improved social services like water, education, health etc. Other positive impacts were improved health and nutrition, built house, improved livestock, increased productivity, improved learning environment, improved horticulture, improved standard of life of living to people, stopped FGM, maintained peace among youth and community, increased Savings and loans and increased child protection knowledge to children and adults.

However, this study also concludes that DFP do not leave community with best alone but also are accompanied with side effects that needs further care from implementing partners and beneficiaries. Example of this point is given by results revealed in this study as negative impacts namely increase of dependency syndrome among people, lack of creativity and innovations among natives and low participatory of people as poor attitude behavior.

5.3 The Recommendations

5.3.1 General Recommendations

Generally, the researcher commends Government of Tanzania for lying enabling environment for NGOs including DFPs to operate in Tanzania. However, this study recommends that the Government should establish a mechanism to evaluate DFPs operating in the country to be able to learn the impacts emerging thereof. This will lead to categorizing these DFPs and those doing best can even receive subsidy fund from Government to increase their resources in reaching the poor.

5.3.2 Specific Recommendations

(i) WVT should review project longevity in sense that it has programme for 15 years, which it can reduce say to ten years after impact realization. Then resources can be shifted to other place/locality in Tanzania. This is because WVT seems to impact beneficiaries but still has got low coverage in Tanzania. This should go hand in hand with government devising a policy for project operation period in the country.

(ii) WVT should aim at introducing modern technology rather than educating beneficiaries to continue with existing technologies with anticipation to improve. For example, cows in Monduli and few parts of Babati are still indigenous in large amounts. If introduction of exotic breeds or crossbreeding would be considered the changes would have been more than double the results of this study.

(iii) Moreover, ownership of the projects implemented by WVT was revealed to be high and this is imperative in bringing impacts envisaged by any DFP. This was hand in hand to beneficiaries' attitude for WVT project acceptance and readiness to cooperate in

making the interventions a success and hence the researcher recommends all DFPs to focus more on beneficiaries' ownership of projects.

5.3.3 Recommendations for further Research

This study focused more on responses from the beneficiaries of the DFPs of WVT in Babati Cluster; it is recommended that future studies can consider taking place in a different area of Tanzania or anywhere in the world.

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5. Your position in the project
6. For how long have you participated in the implementation of donor funded projects WVT – Babati Cluster? (Please tick as appropriate):
 (a) Less than 2 years () (b) 2 to 4 years () (c) 4 to 6 years () (d) 6 years and above ()
7. In your opinion, what have been the positive and negative social and economic impacts of WVT projects in Babati Cluster since they were established?

Positive social and economic impacts:

- (a).....
- (b).....
- (c).....

Negative social and economic impacts:

- (a).....
- (b).....
- (c).....

8. What have been some of the factors leading to positive and/or negative social and economic impacts implemented WVT projects in Babati Cluster?

Factor for positive Impacts:

- (a).....
- (b).....
- (c).....

Factor for negative Impacts:

- (a).....
- (b).....
- (c).....

9. What opinion can you give regarding the status of the following element to the beneficiaries before and after WVT projects implemented in Babati Cluster:(*State by your own judging if Higher or Average or Lower*):

Impact element to beneficiaries	Before WVT project	After WVT project	description/Remarks

Income status			
Asset possession			
Food adequacy			
Productivity			

Section II: Extent to which Technical Factors Influence the Socio-Economic Impacts of Beneficiaries for WVT – Babati Cluster in Tanzania

10. Please indicate the extent to which you strongly agree, agree, neutral, disagree and strongly disagree that each of the listed technical factors positively negatively influence the changes socially and economically for beneficiaries of WVT – Babati Cluster by ranking the factors on a five point scale. (Tick as appropriate):

Factors	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
There is sufficient financial resources in WVT – Babati cluster projects					
Financial Resources earmarked for particular uses do not flow within legally defined institutional frameworks.					
Funds pass through several layers of Organization/Government bureaucracy down to service facilities, which are charged with the responsibility of spending the funds.					
Information on actual project					

Factors	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
spending at the frontline level or by program is seldom available					
Lack of/or inadequate technical and managerial knowledge and skills of implementers					
Lack of formal training in foreign aid management , budgeting and accounting by donor funds projects officers					
Inadequate understanding of the donor expenditure protocols resulting in ineligible expenditures, which lead to rejection for further funding by the donor.					
Communities (beneficiaries) participate in identifying projects/needs, implementation, meetings with staff, monitoring and evaluation of projects in WVT Babati Cluster.					
Government officers participate in identifying projects/needs, implementation, meetings with staff, monitoring and evaluation of projects in					

Factors	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
WVT Babati Cluster.					
Other NGOs participate in identifying projects/needs, implementation, meetings with staff, monitoring and evaluation of projects in WVT Babati Cluster.					
Local Leaders participate in identifying projects/needs, implementation, meetings with staff, monitoring and evaluation of projects in WVT Babati Cluster.					
Ownership and control is entrusted to community members.					

