

**THE CONTRIBUTION OF TASAF INTERVENTIONS IN ENHANCING
INCOME GENERATING THROUGH GREEN VEGETABLE TO FEMALE
HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD IN LEGURUKI WARD IN MERU DISTRICT
COUNCIL**

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

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CERTIFICATION

The undersigned certifies that he has read and hereby recommends for acceptance by the Open University of Tanzania a dissertation titled: **“The Contribution of TASAF Interventions in Enhancing Income Generating Through Green Vegetable to Female Head of Household in Leguruiki Ward in Meru District Council”** ‘in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Community Economic Development of the Open University of Tanzania.

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DECLARATION

I, **Beatrice Simon Mbyallu**, do hereby declare that this CED Project report is my own original work and that it has not been presented and will not be presented to any other academic institutes for a similar or any other Master's Degree award.

.....

Signature

.....

Date

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ABSTRACT

This dissertation is an outcome of the research study that was conducted at Meru District and the project identified being implemented in the same district. The study and project implementation covers the period from October 2015 to September 2016. The study conducted by using participatory methods. Community needs assessment was conducted at Meru by using participatory methods such as Focus Group Discussion, Interview, the use of questionnaire for primary data collection methods and for secondary data collection there was the use of journals, books, internet and reports. The study revealed that income generating through green vegetable project will be sustainable as they identified themselves and they implement with efficiency, not too expensive to establish and the demand of the products increases as days increase. Also time frame for the vegetables to grow and become ready for sale also is too short as it can take four to six weeks depending on the fertilizer used. The study recommends that community members can organize themselves and manage the income generating projects in order to increase their incomes. Through trainings, community members can achieve their planned project goal and the project becomes sustainable and increases income to community members.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|---------|--|
| AIDS | Acquired Immunity deficient syndrome |
| CBO | Community Based organization |
| CBO | Community Development Officer |
| CCAFS | Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security |
| CED | Community Economic Development |
| CNA | Community Need Assessments |
| DCC | District Council chairperson |
| DED | District Executive Director |
| ELCT | Evangelical Lutheran Church of Tanzania |
| EO | Executive Officers |
| FGBF | Full Gospel Bible Fellowship |
| FGD | Focus Group Discussion |
| FPCT | Free Pentecostal Church of |
| HIV | Human Immunity Virus |
| IGA | Income generating Activities |
| IGAS | Income generating activities |
| IPE | Inventory of project Equipment's |
| LGA | Local Government Authority |
| MIS | Monitoring and Information System (MIS) |
| MKUKUTA | Mkakati Wa Kukuza Uchumi na Kuondoa Umasikini Tanzania |
| NGO | Non-Government organization |
| OUT | Open university of Tanzania |

| | |
|-------|---|
| PAG | Pentecostal Assemblies of God |
| PLA | Participatory Learning and Action (PLA) |
| PNA | Participatory Needs Assessment |
| PRA | Participatory Rural Appraisal – PRA |
| RC | Roman Catholic |
| SARAR | The Self-esteem, associative strengths, Resourcefulness, Action planning, Responsibility |
| SLA | Sustainable livelihood approach |
| SPSS | Statistical package for Social Science |
| TAG | Tanzania Assemblies of God |
| TASAF | Tanzania Social Action Fund |
| TMAR | Tanzania Meteorology Agency report |
| TZS | Tanzania Shilling |
| WCDO | Ward community Development office |
| WEO | Ward Executive Officer |

CHAPTER ONE

PARTICIPATORY NEEDS ASSESMENT

1.1 Introduction

Participation is the involvement of communities in decision making processes that affect their future, (Cohen 2007). This is the process where people from the ground level are used as the initial experts of their needs. In that sense then they have to design, set programs and implement on their own or together with some externals. Participatory Needs Assessment approach includes, needs identifications and prioritizing them, hence making decision for situational improvements or problem solving.

Participatory Needs Assessment is an approach, which strongly calls for the common understanding within the community, brings strong ownership, therefore results into total commitment and project sustainability when properly conducted. In this project of organizing activities of Female head of household of Leguruki Ward in Meru District was employed. Leguruki Ward in Meru District; was the chosen community based organization for it has been engaging in knowledge building to this group.

PNA is the best approach that has limitations. PNA's limitations include time consuming. Conducting PNA needs a lot of time in creating awareness. It also needs a lot of resources such as money, people, knowledge and skills for sensitization in washing out hiccups and doubts so as to get best results which reflect community like.

PNA was selected as correct tool in this project for the above-mentioned reasons of using community as experts of their situation; therefore they were to be involved in all steps from the beginning to the summative evaluation. The better base or foundation of project was very important to create common understanding, setting common goals, going within the common truck with the aim of reaching the common destination. Involvement of the target community cannot be escaped by either reason for the problem should be owned, the elimination alternatives should be set, the implementation tasks should be shared and the sustainability of the project should be enjoyed by all.



Figure 1: Female Head of Household in Leguruki Ward in One of Meeting with the Researcher

This approach was used in Leguruki Ward in Meru District community of female head of household to help discover available resources, strength and ability,

potentials present to increase an organized production to increase household income and sustainability assurance after weakness has been noticed. PNA and Sustainable livelihood approach (SLA) was the major techniques that were employed to make the whole process to be easier. Other tools included focus group discussion, interview and questionnaire to the intensity of the need, obstacles, challenges, opportunities, threats that faces the community.

1.2 Community Profile

1.2.1 Location and Coverage

The community of Leguruki Ward in Meru District; covers the total area of 378 km² with a population of 15,762 people which brings an average of 42 people/km²- (Census 2012). Leguruki Ward is located in the Eastern part of Meru District Council. This Ward is along the slope of Mount Meru. The geographical climate of the Ward is relatively warm with variations depending to the seasons of year. Average temperatures range from 16°C to 28°C. The area has a bimodal rainfall pattern with short rains between November and January and long rains between March and May. The area receives the average of 400mm to 900mm of rainfall. The altitude of Ward ranges from 1800 to 4500 above sea level (Tanzania Meteorology Agency report, 2012). The residents are practicing both rainfall water agriculture and water from the irrigation scheme. The crops grown are green vegetables, maize, sugar cane, banana, tomatoes, and coffee.

1.2.2 Population and Ethnic Group

The area is dwelt by Meru tribe originally. As the time goes other tribes are coming in to join the agricultural activities. Banana and green vegetables cultivation covers

the big number of peasants. The Meru seems to withdraw themselves from the coffee sale and concentrate to banana and green vegetables growing. Leguruki Ward has the population of 15,762 people and all these are depending different sources of income for their subsistence (Census 2012).

Out this population it is estimated that 95% are depending on agricultural activities and out of these only 100% are Meru tribe. The migrants from other area constitute insignificant percent of the population. In this study green vegetable growing activity will be treated separately because it covers big number of peasants therefore when combine with other crops will impose the reality of other crops. The religions in this area include Roman Catholics (RC), Evangelical Lutheran Church of Tanzania (ELCT), Pentecostal Assemblies of God (PAG), Tanzania Assemblies of God (TAG), Full Gospel Bible Fellowship (FGBF), Free Pentecostal Church of Tanzania (FPCT) and the other small Christian Fellowship/Ministries.

1.2.3 Administration

The Ward is lead by the Ward Executive Officer employed by the District Council who is an overall in-charge of all governmental responsibility. The Ward comprises of six villages, which are Leguriki, Mbaasey, Kandashe, Leguruki, Nkoasenga and Shishtony. Each village is governed by village chairperson and sub-villages chairperson who is democratically elected by the villagers from registered political party. Moreover, there are village members who are also elected democratically by villagers and they are representatives of villagers in the village council (Meru District Council Planning report, 2012).

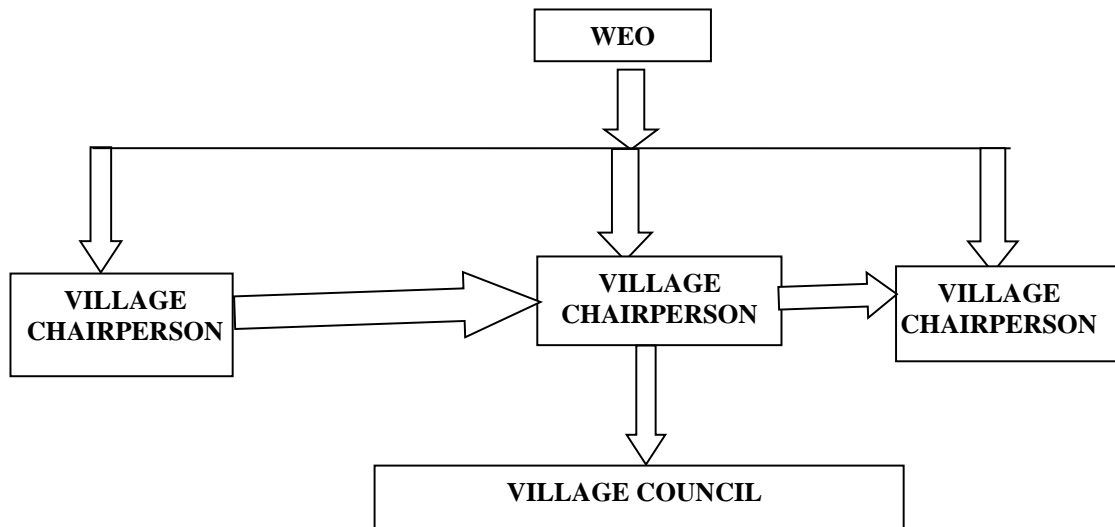


Figure 2: Meru Ward District Council Organization Chart

Source: Meru district council Planning report, (2012)

1.2.4 Major Economic Activities

Major economic activities in Leguruki Ward are diversified. The economic activity that holds large number of residents is agriculture, which carries 90% and the cultivated crops includes green vegetables which is grown in wetlands, maize, millet, sorghum, beans, peas, cassava and sunflower. Some do grow vegetables such as Chinese cabbage, Spinach, Cabbage, lady finger (okra), tomatoes, onions, *mchicha* and cucumber. Fruits grown include water melon, mangoes and lemon.

Animal kept in Leguruki Ward are cattle, goats, pigs, sheep, poultry and donkeys. Others do petty business such *mama lishe* (Food vending), selling burns and vegetables in market places and in the streets, selling second hand clothes and meat. Some do technical works like bicycle repairing, motorcycle repairing, carpentry and making local bricks. Some do business of shops and hardware shops.

Out of these there are female head of household who are old aged, pregnant and early lactating mothers in this community who are unprivileged in doing all of the

mentioned economical activities. These female engage themselves in the income generating activities. TASAF is intervening the capacity of poor families in this area for poverty eradication programme. However Female Head of Household are falling short of market, marketing skills and capital for their generated product items. In addition they need to have good timing on what to produce, when and for whom.

1.2.5 Education

Leguruki Ward has six primary schools out of whereby all are owned by the government. There are one secondary schools owned by government. The secondary school enrolment shows that more boys/girls are enrolled than boys/girls. On the other side there are high schools drop out for girls than boys. The common experience tells that girls in young age are less productive on their own by doing casual works than boys. This might be the reason of school dropout while boys even though not well supported by their family financially they use to do farm casual labour at weekend. Girls are assigned with home chores than boys, they tend to miss spare time for private income generating. In addition parents do instant care for the girls than boys and don't allow them being out of the family for a long period.

1.2.6 Health services

Leguruki Community has one health centre and one private dispensary. The geographical areas attract pneumonia for it is within the slope of Mount Meru and is cool almost throughout the year except in the months of Sept - Feb. The cold season is when a lot of people fall sick on lung infection especially the young children. This of course has its base on body adoption that in long period of cool weather. Malaria prevalence is moderate and the rainy season of November, December, January,

February, March and April are the pick months for this disease. Old, Pregnant, lactating and young children are prone to malaria therefore having low income for the female dangers their live as household bearers.

1.2.7 Food and Income Generating Activities

Leguruki Ward community is largely depending on agricultural activities. 90 % are peasants out of which 35% are green vegetable cultivators. The remained 55% are engaging themselves in growing other crops such as maize, millet, beans, sunflower and coffee. Vegetable Farms in Leguruki Ward are in peripheral areas of the main farms where green vegetables are growing in wetlands. The bicycles and motorcycle are the means of transport but are used by few able while majority has to walk to the farms. Annual productivity range from vegetables with the average of Tanzanian shillings 100,000/= and 1,000,000/= per peasant annually. In this regard there are those who earn Tanzanian Shillings 1,000,000/= per year which is less than Tanzanian shillings 85,000/= per month with the average of less than three thousand shillings per day. This amount is used for food and other expenditure such as school, health, clothing and sheltering.

