

**THE ENHANCEMENT OF WOMEN INCOME THROUGH SOAP
PRODUCTION FACTORY AT CHAMAZI WARD TEMEKE DISTRICT IN
DAR ES SALAAM REGION**

YOHANA GEOFFREY MSOFU

**A DESSERTATION SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENT FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTERS IN COMMUNITY
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF
TANZANIA**

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CERTIFICATION

The undersigned certifies that I have read and hereby recommend this project for acceptance by the open university of Tanzania in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Masters in Community Economic Development (MCED).

Dr. H. Shungu

(Supervisor)

Date

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DECLARATION

I Yohana Geoffrey Msofu, do hereby declare that this MCED project report is my own original work and that, it has not presented and not be presented to any other university for similar or any other degree award.

.....

Signature

.....

Date

DEDICATION

I would like to dedicate my work to my husband and my family, social welfare officers at Temeke District, my friends and God for giving me moral support during my studies.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

In achievement of this study, I would like to acknowledge several people who facilitated, supported and encouraged me on preparation of this project report.

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ABSTRACT

This report is based on the community economic activities conduct at Chamazi Ward, Rufu village in Temeke District at Dar es Salaam. The community need assessment was done at Chamazi Ward purposely for assessing the Women needs for improving their economic situation. The collection of data in this community needs assess men was done by using different research methods selected in regards of targeted responds. In adlierence of consistence and accurate results of the collected data precise designed questioner was used in data gathering together with other research methodologies including direct observation and focused group discussion. Most people in the community especially women live in security life as a result of unreliable income flow lead the Women to together and from groups. Women group and start to make soap production in order to meet the daily basic needs at the households and improve the standard of living economically and socially. They start with twent individuals, organized into one group ready to run the project of soap production that would be good source of income. Mapambano Women Group was formed / established 2nd Feb., 2016 and be registered 3rd June, 2016 at the level of ward at Chamazi, Rufu village. Through monitoring and evaluation the project has shown the good results for improving women income in chamazi ward.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATION

CAN	Community Assessment Need
CBO	Community Based Organization
CED	Community Economic Development
CNA	Community Need Assessment
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FHI360	Family Health International
HPI	Herfer Project International
LFW	Logical Frame Work
MAPWG	Mapambano Women Group
MCED	Master of Community Economic Development
MIS	Monitoring / Management Information System
MKUKUTA	National Strategy for Poverty Reduction
MSGs	Millennium Development Goals
NGOs	Non-Government Organization
PE	Participatory Evaluation
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PSRP	Participatory Self Review and Planning
SAM	Self-Assessment Method
SIDO	Small Industries Development Organization
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Science
SWOT	Strength, Weakness, Opportunities and Threats
TAV	Tanzania Development Vision of 2025

TOR	Terms of Reference
TOR	Terms of Reference
TSHS	Tanzania Shillings
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programmer
URT	United Republic of Tanzania
VEO	Village Executive Officer
VFT	Vision Fund Tanzania
WBO	World Bank Organization
WDR	World Development Report
WEO	Ward Executive Officer
WV	World Vision

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 PARTICIPATORY NEEDS ASSESSMENT

1.1 Introduction

The majority of the people in Chamazi ward at Temeke District are engaged in retail outlet, to the high extent women are engaged themselves in retail activities. This is according to 2012 vision fund Tanzania report and observation. The income is not much to the women at that area so they struggling to get loan from different financial institution around their area and to other individuals and N G O S in order to improve their standard of living economical and socially. By that means they work hard in order to repay the loans with interest which cause them to get low or minimum profit of the small business activities and lead them in slowly changing of their standard of living.

That causes the women to be together by participating effectively in small business activities by forming / or establishment of women's group in Chamazi ward known as Baraka women group, Mapambano women group Tupendane women group, Upendo women group, and Amani women group. Each group had the differences small business activities like soap production, baltick, candle etc which lead them to get basic needs of the households like food, clothing and shelter at lower level / standard because of shortage of market, poor infrastructure business composition, poor means of transport and low of entrepreneurship knowledge / skills.

Due to this point of view now hence to conduct the participatory community needs

assessment which enable them to identify their really needs, prioritize them and suggested the way to get them, also participating in achieving their goals.

1.2 Chamazi Ward Community Profile

Chamazi ward is located at Temeke District in Dar es salaam region. It constitutes of 9 villages namely Rufu, Kisewe, Dovya, Msufini, Mwembe bamia, Kiponza, Vigoa, Mkondogwa and Magengeni

According to Tanzania population and household censure of 2012, Chamazi ward has the total population of 5020 the woman are 3015 and men are 2005 (censure report of 2012) with the significance with differences tribes like Wamakonde, wahehe,, wabena, wangoni, wadigo, zaramo, chagga, sukuma, nyakyusa, nyiramba, sambaa, kuriya, etc. Also had the characteristics with two types of religion such as Christian and Muslims.

Chamazi ward had difference institutions such as YTFC Yatima Trust fund center Orphan children trust controlled by the manager called Mrs Lubanza three primary schools and two secondary schools those school are private and government school and also had the dispensaries and it had the Azam Industry and Azam play ground which operates the difference of product like juice, milk and others. And also had the local open market which is owned by the community members.

Chamazi community had also practice the subsistence agriculture and grows the various such as vegetable like mchicha, tomato, spinach, cassava, pineapple, water melon, sweet potato and others.

In general Chamazi ward is enriched with potential economic development resources these are huge fertile land, water falls and human resources. Unfortunately these resources are underutilized due to lack of entrepreneurship skills lower creativity and innovation among the people in the community.

Chamazi ward had the presence of different organization/ Institution who provide support to people who engaged in retail activities that organization are based in Non Government and Government organization, village community Bank (VIKOB), FHI 360.Family health International. These provide business Material/tools to women group, loan and entrepreneurship skills training in order to improve the income by establishment of groups who engaged in small business activities like making soap production, small, candle making, Baltic and others which improve the standard of living economically and socially.

1.3 Community Need Assessment (CNA)

The community need Assessment was specifically done at Chamazi ward, Temeke District found in Dar es Salaam Region. Purposely for assessing the women needs in improving their economic situation.

The definition of community: - Means the smallest or group of people/individual who shares with similar or common needs and history in the specific area.

Community needs Assessment: - Means the way of gathering Information about the community opinions, needs, challenge and assets used to determine which project

will meet the real need of the community. The goal of need assessment is to identify the assets of community and determine potential concerns that it faces by asking the residents their opinion about the development services within their community (Aparna s. etal).

Community needs Assessment enable the member in the community to have a chance to identify their social and economic needs, need the assessment was done in consideration of resources, opportunities threats and strength for a need to be deemed seriously for establishing a project.

1.3.1 Objective of Community Needs Assessment

1.3.1.1 General objective

The objective of community Need Assessment was to identify the strength, resources and opportunities available in the community to meet their needs

1.3.1.2 Specific Objectives

- i) To identify type and nature of economic, environment and social stresses in Chamazi ward community.
- ii) To prioritize the needs according to community preferences
- iii) To assess the strategies which can be used to improve the community economy?

1.3.2 Community Needs Assessment Question

- i) What are opportunities present in the community?

- ii) What kind of income generating activities which could help community to improve their income?
- iii) What are the major issues to be addressed for the development of the community?

1.3.3 Community Needs Assessment Methodology

1.3.3.1 Introduction

Research methodology refer to the use of various steps, methods and techniques which relevant in studying research problems along the logic behind them in the area of study Kothari; this section describe the research methodology used in this study. It cover the research design, research method, sampling procedures, data collection procedure, data processing, description and analysis. Therefore research methodologies can be quantitative for example measuring the number of time someone does something under a certain condition or qualitative for example asking people how they feel about a certain situation .Ideally comprehensive research should to incorporate both qualitative and quantitative methodologies.

1.3.3.2 Community Needs Assessment Design

The research project report was employed a cross sectional research design that allowed data to be collected at one point at a time. This type of research design was selected because it involves collection of data in a sample of at least two group s at one point in time. Thus the enhancement of increase the income of women through soap production. The case study of chamazi ward Temeke Distric in Dar es Salaam of Tanzania was done through cross sectional survey which comprised a defined

population at single point in time. A cross sectional study was selected as it is fast and enables studying a larger number of community members with easy correction of reasonably large amount of data at an acceptable low cost or minimum effort. The data was collected from the part of population that is women resident of Chamazi ward. Both qualitative and quantitative data was collected by using instrument like; questionnaire, personal interview and observation.

1.3.3.3 Sampling Techniques.

Probability sampling: Probability sampling is known as random sampling. under this sampling every item of the universe has an equal chance of inclusion in the sample .It is so to say a lottery method in which individual units are picked up from the whole group not deliberately but by some mechanical process. Here it is blind chance alone determines whether one item or the other is selected. The results obtained from probability or random sampling can be assured in terms of probability. (Kothari, 2002).

Random sampling ensures the law of statistical regularity which states that if on an average the sample chosen is a random one, the sample will have the same composition and characteristics as the universe. This is the reason why random sampling is considered as the best technique of selecting the representative sample. Random sampling from finite population refers to that method of sample selection which give each possible sample combination in equal probability of being picked up and each item in the entire population to have chance of being included in the sample .By doing this we need to write each of possible samples in container and

then draw as a lottery either blind folded or rotating a drum or by any other similar device .such procedure is obviously impractical if not altogether impossible in complex problem of sampling. In fact the practical utility of such a method is very much limited (Kothari, 2002).

Fortunately we can take random sample in relatively easier way without taking the trouble of enlisting all possible samples on paper slip as explained above. Instead of this we can write the name of each finite population on slip of paper ,put the slip of paper so prepared into a box or bag and mix them thoroughly and then draw without looking required number of slip for the sample one after the other without replacement.

In doing so we must make sure that in successive drawings each of the remaining elements of population has the same chance of being selected. This procedure will result in the same probability for each possible sample (Kothari 2002).

This research has 50 respondents , the sample for the study comprises women with retail activities thrifter, women without retail activities ten and wholesaler five .through the proper selection of sample the validity and reliability were ensured, this also gave a room for the sample generalization. Based on a true presentation of the sample research ability to draw conclusion increased. The researcher was full involved to collect data from respondents were asked the same set of questions in the sample style to reduce the risk of getting inaccurate observation or information

1.3.3.4 Study population area

Chamazi ward, Temeke district in Dar es Salaam Tanzania is the area of study with the women engaged with retail activities and women without retail activities Chamazi ward. Tanzania National census 2012 reports that the population of Chamazi ward is 5020. Chamazi had various of primary and secondary private and government schools like Chamazi Primary and Secondary Achool, Saku Primary School, Msufini Primary school, Rufu primary school, mbande primary and secondary school, Chembande Secondary School, Kendi Secondary School , Lilies Primary School, Unique Primary School, Wisdon Primary School Fahari Primary and Secondary School, Thakaline Secondary School. And Chamazi Islamic Primary sSchool. Also Chamazi had the health centers like Chamazi hospital, Arafah dispensary and others.

