

**INSTALLATION OF SUGARCANE JUICE PROCESSING MACHINE WITH
ANTI-ALCOHOLISM AND DRUG ADDICTION ORGANIZATION FOR
INCOME GENERATION AT MTONI TEMEKE**

LUCINA MBUYA

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

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CERTIFICATION

The undersigned certifies that he has read and hereby recommends for acceptance by The Open University of Tanzania a dissertation entitled “**Installation of Sugarcane Juice Processing Machine with Anti-Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Organization for Income Generation at Mtoni Temeke**” in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Masters in Community Economic Development (MCED) of the Open University of Tanzania.

.....

Dr. Hamidu. Shungu
(Supervisor)

.....

Date

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.....

Signature

.....

Date

DEDICATION

I would like to dedicate this work to my family for patience and understanding throughout the time I was working on this project. My sincere appreciation to my husband who has always been available to provide me with moral and material support I needed.

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Achievement of this study has been possible through invaluable support of various people at different levels. I received guidance and direction as well as cooperation from various stakeholders in the course of conducting this study. I praise our Almighty God for giving me strength and ability to go through and complete this Master's Degree Course at the Open University of Tanzania. I would like to acknowledge the support and guidance I received from my Supervisor Dr. H. Shungu. He has been available at all times whenever I needed his support.

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ABSTRACT

Development partners in collaboration with other community development stakeholders have taken various initiatives to alleviate problems affecting community members through different interventions at different levels while employing a number of approaches. It is from this reason that I have been motivated to work with an existing organization to offer them with my expertise in Community Economic Development in support of the initiatives already in place for sustainability of the organization. Anti-Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Organization (AADO) is a community based Organization established in 2011 through the support of United States of America International Development Agency supporting the survivors of alcoholism and drug addiction who were the result of Alcohol Anonymous Group. The initiative went along the popular moto “Chonde chonde ulevi noma” and “Tuko wangapi?” However the organization is facing financial challenges due to lack of capital and financial support to run the organization. This has been the opportunity for the CED student to intervene and work with the community members and the organization to see what can be done using the available resources and knowledge and skills in their environment to generate income. As a result following discussions interviews with key people in the community as well as observation of the environment we managed to come up with an idea to install sugar cane juice processing machine to support the organization generate income as well as encouraging the group members to drink sugar cane juice as an alternative drink instead of alcohol.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AADAO	Anti Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Organization
ASDP	Agricultural Sector Development Program
ASDS	Agricultural Sector Development Strategy
CED	Community Economic Development
CNA	Community Need Assessment
IFAD	International Fund for Agriculture Development
M & E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MKUKUTA	Mkakati wa Kukuza na Kuondoa Umasikini Tanzania
O & OD	Opportunities and Obstacles to Development
OUT	Open University of Tanzania
PNA	Participatory Needs Assessment
PRA	Participatory Rural Approach
SAGGOT	Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania
TAFSIP	Tanzania Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plan
TAHA	Tanzania Horticulture Association
URT	United Republic of Tanzania
USAID	United States of America International Development Agency
VEO	Village Executive Officer
WEO	Ward Executive Officer

CHAPTER ONE

PARTICIPATORY NEEDS ASSESSMENT

1.1 Background Information

The struggle for poverty mitigation is a multi- discipline, which needs multi-dimensional approach. According to URT (2011), Poverty for a long time is said to be rural phenomena whereby majorities are engaging in subsistence farming and are worse affected. Due to this fact agricultural diversification is one among the possible way to address the problem. Since 2000 Tanzania development plans, Researches, Assessments, and any development program are emphasized to base on the Tanzania National Development Vision 2025 under which different strategies have been in place to ensure the welfare of Tanzanians in future. Those strategies include; United Nations Millennium Development Goals (URT (2008) which has been adopted by Tanzania and the Strategy for economic Growth and Poverty Reduction (MKUKUTA).

With the increased endeavour for poverty mitigation, Temeke District, in line with Port of Dar es Salaam and most cargo companies are currently emphasizing on Sugarcane production throughout the District in all areas where Sugarcane can be grown so as to contribute in their income at household level. In an effort to assist communities to be able to utilize this opportunity, the researcher intends to work with the Community Based Organization to identify their needs then utilize the available resources within the community to address the identified needs. Under the needs assessment exercise, the researcher used various methods to gather data and information from the community, these are: Interview, Focus Group Discussions

(FGD), Individual key- informants, abstraction of different reports, previous research reports, and observations on the particular phenomena.

1.2 AADAO Group Community Profile

1.2.1 Administrative Structure

AADAO group is a Community Based Organization in Mtoni ward, Temeke District, Dar es Salaam Region. AADAO group is one among the CBOs in Mtoni ward that has a leadership of chairperson, secretary, treasurer and board members. AADAO group is registered as a CBO, which deals with AA empowerment and strategic development by doing small business and handcrafting, which includes fishing, Shoe shiners and processing the Sugarcane. The group is under the Local Government Authority (LGA) where it is found in Mtongani Sokoni in Mtoni ward.

1.2.2 Demographic Features

According to 2012 Population and Housing Census, Mtoni ward in Temeke District has an estimated resident population of 74,642. Mtoni ward is made up of four villages Mtoni, Bustani, Sabasaba and Relini. The HIV prevalence in Temeke District 10% and according to July 2007 to June 2008 National test campaign data for Mtoni the general population HIV infection rate is higher among female (23%) than among men (16%). The campaign was going parallel with cancelling AA group of which alcoholism associates to the HIV and AIDS contraction.

The situation of poverty in Mtoni ward is extremely worse and this forces some community members especially women to engage themselves in commercial sex which makes them vulnerable to HIV/AIDS. A number of reasons can be used to

explain why this happens to women than any other group in the community especially in Mtoni. Among the reasons being low level of education, poor technical skills, women being abandoned by their spouses or divorced by their partners, additionally, some of them suffer from domestic violence. However lack of personal norms of individual creativity for income generation and lack of capacity to utilize the available resources in economic initiatives as well as technical know-how, have left women dependant on men and systematically worsened the situation of Poverty in the area and thus an increase in HIV/AIDS and other behaviours such as drug addiction and alcoholism.

1.2.3 Ethnicity

Ethnicity wise, the group and Mtoni in general fall under the metropolitan. This means it is a mixed ethnic group due to the interaction with local and international visitors due to the port of Dar es Salaam where the group is very close to. Originally the land was owned by the Zaramo but now there are many more ethnic Tanzanian groups in the area.

1.2.4 Economic Activities

The residents of Mtoni ward engage themselves in small businesses that make them live from hand to mouth and this is not sustainable. The fact is that the most productive land was taken by the government for port of Dar so what remained can not accommodate agriculture instead, may be only the practise of horticulture. Most of the women and youth doing small business such as food catering, bun selling, coconut juices making, tailoring, boutiques, cattle keeping, and others sell vegetables and fishing along the Indian Ocean.

Through statistics, we see that 37% are women dealing with those small businesses, 5% are home mothers, and few are employed by Government of port of Dar. 40% of the youth whom most are jobless and few of them own fat food stalls like those selling chips and the local beef skewers, others assist the Daladala conductors around the bus stands so the remaining per cent are students 10% and 8% men who are aged while most of the able bodied men are busy involving themselves in the business of transportation.

Also through community mobilization done by various programs directed to the youth and women's groups towards economic development activities have a positive effect on horticultural activities, trading activities such as selling fish, vegetables, second hand clothes and food vending.

1.2.5 Social Stratification

Mtoni ward has many Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Faith Based Organizations (FBO). There are three primary schools one being a government school. Also there is one government secondary school (co- education) and associate colleges of VETA. There is one Boa Bank, one registered SACCOS belonging to the Evangelical Lutheran church of Tanzania (ELCT), Mtoni Parish and others are local credit schemes such as VICOBA that contribute to the growth of micro entrepreneurship in the Ward. Also there are two police stations. Faith Based Organizations found in the ward are 9. These are as follows: Roman Catholic (R.C) (1), Anglican (1), (2) Free Pentecostal (1) Evangelical Lutheran Church Pentecostal churches (2) Assemblies of God (1) and Islamic (1). Mtoni ward has the National Trade ground (Sabasaba). Mtoni ward has 17 Guest houses this is because many

truck drivers who are on transit are fond of staying in Mtoni since the area is very close to the port of Dar. Also Mtoni ward has two domestic markets for foods and vegetable and one big supermarket and other mini super markets.

1.2.6 Social Services

There are health problems in Mtoni ward being caused by poverty, ignorance and the interaction with many foreigners and truck drivers transporting cargo from the port of Dar thus resulting to the contact and spread of HIV/AIDS. Mtoni ward has a government health centre and other 4 private dispensaries and one health centre and MCH belonging to ELCT. There is enough water through the piped water scheme. Mtoni ward has good communication since it is well served by mobile networks like Airtel, Tigo, Vodacom, Zantel, Halotel and TTCL.

In addition to that, there are internet services provided by the private institutions. Transport and transportation of goods is not a problem since the ward belongs to the city centre and there are several feeder roads, which are passable throughout the year. Mtoni ward is most likely to benefit by getting energy through having connection from the National Grid. Most of the residences have been connected to electricity.

1.2.7 Organisation and Management of Day-to-Day Activities

The host organization is the AADAO group in which the Village Council has been vested with the power to oversee the day-to-day activities, which have been conducted on behalf of the village government. Village government leaders are Village chairperson and the Village Executive Officer (VEO) who is the secretary of

the Village government. The Village Council also is led by the Village chairperson and the VEO. The Village Council has several activities/duties as follows:

- (i) To ensure peace and harmony within the Village
- (ii) To ensure that community members participate into different development activities
- (iii) To ensure availability of different social services within the Village such as education, water, health services and roads
- (iv) Formulation and implementation of different plans and projects to be executed within the village
- (v) Conducting different meetings in the village
- (vi) Supervision of different projects intervention within the village
- (vii) Overseer of all activities undertaken by different CBOs and organizations within the village
- (viii) Emphasizing formulation of different Community Based Organizations
- (ix) Composing bylaws and monitoring its implementation

1.2.8 Education

Mtoni Ward has three Primary schools. It has one secondary school which is built at the ward level (Relini Secondary School). Thus the ward caters for both Primary and Secondary school education. The school accommodates pupils from Standard I to Standard VII and one secondary school that accommodates forms one to form four.

1.2.9 Critical Issues and Problems

The main critical issues in AADAO group are those of income poverty among many households, which affect the majority in different ways, HIV/AIDS prevalence which has been a threat to the majority within the community. Currently, another critical issue is the presence of antagonistic power from the political party CCM and other parties in which both have influence towards the community members. Bearing in mind that AADAO is an organization formed from AA group soon after been counselled from excessive use of alcohol and drug abuse.

1.3 Community Needs Assessment

Community Needs Assessment (CNA) is a process of identifying assets of the community and determining potential concerns that face a particular community in the respective locality. A community needs assessment in depth is a way of gathering information about community opinions, needs, challenges, and assets used to determine which project(s) will meet the real needs of the community. AADAO Community Needs Assessment (CNA) was conducted adhering on this principle and its essence in conducting it at any community.

1.3.1 Objectives for Community Needs Assessment (CNA)

The intention of the Community Needs Assessment (CNA) exercise was to disclose/unveil the needs of the community as well as their challenges thereafter find solutions for some critical identified challenges. Assumptions on any component seem to hinder the execution of the activity to combat the identified challenges that were employed.

1.3.1.1 General Objective

To Promote Sugarcane Juice production in Mtoni for income poverty reduction by installing juice processing Machine with AADAO group. For AADAO to encourage members to take sugar cane juice as an alternative non-alcoholic health drink instead of alcohol drinks.

1.3.1.2 Specific Objectives

Basically the community Needs Assessment intends to fulfil the following specific objectives:

- (i) To describe the demography of the respondents in the CNA
- (ii) To examine income poverty status of the AADAO group
- (iii) Identify income generating activities and their priority in the community
- (iv) To assess the perception of the community on merits and demerits of Sugarcane juice production

1.3.2 Research Questions

The research questions and the questions in the questionnaire were set to fulfil the envisaged target of improving the household income poverty reduction which in turn will contribute the livelihood of the people in question. The household income poverty reduction focused on promoting together with other crops, Sugarcane production. Other areas concentrated were; accessibility of essential human needs like food availability and accessibility of health services. Another component taken into consideration in the CNA was the employment status/distribution of the AADAO group community members. The study questions in which the questionnaire was depicted were as follows:

- (i) What is the location and makeup of the AADAO community?
- (ii) What is the status of poverty of the AADAO community?
- (iii) What is the major economic activity of the AADAO community?
- (iv) What is the perception of the AADAO community on Sugarcane juice production?

1.3.3 CNA Research Methodology

The CNA area was in Mtoni Ward, Temeke District. The area selected because it is one among the areas which have responded positively to the Temeke District campaign on Sugarcane production as one among the crops which will help the Mtoni community to increase their income hence help to reduce household income poverty to the majority. Some of the community members have been producing Sugarcane for more than ten years since they commenced to the time of the CNA.

1.3.3.1 Research Design

A research design can be regarded as an arrangement of conditions for collection and analysis of data in a manner that aims to combine relevance with the research purpose. It is the conceptual structure within which the research is conducted; it constitutes the blue print for the collection measurement and analysis of data. Kothari (2005) defined research design as the conceptual structure within which research is conducted.

A good research design provides steps that are adopted by the researcher in his or her research problem along with the logic behind the methods used in each step when conducting the research on the field. The research will use descriptive design which

describes the community and importance of sugarcane juice project and growth in Mtongani Temeke. This study design helps the researcher to analyse the data present it in a way that it can be understood by the responsible organization.

Therefore interviews with key informants were conducted to ordinary people in the community, wards, streets and district officials and professionals from various institutions. In order to understand the real phenomena, self-administered questionnaires were used to measure people's economic status and the establishing of the Sugarcane juice project under their supervision. Kothari C. R & Garg G (124: 2014).

1.3.3.2 Population Under the Study

Population is known as a collection of individuals or objects known to have similar characteristics. All individuals or objects within a certain population usually have a common, binding characteristic or trait. It constitutes a universe or population Kothari (1990). Kombo and Tromp (2006) draw relationship between population and sample as population refers to the large group which the sample taken. The population of this study will be all members of the community. This community is at Dar es Salaam Region. Due to the limit of time .the researcher will narrow down his target population to Temeke District at Mtoni ward. This study had all 4 villages in Mtoni ward. The respondents of the study were drawn from the selected 4village of Mtoni wards.