The rest 10% of Leguruki Ward community engage themselves in other income generating activities like running small shops, petty trade, hand crafts such making mats, baskets, making local bricks, making local brew, selling burns, firewood, running *mama lishe* (food vending), doing bicycle repair and motorcycle repair. All these activities are practiced in isolation with no any organized group where the beneficiaries can be known by the customers, liable for granting capital by loaners and easy serving for sustainable household income. Green vegetable agriculture

cover 35% as shown above therefore in any analysis this crop will treat separately in getting reasonable comparisons.

1.3 Community Needs Assessment (CNA)

Community needs assessment is a systematic process of collection and analysis as inputs into resource allocation decisions with a view to discovering and identifying goods and services the community is lacking in relation to the generally accepted standards, and for which there exists some consensus as to the community's responsibility for their provision (The United Way of America, 2012). McKillip (2007) defined it as a process of "ordering and prioritization of community needs." Therefore community needs assessment is a way of gathering information about a community's opinions, needs, challenges, and assets used to determine which project(s) will meet the real needs of the community.

A community needs assessment was conducted in the community of Female Head of Household of Leguruki Ward Community to understand the needs of this group of female and finding the solutions so as to improve their household income through income generating activity. TASAF has been involved in finding or assessing the needs of this group. This TASAF is primarily dealing with needy familia in the Ward by sponsoring them to meet their full potential holistically. The intended areas included family economic support and children development. In so doing TASAF goes far by training parents of these children on income generating activities. These parents who are female head of household and do make their income generating activities, therefore fall in my study community. The focus areas of my study are raw

market, capital and marketing knowledge. These areas are deeply speculated and way forward for improving the situation will be strategically set. Appropriate research techniques were used and proper tools of questionnaire, Focus Group Discussion (FGD) and interview was employed. PNA was also be used to identify strength and weakness of the group.



Figure 3: Respondents' Focus Group Discussion

1.3.1 Objectives of CNA

1.3.1.1 General Objectives

The general objective of CNA was to assess the contribution of TASAF interventions in enhancing income generating activities to female head of household in Leguruki Ward in Meru District Council.

1.3.1.2 Specific Objectives

- (i) To establish the main source of income to female head of household in the study area.

- (ii) To identify potential market for the agricultural products of the female head of household.
- (iii) To assess the marketing skills awareness level possessed by female head of household of the study area.
- (iv) To identify the potential sources of funding for promoting their income generating activities in the study area.

1.3.2 Research/CNA questions/hypothesis

In conducting this research the following questions/ hypothesis were tested in relation to the female head of household of Leguruki Ward.

- (i) What is main source of income to female head of household in the Leguruki Ward?
- (ii) In what market do female head of household sale their agricultural product?
- (iii) What is the market skills awareness level do female head of household have?
- (iv) What are the potential funding sources do female head of household have?

1.3.3 CNA /Research Methodology

The purpose of CNA was to identify community needs for intervention. In doing this PNA approach was employed where focus group discussions were held to allow Leguruki Ward to air out what challenges they face in doing their works, how they can be use to mitigate and the appropriate ways that are to be suggested. The researcher participated to make sure discussion goes in a right truck and making sure that non speaking members are encouraged to speak and giving over talkative equal chance.

Different tools were used as means of data collection; questionnaire was one of the employed tool and focus group interview checklist. The researcher collected secondary data from the TASAF's office.

The study involved household income survey whereby structured questionnaire was used. Checklist or semi-structured was used for Focus Group Discussion (FGD) where purposed group was called for discussion. This was implemented in two different days. The first day was for interview where 25 members of Leguruki Ward were interviewed. The second session was for FGD discussion where 25 members came up for discussion 10 TASAF repetitive members. The space of 3 days were agreed in between these two days to allow the female to go on their production for subsidizing their household.

1.3.3.1 Research Design

As a social researcher two questions were very vital; what is going on (descriptive research)? And why is it going on (explanatory research)? Research model/design is a way of proceeding through a research process. This is breaking down the process into logical steps where each action can be designed more effectively (Geursen, 2008).

The research design here was descriptive to enable the researcher to describe the characteristics of the respondents of Leguruki Ward community and understand their efforts and challenges towards the fight against poverty hence increasing their household income. Quantitative data were collected to come up with researcher's findings as intended.

1.3.3.2 Sampling Techniques

In statistics and survey methodology, sampling is concerned with the selection of a subset of individuals from within a population to estimate characteristics of the whole population (Kish, 2005).

The population of this study was all Leguruki Ward community who were initially trained by TASAF representative. The training disseminated was on income generating activities. The TASAF has conducted training where female were trained on Income generating Activities initiations, quality works and timing on production. The researcher determined to have a sample of 25 respondents for the interview.

1.3.3.3 Random Simple Sampling

The sampling done was simple random where every member of the community of Leguruki Ward had the equal chance to be selected. To come in equality of representation the members were count numbers and all even numbers were selected as a research sample.

(i) Cluster Sampling

Cluster sampling is a sampling technique used when "natural" but relatively homogeneous groupings are evident in a statistical population. It is often used in social research. In this technique, the total population is divided into clusters and a simple random sample of the groups is selected (Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia).

This technique of sampling was used and members were selected geographically to bring good representations and diverse information from different areas. The group

consisted of 25 members whereby all six villages of Leguruki Ward were involved. Again this geographical diverse is just for bringing in homogeneous representation but within the geographical area every member remained with the equal chance to be selected. In each geographical area therefore papers were written according the number of present female head of household and thrown down then picked by each member. Those who picked number 1, 2 and 3 therefore qualified to be sample for group discussion. The same process was employed to get representative from TASAF representative Staff.

1.3.3.4 Data Collection Methods

(i) Questionnaire

The researcher used survey to the community members of Leguruki Ward by using Questionnaire to individuals, face-to-face interview and meeting with TASAF programme Staff. Questionnaires consisting of seven questions with 22 subsections were distributed to Leguruki Ward. This was handled in face to face conversation between the interviewer and interviewee. The questionnaire was structured and semi structure interview guide was used to members of TASAF Staff.

(ii) Focus Group Discussion

The focus group discussion (FGD) is a rapid assessment, semi-structured data gathering method in which a purposively selected set of participants gather to discuss issues and concerns based on a list of key themes drawn up by the researcher/facilitator, (Kumar 2007). This technique of data collection was used by the researcher to collect useful information from the purposely selected members of Leguruki Ward and TASAF representative members. These members were selected

from six study villages as a cluster and every member retained her homogeneity of having equal chance of representation. A same check list/ semi-structured questionnaires were used in this research for the female head of household. This focus group discussion contained members selected from each village. The reason was that each village different economic status whereby a researcher has different motives in each village.

The second semi-structured questionnaire was made purposely for the group which consists of all members of TASAF representatives. This group was selected to disseminate useful information about training held for Female Head of household of Leguruki Ward. The selection sample of this group was purely purposive whereby the training group of the organization will be the target group.

1.3.3.5 Data Analysis Methods

Data analysis was done through the use of Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS 16.0) to provide frequencies, pie charts and descriptive statistics for interpretation. Similarly results for the Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) exercise was presented in tables and charts for further interpretation and analysis. Components such community needs prioritization was presented to show how these female head of household of Legauki Ward abide with the activities of generating income. Moreover a list of unseen opportunities and threats or weaknesses was listed.

1.4 CNA Findings

The group combined of all Female Head of household and all 50% intended to be interviewed turned up for interview. The findings show that out of all interviewed

members only 4% have the age between 18-25, 28% had the age between 26-35, 48% had the age between 36-50 while the rest 5% had the age of above 50 years. This implies that many Female Head of household fall between the ages 26-50 years.

This age is more likely of pregnant female, lactating and old female. As stated above at this age and status of either being pregnant, lactating and old are evident then these female stay at home or nearby more often (See table 1.1). Of all interviewed Female Head of household only 4% was single, 68% were widow, 12% married and the rest 16% are separated. All married, widows and separated fall at the age of between 26 and 50 as replicated in Table 1.

Table 1: Respondents Demographic Characteristics of the Female Head of Household

| Age of Respondents | | | Marital Status of Respondents | | |
|--------------------|-----------|------------|-------------------------------|-----------|------------|
| Interval | Number | Percent | Status | Number | Percent |
| 18-25 | 1 | 4 | Single | 1 | 4 |
| | | | | | |
| 26-35 | 7 | 28 | Married | 3 | 12 |
| | | | | | |
| 36-50 | 12 | 48 | Widow | 17 | 68 |
| | | | | | |
| Above 50 | 5 | 20 | Separated | 4 | 16 |
| Total | 25 | 100 | Total | 25 | 100 |

Source: Field Data (2016)

Of all interviewed Female Head of household on their educational status 64% had primary education while the rest 36% had never been to school. The implication here

is all these group of Female Head of household needs training in doing their production activities (see Table 2). Of all interviewed Female Head of household on the duration of their engagement in production of green vegetables only 4% have just joined in one year time 12% three years, 4% had five years, another 4% had seven years doing producing green vegetables, 32% said they have been doing that work for eight years while the rest 40% said they don't remember for how long they have been doing producing green vegetables. In combination for those who seems this as their permanent source of earning are 96%. These are those engaged for more than three years (See Table 2).

Of all interviewed Female Head of household on family member composition to see how big their families are, 28% said they have family members between 1-3, 40% said they have family members between 4-6, 28% again said they have family members between 7-10 while the rest 4% said they have family members between 8-15. These families can be supported well if the gardening activity is properly organized. In assuring what other sources of income do Female Head of household have apart from producing green vegetable of all asked 8% said they sale other crops as well, 8% said they also sale other agriculture products, 4% said they do petty business, 12% said they do casual labour while the rest 68% said they depend on green vegetable only. It is therefore evident that those who do other income generating activities are very few than who are producing green vegetable. They are less by 36% in combination; therefore production of green vegetables can be organized for well-being of these Female Head of household and their families (Table 2).

Table 2: Socio-Economic Household Characteristics of the Female Head of Household

| Educational Level | | | Activity Duration | | | Hhold Composition | | | Household S. Income | | |
|-------------------|----|-----|-------------------|----|-----|-------------------|----|-----|--------------------------------|----|-----|
| Level | No | % | Period | No | % | Hh. Comp Interval | # | % | Activity | No | % |
| Primary | 16 | 64 | One Year | 1 | 4 | 1-3 | 7 | 28 | Sales of Crops | 2 | 8 |
| Form iv | 0 | 0 | Two Year | 1 | 4 | 4-6 | 10 | 40 | Sales of other agric. products | 2 | 8 |
| Form vi | 0 | 0 | Three Year | 3 | 12 | 7-10 | 7 | 28 | Sales of Livestock | 0 | 0 |
| Certificate | 0 | 0 | Four Year | 0 | 0 | 11-15 | 1 | 4 | Petty Business | 1 | 4 |
| Diploma | 0 | 0 | Five Year | 1 | 4 | TOTAL | 25 | 100 | Employment | 0 | 0 |
| University | 0 | 0 | Six Year | 0 | 0 | | | | Casual labour | 3 | 12 |
| Never School | 9 | 36 | Seven Year | 1 | 4 | | | | Sales of green vegetables | 17 | 68 |
| TOTAL | 25 | 100 | Eight Year | 8 | 32 | | | | TOTAL | 25 | 100 |
| | | | No Finite yrs | 10 | 40 | | | | | | |
| | | | TOTAL | 25 | 100 | | | | | | |

Source: Field Data (2016)

Of all Female Head of household who have interviewed on their daily income in average 12% said they get between 500-100 in a day, 28% said they do get 1000-2000 in a day, 28% said they get between 2000-3000 in one day and another 28% do collect 3000-5000 in one day while the remained 4% get above 5000 in a day. The commutations shows that 84% of all interviewed do get daily between 1000-5000 in average in one day (See Figure 4).