The 2012 Tanzania National census reports that the population of Temeke District is 1368,881. The area is 728.71 km. Temeke is the industrial district of the city where the main manufacturing centers are located. The port of Dar es salaam which is the largest in the country is found here. Temeke is believed to have largest concentration of low income residents due to the Industry, many port officials, military and police officers live here. Also there is the bridge called Mw.Nyerere people which links the between Kigamboni and other areas are located at Temeke built by NSSF.

Temeke District had the following lists of ward Azimio, Chamazi Chang'ombe, Charambe, Koko, Mbagala kuu, Miburani, Mtoni, Yombo, Vituka, Toangoma,

Kurasini, Temeke, Tandika, Mangalawe, Buza, Kilakala, Kilungule, Mbagala, Miazini, Kibondemaji, Kijichi and Kiburugwa Temeke is densely populated urban center with a number of formal and informal economic activities taking place. The original residents of the districts were Zaramo and Ndengereko but due to urbanization the area has become multi-ethics.

Sample population: The survey population in this study was women with retail activities as the only source of income for their family/household basic needs. This survey excluded employed women and those with wholesale trade and big shops around the area.

Sample Frame: Data was collected from women with retail activities and those without the retail activities at Chamazi ward in Temeke District at Dar es Salaam Region.

Sample size: Sample size was (50) respondents that are women with retail and without retail activities and the respondents were chosen from the study area of chamazi community ward Temeke Distric Dar es Salaam.

1.3.3.5 Data collection Method

Data was carefully collected through inquiry using various method for the purpose of obtaining relevant information and a data concerning the study. The following techniques we employed to collect both primary and secondary on enhancement of women to increase income through soap production primary data was collected

through observation where the researcher was involved in the day to day activities of the women to observe and collect information concerning the study, this study was administrated by questionnaire and interview, the structured questionnaires extracted from the objectives of the study. The questionnaire was distributed to each respondent requested to fill the questionnaires was developed in simple English and translate in Kiswahili to enable those who cannot read in English to provide information comfortably. The researcher use to assist the reading of question and fill in the responses from respond that cannot read and write correctly.

Questionnaire: Questionnaire is a set of question that sent to select respondent to answer and return the filled question (Kothari 2002: 124). Comments that questionnaire is consist of a number of question printed a type in definite order on form or set of form or set of forms.

The closed question were properly used to collect data from respondents during the designing of questionnaire attentive consideration was given to clarity of the question to ensure that they would not consume a lot of time and avoid boring. The questionnaires are that the responds have the freedom to respond direct to the question without feelings or discontent. It also helps the researcher to keep record for references especially on data presentation. Questionnaire seves time and are convenient in that many respondents can be accessed within a short time and the supervision is easier of giving standard information Questionnaires were also tested for sensitivity so as to enable the responded to be ambiguity free, and motivate them to respond. The questionnaire was based to be the character of the respondents.

Focused group Discussion: In the focus group discussion main target was to get information concerning the availability of different types of raw materials in the area, the Government and the N G Os also to know availability of technical support. The FGD involved government staff at ward, division and District level.

Interview: Interview is the oral administering research question to the responds (Kothar 2004). The interviews have been used in my study, base on the use of an interview guide i.e written list of questions or topics , helped me to obtain in depth information especially by closed ended questions .Also semi structured interview was flexible because they consisted of both open and close ended question

Observations: Observation is the way of gathering data by watching behavior, event or noting physical characteristics in their natural setting. Observation can be overt everyone knows they are being observed and the observer is concealed. The benefit of covert observation is that, people are more likely to behave naturally if they do not know they are being observed. Observation can also be either direct or indirect. Direct observation is when you watch interactions, processes or behaviors as they occur, and indirect observation are when you watch the result of interaction processes or behaviors.

1.3.3.6 Secondary data

Secondary data consist of information that has undergone formal statistical process and are national and international recognized. This includes published journals, articles, book, research paper and reports. The researcher large extent focus on the

available literature on the Enhancement of women income through soap production at chamazi ward Temeke Distric in Dar es Salaam Tanzania.

Data analysis: Data analysis refer to the computation of certain measures along with searching for patterns of relationship that exist among data group (Kothari 2004) . The obtained data from each instrument was subjected to proper method of presentation and analysis depending to nature to data required and obtained. Gathered information was coded entered into SPSS data analysis software followed by tables and charts. Qualitative were descriptively analyzed and some direct quotations of respondents to be reported. This enable reader to quickly understand the proportion of respondents, the analysis was guided by the research objective and research questions.

Data analysis methods: Information collected from the targeted community of chamazi ward were analyzed and recorded by the use of SPSS and presented in the form of table for dear interpretation and understanding by various stake holders and other.

1.4 Community Need Assessment Findings

The statistical package for social science (SPSS) programme was used to make analysis as shown below

1.5 Age of the respondents

The age of respondent was taken into consideration during survey as it has implication in the production labor; most of them were the women with child bearing

age that is between 18 y – 66 year. But the majority belongs to the age of 2 – 40 years (46%) followed by 41 – 65 years (24%) the 18 – 24 (26%) and the last was 66 years and above (4%).

This indicates that there are many women with child bearing age pungage in a small business. Table is shown below:-

Table 1.1: Age of the Respondents

Valid	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
18 – 24	13	26.0	26.0	26.0
25 – 40	23	46.0	46.0	72.0
41 – 65	12	24.0	24.0	96.0
66 and above	2	4.0	4.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Source: Chamazi ward CAN Feb. 2016

According to the above table which shows the age of the respondents, it was realized that the women with child bearing age have a lot of responsibilities of rearing their children. While the economic situation of their family's is poor. So they ought to struggle in different ways and the way suitable for them within their areas is that one of doing the retail activities.

1.5.1 Economic Activities Done by Women at Chamazi Ward

The findings show that the main economic activities done by women in Chamazi ward are retail activities of selling vegetables, soap, fruits and oil at small vendor shops known as vigenge/vibanda, agriculture, tailoring and salon.

Small business is done by the majority of the women in the area as shown in the table below as it ranks 60%, Agriculture 4%, tailoring 20% and salon 16%

Table 1.2: Economic Activities Done by Women at Chamazi Ward

Valid	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Salon	8	16.0	16.0	16.0
Tailoring	10	20.0	20.0	36.0
Small business	30	60.6	60.0	96.0
Agriculture	2	4.0	4.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Source: Chamazi ward CAN Feb. 2016

The data indicates that the type of economic activities goes with the age too, most of women based on the small business are in group aged from 25 – 40, 72.4% of interviews 60 women which dominated the rest of the age group. It also indicate that the age of 66 and above women they don't engage in any business due to the fact that they are the elders in the society to be taken care of.

Table 1.3: Age the Economic Activities Done by Women/Cross Tabulation

	Economic activities done by women				
	Salon	Tailoring	Small business	Agriculture	Total
15 - 24	0	5	5	0	10
Count % with age	0%	50%	50%	0%	100%
25 – 40	2	6	20	0	28
Count % with age	7.14%	21.42%	71.42%	0%	100%
41 – 65	1	5	4	1	11
Count % with age					100%
66 and above	0	1	0	0	1
Count% with age	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%
Total	3	17	29	1	50
Count % with age	6%	34%	50%	2%	100%

Source: Chamazi ward CAN Feb. 2016

Despite the high involvement of women in retail outlet activities at chamazi ward still they are facing difficulties of life due to insufficient income from their business which is caused by fact that most of their commodities are perishable goods like fruits, vegetables and those which not perishable are not found within their area and also they lack the proper training in business skills.

The finding here indicate that many women had entered into small business as their daily routine of buying and selling of goods without skills on how to conduct it in order to make big profit and expand their business.

Table 1.4: The Role of Retail Business in Improving Women Income

Valid	Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative percent
To satisfy the family needs and school fees for the children	42	84.0	84.0	84.0
To build family house	6	12.0	12.0	96.0
It doesn't help	2	4.0	4.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Source: CAN/CAN Chamazi ward Feb. 2016

1.5.2 Challenges Faced by Women in their Struggle For Income Improvement

A part from the contribution of those activities there were also challenges, it will be shown in the table below.

The main challenge facing chamazi community women is small capital which is 40% as shown below. The findings indicate that the majority of the women dealing with small business fear to engage in the loans from the microfinance institution due to the

high interest changed. So due to that woman suggested way forward in the racking of those challenges as their problems.

Table 1.5: Challenges Facing Women to Increase Income

Valid	Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative percent
Lack of creativeness in business	15	30.0	30.0	30.0
The businesses are of same type	8	16.0	16.0	46.0
Small capital	20	40.0	40.0	86.0
Lack of enough market	7	14.0	14.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Source: Chamazi ward CAN Feb. 2016

The table below shows the rank of their suggested way of dealing with the challenges.

Table 1.6: Suggestions on Strategies for Facing the Challenges

Valid	Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative percent
Women to work in production groups	9	18.0	18.0	18.0
Entrepreneurship education to women	36	72.0	72.0	90.0
Women to think of other business	5	10.0	10.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Source: CAN Chamazi ward Feb. 2016

72.0% of women community in chamazi ward responds that the main way of dealing with the challenges they are facing is to get Entrepreneurship education to them. That means entrepreneurship skill very important to them, if the get business skills even with their small capital they can slowly improve their business status as the result their economic situation improve.

Through the survey it was realized that there is need the business women to do the different business apart from those they are used of and they suggestes different kind of business.

Table 1.7: The Need of Chamazi Ward to Do Different Business

Valid	Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative percent
Yes	40	80.0	80.0	80.0
No	10	20.0	20.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Source: Chamazi ward survey 2016

The need of chamazi women to do different business apart from the one type they are used of% of women community at chamazi ward suggestion the making of different things. From their suggestion and the percentage it is clear that they are are not satisfied with the kind of the business they are doing. The table below is shown.

Table 1.8: Suggestions

Valid	Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative percent
Chicken keeping	10	20.0	20.0	20.0
Processing	5	10.0	10.0	30.0
Making of different things	35	70.0	70.0	100.00
Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Source: Chamazi ward survey Feb. 2016

The above findings were discussed with group member where by a total number of women were present. The summary of needs revealed is as shown below:-

(a) Infrastructure/road

- (b) Investment capital
- (c) Reliable market
- (d) Entrepreneurship skills
- (e) Processing factory in the area
- (f) Land for planting and establishing of vegetable garden.

