

**SUSTAINABLE ACCESS INCOME THROUGH METAL SCRAPERS
COLLECTION AND SALES FOR INDUSTRIAL RECYCLING IN DAR ES
SALAAM**

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

2016

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned certifies that she has read and hereby recommends for the acceptance by the Open University of Tanzania dissertation entitled: **“Sustainable Access Income through Metal Scrapers Collection and Sales for Industrial Recycling in Dar es Salaam”** in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Science in Community Economic Development (MCED) of the Open University of Tanzania.

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Date

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.....

Signature

.....

Date

DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to my siblings for their patience and support throughout my study period.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First of all I would like to give thanks to the Almighty God for the life and his endless blessings. I would like to extend my sincere gratitude to my parents who sacrificed a lot to make me who I am today. Special appreciations to my soulmate for his sincere love and support throughout my college time. This has been possible through tolerance of my children (Venossa and Ibra), I always thank God for you.

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ABSTRACT

A dissertation on Promoting metal scrapers collection and sales in Kinondoni for income poverty reduction by Formalization is a result of the Community Needs Assessments (CNA) conducted at Tegeta in Kinondoni district. Prior to project intervention, the CNA exercise was conducted which came up with the community needs and problems. The main problem unveiled by the CNA exercise, which faces majority community members in Tegeta Village was the prevalence of income poverty. Among other activities Tegeta community members do, is the engagement in concrete production sand mining as their basic activities and fishing which contribute to their household income for income poverty reduction. However, under this study there were four objectives which set to facilitate solving the problem, these are: Sensitize 60 Tegeta community members on metal scraper collection and sales project by March 2016, Equip 30 community with knowledge and skills on how to manage and run Metal scrapers collection and sales project by March 2016. Now, the project planned to achieve four objectives namely: Three objectives have been achieved except one objective, which was to ensure reliable market, which will be met under the full operation of the project. Other activities have not been executed due to different factors including: The Government has no clear policy for metal scraper collection and sales so some licenses are on process.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CBO	Community Based organization
CNA	Community Need Assessment
DED	District Executive Officer
HO	Host organization
MSCS	Metal Scrapers collection and sales
MCED	Master of community economic development
NEMC	National Environmental Management council
OSHA	Occupational Health and Safety Authority
TDC	Temeke District Council
URT	United Republic of Tanzania
VEO	Village Executive Officer
WEO	Ward Executive Officer
SPSS	Statistical package for social science
PRA	Participatory Learning and Action
ULAB	Used lead Acid Battery

CHAPTER ONE

PARTICIPATORY NEEDS ASSESSMENT

1.1 Introduction/Background Information

Metal scraping is the remained metals materials after being used from the industries and other metals from any place fore stance died car aluminum sheets domestic utensils and other many. This scraper once disposed to the earth affect the environment and is hazards to the living organisms because when they stay longer are easily to develop poisons through decay. In 1884, when my great-great-great-grandfather Mayer Pollock was 25 years old, he came to Philadelphia from Russia. He traveled alone, leaving his young wife and son behind so that he could go forth and create a life for them in America. In an effort to save the money needed to bring the rest of the family over, he began collecting metal pots and pans and peddling them for money. He would walk all around with a backpack and collect as much as he could every day. It was certainly a struggle, but after a year he had saved enough to bring his wife, son, and father to America, (www.wikipedia.com).

During the travels with his pack, there were various farmers on his route that he would sometimes stop and stay overnight with. One farmer in particular noticed how exhausted Mayer was from walking around with a pack filled with metal all day and suggested that he buy a horse and carriage. When Mayer explained to the farmer that he didn't have the funds to buy a horse and carriage, the farmer lent him \$100 so that he could. The money was just enough to buy a carriage and an old, blind horse. With his new "machinery" he was able to start purchasing heavier steel scrap from farmers and blacksmith, (www.wikipedia.com).

Metal scraper is an opportunity of creating economic income since these metals can be recycling to the industrial services to form new materials for another use. Recycling the metal scrapers shall serve the environmental cleanness and keeping safe the living organisms committed to being a carbon neutral business.

A technique for removing, progressively and in a controlled way, very thin layers of metal from the high areas of a surface, making it increasingly even until it reaches a very high degree of flatness. Think of a metal surface as having high and low areas, like miniature hills and valleys of a terrain. With each scraping pass you remove some material from the peaks, and so make them lower. After a sufficient number of passes, you will have brought the peaks down to the level of the valleys, and the surface will have become flat.

Learning to scrape is easy. It is easier than learning to ride a bicycle, swim, run a lathe, use a hand plane, carve wood, or for that matter use a metal file properly. In my opinion, the aura of difficulty and even mystery that has surrounded metal scraping has been due to the difficulty in finding clear and practical information about how to do it. Of course, like with any other skill, mastering the finer points of scraping metal takes patience, care, perseverance, and determination. And like with any other skill, or art, no matter how much one has learned there is always more one can learn. Yet with only a moderate investment of time and energy, you can learn to scrape metal surfaces with a routine accuracy comparable to a good grinding job. And as scraping becomes a natural part of your repertoire of skills, the occasions in which you will find it useful, even essential, will steadily increase.

Scrappers are a value-add to the community. They find uses for things others of us do not. If they are stealing from or endangering anyone, then that is bad - but all of the scrappers I've encountered have been friendly and have even helped me haul away things they couldn't make any money on.

Scrapers should be treated as a business and taxed, licensed, etc. It will put names to vehicles and license plates. They are making money as a job and the city can collect that tax at the scrap yards when they hand in the materials. You can look at it like Taxi services. They are doing a public value service, driving around all day picking up people and dropping them off somewhere else. The service keeps additional cars off the street just like scrapers keep metals out of the landfills.

It is impossible living in cities without the Scrapers, this come to establish non-governmental organization, free-lance methods of keeping our alleys clean and our junk recycled. Scrapers are one of the best examples of small business working everything out on its own. The businesses can employ many youth who are seeking for job. The community should be told that the business was too small to finance without risking personal mortgage. And received no help for any governmental agencies because was not officially a business although should be registered to offered a service and had no collateral.

Metals Recycling can provide a once off collection, a contracted regular service or an at call service usually within 24 hours. At Future Metals Recycling, can proud of safety record and the services provide will always be delivered with the safety of employees, employees and the general public as primary concern. Depending on the

type and quantity of scrap metal you are generating at the site, our traders will help to determine the type and size of bin needed. After assessing the needs and any risks prior to delivery will deliver a bin to the site and arrange for collection at mutually agreed dates and frequencies.

Participatory need assessments saw some community members doing this business illegally. They are doing without registration and being uncomfortable for business. Legitimate metal scrap truckers should be licensed and should keep an inventory of what they take, what they sell and to whom they sell it. I believe that most of these hard working people are neither crooks nor thieves. Let's not destroy the small businessman in order to catch thieves. And let's not assume that these folks are somehow pariahs because they have figured out how to make a living in a difficult world.

The problem is that not many of them are licensed and as reported steal either going on people's property to take what they want or leaving a mess in our alleys. I think I have seen one truck with a company name and phone on the side and I see a lot of trucks trolling my alleys. I would guess that many of these people are not documented to be in this country or do not understand English when I have yelled at them to stop at a stop sign as they whipped past me walking my slow, old dog at a corner. So they are stealing on many different levels.

The metal scrapers found everywhere in the cities because of daily production and activities. Industrials productions constructions and many activities evolved in the city. The study conducted the community of Tegeta Dar es Salaam where prior were

set as place out of the city where can be used as depositing baggage's. This being the case the researcher was interested to collaborate with the targeted community to establish the activity that will bring economic development in Tegeta Dar es Salaam.

In order to fight the issue of poverty to the community of Low income earners, the researcher took an initiative to collaborate with key development partners such as CBOs (Community Based Organization), Tegeta LGA (Local Government Authority), Government Institutions and the beneficiaries and various professionals in a participatory mode from the initial stage of identifying problems, causes, ways to solve and plans for implementation. The Participatory Needs Assessment Model was adapted because it enables community practitioners and the community themselves to come up with projects that intends to intervene prioritized community problems. In carrying out the needs assessment exercise, the researcher applied various methods to gather data from the community, such as Focus Group Discussions (FGD), Individual key- informants, Office records, previous research reports and physical observations of events and situations. The data and information gathered enabled the researcher to prepare the community profile as well as a summary of community problems (stresses) and existing opportunities that can be utilized to solve identified problem.

1.1.1 Community Profile

MSCS project is implemented in Tegeta village at Mbweni ward Kinondoni district. The area is conducive for the projects since that community is scattered not nucleated. The project need the space to keep all metal scrapers which collected from any where in Kinondoni before selling to the industry for recycling. Basing on the

community of Tegeta most of youth are idle unemployed and women have very low income per day and sometimes fails even to get the required meals per day so they experienced poverty in higher risk. On establishing this project in this area can help this unemployed community to get an opportunity to collect these metal scrapers and get an income for their life.

According to the 2012 census, Kinondoni Municipality has a population of 1,800,000 people with a growth rate of 5%. The municipality covers an area of 531 square kilometers, with a population density estimated at 2051 persons per square kilometer. Informal housing settlements provide shelter to the majority of the urban poor in Tanzania and approximately 70 percent of the total population of Dar es Salaam lives in such areas; in other major towns this figure is approximately 60 percent. Many of the settlements stem from past rapid rural to urban migration starting after independence in 1961. Up to about 75 percent of the residents of these areas are unemployed or under-employed. The main source of income for the latter group is through informal activities and micro-enterprise. Life expectancy is low, between 44-46 years, and infant mortality is high at about 97 deaths per 1000 live births. In some communities the proportion of women-headed households (households where women are the sole bread-winners) is as high as 25 percent.

In a study of three unplanned settlements in Dar es Salaam, it was found that 79 percent of respondents were born outside the city, 68 percent were tenants, 88 percent of those who had access to land were occupying land that had not been surveyed, and 46 percent considered themselves poor or very poor. Between 1992 and 2000, employment in Dar es Salaam as a whole declined from 64 percent to 42

percent and self-employment rose from 29 percent to 43 percent. Poverty for those in self-employment rose from 29 percent to 38 percent over the same period, (*Kinondoni District Domain 2016*).

1.1.2 Social Economic Activities

The residence of Tegeta Kinondoni engaged in small business that ends hands to mouth and is not sustainable. Formally most of youth were drilling and digging concrete and sand for construction in the holes at kunduchi Tegeta and Mbweni where by the government stopped that business for the reasons of destructing the environment. The community shifted their plan to do another small business such as food vending, catering, burns sellers, coconuts juices makers, tailoring, boutique making, cattle keeping, and other selling vegetables and fishing along the Indian ocean. Through statistic we see that 37% are women dealing with those small business and home mothers 5% few employed by Government. 40% Youth whom most have jobless and few of them doing some chips makers, assistance to the Daladala conductors around the bus stands the remain percent are students 10% and 8% men who most are old age while those strong men are not found gone with long truckers. Also through community mobilization done by various programs directed to youth and women groups towards economic development activities there is a positive effective horticultural activities, trading activities such as selling fish, vegetables, second hand clothes and food vendors.

1.1.3 Socio-economic Infrastructure

Tegeta has many no government organization and Faith Based Organization (FBO). There is primary schools one being a government school. Also there is one

Government secondary school (co- education). There is branches of Banks includes CRDB, NBC, NMB an others also village community banks VICOBA. Also there is police post station. Faith Based Organizations found in the ward are 9 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). Also there are Guest houses, Hotels and bar. Also Tegeta has domestic markets for foods and vegetable and supermarket and other min super markets. Tegeta has main Dalala stand from town ends there for another feed route to madale bunji Bagamoyo so is like a center point for the next urban villages.

1.1.4 Social Services

There is health problem in Tegeta likewise others places has its roots coursed by poverty and ignorance, insufficient and Interaction of many foreigners and truckers of long vehicles who caring cargo form the port of Dar pass along roads of Tegeta to Bagamoyo Msata and other northern regions course to spread that contact of HIV and AIDS pandemic. Tegeta has a Government health center and other private Dispensaries and Heath center. There is enough with piped water scheme. Tegeta has good communications, well served by cellular phones owned by AIRTEL, TIGO, VODACOM, Zantel Halotel and TTCL. In additional there are internet-services provided by the private institutions. Transport and transportation of product is not a problem.