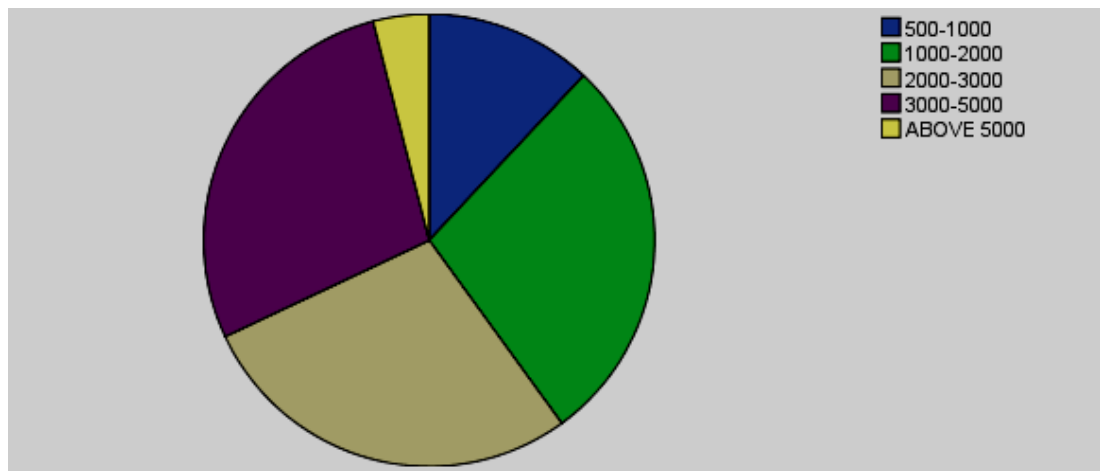


Figure 4: Respondents' Daily Average Income

Source: Field Data (2016)

Of all Female Head of household interviewed on the production inputs they use or consume in a season and the cost of that inputs 96% said they use between 1-3 units of seedling inputs and only 4% said that they use between 3-5 units of seedling per season. This revealed findings that the majorities do need between 1-3 units of seedling in one season (see Figure 2).

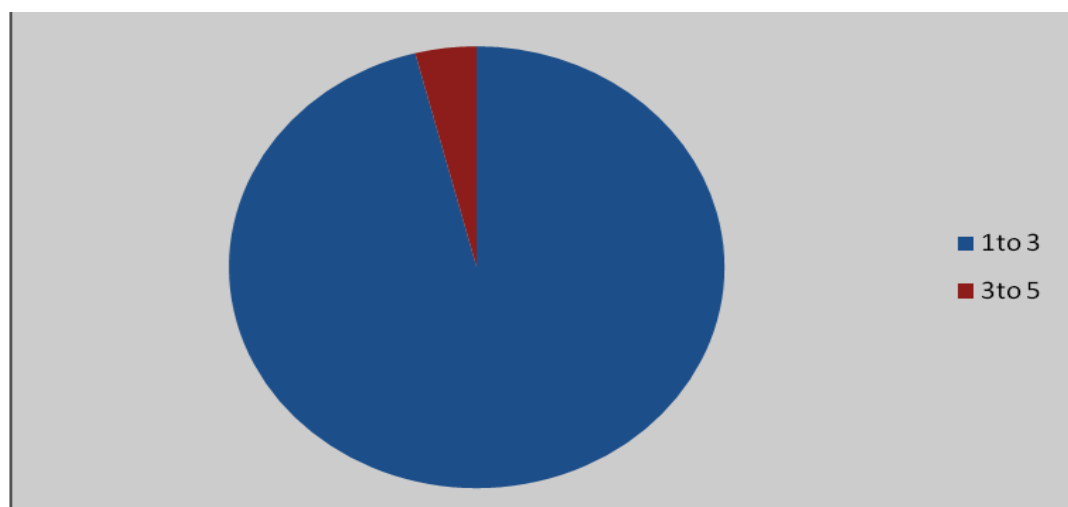


Figure 5: Respondents' Production Inputs

Source: Field Data (2016)

Of all Female Head of household who were interviewed on cost they use to pay per one unit of seedling inputs the response was as follows; 8% said they buy one unit of seedling by the price between 500-1000 shillings, 20% said they buy one unit of seedling by the price of between 1000-1500 while the rest 72% said they buy one unit of seedling for the price that fall between 1500-2000 (See Figure 6).

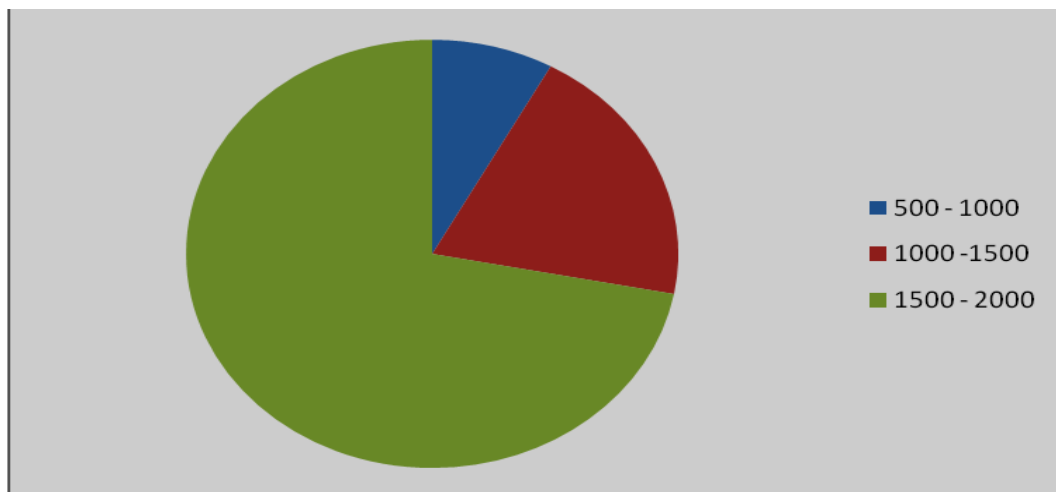


Figure 6: Respondent's Cost of Production Inputs

Source: Field Data (2016)

Of all respondents interviewed on their capital owning, 72% said they use their own capital while the rest 18% said they don't have capital or any other means of getting it (See Figure 7).

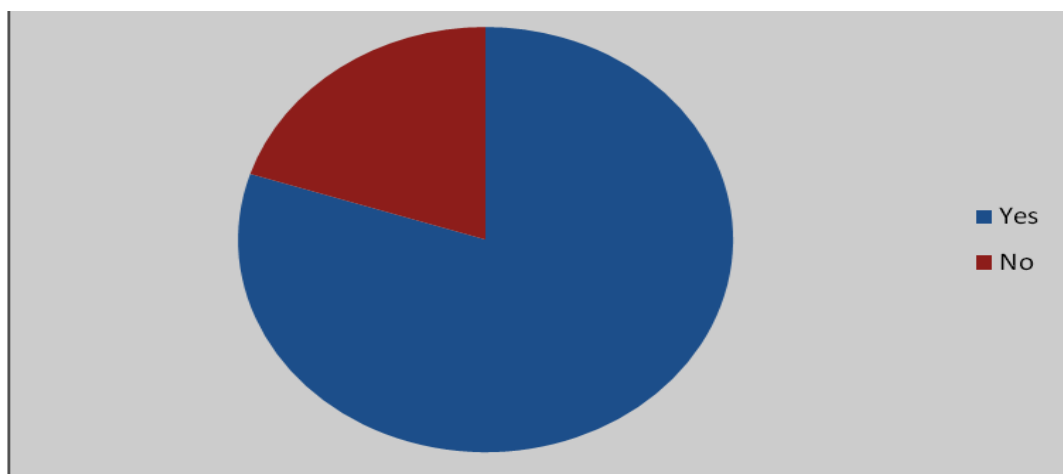


Figure 7: Respondents' Capital Status

Source: Field Data (2016)

Of all respondents interviewed on where they get capital 24% said they barrow capital from their friends, 36% said they use to get capital by barrowing from relatives, 4% said both borrow and loan, 24% get capital from other means while 12% don't know where they get. In all these responses there is no any sustainable means of getting capital. Barrowing is just a temporary means of getting capital (See Figure 8).

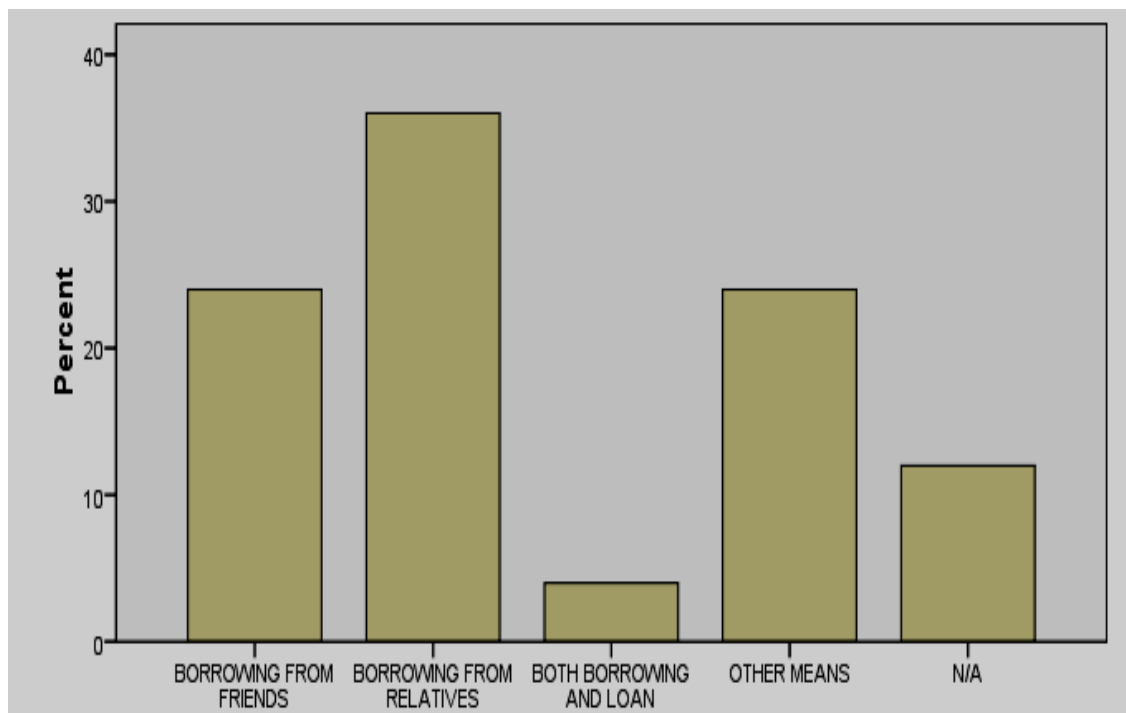


Figure 8: Respondents' Source of Capital

Source: Field Data (2016)

Of all Female Head of household interviewed on market where they sale their green vegetable products, 68% said they sale their products in a local market (Usa River). 8% sale their products to middle men, 12% sale their products in Tengeru market while the rest 12% sale in other places. This findings call for market need (See Figure 9).

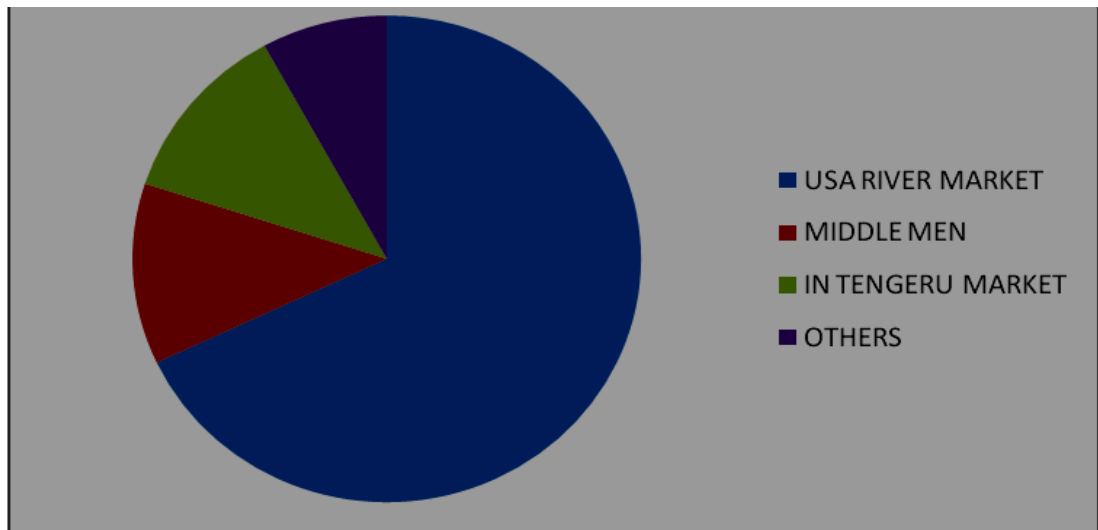


Figure 9: Respondents' Green Vegetables' Market

Source: Field Data (2016)

Of all Female Head of household interviewed on training had, only 36% said they had training while the rest 64% responded that they had no any training regarding their economic activities (See Figure 10).