Table 1.9: Pair wise Ranking

Priority	Accessibility of reliable market	Road construction	Availability of processing factory in the area	Capital investment	Land for planting and establishing of the vegetable gardens	Entrepreneurship skills	Votes	position
Accessibility of reliable market		Accessibility of reliable market	Capital investment	Processing factory	Accessibility of reliable market	Entrepreneurship skills	5	4
Road construction	Accessibility of reliable market		Processing factory		Land planting	Entrepreneurship skills	2	5
Entrepreneurship skills	Entrepreneurship skills	Entrepreneurship skills		Road	Entrepreneurship skills	Entrepreneurship skills	6	3
Capital investment	Accessibility of reliable market	Road	Processing factory		Land planting	Entrepreneurship skills	1	6
Land for planting and establishing for the vegetable gardens	Accessibility of reliable market	Land planting	Processing factory	Land planting		Processing factory	7	2
Availability of processing factory in the area		Processing factory	Processing factory	Processing factory	Land planting		8	1

From the above table it is noted that the major three needs at chamazi community are processing factory, land for planting and establishment for vegetable gardens entrepreneurship skills and reliable market.

1.6 Conclusion

Community need assessment is sustainable due to the fact that, it involves The community member through the participatory approach in the whole process of identifying their needs, looking for the way of achieving their identified needs, implementation of their agreed projects, monitoring their planned issues and evaluation of their work. Chamazi community need assessment indicated seven community needs. This study revealed the need of soap processing factory in Chamazi ward as the most need. These needs were identified by both women with retail and women without the business.

The prioritization was done by forty women as the representative of the community. It was taken by considering the present situation and the desired situation of the future and needs to be done in order to improve women income.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Background to Research Problem

Problem identification is focuses on the problems based on the community assessment research which is conducting in June 2016 at chamazi ward in Temeke Municipal, which had 9 villages and the population is 5020. So that community need assessment at chamazi ward it was done by involvement of Mapambano women group in order to improve the women income at chamazi ward, in the process of questioners, observation and group discussion.

Family after the group discussion the following problem was identified by the member who is involved in group discussion.

- i) Lack of processing factory
- ii) Lack of land for planting and establishment of vegetable gardens
- iii) Lack of capital/ lack of enough capital
- iv) Lack of reliable market
- v) Lack of entrepreneurship skills
- vi) Poor infrastructure
- vii) Competition = same product

According to the community, lack of processing factory became the first challenge. Community think that soap production is the one of the kind of income generating project which could solve the problem of poverty and help them to improve the

income and standard of living from the lower to higher level economically and socially to community of chamazi ward because the retail will produce the commodity like soap, oil cooking, candle vegetable and salt few to mention and can sell around their arrears. In order to improve their income.

2.2 Problem Identification

The other problem which community at Chamazi ward identify was lack of land for planting and establishment of vegetable gardens. So that availability of enough land for the planting and establishment of vegetable gardens it will help to improve the income to the community because there are a good climate and fertility land and available of water throughout the year (drainage) and streams. And the following problems also be the challenges in the process of lack of market, poor social services like road, lack of entrepreneur skills, lack of capital and competition, they face the competition between the product by Azam Factory and commodity produced by community by local /method. Also there is a playground which was constructed by Azam in order to keep busy the youth who are living around Chamazi ward and other area in Temeke District.

Community will improve the income and standard of living by solving the above problems which the community facing.

2.3 Problem Statement

In order to improve the house hold income living standard of women retailers at chamazi ward, the access to commodities has the potential improvement even economically and socially. The community women of Chamazi ward face the

challenges of market, they produce soap but there is no enough market which hence them to sell in low price which cause them to get low profit with much time consuming to sell few/ little around there area and travel long distance to sell its goods in difference places and each individual have her own selling price in order to meet their objectives.

So that according that situation there is unequal or uneven of the men and women in the distribution of the opportunities (Amanda. et al), women engaged in retail and agriculture for 50 percent while men in 90 percent be engaged in good position like manufacturing, finance transport and in economic activities.

2.4 Project Description

The proposed project title is the Enhancement of women income through the soap production factory in Chamazi ward Temeke district in Tanzania.

2.4.1 Target Community

This project is working with the, women which were involved in retail activities at Chamazi ward. The community at that area is likely to benefit with soap production lather than other commodities. The others are likely the institution with Government institution, Non-Government institution faith based organization (FBOs) and the other institutions working within the chamazi ward.

2.4.2 Stake Holders

This project is working are such as social welfare officers, trade officer, community development officers, Government institution, Non-Government institution/

organizations, private sectors and financial institutions. The skilled person become very importation to provide support at Chamazi ward soap production factory and to become to be the provider of entrepreneurship skill record and keeping management and also become the one of buyer/ Agency soap production for the provision of linkage between buyer, market, trader through their services. Stake holder encourages the women to work hard in establishment of more type of commodities in order to improve the income and living standard.

NGOs in the community area it is very important because it will play a greater role in the projects to support people to improve their business and income. Tanzania Vision Fund is the mainly microfinance institutions who provide needed credit and capital for retail and business growth.

The specific contribution to the project is to provide much training to improve quality and quality of the produced soap.

Table 2.1: Summary of the Stakeholders

s/n	Name of stakeholder	Affiliation of stake holder	Role of stakeholder
1	Vision Fund Tanzania	Provision of microfinance services in community	- Provision of small loans to group member.
2	SIDO	Promotion of small industries	- Training the group member on the process of making soap.
3	Temeke District Council	Development and Administrative role in District	- Training the member on the group formation - Technical support in preparation of constitution/marketing and leadership knowledge.
4	Community development officer	Promotion of economic Development	- Train the member on the group of the entrepreneurship skills.
5	Social welfare officer	Promotion of unity aiming the member in the community	- Train the importance of unity to the community member in order to improve the income
6	Trade officer	Promoting guidance and support to owner of the factory	- Train member to improve quality/ quality of soap production.
7	F H I 360	Promote economic development among the group member	- Provide business materials and entrepreneur training

2.4.3 Project Goal in Terms

The Project goal is to enhance increase income and improve live hood among women through soap production in Chamazi ward, Temeke District at Dar es Salaam, Region.

2.4.4 Project Objectives

- i) Twenty Mapambano women group members trained on soap making by July 2016.
- ii) Five Mapambano women group members trained on leadership skills by august 2016.
- iii) Market of soap product from Mapambano women group increased to be 85% by Dec 2016.
- iv) Five Mapambano women group member to be trained on record keeping and management by August 2016.
- v) Twenty Mapambano group members be trained on processing and packaging of soap product by Dec 2016

2.5 Host Organization.

The host organizations called chamazi, Mapambano and Baraka (MAPWG) CBO. It was established Jan 20016 and registered in 15th June, 2016 with the aim of sustain the economic groups found in nine villages within Chamazi ward in the area of small business and agriculture. Aims to empower individual members by providing to them the entrepreneurship education working with Vision fund Tanzania.

MAPWG CBO is an umbrella formed by six groups with income generating activities including mapambano women group.

2.5.1 Organization Goal

The goal of this organization is to contribute to the implementation of nation strategy on poverty reduction (MKUKUTA) and millennium Development goal (MSGs)

2.5.2 Organization Vision Statement

A quality and sustainable mental, physical social, economic and spiritual life for each household and Chamazi ward Community.

2.5.3 Organization Mission

The mission of Chamazi Mapambano Women Group (CBO) is to communicate and circulate information to member and whole community by coordinating, networking and consulting.

2.5.4 Organization Activities

It comprise of different groups dealing with petty/small business like soap production, agriculture and making MAPWG, CBO AT Chamazi ward. The part of their income obtained by groups from CBO is used to support the needy Marginalized groups in community like orphans, people living with HIV/AIDs and disabled.

The following are the major activities of CBO at Chamazi ward Community.

- i) Linking the member with market opportunity (CBO)
- ii) Networking with other potential partner in the area which includes Government, non-Government organization/private sector and individual for different opportunities.
- iii) To identify the marginalized groups in the community like orphans and people living with HIV/AIDs and disabled around the area.

2.5.5 Organization Objectives

- i) To have the community that would be assured of food, shelter and clothes by the end of 2019.
- ii) To have the community that protects develops and conserves the natural environment by the end of 2019.
- iii) To have the community with good health and sustainable economy by the end of 2019.
- iv) To have the community free from development enemies poverty, diseases and ignorance by the end of 2019.
- v) To have the community that economically self Sufficient by the end of 2019.

Table 2.2: The Organization SWOT Analysis

STRENGTH	WEAKNESSES
The presence of committed leaders within the CBO with good experience in resource mobilization	The Operation of this CBO to some extent are still depending on its founder.ie world vision Tanzania the syndrome which is also seen to most of the member of the CBO.
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
Existence of MFLs eg VFT which are committed to serve rural people encourages MAPWG CBO to promote Micro enterprise Development (med) programs in their area.	Increase in child labour in income generating activities.
Existence of stake holders like government, NGOs, private sectors and individual who are willing to work with this CBO in promoting community economic development.	Lack of clear focus in area of collaboration. Sometimes there is in different of interest that hence to fail to reach the goals of the CBO.
Availability of nature resources example fertile land encourages CBO to mobilize community members to explore them.	Possibility of emergence of animal, crop diseases, drought and flood as a result climate change.

2.6 The Others Role in Project

- i) Provide technical skills in developing constitution for the income generating activities groups.
- ii) Provide consultation service to the community members at Chamazi ward on group formation and coordination.
- iii) Working with group leaders to seek expert who will provide training on soap production.
- iv) To organizing capacity building training an keeping record and management.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

3.1 Introduction

Literature review was conducted in order to systematically and analyzes documents containing information related to the unemployment situation which cause the community to suffer with the problem of poverty.

It is important that it is where the other researcher tries to link some thoughts, theories, policies and findings from other researchers related to identified problem through reaching of various material found from different sources including books, journals, magazine, internet, other related researches, developed published reports and policies. It consist of theoretical review, empirical review, and policy review on income generating activities and the impact of women contribution to the economic growth of the country/nation when given opportunities. This chapter generally aiming to find out and explain on what is already known to fill the gap as far as the identified is concerned.

3.2 Theoretical Literature Review

This is sub section present the definition and meaning of the key

3.2.1 Small and Medium, Terms And Concept Used In the Literature Review

Enterprise SME

The SMEs sector is an area where the poor may not only eke out a living, but also get most of their goods and services at prices they can afford. Over ninety percent of

operators get credit and r and training, information, water and sanitation from the sector. In Dar es Salaam the capital city over ninety percent of poor communities get water and sanitation services from the SMEs sector. Women have been increasingly involved in the sector other as employees as operators. They construes at least a third of the small firms operators (URT 1996) so that any positive or negative development in the sector will have a direct corresponding effect on the plight and livelihoods of Women.