11. Do you have any other comments/suggestions in relation to the discussion we have just had that can enable the effective implementation of WVT projects in order to have more positive social and economic impacts to beneficiaries?

.....

4.1 Appendix 2: Questionnaire of Beneficiaries (Community Members)

Section I: Demographic Information

- Age of respondent in years ()
- Sex of the respondent (a) Male () (b) Female ()
- Education level (a) Primary education () (b) Secondary () (c) College certificate level () (d) Diploma education () (e) University degree ()

4. Marital status (a) Married () (b) Single () (c) Widow (d) Widower ()

5. Main Occupation:

Section II: Extent to which Technical Factors Influence the Socio-Economic Impacts of Beneficiaries for WVT – Babati Cluster in Tanzania

6. Are you aware of WVT projects in your area?: (a) Yes () (b) No ()

7. What other NGOs are working in your area:

(a)

(b)

(c)

8. For those NGOs including WVT, did you participate in the identification of projects to be implemented in your area? (a) Yes () (b) No ()

i. If Yes, how?

ii. If No, why?.....

9. Did other people apart from you participate in the identification of projects to be implemented in your area? (a) Yes () (b) No ()

i. If Yes, how?

ii. If No, why?

10. Please indicate the extent to which status are the following are higher, neutral or lower for beneficiaries of WVT – Babati Cluster: *(Tick as appropriate)*:

Factor	Higher	Average	Lower
Community knowledge on WVT project interventions			
Community participation in WVT project interventions			
Community participation in M & E of WVT project interventions			
Meetings between community members and WVT project staff			

Factor	Higher	Average	Lower
Community members get services and/or products as benefits from WVT project interventions			

11. How have WVT projects contributed to social and economic welfare in your household?

.....

12. What has been the positive impact of WVT Projects on your household?

.....

13. What has been the negative impact of WVT Projects on your household?

.....

14. How would you describe your level of ownership of the projects implemented by WVT in your area? (a) Higher () (b) Average () (c) Lower () (d) Never own them ()

15. What are some of the constraints that you know affect the implementation of WVT projects in your village?

.....

16. What opinion can you give regarding the status of the following element to the beneficiaries before and after WVT projects implemented in Babati Cluster: *(State if Higher or Average or Lower)*:

Impact element to beneficiaries	Before WVT project	After WVT project
Income status		
Asset possession		
Food adequacy		
Productivity (both crops & livestock)		

17. What changes you can show as a result of WVT project interventions in your area on the following:

Item	Before WVT intervention	After WVT Intervention
My Income per annum (T.sh)		
I possessed Brick built house	Yes , No (tick one)	Yes , No (tick one)
I possessed motorcycle	Yes , No (tick one)	Yes , No (tick one)
I possessed Car	Yes , No (tick one)	Yes , No (tick one)
Number of cows possessed		
Number of goats possessed		
Other possessions (specify):	-	-
.....		
Meals per day for my family	1, 2, 3, (tick one)	1, 2, 3, (tick one)
Productivity for my crops and Livestock	-	-
Kgs of maize per acre		
Kgs of beans per acre		
Kgs of paddy per acre		
Kgs of pigeon peas per acre		
Other crops (specify)	-	-
.....		
Liters of milk per cow per day		

18. What would you recommend in order to improve the performance of how WVT projects are designed and implemented to benefit your household level?