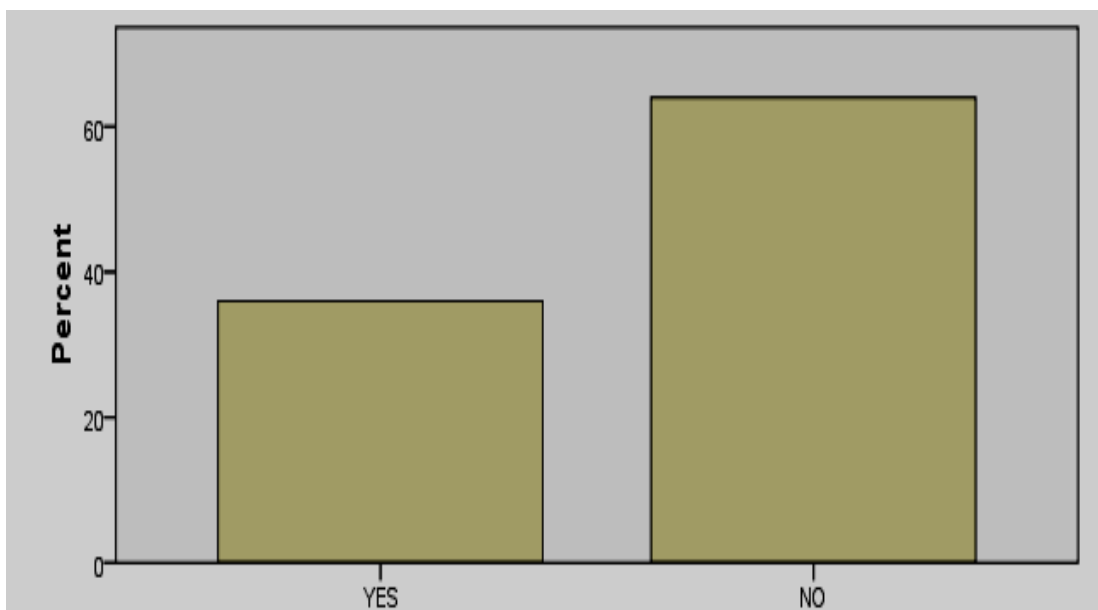


Figure 10: Respondents' Training on Economic Activities

Source: Field Data (2016)

The responded who were interviewed on type of training they had only 4% had training on better practice of green vegetable production, the other 4% had training on market, 16% had training on liquid control, 4% had other training while 72% had no any training (See Figure 11).

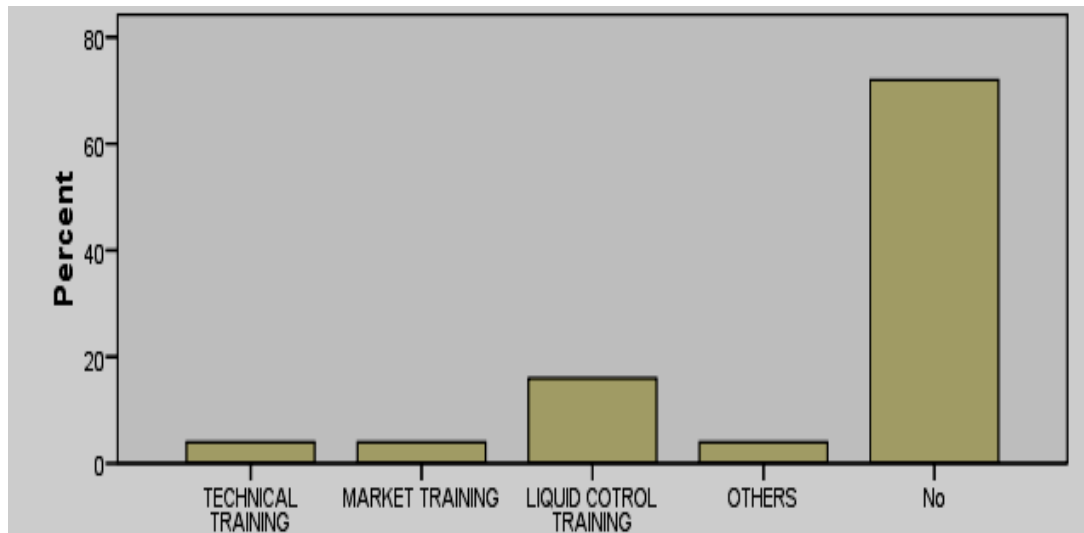


Figure 11: Respondents' Types of Training Received

Source: Field Data (2016)

Of all responded who were interviewed on the training and who disseminated training 24% answered that they were trained by TASAF, 4% said that they trained by others while 72% said they had no training at all (See Figure 12).

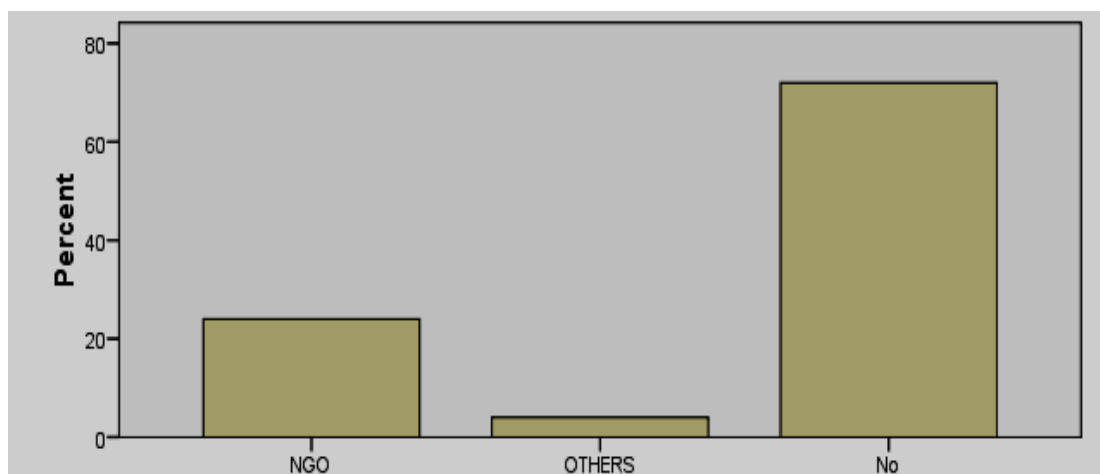


Figure 12: Respondents' Training Organizations

Source: Field Data (2016)

Of all Female Head of household interviewed on their challenges on their income generating activity 44% said that their challenge is capital, 4% said their challenge is production inputs while the rest 52% said that their challenge is market.

Of all responded interviewed on the challenges rank, 44% said that their challenge number one is capital, 4% said their challenge number one is production inputs while the remained 52% said their number one challenge is Market.

Of all responded who were interviewed on the means of overcoming these challenges, 52% said training will help them in overcoming the challenges. 12% responded said money barrowing will help them in overcoming their challenges, 16% of responded said that loaning money can help them overcome challenges while the remained 4% said they think other training will them to overcome their challenges (See Table 3).

Table 3: Respondents' Challenges and Means of overcoming them

| Challenges | | | Challenges Rank | | | Means of Overcoming Challenges | | |
|------------------|-----------|------------|------------------|-----------|------------|--------------------------------|-----------|------------|
| | NO | % | | NO | % | | NO | % |
| Capital | 11 | 44 | Capital | 11 | 44 | Training | 13 | 52 |
| Prod. Inputs | 1 | 4 | Prod. Inputs | 1 | 4 | Money Borrowing | 3 | 12 |
| Market | 13 | 52 | Market | 12 | 48 | Loaning Capital | 4 | 16 |
| Marketing Skills | 0 | 0 | Marketing Skills | 1 | 4 | Others | 5 | 20 |
| Others | 0 | 0 | Others | 0 | 0 | - | - | - |
| Total | 25 | 100 | Total | 25 | 100 | Total | 25 | 100 |

Source: Field Data (2016)

Of all responded who were interviewed on their opinion on formation of group of green vegetables production female all meaning 100% said they need to have group. Again of all responded who were interviewed on what is their point of consideration in forming group of green vegetables production female, 20% said there should be a name of the group, 16% said they need to have group constitution, 8% said they need to have group bank account number, 24% said there should be a group leadership, 20% said they need to have expert who will help them on doing that while the remained 12% said there is a need of training on group formation before forming it (see Table 4).

Table 4: Respondents' Need and Means of Group Formulation

| Need of Group Formation | | | Means of Group Formation | | |
|-------------------------|-----------|------------|--------------------------|-----------|------------|
| Choice | Number | % | Means | No | % |
| Yes | 25 | 100 | Name | 5 | 20 |
| No | 0 | 0 | Constitution | 4 | 16 |
| | | | Bank Account | 2 | 8 |
| | | | Leadership | 6 | 24 |
| | | | Expert | 5 | 20 |
| | | | Training | 3 | 12 |
| Total | 25 | 100 | Total | 25 | 100 |

Source: Field Data (2016)

1.5 Community Needs Prioritization/Leveling of Needs

In CNA done To Female Head of Household in Leguruki Ward in Meru District Council there arise multiple needs. These community as any other community had a

need of capital to run their economic activities (production of green vegetables). The capital is for buying production inputs goods such as seedling and agro-vets and timely available at their nearby locality areas. As of current, Female Head of household producers of green vegetables are using traditional seedling and traditional pests control mechanism such as ashes and cow's urine. Another need was availability of agro-vets outlets in their areas. As of now they have to purchase inputs from agroverts which in town areas such as Usa river, Tengeru and Arusha City which seem to be more time demanding, cost of transport and availability at any green vegetables are demanded fresh, packaging of the fresh green vegetables is another challenge observed whereby a need is raised for the purpose of long preservation of the produces. This call for Female Head of household in Leguruki Ward need to have packaging facilities where the produces should be kept for a long time and remain fresh. Another aroused need was that of capacity building on marketing skills. These produces after they are produced are sold in a bus stand, Local markets, along roadside whereby no effective marketing and therefore this activity seems time consuming and less productive.

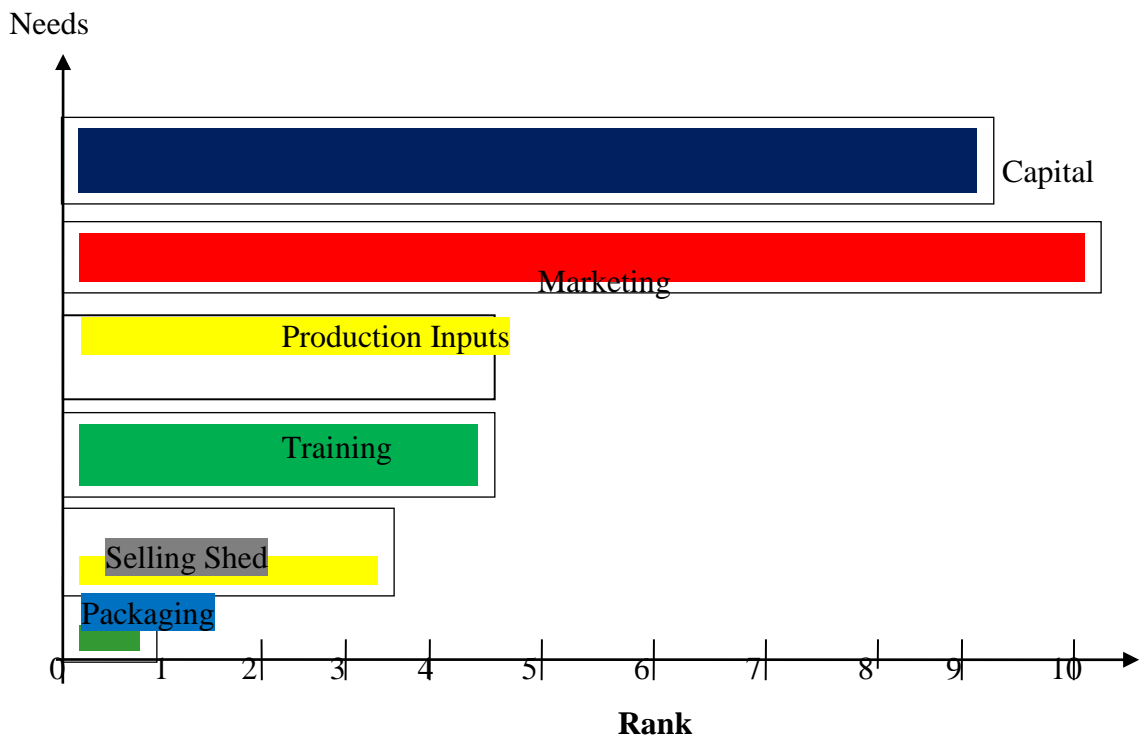
As a group they need to organize themselves so as to have a known place/shed where they can always display their produces, organized large and permanent market such as tourist hotels, schools and institutions. Another need is salesperson that will stay at the designated display shed for selling the produces. Capacitating of quality of production to attract customers was also a need. All these needs are not possible to be solved once therefore this called for need prioritization. In doing this Female Head of household in Leguruki Ward community used pair wise ranking method as

the table below shows. The needs ranked are:- Capital, production inputs, packaging, selling/displaying shed, Market strategy capacity building, quality assurance capacity building. Pair wise ranking is a structured method for ranking a small list of items in priority order. It can help to prioritize a small list and make decisions in a consensus-oriented manner.