1.3.3.3 Sample, Sampling Techniques and Procedure

Sample is a pattern of Number of group of people or community that researcher decided to use during the research. While sampling techniques is the way used by

researcher to get the sample needed to the research. Procedure is the step taken by the researcher to get a sample size needed by the research. Research used those tools as follows, (Oxford Dictionary: 2011).

1.3.3.4 Sample

The researcher decides on one or more of such units that can be selected for study. The list of sampling units is called frame. The sampling frame contains the names of all items of a universe. In this study the sampling frame was a total number of 16 wards at Temeke municipal, who are engaged in different economic activities which sampling frame under this study population computed to get a sample size of 60 respondents includes 25 women and 35 men. . (Kothari C. R & Garg G 52-55: 2014)

Taking into consideration diversity, representative accessibility and knowledge as qualities of an effective population sample, 60 respondents of this study were drawn from 4 village of Mtoni ward and Temeke municipality council. Among these respondents, 67% were community members, 26% Community leaders and 7% Temeke municipality projects' technical staff.

Table 1: Respondents Distribution

S/N	Category	Place	Population	Sample Size	
				Number	%
1.	Temeke	IFAD	1	1	100
2.	WEO	Mtoni	1	1	100
3.	VEO	Mtoni	1	1	100
4.	Sugarcane producers	AA group	35	30	65
5.	Sugarcane juice Traders	AA group	7	7	100
	Total		45	40	

Source: Field Data (2016)

1.3.3.5 Sampling

A decision has to be taken concerning a sampling unit before selecting sample. Sample unit may be a geographical one such as village, district etc. In this case this research is based on the unit of Temeke municipal at Mtoni Mtongani. Sampling unit under this study were 60 community members, key informants were 4 streets (village) of Mtoni wards.

1.3.3.6 Sampling Techniques

A sample design is definite plan for obtaining a sample from a given population. It refers to the technique or the procedure the research would adopt in selecting items for the sample. The main steps of sampling design includes objectives, Population, sampling unit and frame, size of sample, parameters of interest, data collection, Non-respondents, selection of sampling design, Organizing field work, Pilot survey and Budgetary constraint. (Kothari C. R & Garg G 56-58: 2014).

1.3.4 Sampling Procedure

Probability sampling was used to get potential respondents for the survey took place in Temeke. The sample size was chosen using both probability and non-probability quantitative and qualitative study. The sample size used for quantitative data collection took into consideration of project resources and possibility of making meaningful analysis of data collected, Kothari C. R & Garg G (58: 2014). Sampling refers to the process of selecting the sample of individuals who will participate in the research through being observed interviewed or questioned.

The researcher made sound choice of sample as it was among other factors, a representative's one. This study employed a stratified random sampling as its

sampling techniques. While the sample was composed of people chosen in groups and not on individual basis, every Temeke community member falling within these groups was eligible to participate in the research. This study had all members of one community group, including women, youths and men, stand equal chance of being selected after which a sequence of numbers from random number table was used to prepare the list of respondents.

1.4 Data collection Method

The researcher will use the different methods such as interviews, observation, Focus group discussion and Documentary. In order to meet target the researcher used the instruments based on the methods mentioned see the following bullet 3.6. Kothari C. R & Garg G (95: 2014). Adam kamuzora (2008) notes that usually research should consider two types of data Primary and secondary data. Secondary data is obtained from literature sources or data collected by other people for some other purpose. It provides second information and includes both raw data and published ones. Researcher made choice of methods used to conduct the survey were as the type of data needed, the time commitment, the costs, the skills needed, the targeted community and the question of avoiding subjectivity or bias.

Different methods were used to collect both qualitative and quantitative information about Temeke community. In order to avoid subjectivity and at the same time, obtain valid and true information, the use of more than one method known as triangulation was applied. Triangulation approach was opted for this study because the study sought to measure perception of people in Temeke regarding their Status based on their Alcoholism and drug addiction. The use of different methods helped to

complement and cross-check the information obtained through one method with information from another. The specific methods used to conduct the study were the focus group discussion, participants' observation and personal interview.

1.5 Data Collection Instrument

The researcher used the following instruments corresponding with methods itemized above as follows (1). Interview questions shall be one of instrument with interview method, (2) Observation system guide Refers to observation data collect methods, (3) Focus group discussion Questions refers to FGD methods (4) Entering review guide this for those documentary methods. Questionnaires used to be general instrument for collecting data, which can involve to those methods mentioned disseminating question papers to the targeted groups. (Kothari C. R 102: 2014).

1.5.1 Focus Group Discussion

The researcher made use of focus group discussion as a method of gathering opinion from small targeted groups of Temeke community members. Focus discussion is essentially about an interview that takes advantage of group dynamics to bring to light data and insights which would remain hidden during ordinary sessions.

The selection of focusing group discussion members was based on the knowledge and experience in the project implementation of Sugarcane juice project implementation needs and challenges in particular wards. Other criteria were the group representations that's AADAO and anyone who used and affected by alcoholism and drugs and community leaders. FGD comprised eighteen people. The focus group was told in advance what was going to be discussed. The focus group

discussed what they thought was the main need was sugarcane juice processing machine. A list of community resources for addressing the problems were identified.

1.5.2 Participant Observation

Participant observation enables the researcher to ask and see for oneself what could not have been seen by an outsider. It provides first hand invaluable information about the attitudes of Mtoni residents towards community participation to the projects and other socio-economic matters. Adam and Kamuzora (2008) explain participant observation as a method of data collection whereby the investigator becomes totally involved in the situation being researched. Thus the observer joins group, does everything carried out by the group and in the process examines what is going on. The advantage of this method is that it doesn't cause any biasness from someone else to grapple. It is fortunate that the researcher could go easily unnoticed in local communities with high population density-knit housing and businesses. It is within such communities that the research got the opportunity to observe all kinds of phenomena related with study variables in Mtoni ward.

1.5.3 Personal Interview

The research employed personal interview as well. In personal interview, there is a face to face interaction between interviewer and interviewee. The researcher was the interview administrator. Two research assists assisted the researcher after receiving intensive two hour training on conducting face-to-face interview. The interview was structured. Mtoni community members at their homes and at work were interviewed. The specific advantages of this method were such that it was flexible, had high response rate as well as wide coverage.

1.5.4 Interview Guidelines

Interview guidelines helped the interviews during focus group discussion sessions to formulate specific questions as well as explore various issues concerning the study variables. This tool allowed both the interviewers and interviewees to have flexibility to explore information of particular interest more deeply as the majority of questions were formulated during the interview. Through this tool, there was strong two way communication that yielded good results.

1.5.5 Questionnaires

Questionnaires were used to collect information from the respondents during the face-to-face interview. They consisted of questions and instructions. Also sampling and design, data processing and analysis, pilot testing, response rate and reporting results were taken into consideration so as the questionnaire could make sense. The questionnaires were distributed to the respondents during the face to face interview. As the interview was conducted in person the researcher had the opportunity to clarify questions when a need arose.

1.5.6 Documentation

Detailed information on community Sugarcane juice project implementation came from different sources of secondary data. These came from Temeke Municipal council, Dar es Salaam, Wards offices, Dar es Salaam Libraries and others sources such as internet. Such kind of documentation included wide range of ward profiles, ward development committee (WDC) meetings/agenda; AADAO CBOS files Temeke municipal profiles and population housing census. Other kinds of documentations data were books, Booklets maps Newspaper, Newsletter and journal

from libraries and bookshop. Also internet made it possible to obtain much information and data associated with Mtoni ward.

1.6 Data Arrangement of the Research Findings

The findings collected by researcher used to be editing, seeing the validity and reliability. Meaning that the collected data varying and reliable to a particular time. Are they relevant to the research? Kothari went further by saying; this includes checking the data for consistency and treatment for missing value. Preliminary consistency checks are made in editing. Checking the missing values which are unknown or not answered by respondent. In place of such missing values some neutral value may be used. Includes also the flow of the question and answers from the respondents, (Kothari C. R 124: 2014).

1.7 Data Analysis and Presentation

The data collected was coded, then classified and arranged in tabular form. Analysis used to involve tabulation of the data using statistics methods. This included tables, graphs and charts. The researcher used graphs, charts and tables to bring out the various relationships in the research study. The collected data was analysed and summarized in a readable and easy interpretable form. (Kothari C. R & Garg G 125-127: 2014).

The first step of this procedure assisted the researcher to ensure that unusable data were eliminated, interpretation of ambiguous answers made as well as contradictory data from related questions clarified. After which, the process of assigning numerals to classes and putting responses of the same characteristics into same class followed.

This culminated into summarizing collected raw data in a table so as to facilitate computation of various measures during data analysis. The collected data was analysed and presented through the use of statistical package for social science (SPSS). SPSS is a comprehensive, flexible, statistical analysis and data management system for social science. Pavkov and Pierce (2003) the results of this study were presented in form of frequency table, pie charts, Histograms and bar charts.



Figure 1: CED Student with Some of Members of AADAO in Front of their Office

Source CED Student (2016)

1.8 CNA Findings

Table 2: Sex of Respondents

Sex	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Female	44	44	44
Male	56	56	56
Total	100	100	100

Source: Field Survey Data (2016)

The Table 1 showing the ratio of respondent in sex where the women has 44% and 56% men but the whole group are involving to AADAO and they were using or addicted with Alcoholic anonymous and responded to the finding of this CNA for the prospecting project.

Table 3: Age of Respondents

Age	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
18-28	16	16	16
28-38	45	45	45
38-48	19	19	19
48-58	11	11	11
58 and Above	9	9	9
Total	100	100	100

Source: Field Survey Data (2016)

In order to meet the priority of the findings was includes the age of respondent in order to get viable results. Respondents were categorised by 18-28 with 16% 28-38 were 45% and above 58 were 9% what is this most of the population affected were youth and they need to be empowered so as to overcome the income poverty among youth who were addicted with alcoholic.

Table 4: Decrease Dependant

Decrease Dependant	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Minimum	60	60	60
None	32	32	32
Maximum	8	8	8
Total	100	100	100

Source: Field Survey Data (2016)

The Table 4 shows the respondents how they feel on the prospected project that shall decrease the dependency among the family and will generate the income to fill the gap of income poverty among the AADAO community. As the table above shows 60% said it will decrease in minimum and 8% with maximum.

Table 5: Education Level of Respondents

Level	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Primary	36	36	36
None	28	28	28
Secondary	25	25	25
College	7	7	7
University	4	4	4
Total	100	100	100

Source: Field Survey Data (2016)

Table 5 shows the levels of education to the respondents of which 36% ended with primary level 28% they got none formal education while 25% they ended with secondary education and 7% and 4% ended with colleges and University regardless their levels but in AADAO they are same level and addicted with alcoholism.

Table 6 the occupation of respondents

The Table 5 below comprises the occupations of the respondents as follows 24% are small business group 23% farmers while 33% have none occupations 17% traders while 3% teachers But together with those occupation they still stand as one group of AADAO looking for the project of sustainable.

Table 6: The Monthly Income of Respondents

Occupation	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
None	33	33	33
Traders	17	17	17
Teacher	3	3	3
Farmers	23	23	23
Small Business	24	24	24
Total	100	100	100

Source: Field Survey Data (2016)

During the CNA the researcher worked out to know at least the ratio of monthly income of her respondents as the table 6 below shows clear. Most of the respondents have getting income in between 5000-10000 monthly this is 37% and few of them getting between 30000-above. This implies that there is big income poverty among the community they need a way to mitigate the situation as prior of sugarcane juice production.

Table 7: Situation of the Community to Access Food

Monthly Income of Respondents			
Income	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
5000-10000	37	37	37
10000-20000	32	32	32
20000-30000	3	3	3
30000-40000	4	4	4
50000-100000	24	24	24
Total	100	100	100

Source: Field Survey Data (2016)

Table 8: Human Needs are not met by Majority in AADAO Community

Community Situation to Access Food			
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
None	34	34	34
Good	62	62	62
Better	4	4	4
Total	100	100	100

Source: Field Survey Data (2016)

The Table 8 indicates that most basic human needs are not met by majority of in AADAO community. 62% of respondents stated that there are not able to meet food requirements let alone getting nutritious food. For those who are employed in government and private sector they get low income of which they cannot afford to meet food requirements and other family needs.

Table 9: Major Economic Activities

Major Economic Activities of the Community			
E/A	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Food Vendor	11	11	11
Entrepreneur	44	44	44
Shoeshine	37	37	37
Fishing	8	8	8
Total	100	100	100

Source: Field Survey Data (2016)

The Table 9 presented the complex economic activities that the community of AADAO doing But most they were based on entrepreneurship 44% of the respondent shows that and followed by the shoeshine's of 37% of respondents reported. The remaining doing some other activities as you see from the table above.

Table 10: The Priority Activity in the Moment

Thinking the Potential Economic Activities Viable			
Activities	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Production of Sugarcane Juice	83	83	83
Agriculture	12	12	12
Food Processing	5	5	5
Total	100	100	100

Source: Field Survey Data (2016)

Through the focus group discussions and key informant's interview, the researcher requested the respondents to identify the potential, viable and sustainable economic activity/ project they think can improve their economic status. During this exercise the respondents were very active in analysing each basing on capital investment, availability of raw materials (inputs), knowledge and experience and availability/reliability of market. From this exercise the researcher came to learn that know what is supposed to be considered when planning the project. The study revealed that among the activities being undertaken is the production of sugarcane juice. 83% of the respondents accepted the project that will be viable although of meeting the challenges of machine.

Table 11: Life Span of the Project

Do the Economic Activities Survive through the Year			
Survive	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Yes	81	81	81
Intermediate	7	7	7
No	12	12	12
Total	100	100	100

Source: Field Survey Data (2016)

Table 11 shows 81% of respondents accept the priority project that shall be sustainable and survivable through the year. The reasons Industries producing materials daily and daily there is a need of juice instead of alcoholic and the availability of sugarcane through the year. This reveals the sustainability of the project.

Table 12: The Impact of the Priority Project

What is the Impact of the Project Established			
Impact	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Decrease Dependency	28	28	28
Generate Income	40	40	40
Create Employment	32	32	32
Total	100	100	100

Source: Field Survey Data (2016)

Through discussion most of the members of AADAO had different views on the prior project they want. 40% they accepted that the project implemented shall generate income to the community while 32% said project shall create the employment among the community members and others said the project shall decrease dependency.