- a)
 b)
 c)

19. What problems do you face and what are your comments on what should be done to solve the problems?

Problems faced:

- a)
 b)
 c)

What should be done:

- a)
 b)
 c)

4.2 Appendix 3: DATA ANALYSIS

Beneficiaries age groups

Age groups	Frequency	Percent
1 years to 17 years	0	0
18 years to 35 years	66	41.3
36 years to 50 years	68	42.5
50 years and above	26	16.3
Total	160	100

Statistics	
Age for staff	
Minimum	24.00
Maximum	47.00

Gender for beneficiaries

Gender	Frequency	Percent
Male	85	53.1
Female	75	46.9
Total	160	100

Gender for staff

Gender	Frequency	Percent
Male	17	85
Female	3	15
Total	20	100

Beneficiaries' education level

Level of education	Frequency	Percent
Primary level	134	83.8
Secondary Level	22	13.8
College certificate	2	1.3
Degree from University	2	1.3
Total	160	100

Beneficiaries' marital status

Status	Frequency	Percent
Married	133	83.1
Single	20	12.5
Widow	7	4.4
Total	160	100

Beneficiaries' awareness for WVT projects

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	149	93.1
No	11	6.9
Total	160	100

Occupation of respondents

Occupation	Frequency	Percent
-	4	2.5
Agripastoralist	7	4.4
Guard	1	0.6
Pastoralist	27	16.9
Peasant	113	70.6
Small Business	5	3.1
Student	1	0.6
Tailoring	1	0.6
Teacher	1	0.6
Total	160	100

Other NGOs in the area

NGO	Frequency	Percent
TASAF	43	26.9
FARM AFRICA	15	9.4
DORCAS	10	6.3
CARE INTER	6	3.8
COMPASSION	4	2.5
BRAC	4	2.5
JPIENGOS	3	1.9
JAICA	3	1.9
CCDA	2	1.3

NGO	Frequency	Percent
ADRA	1	0.6
TRECELOGE	1	0.6
MIVARAF	1	0.6
RCDC	1	0.6
TANAPA	1	0.6
MVIWATA	1	0.6
FARM CONCERN	1	0.6
GREEN AFRICA	1	0.6
LAMP	1	0.6
Not responded	61	38.1

Did you participate to identify projects in WVT?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	131	81.9
No	29	18.1
Total	160	100

If participated how?

Means of participation	Frequency	Percent
Meetings	126	78.8
Committee Member	2	1.3
Training	2	1.3
Missing System	30	18.8
Total	160	100

If did not participate why?

Reason for not participating	Frequency	Percent
Not involved	10	6.3

Not aware	6	3.8
Was young	1	0.6
WVT not reached my area	5	3.1
Don't know why?	6	3.8
Not responded	132	82.5
Total	160	100

Did others apart from you participate to identify WVT projects?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	142	88.8
No	18	11.3
Total	160	100

If others participated, how?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Meetings	136	85
Committee member	2	1.3
Small Business member	2	1.3
Volunteering	2	1.3
Not responded	18	11.3

If others did not participate, why?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Not aware	4	2.5
WVT not reached my area	6	3.8
Don't know why?	8	5
Not responded	142	88.8
Total	160	100

Community knowledge on WVT project interventions

Response	Frequency	Percent
Higher	58	36.3
Average	78	48.8
Lower	24	15
Total	160	100

Community participation in WVT project interventions

Response	Frequency	Percent
Higher	59	36.9
Average	78	48.8
Lower	23	14.4
Total	160	100

Community participation in M & E of WVT project interventions

Response	Frequency	Percent
Higher	46	28.8
Average	73	45.6
Lower	41	25.6
Total	160	100

Meetings between community members and staff

Response	Frequency	Percent
Higher	64	40
Average	67	41.9
Lower	29	18.1
Total	160	100

Beneficiaries get services and/or products from WVT

Response	Frequency	Percent
Higher	71	44.4
Average	68	42.5
Lower	21	13.1
Total	160	100

How WVT projects contributed socially and economically in your HH?

WVT project contributions	Frequency	Percent
Increased Income	50	31.3
Improved knowledge	29	18.1
Improved productivity	13	8.1
Availability and access of social services like water, education, health etc	12	7.5
Able to take children to school	10	6.3
Improved learning environment	9	5.6
Supported MVCs on various issues	8	5
Built house	5	3.1
Improved HH economy	5	3.1
Brought water pans technology	4	2.5
Improved life standard of living for people	3	1.9
Contributed birth certificate costs for children	2	1.3
Improved Agriculture	2	1.3
Increased savings and loans	2	1.3
Introduced beekeeping technology	2	1.3
Provided markets for crops	2	1.3
Improved horticulture	1	0.6
Improved small business	1	0.6
Improved Spiritual life for children	1	0.6
Increased child protection knowledge and practices	1	0.6