In Africa the important role of SMEs in the process of laying a foundation for development should not be underestimated, said Mbowen SMEs can play a vital role in job creation and in strengthening competition in domestic market. The challenge is however to ensure that individual success at the level of firm contributes towards the competitiveness of the National economy.

Includes a Small and medium size enterprise were a very heterogeneous group which wide variety of firms village hand craft makers, small machine shops, restaurants, and computer software that poses a wide range of sophistication and skills and operated in diverse different markets and social environments. The statistical definition of SMEs varied by country and was usually based on the number of employees or the value of assets (Hallberg 1999).

3.3 Poverty Concept in Development

Social Corporation and economic development .There are many definition of poverty. One thing is certain.

3.3.1 Poverty is a Complex Social Issue

Poverty is about not having enough money to meet basic needs including food, shelter and clothing it is important that all members of our society work together to provide opportunities for all members to reach their full potential. Poverty means failure to achieve certain minimum or basic capabilities that is the ability to certain crucially important function (Laderch et al.).

World Development Report (2000) defined by the poverty line that is the minimum income needed to be able to satisfy minimum basic needs. Poverty should be viewed as a deprivation of basic capabilities rather than merely is caused by lack of resources and capability to acquire basic human and national needs. The Indicator of Poverty are like follows; Low per capital income, that means low average income per personal per year in a given country. Another indicator is result in low production in the society and caused low gross domestic product due to low level of science and technology (WDR, 2000).

3.4 The World Bank Organization

Describes poverty is hunger is lack of shelter. Poverty is being sick and not being able to see doctor. Poverty is not having access to school and not knowing how to read, is not having the job, is the fear for the future. There are two types' Absolute poverty and relative poverty.

Relative poverty is when people cannot obtain adequate resources Relative poverty occurs when people do not enjoy a certain minimum level of living standards as

determined by a government sometimes within the same country (ibid) when people are excluded within the society, when they are not well educated and when they have a higher incidence of illness, there are negative consequences for Society. The increase of cost on the wealth system.

The World Bank organization is doing more work to identify the indicators for the other dimensions of poverty. This work include identifying social indicators to track education, health, access to services, vulnerability and social exclusion <WDR 2000>.Absolute poverty means about the same everywhere, and can be eradicated as demonstrated by the countries.

According the Wikipedia the free, encyclopedia, poverty in Africa refers to the lack of basic human needs faced by certain people in African society.African nations fall toward the bottom of any list measuring small size economic activity, such as income per capital or GDP per capital, despite a wealth of natural resources. In 2009, 22 out of 24 nations identified as having low human development on the united- nations (UN) Human Development Index were in sub Saharan Africa. I n 2006,34 out of t6he 50 nations on the UN list of least developed countries are in Africa. In many nations GDP per capital is less than USDs/5200 per year, with the vast majority of the population living on much less.

3.5 Women and Employment

According to millennium Development Goal Report of 2013, in Goal 3 which is promote gender equality and empower women it shows that ; Women access to paid employment is an indication of their integration into the market economy.

As women benefit from regular income, they are more likely to achieve greater autonomy, self-reliance in house hold and in their personal Development and decision making power.

Globally, 40 out 100 wage earning jobs in Non-agriculture sector were held by Women in 2011 this is a significant improvement since 1990 when only 35 out of 100 jobs were held by Women. However important different can be observed among region and countries. Increase in income earning opportunities for women does not mean they have secure, decent jobs.

The data suggest that women in developing regions are more likely than men to work as contributing family workers on farms or other family business enterprises with little or no financial security or social benefits.

This type of gender gap is particularly evident in Western Asia and Northern Africa, where paid employment opportunities for women are limited. It is higher also in sub Saharan Africa (MDG report 20013).

3.6 Empirical Literature

The level of income and endowment of a house hold depends on the availability of employment opportunities for the adult members of that house hold. Since suitable jobs and agricultural land are scarce in a country like Tanzania, the creation of self-employment opportunities becomes most important objectives of house hold to enhance income, and to enhance the chance to cover the basic necessities. Women in

developing countries are more vulnerable to economic and social cultural burden of poverty (FAKIR, 2008) Women are discriminated against in terms of work access, opportunities, payment, economic safety, and lack of basic needs (Prihatinah 2005).

Khan and Rahman (2007) state that at the individual level, IGAs are perceived be ultimate liberators, which bring about a positive change to poor women's income and provide not only the financial help to house hold but also have positive impact on other factors daily life. Some of the literature indicators that women's income is the key to sources of power and opportunities that may otherwise hinder their lives.

According to what khan and Rahman (2007) comment in their study it is true and good at chamazi ward it was experienced for long time by retail women where they were working individually and level of profit, was minimum though they were managing to countries to their families. One thing to add on that point of khan and Rahman is to widen the level of IGAs done by women from individual level to the group level; this will help them to have the opportunity of collecting their capital and become the powerful one that is both human capital and financial one. It is believed that unity is the power which helps to widen idea and become innovative. Mapambano women group at chamazi ward is what they are doing now.

From selling of different things individually they have now united by their power and capital as the result, they started their soap production factory which is their most IGA. Vision fund Tanzania (VFI) which purpose to support WVTs effort to promote the economic

Development aspect of livelihood through access to financial services, also operating in chamazi ward, what they are doing to provide loan groups of different activities in the return of interest.

Their idea of helping people through their groups is good and Harding return it, after that some group member started to isolate themselves from the groups after found that they were working for the loan and the interests of the VFI (CAN 2013).

For those who had the good idea on what to do they benefiting. Their good things which learned from them is helping people in group it help many to meet and develop the sense of commitment in the struggle of the economic development.

In some scenarios women shows positive move despite the hardship in their environment in doing entrepreneurial activities, women are organized into economic groups and make production like soap production and marketing of their products many of women groups participate in trade fairs, exhibitions and conferences to promote and marketing their product.

3.7 Policy Reviews

In Mkukuta II, It has shown that the basic factors which are essential for production are land, human resources, capital and technology. The strategy aims at enhancing efficient use of the factors of production for productivity gains and value additions. Given large proportion of the poor in rural areas who depend on agriculture as their main stay, agriculture is central to poverty reduction in general and hunger/food poverty in particular.(MKUKUTA II, 2010).

In the growth and reduction of income poverty and its challenges of income distribution, Tanzania GDP growth rate has been impressive in recent past. However the incidence of income poverty did not decline significantly income poverty (basic needs and food poverty) varied across geographical areas, with the rural areas being worse off.

Rural growth peroxide by growth of the agriculture sector was about 4.5 percent on n average. When this growth is contrasted with the national population income become small thus perpetuating poverty in rural per capital income areas (MKUKUTA II, 2010).

3.7.1 Resources Ownership by Women

The position of the women according to the different tribes traditional and custom in Tanzanian traditionally land is owned by men, men had the power to decide on what things to plant and prefer cash crops to food. Women perform/ perform triple functions but the owner of the income are men. Example Mbeya and Iringa rice as cash crops and food crops without decision making with women. So in MKUKUTA II, 2010 should be a part specifically for the how to assist women to improve their income by other means like trade, factories and other business apart from agriculture which its means of production is owned by men.(MKUKUTA II, 2010).

3.7.2 Policy on Women Development in Tanzania (1992)

Tanzania believed in the equality and right of each person. This belief enshrined in the constitution of the united republic of Tanzania of 1977 as amended in 1984. The

constitution emphasizes the equality each person, respect for each person's Humanity and right to justice before the law. Implicitly it safeguards gender freedom, security of life right to the ownership of property and productive resources, right to work and receive the fruits of that work (Women in development).

The government of Tanzania has made efforts in promoting women, which include formation of organizations which aim of development of women such as Tanzania Women organization (UWT) and the ministry of community development, Women Affairs and children, strengthening social services such as health and water and setting (MCIA) and family planning services.

In spite of all the efforts the situation of the majority of women, is still not satisfactory. This situation is a various, factors including custom and traditions which discriminate against women, lack of correct interpretation of the concept women in development, lack of guide line on the planning and development of women in general, in adequable incorporation of women issues in the planning process at all level that is village, district, region and nation, unfair distribution of resources, lack of strategies and techniques to women participation in national development (Policy on Women Development 1992).

3.7.3 Small and Medium Enterprise Development Policy 2003

Both developing and developed countries acknowledge the role and importance of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in generating employment, stimulating economic growth and creating social collision.

The importance of SME sector varies greatly across countries. Referring to the World Bank database 2003, SME sector has strongly contributed to both employment and Gross domestic product (GDP) of many countries in the world. According to World Bank Database, SME contribute to total employment from the low income countries (17.56%) to the high the income countries (57.24%).

The SME share of GDP follows a similar Trend increasing from 15.56% of GDP in the low-income countries to 51.45% in the high income countries. Also SME hence the establishments of Small Industries Development Organization (SIDO) in 1973, by Act of parliament to plan, coordinates, promotes and offer every form of services to small enterprises.

SMEs tend to be more effective in the utilization of local resources using simple and affordable technology. SME play a fundamental role in utility and adding value to local resources. In addition, development of SMEs facilitates distribution of economic activities within the economy and thus foster equitable income distribution. Furthermore, SMEs technologies are easier to acquire transfer limited demands brought about by small and localized markets due to their lower overheads and fixed costs. (SMEs development policy 2003)

3.7.4 Tanzania Development Vision Of 2015

The Tanzania development vision 2015 at achieving high quality livelihood for its people attain good governance through the rule of law and develop a strong competitive economy.

It is envisioned that the specific achievement would be attained by the year 2015. A high quality of livelihood strategies which ensure the realization of different goals where by some of them are gender equality and the improvement of women in all social economic, political relation, culture and absence of object poverty .

Another specific achievement to be attained by the year 2025 is the development mind set and empowering culture where by some of its key element is. Development wanted culture of hard work and creativity which need to be involved to link the people's way of life to attainment of the goals of development vision with a culturing entrepreneurship and self-development through creative and innovative hard work, responsibility, dieseline, fostering self-confidence and esteem among individuals. (Tanzania Development vision plan (2012).

Development vision is the outcome of the government realization that Tanzanians need to develop themselves rather than waiting for outsiders to help, while all requirement for development such as land, people, good governance and leadership are plenty available. The only thing needed is to develop ourselves so as to be the active participants as a nation in the global development world of science and technology.

3.8 Literature Review Summary

Tanzania is a one of African countries which her people practiced patriarch system. According to that system many women did not get opportunities in many areas such as education, ownership of the family properties and participation in decision making of issues even those concern them their families and community.