1.2 Community Needs Assessment

A community needs assessment is a combination of information gathering, community engagement and focused action with the goal of community

improvement. A community needs assessment identifies the strengths and weaknesses (needs) within a community. A community needs assessment is also unique and specific to the needs within a community and is usually an extension of a community's strategic planning process. The community needs assessment places great emphasis on the abilities of the people in the community, and on the agencies and organizations within that community that provides services to the children and families.

Community leaders, local government, advocacy groups or a combination of these then address these identified needs through policy change or development. Community needs assessment for Tegeta was conducted in order to examine the level of development in the community, to identify and assess needs and gaps in relation to available resources, opportunities that can be utilized by the community itself.

When the government prohibited for the community to do illegal drilling and knocking stones to produce concrete and collecting sand for construction the participatory assessment saw the metals caper project can be helpful to the youth and entire community around Tegeta to overlap the previous business and keep the youth busy and generating income. People of this type are usually economically secure and for the most part, they live in densely populated areas, served by active markets that are deeply integrated into the national economy.

Intentionally it was conducted in a participatory way to enable identification of the real needs of the community and thereafter made interventions to the critical

problem. The assessment was done based on the appropriate use of research design, research methods in order to obtain relevant data. That assessment will help to plan strategies and interventions, which would bring a desirable change. The research findings were expected to be beneficial not only to the community, but also to the Local Government and other interested stakeholders. The findings are expected to be used by policy and decision makers for development planning purpose.

1.2.1 Objectives CNA

This study aimed at collecting information and data with regards to causes and magnitude of the problem, contributing factors and community's opinion and recommendations which would equip decision makers with practical information useful for decision making process. On the other hand the study focused on helping the community members to acquire skills, knowledge and generating income through Metal Scrapers Collection and sales as small enterprises in order to be able to use available opportunities to act on their own to improve their life.

1.2.1.1 Overall Objective

The overall objective of conducting the participatory needs assessment was to gather information from the community so as to identify needs, There are a number of principles of good practice that must be remembered when collecting information either as part of a needs assessment or an ongoing programme requirement. These are summarised below and should be considered in all data collection and needs assessment activities. To determine the intervention that can greatly contribute to the improvement of economic status of the community of low income earners. Stresses and concerns within Tegeta.

It also attempted to establish its causes and effects and the existing opportunities, which could be utilized to reduce the problem. The findings from the assessment enabled the researcher to prioritize the identified community needs/concerns through preferential ranking, which in the final analysis led to the formulation and design of the project specifically to address the identified priority need.

1.2.1.2 Specific Objectives

- (i) To examine the economic activities undertaken by community residents
- (ii) To examine the possibility of establishing or developing a sustainable income generating project in the community
- (iii) To assess whether the identified income generating project can have an impact to the improvement of economic status.

1.2.2 Research/CNA Questions/Hypothesis

- (i) What are major economic activities undertaken by the community residents?
- (ii) What is the monthly income from the economic activities?
- (iii) Does the production of your business adequate throughout the year?
- (iv) What is the impact of the project in relation to better life?
- (v) What kind of business do you think are potentially, sustainable and economically viable?
- (vi) What challenges do you think you may encounter in implementing the proposed project?
- (vii) Does the community have reliable resources and opportunities for implementing the project?

1.2.3 CAN/Research Methodology

During the selection of research method, the researcher considered the situation and conditions of subjects or respondents, time available, the quickest way to obtain data, and resources available for the study on Metal scrapers. Therefore, a cross-section research design was chosen to compute data obtained from data collection methods and tools were then developed. The research design was opted because data from different respondents were collected at a single point in time. The methods, tools and instruments had to be systematic, valid, reliable neutral and objective.

1.2.3.1 Research Design

Triangulation design was opted for this study because the study sought to measure perception of people in Tegeta regarding their economic status, availability of resources for Metal scrapers project and the availability markets of Recycling of Metal scrapers. Therefore key informants were conducted with 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 new project under their supervision.

The targeted research population was 100 respondents. Among them, twenty respondents were drawn from Tegeta Nyuki, Twenty we drawn Wazo hill twenty were drawn Kibaoni and twenty were drawn Mbweni and they were given questionnaires so as to get the fact information intended by the study. The rest twenty respondents were involved through interviews and focus group discussion (FGD).

1.2.3.2 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).

1.2.3.3 Sampling Procedure

The survey took place in Tegeta- Kinondoni. The sample size was chosen using both probability and non-probability sampling methods. Probability sampling was used to get potential respondents for quantitative and qualitative study. A total of 100 respondents were randomly sampled from the community (influential person and three representatives from each sub-Street) using simple random sampling. Out of 100 questionnaires 96 questionnaires were filled in and returned. 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).

1.2.3.4 Data Collection Methods

The researcher will use the different methods such as interviews, observation, Focus group discussion and Documentary. In order to meet a target the researcher will use the instrument based on the methods mentioned see the following bullet 3.6, (Kothari C. R & Garg G 95: 2014).

1.2.3.5 Data Collection Instrument

The researcher will use the following instrument corresponding with methods itemized above as follows (1). Interviews 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 will 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).

1.2.3.6 Data Arrangement

In this section includes with being editing data, seeing the validity of data and reliability of those data. 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).

1.2.3.7 Data Analysis Methods

The data collected will be first coded, then classified and arranged in tabular form. Analysis will involve tabulation of the data using statistics methods. This included tables, graphs and charts. The researcher will use graphs, charts and tables to bring out the various relationships in the research study. The collected data will be

analyzed and summarized in a readable and easy interpretable form, (Kothari C. R & Garg G 125-127: 2014).

1.3 CAN Findings

The findings from the CNA in Tegeta are presented below based on the method and type of data collection. Through the questionnaire the researcher managed to get information on personal particulars and general views on various issues regarding economic development. Also from the Focus Group discussions with various stakeholders the researcher has an opportunity to get additional information which helps to enlarge the researcher's knowledge.

Gathering of information using the questionnaire the researcher prepared hundred questionnaires but managed to collect only ninety six. The findings from the questionnaire show the respondents sex, age, level of education, occupation, monthly income and level of fulfillment of basic needs. Thereafter, follows the general overviews on economic activities. Qualitative data collection involved 40 interviewees who provided information through Focus Group Discussion and key informants.

Table 1: Sex of Respondent

	Sex	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Female	44	44.0	44.0	44.0
	Male	56	56.0	56.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

The Table 1 shows the respondents by sex. In order to get the information from both male and female the researcher succeeded to get good response from the community whereas 56% were male respondents and 44% were female respondent.

Table 2: Age of Respondents

	Age	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	18-25	16	17.0	16.0	16.0
	26 - 36	45	45.0	45.0	61.0
	37 - 47	19	19.0	19.0	80.0
	48 - 59	11	11.0	11.0	91.0
	60 and above	9	9.0	9.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

With regards to age, most of the respondents were of the active age as Table 2 indicates that the majority range between 26-36 years of age. This indicates that most of youth are suffering with employment they are looking for the better life.

Table 3: Education Level of Respondents

	Level	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Primary	36	36.0	36.0	36.0
	None	28	28.0	28.0	64.0
	Secondary	25	25.0	25.0	89.0
	College	7	7.0	7.0	96.0
	University	4	4.0	4.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Gathering the level of education of respondents as table 3 above indicates, only 4% of respondents had university education, 28% had no Education, 25% had secondary education and 36% managed to have primary education 7% of respondent were got college education. This gives a picture that while creating awareness to community members, the researcher should look for alternatives to make sure those respondents who are purely illiterate participate fully during the presentation/discussion by using IEC techniques through posters, print and electronic Media.

Table 4: Occupation of Respondents

Occupation		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	None	33	33.0	33.0	33.0
	Traders	17	17.0	17.0	50.0
	Teacher	3	3.0	3.0	53.0
	Farmers	23	23.0	23.0	76.0
	Small business	24	24.0	24.0	100.0
Total		100	100.0	100.0	

Table 4 shows occupations of the respondents, whereas the majorities were none occupation with 33% few of them 24% are doing small business 23% farmers 17% other trader others activities this is due to the fact that the Tegeta is in the far from the town city the location is closer to the urban town where most of remains from industry dumped there as dumping place and places where you can get concrete and sand for building.

Table 5: Monthly Income of Respondents

	Income	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	5000-10000	37	37.0	37.0	37.0
	10000-15000	32	32.0	32.0	69.0
	15000-25000	3	3.0	3.0	72.0
	25000-40000	4	4.0	4.0	76.0
	NONE	24	24.0	24.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

The study reveals that 4% of the residents range between Tsh.25, 000-40,000 and 24% shows none earnings monthly. This ratio clearly indicates that almost of the people face object poverty.

Table 6: Access of Food of Respondents

	Level	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	None	34	34.0	34.0	34.0
	Good	62	62.0	62.0	96.0
	Better	4	4.0	4.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

The Table 6 indicates that most basic human needs are not met by majority of in Tegeta 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 7: Access for Good Housing of Respondents

The Quality Housing of the Community					
	Level	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Worse	1	1.0	1.0	1.0
	Bad	23	23.0	23.0	24.0
	Good	61	61.0	61.0	85.0
	Better	2	2.0	2.0	87.0
	None	13	13.0	13.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

With regards to Table 7, only 2% of respondent have a better housing while 61% respondents stated that was able to build quality housing whereas 23% having bad housing and 13% were not able to build quality housing although they don't have quality house.

Table 8: Economic Activities of Respondents

Major Economic Activities of the Community					
Economic Activities		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Food Vendor	6	6.0	6.0	6.0
	Handcrafting Concrete Knocking	37	37.0	37.0	43.0
	Sand Collection And Digging	33	33.0	33.0	76.0
	Fishing	2	2.0	2.0	78.0
	Merchant	4	4.0	4.0	82.0
	Others	18	18.0	18.0	100.0
Total		100	100.0	100.0	

The Table 8 analysed the complex economic activities that the community of Tegeta doing But most they were based on knocking stones to make concrete 37% of the

respondent shows that and followed by the once digging and collecting sand of 33% of respondents reported. The remaining doing some other activities as you see from the Table 8.

Table 9: Thinking of Priority of Economic Project of Respondents

Thinking the Potential Economic Activities Viable				
Priority	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Metal Scraper Collection and Sales	83	83.0	83.0	83.0
Agriculture	12	12.0	12.0	95.0
Food Processing	5	5.0	5.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	

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 analyzing 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 the Metal scrapers collection and sales MSCS scored high rank comparing to other activities. The table above shows scores as per activity. The fact is most of the community youth were engaged in the holes digging sand and others knocking stones to make concrete the work that was prohibited by the government since they were distorting the environment. 83% of respondents reveals that MSCS shall be a liberator to generate income.

Table 10: The Sustainability of the Priority Project

Do the Economic Activities Survive through the Year				
Sustainability	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	81	81.0	81.0	81.0
Valid Intermediate	7	7.0	7.0	88.0
No	12	12.0	12.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Table 10 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 deformation of metals from the materials made accidents reconstructions and others. This reveals the sustainability of the project.

Table 11: The Priority can Decrease Dependency

Decrease Dependant				
Decrease	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Minimum	60	60.0	60.0	60.0
Valid None	32	32.0	32.0	92.0
Maximum	8	8.0	8.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	

As Table 11 indicates, 68% respondents revealed that the Metal scrapers collection and sales (MSCS) is economically viable as it is most likely to increase individual income that will allow them to meet human basic needs and automatically decrease dependence on government and donor support.

Table 12: The Community Security

The Security for Community					
Security		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	None	31	31.0	31.0	31.0
	Minimum	66	66.0	66.0	97.0
	Maximum	3	3.0	3.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Table 12 indicates that 69% of the respondents indicate that Tegeta have adequate security, the situation is very encouraging hence they live in peace as their investments are highly secured comparing to other areas where they live in dilemma as they have regular incidence. Is only where booms from arms residence once happen. 31% they don't have exactly security due to the lacking a good housing.

Table 13: The Impact of the Priority Project to the Community

What is the Impact of the Project Established					
Impact		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Decrease Dependency	28	28.0	28.0	28.0
	Generate Income	36	36.0	36.0	64.0
	Create Employment	36	36.0	36.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

The Table 13 shows that 36% of the respondents revealed that the project will create employment to individuals who will be employed by the project this includes all members who will be active to work on their activities so as to get income.