WVT project contributions	Frequency	Percent
Provided agricultural inputs and implements	1	0.6
Reduced poverty	1	0.6
Reduced shortage of food	1	0.6

Positive impacts in HH as were mentioned by beneficiaries

Response	Frequency	Percent
Able to send children to school	40	25
Increased income	21	13.1
Increased knowledge	19	11.9
Supported MVCs on various issues	11	6.9
Improved social services like water, education, health etc	6	3.8
Improved health and nutrition	6	3.8
Built house	6	3.8
Improved livestock	5	3.1
Increased productivity	4	2.5
Improved learning environment	4	2.5
Improved horticulture	4	2.5
Joined groups like VSLA, VICOBA IGAs	3	1.9
Improved standard of life of living to people	3	1.9
Improved agriculture	3	1.9
Stopped FGM	2	1.3
Employed in Beekeeping industry	2	1.3
Provided market for crops	1	0.6
Maintained peace among youth and community	1	0.6
Increased Savings and loans	1	0.6
Increased child protection knowledge to children and adults	1	0.6
Improved management skills	1	0.6

Response	Frequency	Percent
Improved advocacy to elderly people	1	0.6
Bought assets like shambas	1	0.6

What negative impacts seen in your HH?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Dependency syndrome increased among people	4	2.5
Lack of creativity	1	0.6
Low participatory of people	3	1.9
Missing system	152	95
Total	160	100

Your level of ownership of WVT projects

Response	Frequency	Percent
Higher	45	28.1
Average	78	48.8
Lower	2	1.3
Never own them	33	20.6
Not responded	2	1.3
Total	160	100

Constraints affecting implementation of WVT projects

Response	Frequency	Percent
Lack of knowledge	23	14.4
Drought	15	9.4
Community not able to corporate (lack of understanding)	13	8.1
Low commitment to community members	9	5.6
Famine	7	4.4

Response	Frequency	Percent
Low investment	7	4.4
Poor cultural practices	6	3.8
Reluctance to join projects for community members	5	3.1
Poor attendance of group members	3	1.9
Lack of markets	2	1.3
Selfishness to leaders	2	1.3
Belief that WVT is a free mason	1	0.6
Climate change effects	1	0.6
Conflicts among group members	1	0.6
Dependency increase	1	0.6
Lack of poultry vaccination	1	0.6
Not able to construct poultry shed	1	0.6
Over-ambitious by members	1	0.6
Shortage of money	1	0.6
Some people prefer hand outs	1	0.6
Shortage of agriculture inputs and implements	1	0.6
WVT not reached this area	1	0.6

Income status before WVT projects

Response	Frequency	Percent
Average	27	16.9
Lower	125	78.1
Not responded	8	5
Total	160	100

Income status after WVT projects

Response	Frequency	Percent
Higher	19	11.9
Average	128	80
Lower	2	1.3
Not responded	11	6.9
Total	160	100

Asset possession before WVT projects

Response	Frequency	Percent
Average	33	20.6
Lower	118	73.8
Not responded	9	5.6
Total	160	100

Asset possession after WVT projects

Response	Frequency	Percent
Higher	21	13.1
Average	117	73.1
Lower	11	6.9
Not responded	11	6.9
Total	160	100

Food adequacy before WVT projects

Response	Frequency	Percent
Average	48	30
Lower	104	65
Not responded	8	5

Response	Frequency	Percent
Total	160	100

Food adequacy after WVT projects

Response	Frequency	Percent
Higher	33	20.6
Average	112	70
Lower	4	2.5
Not responded	11	6.9
Total	160	100

Productivity both crops and livestock before WVT Projects

Response	Frequency	Percent
Average	43	26.9
Lower	109	68.1
Not responded	8	5
Total	160	100

Productivity both crops and livestock after WVT projects

Response	Frequency	Percent
Higher	29	18.1
Average	117	73.1
Lower	3	1.9
Not responded	11	6.9
Total	160	100

Beneficiaries' income per year before WVT projects

Response	Frequency	Percent
0 to 1,000,000	57	35.6
1,000,001 to 2,000,000	6	3.8
5,000,001 and above	2	1.3
Not responded	95	59.4
Total	160	100

Beneficiaries' income per year after WVT projects

Response	Frequency	Percent
0 to 1,000,000	40	25
1,000,001 to 2,000,000	13	8.1
2000,001 to 5,000,000	7	4.4
5,000,001 and above	5	3.1
Not responded	95	59.4
Total	160	100