In fact patriarch system favors men than women and leaves women behind, as the result it's among the poor country in the world though it has the lot of wealth and natural resources.

Tanzania is now struggling a lot to make sure that women are now getting their rights accordingly, through different initiatives and strategies such as policies like that one of women in development, small and medium Enterprise Development of 2003 which aims at utilizing and adding value to local resources.

Also in Tanzania Development Vision 2025 one of her goal is gender equality and the empowerment of women in all socio-economic, political, relations, culture and absence of abject poverty.

The experience of other researches is also understood, what is need is only to contextualize to fit the objectives of enhancing women income through the different project like, soap production factory in Chamazi ward at Temeke District of Dar es salaam region.

3.9 Limitation and Delimitation of the Study

This study focuses on enhancement of women income through soap production factory at chamazi ward.

This study is limited to unwillingness of some of the women to be interview for data collection given that these limitation happen the researcher exercises a rational decision not to include elusive answers in the results.

The inability of some of the women to understand the questions properly because some of questions need interpretation.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter is very important because it show how the soap production project be implemented in Chamazi Ward and it cover the number of activities to be done in under to implement the income generating activities under the established project. Various trainings were conducted for capacity building with target on provision of entrepreneur skills to this group of women with soap production project. Also if indicates the need and demand of resources including human and financial resources.

The project budget was contributed by the group member based in their agreement in order to buy materials need for soap production project so as to meet their main goals of their project which is to enhance women income and well being of their families at Chamazi ward.

4.2 Project Output

The output of project areas shown below.

- i) Twenty Mapambano Women Group Member equipped with knowledge and skills on soap making.
- ii) Five Mapambano Group members equipped with knowledge and skills on records keeping and management.
- iii) Five Mapambano Group leaders knowledgeable on leaders hip skills.
- iv) Soap product from Mapambano accessed market 85%

- v) Twenty Mapambano women group member equipped with knowledge and skills on processing and labeling soap product.

4.2.1 Project Activities

The activities planned meter each objective and outputs are as shown in the table below.

Most of activities mentioned have been achieved while others are on progress like procurement of plot for establishment of soap factory; they expected to be accomplished by the end of 2016.

Table 4.1: Planned Project Activities

OBJECTIVE	OUTPUT	ACTIVITIES
1. 20 Mapambano Women Group Member trained on soap making by June, 2016.	1.1 Twenty Mapambano Women Group Members equipped with knowledge and skills on soap making.	1.1.1 Orient group members on different materials used in soap making. 1.1.2 Training to group members on different steps for soap making.
2. 15 Mapambano Women Group Member trained on records keeping and management by June, 2016	2.1 15 Mapambano Women Group equipped with knowledge and skills on records keeping and management.	2.1.1 Train group leader on basic accounting practices. 2.1.2 Training to group members on simple book keeping and records keeping. 2.1.3 Train Mapambano Group Members on preparation of orders of product materials and delivering.
3. Market of soap products from Mapambano Group increase to 85% by Dec, 2016	3.1. Soap products from Mapambano Group accessed market.	3.1.1 Train group members on entrepreneurship and making skills. 3.1.2 Training to group member on soap product packing and labeling. 3.1.3 Link Mapambano Group Member with potential buyers of soap products.
4. Five Mapambano Group Members trained on leadership skill by August, 2016	4.1 Five Mapambano Group readers knowledgeable on leadership skills.	4.1.1 Conduct training to group leaders on management and leadership skills. 4.1.2 Train group members on constitution preparation.

4.3 Project Planning

Planning is very important part in task any development projects and allocation such as financial human and material resources. It involves the creation and maintenance of a plan. Planning is the process of thinking about and organizing the activities required to achieve a desired goal.

The following steps were involved in project planning

- i) Activity identification and arrange them for meaningful implementation.
- ii) Developing the fineable for implementing the activities.
- iii) Evaluating the requirements.
- iv) Preparation of the budget
- v) Identification of facilities required for carrying out the activities.

This project was planned to work with the women involved in retail outlet activities at Chamazi ward. The women with retail activities found in Chamazi ward are direct beneficiaries of soap production project. It also involve different key player found in Chamazi area those are Chamazi ward community member, government institutions, non – government organization, private sectors, MAPWG, CBO, local leaders, village Executive Officer (VEO), ward Executive Officer (WEO), Faith Organization and Institutions working within Chamazi ward.

Table 4.2: Project Implementation Plan

Objection	Output	Activity	Activity Implementation Month 2016												Resource Needed	Responsible Person
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
1. Twenty Mapambano Group Member trained in soap making by June, 2016.	1.1 Twenty Mapambano Group Members equipped and skills on soap making	1.1.1 Orient group members on different materials used in soap making													Facilitation allowances, meal for participants and stationeries	Group members SIDO, Host CBO
		1.1.2 Training to group members on different step for soap making													Facilitation allowances, meal for participants and stationeries	Group member SIDO
		1.1.3 Training to group member on simple book keeping and record keeping													Facilitation allowances, meal for participants and stationeries	Group member SIDO
2. 15 Mapambano Group Member trained on record keeping and management by July, 2016	2.1 15 Mapambano Group Member equipped with knowledge and skills on records keeping and management	2.1.1 Train group leadership on basic accounting practice													Facilitation allowances, meal for participants and stationeries	Group member SIDO
		2.1.2 Train Mapambano member on preparation of order of product and delivery													Facilitation allowances, meal for participants and stationeries	Group member SIDO
		2.1.3 Train group members on entrepreneurship and making skills.													Facilitation allowances, meal for participants and stationeries	Group member SIDO

3. Market of soap products from Mapambano Group increased to 85% 2016	3.1 Soap products from Mapambano Group accessed market	3.1.1 Training to group member on soap product packaging and labeling.												Packaging material, labels, meal, stationeries, allowance	Group member SIDO
		3.1.2 Link Mapambano Group with potential buyers of soap product.												Stationeries	Group member SIDO
		3.1.3 Conduct training to group leaders on management and leadership skills												Stationeries, participants allowances, meal	Group leaders, District Development officer
4. Five Mapambano Group Member trained on leadership skills by 2016.	4.1 Five Mapambano Group leaders knowledgeable in leadership skills.	4.1.1 Train group members on constitution preparation												Stationeries, participants allowances, meal	Group member, District community development officer.

4.3.1 Logical Frame Work (LFW)

The Logical Frame Work means a systematic planning procedure for complete project cycle management. In this soap production project the goal is to enhance increased the income and improved livelihood among the women through soap production factory in Chamazi Ward, Temeke District. Outcome is the effect expected to be achieved as a result of the project, so the outcome of this case is the production of different types of soap improved. Another part in the Logical Frame Work (LFW) is the outputs which is the result that the project management should be able to guarantee. The projected outputs at this project are soap factory in place, implementation of different sections of the factory and knowledgeable women group members on soap production.

Activities are the other part of Logical Frame Work; these are all activities that have to be under take by the project in order to produce outputs. The household logic of the Logical Frame Work (LFW) it shows the progress against each objective. It clearly shows indicators and its means of verification as well as Assumptions. Vertical logic shows the hierarchy of objectives. It starts with goal, outcome, output and activities.

Means of verification in the goal level, outcome level and activities level are the source of data necessary to verify status of each level indicator.

Table 4.3: The Logical Frame Work (LFW) is Clearly Shown in the Table Below

Hierarchy of Objective	Objective Verifiable Indicator	Means of Verification	Assumptions
GOAL: To improve income and livelihood among Women in Chamazi Ward Temeke District	Average household income among Mapambano Group Members.	HH survey, evolution report	Readiness of group members to share their income status honestly
OBJECTIVE 1: Twenty Mapambano Women Group Members trained on soap making by June, 2016			
OUTPUT 1.1. Twenty Mapambano Group Member equipped with knowledge and skills on soap making by June, 2016	Twenty Mapambano Women Group Members trained on soap making	Observation, documentary review	Willingness of group members to contribute finds and materials.
ACTIVITIES			
1.1.1 Orient ground members on different materials used in soap making	Twenty people oriented on different materials used on soap making	Training report	Group Members are willing to attend the training.
1.1.2 Training to group member on different steps for soap making	Twenty Women attended training	Training report	Group Members are willing to attend the training.
OBJECTIVE 2. 15 Mapambano Group Members trained on records keeping and Management by June, 2016			
OUTPUT 2.1 15 Mapambano Group Members equipped with knowledge and skills on record keeping and management.	15 Mapambano Group Members trained on record keeping and management.	Training report Documentary review.	Group members are willing to attend the training.
ACTIVITIES			
2.1.1 Training to group members on simple book keeping and records.	15 people trained	Documentary review	Group member are willing to attend the training
2.1.2 Train group leaders on basic accounting practices.	Five group leaders trained	Documentary review Training report	Redness of group leader to attend the training
2.1.3 Train Mapambano Group Member on preparation of orders of product / Materials and delivering.	Five group member trained	Training report Documentary review	Redness of group leader to attend the training

OBJECTIVE 3. Market of soap products from Mapambano Women Group increased to 85% by end of 2016			
OUTPUT 3.1 Soap products from Mapambano Group accessed market.	300 liters of soap sold monthly	Group sales records	Acceptance of the product by the customers.
ACTIVITIES			
3.1.1 Training group members on soap product packing and labeling	Five people trained on soap products packing and labeling	Documentary report	Willingness group member to attend training
3.1.2 Training group member on entrepreneurship and marketing skills	Five people trained on entrepreneurship and marketing skills.	Training report	Willingness of group member to attend training
3.1.3 Link Mapambano Group with potential buyers of soap	300 liters of soap product sold monthly	Documentary report	Willingness of potential buyers to buy soap from Mapambano Group
OBJECTIVES 4. Five Mapambano Group Members trained on leadership skills by August, 2016			
OUTPUT 4.1 Five Mapambano Group leaders knowledgeable on leadership skills.	Five Mapambano Group leaders trained on leadership.	- Number of people trained. - Training report	Willingness of group leader to attend the training.
ACTIVITIES			
4.1.1 Conduct the training to group leaders on management and leadership skills.	Five people trained on management and leadership skills.	Train report	Willingness to group leaders to attend to the training
4.1.2 Training group women members on constitution preparation.	Twenty group member trained	Train report	Willingness to group member to attend the training

4.3.2 Input

The nature of this project is empowerment and self-operated. The group members have to contribute themselves without seeking external material support.