Table 14: Challenges for Priority Project

What Challenges Facing the Implementing Project				
Challenges	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Inadequate Capital	17	17.0	17.0	17.0
Valid Market of the Business	26	26.0	26.0	43.0
Business License	57	57.0	57.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	

The priority project came up the challenge of getting Business licence as respondent reveals about 57% declare this. The reasons this business if you implement some of the community members relates with theft because some time it can be forced to collect metals while is still on use. But clear once the business licence shall be released is good business. Other 26% of respondent said nothing about licence they said the challenge is market because Tanzania has no vehicle industries that can consume those metals for recycling. Although there are other industries such as sheets and still but there is not proved that accept to take those metal scrapers. 17% said nothing about markets and Business licence they are talking about capital of the investment. Researcher saw those are good answer on the challenges to the project.

Table 15: Do Government Support anyhow the Priority Project

Do Government Support the Private Community Project				
Support	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	12	12.0	12.0	12.0
Valid I Don't Know	9	9.0	9.0	21.0
No	79	79.0	79.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	

As Table 15 79% indicates them government has no support to contribute to project development being in terms of finance, training, and equipment instead the NGOs doing by themselves. 12% respondent said in other way around Government gave support on entrepreneurs training to the groups of youth although is not counted off.

Table 16: If Yes, what Kind of Support

If the Government Support in which Aspect				
Kind of Support	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Entrepreneur Skills	20	20.0	20.0	20.0
Valid Tools And Equipment	4	4.0	4.0	24.0
None	76	76.0	76.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	

The government supports the project through entrepreneur and security of the project once it will be registered and follow all Government regulations and laws. But not direct entry to the project.

1.3.1 Findings on MSCS

The FGD with MSCS provide people no matter how remote or poor, with a means to intermediate small amounts of local capital on flexible terms and to transact frequently with institution staff and weak incentives to save are resolved. MSCS is the most appropriate type of financial intermediation if just because their beneficiaries are among the most vulnerable both economically and from a health perspective. MSCS Help beneficiaries save and household safety nets before they engage in more risk.

MSCS is unique Project since it serves in to way traffic by means of generating income the members engaged to the project and another important is to clean environment. A lot of metals a scrapers are thrown and dumping to the environment and other have some toxic which can affect micro biology which can cause the damages of food web and food chain as all living organisms we are dependants each other. The project shall help to keep the environment clean and those materials shall be recycling to the industries for manufactures of new items such as utensils and industrial building materials, and others.

1.3.2 Findings on CBO to Implement the Project

The researcher took time to visit two CBOs that were proposed to implement the MSCS project the researcher's interest was to discuss with CBOs leadership and to do cross checking of the reality. Through discussion with CBO leaders and observation of organization status the researcher realized that one group are well equipped with resources and very committed to run the project. After the discussion, the researcher was convinced to the success of the project whereas Selous Refractory Expert co. Ltd became more ideal due to the following reasons:

The group has a good and attractive premise.

- (i) The group leadership is very strong and eager towards economic development of their fellow community members.
- (ii) Four members within the group have been attended the entrepreneurship training and among
- (iii) The group has constructed their own office.

The researcher went further to gather more information from government officials in order to be assured on the viability and sustainability of the security on Metal scrapers and how to overcome the challenges. Also the researcher wanted to know who will be responsible to render services during the implementation of the project. The researcher used the in key informant interview. Personnel who were involved include Ward Executive officer (WEO), Ward Executive Council (WEC) Ward Community development Officer (WCDO), Village Executive Office (VEO) and others local leaders. The researcher was very much interested to get their views for successful implementation of the project knows their contribution and their commitment to the project.

1.3.3 Findings from Key Informants

All key informants responded positively with glad and high altitude on the idea of establishing Metal scraper collection and sales. It was seen as an ideal project for economic development of the community. Since most of all the community members have skills on entrepreneur and other skill for business but only lacking the microcredit to provide loans for their business. Showing up their common interest, the ward council was interested on the program where by the promises was to support with funds for project. The community development officer also promised to support the CBO with all technical advice. Other professionals promised to support the project in terms of training.

1.3.4 General Opinion from FGD and in Key Informants' Interviewee

Members of the FGD requested the Metal scrapers collection and sales to take immediate action on getting the groups and starts working on it. Community

members assisted in acquiring knowledge and skills on the project. This will enable the residents to be engaged in other social and economic activities due to time saved as they used to go around looking for customers from house to house. This Project encourages the unity, love and peace with generating income.



Figure 1: CED Student with MSCS Collectors

Table 17: Community Needs Prioritization/Levelling of Needs

	Agriculture activities	Garbage collection	Dig sand.	Knocks concrete	Agricultur e activities	Food processing	METALSC RAPERS	Food vendors	SCORE	RANKING
Agriculture activities		Garbage collection	Dig sand	Agriculture activities	Agriculture activities	Food processing	METALSC RAPERS	Food vendors	3	5
Garbage collection	Garbage collection		Dig sand	Garbage collection	Agriculture	Food processing	METALSC RAPERS	Food vendors	3	5
Dig sand.	Dig sand	Dig sand		Dig sand	Dig sand	Dig sand	METALSC RAPERS	Dig sand	7	2
Knocks concrete	Knocks concrete	Garbage collection	Dig sand		Agriculture	Food processing	METALSC RAPERS	Food vendors	2	6
Agriculture activities	Agriculture activities	Garbage collection	Agriculture	Agriculture		Food processing	METALSC RAPERS	Food vendors	3	5
Food processing	Agriculture activities	Food processing	Food processing	Food processing	Food processing		METALSC RAPERS	.Food processing	6	3
METALSCR APERS	METALSCRA PERS	METALSCRA PERS	METALSC RAPERS	METALSC RAPERS	METALSC RAPERS	METALSC RAPERS		METALSC RAPERS	8	1
Food vendors	Agriculture activities	Food vendors	Dig sand	Food vendors	Food vendors	Food processing	METALSC RAPERS		4	4

1.4 Chapter Conclusion

Chapter one has dealt upon participatory assessment, which is an ideal and effective way of involving the community to identify their own problems, causes of the problem and existing opportunities. The findings have been useful in enabling the community to identify top ranking problem and planning for the interventions that can sustainably address the existing problem.

The participatory needs assessment conducted in Tegeta revealed that income poverty is the major concern in the community. Tegeta also is out of the city so many remained of industrials metals scrapers are deposited there as it was alienated place. Most of the community engaged into knocking stone to make concrete where the place not allowed and other digging hole to collect sand, which those activities are most risk to their life and are illegal. From this study the community members came to agree that MSCS project will contribute to the improvement of socio-economic status. As they responded through questionnaires, experiences during the Focus Group Discussion, in depth interviews and general observation the process of metal scrapers collection and sales has been supported by significant stakeholders being Tegeta with Mbweni ward, Community development officer and other local leaders, and Technical trainer. Thus the researcher has to make sure that the community members expectations are met, building on the existing team spirit.

CHAPTER TWO

PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Background to Research Problem

Participatory assessment has done in identifying problems affecting Tegeta village particularly the Youth life. 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. 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.

The study was conducted to the Tegeta community and focused on the youth life whereas found most of the youth at most all they extremely falling to the income poverty since they are jobless unemployment although some of them they got an education to university level but they don't have job anywhere. When you take a measure to these youth they fail even to earn quarter us dollar per day means 500 TSH.

The study also came up with various factors contributed to the income poverty includes the areas taken for industrial area so the cannot get the fertile land for cultivation. Only thing that youth were engaged was sand mining alongside the beach of Indian Ocean where by government stopped strongly this business to be done with the reason of destruction of environment and exploitation of beach.

According to the situation resulted to the youth to be street hunters, robbers, engage to drinkers and using abusive drugs while others engaging to gays, sex workers, MSM and other inhumanity characters.

However the study has identified various opportunities within the community, among them are availability of an industries within the community area at Tegeta; Youth can organize themselves to establish some associative business which shall feed or in cooperate with the industries so as to earn some income for their life. This can be food vendors, small cafes, saloons and others. But also all activities need capital to run as business. The study came up with another focus on the metal scrapers which also is around the industries which also the CED student found is possible to establish and to implements in the community with some outcomes includes generating income and also cleaning the environment also these scrapers can be recycling to the industries for modernizing a new manufacturer.

2.2 Problem Statement

Income poverty is a major problem facing most of Tanzanian especially Youth and women. The consequences of income poverty most include families failing to meet human basic needs. The intention was to identify key social economic problems facing the community and suggestion for solutions. The first study commonly known as Opportunities and Obstacles for Development (O&OD) done 2003 was meant to involve the community in identifying various problems, prioritizing and planning for solutions. This was followed by another study known as Poverty Auditing of NSGRP (2004) meant to assess the performance in terms of Income Poverty, Status of Social Services, and Good Governance.

Both studies were national wise conducted covering a lot of issues at one time providing general recommendations to solve the identified problems which were left as an assignment to the communities. To be precise on this fact, it's apparently true that, for a long time the problem facing Youth were not reflected or given priorities during PRA/O&OD exercise.

According to the current study the identified consequences of income poverty in Tegeta are many among the major ones are most residents failing to fulfill basic family needs, specifically adequate food, quality housing. They are also facing other forms of non-income poverty such as lack of adequate quality social services such as water, health and education, unemployment, and environmental degradation as the result of sand mining.

The current study bridge the knowledge gapes by conducting detailed study that helped to identify the viable and reliable economic activity that can be undertaken and contribute to sustainable economic development. Thus the Metal scrapers collection and sales (MSCS) is specific and practical solution oriented.

2.3 Project Description

The project is known Metal scrapers collection and sales (MSCS) for sustainable economic development of Youths in Tegeta. The project is located in Tegeta Nyuki nearby the Twiga cement industry and Tegeta Bus stand terminal alongside the garages. The location is very ideal because of its accessibility to potential of getting scraper easily and sales.

The project will be implemented by Selous Refractory Expert co. Ltd CBO. The identification of this CBO was done after consultation and discussion with the key relevant stake holders, has it happened to have an economic base, attractive premise; excellent team work and team spirit, good leadership and some of its members had attended training on entrepreneurship skills.

The appointed CBO “Selous Refractory Expert co. Ltd” agreed to establish the Metal scrapers collection and sales. They agreed to start the arrangements of business by March 2016. NEMC and OSHA the government institutions will conduct Training to the community and stakeholder about the appropriate precautions to be taken so that the project activities are implemented in an environmental sound manner and human during loading, transportation, unloading and storage of Scrap Metals to ensure protection to environment and human safety and provide the project with required permits.

2.3.1 Target Community

The target community is low income earnings in Tegeta in Mbweni ward village. The study has revealed that for the project to succeed and grow, Youth as among of Low income earnings have to increase collection of metals scrapers and sales provided there is market legally. The secondary beneficiaries of the projects is the members themselves within the MSCS group as they will be think on joining to the groups of savings and loan and use to their small business and generating income and return with interest as recycling with advantage with generating economic development.

2.3.2 Stakeholders

The identified stakeholders in this particular research shall include: - Community Based Organization, (Selous Refractory Expert co. Ltd), extension staff from the Local Government Authority (LGA) Community Development, NEMC. This team will contribute in one way or another to the success of the project as analyzed below the table shown. Stakeholders are very important on project implementation and defining the project sustainability for the targeted community. The Table 18 shows the stakeholder and there roles and responsibility.

Table 18: Names of Stakeholders and the Roles Expectations

Na.	Name of the stakeholders	Role of the stakeholders	Expectations
01.	Tegeta Local LGA	1.1 Provision of technical support to the CBO'S. 1.2 Capacity building to the CBO in terms of Entrepreneurial operation skills.	The sustainability of the project is ensured. Income for the CBO and community -Increased district GDP.
02.	NEMC.	2.1 To ensure safety metals scrapers and environment 2.2 Facilitate to get license for the Metal scrapers collection and sales.	-Having a reliable market -Improved standard of living from sell of Metals scrapers
03.	Tegeta Community.	3.1 Generating income though collecting and Sold metals scrapers to the CBO.	-Improved life income.
04	Community Based Organization	4.1 Establishment of Metals scrapers collecting and sales centre. 4.2 To add Value to the Metals scrapers	-Increased income among youth and CBO. -Income poverty reduced.
05.	CED student	5.1 Facilitate training to the project of MSCS 5.2 Capacity building on Project Implementation.	-Improving life by income generation. -Improving M&E

2.3.3 Project Goals in CED terms

The project goal is income poverty reduced among the youth and improvement of their economic status and ultimately improves their living standard. The establishment of Metals Scraper Collecting and sales, Project will create a reliable market. The project will allow sustainable economic development since the project of metals Scrapers is incessantly and recycling to the industries. So time and energy consumed will be utilized to other social economic activities. The project will start by serving the CBO members who established the project, and later on the community surroundings the project. The number will be increased as they attend the training and engage to the project.