Table 5: Pair Wise Ranking in Prioritization Needs of Female Head of Household in Leguruki Ward

| | Capital | Prod. Inputs | Packaging | Selling Shed | Market | Training |
|--------------|---------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------|----------|
| Capital | | Capital | Capital | Capital | Market | Capital |
| Prod. Inputs | Capital | | Prod. Inputs | Prod. Inputs | Market | Training |
| Store | Capital | Prod. Inputs | | Packaging | Market | Training |
| Selling Shed | Capital | Selling Shed | Selling Shed | | Market | Training |
| Market | Market | Market | Market | Market | | Market |
| Training | Capital | Prod. Inputs | Training | Selling Shed | Market | |

| Colour/Indicator | Need | Score |
|------------------|-------------------|-------|
| | Capital | 8 |
| | Production Inputs | 4 |
| | Packaging | 1 |
| | Selling Shed | 3 |
| | Market | 10 |
| | Training | 4 |



1.5 Conclusion

Overall results of this CNA revealed that it is evident that, this Female Head of household in Leguruki Ward are faced with challenges that are to be solved. Market for their produces is one of the major problems. Most female do sale their produces in a local market, to the middle men and in local market. Female Head of household in Leguruki Ward do sale their green vegetables in a low price thus make low production. These Female Head of household in Leguruki Ward need training on market, quality assurance and capital accessibility.

Therefore these female need to organize themselves in a group, get the group name, constitute their constitution and start accessing loans in a legal basis. Other challenges facing this group included production inputs and selling shed where they can display their produces to attract customers, therefore capacity building is very evident on these. Female Head of household in Leguruki Ward use to carry their

produces without proper packaging which reduces the quality of produces in the market place. Organized place where all harvested green vegetables should be displayed and sold accessibly. Moreover, packaging facilities are needed whenever they require transporting from one area to another for the purpose of selling them. This will preserve the freshness on the produces.

The collected information helped to discover a need in capacity building on the whole value and supply chain for green vegetable production that are not accessible to Female Head of household in Leguruki Ward. The information has also helped CBO leaders to see areas that they can assist on human capacity building. Finally all these need organization of forming a group, constituting a group constitution that can enable them access capital from microfinance institutions then running their economic activities in smooth manner to increase their household income.

CHAPTER TWO

PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Background of a Research Problem

Meru District Council is very well known for agriculture especially in the production of green vegetables. For many years now, only few female engaged themselves in green vegetable production. Despite increase in demand of vegetable and animal products due to growth of tourism in Arusha Region, Meru District Council female headed households participate very little in grabbing the opportunity. Intervention by Government through various programmes like TASAF has enhanced participation of female in income generating activities throughout the District.

Based on the information provided during CNA that was conducted in Leguruki Ward, female heading households are among people who suffer economically. The community authorities do very little to help these people in their endeavour to bring economic development of the families and the community at large.

The CNA conducted helped to reveal the needs and problems faced by the female heading households in Leguruki Ward. These people lacked capital and skills for engaging themselves in social economical activities after the passing away of their husbands or rejection by their friends, since people there, believed that family bread winners are men and there would a lot of difficult for such families to survive.

Low involvement of female in family economic activities in Meru District natives impeded their development after passing away of their husbands or separation

because of one reason or another. The myth that female cannot do any meaningful economic activity in the community made female helpless in the Society of Leguruki Community. The study however has discovered a big potential for female heads of household in income generating activities such as green vegetable production, and other economic engagements as a way of improving social economic activities at Leguruki Community.

Participatory assessment in identifying problems has been a key planning process in determining major needs and problems facing female head of household in the community of Leguruki Ward and plans on the way to tackle their problems. The study identified various opportunities within the community, among of them is the availability of fertile land and weather, which are conducive for green vegetables farming. Keraita et al., (2003) explains about Vegetable farmers in Lome and Cotonou have moved from subsistence to commercial vegetable production, as their savings enabled them to use treadle pumps and then motor pumps, and in Kenya, contractual farming agreements with livestock agro-industries have enabled farmers to generate substantial incomes.

2.2 Problem Statement

The main thrust of TASAF is to support vulnerable members of society including female heading households to establish development activities to support their livelihood. The female's heads of household development activities to be supported would be to assist them in the sustainable establishment of income generating activities (IGA) to be undertaken in or near their home. These activities may include green vegetable production, livestock and poultry keeping, marketing of dairy

products, handcraft, shop keeping, food drying, processing and preservation. This could be also one of the main objectives of the self-help female groups formed with the support of the TASAF through its reinforcement of group promotion activities. IGAs tend to give female a higher status within the family and studies generally indicate that the greater the amount of income under female's control the greater amount devoted to their children's education health and nutrition. As previously mentioned generally incomes of female are used for the increase of the well-being of the family.

Lack of finances for establishing income generating activities for economic sustainability among female heads of household in Leguruki has contributed to increased poverty in the community to the extent of affecting education and health of their children. Most of these people lack confidence for carrying out projects that would improve their well-being economically. Also there is lack of reliable skills concerning green vegetable growing and other income generating activities. This has led to poor economic base and health care for their daily diet at their families.

Although Leguruki Ward is just beside the fertile Mount Meru Slopes, the society lacks some finance to carry out income generating activities including green vegetable production and most of the female heads of household face the problem of feeding their families - poverty. Through Community Needs Assessment female heads of household targeted green vegetable growing as income generating activity for improving their life style within their Ward. The potentiality of the project of green vegetable growing is facilitated by good climate condition and availability of

water which is suitable for growing different kinds of vegetables such as *mchicha*, *spinach*, *chinese*, tomatoes cabbages, onions, carrots, tomatoes.

2.3 Project Description

Green vegetable growing, selling livestock products, poultry keeping and vegetable growing, livestock keeping and food crop growing are some of the activities practiced by some of the society members in Leguruki Ward due to its fertile land. The main challenge which was recognized by female heads of household in Leguruki Ward was how to go about implementing income generating activities including the project of green vegetables production despite the availability of fertile land and water near their areas. They also lacked marketing skills, packaging of the produces, capital for production inputs, education on how to prepare seedbeds; techniques on how to prepare and apply pesticides on green vegetables.

However, currently female heads of households in Leguruki Ward have been encouraged to establish income generating activities including growing of green vegetables such as *mchicha*, carrots, cabbages, spinach, chinese, tomatoes through TASAF interventions which disburse cash to poor families. This TASAF support is reinforced by the Community Development Officer (CDO), Ward Executive Officer, Agricultural Officer and the Management of Meru District Council.

2.3.1 Targeted Community

The targeted community of this designed project for assessing the contribution of TASAF in enhancing livelihood of female heads of household through income generating activities is female headed households in Leguruki Ward in Meru District.

About 50 female heads of household will be targeted that is 50 participants. These female will be targeted to carry out green vegetable growing, which will be designed as project participatory oriented. All female heads of households in Leguruki Ward participated in Community Need assessment process.

The MCED student expressed her concern of carrying out the community need assessment in Leguruki Ward. The idea of forming a group was communicated and the group name was discussed and agreed. The members of the will comprise of the researcher student and 50 targeted female heading household. These members will engage in growing green vegetables.

The researcher will introduce the idea of forming a project of growing green vegetable with the group of 50 female heads of household. Agriculture Ward officer of Leguruki Ward will be requested to give them support by offering them some of green vegetable seeds such as tomatoes, *mchicha*, cabbages, carrots, spinach, Chinese as well as sweet potatoes. Between May and June 2016 the researcher and her group of female heads of household prepared seedling beds for *mchicha* and carrots which were planted directly.

Before starting the project the group will be given seminar by Agriculture's Ward Officer on how to prepare seedling beds. Also female heads of household will contribute money within their member groups to buy sprayer and pesticides. Each member of the group will be expected to participate fully in the project will cover about 1 acre offered by the Councilor. Their activeness and conscious participation

in the green vegetable growing project will demonstrate their commitment to improve livelihood of their families.

2.3.2 Stakeholders

The stakeholders during the meeting will be Ward Executive Officer, Ward Development Committee members, Community development officer, Agriculture Officer, as well as the group of female heads of household in Leguruki Ward. The purpose of the meeting will be to teach female heads of household on how to improve their livelihood by exploring the economic solution activities for their better life and opportunities within agricultural sector in their community. To start with the goal of the Ward Development Committee will be to mobilize female heads of household on economic development concerning small scale agriculture. Agriculture Ward Officer will promote the production of green vegetable in the Ward by coordinating the female heads of household.

The Open University of Tanzania will create opportunity on how to learn from community based organization and Local Government Authority by providing indicators of success based on data to be collected and generates the prospects to lead the way in participatory action research. MCED student will conduct participatory research through community need assessment and disseminate the findings of all stakeholders by encouraging members of the group to involve themselves in income generating activities including green vegetables growing project. The overall project goal is to assess the economic solution on the contribution of TASAF in enhancing the livelihood of female heads of household through income generating activities.

Table 6: Roles and Expectation of Various Stakeholders

| S/N | Name of the stakeholders | Role of the stakeholders | Expectation |
|------------|---------------------------------|--|---|
| 1. | Female Heads of Household | Growing green vegetables | Having a reliable market and good price and improve standard of living from selling of green vegetables |
| 2. | Community Based Organization | Add values to the green vegetable growing | Income poverty reduced |
| 3. | MCED student | Conduct participatory research through CNA | Disseminate the findings of all stakeholders by encouraging members to do project |
| 4. | The Open University of Tanzania | Create opportunity on how to learn from Community Based Organization | Provide indicators of the success of the project |

2.4 Project Goal

The project goal is to build an economic solution to female heads of household by encouraging them to engage in income generating activities including grow green vegetables so as to improve their livelihood. The project will start by serving female heads of household and are those who will attend green vegetables produces marketing and growing training and the level of their production will increase after attaining the training.

2.4.1 Project Objectives

2.4.1.1 General Objectives

The general objectives of the project is the increase of green vegetables growing in Leguruki Ward through small scale agricultural farming and by the end of 2016 female heads of household in Leguruki Ward will increase the supply of green vegetable and will be supplying the total produce in various markets in Arusha

including Tengeru market, Usa River market, tourist hotels, hospitals and other potential markets and they will be able to improve their families economic status including paying school fees for their children.

2.4.1.2 Specific Objectives

- (i) Creation of awareness among people of Leguruki Ward on green vegetables production.
- (ii) Capacity building among members of the project and stakeholders of vegetable farming
- (iii) To improve markets of the produced goods by Leguruki Ward farmers.

2.5 Host Organization or/ CBO Profile

The host community in this project is Ward Development Council (WDC) which is responsible for day to day Administration and management of all issues pertaining to social economic development under the supervision of Ward Executive Officer (WEO), this include poverty alleviation in the Ward. However, the Ward cannot in solitary and compactly accomplish the desired results of this project without the support of other group actors.

These will include the Meru District Council through its Department of Community Development, Agriculture and Livestock and Trade. Moreover, at Ward level, the Council is represented by Agriculture Livestock Development Officer and the Community Development Officer who are advocator of incoming generating activities in the Ward, which is under this study. She will support in implementation

of the project through provision of techniques, skills and knowledge on income generating activities and green vegetable growing activities.

2.5.1 Organizational Assessment

The most challenges and weaknesses faced by female heading households in Leguruki Ward in green vegetable growing is lack of reliable market, knowledge and skills in small scale agriculture on how to grow green vegetables because most of them practiced poor farming and they lack reliable support to their local government. There is also problem of lack of proper packaging as well as lack of capital for production inputs.

Before TASAF introduction, Leguruki Ward female heads of household had no any support to undertake economic activity. The improvement strategies to these circumstances includes among others; to ensure skilled farming practiced and appropriate technologies are established for growing green vegetable. This situation will pressurize Meru District Council through its Leguruki Ward to increase the expansion of small scale agriculture and establish more reliable market and packaging facilities for the produces. Also, the project will open and conduct the education of economic development to the female heads of household and not leaving them behind suffering with severe poverty.