Table 13: Challenges

What Challenges is Facing the Implementing Project			
Challenges	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Business license	17	17	17
Market of the Business	26	26	26
Inadequate Capital	57	57	57
Total	100	100	100

Source: Field Survey Data (2016)

Any project to be strong implementing shall involve challenges; challenges are a lesson of doing well. From the findings of this project machine of sugarcane juice production is challenge that is why in chi square prioritizing is mentioned that is the first want. Also inadequate capital also challenges mounted to 56% of respondent while 26% talking about the reliable market of the product since the business also is being done with others. 17% talking about the business license the process took longer so as to get a security every concerning shall verify these includes TBS, IFAD. Also packing of the product also needs to reform.

Table 14: Government

Do Government Support the Private Community Project			
Support	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Yes	12	12	12
I Don't Know	9	9	9
No	79	79	79
Total	100	100	100

Source: Field Survey Data (2016)

Most of the respondent denials that Government never support in terms of money 79% said Government never support the Organization project but twelve said government provide help especially in infrastructure, security and 9% they are neither nor. As shown on table number 13 above.

Table 15: The Aspect that the Government Support

If the Government Support in which Aspect			
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Entrepreneur Skills	20	20	20
None	4	4	4
Security	76	76	76
Total	100	100	100

Source: Field Survey Data (2016)

Table 16: Community Needs Prioritization/Levelling of Needs

	Agriculture activities	Fishing	Animal Husbandry.	Saloon/Barbershop	Agriculture activities	Food processing	Processing Machine	Food vendors	Score	Ranking
Agriculture activities		Fishing	Animal Husbandry	Agriculture activities	Agriculture activities	Food processing	Processing Machine	Food vendors	3	5
Fishing	Fishing		Animal Husbandry	Fishing	Agriculture	Food processing	Processing Machine	Food vendors	3	5
Animal Husbandry.	Animal Husbandry	Animal Husbandry		Animal Husbandry	Animal Husbandry	Animal Husbandry	Processing Machine	Animal Husbandry	7	2
Saloon/Barbershop	Saloon/Barbershop	Fishing	Animal Husbandry		Agriculture	Food processing	Processing Machine	Food vendors	2	6
Agriculture activities	Agriculture activities	Fishing	Agriculture	Agriculture		Food processing	Processing Machine	Food vendors	3	5
Food processing	Agriculture activities	Food processing	Food processing	Food processing	Food processing		Processing Machine	Food processing	6	3
Processing Machine	Processing Machine	Processing Machine	Processing Machine	Processing Machine	Processing Machine	Processing Machine		Processing Machine	8	1
Food vendors	Agriculture activities	Food vendors	Animal Husbandry	Food vendors	Food vendors	Food processing	Processing Machine		4	4

For the few respondent accepted that government supports the project they mentioned some aspect that used to be supported. The Table 15 analyse 20% entrepreneurships skills and others 76% they said about security of the organization and the community.

1.9 Chapter Conclusion

Under the needs prioritization exercise, the installation of Sugarcane processing machine ranked number one. This indicates that the first need by the AADAO community was the installation of Sugarcane processing machine.

1.10 Conclusion

The struggle on poverty Mitigation in Tanzania needs multidisciplinary approach due to the fact that poverty has a multifaceted approach, which calls for multidimensional approaches. Different approaches have been used to curb the problem of poverty within the communities. Poverty has been said to be a community phenomenon, effective strategies have been employed to mitigate poverty in communities. Income poverty is believed to be infuriating any other kind of poverty.

The conducted CNA envisaged increasing income generating activities opportunities. Sugarcane production in Temeke is one of the cash crops, which are well grown apart from other business activities but also not forgetting to mention the port of Dar. However, the producers have been discouraged by different problems facing their production such as absence of remarkable Market of their produce. The area could have earned much income from Sugarcane production if they could access other means on how to preserve their products.

The CNA has finally come up with various needs to be addressed by preparing different projects. However, the needs levelling process has simplified the chronological and logical order on how to address those needs. Therefore the end of this CNA calls for further steps to be undertaken for the exercise not to be in vain.



Figure 2: AADAO Group Members During the FGD



Figure 3: Sugarcane Juice Machine

CHAPTER TWO

PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Background to Research Problem

Extreme poverty is the question that concerns all the people in Tanzania and other countries in Africa and the entire world. Most of the community members live below one US dollar are the first direct victims of the impact of poverty. Poverty causes the majority of women to engage in unsafe sexual practices and this makes them vulnerable to HIV/AIDS. Not only women but other men especially youth engage in drug abuse so as to help them forget their problems. Some members have organized themselves in groups working together in order to boost income and get rid of poverty.

Participatory assessment has been a key planning process in identifying problems affecting Mtoni ward. The assessment exercise has helped the researcher to involve the community in determining major needs and problems in the community and plans the ways to solve them. The National Poverty Eradication Strategy (NPES) envisioned to halving poverty by 2010 whereas the Millennium Development Goal MDG (1) targeted to halving the proportion of people living below the poverty line by 2015 at 24.2% being half of 48.4% estimated from the 1991/92 Household Budget Survey, NSGRP (2005).

This seems to be ambiguous since income poverty and non-income poverty is growing at large to community members in rural and urban. To support the NSGRP towards the MDG the researcher realized that there is no spiritualist responsible for

poverty eradication other than conducting community participatory assessment, which enabled to identify problem and plan for solution.

On building capacity is where now the researcher came up with the idea of verifying the factors affecting the community of Mtoni. One of the problems is addictions of drug uses and alcoholism. Result can be death or jobless despite the fact that Mtoni is near the main port of Dar es Salaam with interaction of different people from other countries who are used to ship cargo and or used for other port services, which should have meant opportunity for business. The social interaction with these foreigners easily convinces the community to engage on alcoholism and drugs abuse. The results are losing the manpower and the community stay with no job drinking and smoking and addiction on drugs, some of members were counselled to quit alcoholism and drugs and organize themselves and deal with some small activities such as vegetable gardening and fishing. Shoe shine and earn very little income just for hand to mouth.

Struggling for poverty mitigation is a multi- disciplinary, which needs multi-dimensional approach. Poverty for a long time has said to be rural phenomenon whereby majorities are engaging in subsistence farming. Due to this fact agricultural diversification is the only possible way to address the problem. Tanzania has engaged itself into effective participatory approach in its different planning process to involve local communities on the war against poverty alleviation. Community participation in development planning has been the contemporary approach to ensure that the community participate in struggling pulling out from abject poverty as envisaged by the National Development Vision 2025 (URT, 2000). Striving to pull

out of poverty has resulted into different strategies. MKUKUTA II has an intention of halving abject poverty by 2015. Tanzania also has adopted the Millennium Goals, which aim to reduce absolute poverty by 2015 (URT, 2006).

Identification of problems affecting the AADAO group was executed under Participatory assessment approach. This has been the useful tool which in turn resulted into identification of problems thereafter plan for their immediate solutions to rescue the prevailing situation which has been an impediment and hindrance to the community striving pulling themselves out of poverty wheel (income poverty in particular).

The study revealed that the AADAO community is still trapped into income poverty, which prohibits them from living a decent life. AADAO community has been engaging in various activities in striving pulling out from abject poverty, mainly has been food processing activities. From among fishing activities, Sugarcane juice processing has been conducted within Mtoni Mtongani. The study has unveiled that different opportunities prevail within the community, among others are: availability and accessibility of suitable Sugarcane for processing.

The problem identification at Mtoni was based on the Community Needs Assessment, which came up with a number of problems and ranked according to their importance to the community. The Community Needs Assessment exercise resulted into identification of different problems pertaining at Mtoni. The main problem is the prevalence of income poverty within the community members. Identified problems concerning Sugarcane juice processing as one of the strategy

towards income poverty alleviation include: Lack of Sugarcane processing machine has caused the majority not to engage into Sugarcane production due lack of capital. Another problem encountered is the lack of Sugarcane Juice packaging tools. Once Sugarcane is made it needs to be kept into special package for the used or sold some time in the future.



Figure 4: Sugarcane Crops

Source: Internet pictures

Having discussed with the community and ranked the problems by using pair wise matrix techniques the identified core problem was lack of sugarcane juice processing machine. The profound of this problem is due to the majority of Sugarcane producers to be discouraged planting more Sugarcane due to unreliable market of their product and depending one sided market channel. With sugarcane juice processing machine sugarcane producers will then be able to have alternative market channel by selling not only sugarcane but also as juice. This will increase the community income hence ensure Sugarcane production sustainability.

2.2 Problem Statement

Income poverty has been a great problem for AADAO community members from a long time. Majority peasants including Sugarcane producers have been greatly affected by low household income. This has been attributed by many factors including; low price of their produce, unreliable markets, lack of variety of Sugarcane products due to lack of Sugarcane processing knowledge within the production area. AADAO people have struggled to pull out of Poverty but still they are trapped in income poverty wheel.

Different studies undertaken at AADAO including; Community participation in identifying different opportunities and planning for development (opportunity and Obstacles to Development) conducted in 2002 throughout the District (URT, 2000). The current study came up with the detailed study which unveils the opportunities for viable and reliable economic activity with the focus of contributing in sustainable economic development. The Sugarcane processing project therefore, is there to bridge the gap to ensure reliable market for sustainable Sugarcane production in Mtoni and Temeke as a whole.

2.3 Project Description

The targeted community of the project is AADAO community, which is one among of the organization community in Mtoni ward in Temeke District. The Community was organized since 2011 as a non-governmental organization with the target of entrepreneurship to the community affected by Alcohol and drugs abuse. Majority of the people in the Kijiji cha wavuvi where AADAO community is found are poor due to the small scale farming and fishing.

The project will be executed by the small group of Sugarcane producers under the general supervision of the Mtoni ward department of agriculture. To ensure efficiency the group will have internal leaders. Project activities are arranged to start in December but the Host organization accepted to commence the business in January and complete the project on June, 2016.

2.3.1 Target Community

The target community is the Sugarcane producers in AADAO group. Under this study it has been unveiled that in order for the Sugarcane production to be promoted, Sugarcane producers are to be facilitated to access reasonable market and be enabled to acquire skills on producing various products from Sugarcane. Sugarcane juice processing project is therefore there to cater for the problem of unreliable and unsustainable market.

The Sugarcane juice processing project concur with the Temeke district effort to fight poverty within the District by the special campaign on entrepreneurship and Sugarcane production throughout the district. The establishment of simple Sugarcane processing machine will expand Sugarcane market and influence majority to engage in Sugarcane production hence Sugarcane production promoted. The Sugarcane processing group will work under the supervision of the AADAO group and consultancy of the District Agricultural Officer (Horticultural Officer), District Trading Officer in collaboration with the Mtoni Extension Officer. The project will be run by the selected group from among the Sugarcane producers. Successful implementation of the project will help different institutions and organizations to learn of the suitability of Sugarcane production and engage in production.

2.3.2 Stakeholders

Different stakeholders will contribute in the implementation of the project. These includes AADAO community, Mtoni ward and Temeke municipality, Temeke agriculture and CED student facilitated procurement of processing machine from UIMAGE cooperation Society, tools and the necessary training to operate the project as well as hygiene aspects for quality products. AADAO community will hold the project on processing and marketing and sales of the product. Another important stakeholder is the media, including the radio and TV in Temeke; for example there is Clouds Radio for advertisement on the products of the projects.

Table 17: Stakeholders

S/N	Name of the stakeholders	Role of the stakeholders	Expectations
1	Temeke Agriculture and food Department	1.1 Facilitate procurement of Sugarcane processing machine 1.2 Conduct training to the community on the best way to undergo Sugarcane processing activities. 1.3 Technical support to promote Sugarcane production. 1.4 Assist AADAO community to search the market of the products to encourage farmers.	-Fund released at reasonable time for the instalment of processing machine. -Increased income earning from Sugarcane production. -Increased skills on quality Sugarcane processing to the concerned people. -project sustainability ensured.
2.	Media	4.1 Promotion of Sugarcane juice market through advertisement.	-Increased number of Sugarcane juice customers
3.	Kijiji cha wavuvi.	2.1 Supplying Sugarcane 2.2 To ensure tools safety 2.3 To improve Sugarcane production to feed the processing machine 2.4 To produce quality Sugarcane Juice	-Attain reliable market and reasonable price of produce. - To ensure sustainability of Sugarcane processing tools -Improved standard of living from selling Sugarcane products. -Sugarcane value added
4.	AADAO Community.	4.1 Consumer of the produced Sugarcane products.	-Improved nutrition at household level. -Improve income generation

2.3.3 Project Goals in CED Terms

The project goal is to improve economic status of the community members by household income poverty reduction among the Sugarcane producers for their decent life. Establishment of Sugarcane processing machine with AADAO group at Mtoni Mtongani will provide the survivors of alcoholism and drug addiction to get an alternative health drink instead of alcohol. Reliable market and good price of Sugarcane products will in turn encourage majority of the community members to engage in Sugarcane production hence, increased production.

2.3.3 Project Objectives

2.3.4.1 General Objective

The general objective of the project is household income poverty reduction through installation of Sugarcane juice processing machine by June 2016.

2.3.4.2 Specific objectives

Specifically the project intend to;

- (i) Sensitize 60AADAO community members on Sugarcane juice processing project by Jan 2016
- (ii) Equip 30 Sugarcane juice producers with knowledge and skills on how to manage and run the Sugarcane juice processing project by March 2016.
- (iii) Facilitate accessibility of Sugarcane juice processing equipment and other materials by June 2016.

2.4 Host Organization/CBO Profile

The host organization is AADAO group. The group is in Mtoni Ward in Temeke District. AADAO group has chairperson, secretary and treasurer. In order to run the

project, AADAO selected a group of 30 members of which 12 are females and 18 are males among the Sugarcane producers to run the project. The group is working under the AADAO group. However, for effectiveness and efficiency of work the group has its own leaders, which are; chairperson, secretary and the treasurer. The steering committee is made up of group leaders with the three selected members to make five members of the steering committee.

2.4.1 Host Organization Leadership

The leaders of the host organization are; Chairperson, Secretary, and Treasurer. Under the AA community leaders there are group leaders who are working in collaboration with AADAO group, specifically for the processing project, these are; Group chairperson, Secretary and the treasurer. Therefore the steering committee have a sum of 6 persons.

2.4.2 Vision of the Host Organization

Being exemplary in facilitating the community members in changing their mind set and enhance socioeconomic development. Since the community were affected with addiction of alcoholism and drug abuse; the organization is focusing on counselling the extreme drug and alcohol users.