2.3.4 Project Objectives

This project aimed at collecting information and data with regards to causes and magnitude of the problem, contributing factors and community's opinion and recommendations which would equip decision makers with practical information useful for community generating income among the poor society. On the other hand the project focused on helping the community members to generating income through Metal scrapers collection and sales as small enterprises in order to be able to use available opportunities to act on their own to improve their life.

2.3.5 General Objective

Increased income of the community in Tegeta, through establishment of MSCS Project for sustainable economic development by June 2016. In order to realize the project goal, the following specific objectives of the MSCS project were met.

2.3.6 Specific Objectives

- (i) Sensitization of 30 Tegeta community members on MSCS project by June 2016.
- (ii) To impart skills on MSCS management and operation to 20 members of Selous Refractory Expert co. Ltd CBO and 6 project staff by June 2016.
- (iii) To register MSCS Group by June 2016. Construction and equipment by June 2016.

2.3.7 Host Organization/CBO Profile

Selous Refractory Expert co. Ltd is the Community Based Organization. It is in Tegeta within Mbweni ward in Kinondoni District. The group started in 2006 with 15 founder members to date there are 30 people. The group has been registered in 2008.

2.3.8 CBO Leadership

The CBO is having strong leadership of 8 personnel being a Chairperson, Secretary, treasure and five members of board all are male.

2.3.9 Vision

To make sure that members are facilitated to take measures on positive change towards social and economical advancement.

2.3.10 Mission of Selous Refractory Expert Co. Ltd CBO

Selous Refractory Expert co. Ltd CBO aims at becoming a leading organization that provides best services that will allow members who live standard life having peace, through access of human basic needs.

2.3.11 CBO Objectives

- (i) To support each other in terms of human kind in case a member is faced with a social problem.
- (ii) To establish a Metals scrapers collection and sales Investment whereby group members can access funds for their income generating activities.
- (iii) To establish income generating activities
- (iv) To collaborate with the Government and other stakeholders in various activities pertaining community development.

2.3.12 Status of CBO

The CBO is registered in the District CBO profile found in District Community development Office. It started in 2006 with 20 members to date there are 40. It has a strong leadership that have managed to run five activities that generates income. Initial capital was raised through joining fees, monthly contribution and other small business.

Table 19: Financial Situation of CBO Activities by June, 2016 are as Follows

Number	Activities	Amount in TZS
1.	Sale of Metal scrapers	2,850,000
2.	Purchasing scrapers	1,250,000
3.	Secretarial services worth	470,000
4.	Other small business	257,000
5.	Supporting fund	*****
	Total	4,827,000

2.3.13 CBO Staff

The CBO does not have any employed staffs that are paid by the project instead five staff used to work as volunteer and getting some minor incentives. There is a project manager and attendant both are male.

2.4 Host Organisation/CBO Profile

2.4.1 Host Organization Leadership

The leaders of the host organization are; Chairperson, Secretary, and Treasurer. Under Tegeta village leaders there are group leaders who are working in collaboration with Selous Refractory Expert co. Ltd specifically for the project, these are; Group chairperson, Secretary and the treasurer. Therefore the steering committees 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.

2.4.3 Mission of the Host Organisation

Selous Refractory Expert co. Ltd Organization through Tegeta Mbweni ward Kinondoni District intends to become a model organization in provision of socioeconomic services to the community members so as to ensure decent life to her people and living in peace and harmony.

2.4.4 Selous Refractory Expert Co. Ltd Organization Structure

At the Selous Refractory Expert co. Ltd CBO, has been vested with the day-to-day tasks of the organization. Selous Refractory Expert co. Ltd Organization structure is shown on:

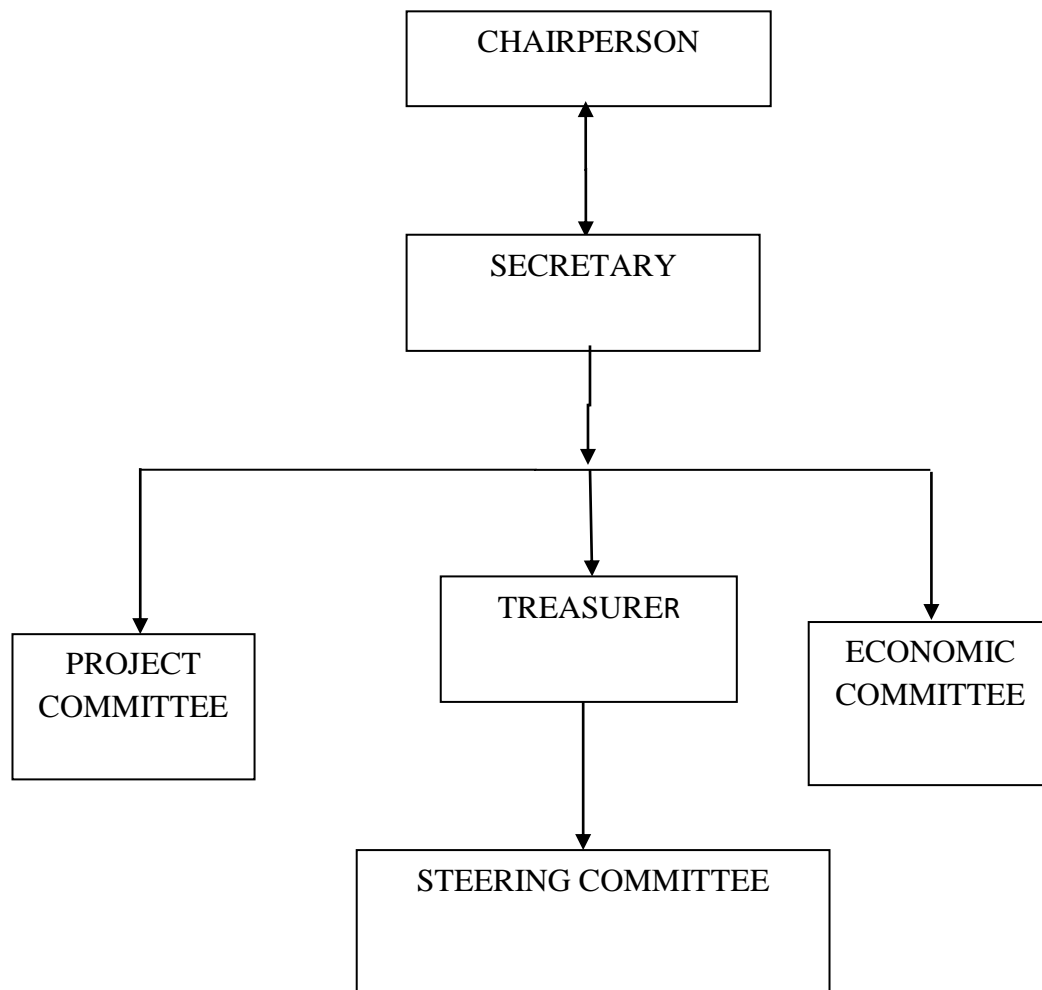


Figure 2: Organization Structure

2.4.5 Selous Refractory Expert co. Ltd SWOC analysais

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 Selous Refractory Expert Co. Ltd. organization were identified as shown in the Table 16.

Table 20: SWOC Analysis of Selous Refractory Expert Co. Ltd.

No	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Challenges
1.	Committed and active leadership	Treasurer is not an employee	Members trained on how to run the project	Village Chair person has no salary
2.	Premises availability	It is hired from an individual	The premise is situated at the centre of the Tegeta	Tegeta has power but most are based on Sand mining and Twiga cement industry at Wazo hill
3.	Presence of one guard man	No employment of staff	The guardian is from within the Mbweni ward	He has no contract
4.	Extension office is within the ward	Extension officer is serving Streets	The extension officer is dwelling at Kinondoni Environment 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

2.4.6 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 fulfill this following activities are undertaken:

- (i) To sensitize Selous Refractory Expert co. Ltd community members on the importance of Metal scrapers collection and sales project.
- (ii) To consult different stakeholders to access resources needed for the project implementation includes experts from NEMC.
- (iii) To facilitate the purchase/access of project tools and equipment for project implementation.

- (iv) To facilitate training of the Selous Refractory Expert co. Ltd community and group leaders on managing and operating the MSCS 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.

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

Metal scraping is a technique for removing, progressively and in a controlled way, very thin layers of metal from the high areas of a surface, making it increasingly even until it reaches a very high degree of flatness. Think of a metal surface as having high and low areas, like miniature hills and valleys of a terrain. With each scraping pass you remove some material from the peaks, and so make them lower.

After a sufficient number of passes, you will have brought the peaks down to the level of the valleys, and the surface will have become flat. Learning to scrape is easy. It is easier than learning to ride a bicycle, swim, run a lathe, use a hand plane, carve wood, or for that matter use a metal file properly. In my opinion, the aura of difficulty and even mystery that has surrounded metal scraping has been due to the difficulty in finding clear and practical information about how to do it. Of course, like with any other skill, mastering the finer points of scraping metal takes patience, care, perseverance, and determination.

And like with any other skill, or art, no matter how much one has learned there is always more one can learn. Yet with only a moderate investment of time and energy, you can learn to scrape metal surfaces with a routine accuracy comparable to a good grinding job. And as scraping becomes a natural part of your repertoire of skills, the occasions in which you will find it useful, even essential, will steadily increase. (*www. Google such*).

Scraping can be done inexpensively. If you need to watch your finances, and have already a bench grinder with a cool grinding wheel, you can buy or make the essentials you will need to do a wide range of scraping, within a budget of around \$100 (in 2012). With again that much you can get also several "nice to have" and some bells and whistles. And with a few hundred dollars more you can get setup to grind, lap, and even make, your own carbide scrapers, (*www. Google.com*).

Scraping is also essential to bring lathes, milling machines, and machine tools in general to their best performance. Not only worn out machines in need of

reconditioning, but perhaps even more these days, many of the new small low cost machines aimed at the amateur market, that are becoming increasingly available.

More and more of their sliding surfaces are merely milled, and not always to the best a milling machine can do. As we know, if the sliding surfaces are not finished properly their movement will be uneven, accuracy and reset ability will suffer, there will be lack of rigidity in operation, and more rapid wear of the surfaces. That wear in turn will require more frequent adjustment of the gibes, and increasing difficulty to do so properly along their full range. In time, as someone said, "You can tighten it, or move it, but not both at the same time" (*www. Google such*).

Scraping can improve the situation substantially, sometimes even dramatically. With careful scraping and some TLC in other areas, even a very inexpensively built or worn out machine usually can be turned into a precision and high performance tool. A well scraped machine will have the smoothness and "velvet feel" that makes it a pleasure to use, and will give many years of accurate and trouble free service. And when it eventually wears out, you can scrape it again, and again make it work like new, (*www. Google such*).

The material you will find here begins assuming that you have no previous experience in scraping, takes you step by step through the fundamentals, and is designed to give you early hands on experience. It then covers intermediate subjects, such as changing the way to mark a surface as it progresses toward its final flatness, common pitfalls encountered during scraping and how to get around them, scraping dovetails and other sliding surfaces, or testing a surface for instability and detecting

convexity. It then deals with a number of advanced topics, such as techniques to produce high grade surfaces, scraping hardened steel, pinpointing, or marking by evaporation (*www. Google such*).

3.2.1 The Concept of Poverty and its Classification

Poverty has been the global concern for enormous 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 has 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).

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. Its in billion of people was 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 bellow 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. This data shows that most of the victims of this deserter is youth and women compared to other groups.

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; To invest 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 “Kilimo kwanza.”

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%.

3.3 Empirical Literature

The recycling company was established in 1903 when Israel Smith along with Wichita/Denver Railroad opened scrap operations next to a chicken processing plant. Tin, iron, rags and animal bones were recycled and shipped via the railroad. The recycling business continued to prosper and eventually Mr. Smith took over the railroad depot at 700 South Main, Hutchinson, Kansas and acquired a partner, Mr. Louis Gordon. Together they served the local community by collecting and recycling all type of metals, glass, rubber, bones and rags.