2.5.2 The Role of CED Student in the Project

The MCED student together with the community Development Ward Officer as well as the Agricultural Ward officer will be involved in sensitizing Leguruki female heading households to engage fully in green vegetable growing, for example the

MCED student may sponsor training on green vegetable growing and selling to the group members. This training includes seedling beds preparation, the use of pesticides in preventing green vegetables attack by diseases. This training will empower green vegetable growing group members on how to acquire knowledge and skills in production. The following will be the roles of MCED students:

- (i) To Survey and observe female heads of household in performing their daily activities and processing a project;
- (ii) To encourage and build the capacity to the group members on their project concerning green vegetables growing and selling;
- (iii) To conduct training of the project with consultative session with local authorities;
- (iv) To organize the contribution of fund to female heads of household as well as Community Development officer for the project;
 - (a) To organize and arrange the performing duties on watering vegetables; and
 - (b) To collaborate with leaders and other professionals to conduct monitoring and evaluation of the project.

2.5.3 The CBO's Role

- (i) To attend the project management training;
- (ii) To chip in the community recruitment and awareness of the creation of the project;
- (iii) To acquire equipment required for the project;
- (iv) To keep records and to submit reports to the accountable parties;
- (v) To carry out the supervision route line;

2.6 Conclusion

This chapter is a key concept of the study since it will provide the explicit areas towards targeted change. The process will start by viewing the identified community problems during the participatory need assessment. Through the core Leguruki Ward will be a sample study with a group of 50 female heads of household which lacked support from Local Government Authority before introduction of TASAF and it was the first time this group to be recognized from the Ward as a working group since past years it was neglected much by the society surrounding.

Therefore the MCED student in collaboration with Community Development Officer and Agriculture Ward Officer and Ward Officer as their host organization, they came up with the formulation of the problem statement, project goal and objectives, which soon was translated into project activities for implementation.

CHAPTER THREE

LITERATURE REVIEW

3.1 Introduction

The literature review encompasses theoretical literature on topics related to the role and importance of income generating activities such as green vegetable production for female headed households in improving their livelihood. Empirical literature review related on topics on over views of income generating activities including green vegetable growing to the female headed households in world economy, factors led to the increases in the number of female headed households in Tanzania and other parts of the world, and empowerment of female headed households. Policy literature review topics related to development efforts of small scale agriculture policy in vegetable growing for female headed household in improving its livelihood.

3.2 Theoretical Literature

3.2.1 Green Vegetables

Green vegetables are vitro inaccessibility of carotene and xanthophylls aryteneoids from a range of fruits and vegetables such as orange, kiwi, red grapefruit, and honeydew melon) and 4 vegetables such as spinach, broccoli, red pepper, and sweet potato which were determined by high-performance liquid chromatography (Nora and Orla 2007).

Green vegetables defined as the amount of the ingested compound available in the gastrointestinal tract for absorption. Raw fruits and vegetables were subjected to an in vitro digestion procedure, as previously described; and the micelles fractions were

prepared by ultracentrifugation. There was generally better transfer of xanthophylls to the micelles from fruits rather than vegetables. When present, the xanthophylls (lutein, zeaxanthin, and β -cryptoxanthin) were highly inaccessible from fruits, ranging from 50% to 100%. The dark green vegetables (spinach and broccoli) had lower lutein bio-accessibility (19%-38%) in comparison with fruit (100%-109%) (Nora and Orla 2007).

The differences in inaccessibility between the fruits and vegetables indicate that certain xanthophylls are potentially more available from fruit for absorption by gastrointestinal cells. It was observed that the higher the carotenoid contents of a fruit or vegetable digest ate, the lower the transfer into the micelles. Data are in line with previously published in vitro and in vivo studies in this area.

This in vitro digestion method allows a rapid estimation of carotenoid inaccessibility from different food samples (Nora 2007). Green vegetable extract from beans, broccoli, green bell pepper, chive, lettuce, parsley, peas, and spinach and were analyzed by high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) for their content of major carotenoids before and after action of Ambers 900 OH.

The mean recovery percentages for most carotenoids [(*all-E*)-violaxanthin, (*all-E*)-lutein epoxide, (*all-E*)-lutein, neolutein A, and (*all-E*)- β -carotene] after saponification of the vegetable extracts with Ambersep 900 OH were close to 100% (99–104%), while the mean recovery percentages of (9'*Z*)-neoxanthin increased to 119% (Talamini and Negri 1986).

3.2.1.1 Condition necessary for growing Green Vegetables

The conditions necessary for growing green vegetable are as follows;

- (i) There must be controlled so that suitable plants will be ready when needed.
- (ii) Plants must be held in a good condition for the weather not to delay a plant.
- (iii) It is possible to use containers grown plants with healthy root systems that otherwise must not be ready available.
- (iv) The grower must start to special varieties that may not be ready available such as cucumbers, melons, Cole crops and lettuce (Geo and Ball 1984).

Green vegetable growing can be grown in various kinds of structures such as cold flames, hotbeds, and plastic or green house effects. To start with cold frames are generally simple and inexpensive structure, which depends on the sun for heat. Hotbeds are similar to cold frames but they are heated. The heat is usually easier to be provided by hot air flues. Green house effect is protected during inclement weather; plant handling and more convenient and working hours may be extended if the greenhouse is lighted. Also it is usually easier to control the temperature, moisture and ventilation in green house cooperative extension services (Couter and Gerber 1984).

3.2.1.2 Overview of Green Vegetable Growing in Tanzania

In Lushoto Tanzania, Copenhagen, Denmark CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS), this report summarizes the results of a baseline household--level survey, led by the CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS), carried out in 7 villages

and 140 households in Lushoto, Tanzania in January 2011. The objective of this baseline effort was to describe the characteristics of the farming systems found across a wide range of research sites in 12 countries, including the Lushoto site, and to better understand what kinds of farming practice changes households have been making small scale agriculture (Nyanda and Sayula 2001).

Urban agriculturalists keeping mainly cross-bred dairy cattle, poultry in four different density areas in the city of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania were investigated as to whether they had information about the damaging effects of their animals on the environment. They responded to questions related to five issues of animal activity that damaged the urban environment. The findings revealed that, on average, all four socioeconomic groups possessed information about the damaging effects, which their animals caused.

Moreover, people of the highest and quasi-medium socioeconomic status, who in turn kept the most cattle and Poultry as well as growing green vegetables, were the most aware. Most agriculturalists keeping cattle, growing green vegetables and poultry keeping therefore, lived with the contradiction that they recognized the damaging effects of the animals. Using a conceptual model, several reasons are given as to why people persist in keeping the cattle. These reasons reside at four levels: government, ministry, city council and the individuals who keep cattle (Malongo and Mlozi 1997).

These small monogastrics would be useful additions to smallholdings for a variety of reasons. Their main function would be as consumers of household waste and various

by-products, providing meat, manure, and in addition eggs in the case of poultry and skins in the case of rabbits. Chickens are particularly attractive, as specialized housing need not be provided, although if they were confined, the manure could be collected and used as a supplement in dairy cow rations, being a valuable source of non-protein nitrogen (Davis et al 1983).

Rabbits lack the homing instinct, and must therefore be confined, but have an advantage over other small non-ruminants in that they can efficiently utilize fibrous plant materials. Pigs are omnivorous, converting a wide variety of waste feedstuffs of both plant and animal origin to meat. They would probably need to be confined in a smallholder system, but could be used to clear fields of root crops after harvesting, thus assisting in land preparation. All these species have obvious reproductive advantages over domestic ruminants (Christiansson et al 1987).

3.3 Empirical Literature Review

3.3.1 Green vegetable growing status

In Lushoto Tanzania, the averages making up the Baga are some 20-30 kilometers east of the township of the Lushoto. The six villages are at an altitude of 1100-1300 above sea level respectively. Ethnically these villages inhabited with the Wasambaa 80%, Wambugu 5% and the rest being mixtures of many tribes. The major grown cash crop include coffee, tea and green vegetables and food crops are maize, banana, potatoes, cassava and bean predominance (Meliyo et al 2000).

The average acreage is 1.5 acres due to land fragmentation for new household. This household 75-80% has other farming areas outside their villages, the average outside

have from 1-3 acres and the majority of the respondent that, 90% of the Land in the Watershed is inherited from ancestors within a clan. The remaining 10% of the land acquired through buying from other individuals. The labor family provides 80-90% of the household requirement in the Watershed villages. The rest is hired from outside the village like for sawing trees and attending some of the field activities in the distant fields (Mowo 2004).

World production of sunflower oil is fourth in importance among vegetable oils, amounting to 9 million metric tons, and 8% of the total vegetable oil production. The kernel represents 70% of seed weight, containing around 55% of oil. Sunflower oil of different oleic content may be classified as (1) regular (14–39%), (2) mid-oleic (43–72%), and (3) high-oleic (75–91%). With a good oxidative stability, regular sunflower oil finds many applications in the food market mainly as salad oil and cooking oil. Industrial applications of sunflower oil include its use as frying oil, as well as in the manufacture of mayonnaise and oil-based dressings. Hydrogenated sunflower oil may be used in the manufacture of shortenings and margarines.

High-oleic sunflower oil is the most appropriate type for use in industrial frying, in view of its low content in polyunsaturated fatty acids. Mid-oleic sunflower oil is of higher frying quality than other no hydrogenated oils (soybean, canola, corn, and cottonseed). No edible industrial uses of regular sunflower oil include the production of biodiesel, lubricants, vegetable oil-based printing inks, and so on. Meal, hulls, and sodium soap stock are obtained as byproducts of the extraction and refining

processes. Other minor byproducts may also be obtained: lecithin, waxes, tocopherols, and so on (Gropone 2005).

In the inner part of Dar es Salaam, green vegetable growing is the most common production system followed by dairy and poultry keeping in the periurban fringes. A mixed crop livestock system, fruits and nuts are also produced. Rooftops gardening, aquaculture and container gardening are promoted but these advanced production techniques are not widely accepted (Stevenson et al 1994).

Leafy vegetables are in a high demand because they are part of traditional diet. Eggplant sweet and hot potatoes, okra and tomatoes as well as fruits like oranges, mango, papaya, and pineapple are produced in periurban areas. With a short production cycle, vegetable can be grown in location where water is not available throughout the year. Occasionally, green maize and rice is produced in the inner city during the long rainy season; otherwise staples come primarily from periurban or rural areas (Jacob 1997).

3.4 Policy Literature Review

3.4.1 Small scale Agriculture Policy in Rural and Urban Areas

According to MKUKUTA (Mkakati Wa Kukuza Uchumi na Kuondoa Umasikini Tanzania) monitoring and master plan and indicator information (December 2006) explains about small scale agriculture. Percentage of small holder farmers moving from subsistence to non-subsistence farming is the relation with small holders. Percentage of small holder's farmers using modern method of farming such as irrigation, fertilizers, high breed seeds and insecticides which is proportion of small holders who report availability or cost of transport as obstacles to marketing.

The numbers of case studies on urban and peri-urban agriculture has increased rapidly and are a comprehensive and valuable source in evaluating the economic and market role and comparative advantage of farming in and around cities. The methods, both in terms of conceptual frameworks and data collection, have improved to take better account of the specific features of urban agriculture, especially its numerous non-market costs and benefits, as well as its non-market organizational features based on the logic of location and risk alleviation, for which economics of proximity, combining insights from spatial and institutional economics, provide relevant analytical tools (Donadieu and Fleury 1997).

While a frequent focus of prior studies has been the opposition between the informal urban agricultural sector and the urban environment, particularly in terms of policy, the benefits of alliances between agriculture and the urban environment are given more attention now, and a more balanced appreciation of the conflicts and synergies is looked for (Van den Berg et al., 2016). It is only through such alliances that urban agriculture can break out of the transient remains of rural agriculture and really gain an "urban nature (Donadieu and Fleury 1997).

According to UNDP (1996), 80 percent of families in Libreville (Congo), 68 percent of urban dwellers in six Tanzanian cities, 45 percent in Lusaka (Zambia), 37 percent in Maputo (Mozambique), 36 percent in Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso), 35 percent in Yaounde (Cameroon) are involved in urban agriculture. The involvement of so many people in urban agriculture indicates its centrality amongst informal-sector activities.

Yet the reasons for getting involved in urban agriculture (UA), and consequently, its social and economic impact, vary across different categories of households. A major feature of UA is indeed the diversity of the socio-economic profiles of actors involved, and their varying income and livelihood strategies. Thus, the valuation of socio-economic impact will be different according to the types that are referred to, and not taking this into consideration may lead to differing estimates. Several attempts to classify urban agricultural systems have been made (Bakker et al 2000).

Family-type commercial farmers appear to be the dominant type in terms of importance in urban food supply, if not in terms of numbers. The typical crops grown are vegetables. What these farmers have in common is a family background in agriculture, which may also be in relation to ethnicity. For instance in Buenos Aires where the vegetable growers are mostly Bolivian, the Japanese mostly grow herbs and the Italians grow trees (Craig et al 2002).