The Input details it is shown in the input table below:-

Table 4.4 Input Details

OBJECTIVES	OUTPUT	ACTIVITIES	INPUT	QUANTITIES
1. Twenty Mapambano Women Group Members trained on soap making by June, 2016.	1.1 Twenty Mapambano Group Members equipped with knowledge and skills on soap making.	1.1.1 Orient group member on different materials used in soap making	Small buckets	06 Pcs
			Gloves	10 Pairs
			Caustic	20 Kg
			Mise-palm oil	30 Liters
			Big buckets	2 Pcs
			Perfume	2 Pacts
			Stamp	1 Pc
			Table	1 Pc
			Chair	10 Pcs
		1.1.2 Training to group members on different steps for soap making.	Note books	10 Pcs
Pens	10 Pcs			
Flip chart	05 Pcs			
Ream paper	02 Pcs			
Box of marker pen	01Box			
2. Five Mapambano Group Members trained on leadership skills by August, 2016	2.1 Five Mapambano Group leaders knowledgeable on leadership skills.	2.1.1 Conduct training to group leaders on management and leadership skills.	Note books	10 Pcs
			Pens	10 Pcs
			Flip chart	05 Pcs
			Ream paper	01 Pcs
			Box of marker pen	01Box
		2.1.2 Train group Member on constitution preparation	Stationeries	
3. Market of soap product from	3.1 Soap product from	3.1.1 Train group member on entrepreneurship and management skills.	Stationeries Notebook	10 Pcs

Mapambano Group increase to 85% by Dec, 2016	Mapambano Group accessed market		Pens	10 Pcs
			Flip charts	05 Pcs
			Box of marker pen	01Box
			Ream paper	01 Pcs
4. Five Mapambano Group Member trained on record keeping and management by August, 2016	4.1 Five group members equipped knowledge and skills on record keeping and management.	3.1.2 Training group member on soap products packing and labeling.	Facilitation allowance	02
		4.1.1 Training to group members on simple book keeping and record keeping.	Stationeries Notebook	10 Pcs
			Pens	10 Pcs
			Flip chart	05 Pcs
		4.1.2 Train group leaders on basic accounting practices.	Box of marker pen	01Box
			Ream paper	01 Pcs

4.3.3 Staffing Pattern

Mapambano Women Group Member currently does not employed staff. What they do is they among themselves in different position according to one's knowledge and ability to work and every one in her position has the roles to perform as planned. This helps the position to match with responsibility and job deception.

Table 4.5: Staffing Pattern

Position	
Project manager	I. To make fund raising. II. To produce quarterly report. III. To ensure the project sustainability IV. To oversee all the supervisory issues V. To control all supervisors.
Project secretary	I. Writing of all meeting report. II. Supervision of all implementation.
Group member	To volunteer and participate in all project activities for own all community benefits.
Treasurer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prepare report on income and expenditure. - To collect and banking money from different source like sells and monthly contribution. - To handle all issues concerning procurement of the required materials.

4.3.2 Project Budget

The total budget used for implementing intervention under this project is TShs. the parts of this budget is from the group member contribution and others is from the host organization.

Table 4.6: Details of the Budget for Soap Production Project

Objectives	Output	Activities	Resource Needed	Quantity	Unit Price	Total TZS
1. Twenty Mapambano Group Member trained on soap making of June, 2016	2.0 Twenty Mapambano Group Member equipped with knowledge and skills on soap making	1.1.1 Orient group members on different materials used in soap making	Palm oil	30 litres	7000	210,000
			Caustic	20 kg	4,000	80,000
			Mod. Box	1 pc	40,000	40,000
			Gloves	10 pcs	5,000	50,000
			Small bucket	6pcs	3,000	18,000
			Big bucket	2 pcs	6,000	12,000
			Perfume	2 pcs	10,000	20,000
			Stamped	1 pcs	3,500	3,500
			Room	1	15,000 x 12month	180,000
			Tables	1 pcs	40,000	40,000
			Chairs	10 pcs	18,000	180,000
		Training group members on different steps for soap making	Notebooks	10 pcs	2,000	20,000
			Pens	10 pcs	200	2,000
			Flip charts	01 pc	5,000	5,000
			Marker pen	10 pcs	800	8,000
2.Five Mapambano Group Member trained on leadership skills by August, 2016	2.1Five group leader knowledgeable on leadership skills.	2.1.1 Conduct training to group leaders on leadership skills and management	Ream paper	01 pc	10,000	10,000
			Notebook	10 pcs	2,000	20,000
			Pens	10 pcs	200	2,000
			Flip chart	01 pc	5,000	5,000
		2.1.2 Train group member on market on constitution preparation	Facilitation allowance	01	30,000	30,000
			Notebook	10 pcs	2,000	20,000
			Pens	10 pcs	200	2,000
3. Market of soap product from Mapambano Group	3.1 Soap product from Mapambano Group accessed	3.1.1 Train group member on market skills and entrepreneurship	Flip chart	01 pc	5,000	5,000
			Pens	10 pcs	200	2,000

increased to 85% by the end 2016.	market		Flip chart	01 pc	5,000	5,000
			Notebook	10 pcs	2,000	20,000
			Drinking water	10 pcs	500	5,000
		3.1.2 Training group members on soap product packing	Facilitation allowance	01 pcs	30,000	30,000
			Mineral water	10 pcs	500	
			Flip chart	01 pc	5,000	5,000
			Communication	01	5,000	5,000
4.Five Mapambano Group Member trained on record keeping and management by August, 2016	4.1 Five group members equipped with knowledge and skills on record keeping and management.	4.1.1 Training to group member on simple bookkeeping and record keeping.	Marker pen	10 pcs	800	8,000
			Flip charts	1 pc	5,000	5,000
			Exercise book	10 pcs	300	3,000
		4.1.2 Training group member leader on basic accounting basic accounting practices.	Facilitation	01	30,000	30,000
			Flip chart	01 pc	5,000	5,000
			Notebook	10 pcs	2,000	20,000
			Marker pen	10 pcs	800	8,000
		4.1.3 Train member on preparation of order and delivering.	Flip chart	01 pc	5,000	5,000
			Notebook	10 pcs	2,000	20,000
			Marker pen	10 pcs	800	8,000
			Facilitation	01	30,000	30,000

4.4 Project Implementation

The soap production project at Chamazi Ward, Temeke District was implemented in collaboration with MAPWG, CBO, NGOs, Community leaders, Mapambano Women Group and Chamazi Ward Community. At present most of activities has been accomplished leading to the achievement of some objectives. There is a hope that the rest activities will be finished by the group members due to reason that they have needed skills more for operating soap making production factory. They are working hard now to reach their targeted goals. So to accomplish the rest every group member is struggling to make sure they finish the remaining contribution according to their agreed phases.

4.4.1 Project Implementation Report

In Chamazi Ward through the Community Need Assessment it shows that, there are a number of projects which is conducted / performed by existing NGO. These projects were based on parenting, HIV/AIDS, child protection, on Health, on Education and Village Community Bank. The projects means of source of community fund there are the donors funded because the contribute of community is low which lead community members to the situation of waiting some few people to present the majority needs.

In the starting the Community economic Development Student conducted the Community need Assessment which was done to identify the needs of women with retail outlets in the area needs are identified from that needs the group members discussed together on what to do hence they come out with the idea of starting the

soap making factory in the area of Chamazi Ward. At this point the community members were very happy for their participation in the planning of the project. From there several activities have been planned and accomplished as per present described below.

Mobilization meeting to group member on fund raising for the establishment of soap production factory has been completed and group member agreed and set the different phases of collecting their contributions for that moment they have contributed money for buying materials need and hiring one room. Training on soap making, storing and packing was performed to orient group members on steps, equipment used and preventive measures to take when making soaps. A part from that the group leaders have been trained on management and leadership skills.

The group members are also trained on significance of working together of supervising different resource and share the benefit without any problem. In this situation the group member were insisted to maintain the team spirit so as to meet their goals as the group and individual. For Mapambano Women Group the team work spirit has been observed since they are working together now.

The Mapambano Women Group activities some have not yet accomplished due to different reasons such as financial limitation. It does not mean that the activities will not be accomplishment, the group member's strategies for implementing them will continue as a project goes.

The activities which are not yet completed but are on the progress is the procurement of piece of land for constructing the factory premises to link Mpambano Group with potential buyers of soap and train them on preparation of order of product / materials and delivering. The aim of procuring the piece of land is for the group to have their own assets rather than depending on the hiring of the room. Through ot need time and money and it is included in their plan. The ambition is to have it at the future. The accomplishment of this activities / activity will allow the group to have a common place for production and storage of produced soap and raw materials hence increase their stability.

Another activity in progress is the training on labeling. Issue of packing and labeling it depend on the growth of factory means that the use of advanced instrument in the production like machines for the time being the group members are producing manually.

4.4.2 Actual Implementation

Soap production was implemented by the Mapambano Women Group at Chamazi Ward, Temeke District with Women with retail trades which were CAN and prioritization. To date all activities related to group formation and management have been accomplished and group members have started to apply the knowledge and skills obtained from various trainings in making soaps. The day to day activities the group member participated actively in implementation and monitoring.

Table 4.7: Summary of Actual Implementation of Project

Objective	Output	Activity	Implementation Status	Remarks
1. Twenty Mapambano Women Group Member trained on soap making by June, 2016	1.1 Twenty group member equipped with knowledge and skills on soap making	1.1.1 Orient group member on different materials used on soap making	Twenty group members were oriented	Done as planned
		1.1.2 Training group member of different steps of soap making	Training conducted as planned	Accomplished
2. Five Mapambano Group Member trained on leader ship skills by August, 2016	2.1 Five group leaders knowledgeable on leader ship skills.	2.1.1 Conduct training to group leader on leader ship skills and management.	Accomplished. Five group leader attended the training	Done
		1.1.3 Training group members on constitutional preparation.	20 group members trained on constitutional preparation	Done/Accomplished
3. Market of soap products from Mapambano Group increased to 85% by end of 2016	3.1 Soap product from Mapambano Group accessed market.	3.1.1 Training group members on market skills and entrepreneurship	20 group member equipped knowledge and skills on entrepreneurship and marketing	Done
		Training to group member on soap production packing and labeling	5 group member trained on soap packing	Accomplished
		3.1.3 Link Mapambano Group with potential buyers on soap	On progress	Group has linked with few local retailers
4. Five group members trained on record keeping and management by August 2016	4.1 Five group members equipped with knowledge and skills on record keeping and management.	4.1.1 Training group members on simple book-keeping and record keeping	Five group members were trained on simple book-keeping and record keeping.	Applying simple book keeping in their daily work
		Training group leaders on basic accounting practices.	Five group leader attended the training - Treasurer - Chair person - Vice chair person - Secretary - Manager	Done
		4.1.3. Training group member on preparation of orders on product/materials and delivering.	15 group members were trained.	Done



Figure 4.1: Group Members in Normal Meeting Discussing Different Issues Concerning Their Progress



Figure 4.2: Group Members Remind Themselves on Soap Making Procedures/Steps



Figure 4.3: Mapambano Group Members Learning On How to Make Soap

Product



Figure 4.4: Mapambano Group Members in the Training of Processing Soap



Figure 4.5: Some of Group Members Enjoying the Process of Selling the Soap Products



Figure 4.6: Mapambano Women group member enjoying on making soap product

Table 4.8: Project Implementation Chart

[illegible]

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 PROJECT PARTICIPATORY MONITORING, EVALUATION AND SUSTAINABILITY

Participatory Project Monitoring means continuous process which involves routine collection of information of the ongoing activities. It helps to learn from the experiences for more improvement, it promotes the accountability of the resources used and the result obtained. Monitoring and evaluation are two dependent concepts in project management, monitoring set the standard for evaluation while evaluation also qualify or disqualify the monitoring work.