The company name, Midwest Iron & Metal Co., was established in 1927 when Mr. Gordon became the sole owner. During World War 2, Midwest Iron & Metal Co. became a major collection center for metals. So much metal was collected that they were forced to pile it in the middle of Main Street as Mr. Gordon tried to keep up

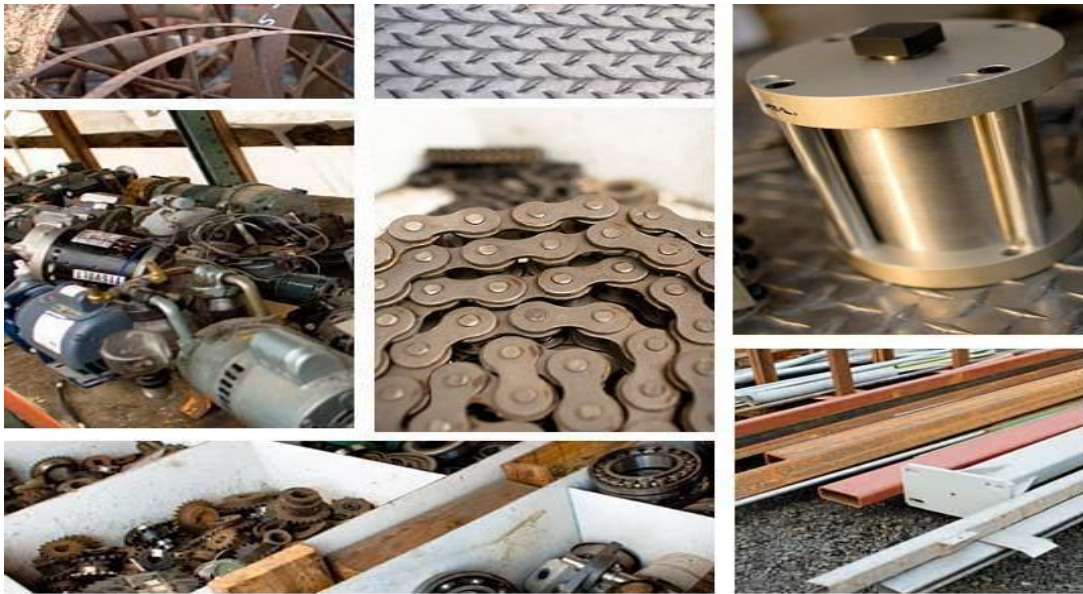
with the processing and shipping to the steel mills. In 1952, Mr Ron Galler and his partner I.J. Cohen Company purchased the company from Mr. Gordon. Mr Galler moved himself and his family to Hutchinson and modernized the company. In 1970, Mr Galler became the sole owner. Under Mr. Galler's guidance and business abilities, Midwest Iron & Metal Co., Inc. continued to expand and prosper. In the years following his proprietorship, he purchased additional land outside of Hutchinson and installed a 2000 horsepower shredder. In addition to purchasing a competing scrap yard located across the street called, Hutchinson Iron & Metal, he also had recycling operations in Salina, McPherson and Wichita, Kansas.

In 1998 Mr. Ron Gallery unexpectedly passed away and Mrs. Charlotte Galler became the CEO of Midwest Iron & Metal Co., Inc. In 2000, Mrs. Galler hired Mr. Roger Crispin as the president and along with a loyal work force they have modernized and successfully combined all divisions into one cohesive unit. Today, Midwest Iron & Metal Co., Inc. operates out of Hutchinson Kansas, but continues to serve an industrial base of over 100 companies around Kansas. Mrs. Galler continues to re-invest the profits back into the company and employees, ([www.midwestiron & metal co.org](http://www.midwestiron&metalco.org))



Figure 3: Metal Scrapers

Come in and peruse our showcase of collectibles. We have an assortment of antiques, rare one of a kind items and unique pieces that would be perfect for metal sculpting and industrial art or they could be great as a conversation piece to be displayed as is.



Learning to scrape is easy. It is easier than learning to ride a bicycle, swim, run a lathe, use a hand plane, carve wood, or for that matter use a metal file properly. In my opinion, the aura of difficulty and even mystery that has surrounded metal scraping has been due to the difficulty in finding clear and practical information about how to do it. Of course, like with any other skill, mastering the finer points of scraping metal takes patience, care, perseverance, and determination. And like with any other skill, or art, no matter how much one has learned there is always more one can learn. Yet with only a moderate investment of time and energy, you can learn to scrape metal surfaces with a routine accuracy comparable to a good grinding job. And as scraping becomes a natural part of your repertoire of skills, the occasions in which you will find it useful, even essential, will steadily increase.

Scrap metal originates both in business and residential environments. Typically a "scraper" will advertise their services to conveniently remove scrap metal for people who don't need it. Scrap is often taken to a wrecking yard (also known as a scrap yard, junkyard, or breaker's yard), where it is processed for later melting into new products.

A wrecking yard, depending on its location, may allow customers to browse their lot and purchase items before they are sent to the smelters, although many scrap yards that deal in large quantities of scrap usually do not, often selling entire units such as engines or machinery by weight with no regard to their functional status. Customers are typically required to supply all of their own tools and labor to extract parts, and some scrap yards may first require waiving liability for personal injury before entering. Many scrap yards also sell bulk metals (stainless steel, etc.) by weight, often at prices substantially below the retail purchasing costs of similar pieces.

In contrast to wrecking yards, scrap yards typically sell everything by weight, rather than by item. To the scrap yard, the primary value of the scrap is what the smelter will give them for it, rather than the value of whatever shape the metal may be in. An auto wrecker, on the other hand, would price exactly the same scrap based on what the item does, regardless of what it weighs. Typically, if a wrecker cannot sell something above the value of the metal in it, they would then take it to the scrap yard and sell it by weight. Equipment containing parts of various metals can often be purchased at a price below that of either of the metals, due to saving the scrap yard the labor of separating the metals before shipping them to be recycled.

Once you will have learned to scrape with some proficiency, you will be able to recondition many worn out or even damaged measuring and layout tools, your own or those you can find inexpensively at flea markets, on eBay, or from retiring machinists, and restore and even surpass their original performance. That includes, using carbide scrapers, tools that are hardened and ground.

You will also be able to make your own precision tools, as well as attachments, jigs, and accessories to extend the capabilities of your equipment, which could not be made satisfactorily without scraping some of the critical surfaces. And, perhaps most importantly, once you can take for granted that you will be able to scrape certain surfaces as accurately as you need, you will be able to conceive new projects with a greater degree of freedom, and enhance their design accordingly, (*www.Worldwide Metal Prices and News Website*).

Scrap prices may vary markedly over time and in different locations. Prices are often negotiated among buyers and sellers directly or indirectly over the Internet. Prices displayed as the market prices are not the prices that recyclers will see at the scrap yards. Other prices are ranges or older and not updated frequently. Some scrap yards' websites have updated scrap prices.

In the US, scrap prices are reported in a handful of publications, including *American Metal Market*, based on confirmed sales as well as reference sites such as Scrap Metal Prices and Auctions.[1] Non-US domiciled publications, such as *The Steel Index*, also report on the US scrap price, which has become increasingly important to global export markets. Scrap yards directories are also used by recyclers to find

facilities in the US and Canada, allowing users to get in contact with yards, ([www. Worldwide Metal Prices and News Website](http://www.WorldwideMetalPricesandNewsWebsite.com)).

With resources online for recyclers to look at for scrapping tips, like web sites, blogs, and search engines, scrapping is often referred to as a hands and labor-intensive job. Taking apart and separating metals is important to making more money on scrap, for tips like using a magnet to determine ferrous and non-ferrous materials, that can help recyclers make more money on their metal recycling. When a magnet sticks to the metal, it will be a ferrous material, like steel or iron. This is usually a less expensive item that is recycled but usually is recycled in larger quantities of thousands of pounds. Non-ferrous metals like copper, aluminum, brass, and stainless steel do not stick to a magnet (some cheaper grades of stainless steel are ferrous and magnetic).

These items are higher priced commodities for metal recycling and are important to separate when recycling them. The prices of non-ferrous metals also tend to fluctuate more than ferrous metals so it is important for recyclers to pay attention to these sources and the overall markets, ([www. Worldwide Metal Prices and News Website](http://www.WorldwideMetalPricesandNewsWebsite.com))

Scraping can improve the situation substantially, sometimes even dramatically. With careful scraping and some TLC in other areas, even a very inexpensively built or worn out machine usually can be turned into a precision and high performance tool. A well scraped machine will have the smoothness and "velvet feel" that makes it a pleasure to use, and will give many years of accurate and trouble free service. And when it eventually wears out, you can scrape it again, and again make it work like new.

The material you will find here begins assuming that you have no previous experience in scraping, takes you step by step through the fundamentals, and is designed to give you an early hand on experience. It then covers intermediate subjects, such as changing the way to mark a surface as it progresses toward its final flatness, common pitfalls encountered during scraping and how to get around them, scraping dovetails and other sliding surfaces, or testing a surface for instability and detecting convexity. It then deals with a number of advanced topics, such as techniques to produce high grade surfaces, scraping hardened steel, pinpointing, or marking by evaporation.

At the end you will find a number of projects for building or upgrading tools and small machines, where scraping is central. They will show and illustrate in detail how to apply what we will have described, and what scraping can be used for. Some of those tools can find their place in any well-equipped workshop, and you might want to replicate them directly. Others, more specialized, may suggest different projects along the same lines.

Great potential exists in the scrap metal industry for accidents in which a hazardous material present in scrap causes death, injury, or environmental damage. A classic example is radioactivity in scrap; the Goiania accident and the Mayapuri radiological accident were incidents involving radioactive materials. Toxic materials such as asbestos or metals such as beryllium, cadmium, or mercury may pose dangers to personnel, as well as contaminating materials intended for metal smelters. Many specialized tools used in scrap yards are hazardous, such as the alligator shear which

cuts metal using hydraulic force, compactors, and heavy-duty shredder machines. (www. Worldwide Metal Prices and News Website).



Figure 4: Metal Scrapers in other Countries

In this empirical theory we see that the developed countries the MSCS business is openly and recognized and well and proper working and arranged well. There is a point of depositing the scrapers sorting in cubes and compacting for sales. Different from Tanzania that once one collecting these metals and other scraps seen as thief and dealing with illegal matters. From this gap Selous Refractory Expert co. Ltd organization see to invest this economic business by looking the legally and platform of the sectors concerned includes NEMC

3.4 Policy Reviews

According to the different findings of the researcher concerning to the metal scrapers came up with the answer of Tanzania has no document of Policy of Metal scrapers. This come with inverted comma that the business is not officiated and if it is running with very minor scale and without direct officiated to the market and companies. Researcher went through findings got some agendas proposing on how the Metal scraper document it can be; Virusha Subban and Yonatan Sher March 15 2016 Proposed Agenda for Environment and responsible development said; The road to

the preferential pricing system policy for scrap metals was paved with the best intentions.

In August 2013, amid vociferous protest and unsuccessful legal challenges from the metal recycling industry, the Economic Development Department pushed through a new directive that gave the International Trade Administration Commission (ITAC) the power to bar exports of ferrous and nonferrous scrap metal unless it is offered first to domestic purchasers at a 20% discount to the prevailing international price. The discount has subsequently been increased to up to 30% on some types of scrap metal in a 2014 amendment to the guidelines. ITAC will approve an export permit only if domestic users have not taken up the offer to purchase the scrap after 15 working days.

The policy is an attempt to stem the tide of SA's continuing the industrialization, against a backdrop of many domestic foundries and other beneficiations closing shop or decreasing production capacity significantly. One of the main issues identified was that high volumes of scrap metal exports were depriving the domestic beneficiations of affordable and quality inputs in the manufacturing process. Scrap metal accounts for a large percentage of the beneficiations' input costs, and the struggling and distressed beneficiation sector welcomed the 20%-30% reduction, but recognized the system was an imperfect long-term solution.

However, more than two years later, the system has experienced noticeable teething problems. There has been an insignificant effect on the tonnage exported before and after its introduction. According to Economic Development Minister Ebrahim Patel,

replying to a question in the National Assembly, ITAC approved from September last year more than 94% of applications to export scrap metal. The beneficiation industry complains the restrictions have had little or no effect in reducing the price of input costs for beneficiations, and some have even complained of prices increasing.

Scrap dealers complain of tonnes of waste metals piling up in scrap yards due to the time delays involved in first offering domestic industry, then applying for a permit and waiting for it to be granted. The scrap dealers argue that, although most applications may be approved, all delays in the movement of the metal increase their exposure to commodity market risks and precipitate cash-flow issues. The beneficiations have accused scrap merchants of circumventing the system with a range of tactics that force beneficiations to forego the mandatory discounted offer.

The scrap merchants have in turn blamed beneficiations for making frivolous offers to purchase scrap just so that **ITAC** will deny or delay the permits and thus frustrate their exports. They complain some local buyers object to the permit, but do not provide payment terms and do not collect the goods, or fail to pay on time. What everyone agrees on is that the system is not working. To tackle these concerns, amendments to the system policy were proposed in December. The deadline for comments on the proposed amendments was February 5.