2.4.3 Mission of the Host Organization

AADAO group through in Mtoni Temeke intends to become a model organization in provision of socio economic services to the community members so as to ensure decent life to her people and living in peace and harmony.

2.4.4 AADAO Organization Structure

At the AADAO CBO, the AADAO group has been vested with the day-to-day tasks of the organization. AADAO Organization structure is shown on Figure 10

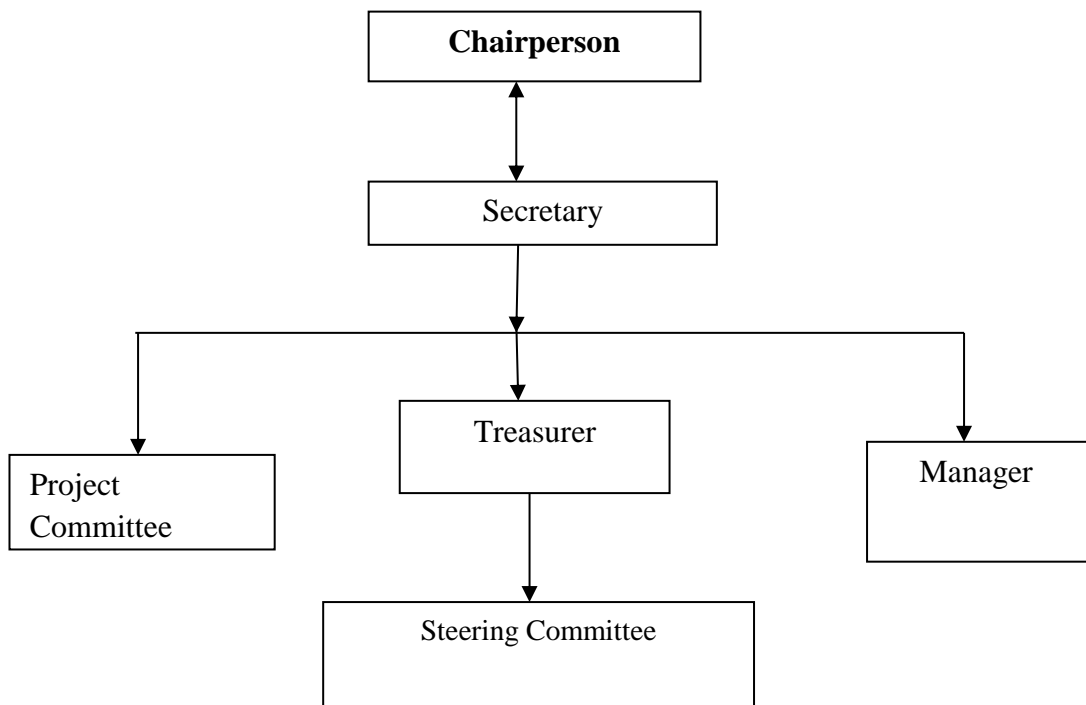


Figure 5: AADAO Organization Structure

2.4.5 AADAO SWOC Analysis

SWOC analysis intends to depict in-depth information of the concerned organization on the available opportunities which can help in the intervention of the project. It also focuses to determine strength, weaknesses, and the challenges facing the organization in question. In general, these components are of two major groups; internal and external components. Strength and weaknesses are internal variables while opportunities and challenges are external variables. The Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Challenges of AADAO group were identified as shown in the Table 16.

Table 18: SWOC Analysis of AADAO Group

No	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Challenges
1.	Committed and active leadership	Always they volunteer	Members trained on how to run the project	Village Chair person has no salary
2	Premises availability	It is hired from an individual none Sugarcane producer	The premise is situated at the centre of the Mtoni sokoni	most are based on fishing they don't have an idea of Sugarcane
3	Presence of one guard man	No employment of staff	The guardian is from within the Mtoni ward	He has no contract
4	Extension office is within the ward	Extension officer is serving 4 Streets	The extension officer is dwelling at Temeke Agriculture Department	Sometimes he can be out of the station for a long time
5	WEO and VEO is a government employee	Sometimes being busy with LGA activities	Most of the time he is available	Close participatory supervision of the project

2.4.7 The Roles of CED Student in the Project

The main role of CED student is to ensure that the planned interventions are successfully implemented as per plan. To fulfil this following activities are undertaken:

- (i) To sensitize AADAO community members on the importance of Sugarcane juice processing project.
- (ii) To consult different stakeholders to access resources needed for the project implementation

- (iii) To facilitate the purchase/access of project tools and equipment for project implementation
- (iv) To facilitate training of the AADAO community and group leaders on managing and operating the processing project.
- (v) To facilitate market reliability in collaboration with wards and District officers.
- (vi) To facilitate and ensure participatory monitoring and evaluation process of the project.

2.4.8 The Roles of the Host Organization

- (i) To attend all required training.
- (ii) To participate in the community sensitization on the project
- (iii) To participate in the project product marketing
- (iv) To ensure the safety of all the project tools and equipment
- (v) In collaboration with the MCED students to consult different stakeholders for fund to run the project
- (vi) To participate in the process of the project tool/equipment procurement.
- (vii) To sensitize Sugarcane producers to bring at the processing centre timely
- (viii) To ensure administrative activities throughout the project life.
- (ix) To ensure the progress report is provided at every interval it needed
- (x) To ensure the project sustainability.

CHAPTER THREE

LITERATURE REVIEW

3.1 Introduction

This chapter deals with the past studies conducted on the problem at hand. It includes various studies on the independent and the dependent variables. This sets the base of establishing the relationship between the independent and the dependent variables. The rationale of conducting a research activity is to come up with the new or additional knowledge and implementation. Rwegoshora (2006) argues that, any meaningful research activity should be able to generate or expand knowledge; this can be possible by identifying the knowledge gap. Thus, the knowledge developed can fill the gap identified in the statement of the problem. In this chapter, basically various literatures related to this study will be reviewed in order to identify the knowledge gap. Both theoretical and empirical literatures regarding the subject matter will be reviewed. At the end of this chapter, a synthesis or literature gap will be identified from both theoretical and empirical literature review.

3.2 Theoretical Literature



Figure 6: Sugarcane Juice production Worldwide
Source: Internet pictures

Sugarcane is a giant, thick, perennial grass cultivated worldwide in tropical and subtropical regions for its sweet sap, a major source of sugar and molasses. The fresh juice of raw sugarcane is called Guarapo (in Spanish). Guarapo or sugarcane juice is served throughout the country of Colombia with different varieties throughout Central and South America. The traditional Colombian guarapo is freshly pressed sugarcane and limes mixed with ice. It is sometimes made into an alcoholic beverage similar to Chicha (a fermented Peruvian beverage made from maize). Guarapo is a perfect balance of sweet with the fresh taste of lime—perfect for quenching the thirst of the tropical Colombian climate.

“On my recent trip to Medellin, Colombia, it was common to see street vendors in parks and plazas operating a sugarcane press to make the fresh juice. One person feeds the cane and limes into the press and discards the used pieces. A second person sits below where the juice feeds through a sieve and into a bucket filled with ice cubes to keep the juice cold.”

A 5-ounce serving of raw sugarcane juice has about 180 calories and 30 grams of simple carbohydrates. Sugarcane juice is rich in antioxidants, namely polyphenols. Polyphenols are a type of phytonutrient that provide protection to the body's cells by defending cells against free radicals and toxins found in the environment. A study published in 2014 in “Food Chemistry” found that while antioxidant levels varied in different varieties of sugarcane, all varieties showed high levels of antioxidants. However, the high heat of processing can destroy some antioxidants, so different types of sugarcane juice may contain varying quantities of antioxidants, (www.twitter.com/LayneWorldRD).

3.2.1 The Concept of Poverty and its Classification

Poverty has been the global concern for several years. Each country in the world is striving to get rid of poverty to her people. Poverty can be defined as a state of deprivation and prohibitive of decent life by failure to meet basic needs (URT, 2003). Poverty can be classified into absolute poverty and relative poverty. Absolute poverty is the inability of a person to attain minimum specified standards of living based on nutrition and other none food basic necessities.

Relative poverty refers to the level of wellbeing which is judged to be poor or well-off based on comparing people who are of the same society or community (URT, 2005; URT, 2007). However, poverty is classified into two main different forms, these are; income poverty and none income poverty. Income poverty has said to be exacerbating any other categories of poverty (URT, 2006).

3.2.2 Income Poverty

Income poverty is said to be a rural phenomenon whereby majority is concentrated in subsistence farming by using farming implements and poor tools. Household's consumption reports have been mainly used in establishing poverty status by matching it with the established poverty lines in the particular time. Expenditure pattern tend to be more stable than income and commonly used as the best indicators of income poverty. The term income poverty has been used throughout since it is in more common usage than the more technically correct consumption poverty (URT, 2005). From this reason majority of people migrate to urban areas searching for employment.

3.2.3 Poverty Status in the World and in Tanzania

According to (URT, 2003), by the year 2000 the world had 6.1 billion people in which 1.2 billion were poor living on less than US Dollar 1 per capita per day. It's in billions of people as follows; South Asia 0.52, Sub Sahara Africa 0.29, East Asia and Pacific 0.28, Latin America and the Caribbean 0.08, Europe and Central Asia 0.02, Middle East and North Africa 0.01. The sum of this is 1.2 billion people.

According (URT 2007), the rate of Poverty in Tanzania is still high. The base of the statistics is the House Budget Survey (HBs) of 1991/92 and 2000/2001 which has been adjusted over time. These surveys show that over 36% of Tanzanians were living below the poverty line. URT (2008) shows that the population below the basic needs poverty experienced low reduction since 2000/2001 to 2008 (39% to 33.64%). Such situation hinder most of Tanzanians to live decent life by being prohibited access to basic necessities such as food, shelter and clothing and other services like access to health, education, water roads and Telecommunication.

3.2.3 Global Effort to Combat Income Poverty

There have been different endeavor at the global level to alleviate poverty. According to (URT, 2003), since 1990 the World Development Reports were devoted to re-examine how policies can help to reduce it (URT, 2003). The UNDP assembly declared the decade 1997 to 2006 to be the United Nations decade for Poverty eradication, and that every October 17 to be commemorated as an International day for poverty eradication as a strategy to remind countries to fight poverty in their countries. World development report proclaimed three major strategies on how to reduce poverty which are; to create opportunities by providing

the poor with materials, Facilitating empowerment by states and social structures being more accountable to the poor people by increasing their access to market opportunities and public services, good governance, Laws, and public service delivery. Thirdly, is to enhance security by reducing vulnerability to economic shocks, natural disasters, ill health, and personal violence.

3.2.4 Effort by Tanzania to Cub Income Poverty

Tanzania has item in National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP). It has adopted the Millennium Development Goals and established the nation development vision 2025 intend to halve and alleviate absolute poverty by 2015 and 2025 respectively (URT, 2003, URT, 2005, URT, 2006). Other strategies for Tanzania include; investing in human capital by providing equitable access to education, health and social services, Formulation of policies that focus on investment in productive sectors, promotion of efficient economic opportunities for the poor and agriculture diversification and the current slogan **“Hapa kazi tu”**

Different strategies are in place as the deliberate and conscious efforts by government in collaboration of various stakeholders to facilitate Majority Tanzanians pool out from being trapped under poverty wheel. MKUKUTA II has envisaged to reduce national income poverty incidence reduced from 33 .6 percent in 2007 to 24 percent in 2015, while rural areas income poverty incidence reduced from 37 .6 percent in 2007 to 26 .4 percent in 2015 (URT, 2010: 39-41).

On the other hand Millennium Development Goals intend to reduce income poverty incidences to 19.3% and 20.4% for national and rural areas respectively by 2015.

Under National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP II) intends to access GDP growth accelerated from 6 .0 percent in 2009 to 8 - 10 percent per annum by 2015 particularly in rural areas whereby poverty prevalence is enormous (Ibid). Agricultural development including horticulture expansion is the ideal efforts as the driving forces towards achieving those envisaged targets. According to URT (2011) the Tanzania economic growth reached 6% in 2011 but poverty status reduced by only 2%.

3.2.7 Status of Sugarcane Processing in Tanzania

Horticultural agriculture is one among the lucrative activity in Tanzania. According to TAHA (2012:1-5) horticultural industry plays a tremendous contribution to the agriculture sector economy presently it has contributed US Dollar 380 Million which is 40% of all the agriculture export and about 9% of Tanzania export which is one of the fastest growing sector of the economy. If the industry could have been taken seriously in its production and alleviated all the impediments towards horticultural production it could have been contribute even much to the Tanzanian economy.

Sugarcane production as one of the horticulture products has been practiced in Tanzania for a considerable long period. Many regions in Tanzania are endowed with Sugarcane land suitable for various Sugarcane productions. Among the regions which are the great producers of Sugarcane include; Morogoro, Tanga, Iringa/Jumbe, Mbeya, Coast, Dodoma and Zanzibar. Sugarcane processing industry in Tanzania in many areas is a new concept for most of the products have been sold unprocessed rather than normal for sugarcane used to process sugar. This has exacerbated poverty

to majority who depend on Sugarcane production as the case of Muhesi in Tanga region, (Felix, 2010).

Felix (2010) asserts that, “While a lot of Sugarcane produced in Tanzania are rotting and many more others sold very cheaply, some of the business people are busy importing Sugarcane, juice and Sugarcane semi liquid from which juice is manufacture, leading into the stagnation of local production”. It is therefore emphasized to establish local Sugarcane processing industry to evade selling our Sugarcane as the primary product, rather the processed one to ensure market and adding value of the products themselves this then calls for establishment of small local processing unit in different areas where Sugarcane production activities are taking place.

3.2.8 Sugarcane Processing in Temeke

Sugarcane production in Temeke has been effectively sensitized since 2012 AADAO community is among the AA Community adopted the knowledge early. Currently majority have started harvesting. Sugarcane production as one of the potential agricultural activities for income earning has not yet well employed in Temeke District despite the availability of abundant land suitable for Sugarcane production (MDC, 2008). Sugarcane juice processing has been a new industry in Temeke because it has been rarely practiced within the District. Recent years few people among the community members, have been using for their own consumption not for profit. This has made majority of Sugarcane producers to be demoralized and shift to other crops by cutting down some of the Sugarcane trees and opt for Sugarcane vending.