The MKUKUTA contains Tanzania over roll development strategy. It address three clusters of outcomes these are:

- (i) Growth and reduction of income poverty
- (ii) Improving the quality of life and social well being
- (iii) Strengthening government and accountability

The MKUKUTA translate the inspirations of Tanzania Development vision (2025) among which is the key element of development mindset and empowering culture is to create habit of saving and investing productively to generate wealth for individuals, household, communities and the national large (Maiga, 2009). Another

common feature of these farmers is that they have searched for alternative employment having experienced failures in their studies or former employment; this also reflects the difficult employment situation in African cities, especially for poorly qualified people. Three-fourths of the interviewed vegetable growers in Brazzaville mentioned failures in other jobs as mechanics, taxi drivers, cooks etc. before getting into agriculture. Urban agriculture thus enables the employment of urban people who are quite vulnerable from an economic point of view – yet not as vulnerable as the subsistence farmers. But the activity seldom generates enough income for savings and investment, all the more since access to land is insecure (Craig et al 2002).

Depending on the availability of land, type of production system and location of the farm, the labor requirement differs. In the urban areas, where plot sizes are small, domestic labor is enough to cultivate the land area. In most peri-urban areas, hired, permanent and domestic labor is employed, depending on the above mentioned factors. As the main objective is to get a continuous income, the farmers may change plots and type of crops according to the time of the year. This may give an appearance of seasonality and discontinuity in the farmers' business, but in fact the activity usually continues, although at various locations (Moustier et al 2001).

While in the dry season, vegetables are grown along the rivers and polluted streams, and with water from dugout wells, shallow groundwater and pipe borne water, farmers may move to non-flooded areas during the rainy season. This was observed in Brazzaville and Bangui where farmers have access to sloping land enabling them mover to higher ground to cope with flooding. In Bissau, on the other hand, female farmers had access only to plots located along the river (the non flooded plots were

cultivated by civil servants) and they had to stop growing vegetables in the rainy season, which also explained their limited income (Moustier et al 2001). The main differences between this category and the family commercial farmers are the scale of the farms and the use of salaried labor. Urban entrepreneurs, usually civil servants, businessmen or expatriates, invest in intensive temperate vegetable production, poultry keeping, fish farms, or fruit growing, often in combination or with income from other sources. They invest in infrastructure such as motor pumps, treadle pumps, shelters, buildings, and attempt at mechanizing certain agricultural operations, e.g. Irrigation or land tillage. They rely on a salaried labor force for doing most of the tasks. They may lack an agricultural background and the cases of losses and failures are numerous (Lecostey and Malvezin 2001).

They often control the marketing of their produce, e.g. through direct delivery to stores or with links to export companies. Some examples of this category are the producers of green beans around Dakar, the civil servants involved in fruit production around Yaoundé, the chicken farmers around Ouagadougou and the poultry producers in and around Kumasi. In peri-urban Hanoi, the possibility of access to capital leads to land accumulation and other, non-agricultural, activities. This additional income is invested in agricultural diversification (moving away from rice cultivation to fish-farming, arboriculture etc.) or commerce (Lecostey and Malvezin 2001).

Vegetable farmers in Lome and Cotonou have moved from subsistence to commercial vegetable production, as their savings enabled them to use treadle pumps and then motor pumps, and most of them are now producing for export and local

consumption (Keraita et al 2003). In Kenya, contractual farming agreements with livestock agro-industries have enabled farmers to generate substantial incomes. The initial conditions for farmers to enter into such a contract are space (being able to accommodate 300 chicks), the ability to pay for the costs for water, electricity, labour and basic equipment, and the payment of a deposit of US\$ 0, 8 per chick. A supporting system in terms of municipal legislation, technical skill development and credit provision is crucial for these patterns of accumulation (Mireri 2002).

CHAPTER FOUR

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

4.1 Introduction

The chapter summarizing the project organizations that includes Planning of the activities that follows step by step on implementations. Further goes in analyzing product output from the project, activities undertaken to meet the objective, resource required, responsible personnel and time frame to accomplish the project. However not only that but it include the analytical tentative budget for project implementation. Also impart the committed various stakeholders who accepted to participate fully to the project by donating fund or volunteers for any activities these includes the host organization, technical personnel and other organizations.

Outputs from the project include identified stakeholders interested in the project, available and reliable, skills development on entrepreneurial skills, project equipments. The anticipated project product was sustainable economic development of the community of Katente and others who wish to implement. The impact of the project will be realized later as the project is at the initial stage. Thus the evident will be after June 2016 and annual evaluation of the project by 4th February 2016.

Table 7: Products and Outputs

| Objective | Output | Activity |
|-----------------------------|---|---|
| 1. Creating awareness among | 15 community members sensitized green vegetable | 1.1 Organizing Venue for workshop meeting |

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| people of Leguruki on Green vegetable farming by march 2016 | faming project | 1.2 Conducting one day workshop meeting to Leguruki community members about the project |
| 2.Capacity Building on Green vegetable farming and stakeholders of the project By April 2016 | 30 CBO members and 15 project key players gained knowledge and skills on project management. | 2.1 Identification of CBO to host the project |
| | | 2.2 Conduct training to CBO members about the project |
| | | 2.3 Identify and recruit Leguruki members for Green vegetable farming |
| | | 2.4 Conducting Training to identified members |
| | | 2.5 Purchasing Training materials/stationeries |
| 3.To improve Green vegetable farming by TASAF intervention by June 2016 | TZS 5,000,000 Donated by TASAF for Green vegetable farming | 3.1 TASAF facilitates collection of funds for Farming. BY contributions from TASAF foundation |
| | 15 Community members's sensitized to the marketing for project equipment collected. | 3.2 TASAF facilitated, for project marketing. |
| | | 3.3 Identifying some Markets for green vegetable sales. |
| | | 3.4To facilitate purchase project equipments and other project costs. |
| 4.Conducting M & E | Mid evaluation Reports. | 4.7 Conducting Monitoring Mid and annual evaluation of project. |

4.2 Project Outputs

The expected output of the establishment of green vegetable farming was to have reliable, viable of generating income through sales of grown green vegetable which also is health for eating. Trained personnel in GVB Faming collaboration with other stakeholders / development partners includes TASAF, gained knowledge, experiences and entrepreneurial skills that enable efficiency in income generation to combat poverty. The outcome is expected to be reached after realization of income from GVB Farming and sales. In order to meet the goal the following activities were

planned and accomplished with the exception of sensitization of GVB project and evaluation of project implementation that will take place after the project take off.

4.3 Project Planning

Project planning is the major component in the project development process. The project planning involved the following major steps:

- (i) Identifying project objectives
- (ii) Sequencing activities
- (iii) Identifying responsible person for carrying out the activities
- (iv) Identifying facilities equipments and service needed
- (v) Preparing the budget

In order to ensure smooth implementation of the project, a work plan was prepared indicating different activities to be carried out, the required resources, time frame and person responsible for each project objective. The project implementation of the project involved different stakeholders physically and others were consulted at their working places to get their views especially on technical aspects. The host organization Leguruki leaders was fully engaged from the beginning this as they are key implementers of the project. The implementation follows the project implementation plan as shown on Table 8.

Among the major activities in project implementation are securing community participation, coordination of activities, monitoring and evaluation. The implementation of the project involves GVBF members, Leguruki members, and Experts from TASAF staff with deferent professions from the LGA and sector institutions. Constant coordination has been done to prevent duplication of activities,

to promote efficiency and to reduce costs. Monitoring has been carried out for checking whether the work is proceeding according to the plan.

4.3.1 Implementation Plan

Table 8: Implementation Plan

| Objective | Output | Activity | Project Implementation Month | | | | | | | | | | | | Resource Needed | Responsible person |
|---|--|---|------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|------------------------------------|--|
| | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | | |
| 1. Creating awareness among people of Leguruki on Green vegetable farming by march 2016 | A total of 15 community members of Leguruki were sensitized on green vegetable farming project | 1.1 Organizing venue for workshop meeting | | | | | | | | | | | | | Human, Funds Time Stationery | CED Student, Comm. Ward community Dev. Officer, CBO leaders & other Stake holders |
| | | 1.2 Conducting one day workshop meeting to Leguruki community members about the project | | | | | | | | | | | | | Human time and fund | CED Student, Comm. Ward community Dev. Officer, CBO leaders & other Stake holders |
| 2. Capacity Building on Green vegetable farming and stakeholders of the project By April 2016 | 30 CBO members and 15 project key players gained knowledge and skills on project management | 2.1 Identification of CBO to host the project | | | | | | | | | | | | | Human, Funds Time Stationery | CED Student, Comm. Dev. Officer |
| | | 2.2 Conduct training to CBO members about the project | | | | | | | | | | | | | Human, Funds Time Stationery | CED Student, Comm. Dev. Officer |
| | | 2.3 Identify and recruit 15 Leguruki members for green vegetable farming | | | | | | | | | | | | | Human, Funds Time Stationery | CED Student, Comm. Dev. Officer |
| | | 2.4 Purchasing training Materials/Stationeries | | | | | | | | | | | | | Human, Funds Time Stationery | CED Student, Comm. Dev. Officer |
| | | 2.5 Conducting training to Identified members | | | | | | | | | | | | | Human, Funds Time Stationery | CED Student, Comm. Dev. Officer |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|---|
| 3. To Improve Green vegetable farming by TASAF intervention By 2016 | TZS 5,000,000 Donated by TASAF for green vegetable farming | 3.1 TASAF Facilitates the capital to identified 15 members for green vegetable farming | | | | | | | | | | | | | Human , Time | CED Student, Comm. CBO leaders TASAF officer |
| | | 3.2 TASAF Consult ate the household how to use fund for GVBF | | | | | | | | | | | | | Human Funds Transport, Time & stationery | CED Student, Project, CBO leader TASAF officer |
| | | 3.3 TASAF facilitate to household on reporting the use of fund for GVBF | | | | | | | | | | | | | Human Funds Transport, Time & stationery | CED Student, Project, CBO leaders TASAF officer |
| | | 3.4 TASAF supports the household the market plan for the product of GVBF | | | | | | | | | | | | | Human Funds Transport, Time & stationery | CED Student, Project, CBO leaders TASAF officer |
| 4. Conducting M & E | Mid evaluation reports | 4.7 Conducting Monitoring and Mid and annual evaluation of project implementation | | | | | | | | | | | | | Human, Funds Stationery Transport | M&E technical and CBO Leaders |

Implementation means carrying out what has been planned. Among the major activities in project implementation are securing community participation, coordination of activities, monitoring and taking care of unforeseen events. A number of stakeholders from various institutions and individuals in the community have been involved in implementing the project. Constant coordination has been done to prevent duplication of activities, to promote efficiency and to reduce costs. Monitoring has been carried out for checking whether the work is proceeding according to the plan, and in case of shortcomings to take stock of the situation and effect the necessary correction actions.

In the implementation process, the project planned to involve mainly five key stakeholders as follows: The project designer of Community Economic Development (CED) student, Officers from Leguruki ward Local Government Authority (LGA), Officials from TASAF, Leguruki CBO. Resources for implementing the project were contributed by various Institutions such as TASAF who facilitated fund and training to GVBF and contributed project equipments; Leguruki CBO contributed human resource and the target group of the project concerned. The CED student was responsible for facilitating trainings and advice in project management, planning, collaboration with various development partners, implementation, and monitoring of planned activities.