The involvement of stakeholders in implementation, monitoring and evaluation, increase the change of having project which is sustainable hence meeting the targeted objectives.

5.1 Participatory Monitoring

Participatory Monitoring is a process of collecting and analyzing data and sharing the result to identify and solve the challenges in a collective way. Monitoring includes field visit, commodities records and review of service delivery. It should have a communication system in which information flows in different directions among all the stake holders involved. Also participatory monitoring is used as good means of empowering the beneficiaries of the project in making their own decision. Having acknowledging the important of participatory monitoring Mapambano Women Group even before the start of this project was insisted on participating in every step of project implementation.

Participation in monitoring this project is also done by other stake holders like government, host organization, NGO's and MCED student. This has allowed the project activities to continue well minor difficulties due to the fact that all challenges faced are collectively shared for solution.

5.1.1 Monitoring / Management Information System

The aim of management information system is to ensure access to complete timely and accurate information for monitoring a project. It is intended to collect and repute information on a project and project activities to enable participants to plan, monitor and evaluate the operations and performance of the project.

Mapambano Women Group in their soap production projected was assisted to set the indicators for tracking the progress. These indicators are being used in monitoring the achievement of project where by different information / data regarding the project are collected as a part of monitoring using various ways like focus discussion and observation.

The processes established for monitoring include mechanism to show how individual group members could identify achievement and challenges emerging from their project. This include every group members to take part in day to day monitoring of project activities / interventions, shares honestly the challenges, success and become part in looking for the solution of the solution of any problem which happen in the course of implementation. For the future reference all information from dissevered during project monitoring are well recorded and kept in a place which can be easily accessed.

5.1.2 Participatory Monitoring Methods Used To Engage Community

Mapambano Women Group has been involved since the beginning of this project to date. The group member took part in identification of the needs, prioritization, planning and implementation of the activities. The participatory method i.e. PRA was used to ensure all people provides their opinion regarding the project. FGD has been used by group members during the social group meeting to collect different information regarding the progress of the project. The group member also established the indicator to depend in tracking the project progress. The indicator assesses the income of Mapambano Group Member and improvement of living standard of the members as the result of selling of soap they produce. The improvement of income and huelihood is eventually expected to enable the project beneficiaries to improve their basic needs like food, shelter and clothes, also paying school fees for their children. Established market linkages are the one of the fundamental indicators for this project. It measures the quality of product.

Mapambano Women Group Members are dedicated to improve the quality of soap through processing and packaging it well. The evaluation process will be participatory as well as it will involve all stakeholders of the project in planning, implementation and monitoring. The analysis will be both qualitative and quantitative and result will be presented using tables, charts and narration to enable all participate to understand. Mapambano Group Members meet once a week to discuss their progress and review their weekly plans. In a weekly meetings the secretary of the group read minutes / and assignments resulted from the previous meeting where by the group members together discuss them, coming with solution

for problem a challenges uncounted and proposed the way forward. The MCED student attends these meeting and assists on any technical issues or challenges experienced by group members and review the group plan; MCED student used this forum to update the group members on market issues and availability of materials for soap production. In most cases MCED student participated in group meetings once a month to let the group learn how to run their project independently using the knowledge and skills given on group management. As the way of encouraging active participation among the group member in monitoring and evaluation of the project, projective objectives and respective indicator were defined in a participatory way during planning session. The responsibilities and the duties were given and agreed to the individual group members. The management comprised of the chairperson, secretary and treasurer who are responsible for foreseeing managerial issues.

Table 5.1: Participatory Monitoring Plan

Objectives	Output	Activities	Indicators	Data Source	Methods/ Tools	Responsible Person	Time Frame	Budget
1. Twenty Mapambano Women Group Members trained on soap making by June, 2016	1.1 20 Mapambano Women Group Member equipped with knowledge and skills on soap making	1.1.1 orient group member on different materials used on soap making	20 Group Member oriented on soap making materials	Training report	Documentary review	Group members MAPWG, CBO	Semi Annually	T.Shs.540,000
		1.1.2 Training group members on different steps for soap making	20 Group Member oriented on soap making materials	Training report	Documentary review	Group members MAPWG, CBO	Quarterly	T.Shs.102,000
2. Five Mapambano Women Group Member trained on leadership skills by August, 2016	2.1 Five Mapambano Women Group leader knowledgeable on leadership skill.	2.1.1 Conduct training to group leader on management and leadership skills	Five group leader trained	Group progress report	Documentary review	Group members MAPWG, CBO	Quarterly	T.Shs.60,000
		2.1.2 Train group member on constitution preparation	20 Group member trained on constitution preparation	Training report	Documentary review	Group members MAPWG, CBO	Quarterly	T.Shs.45,000
3. Market of soap product from Mapambano Group increased	3.1 Soap products from Mapambano Group accessed market	3.1.1 Train group member on entrepreneurship and marketing skills	20 Group member trained	Group progress report	Documentary review	Group members	Quarterly	T.Shs.70,000

to 85% by the end of 2016								
		3.1.2 Training to group members on soap product packing and labeling	20 Group member trained on soap product packing and labeling	Training report	Documentary review	MAPWG, CBO	Quarterly	T.Shs.105,000
4. Five Mapambano Group Members trained on record keeping and management by August, 2016.	4.1 Five Group Members equipped with knowledge and skills on record keeping and management.	4.1.1 Training group members on simple book keeping and records keeping	Five group member trained	Training report	Documentary review	Group members	Quarterly	T.Shs.100,000
		4.1.2 Training group leaders on basic accounting practices.	Five group members trained	Training report	Documentary review	MAPWG, CBO	Quarterly	T.Shs.94,000

The above table contain summary of activities to be monitored, type of data to be collected during monitoring and person responsible. The role of monitoring the project progress is primarily done by group member themselves. Is because they have participated in planning and designing the indicators for tracking the performance of the project. The MCED student has been there to assist on technical issues during monitoring like interpreting some monitoring result for meaning discussion and solution for challenges faced.

5.2 Participatory Evaluation

Evaluation means the process of gathering and analyzing data determine whether the project is carrying out – its activities as per plan and also assess the project when is meeting its stated objectives the planned activities. Evaluation also can be defined as the systematic investigation of worth or merits of an objectives (Joy 2002). For the purpose of having a meaningful project evaluation, all project stake holders need to be involved from beginning the end i.e. planning, designing, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Participatory evaluation give the balance information which help to improve the project as well as base for decision making. Stake holders like donor can use evaluation report to decide whether to continue or to cut their support. Beneficiaries either direct or indirect of this project will participate in identifying the relevance questions for the evaluation, planning the evaluation design, selecting appropriate measure and data collection methods.

5.2.1 Performance Indicators

Performance indicators are key measures of project achievement where by every

objective in a project should have indicators which will be guiding in measuring success or failure during evaluation exercise. Indicators are qualitative or quantitative measures for success that enables project stake holders to assess the achievement of project objectives. Most of the activities are monitored to ensure their achievement during day to day follow up of the project implementation. Mapambano Group Member have discussed and shared some key performance indicator at the outcome level which will be used to measure the achievement of their project during the evaluation.

5.2.1 Participatory Evaluation Methods

Participatory evaluation methods in this project self-assessment method will be used to conduct progress evaluation to assess the status of the project in meeting its objectives. It involved gathering information to see if the participants targets are met or not, also the impact of the activities and strategies towards the goal. Among the self-assessment methods to be used in progress evaluation are Participatory Self Review and Planning (PSRP) developed by Heifer Project International (HPI). Through self-evaluation group members become aware how the active they are as a individuals. PSRP is a tool which can be used at any level the group project partner and organization level. It's a tool that enable every participants makes action plans using the comer stones provide direction and motivation to each individual. PSRP give chance to every participant to assess himself/herself on what went wrong areas of weaknesses and opportunities. It based on strength, weakness, opportunities and threats/threats analysis offering room for project components to be analyzed, a ranked and give reasons to its success or failure. This method helps to create

sustainability of the group even after the MCED student or host organization have left. Through this methodology participants will be able to identify weak and strong areas of the project and give the reasons for strong and weak areas. Evaluation also will be conducted at the end to collect information about the project outcomes and related processes, strategies and activities. In most cases this type of evaluation is for decision making and assessing the project sustainability.

Table 5.2: Project Evaluation Summary

Objectives	Output	Activities	Performance Indicators	Expected Outcome	Actual Outcome
1. Twenty Women Group Members trained on soap making by June, 2016	1.1 Twenty Mapambano Women Group equipped with knowledge and skills on soap making	1.1.1 Orient group members on different materials used on soap making	1.1.1 20 Mapambano Group Members attended the orientation	1.1.1 20 Group member equipped with knowledge on material used on soap making	1.1.1 20 Group member trained on soap making
		1.1.2 Training to group members on different steps for soap making	1.1.2 20 participant attended the training	1.1.2 20 Group member with knowledge on different steps for soap making	1.1.2 20 Group members with knowledge on different steps on soap making
2. Five Mapambano Group Members trained on leadership skills by August, 2016	2.1 Five group leader knowledgeable on leadership skills	2.1.1 Conduct training to group leader on management and leadership skills	2.1.1 Five group leader attended training	2.1.1 Five group leader manage well soap making factory	2.1.1 Five group leader trained on management and leadership skills.
		2.1.2 Training group member on constitutional preparation	2.1.2 Number of people trained and number of constitution established	2.1.2 Group member trained on constitutional preparation	2.1.2 Five group member trained on constitutional preparation
3. Market of soap production from Mapambano Group increased to 85% by end 2016	3.1 Soap product from Mapambano group accessed market	3.1.1 Training group members on entrepreneurship and marketing skills	3.1.1 Participants attended training	3.1.1 Twenty group members imparted knowledge on entrepreneurship and marketing skills	3.1.1 Twenty group members trained entrepreneurship and marking skills.