3.2.9 Problems Facing Sugarcane Processing in Tanzania

The great challenge facing Sugarcane producers is lack of reliable market to sugarcane to be sold. The problem has been exacerbated by lack or inadequate Sugarcane local processing industries/units to add value of the products. Tanzanians are good users of juice so if Sugarcane processing into juice could be exercised, Sugarcane could have been rescued. This is justified by Felix (2010) who unveil that; “Dar es Salaam markets are found full of imported juice, majority from countries like Dubai, Kenya, Zambia and South Africa. Despite that Tanzania is richly endowed with variety Sugarcane and vegetables, however, less than 10% of the produced Sugarcane and vegetables in Tanzania are being processed.

3.3 Empirical Literature

Sugarcane processing industry has been taking place since many years ago in the World. Tanzania is one among the countries, which engaged in Sugarcane processing to add value of the product for the concerned communities. There are few other Companies that have been and are currently producing some of the Sugarcane juice in Tanzania since 2004, from among them are; Regent Food and Drinks Company, M/s Darsh Industries, President’s Food and Beverage Company and Tropical Foods Ltd (to mention a few). To some extent they have opened Tanzanian mind on the importance of Sugarcane juice processing to reduce importing much juice from other countries (Jordan, and Akinnifesi, 2004).

Local industries added value to the community members by using indigenous Sugarcane. Experience from Tabora calls for the need of expansion and establishment of Sugarcane local processing to add up the value of the products

which in turn will raise the majority Tanzanian communities to engage in the production and enhance maximum utilization of the endowed land suitable for Sugarcane production. Provided there are no many Sugarcane processing industries in Tanzania, small local processing units can be established within the production areas so as to rescue the massive destruction of Sugarcane due to unreliable market for fresh Sugarcane.

Concerning Sugarcane juice processing in Temeke District, very few has done empirically. Most of the efforts have been on sensitizing people to engage in Sugarcane/Sugarcane farming and training on establishing processing units within the district. For example, the priority of Temeke district council through on Sugarcane production (MDC, 2012). Sugarcane processing technology is currently an ideal strategy to promote Sugarcane production in Temeke.

According to MDC (2011), three groups in Temeke District were preliminarily sensitized and trained on Sugarcane processing industry. It is almost 6 years since they were encouraged to unit and establish their Sugarcane processing unit at Temeke District but nothing has been done to date. This has been contributed by various factors including inadequate fund to facilitate these groups to purchase simple processing machines, which could have been installed at their production areas, and lack of seriousness from the group members themselves.

The training provided to AADAO community at Mtoni ward resulted to only one Sugarcane producer from AADAO to manage and to utilize the knowledge acquired from the training (by District horticultural officer). The production is so minimal so

the market for his processed Sugarcane for juice within the village and few outside the village for different travelers. However, it has been not able to produce much due to lack of advanced tools for Sugarcane juice processing.

The installation of Sugarcane processing machine project which has been planned with AADAO community, is comply the revised Agriculture and Livestock Policy of Tanzania of 2006 under the horticulture development. The project is also in hand to hand with Millennium Development Goals (MDG) 2015, the *MKUKUTA II* under the section of poverty reduction. *MKUKUTA II* builds on the predecessor Strategy (*MKUKUTA I*), it is oriented more towards growth, and enhancement of productivity, with greater alignment of the interventions towards wealth creation as way out of poverty (URT, 2010:2).

It also in line with the Tanzania five years Development plan (2011/12-2015/16) as well as the Nation Development vision 2025, focusing on poverty reduction through agriculture reduction. However, with Kilimo kwanza, which focus on increasing production and market availability for the products, the planned project is hereby as a driving force towards successful realization of the envisaged poverty reduction goals through those strategies.

3.4 Policy Reviews

Agriculture policy of 1997 which was revised in 2006 to produce Crop Policy and Livestock Policy has depicted clear efforts on horticulture development. Under crop policy, horticulture development has been emphasized so as to increase Sugarcane and vegetable production in Tanzania. The implementation of horticulture policy has

been developing faster in recent years whereby majority of the farmers engaged in horticultural production. The agriculture marketing Policy of 2008 intend to ensure reliable and sustainable market of the agricultural produce and Seed Policy which ensure quality seed production for agriculture development. These policies have been translated and reinforced to Agricultural Sector Development Strategy (ASDS) and its implementation framework, Agricultural Sector Development Programme (ASDP); Kilimo Kwanza resolve, the Tanzania Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plan (TAFSIP) and Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania (SAGCOT). These frameworks mainly guide the production process (TAHA, 2012). Under the implementation of horticulture Policy, Temeke District Council has decided to establish and construct irrigation schemes, which will ensure development and sustainability of the Sugarcane and vegetable production.

The overall objective of the horticulture policy as analysed by Tanzania Horticulture Association (TAHA), is to promote the horticulture sector in Tanzania to become more profitable, sustainable and participate more effectively in development of the country. Its vision is a vibrant prosperous and sustainable horticulture production in Tanzania. To make the crop production and horticulture policies effective, different stakeholders should engage into serious execution of the underlined strategies.

3.4.1.1 Importance of Horticulture in Tanzania

TAHA (2012) indicates that; Horticulture industry holds a tremendous to the agriculture sector economy. The records show that presently, “the industry earns the country about US \$ 380 million; which is equivalent to 40% of the total export economy of the agricultural sector and about 9 percent of the country’s total export

value. Growth of the industry is recorded at about 9% percent per year, which is one of the fastest growing sectors of the economy” (Ibid). Therefore promoting horticulture productions which among others include Sugarcane production will simultaneously help poverty reduction at rural areas where farming is taking place and to the national economy growth through exportation.

3.4.2 Other Policies on Horticultural Development

Contemporarily, every effort took place in Tanzania should focus on the National Development Vision of 2025. The policy envisages alleviating poverty for all Tanzanian by 2025. Majority of Tanzanian still residing in rural areas (75%) in which its major economic activity is agriculture.

To realize the National Development Vision deliberate and conscious efforts should focus on agricultural development. The envisioned status of Tanzanians is substantially developed one with a high quality livelihood. Under this vision, by 2025 abject poverty will be a thing of the past. Reinforcement on promotion of agriculture including horticulture development put in place under the Kilimo kwanza policy which intends to prioritize agriculture in the county plans (TNBC, 2009).

MKUKUTA II builds on the predecessor Strategy, it is oriented more towards growth, and enhancement of productivity, with greater alignment of the interventions towards wealth creation as way out of poverty. This orientation thus opens space for reorientation of subsequent medium term strategies.

Another policy focus on horticulture development has been established under the Horticultural Council of Africa (H.C.A). This is a network established by member

Country national associations to address different constraints facing the region in maintaining competitiveness in the horticultural export market, especially in the European markets. The vision for horticultural Council of Africa has been developed to connect all members' national horticulture associations with a common aspiration and purpose. The H.C.A vision is: A united and internationally competitive regional horticulture industry while its mission is: Promote growth of horticultural sector in the East, Central, and Southern Africa Region through information sharing, collaborative research/technology, environmental stability, and collective bargaining. All these efforts intend to promote horticulture production in Africa (HCA, 2012). With all these laid down policies, horticulture products sustainability can therefore be ensured but if and only if will be well executed.

The national horticulture Policy of Kenya has depicted the overall objective which is to accelerate and sustain growth and development of the horticultural industry in order to enhance its contribution towards food security, poverty reduction, and employment and wealth creation, while among the Policy specific objectives is to facilitate increased production of high-quality horticultural produce RK (2010). This shows how different countries focus on promotion of horticulture development.

Successful horticulture development depend on various factors including, Political willingness on the established Policies, periodic review of the policies according to the situation prevailing in specific time and the clear commitment from both service providers/deliverers and community themselves in engaging into productive horticulture development. However, community commitment on information accessibility pertaining horticulture development is of profound valuable.

On the other hand, the demonstration farms and seedling nurseries for Sugarcane production in Temeke District should then go hand in hand with establishment of the Sugarcane processing units in different villages for sustainable production and adding products values. The installment of Sugarcane processing Machines with AADAO women group is an ideal strategy towards Sugarcane production promotion in Temeke District for it will give chance for other products from Sugarcane juice rather than depending on selling Sugarcane pieces.

3.5 Literature Review Summary

Deliberate and conscious effort by Tanzania to alleviate Poverty to her people, was effectively shown in 1990s whereby it established Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper. There is distinction of poverty incidences between rural and urban poverty being 24.1 and 37.6 respectively (URT, 2010:5). The evaluation of implementation of MKUKUTA I who called the extension for MKUKUTA II registered low progress in income poverty reduction at house hold level to majority Tanzanian.

Both MKUKUTA II and Five years Development Plan show the economic growth to be 6-7% as opposed to income poverty reduction which has been for an average of just 2%. This show that, factors and areas contributed at the economic growth at such particular period have not touched majority who are rural dwellers with their main economic activity being agricultural. Therefore, for the economic growth to have impact in economic development, agricultural development should be the priority.

Enormous studies indicate that policies and strategies put in place for horticultural development have been well designed in part/theoretically but few have been done in

practical. They showed most of the problems facing Sugarcane producers but not came up with practical solution on the revealed problems under horticultural development.

Unreliable Market, lack of Sugarcane processing industries, unsatisfactory capital to run horticultural products processing and unclear Political willingness in horticultural development has seen to be acute impediments to horticultural processing industry. At large efforts concentrated on just selling fresh product abstaining processing strategies which has resulted into demoralization of most Sugarcane producers as they saw most of their Sugarcane to be sold in pieces.

Effective community participation into various solutions to the problems pertaining to their areas has not been fully applied. Most of the participatory approach applied has been consultative approach in which target group is just being involved at the implementation stage. The need for problems solving emerged and rooted from the community in question by coming up with practical solution can help the community to attain the desired development. This mainly results from the Community Needs Assessment (CNA) which is the case of this study. This study therefore intends to come up with the Installation of Sugarcane juice processing machine for income poverty reduction at household level. It will come up with product diversification as opposed to single product.

CHAPTER FOUR

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter narrate the whole process of the project including planning and intervention of different activities to realize the predetermined objectives. Planning phase included activities to be undertaken, resources requirement (both material and human recourses) as well as the time bound for the project accomplishment. The chapter also shows output at each intervention, which intends to realize the set objectives. The budget to accomplish the project has also been well indicated. The chapter also show different stakeholders who participated in the project as well as their commitment to ensure that the project is well implemented. Schedule of implementation, activities undertaken and cost of the project have been well indicated.

The Sugarcane juice processing project planned to commence on May 2016 due to delay accessing the ideal machine for the project. It was preliminarily planned to start on March, 2016 but the task to find the machine reported not to access the machine so he ordered it from UIMAGE Cooperative society who are making those machines. Therefore the project implementation schedule was adjusted accordingly.

Different outputs from the project intervention include; installation of Sugarcane processing machine, juice processed from sugarcane. The anticipated goal of the project is increased income for sugarcane producers of Mtoni community members, AADAO income poverty reduce. Horticultural development and economic

development sustainability for the sugarcane producers will then contribute in poverty Mitigation as a whole.

4.2 Products and Outputs

The project outputs were as follows:

- (i) 60 AADAO community members sensitised on Sugarcane juice processing project by 2016
- (ii) 30 sugarcane producers equipped with knowledge and skills on how to manage and run the sugarcane processing project by March 2016.
- (iii) A sum of Tsh. 1,600,000 accessed for Sugarcane juice processing Machine procurement.

4.2.1 Project Activities

In order to realize the goal of the project which is the promotion of sugarcane juice production for AADAO income poverty reduction some activities were planned and successful executed. Some of the activities which were not accomplished include; inauguration of the sugarcane processing project and the annual evaluation of the project implementation which have not yet executed but they will be undertaken once the project took off. The planned activities were as it is indicated in following Tables.

Table 19 shows planned activities which were to be undertaken in respective of their output and Objectives planned to be achieved. The mentioned outputs and activities will be implemented after the project commenced typical execution.

Table 19: Planned Project Activities

Objectives	Outputs	Activities
1.To sensitize 60 Mtoni Community members on sugarcane processing project by 2016	1.1One campaign conducted	1.1.1Disseminate adverts
		1.1.2 To organise a AADAO sugarcane day
	1.2: 45 community members attended the meeting	1.2.1.Outsource experts
		1.2.2.Conduct sensitization meeting
2.Equip 30 sugarcane producers with knowledge and skills on how to manage and run the sugarcane juice processing project by March 2016	2.One training on how to run processing machine conducted	2.1.1Prepare budget for training
		2.1.2Organise training
	2.2. 30 sugarcane producers attended the training	2.2.1Outsource experts
		2.2.2Conduct training
3. Facilitate accessibility of Sugarcane processing equipment	3.1. one meeting for stakeholders conducted	3.1.1 To identify stakeholders
		3.1.2 Organize stakeholders meeting
	3.2. A sum of 1,600,000 collected	3.2.1 To prepare project budget
		3.2.2 To collect fund
	3.4 One Sugarcane processing machine installed	3.4.1 Arrange procurement procedures
		3.4.2 To procure processing machine
		3.4.3 To consult the expert for machine installation
4. Conduct M & E	4.5 Participatory Project M&E Report	4.5.1 Prepare M&E plan
		4.5.2 Appoint M&E team
		4.5.3 Conduct M&E

4.2.2 Project Implementation Plan

The plan for project implementation was prepared. The work plan and schedule showing activities to be implemented output and objectives prepared. Resources both material and human resources indicated well. However, the schedule on when to implement a specific activity by using months also indicated. The process of planning and implementing the project participated and involved different stakeholders who contributed at large in successfully implementation of the project. Under this project implementation the host organization (AADAO) leaders and the sugarcane producer's group leaders participated fully from the planning phase to the implementation of the project at every activity. The implementation executed under the implementation plan as it is well indicated in Table 20.

The implementation task participated and involved sugarcane producers, AA community leaders, and extension officers with their expertise relevant to the project mainly from Temeke District Council. The main activities under the implementation were coordination of activities, supervision as well as monitoring and evaluation. Project monitoring allowed the project flexibility on the undertaken activities to ensure smooth implementation of the project and that activities are done as per plan. Evaluation process has been ensuring whether or not the planned interventions are carried out under the right track. In general the plan helped at large in realizing the set objectives and built the cohesion among the project implementers and other stakeholders.