I possessed brick built house before WVT projects

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	29	18.1
No	127	79.4
Not responded	4	2.5
Total	160	100

I possessed brick built house after WVT projects

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	63	39.4

Response	Frequency	Percent
No	89	55.6
Not responded	8	5
Total	160	100

I possessed motorcycle before WVT projects

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	6	3.8
No	150	93.8
Not responded	4	2.5
Total	160	100

I possessed motorcycle after WVT projects

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	20	12.5
No	132	82.5
Missing System	8	5.0
Total	160	100.0

I possessed a car before WVT projects

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	1	0.6
No	155	96.9
Missing System	4	2.5
Total	160	100.0

I possessed a car after WVT projects

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	3	1.9
No	148	92.5
Not responded	9	5.6
Total	160	100

Before WVT projects I owned cows

Response	Frequency	Percent
0 to 20	80	50
21 to 40	7	4.4
Not responded	73	45.6
Total	160	100

After WVT projects I owned cows

Response	Frequency	Percent
0 to 20	48	30
21 to 40	32	20
41 to 60	3	1.9
61 and above	5	3.1
Not responded	72	45
Total	160	100

Before WVT projects I owned goats

Response	Frequency	Percent
0 to 50	81	50.6
51 to 100	2	1.3
Not responded	77	48.1

Response	Frequency	Percent
Total	160	100

After WVT projects I owned goats

Response	Frequency	Percent
0 to 50	67	41.9
51 to 100	15	9.4
101 to 150	1	0.6
Not responded	77	48.1
Total	160	100

Before WVT I owned poultry

Response	Frequency	Percent
0 to 20	19	11.9
21 to 40	2	1.3
Not responded	139	86.9
Total	160	100

After WVT projects I owned poultry

Response	Frequency	Percent
0 to 20	8	5
21 to 40	9	5.6
61 and above	1	0.6
Not responded	142	88.8
Total	160	100

Meals per day per family before WVT projects

Meals taken	Frequency	Percent
1	2	1.3
2	60	37.5
3	94	58.8
Missing System	4	2.5
Total	160	100.0

Meals per day per family after WVT projects

Meals taken	Frequency	Percent
2	1	.6
3	155	96.9
System	4	2.5
Total	160	100.0

Kg of maize per acre before WVT projects

Kg of maize	Frequency	Percent
0 to 1,000	93	58.1
1,001 to 2,000	1	.6
Missing System	66	41.3
Total	160	100.0

Kg of maize per acre after WVT projects

Kg of maize	Frequency	Percent
0 to 1,000	67	41.9
1,001 to 2,000	18	11.3
2,001 to 3,000	2	1.3

Kg of maize	Frequency	Percent
3,001 and above	7	4.4
Missing System	66	41.3
Total	160	100.0

Kg of beans per acre before WVT projects

Kg of beans	Frequency	Percent
0 to 1,000	66	41.3
2,001 to 3,000	1	.6
Missing System	93	58.1
Total	160	100.0

Kg of beans per acre after WVT projects

Kg of beans	Frequency	Percent
0 to 1,000	62	38.8
1,001 to 2,000	4	2.5
3,001 and above	1	0.6
Missing System	93	58.1
Total	160	100.0

Kg of paddy per acre before WVT projects

Kg of paddy	Frequency	Percent
0 to 5,000	11	6.9
5,001 to 10,000	1	0.6
Missing System	148	92.5
Total	160	100.0

Kg of paddy per acre after WVT projects

Kg of paddy	Frequency	Percent
--------------------	------------------	----------------

Kg of paddy	Frequency	Percent
0 to 5,000	10	6.3
5,001 to 10,000	1	0.6
15,001 and above	1	0.6
Missing System	148	92.5
Total	160	100.0

Kg of pigeon peas per acre before WVT projects

Kg of pigeon peas	Frequency	Percent
0 to 1,000	34	21.3
1,001 to 2,000	1	.6
Missing System	125	78.1
Total	160	100.0

Kg of pigeon peas per acre after WVT projects

Kg of pigeon peas	Frequency	Percent
0 to 1,000	34	21.3
2,001 to 3,000	1	.6
Missing System	125	78.1
Total	160	100.0

Liters of milk per cow per day before WVT projects

Liters of milk	Frequency	Percent
0 to 5	79	49.4
6 to 10	1	0.6
Not responded	80	50
Total	160	100