		3.1.2 Training to group members on soap product packing and labeling	3.1.2 Twenty member attended training	3.1.2 20 Group member trained on soap packing and labeling	3.1.2 20 Group member trained on soap product parking
		3.1.3 Link Mapambano group with potential buyers of soap product.	3.1.3 300 Liters of soap sold monthly	3.1.3 Increased the volume of sales of soap product by 3% monthly	3.1.3 Volume of sales of soap product litre increased to 30 retailers monthly
4. Five Mapambano Group Members trained on record keeping and management by August, 2016	4.1 Five group member equipped with knowledge and skill on record keeping and management.	4.1.1 Training to group members on simple keeping and record keeping	4.1.1 Five participant attended training	4.1.1 Training participant imparted knowledge on simple book keeping and record keeping.	4.1.1 Five members trained on simple keeping and record keeping.
		4.1.2 Training group reader on basic accounting practices.	4.1.2 Five group leaders attended training	4.1.2 Five leaders knowledgeable on basic accounting practices	4.1.2 Five group leaders educated on basic accounting practices.

5.3 Project Sustainability

Project Sustainability is the fraction of beneficiaries to maintain the goal, outcomes and products sustainability of any institutions depend on its strategies from the beginning. For the case of project, element of sustainability need to be considered right away from planning, implementing and monitoring the project. Before initiating any project the originator needs to consider factors that will make the project to last longer and continuing impacting positively the lives of its beneficiaries. For the project to be sustainable it must be owned by benefited; i.e. they need to leave relevant capacity of managing it in terms of human financial and materials, ability to manage the result or impacts and replicate them.

This project on soap production is likely to sustainable both financially and institutionally as all beneficiaries participated fully in identification and prioritization of this project among other several possible project / interventions during the assessment. Their participation from the beginning to date is an indication of developing the sense of ownership.

The other element of sustainability is the commitment of the group members themselves that they contribute money from their own pocket as the starting capital, so they are eager to ensure they get returns from what they have invested.

This project is also influenced by availability of market within their areas individually and outside of their area where group members are struggling to search

for market and customers in different within Temeke District and outside of Temeke District in Dar es Salaam.

Also there are other institutions like schools, dispensary, hotels, guest house, Ngo, churches and mosques which all use this product for cleanliness.

This is an indication that the product has customers which will enable the beneficiaries to continue enjoying returns from their investment. This is the indicator that the soap product which made by Mapambano Women Group they are good in leading the group to formulate vision, mission and objectives. Not only but also in implementing them to reach the desired goal. The group is also recognized by the government at District level and they have the constitution. The group members have good regulation in the community as they are members of the same community. They are the members of other social group existing in the community hence they get some time to share their products with various people in the area through this interaction.

CHAPTER SIX

6.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

6.1 Introduction

This chapter consists of the summary description of the whole project in what have been observed in every phase from the project indication i.e Participatory needs Assessment, Problem Identification, Literature review, project Implementation, project participatory, monitoring, evaluation and sustainability. It gives the picture or complete picture on how the project has been implemented, monitored, evaluated and beneficiaries' participation and contribution in each phase and also it gives the conclusion, lesson learnt and the recommendation. In conclusion it shows the summary of what have been completed and the pending to the soap production / factory in enhancing the income of women with retail outlets.

The recommendation part focus on the findings observed during the implementation of this soap factory. It also picked from those learning and observations where the government and Ngo's are operating the project of the same nature in the whole issues of empowering the community. The recommendation and comments of beneficiaries are included in this part.

6.2 Conclusions

Mapambano Women Group is the group which knows the meaning of the development from the individual level to National level, they managed to provide the

valuable information about the development for individual, community and all the community development workers in our country including the Ngo's, FBOs, Financial, Institutions and Government at large. The strategies and the efforts made by Mapambano Women group and other stakeholders have resulted to the project on soap factory which is contributing in enhancing the income of women with retail outlets in Chamazi Ward.

Retail outlets is among the main activities performed by the majority of women in Chamazi Ward but for the long time the life standard of them has not shown the good improvement both economically and socially. During the participatory needs assessment the women with retail activities decided to enhance their income through the establishment of soap factory in the area something which has been done successful.

Different literature reviews have been reviewed to support this project as one of the important intervention which will enable the women group in Chamazi Wars to improve their income. The literatures referred showed that poverty is the major problem in developing countries like Tanzania. The issues of Women in the different communities of Africa do not get opportunity of getting education as the result they are working in information sectors where their contribution is not seen the same applied to Chamazi Women and other parties of Tanzania.

Different outlets wrote much on the how it will look if women get an income. In the millennium development Goal report of 2013 in goal #03 it promote gender, equality

and empower women. In this goal state that “as Women benefit from more regular income, they are more likely to achieve greater autonomy, self-reliance in the house hold and in their person development and decision making power”.

This indicates that women with source of regular income play a great role because it helps them to have decision making power and confidence to their families and their county at large. The Women Income is an essential precondition for the elimination of poverty and upholding of human rights. In particular at the individual level as it helps to build a base for social change.

Overcoming the wide spread poverty and improving livelihood requires confronting the widening disparity of rural women income, this is according to Fakar, (2008). Living standard of the rural poor would only be up lifted when they receive income from the economic activities (Ahmed et al, 2007). Income generating activities change the livelihood of the poor in terms of living conditions, housing, nutrition, savings and the others.

The income problem of Mapambano Women Group at Chamazi Ward is not only for them, from the few reviews it shows that is the national problem that is why the government of Tanzania is struggling to have different strategies for elimination the poverty among her people like MKUKUTA and Tanzania Development vision 2025. The policy on Women Development shows how the government is sensitive on the issues concerning women. That is due to the fact that Tanzania believe on equality and rights of each person.

Soap production factory is the project chosen by Mapambano Women Group. They chose it after realizing their needs through the participatory needs assessment conducted in their area where by they come up with seven needs such as lack of capital, lack of reliable market, lack of entrepreneurship kills, lack of processing factory, poor infrastructure and completion. They saw it is the project which is easy to do, handle and monitor and it need small space in starting. A part from that they realized that to get customers for their product it was easy and they were sure to be the first customers for their products to use them in their families for cleanliness and also in their business that is to sell in their “Vigenge” because soap is one of the products they sell. Technology required in soap making is simple and easy in management and it give good profit in terms of income and livelihood. Soap is payable as one litre is sold at 1,500/=

The implementations of the project was in the participatory where by soap makers were the primary beneficiaries and were active in day to day in the performing of the project activities. They were able to use the knowledge and skill they get from different training in soap making. The groups under their leaders have managed to achier some of their objective. They have hired one room which now is using it as their factory. Now they are making and selling liquid soap within their community and other areas out of their community.

Monitoring for any work is very important and it is done to see if the work is going according to the plan or not. Also monitoring is the day to day task and it mostly dealing with the activities. Evaluation is another important test in any project. It is

done for the specific period with the aim of seeing if the planned out comes and the goal is met. Monitoring and Evaluation for soap making project is have been done in a participatory way involving all the primary beneficiaries / group members who were involved in needs assessment and prioritization. Their contribution enable the project to attain the planned activates. By taking part in the daily monitoring and implementation of the project, Mapambano Women Group got the chance of sharing their views and ideas on how to improve the project and set their plans in order to speed up the progress of their project. The ambition of the project / project owners is to produce in high quality and the quantity which will enable them to sell their product to the different regions in Tanzania.

6.3 Recommendation

Enhancement of Women Income through soap production factory established by Mapambano Women Group can be recognized as the better product for improving income.

During the need assessment it was discovered that in the community there are many needs which group members failed to achieve due to different reasons such as lack of capital or investment capital on this point the following recommended to the Government, Ngo's and other partiers in the area that; Wherever they want to assist the community member on any development issues the first thing to do is to change their mindset on the way of getting the investment capital from dependency syndrome to the self-dependency.

Another observation is the fact that most of the group members have insufficient entrepreneurship skill. The skill which was very important in their daily retail activities, something caused them to deal with the same type of the commodities. So it is recommended to the Government and other development stakeholders to make sure that they have the plan of providing the entrepreneurship skill or training to the rural people at village level. This will help many people to acquire those skills.

In the determination of attaining any community project, involvement of the community members is very important from the beginning. If one starts the project without the community involvement, it will fail due to lack of ownership. Mapambano Women Group succeeded to remain active to present due to the fact that they were involved from the assessment, designing, implementation and the monitoring of that project. One thing to recommend here is about the approach used. In any establishment of any project the good approach is the bottom up approach which is participatory one; it is the recommended especially for the projects aimed to be owned by the community and for the community themselves.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: Questionnaire Used For Data Collection during the Needs Assessment for Women Economic Growth at Chamazi Ward

Yohana Geoffrey Msofu is the student at the open university of Tanzania studying masters in community Economic Development. Therefore in order to accomplish her studies she has to do the research on the community needs of her community of choice. Therefore as the Chamazi community member, you are requested to provide your cooperation.

Put the right mark (✓) in the only one correct answer among the given one.

1) Are you the citizen of Chamazi ward

0.1. Yes

0.2. No

2) Your sex is

0.1. Female

0.2. Male

3) Your age is between

0.1. 15- 25

0.2. 26 - 40

0.3. 41- 41 and above.

4) What is your education level?

0.1 Primary education

0.2 Secondary education

- 0.3 Diploma
 - 0.4 Degree
 - 0.5 Masters
 - 0.6 P H D
 - 0.7 Certificate.
- 5) In your community what are common economic activities done by women?
- 0.1 Mining
 - 0.2 Hair saloon
 - 0.3 Retail
 - 0.4 Agriculture
- 6) Among the following commodities, which is come in only used daily at home and it consume much money?
- 0.1 Soap
 - 0.2 Match box
- 7) Is the soap produced/made in your ward area?
- 0.1 Yes
 - 0.2 No
- 8) In your area the economic activities is based in?
- 0.1 Whole sale
 - 0.2 Retail
- 9) In tour community women had right tom own the family properties
- 0.1 Yes
 - 0.2 No
- 10) Is necessity of women to do different business to increase the income?

0.1 Yes

0.2 No

11) What challenges you facing of economic activities?

0.1 Businesses are the same

0.2 Lack of enough capital.

12) Is any important of women to join in group in Order to meet their goals economically?

0.1 Yes

0.2 No

13) Gender equality it have any important to community of any society?

0.1 Yes

0.2 No

14) Is any significance to women to be involved of family decision making?

0.1 Yes

0.2 No

Appendix II: Questions Used During the Meeting with Women Focus Group

Discussion

- 1) What are the needs in your community?
- 2) What are the challenges faced by women in their struggling for improving their income?
- 3) What economic activities done by women in your community?
- 4) What are the characteristics of the women group member?