Project implementation should ensure that activities are carried out according to the pre-prepared plan without many diversions. Following the plan stipulated under

Table 18, Logical Framework in Table 19, project budget in Table 20 and the Gant chart which is shown in Table 20 among the major activities in project implementation include coordination of project activities; ensure enhanced community participation in project intervention and undertaking participatory monitoring and evaluation for the smooth implementation of the project.

The project implementation resources were contributed by various stakeholders including; Temeke residents, Mtoni ward, UIMAGE society and AADAO the host organization of the project. Apart from materials resources. However, sugarcane producers contributed a sum of Tsh.300, 000/= for labour and human resource in daily execution of the project. The MCED student contribution was in facilitating trainings and advice in project management, planning, collaboration with various development partners, implementation, and ensured participatory monitoring and evaluation of planned activities.

Table 20: Project Implementation Plan

Objectives	Outputs	Activities	Project Implementation Month												Resource needed	Responsible person
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
1.To sensitize 60 Mtoni Community members on sugarcane processing project by March 2016	1.1One campaign conducted	1.1.1Disseminate adverts													Stationeries	Host organization
		1.1.2 To organise a sugarcane day													Human	AADAO
	1.2: 45 community members attended the meeting	1.2.1.Outsource experts													Human	AADAO
		1.2.2.Conduct sensitization meeting													Material s human time	AADAO
2.Equip 30 sugarcane	2.One training on how to run processing	2.1.1Prepare budget for training													Stationary Time	AADAO

producers with knowledge and skills on how to manage and run the sugarcane juice processing project by March 2016	machine conducted	2.1.2 Organise training															Time human fund transports	AADAO & Hired facilitator
	2.2. 30 sugarcane producers attended the training	2.2.1 Outsource experts															Materials human time venue	AADAO Hired facilitator
		2.2.2 Conduct training															Materials stationary	AADAO \Hired facilitator
3. Facilitate accessibility of Sugarcane processing equipment	3.1. one meeting for stakeholders conducted	3.1.1 To identify stakeholders															Human fund time	AADO
		3.1.2 Organize stakeholders meeting															Time venue human	AADAO
	3.2. A sum of 1,600,000 collected	3.2.1 To prepare project budget															Stationary time	AADAO
		3.2.2 To collect fund															Human time	AADAO
	3.4 One Sugarcane processing machine installed	3.4.1 Arrange procurement procedures															Transport time	AADAO
		3.4.2 To procure processing machine															Transport time	AADAO/CED students
		3.4.3 To consult the expert for machine installation															Transport time	AADAO /expert
4. Conduct M & E	4.5 Participatory Project M&E Report	4.5.1 Prepare M&E plan															Human funds stationeries	AADAO
		4.5.2 Appoint M&E team															Time	AADAO
		4.5.3 Conduct M&E															Human M &E plan fund	AADAO

4.2.2.1 Logical Framework

Logical Framework is an analytical tool which is used to plan, monitor, and evaluate projects. Its name have been derived its logical linkages/relationship set by the planner in order to bring about connection between project means and its ends. The Logical Framework which has been used here is a logic Matrix. A logical Framework as a Matrix has a standard form in its representation. The format which has been used in this framework is sometimes known as a four by four Matrix. It consist a vertical logic which show the hierarchy of objectives, sometimes it is known as Narrative summary. It describes arrangement of objectives logically. It starts with Goal followed by objective, then Outputs and activities. The matrix allow the planner to arrange objectives in logical order by asking simple questions such as; what objectives are needed to achieve this goal? What output are expected to realize objectives? And then what activities should be done to realize the outputs? After the question on output the last variable which not necessarily to be within the matrix is what inputs are needed to undergo the planned activities?

The horizontal logic shows the progress against each objective. It clearly shows indicators and its means of verification as well as external factors which might hinder the fulfilment of the concerned objectives (Assumptions). In planning for the assumptions killer assumptions have been evaded and encouraged positive assumptions to show that the objective can be achieved. It is advisable that once there is killer assumptions nullify or change the project before committing resources. Under this project Goal, Objectives, Output and activities and Assumptions have been well indicated in Table 21.

Table 21: Project Logical Framework

Hierarchy of Objectives	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVIs)	Means of verification (MOV)	Assumptions
Goal (Impact): household income poverty reduced and standard of living improved to sugarcane juice producers	Sugarcane producers household income poverty status	Annual sales report Survey and observation reports	Willingness of the people to disclose their economic status while inquiries
Objective 1: To sensitize 60 Mtoni Community members on sugarcane processing project by 2016			
Output 1.1: One campaign conducted	A campaign conducted	Meeting report	Positive response from the community
Output 1.2: 45 community members attended the meeting	45 community members sensitized on the sugarcane processing project	Project progress reports	Community members positively respond to the meeting
1.1.1 Disseminate adverts	Two adverts disseminated through hamlet leaders	Project progressive report	Hamlet leaders disseminate adverts to the members timely
1.1.2 To organise a sugarcane juice day	One AADAO sugarcane juice day organized to sensitize community members on the sugarcane processing project	Project progressive report	Community members will attend at the sensitization meeting
Objective 2: Equip 30 sugarcane producers with knowledge and skills on how to managed and run the sugarcane juice processing project by May 2016			
Output 2.1 One training on how to run processing machine	30 sugarcane producers trained on sugarcane juice processing project	List of participants of the training	Sugarcane juice producers will attend the

conducted			training
Output 2.2: At least thirty sugarcane producers attended the training.	30 sugarcane producers acquired knowledge and skills on project running and management	List of participants attended the training	Selected sugarcane producers successful imparted knowledge and skills on the project
2.2.1 Outsource experts	Expert from Arusha and Makete District council executed the training	Training report	Selected members will attend the training
2.2.2 Conduct training	20 sugarcane producers and 2 Village leaders attended the training	Training report	Village leaders and sugarcane producers group members will attend the training
Objective 3: Facilitate accessibility of Sugarcane juice processing equipment			
Output 3.1: one meeting for stakeholders conducted	3 stakeholders attended the meeting AADAO leaders and CED student	Stakeholders meeting report	Positive response from the stakeholders to attend the meeting.
Output 3.2: A sum of 1,600,000 collected for processing machine	Tsh. 1,200,000 facilitated by Mbuya family while 400,000 contributed by host organization (AADAO)	Funds soliciting report	Project partners will contribute fund to the project
Output 3.3: At least 100 Juice Glasses, 1 Bucket, 2 dishes collected	100 glass 4 jags, 2 dishes 4 buckets contributed by host organization	Project equipment report	Project stakeholders will contribute sugarcane processing equipment

Output 3.4: 4 A Sugarcane processing machine installed	A sugarcane machine installed at Mtoni Village	Project progressive report	Fund for purchase and installing sugarcane processing machine available
3.2.2 To collect fund	Tsh. 5,200,00 for processing machine procurement collected	Fund soliciting report	Required fund will be collected successful.
Objective 4 Conduct M & E			
Output 4.1 Participatory M & E report	Participatory M&E conducted	M&E Report	Selected members participate at the M&E plan preparation
Activities			
4.5.1 Prepare M&E plan	A Monitoring and Evaluation plan prepared	M&E Report	Selected members participate at the M&E plan preparation
4.5.2 Appoint M&E team	4 M&E members appointed	Number of members appointed	Effective participation from the M&E Members
4.5.3 Conduct M&E	2 Participatory M&E conducted	M&E Report	

4.2.3 Inputs

In order to ensure project smooth implementation, various inputs were employed including human and material resources. These inputs have been indicated in Table 19. For the case of human resources Temeke district council officials, UIMAGE

Society experts, sugarcane juice producer's group leaders, Mtoni ward Leaders, contributed in the project. The sources of material resources were AA community (Fund for sugarcane processing machine and officers' transport), Host organisation (Premises, Machine transportation, and part of training cost).

4.2.4 Staffing Pattern

The project is managed by the Mtoni AADAO under the supervision of the sugarcane juice producers' leaders. The premises are located within Mtoni Mtongani. However, the implementation to a great extent was and will be assisted by committee members, with assistance of the District horticultural officer, sugarcane processing group leadership comprise of the chairperson, Secretary, and treasurer. Table 20 show the staff and their respective roles.

Table 22: Project Staffing Pattern

Project Staff	Roles
Project Manager	Overall overseer of all project intervention
Project Secretary	Supervise execution of all the planned activities
Project Treasurer	Safe custody of funds and project equipment

4.2.5 Project Budget

The estimated annual budget for the project was Tsh. 2,600,000. A sum of Tsh. 1,600,000 was coordinated by Mbuya family (Constituency Catalyst Fund). Other contributions were from the host organization which include; premises, Tsh. 1,000,000 for processing machine transportation, installation and practical training cost for the selected members. The detailed budget has been shown in Table 22.

Table 23: Project Budget

Objectives	Outputs	Activities	Resources needed	Quantity	Unit price	Total TZS
1.To sensitize 60 Mtoni Community members on sugarcane processing project by 2016	1.1One campaign conducted	1.1.1Disseminate adverts	Time stationery	2 rim	10,000	20,000
		1.1.2 To organise a AADAO sugarcane day	allowances	2	35 000	70,000
	1.2: 45 community members attended the meeting	1.2.1.Outsource experts	Mark pen	15	1000	15000
		1.2.2.Conduct sensitization meeting	Flipchart	2	10000	20000
2.Equip 30 sugarcane producers with knowledge and skills on how to managed and run the sugarcane juice processing project by March 2016	2.One training on how to run processing machine conducted	2.1.1Prepare budget for training	time	00	00	00
		2.1.2Organise training	time	00	00	00
	2.2. 30 sugarcane producers attended the training	2.2.1Outsource experts	transport	2	35000	70000
		2.2.2Conduct training	facilitator	2	40000	80000
3. Facilitate accessibility of Sugarcane processing equipment	3.1. one meeting for stakeholders conducted	3.1.1 To identify stakeholders	stationery	2	10000	20000
		3.1.2 Organize stakeholders meeting	Soft drink	10	1000	10000
	3.2. A sum of 1,600,000 collected	3.2.1 To prepare project budget	Time	00	00	00
		3.2.2 To collect fund	time	00	00	00
	3.4 One Sugarcane processing machine installed	3.4.1 Arrange procurement procedures	time	00	00	00
		3.4.2 To procure processing machine	Transport time	1	30000	30000
		3.4.3 To consult the expert for machine	transport	1	20000	20000

		installation				
4. Conduct M & E	4.5 Participatory Project M&E Report	4.5.1 Prepare M&E plan	time	00	00	00
		4.5.2 Appoint M&E team	time	00	00	00
		4.5.3 Conduct M&E	Allowance	4	15000	60000
Grand Total						2,600,000

4.2.6 Project Implementation Report

The project implementation commenced on June, 2016 for undertaking preliminary stages of the project as it is well elaborated in Table17 which is the project implementation plan and Gantt chart which is Table 21 under these guides the activities were executed sequentially which facilitated the effective realization of the set objectives. The responsible persons for the smooth implementation of the project were the CED student, host organization leaders, and selected members from the sugarcane producers group.

Project implementation executed in a participatory way which involved different stakeholders in order to successful implements the project. This approach was useful for it gave the way for the participants to get experience from one another on how to undergo successful project implementation. Furthermore the participatory approach whereby local people are fully involved at every stage of implementation ensures project sustainability on the side of management and creativity. These concur with Liftin (2001) who revealed that, local people starts as clients of the project as they go on they become clients of the project, ultimately they become managers. This means

that as they participate thoroughly throughout the project implementation they become experts on how to run and managed the projects. The main areas in which local people were involved include; identification of the sugarcane/sugarcane production activity, sensitization of the community on the sugarcane project, training on the use of different tools which are used in sugarcane processing process, packaging and selling the sugarcane processing products.

Other crucial activity was to ensure accessibility of funds for the project equipment. The task was successful achieved in collaboration with different stakeholders who were and are interested with the project. Under this intervention the ultimate result was liable market accessibility from the sugarcane producers, which then planned to contribute into reducing income poverty at household level. It is obvious that, not only earning from sugarcane/sugarcane production can effectively reduce household income poverty but will apparently contribute to reduce it in conjunction of other income from other sources.

In order for the project implementation to be implemented as it was planned, close monitoring was conducted by the sugarcane/sugarcane producer's group members in collaboration with the AA community leaders. The CED student had to participate in the monitoring exercise in collaboration with the group monitoring team from the starting days to familiarize the group members on the monitoring tasks for the day-to-day interventions.

Evaluation activities was undertaken in terms of pre-evaluation which helped to detect the project feasibility and viability, intermediate evaluation to see whether the

project activities are carried as planned. However, monitoring and evaluation allowed flexibility of activities to suit the prevailed environment of implementation so as to realize the predetermined objectives and goal. Mid and annual evaluation is expected to be conducted soon after the project take off.



Figure 7: CED student with AADAO Leadership on Project Handover



Figure 8: CED Student Demonstrating Handing Over the Sugar Cane Juice Machine

The practical training on how to operate the sugarcane processing machine which is processing variety sugarcane was well conducted. The sugarcane producers have been able to process various sugarcane juice for their commercial and consumption. Prior to the five machine operators to be trained the demonstration made to all sugarcane producers who participated the training on how the machine works. Majority were motivated to produce sugarcane and keep them well to get good products. Thereafter, five sugarcane produce group members were precisely trained on the use of the sugarcane processing machine. The practical training has been shown in Figures 13 to 15.



Figure 9: CED Demonstrating on how to Operate Sugar Cane Juice Processing Machine



Figure 10: AADAO Member Instructing the Members on how to use the Machine



Figure 5: One of Sugar Cane Juice Trader Demonstrating how to Position the Machine

4.2.7 Project Implementation Gantt Chart

Gaunt Chart has been prepared to simplify the intervention process and to indicate series of activities to be performed to ensure that all planned activities are implemented as planned, gaunt chart was prepared showing activities and their respective month to be implemented. The gaunt chart shows the Objective, expected Output and the concerned activity. However, some of activities were not implemented in time due to delay access of funds. The series of activities is well elaborated in Table 24.