Liters of milk per cow per day after WVT projects

Liters of milk	Frequency	Percent
0 to 5	54	33.8
6 to 10	23	14.4
11 to 15	2	1.3
16 and above	1	0.6
Not responded	80	50
Total	160	100

Recommendations from beneficiaries to improve WVT performance

Response	Frequency	Percent
More knowledge/training/capacity building/sensitization of community needed	88	55
More participation/involvement needed of beneficiaries needed	27	16.9
Provide loans opportunities to community	22	13.8
Provide more water pans technology	7	4.4
Improve livestock	4	2.5
Provide capital to beneficiaries	3	1.9

Response	Frequency	Percent
Provide improved breeds of cattle and poultry	2	1.3
Provide improved seeds	2	1.3
Stop poor cultural practices	2	1.3
Close monitoring needed	1	0.6
Provide markets for produces	1	0.6
Improve agriculture	1	0.6
Provide social services like schools, hospitals, water, etc	1	0.6
Preserve pasture places/areas	1	0.6
Local people (beneficiaries and local leaders) be active	1	0.6
WVT attend village meetings to provide reports/training/knowledge	1	0.6

What problems do you face?

Problem	Frequency	Percent
Drought	58	36.3
Low capital	19	11.9
Famine (food shortage)	15	9.4
Money shortage	15	9.4
Low income	12	7.5
Animal diseases	11	6.9
Lack of market	9	5.6
Poverty	6	3.8
Poor cultural practices	4	2.5
Lack of livestock facilities	3	1.9
Low price to crops	3	1.9
Climate change effects	2	1.3
Lack of agricultural inputs and implements	2	1.3

Problem	Frequency	Percent
Lack of financial access like loans	2	1.3
Lack of participation	2	1.3
Pests invading crops in fields	2	1.3
Poor social services like nutrition, education and water	2	1.3
Poultry diseases	2	1.3
Crop diseases	1	0.6
Crop middlemen problems	1	0.6
Difficult environment for children to go to school	1	0.6
Do not get time for seminar	1	0.6
High medical costs	1	0.6
High price for items	1	0.6
Lack of poultry vaccination facilities	1	0.6
Lack of proper bible usage	1	0.6
Leaving behind PLWHA	1	0.6
Poor standard of life	1	0.6
Reluctance of community	1	0.6
Services not reaching beneficiaries on time	1	0.6
Shortage of improved seeds	1	0.6
shortage of water especially for irrigation	1	0.6
Truancy	1	0.6
Unreliable rainfall seasons	1	0.6
Widows not assisted	1	0.6

What to do to solve your problems

Suggestion to solve problem	Frequency	Percent
Provide us various knowledge	44	27.5
Provide water pans technology	32	20.0
Provide us with loans	10	6.3

Suggestion to solve problem	Frequency	Percent
Provide us markets	10	6.3
Join in groups like VISLA, VICOBA, IGAs etc	6	3.8
Provide us with improved seeds	5	3.1
Provide us with capital	5	3.1
Provide aid assistance to destitute	5	3.1
Provide treatment to livestock	5	3.1
Get money assistance to sustain my family	4	2.5
Provide us improved breeds for livestock and poultry	4	2.5
Provide us irrigation projects	4	2.5
Start small business	3	1.9
Participatory required	2	1.3
Provide us food	2	1.3
Cooperation required	2	1.3
Be creative	1	0.6
Act timely	1	0.6
Assist widows	1	0.6

Reliability Statistics		
Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
0.718	0.741	11

Item-Total Statistics					
Variable	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Squared Multiple Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
Gender	20.86	4.612	0.101	0.162	0.836
Education level	21.14	5.116	-0.129	0.180	0.885
Marriage status	21.14	4.621	0.104	0.072	0.834

Income before WVT	19.50	4.401	0.341	0.621	0.785
Income after WVT	20.44	4.534	0.281	0.480	0.797
Asset before WVT	19.55	4.195	0.422	0.733	0.767
Asset after WVT	20.40	4.296	0.299	0.479	0.791
Food before WVT	19.64	3.973	0.482	0.705	0.749
Food after WVT	20.53	4.047	0.442	0.660	0.759
Productivity before WVT	19.61	4.034	0.463	0.625	0.755
Productivity after WVT	20.51	4.116	0.444	0.704	0.761