ITAC is now collating and processing the input it received from stakeholders. It is already apparent from the proposed amendments that the government's response to the failure of the system has not been to attend to the economically unsound root of the issue and approach its goals from a new angle, but to tackle the symptoms of a

flawed system and ramp up enforcement, increase controls, and to crack down on illegal exporters.

Examples of such measures are the proposed new requirements for more detailed documentation to be submitted to ITAC before export permits are granted, a ban on cash payments for scrap to make the money trail easier to trace, and the requirement that all scrap metal be exported only through the Port Elizabeth harbor. What the government has missed is that the tension between the scrap metals industry and the beneficiation industry has its source in a solution foisted on them by the government, instead of a comprehensive negotiated partnership between the sectors.

Such a negotiated, industry-driven solution was imminent before the government first introduced the policy guideline in 2013. Industry players such as the Metal Recyclers Association of SA, the South African Institute of Foundry men, and Business Unity SA, were engaged in discussions about a way forward. A report was also commissioned from expert analytical firm Conningarth Economists to advise on solutions that would have the least detrimental effect on all sectors of the economy.

The discussions and report did not influence the government's original proposals. There is another opportunity for the government to craft industry-driven solutions instead of pursuing failed policies more zealously in an empty bid to salvage them. If the government fails yet again to avail itself of this opportunity to heed the voice and get the buy-in of the scrap metals industry and the beneficiation industry, the proposed amendments could be open to legal challenges on the ground that they restrict freedom of trade unnecessarily.

The Tanzania Government has prepared a draft bill that aims at banning the export of scrap metals in order to protect domestic industries, the Minister for Industries and Trade, Dr Cyril Chami, has said “The bill is coming and once passed export of scrap metals will be banned by law to enhance local industrial growth by making use of home raw materials,” he said. Dr. Chami made the revelation in Dar es Salaam during a tour of Yuasa Battery Industry at Vingunguti Industrial area.

According to Dr. Chami, the bill has already been handed over to the Attorney General before it is taken to the cabinet for further evaluation. The minister made the revelation following complaints by the company’s (Yuasa) management on the illegal export of scrap batteries. Chairman of the industry, Mr. Navin Kanabar had told the minister that the availability of scrap batteries within the country has proved to be a serious problem to cater for the requirement of the industry.

The Tanzania Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture (TCCIA) were established in 1988. It was initiated with the support of the Tanzanian Government to strengthen the private sector. The establishment of the TCCIA was an important step in moving on from a centralized, planned economy towards a more open, mixed economy giving full scope to privately owned enterprises and farms. TCCIA has opened regional offices in all 21 regions of mainland Tanzania and over 90 district centres, which are autonomous in their operational activities.

Assistance by Swedish governmental development agency-SIDA has played a vital role in establishment of the regional and district Chambers especially in providing training, office equipment and mobilization/sensitization of the business community.

These autonomous TCCIA Chambers in 21 regions of the country link the private sector to the Government with a view of promoting the development of private enterprise. By linking issues central to business, the Chamber serves an arena where dialogue with the government serves to promote sustained growth and development of the private sector.

Tanzania Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture aims at improving good governance to its members through better understanding of Government policies and regulations, and “Governance and Accountability” is one of three clusters in the Poverty, Reduction Strategy (the Mkukuta). In order to secure sustainable development it is essential to ensure that structures and systems of governance as well as rule of law are democratic, participatory, representative, accountable and inclusive.

It is also important to ensure equitable allocation of public resources- with corruption effectively addressed. The Governance systems must work in favour of all citizens, also the poor and vulnerable groups. Areas that Tanzania Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture priorities in particular under “Good Governance and Accountability” are Anti-Corruption initiatives in Business and whole society in general and good governance at local level. (*Tanzania Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture @ 1988 - 2016.*).

Actually Tanzania never yet got its Policy for Metal scraper but only reflecting to some Agendas proposed by some institutions made example (ULAB) Used lead Acid Battery; Agenda extended appreciation to Oeko institute for their technical and

financial support, which facilitated this short but important survey. The information contained in the report is however, the responsibility of AGENDA. This includes the correspondence with the National Environment Management Council (NEMC), (www.agenda-tz.org).

3.5 Literature Review Summary

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 environmental conscious such as recycling waste and metal scrapers. Therefore, for the economic growth to have impact in economic development, environmental conscious such as metal scrapers collection and sales for economic development should be the priority.

Enormous studies indicate that policies are not well developed for the project involved this is metal scrapers but it was analyzed through some agenda talked about ULAB which reflected with NEMC help to strengthen the organization volunteers to MSCS with regards of looking the gap of policies development have been well designed in part/theoretically but few have been done in practical. They showed most of the problems facing Metal scrapers collection and sales to be in had time of

implementing freely rather than suspecting the one involving to this business to be taken as thief and has no legally on the business. But through Agenda of ULAB at least helps to be acknowledged. But through this study the government and other organization shall push to have the policy concerning MSCS. 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 Establishment of freely MSCS with license collaborating to National Environment Management Council (NEMC) for income poverty reduction at household leve.

CHAPTER FOUR

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter explains 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 shows 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 Metal scrapers collection and sales project was planned to commence on March 2016. Therefore the project implementation schedule was adjusted accordingly. Different outputs from the project intervention include; Business license, legally collecting Metals scrapers freely with registered NGO and licensed with NEMC; trained people on how to process and pack the metals scrapers and ready for sales. The anticipated goal of the project is increased income for MSCS Tegeta community members at Mbweni ward, hence household income poverty reduction.

4.2 Products and Outputs

The project outputs were as follows:

- (i) Sensitization of 30 Tegeta community members on MSCS project by June 2016.
- (ii) To impart skills on MSCS management and operation to 20 members of Selous Refractory Expert co. Ltd CBO and 6 project staff by June 2016.
- (iii) To register MSCS Group by June 2016 construction and equipment by June 2016.
- (iv) To promote metal scrape collection and sales project and conducting Monitoring and evaluation by 2016.

4.2.1 Project Activities

In order to realize the goal of the project which is to promote Metals scraper collection and sales for household income poverty reduction some of the planned activities were successfully executed. Some of the activities which were not accomplished include; inauguration MSCS project and the annual evaluation of the project implementation which has not yet been executed but will be undertaken once the project takes off. The planned activities were as it is indicated in Table 21.

Table 21 shows planned activities, which were to be undertaken in respect to their output and Objectives planned to be achieved. Under objective 4 the promotion of the project has not yet been done so the project has not yet taken off. The mentioned outputs and activities will be implemented after the project commences.

Table 21: Planned Project Activities

Objectives	Outputs	Activities
1. Sensitization of 30 Tegeta community members on MSCS project by June 2016	1.1 Conducted meeting to Tegeta community members	1.1.1 publicize adverts
		1.1.2 To organize the Metal Scraper and clean environmental day.
	1.2: 35 community members attended the meeting	1.2.1.contract out experts
		1.2.2.carry out sensitization meeting
2. To impart skills on MSCS management and operation to 20 members of Selous Refractory Expert co. Ltd CBO and 6 project staff by June 2016	2.1 Carry out training of MSCS project	2.1.1 budget for training prepared
		2.1.2 Organize training
	2.2. 26 members attended the training	2.2.1 Outsource Facilitators
		2.2.2 Conduct training
3. To register MSCS Group by June 2016.	3. one meeting for stakeholders conducted	3.1.1 To identify stakeholders
		3.1.2 Organize stakeholders meeting
4. To promote metal scrape collection and sales project and conducting Monitoring and evaluation by 2016	4.1 Media adverts broadcasted (ITV,C10,Cluods TV E FM Radio)	4.1.1 Prepare adverts and Identifies media
		4.1.2 Select members to participate in the live broadcast
	4.2 One premises and business license obtained.	4.2.1 To acquire quality premises Facilitating by NEMC
	4.3 MSCS buyers contracted	4.3.1 Identify large scale of MSCS buyers
		4.3.2 Negotiate with MSCS buyers
		4.3.3 Signing contracts with buyers
	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

4.3 Project Planning

The plan for project implementation is 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 implementing the project. Under this project implementation the host organization (Selous Refractory Expert co. Ltd) leaders and the MSCS group leaders participated fully from the planning phase to the implementation of the project in every activity. The implementation executed under the implementation plan as it is well indicated in Table 22.

The implementation task participated and involved Metal scrapers collection and sales, Selous Refractory Expert co. Ltd leaders, and extension officers with their expertise relevant to the project mainly from Kinondoni 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 22, Logical Frame work in Table 23, project budget in Table 20 and the Gantt chart which is shown in Table 23 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 MCED student contribution was facilitating trainings and advice in project management, planning, collaboration with various development partners, implementation, and ensured participatory monitoring and evaluation of planned activities.

Table 22: 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. Sensitization of 30 Tegeta community members on MSCS project by June 2016	1.1 Conducted meeting to Tegeta community members	1.1.1 publicize adverts													Stationeries	Host organization
		1.1.2 To organize the Metal Scraper and clean environmental day.													Target community, funds	Host organization
	1.2: 35 community members attended the meeting	1.2.1.contract out experts													Funds	Host organization
		1.2.2.carry out sensitization meeting													Target community, materials	Host organization
2. To impart skills on MSCS management and operation to 20 members of Selous Refractory Expert	2.1 Carry out training of MSCS project	2.1.1 budget for training prepared													Target community funds stationeries	Host organization
		2.1.2 Organize training													Materials Human Time	Hire Facilitator Host organization
	2.2. 26 members	2.2.1 Outsource													Venue time,	Host organization

co. Ltd CBO and 6 project staff by June 2016	attended the training	Facilitators														materials	tion Hired facilitator
		2.2.2 Conduct training															
3. To register MSCS Group by June 2016.	3. one meeting for stakeholde rs conducted	3.1.1 To identify stakeholders														Time & Human	Host organiza tion
		3.1.2 Organize stakeholders meeting														Transport, time funds, Human	Host organiza tion
4. To promote metal scrape collectio n and sales project and conducti ng Monitor ing and evaluati on by 2016	4.1 Media adverts broadcasted (ITV,C10,C luods TV E FM Radio)	4.1.1 Prepare adverts and Identifies media														Human, funds & stationeries	Host organiza tion
		4.1.2 Select members to participate in the live broadcast														Human & Funds	Host organiza tion
	4.2 One premises and business license obtained.	4.2.1 To acquire quality premises Facilitating by NEMC														Funds Human Transport	Host organiza tion & NEMC
	4.3 MSCS buyers contracted	4.3.1 Identify large scale of MSCS buyers														Time Personnel	Host organiza tion
		4.3.2 Negotiate with MSCS buyers														Time Personnel	Host organiza tion
		4.3.3 Signing contracts with buyers														Time Personnel	Host organiza tion
	4.5 Participat ory Project M&E Report	4.5.1 Prepare M&E plan														Human, funds Stationery	Host organiza tion
		4.5.2 Appoint M&E team														Time & personnel	Host organiza tion
		4.5.3 Conduct M&E														Human M & E plan, time, funds	Host organiza tion

4.3.1 Implementation Plan

Logical Framework is an analytical tool, which is used to plan, monitor, and evaluate projects. Its name has 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 allows the planner to arrange objectives in a logical order by asking simple questions such as; what objectives are needed to achieve this goal? What outputs 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 is not necessary 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 fulfillment 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 23.

Table 23: Logical Framework

Hierarchy of Objectives	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVIs)	Means of verification (MOV)	Assumptions
Goal : income poverty reduced and standard of living improved for Metal scrapers collection and sales	Mscs collector income poverty status	Annual sales report Survey and observation reports	Willingness of the people to disclose their economic status when inquired
Objective 1. Sensitization of 30 Tegeta community members on MSCS project by June 2016			
Output 1.1:Conducted meeting to the Target community members	A meeting conducted	Meeting report	Positive response from the community
Output 1.2: 35 community members attended the meeting	35 community members sensitized on the fruits processing project	Project progress reports	Community members positively respond to the meeting
Objective 2. To impart skills on MSCS management and operation to 20 members of Selous Refractory Expert co. Ltd CBO and 6 project staff by June 2016			
Output 2.1 Carry out training of MSCS project	26 members group trained for MSCS project	List of participants of the training	MSCS will attend the training
Output 2.2: 26 members attended the training	26 community members acquired knowledge and skills on project running and management	List of participants that attended the training	Selected MSCS will be successfully imparted with knowledge and skills on the project
Activities. carry out sensitization meeting,			
2.2.1 Out source Facilitators for training	2 Hired facilitators attended	Training report	2 Hired facilitators facilitated the training
2.2.2 Conduct training	20 Members and 6 Selous Refractory Expert co. Ltd Organization leaders attended the training	Training report	Selous Refractory Expert co. Ltd Organization leaders and group members will attend the training
Objective 3. To register MSCS Group by June 2016			
Output 3.1: one meeting for stakeholders conducted	3 stakeholders attended the meeting with SRELtd leaders	Stakeholders meeting report	Positive response from the stakeholders to attend the meeting.