Table 24: Project Implementation Gantt Chart

Objectives	Outputs	Activities	Activity Implementation Month											
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.To sensitize 60 Mtoni Community members on sugarcane processing project by 2016	1.1One campaign conducted	1.1.1Disseminate adverts												
		1.1.2 To organise a AADAO sugarcane day												
	1.2: 45 community members attended the meeting	1.2.1.Outsource experts												
		1.2.2.Conduct sensitization meeting												
2.Equip 30 sugarcane producers with knowledge and skills on how to managed and run the sugarcane juice processing project by March 2016	2.One training on how to run processing machine conducted	2.1.1Prepare budget for training												
		2.1.2Organise training												
	2.2. 30 sugarcane producers attended the training	2.2.1Outsource experts												
		2.2.2Conduct training												

[illegible]**Table 25: Actual Implementation of the Project**

Objectives	Outputs	Activities	Implementation Status	Reasons for not implementing/ deletion from implementation plan
1.To sensitize 60 Mtoni Community members on sugarcane processing project by 2016	1.1One campaign conducted	1.1.1Disseminate adverts	Advert were disseminated	
		1.1.2 To organise a AADAO sugarcane day	Meeting successful were organized	
	1.2: 45 community	1.2.1.Outsource experts	Expert were participated	

	members attended the meeting	1.2.2. Conduct sensitization meeting	The meeting were done with 45 participant	
2. Equip 30 sugarcane producers with knowledge and skills on how to managed and run the sugarcane juice processing project by March 2016	2. One training on how to run processing machine conducted	2.1.1 Prepare budget for training	400,000TZS were budgeted for training and other activities	
		2.1.2 Organise training	Training were well organized	
	2.2. 30 sugarcane producers attended the training	2.2.1 Outsource experts	Expert from Temeke municipal conducted training	
		2.2.2 Conduct training	30 participant attended training	
3. Facilitate accessibility of Sugarcane processing equipment	3.1. one meeting for stakeholders conducted	3.1.1 To identify stakeholders	Sugarcane juice producers identified	
		3.1.2 Organize stakeholders meeting	Stakeholders meeting organized and conducted	
	3.2. A sum of 1,600,000 collected	3.2.1 To prepare project budget	A budget of 1,600,000 prepared	
		3.2.2 To collect fund	Sum of 2,600,000 collected	
	3.4 One Sugarcane processing machine installed	3.4.1 Arrange procurement procedures	Procedures were arranged	
		3.4.2 To procure processing machine	Machine was procured	
		3.4.3 To consult the expert for machine installation	Machine were installed by the expert	

4. Conduct M & E	4.5 Participatory Project M&E Report	4.5.1 Prepare M&E plan	M & E plan was prepared	
		4.5.2 Appoint M&E team	Team was appointed for M & E	
		4.5.3 Conduct M&E	M & E Conducted	

CHAPTER FIVE

PROJECT PARTICIPATORY MONITORING, EVALUATION AND SUSTAINABILITY

5.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses project participatory monitoring, evaluation and sustainability. Monitoring is the process of looking the implementation of day-to-day activities and facilitates to make improvements so as to achieve the desired goal. Evaluation is defined as systematic investigation of the worth or merits of an object. Monitoring and evaluation are linked together since monitoring sets benchmarks for evaluation.

Thus monitoring and evaluation help to gather information needed to keep the project on schedule and predict problems as well as formulate solutions, measure progress and evaluate program success. Under this part project progress is determined and it provides chance to the project implementers to see whether the project is in the right track or not. Project flexibility is very important in any project so as to ensure the successful implementation of the project.

This is well determined in the monitoring and evaluation exercise. Participatory monitoring and evaluation give opportunity to all participants to be involved in all stages of the project implementation and it make them to be the owners of the project. Once problems and challenges concurred during implementation, with participatory evaluation participants get chance to discuss and resolve the problems and find the way to overcome challenges soon.

This chapter has been divided into eight parts, namely; monitoring information system, participatory monitoring methods, participatory monitoring plan, participatory evaluation plan, performance indicator, participatory evaluation methods, and project evaluation summary as well as the project sustainability.

5.2 Participatory Monitoring

Stone, Chauhan and Lissi (1994: 57) define Monitoring as the process of routinely gathering information on all aspects of the project. It provides managers with information needed to; analyse current situation, identify problems and find solutions, discover trends and pattern, keep project activities on schedule, measure progress objectives and formulate/revise future goals and objectives, make decision on human, financial, and material resources. Participatory monitoring and evaluation therefore; are extremely important for learning about the achievement/deviation from original concerns and problems faced by local development projects or programs being implemented, so that corrective measures can be taken in time.

Participatory monitoring is the process in which the monitoring task done by involving the respective persons. For the case of sugarcane Juice processing group the members fully participated in the monitoring their daily activities so as to realize the predetermined objectives. The monitoring was undertaken on all activities arranged to be performed in the project. The essence was to determine the progress of the planned activities. Among the activities which were monitored include: sensitization meeting to the Mtoni community members on sugarcane production, sugarcane producers, preparation of a place for sugarcane processing, the process for purchase and installation of the sugarcane processing machine, collection of

sugarcane for processing, collection of funds for project equipment procurement, safeguard of project equipment, lobbying and probing for fund collection, arrangement of business license, training on how to run sugarcane processing machine and running sugarcane processing machine as a whole. Participatory monitoring was a useful tool for it gave opportunity to respective stakeholders to be aware of all activities undertaken in the project and it helped them to make their useful decision in different aspects.

5.2.1 Monitoring Information System

This is in which project activities are collected and reported according to the agreed or planned intervals. The reported information is useful to the project managers to plan, monitor, and undergo evaluation on the intervention of the project. The sugarcane processing project used the Monitoring Information System to establish data bank collected from different planned activities implemented in a certain period.

The collected and kept data helped in the smooth run of the project and to find solution of the impediments occurred in the implementation process. Among the information which was needed by the project were; Number of sugarcane producers and their respective number of sugarcane trees planted. Different information which were required by the project include; equipment requirement, inventory of project equipment, collection of funds and fenders, different project stakeholders, records on produced products, Required staffs for project daily running, training requirements, raw materials collected, market on the products, customers and members of the project. Accessibility of such information helps managers or leaders to arrange good plan for the project implementation, plan for monitoring and evaluation.

Under this system, a daily record book/sheet was prepared to enable all information to be entered for the use of different stakeholders including the group members themselves. The assigned sugarcane processing project group members were responsible for recording daily project records for project development and for the preparation of the reports for different intervals. Normal intervals in sugarcane processing project were monthly, quarterly, and annual reports.

5.2.2 Participatory Monitoring Methods

Different methods and techniques employed to ensure maximum participation of the sugarcane producer's group members in monitoring the underlined project activities. O&OD and PRA methods were used in participatory monitoring. However, observations on the task in question, interview, discussion, and documentation tools were well utilized in the participatory monitoring. Under this approach the group members got chance to encourage one to another and other Mtoni community members on keeping sugarcane to produce more sugarcane to feed the processing machine.

5.2.2.1 Key Informants Interview

In the implementation of the project some addition information were needed to some key informants including; District officials (Trade officer, Health officer, and UIMAGE Society), extension staffs (extension officer), Ward leaders (WEO and Councillor) Village leaders, and sugarcane juice producers members. The information gathered by the researcher in collaboration with sugarcane producer's leaders through interview. Through these interviews and discussions it was agreed that the supervisors of the sugarcane processing machine should be the

sugarcane/sugarcane producers and that many peasant are to be encouraged to engage in producing sugarcane to increase households income.

5.2.2.2 Observation

Observation was another useful way used by the sugarcane producer's member in collaboration with the researcher, AADAO community and extension officers to see if the planned activities were implemented smoothly as planned. Under observation project equipment procured, premises, sugarcane fields, training participants, and the sensitization meeting attendants were well observed and justified. Another observation task will include the real project take off and the inauguration activity, which are both under construction.

5.2.2.3 Documentation

Different documents pertaining the sugarcane juice processing project were to be kept in good order. The documents prepared and kept included; important letters from Temeke District Council, Different receipt books and payment vouchers, different minutes for various meetings, daily product records, list of project equipment and project market information. The project funding records was the necessary document to be kept into good custody for successive implementation of the project.

In general all transaction done was to be documented and kept well by the respective persons. The group chairperson had to ensure that the group secretary and the treasurer keep all necessary documents for the use of the project members and other project stakeholders. The CED student assisted the group members on the good way

of writing and keeping different report in good manner. The CED student in collaboration with district officials, extension officer and sugarcane processing group members designed and prepared a daily record sheet/book for income received and income generated for the scientific run and sustainability of the project.

5.2.3 Participatory Evaluation Methods

The bottom up approach was well employed during the evaluation phase in which two related methods used. These are Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) and Opportunity and Obstacles to Development (O&OD). These methods are closely related and they are using the same techniques. The only major different is on the entry point to the concerned population, PRA starts by asking the problems the community is having while O&OD starts by asking what the available opportunities to ensure smooth implementation of the project/activity. Both methods were used according to the environment, available resources, and the kind of activity to be evaluated.

These methods helped at large commencing at the preliminary stage of evaluation plan preparation whereby all stakeholders participated fully. By conducting group discussion, preparation of the evaluation schedule, direct observation and making step by step participatory evaluation, PRA and O&OD techniques were well enhanced and utilized.

The participatory evaluation task mainly focused on the whole progress in the implementation of the planned activities so as to realise the predetermined objectives. Among the evaluation areas by the help of readily available work plan

was; the extent at which each planned activity is executed, achievement of the set targets and Objectives, project development and success, the impact/outcome of the project and the opportunity for project sustainability. The task was facilitated by the prepared checklist at every component/activity, which used as a guideline to attain high level of participatory evaluation. Observation tool was useful in seeing how the community pick their sugarcane in time before they get rote and collect to the processing centre and how the processing machines works.

During the sensitisation meeting, the community members got chance to air out their views on problems associated with sugarcane production that they fear to engage in producing much because of unreliable market. However, the CED students in collaboration with district agricultural officers, explained to the community members on the importance of diversification of their crops and the importance of sugarcane production (Sugarcane in particular) for their nutrients and household income earning.

They were also notified that once the sugarcane juice processing machine installed there will be pretty market for the produced juice, eventually the AADAO community were happy of the project and promised to engage into more production of sugarcane to feed their processing machine. Under participatory monitoring most of the activities were successful implemented and it builds the cohesion among the actors in the project, which ensures the sustainability of the project after the project time. This is due to the fact that majority of the participants have been aware of many stages of the implementation task and the essence of the project for their future

betterment. Discussion on different issues and collective intervention on different activities led to experience sharing among the group members and stakeholders.

5.2.4 Project Evaluation Summary

Project evaluation was conducted to determine if the projected have been implemented as planned at each stage of implementation. The project evaluation summary based on the extent at which project goals and objectives have been realized. Performance indicators used as a means of verification on the particular variable. The expected outcomes were related by the actual outcomes to see the level of intervention of the particular activity assisted by the predetermined indicators. Many of the planned activities have been implemented as well as realizing some objectives. However, evaluation on inauguration of the project as well as mid and annual evaluation were not done. These will be conducted later. Another important evaluation which has been done is on the nature of the sugarcane.

Table 26: Project Evaluation Summary

Objectives	Outputs	Activities	Performance Indicators	Expected Outcome	Actual Outcome
1.To sensitize 60 Mtoni Community members on sugarcane processing project by 2016	1.1One campaign conducted	1.1.1Disseminate adverts	1.1 List of adverts	1.1 community members access adverts	1.1 Adverts disseminated to the community members
		1.1.2 To organise a AADAO sugarcane day	1.1.2 One sugarcane day organised	1.1.2: One sugarcane day organised	1.1.2 A sugarcane day organised and executed
	1.2: 45 community members	1.2.1.Outsource experts	1.2.1 Two experts accessed and	1.2.1 Sensitization conducted	1.2.1 A sensitisation meeting

	attended the meeting		attended the meeting		successively conducted
		1.2.2. Conduct sensitization meeting	45 community members attended at the sugarcane days	60 community members sensitized on sugarcane processing project	A total of 60 participants sensitized on the sugarcane processing project
2. Equip 30 sugarcane producers with knowledge and skills on how to manage and run the sugarcane juice processing project by March 2016	2. One training on how to run processing machine conducted	2.1.1 Prepare budget for training	Tsh. 400,000 prepared	A budget for training prepared	A sum of Tsh. 400,000 collected
		2.1.2 Organise training	2 day training organised	2 days training preparation completed	A 2 days training conducted
	2.2. 30 sugarcane producers attended the training	2.2.1 Outsource experts	2 experts outsourced	2 experts obtained and conducted the training	2 expert from Temeke DC conducted the training
		2.2.2 Conduct training	30 participants attended the training	30 sugarcane producers imparted knowledge and skills on how to run and manage the project	30 host organization members trained on how to run and manage the project
3. Facilitate accessibility of Sugarcane processing equipment	3.1. one meeting for stakeholders conducted	3.1.1 To identify stakeholders	3 Stakeholders identified	3 Stakeholders to be identified	3 Stakeholders identified and attended the stakeholders meeting
		3.1.2 Organize stakeholders meeting	A Stakeholders meeting organised	3 Stakeholders to be identified	3 Stakeholders identified and attended the stakeholders meeting
	3.2. A sum of 1,600,000 collected	3.2.1 To prepare project budget	A Tsh. 1,600,000 budget prepared	A budget of Tsh. 1,600,000 prepared	A budget of Tsh. 1,600,000 prepared
		3.2.2 To collect fund	A sum of Tsh. 1,600,000	Stakeholders contribute A sum of Tsh.	A sum of Tsh. 1,600,000 successfully

			collected	1,600,000 collected	collected by stakeholders
	3.4 One Sugarcane processing machine installed	3.4.1 Arrange procurement procedures	invoice form machine sellers received	The sugarcane processing machine procurement procedures well prepared	Procurement process executed well by the host organisation
		3.4.2 To procure processing machine	One machine procured	The machine worth 1,200,000 procured	The processing machine procured
		3.4.3 To consult the expert for machine installation	One expert for installing machine consulted	The sugarcane processing machine installed	The expert from UIMAGE installed the machine and conducted the Host organization members practical training on how to use the machine
4. Conduct M & E	4.5 Participatory Project M&E Report	4.5.1 Prepare M&E plan	The M&E plan document	M&E plan prepared	Evaluation plan prepared
		4.5.2 Appoint M&E team	2 members for M&E appointed	2 selected members participated in M&E exercise	2 selected members participated in M&E exercise
		4.5.3 Conduct M&E	M&E Report	Project activities executed successful	Annual evaluation has not been done

5.3 Project Sustainability

Project sustainability refers to the capacity of the project to continue functioning by using its resources. These are the strategies in place, which can enable the project to carry on when the project implementation is completed or after the key stakeholders

withdrawn. For the case of Mtoni Sugarcane Processing Project MSPP the sustainability has been translated in their own approach basing on the key factors enable the project to sustain. The ISPP has focused on the human resources, raw materials, and reliable market for the project produce. In order for the project to be sustainable the CED student used the Participatory monitoring and evaluation at every stage of the project implementation to empower the group member to be able to run the project themselves.