Activities identify stakeholders, Organize stakeholders meeting			
3.1.1 To identify stakeholders	Number of stakeholders consulted	List of stakeholders who supported the project	Positive willingness from the stakeholders to contribute to the project
3.1.2 Organize stakeholders meeting	3 stakeholders attended the meeting	Stakeholders meeting report	The meeting will be conducted successfully
Objective 4. To promote metal scrape collection and sales project and conducting Monitoring and evaluation by 2016			
Output 4.1 Media adverts broadcasted	Media adverts on MSCS broadcasted	Products advertisement report.	MSCS collectors will effectively add value of their MSCS
4.2 One premises and business license obtained.	A premises accessed at SRE Ltd Business license acquired	Project progress report	Fund for business license and the project premises will be obtained
4.3 MSCS buyers contracted	Buyers were found	Project progressive report	Positive responses
4.4 Participatory Project M&E Report	2 Participatory M&E conducted	M&E Report	Positive Response from M&E members
Activities Prepare, appoint and Conduct M & E			
4.1.1 Prepare adverts and Identified media	18 adverts describing the project prepared	Project progress report	Adverts will be successfully prepared
4.1.2 Select members to participate in the live broadcast	6 members selected to participate in live broadcast	Product advertisement report	Positive response from the selected members
4.2.1 To acquire quality premises	A premises with acquired at SRE Ltd	Project progress report	Availability of the premises for collection area
4.3.1 Identify Large scale of MSCS buyers	Buyers Identified by SRE Ltd for the business	Products market reports	Negotiation will be successfully done
4.3.2 Signing contracts with buyers	contracts with whole buyers signed	Products market report	Positive willingness from large scale buyers
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	

4.3.2 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 Kinondoni district council officials, Mbweni ward leaders and NEMC experts contributed in the project. The sources of material resources were Kinondoni District Council, Host organization and Expert Contributors in technical support and how to get license for the project especially the Government institution for environmental deserters this NEMC due to the nature of the project.

4.3.3 Staffing Pattern

The project is managed by **Selous Refractory Expert co. Ltd** under the supervision of the MSCS leaders. The premises are located within Tegeta so the guardian is from the Village Council and is paid by the Village Council. However, the implementation to a great extent was and will be assisted by committee members, with assistance of the NEMC and MSCS group leadership comprise of the chairperson, secretary, and treasurer.

4.3.4 Project Budget

The estimated project annual budget for the project was Tsh.3, 950,000. The funds contributions were from the host organization, which include; premises, for Metals

scraper collection and sales, practical training cost for the selected members. The detailed budget has been shown in Table 24.

Table 24: Project Budget

Objectives	Outputs	Activities	Resource needed	Quantity	Amount	Total
1. Sensitization of 30 Tegeta community members on MSCS project by June 2016	1.1 Conducted meeting to Tegeta community members	1.1.1 publicize adverts	Time, Stationery	2 Rim	10,000	20,000
		1.1.2 To organize the Metal Scraper and clean environmental day.	Soft drink time	50bottles	1000	50,000
	1.2: 35 community members attended the meeting	1.2.1.contract out experts	Transport	2ways	50,000	100,000
		1.2.2.carry out sensitization meeting	Stationeries Soft drinks	2 rims 20 bottles	10,000 1000	20,000 20,000
2. To impart skills on MSCS management and operation to 20 members of Selous Refractory Expert co. Ltd CBO and 6 project staff by June 2016	2.1 Carry out training of MSCS project	2.1.1 budget for training prepared	Time stationery	*	*	*
		2.1.2 Organize training	Hire Venue Materials	*	*	*
	2.2. 26 members attended the training	2.2.1 Outsource Facilitators	Facilitation fee	2 facilitators	*	*
		2.2.2 Conduct training	Materials Stationeries & Meals	26 participant	*	*
3. To register MSCS Group by June 2016.	3. one meeting for stakeholders conducted	3.1.1 To identify stakeholders	Soft drinks & bites	*	*	*
		3.1.2 Organize stakeholders	Venue Soft drinks	*	*	*

		meeting	stationeries			
4. To promote metal scrape collection and sales project and conducting Monitoring and evaluation by 2016	4.1 Media adverts broadcasted (ITV,C10,C1 uods TV E FM Radio)	4.1.1 Prepare adverts and Identifies media	Time & Stationery	*	*	*
		4.1.2 Select members to participate in the live broadcast	Time Transport	*	*	*
	4.2 One premises and business license obtained.	4.2.1 To acquire quality premises Facilitating by NEMC	Time Transports	*	*	*
	4.3 MSCS buyers contracted	4.3.1 Identify large scale of MSCS buyers	Time	*	*	*
		4.3.2 Negotiate with MSCS buyers	Time & Stationery	*	*	*
		4.3.3 Signing contracts with buyers	Time & Stationery	*	*	*
	4.5 Participatory Project M&E Report	4.5.1 Prepare M&E plan	Time & Stationery	*	*	*
		4.5.2 Appoint M&E team	Time & Stationery	*	*	*
		4.5.3 Conduct M&E	Time & Stationery	*	*	*
Total						3,950,000

Table 25: Project Implementation Gantt Chart

[illegible]

[illegible]

4.3.5 Project Implementation Report

The project implementation commenced on June, 2016 for undertaking preliminary stages of the project as it is well elaborated in Table 21 which is the project implementation plan and Gantt chart which is Table 25 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 MCED student, host organization leaders, and selected members from the MSCS group.



Figure 5: CED Student with SRE Ltd Group

Source CED Student, (2016)

Project implementation was executed in a participatory way which involved different stakeholders in order to successfully implement 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 harmonize with Liftin (2001) who revealed that, local people start as clients of the project as they go on, ultimately they become managers. This means that as they participate thoroughly throughout the project implementation they become experts on how to run and manage the projects. The main areas in which local people were involved include; identification of the Metal scraper activity, sensitization of the community on the project, training on the nature of the project.



Figure 6: CED Student during Sensitization of the Project

Source: CED Student - Tegeta, (2016)

Another crucial activity was to ensure accessibility of funds for the project equipment. The task was successfully achieved in collaboration with different stakeholders who were and are interested in the project. Under this intervention the ultimate result was liable market accessibility for Metal scrapers collection which then planned to contribute into reducing income poverty at household level. It is obvious that, not only earning from MSCS can effectively reduce household income poverty but will apparently contribute to reduce it in conjunction to other incomes from other sources. In order for the project implementation to be implemented as it was planned, close monitoring was conducted by the MSCS group members in collaboration with the local authority leaders. The MCED 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.



Figure 7: The Collected Metal Scrapers at SRE Ltd.

Source CED Students -Tegeta, (2016)

Evaluation activities were 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 8: Listening Careful the Challenges from the Project Implemented

Source: CED Students –Tegeta, (2016)

Table 26: Actual Project Implementation

Objectives	Outputs	Activities	Implementation status	Reason for not Implementing/deletion from implementation plan
1. Sensitization of 30 Tegeta community members on MSCS project by June 2016	1.1 Conducted meeting to Tegeta community members	1.1.1 publicize adverts	The meeting was done to the targeted community	NiL
		1.1.2 To organize the Metal Scraper and clean environmental day.	SRE Ltd meeting Successfully organized	NiL
	1.2: 35 community members attended the meeting	1.2.1.contract out experts	Received expertise from NEMC	NiL
		1.2.2.carry out sensitization meeting	Sensitization was done	NiL
2. To impart skills on MSCS management and operation to 20 members of Selous Refractory Expert co. Ltd CBO and 6 project staff by June 2016	2.1 Carry out training of MSCS project	2.1.1 budget for training prepared	Some of 3,950,000TSH of budget was prepared	NiL
		2.1.2 Organize training	SRE Ltd organized	NiL
	2.2. 26 members attended the training	2.2.1 Outsource Facilitators	Hired facilitators and got them	NiL
		2.2.2 Conduct training	Training was done perfectly	NiL
3. To register MSCS Group by June 2016.	3. one meeting for stakeholders conducted	3.1.1 To identify stakeholders	On the process	GVT looking the clear policy for the Business
		3.1.2 Organize stakeholders meeting	Stakeholders were organized	NiL
4. To promote metal scrape collection and sales project and conducting	4.1 Media adverts broadcasted (ITV,C10,Cluods TV E FM Radio)	4.1.1 Prepare adverts and Identifies media	On the process	Looking the Medias time table to fix Adverts
		4.1.2 Select members to	Members	NiL

Monitoring and evaluation by 2016		participate in the live broadcast	selected	
	4.2 One premises and business license obtained.	4.2.1 To acquire quality premises Facilitating by NEMC	On process	Verifying ULAB agenda whether it can be used while the GVT looking for policy
	4.3 MSCS buyers contracted	4.3.1 Identify large scale of MSCS buyers	On the process	Soon after license
		4.3.2 Negotiate with MSCS buyers	On the process	Soon after license
		4.3.3 Signing contracts with buyers	On the process	Soon after license
	4.5 Participatory Project M&E Report	4.5.1 Prepare M&E plan	Already planned	NiL
		4.5.2 Appoint M&E team	Already appointed	NiL
		4.5.3 Conduct M&E	M & E is continuing	NiL

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 at 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 occurred during implementation, with participatory evaluation participants get chance to discuss and resolve the problems and find the way to overcome challenges on time. 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

Participatory monitoring is the process in which the monitoring task done by involving the respective persons. For the case of metal scraps collection and sales monitoring of their daily activities so as to realize the predetermined objectives has not been done as the collection has not yet officially started waiting for licenses and permits from relevant authorities.

“Stone, Chauhan and Lissi (1994: 57) defined 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”.

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 as it helps them to plan, monitor, and undergo evaluation on the intervention of the

project. The collected and kept data helped in the smooth running of the project and to find solution of the impediments that occurred in the implementation process.

Among the information which was needed by the project was; Number of Metal scrapers collectors. Different information which was required by the project include; equipment requirement, inventory of project equipment, collection of funds and funders, 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 project group members were responsible for recording daily project records for project development and for the preparation of the reports at different intervals.

5.2.2 Participatory Monitoring Methods

Different methods and techniques employed to ensure maximum participation of the Metal scrapers collection 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 each other and other Tegeta

community members With Selous Refractory Expert Ltd on Metal scrapers collection and sales.

5.2.2.1 Key Informants Interview

In the implementation of the project some addition information was needed from some key informants including: District officials (Trade officer, Health officer, and others), extension staffs NEMC (National Environment Management council), Occupational Health and Safety Authority (OSHA), Ward leaders (WEO and Councilor) Village leaders. The information gathered by the researcher in collaboration with Metal scraper collectors' leaders through interview. Through these interviews and discussions it was agreed that the supervisors of the Project.

5.2.2.2 Observation

Observation was another useful way used by the Scrapers in collaboration with the researcher, Tegeta leaders and extension officers to see if the planned activities were implemented smoothly as planned. Under observation project equipment, premises license, training participants, and the sensitization meeting attendants were well observed and justified. Another observation task will include the real project take off and the advertisement activity, which are both under preparation.

5.2.2.3 Documentation

Different documents Metal scraper collection and sales project were to be kept in good order. The documents prepared and kept included; important letters from Kinondoni 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 record was the necessary documentation to be kept into good order to have a successful implementation of the project. In general all transactions done were to be documented and well-kept 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 MCED student assisted the group members on the good way of writing and keeping different reports in a good manner. The MCED student in collaboration with district officials, extension officer (NEMC) designed and prepared a daily record sheet/book for income received and income generated for the scientific run and sustainability of the project.