5.3.1 Institutional Sustainability

The extension officer within the area is there to advice the sugarcane producers to abide in all principles to produce quality products to sustain the project. MSPP group leaders have been trained on how to run the project successful. On the other hand the capacity building to sugarcane producers on the importance of sugarcane processing will help the project to receive much sugarcane for processing. The LGA leaders and officers have accepted the project so the WEO, VEO and agricultural extension officer will keep on sensitizing and influence majority to engage in sugarcane production.

The SPP members have been trained on business planning and Management, this will contribute at large in project sustainability. The MSPP members have been participated in project monitoring and evaluation under PM & E executed by the CED student, which will contribute in the project sustainability. Provided the sugarcane producers have been participating from the preliminary stages of the project intervention, they have gained an experience, which will suffice them to run the project by themselves. The training conducted on how to run the project will

facilitate them to undergo various activities concerning sugarcane processing. Moreover, the use of effective Participatory Monitoring and evaluation has created the sense of project ownership to all group members, which allow them to continue with the project even after the project time finished.

5.3.2 Financial and Materials Sustainability

Sugarcane will be collected from sugarcane producers at Mtoni and neighbouring Villages. For the case of raw materials majority Mtoni community have been sensitised and emphasised to plant more sugarcane to produce more sugarcane juice. The market for processed products will be within the Mtoni Mtongani, neighbouring wards such as Azimio who have shown their interest for buying Juice. Provided Mtoni Village is located besides Kilwa road transportation accessibility to the village producing Sugarcane such as Mwalusembe, Kisewe Mwandege Vikindu is not a problem. The group therefore has prepared a room at Mtoni Mtongani for selling their products once they commence producing.

CHAPTER SIX

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Introduction

This chapter provides an over view of the sugarcane processing project to AADAO Mtoni Mtongani. It gives the summary of the whole process and steps undertaken since the identification of the project, problem identification up to the project implementation outputs. The areas which have been summarized in this chapter include; Community Needs Assessments (CNA), Problem identification, Literature review, Project implementation, Participatory Monitoring, Evaluation, and ultimately the sustainability of the project. In general, the chapter shows in nutshell what have been discussed in all chapters.

6.2 Conclusion

The struggle on poverty Mitigation in Tanzania needs multidisciplinary approach due to the fact that poverty has a multifaceted approach, which calls for multidimensional approaches. Different approaches have been used to curb the problem of poverty within the communities. Poverty has been said to be a rural phenomenon, effective strategies have been employed to mitigate poverty in rural areas. Income poverty is believed to be infuriating any other kind of poverty.

The CNA conducted envisaged increasing income generating activities opportunities. Sugarcane production in Temeke is one of the cash crops, which are well grown apart from other business activities but also not forgetting to mention the port of Dar. However, the producers have been discouraged by different problems facing their

production such as absence of reliable Market of their produce. The area could have earned much income from Sugarcane production if they could access other means on how to preserve their products.

The CNA has finally come up with various needs to be addressed by preparing different projects. However, the needs levelling process has simplified the chronological and logical order on how to address those needs. Therefore the end of this CNA calls for further steps to be undertaken for the exercise not to be in vain.

Poverty has been the problem of many countries in the World. Poverty is classified into income poverty and none income poverty. It is further classified as absolute poverty and relative poverty. Income poverty has said to be aggravating other kinds of poverty to majority people (URT, 2006). Many countries have been straggling to pull their people out of poverty but much has not been done. The house Budget Survey conducted in 2007 and the Millennium Development Goal Report, Midi-way Evaluation from 2000 to 2008 show that the poverty status in Tanzania was still high (33.4%). Different effort have been in place to combat the problem including; MKUKUTA I&II, Millennium Development goals and the current HAPA KAZI TU slogan.

National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP). It has adopted the Millennium Development Goals and established the nation development vision 2025 intend to halve and alleviate absolute poverty by 2015 and 2025 respectively (URT, 2003, URT, 2005, URT, 2006). Other strategies for Tanzania include; investing in human capital by providing equitable access to education, health and social services,

Formulation of policies that focuses on investment in productive sectors, promotion of efficient economic opportunities for the poor and agriculture diversification.

The literatures concerning sugarcane production in Tanzania, unveil the fact that much of the produced sugarcane have been rotting and sometimes sold in very low price due to unreliable market and lack of sugarcane processing industries which could have rescued the situation. Processed sugarcane into various products can be kept for a long time and be sold in reasonable price which in turn encourage more producers to engage in its production. Absences of sugarcane processing industries exacerbate poverty among the community members in the respective areas. Sugarcane producers have been processing their sugarcane by using simple tools such as small blenders for their consumption and not for sale.

In the implementation of sugarcane processing project some objectives have been fully achieved while few have not been realized. The planned objectives were not changed over the implementation period. Among the objectives which were realized are; Sensitizing the Mtoni community members on the sugarcane processing project, Equip the sugarcane producers with knowledge and skills on how to managed and run the sugarcane processing project by May 2016, Facilitate funds and consultation services to access successful intervention of the project, and to ensure reliable market of the sugarcane products by June 2016 which include the purchase and installing the sugarcane processing machine.

The objective which was partially implemented is to ensure reliable market of the sugarcane products by July 2016. An activity which has not completed is the

inauguration of the project because the processing machine was accessed at the end of the sugarcane season. Another factor inhibited the activity was the excessive rain which existed for three Months consecutively destroyed many sugarcane before picking period. Another activity which was not fully implemented is typical processing task due to delay accessing the machine according to the sugarcane harvesting period.

In order to ensure that the project implementation ultimately bring about sustainable economic development, the CED student planned and managed to involved the community members (local people) in this case fruit processing group members, and different stakeholders in the whole process of the project from the preliminary stage of project identification, project planning, project implementation and project monitoring and evaluation of planned activities. A project cycle technique which shows all procedure in project planning and implementation was abided in participatory monitoring and evaluation.

The participatory monitoring and evaluation have been helpful to both sugarcane processing project group members and the CED student. The CED student learned the importance of participation of local people because they showed great ability in monitoring and evaluation throughout the implementation of the project. On the other hand participatory monitoring and evaluation is very useful for successful project implementation and for its sustainability because it allows local people to participate in all process of the project intervention. It also creates a sense of ownership for the project group members hence, project sustainability.

6.3 Recommendations

Project design and implementation is a crucial and very sensitive activity which need self-commitment of the particular person. In order to achieve successful project implementation it needs one to abide in all principles of project design and Management. At the project level it is where resources are limited, therefore, it needs effective and efficiency utilization of resources. Participatory approach at each level should be well applied from the identification to evaluation stage.

According to the experiences drawn from the implementation of Mtoni sugarcane juice processing project, it came to be understood that local people (community members) eagerly engage in the implementation of any project once things are run in a transparency manner. When they are fully participated in the project from the preliminary stage, they are ready to contribute their material, human resource, and time to the project. Therefore, effective participation is of profound importance because it creates a sense of ownership of the project to all stakeholders. Currently O&OD is the contemporary approach in any planning and implementation in Tanzania. I would like to recommend that, Participatory Rural Appraisal and O &OD are sound and useful methods in ensuring effective participation of the community in question.

O&OD and PRA are more less the same. O&OD uses all tools of PRA but the only difference is that; O&OD starts by identifying opportunities, which are prevailing at a particular locality (asking the community what do you have), while PRA starts by identifying problems of the concerned community (asking what is your problem). The minor difference in these two methods is PRA create dependent sense while

O&OD create independent sense in the implementation of the project (Resources in particular). Another method which is the same as O&OD is Participatory Learning and Action (PLA) which has been broadly used in Uganda but all uses the PRA tools. Therefore, when using PRA a research should be very careful not to create a dependent status especially at the preliminary stages of the project design.

Effective Participatory assessment is very important in order to come up with a real problem which affect majority of the concerned community. In conducting the assessment exercise; accurate, valid, and genuine data are very important and results to sound CNA exercise which lead to unveil a real core problem of the community in question. Participatory assessment gives chance to the community members to know various problems pertaining to their community and find possible solutions together. Participatory assessment should be representative of the community under study in order to capture all important areas.

Project design and implementation is very important to think of time according to the nature of the project so as to schedule adequate time for the completion of the project. Some projects need many players to commence.

According to available literature review, good policies on how to promote horticultural in Tanzania have been well analysed but there is no implementation and close follow up on the laid down strategies. However, problems and challenges faces sugarcane producers in Tanzania including unreliable market have been identified and well analysed. The government in collaboration with other stakeholders should

act on the analysed problems to promote sugarcane production as one of the horticultural products. Among others the following are to be adhered; to sensitize the establishment of sugarcane processing industries to rescue over increasing damaged sugarcane. The government should ensure reliable market for sugarcane products and to ensure the sustainability of the sugarcane production.

Monitoring, evaluation and sustainability are very important aspects in the project intervention. Different stakeholders should abide in participatory monitoring and evaluation which create a clear opportunity to various participants to air out their views and contribution on the issue in hand. When a person is well participated in the whole process of project design and implementation he/she become familiar of all activities in the project and devote his/her efforts to ensure the project implementation. This then will simply bring about project sustainability because they become part and parcel of the project. Therefore participatory monitoring and evaluation should be encouraged.

Under this study the useful strategy which has been helpful in the study is the CNA strategy and the participatory approach in the project intervention. The CNA allows the useful information to be drawn from the community at the grassroots level where also in most cases become the project area. This creates the sense of ownership of the project from the very preliminary stage.

The data collection method which has been seen to be useful according to the data collected is interview method in which questionnaire tool was used to depict in-depth information from the community and came up with useful information. The

information obtained through questionnaire was simply entered into SPSS and analysed accordingly. In general the method simplified the task of collecting and analysing data.

In my opinion, interview method was best for the nature of this particular project. However other methods such as focus group discussion and observation are also useful but cannot be applied solely and explore enough information to fulfil the need of the study.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Sugarcane Production Questionnaire

4 STRUCTURED QUESTIONNAIRE FOR HEAD OF HOUSE HOLD

Dear respondents, the questionnaire below intends to get your views on community socio-economic development. Your views will be of great importance and hence contribute to community economic development. I assure you that your information given will be kept confidential and will be utilized for the purpose of this study only.

Tick where appropriate and fill the information where required.

1. RESPONDENT PERSONNEL PARTICULARS

1.1 **SEX:** 01) MALE () 02) FEMALE ()

1.2 **AGE:** 01) 18-25 () 02) 26-35 () 03) 36-45 () 04) 46-55 () 05) 56- and above ()

1.3 DECREASE OF DEPENDANTS:

01) First class 02) Second class 03) Third class

1.4 **LEVEL OF EDUCATION:** 01) none ()

02) Primary education () 03) secondary education ()

04) University () 05) above ()

1.5 OCCUPATION

01) Farmer () 02) Teachers () 03) Local Leaders ()

04) Business/Traders ()

05) Technicians () 06) Doctors () 07) Others..... ()

1.6 What is your monthly income?

01) TZS. 5000-10000 () 02) TZS. 15000-30000 () 03) TZS.35000-50000 ()

04) TZS.55000-100000 05) TZS. 200000-500000 () 06) 550000-1000000 ()

1.7 What are the situation/ ability to meet the following basic needs?

Description/ Condition

Item	None	Good	Better	Minimum	Excellent
------	------	------	--------	---------	-----------

2.1) Food	()	()	()	()	()
------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

	Worse	Good	Best	Excellent
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2.2) Quality Housing	()	()	()	()
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	None	Minimum	Good	Better	Maximum
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2.3) Security	()	()	()	()	()
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2. ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT

2.1 what are the major economic activities in the community?

01) Food vendor () 02) Tailoring () 03) Hot culture ()

04) Food processing () 05) Boutique maker () 06) shoe shine ()

07) Pharmacy () 08) food cafe () 09) Saloon/Barber shop () 10) Handcraft & concrete ()

2.2 What kind of business do you think is potentially, sustainable and economically viable?

01) Agricultural activities () 02) Sugarcane juice processing ()

03) Shoe shine () 04) Garbage collection ()

6) Food processing () 07) Food vendors ()

2.3 Does your business run throughout the year?

01) Yes () 02) No ()

2.4 What will be the impact of that project?

Please, cycle the appropriate score using the following scale

1=First class 2=Second class 3=Third class

1. Increase in of individual income	1	2	3
2. Decrease of dependence	1	2	3
3. Creation of employment	1	2	3

2.5 What challenges do you think you may face in implementing the proposed project?

01) Inadequate capital () 02) Unreliable Market () 03) Lack of technical skills

2.6 Does the government/private institutions provide support for income generating activities in the community?

01) Yes () 2) No () 03) I don't know ()

2.7 If yes what kind of support do they provide?

01) Financial support () 02) Entrepreneurship skills () 03) Tools and equipment ()

04) No Support () 05) other Support ()

Appendix 2: Focus Group Discussions Guide with CBO

DATE OF MEETING ____/____/2016 LOCATION _____

Name of moderator of focus group discussion:

Name of the CBO:

1. How many members of Company(.....) _____ Male _____ Female _____
2. When started? (Year)
3. Is the CBO registered?
4. Who financed the CBO during the take off?
5. What is the overall goal?
6. What are the income activities being undertaken?
7. Are the income generating activities undertaken profitable?
8. Do you think the income from the established business is adequate?
9. What are the other potential economic projects in the community?
10. What are the challenges facing your business?
11. Have the CBO members received any training on business under takings or technical knowledge related to the group activities.

12. How have the members benefited from the group income activities?
13. What kind of support has CBO received from the Government/any other development institution?
- 14.** What should be done to improve the group economic performance?

Appendix 3: Interview Guide to Government Officials

Date of Interview ____/____/2016

Place of Interview_____

1. Is there any program me which support the Micro Enterprises?
2. What kind of support?
3. How many CBO's are dealing with income generating activities?
4. What is the percentage of CBO poorly performing in IGA?
5. What are the reasons for poorly performing?
6. What measures do the Mtoni LGA and other Stakeholders take to support the CBO's entrepreneurial operations.
7. What measures have been taken to improve their daily business?
8. The microcredit institutions are economically viable and sustainable that can be beneficial to the community and business people?
9. Suggest measures to improve the performance of entrepreneurial operations for CBO's