Table 27: Participatory Monitoring Plan

Objectives	Outputs	Activities	Performance Indicators	Expected Outcome	Actual Outcome
1. Sensitization of 30 Tegeta community members on MSCS project by June 2016	1.1 Conducted meeting to Tegeta community members	1.1.1 publicize adverts	Advertisements	Publicize	Published
		1.1.2 To organize the Metal Scraper and clean environmental day.	List of participants	The day organized	Performed
	1.2: 35 community members attended the meeting	1.2.1.contract out experts	Contract letter	Negotiation and accepting	Signed contract
		1.2.2.carry out sensitization meeting	List of Participants	Meeting in the venue	Meeting done
2. To impart skills on MSCS management and operation to 20	2.1 Carry out training of MSCS project	2.1.1 budget for training prepared	3,950,000 prepared	Budget for training and all stages of	3,950,000 collected

members of Selous Refractory Expert co. Ltd CBO and 6 project staff by June 2016				Project establishment	
		2.1.2 Organize training	Identified List of targeted participants	2days conducted training	Training report
	2.2. 26 members attended the training	2.2.1 Outsource Facilitators	CVs of facilitators	Facilitation	Training performed
		2.2.2 Conduct training	List of participant	26 members in the venue of training	26 members trained
3. To register MSCS Group by June 2016.	3. one meeting for stakeholders conducted	3.1.1 To identify stakeholders	List of stakeholders	6 stakeholder outsources	6 Stakeholders outsourced
		3.1.2 Organize stakeholders meeting	List of participants	6 stakeholders in meeting	Meeting performed
4. To promote metal scrape collection and sales project and conducting Monitoring and evaluation by 2016	4.1 Media adverts broadcasted (ITV,C10,C11, uods TV E FM Radio)	4.1.1 Prepare adverts and Identifies media	List of Identifying Media	Identified Media	Preformed
		4.1.2 Select members to participate in the live broadcast	List of selection of members	List of selected members	Performed
	4.2 One premises and business license obtained.	4.2.1 To acquire quality premises Facilitating by NEMC	Requisitions form for license	Dispatched document	Process done
	4.3 MSCS buyers contracted	4.3.1 Identify large scale of MSCS buyers	The proposing list	List of buyer proposed	Performed
		4.3.2 Negotiate with MSCS buyers	Meeting with buyers	Compromise report	Well-done
		4.3.3 Signing contracts with buyers	Contract document	Lawyer and both signatories	Signed contract

	4.5 Participatory Project M&E Report	4.5.1 Prepare M&E plan	M & E Document	M & E Plan	done
		4.5.2 Appoint M&E team	Members for M & E	List of Members for M & E	done
		4.5.3 Conduct M&E	M & E Plan and approaches	M &E Report	done

5.3 Participatory Evaluation

The participatory evaluation task mainly focused on the whole progress in the implementation of the planned activities so as to realize 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 was used as a guideline to attain high level of participatory evaluation. Observation tool was useful in seeing how the community reflects to the metal scraper collection and sales.

5.3.1 Performance Indicators

During the sensitization meeting, the community members got a chance to air out their views on problems associated with Metal scraper collection and sales that includes the perception of the business reflecting to the theft of distorting the infrastructures, so the one who deals with this business passive as thief. However, the MCED student in collaboration with expert officers from NEMC, explained to the community members on the importance of Recycling and collection of those scraper in one way is to keep clean of the environment. Also to avoid the hazardless that

embarks from these scrapers. Ultimately the Community organization owning the Selous refractory expert Ltd was happy of the project and promised to engage into more Metal scraper collection and sales.

5.3.2 Participatory Evaluation Methods

The bottom up approach was well employed during the evaluation phase in which two related methods were 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 difference 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 are 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.

Under participatory monitoring most of the activities were successfully 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 the 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.

5.3.3 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. The details of the evaluated activities have been indicated in Table 27.

5.4 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 withdraw.

For the case of Metal scraper collection and sales the sustainability has been translated in their own approach basing on the key factors enabling the project to sustain. The MSCS has focused on the human resources, and reliable market for the project Sustainability. In order for the project to be sustainable the MCED student used the participatory monitoring and evaluation techniques at every stage of the project implementation to empower the group members so as to be able to run the project themselves.

5.4.1 Institutional Sustainability

In order for the institution to be sustainable, the MSCS group registration is on process so as to work independently rather than depending on the village council. The extension officer (From NEMC) within the area is there to advise the MSCS to abide in all principles to produce quality products to sustain the project. MSCS group leaders have been trained on how to run the project successfully. On the other hand the capacity building to metal scraper collector. 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 the project. The MSCS members have been trained on business planning and Management, this will contribute at large in project sustainability.

The MSCS members have been participating in project monitoring and evaluation under PM&E executed by the MCED student, which will contribute in the project sustainability. Provided the fruits 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 fruits 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.

5.4.2 Financial and Materials Sustainability

Scraper will be collected from Garages, Cabbages area collectors and neighboring areas the group member has budget of 3,950,000 as the starting capital for Project.

The market is on the process to get the reliable and this will be within the Country to the processing industries and, neighboring countries where will be needed for recycling.

5.4.3 Political Sustainability

The Registration and getting license from government and instructions concerning with Environment (NEMC) will help project is directly supporting the Tanzania microfinance enterprises Policy, the Nation Strategy for growth and Reduction of Poverty II. That being a case, the local leaders at village level, Councilors, Executive Officers at ward level and District Council chairperson and District Executive Director are in favors of the project. Efforts done by various stakeholders, development partners to support the project has created good environment between local government and community members. Also the effort is made for the Government to have the clear policy on these Scrapers.

CHAPTER SIX

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

6.1 Introduction

This chapter provides an over view of the entire project with Tegeta village based to Selous refractory expert co. Ltd on Metal scrapers collection and sales. 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 has been discussed in all chapters.

6.2 Conclusions

The great effort to draw away of poverty is the task of every individual. It is a considerable long time since Tanzania started sprawling to battle poverty among her people. Tegeta community is one among the Village affected by income poverty in Kinondoni District. Different strategies have been employed to facilitate community members to pull out of poverty, but still majority are trapped in income poverty.

Metal Scrapers collection and sales project is an ideal strategy, which complies with the National strategy to alleviate absolute poverty in Tanzania as well described in MKUKUTA II. The CNA conducted by Tegeta community members in collaboration with the CED student revealed the prevalence of the Scrapers which is

the opportunity for income earning to the community members, hence economic development.

The participatory assessment conducted at Tegeta community came up with the information, which suggests that Tegeta population were still in poverty status although they have been sand mining and concrete. Under food poverty it was revealed that 61% of the population gets only two meals per day while 34% got three meals per day which is a standard meal While 5% were neither nor.

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 been 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 efforts have been in place to combat the problem including; MKUKUTA I&II, Millennium Development goals and the current KILIMO KWANZA slogan.

The 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: To invest 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.

According to Economic Development Minister Ebrahim Patel, replying to a question in the National Assembly, ITAC approved from September last year more than 94% of applications to export scrap metal. The beneficiation industry complains the restrictions have had little or no effect in reducing the price of input costs for beneficiations, and some have even complained of prices increasing. Scrap dealers complain of tons of waste metals piling up in scrap yards due to the time delays involved in first offering domestic industry, then applying for a permit and waiting for it to be granted. The scrap dealers argue that, although most applications may be approved, all delays in the movement of the metal increase their exposure to commodity market risks and precipitate cash-flow issues. The beneficiations have accused scrap merchants of circumventing the system with a range of tactics that force beneficiations to forego the mandatory discounted offer.

The scrap merchants have in turn blamed beneficiations for making frivolous offers to purchase scrap just so that **ITAC** will deny or delay the permits and thus frustrate their exports. They complain some local buyers object to the permit, but do not provide payment terms and do not collect the goods, or fail to pay on time. What everyone agrees on is that the system is not working. To tackle these concerns, amendments to the system policy were proposed in December. The deadline for comments on the proposed amendments was February 5. ITAC is now collating and processing the input it received from stakeholders. It is already apparent from the proposed amendments that the government's response to the failure of the system has

not been to attend to the economically unsound root of the issue and approach its goals from a new angle, but to tackle the symptoms of a flawed system and ramp up enforcement, increase controls, and to crack down on illegal exporters.

Examples of such measures are the proposed new requirements for more detailed documentation to be submitted to ITAC before export permits are granted, a ban on cash payments for scrap to make the money trail easier to trace, and the requirement that all scrap metal be exported only through the Port Elizabeth harbor. What the government has missed is that the tension between the scrap metals industry and the beneficiation industry has its source in a solution foisted on them by the government, instead of a comprehensive negotiated partnership between the sectors. Such a negotiated, industry-driven solution was imminent before the government first introduced the policy guideline in 2013. Industry players such as the Metal Recyclers Association of SA, the South African Institute of Foundry men, and Business Unity SA, were engaged in discussions about a way forward.

A report was also commissioned from expert analytical firm Conningarth Economists to advice on solutions that would have the least detrimental effect on all sectors of the economy. The discussions and report did not influence the government's original proposals. There is another opportunity for the government to craft industry-driven solutions instead of pursuing failed policies more zealously in an empty bid to salvage them. If the government fails yet again to avail itself of this opportunity to heed the voice and get the buy-in of the scrap metals industry and the beneficiation industry, the proposed amendments could be open to legal challenges on the ground that they restrict freedom of trade unnecessarily.

In the implementation of fruits 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 Tegeta community members on the Scrapers collection project, Equip the with knowledge and skills on how to manage and run the MSCS project by March 2016, Facilitate funds and consultation services to access successful intervention of the project, and to ensure reliable market of the MSCS by April 2016. The objective which was partially implemented is to ensure reliable market of the MSCS by April 2015.

In order to ensure that the project implementation ultimately bring about sustainable economic development, the MCED student planned and managed to involve the community members (local people) in this case fruit processing group, 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 fruits processing project group members and the MCED student. The student learnt 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 processes of the project intervention. It also creates a sense of ownership for the project group members hence, project sustainability.

The projects implementation could have realized all its objectives if some factors could not happen as they did. There are some major factors which led to the delay in implementing some activities, these are: delay in accessing License for the Project; The clear policies about Metal scrapers collection and sales almost is not viable instead there some reflection to ULAB Agenda The effort done to get license from January to April, 2016 which still on the process. If these factors could have been enhanced, the ability of the MCED student to complete all elements of the project could have been promoted.

It is therefore expected that the Tegeta community Through Selous refractory expert co Ltd which hosting Metal scrapers collection and sales project will benefit from the project take on. The successful implementation of the project will encourage many youth who are not yet engaged in MSCS together with other neighbouring villages to engage into MSCS project.

6.3 Recommandations

Project design and implementation is a crucial and very sensitive activity which need personal self-commitment. In order to success fully attain the achievement of the project implementation it needs one to abide in all principles of project design and management. At the project level it is where resources are committed, therefore, it need effective and efficiency utilization of resource. Participatory approach at each level should be well applied from the identification to evaluation stage.

According to the experiences drawn from the implementation of MSCS project, it came to be understood that local people (community members) are eagerly engaging in the implementation any project once things are run in transparency. 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 in their community and find possible solutions together. Participatory assessment should be representative of the community under study in order to capture all important areas.

Under project design and implementation it 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, Although Government lack clear policy for the project but still encourage through Officials from NEMC and some reflection Agenda with similar Project such as ULAB on how to promote MSCS in Tanzania has been well analyzed but there is no implementation and close follow up on the laid down strategies. The government in collaboration with other stakeholders should act on the analyzed problems to promote MSCS. Among others the following are to be adhered; to sensitize the establishment of industries to Recycling Metal scrapers. The government should ensure reliable market for MSCS and to ensure the sustainability of the Project.

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 participates in the whole process of project design and implementation he/she becomes 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 process 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 I have found 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 analyzed accordingly. In general the method simplified the task of collecting and analyzing data. Opinions, the interview methods according to the nature of the project was the best method, though other methods are also useful such as focus discussion and observation but cannot be applied solely and explore enough information to fulfill the need of the study.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: 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 development. I assure you that you information given will be kept confidentiality.

Tick where appropriate and fill the information where required.

1. Response 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 Dependents:

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 of people in the community?

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

I Tem	None	Good	Better	Minimum	Excellent
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2.1) Food () () () () ()

	Worse	Good	Best	Excellent
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2.2) Quality Housing () () () ()

	None	Minimum	Good	Better
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Maximum

2.3) Security () () () () ()

2. Economic Assesment

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) Dig sand ()

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

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

01) Agricultural activities () 02) Metal scrapers ()

03) Dig sand () 04) Garbage collection ()

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

2.3 Does your business adequate 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 to 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 get?

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

()

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

Appendix 2: Interview Guide for Focus Group Discussions with CBO

DATE OF INTERVIEW ____/____/2016 PLACE OF INTERVIEW _____

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. Is 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 Tegeta 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