Table 9: Inputs

| Hierarchy of Objectives | Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVIs) | Means of verification (MOV) | Assumptions |
|---|--|--|--|
| Goal (Impact): Income poverty reduced and standard of living improved to marginalized community | Increased income & improved standard of living of marginalized community | Survey and auditing monthly and annual reports at beginning and end of project | People are aware and are open and honest about their income-status |
| Objective: 1.Creating awareness among people of Leguruki on Green vegetable faming by march 2016 | | | |
| Output 1: Leguruki community members and CBO members mobilized and sensitized about the GVBF project. | Response of Leguruki CBO and community members | Project progressive report | Community members became aware about the project. |
| Activities | | | |
| 1.1Organizing venue for workshop meeting | Leguruki members sensitized on GVBF | Attendance register | Readiness of community members to support the project. |
| 1.2 Conducting one day workshop meeting to Leguruki community members about the project | | | |
| Objective 2: Capacity Building on Green vegetable farming and stakeholders of the project By April 2016 | | | |
| Output 1:.CBO leaders, community members trained on project development and management. | Number of CBO members and project staff attended | List of participants | Willingness and readiness of CBO Members to attend training |
| Output 2: 30 community members trained on GVBF project | | | |
| Activities. | | | |
| 2.6 Identification of CBO to host the project | .Formulation of GVBF group | List of participants | „ |
| 2.2Conducting training to CBO members about the Project | 20 CBO members attended the training | Training report | „ |
| 2.3 Identify and recruit GVBF members | 15 community members attended the training. | List of participant and Training report | |
| 2.4 Conducting training to identified GVBF members | | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2.5 Purchasing training materials/stationeries | | Receipt and delivery Note | |
| Objective 3: To Improve Green vegetable farming by TASAF intervention By 2016 | | | |
| Output 3: 1 Intervention with TASAF to receive funds for GVBF Output 3:2 Community members sensitized to the marketing for GVBF product. | Leguruki community Fund received from TASAF | List of participant | Willingness and readiness of CBO/NGO and development partners to support the project. |
| Activities | | | |
| 3.1: Leguruki CBO Received collection of funds TASAF for Empowerment to GVBF | The amount of money Received by Leguruki Members. | Total amount of money | GVBF begun |
| 3.4 The Green vegetable farming established rapidly | Farms and growing vegetables | Farms ownership forms | Availability of Project and farms |
| 3.6 Identifying Some members for purchasing project equipment and manure | 4 members organized to purchase the items | Performa invoice | Bids analysis |
| 3.7To acknowledge on receiving funds for project equipment | Letter of appreciation to funder | Dispatched letter | Signed dispatch |
| 3.8 To facilitate purchase project equipment | Manure and fertilizers | Receipts/Delivery note | Availability of manure and fertilizers |
| Objective 4 Conducting M & E by June 2016 | | | |
| Output 4.1 Mid Evaluation Reports. | GVBF member response for evaluation | GVBF members aware with challenges during Monitoring and evaluation | Readiness of GVBF members to see the position of their project |
| Activities. | | | |
| 4.5 Conducting monitoring mid and annual evaluation of project. | 4 People to participate | Mid evaluation reports | Willingness of members of GVBF |

4.3.2 Inputs

In the course of project implementation various inputs employed include human resources inputs from, financial resources inputs and materials input. Human resources were Leguruki CBO members, Officers and extension staff from Leguruki LGA, sector expert from TASAF project and other development partners from different institutions and NGOs. Financial resource is the major component in the implementation which were used for capacity building, purchase of project equipments and for payment of various expenses such as consultation cost, fares, rent and transportation. Considering the importance of the project Leguruki LGA supported the project with venue whereas CBO members contributed TZS 567,000.00 Material input includes tool and equipment's donated by TASAF. Leguruki CBO with GVBF group members they provided the manpower and managed to Cultivate and plant the different green vegetable.

4.3.3 Staffing Pattern

The project has four technical staff being a project general secretary and Treasures. Also there are keys keepers. However, the implementation to a great extent was and will be assisted by committee members, with assistance from Leguruki Group CBO, comprise of the chairperson, vice chairperson Secretary and treasurer and the technical staff form ward community development desk. Those staff are not employed this is because the nature of business does not involve the employment.

4.3.4 Project Budget

The project annual budget was TZS.5 000,000 was donated by TASAF But there are some expenses that was not converted in terms of money was located by Leguruki

CBO so as to complete the establishment of the project and supervision. Costing of items and for project equipment's was done in collaboration with Leguruki CBO leaders, and LGA. Other tools needed were procured by Leguruki leaders and technical personnel from the Leguruki LGA. The project budget was developed as indicated in the Table 10.

4.4 Project Implementation Budget

Table 10: Project Implementation Budget

| Objective | Output | Activities | Resources needed | Quantity | Unit price | Total TZS. |
|--|--|---|--------------------------------|----------|------------|------------|
| 1.Creating awareness among people of Leguruki on Green vegetable faming by march 2016 | A total of 15 community members of Leguruki were sensitized on green vegetable farming project | 1.1 Organizing venue for workshop meeting | Stationery P. Copy papers Ream | 3 | 15,000 | 45,000 |
| | | | News print | 10 | 1000 | 100,000 |
| | | | Mark Pens | 10 | 600 | 60,000 |
| | | | Facilitators Allowance | 2 | 40,000 | 80,000 |
| 2.Capacity Building on Green vegetable farming and stakeholders of the project By April 2016 | 30 CBO members and 15project key players gained knowledge and skills on project management . | 2.7 Identification of CBO to host the project | Stationery Flip chart | 2 | 10,000 | 20,000 |
| | | | Mark Pens | 10 | 600 | 60,000 |
| | | | Facilitators allowance | 2 | 20,000 | 40,000 |
| | | | Soft drinks and Snacks | 52 | 1,000 | 52,000 |
| | | 2.8 Conduct training to CBO members about the project | P. Copy papers Ream | 1 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| | | | Flip chart | 2 | 10,000 | 20,000 |
| | | | Mark Pens | 10 | 600 | 60,000 |
| | | | Facilitators Allowance | 3 | 20,000 | 60,000 |
| | | | Soft drinks& Snacks | 27 | 1,000 | 27,000 |
| | | 2.9 Identify and recruit 15Leguruki members for green vegetable farming | Time | * | * | * |
| | | 2.10Conducting training to Identified members | Time | * | * | * |

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|---------------------|---|---|------------------|
| 3. To Improve Green vegetable farming by TASAF intervention By 2016 | TZS 5,000,000 Donated by TASAF for green vegetable farming | 3.1 TASAF Facilitates the capital to identified 15 members for green vegetable farming | Time | * | * | * |
| | | 3.2 TASAF Consult ate the household how to use fund for GVBF | Soft drinks& Snacks | | | |
| | | 3.3 TASAF facilitate to household on reporting the use of fund for GVBF | * | * | * | * |
| | | 3.4 TASAF supports the household the market plan for the product of GVBF | * | * | * | |
| 4. Conducting M & E | Mid evaluation reports | 4. Conducting Monitoring and Mid and annual evaluation of project implementation | * | * | * | |
| GRAND TOTAL | | | | | | 5,000,000 |

The project implementation was the responsibility of CED student, target group and other stakeholders to ensure that project activities are efficiently implemented. The implementation started by early January, 2015 as it can be seen in the project plan which followed the sequential order of activities that resulted into project objectives achievement. The implementations includes budget as CED students explain about Budget in the project Implementation.

Definition: A budget is a financial or quantitative interpretation prior to a defined period of time, of a policy to be pursued for that period, to attain a given objective. Budgets are part of the planning and control process. They help to define the objectives of the organization. Budgeting is probably the most important contribution that the accounting department makes to the role of management. The accountant draws up a plan, which integrates the various functional areas of the business. Control is exercised by firstly, delegating responsibility to departmental managers for the attainment of the budgets and then the regular comparison of the actual results with the planned outcomes.

Budgets assist an organization, to plan and control profitability, to plan and control production resources, to plan and control capital expenditure, to plan and control finance. An organization, which engages in budgeting can obtain the benefits of better planning and awareness of what has to be achieved, greater coordination of the different functional areas, better communication with staff contributing to the targets to the set, motivation of the staff with staff assigned their responsibilities, efficient and effective use of scarce resources and an awareness of cost-consciousness.

In simple terms, a budget is an itemized summary of an organization's expected income and expenses over a specified period of time. Budgeting forms and financial planning procedures vary widely, especially in the non-profit sector. The two main elements of any budget are income and expenditures. **Income** (sometimes referred to as revenue) is the amount of financial assets and in kind contribution used as **sources** of support for the project Nebiu, (2002). Budget develops by identifying the inputs needed from the project objective and activities. After that, the inputs are quantified.

All organizations have their objectives. Some of the objectives may not be expressed in accounting terms for example objectives to improve the welfare of the staff or to improve the impact on the local environment. However, in this chapter the emphasis is on objectives usually expressed in quantitative terms e.g. Increase in Green vegetables Farming, increase in source of income generation to the community involved on the project. There are three levels of planning - corporate long term planning, medium term planning and annual planning or budgeting. The annual budgets are steps along the way to achieve the long-range plan of the organization.

The administration of the budget is the responsibility of the budget officer who is usually the accountant. The accountant works in conjunction with the budget committee comprised of the departmental management. Senior management outlines the broad strategic objectives of the organization and communicates these to the functional managers. The budget committee identifies the key budget factor, which determines what acts as a constraint on the organization's activities. This key budget factor decides the key budget i.e. the one, which sets the objectives for the subordinate budget. The subordinate budgets are constructed by asking the questions

- when are the goods to be sold, where are the goods to be sold and how are the goods to be produced. It may be the sales volume, which drives the other subsidiary budgets. So the above table summaries all about the planning project the amount that may be shall be used during the implementation of green vegetable farming project. The table piloted in very essential objectives of the project to start the project.

4.4.1 Project Implementation Report

Table 11: Project Implementation Report

| Objective | Output | Activity | Implementation Status | Reasons for not implementing/ deletion from implementation plan |
|--|--|---|--|---|
| 1.Creating awareness among people of Leguruki on Green vegetable faming by march 2016 | 15 community members sensitized green vegetable faming project | 1.3 Organizing Venue for workshop meeting | Adverts were well disseminated to the concerned people | NIL |
| | | 1.4 Conducting one day workshop meeting to Leguruki community members about the project | Leguruki organized well the meeting | NIL |
| 2.Capacity Building on Green vegetable farming and stakeholders of the project By April 2016 | 30 CBO members and 15 project key players gained knowledge and skills on project management. | 2.1 Identification of CBO to host the project | Leguruki Became Host organization | NIL |
| | | 2.6 Conduct training to CBO members about the project | Organized venue and facilitators | NIL |
| | | 2.3 Identify and recruit Leguruki members for Green vegetable farming | 15 Community members from Leguruki were identified for GVBF | NIL |
| | | 2.4 Conducting Training to identified members | Leguruki Host organization organized training | NIL |
| | | 2.5 Purchasing Training materials/stationeries | Leguruki organized materials for training | NIL |
| 3.To improve Green vegetable farming by TASAF intervention by June 2016 | TZS ----- Donated by TASAF for Green vegetable farming 15 Community members' sensitized to the marketing for project equipment collected. | 3.1 TASAF facilitates collection of funds for Farming. BY contributions from TASAF foundation | TASAF intervention with Leguruki Organization | NIL |
| | | 3.2 TASAF facilitated, for project marketing. | TASAF intervention Leguruki Organization | NIL |
| | | 3.3 Identifying some Markets for green vegetable sales. | TASAF With Leguruki Intervention | NIL |
| | | 3.4To facilitate purchase project equipments and other project costs. | Host organization Leguruki community arranged for purchasing | NIL |
| 4.Conducting M & E | Mid evaluation Reports. | 4.7 Conducting Monitoring Mid and annual evaluation of project. | The M&E plan has been prepared | NL |

4.5 Project Implementation Report

The project implementation was the responsibility of CED student, target group and other stakeholders to ensure that project activities are efficiently implemented. The implementation started by early January, 2016 as it can be seen in the project plan which followed the sequential order of activities that resulted into project objectives achievement.

The project implementation was done in a participatory way involving various stakeholders. The implementation can be divided into four dimensions being awareness rising to Leguruki community, Capacity building to implementers. Training was conducted in collaboration with TASAF. Various training methodologies were used that includes lecture method, panel discussion, and group discussion.

The CED student in collaboration with Leguruki CBO leaders, and other stakeholders participated fully in all arrangement of project take off. Monitoring of day-to-day activities was conducted under the supervision of CBO committee member on duty. The CED student, CBO leaders and GVBF leaders will conduct monitoring on weekly basis for the first three months. Evaluation of the progress of project implementation will be done later as the project is at initial stage, therefore CBO and sector professionals and various stakeholders will conduct mid and annual evaluation after the take off.

The objectives and planned activities were done accordingly except evaluation of project implementation that will take place on mid and annual basis. An expectedly

project defeated the interest of various development partners. It was planned to start with few resources depending on CBO's capital, but very interesting various stakeholders who were approached happened to respond positively. This has motivated the CBO members and GVBF members to work hard in order to achieve the project goal and on future to expand in large institution.

Training to CBO members and project staff on entrepreneurial skills will contribute a lot to the success of the project. The CED student managed to get in touch with various stakeholders who played big role in training CBO members whereas now members are skilled to run the project.

The production of Green vegetable never depends from the rainfall but used the water irrigations to produce through out a year. The trained group shall extent to the entire villagers to spread up the project through all villagers. To emphasise the project sustainability TASAF put efforts to the household the mother house who are strong to manage family to pay attention on the project. So TASAF support funds to household for the project sustainable.

CHAPTER FIVE

PROJECT PARTICIPATORY MONITORING, EVALUATION AND SUSTAINABILITY

5.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses project participatory monitoring, evaluation and sustainability. Monitoring is the process of looking the implementation of day to day activities and facilitates to make improvements so as to achieve the desired goal. Evaluation is defined as systematic investigation of the worth or merits of an object. Monitoring and evaluation are linked together since monitoring sets benchmarks for evaluation. Thus monitoring and evaluation help to gather information needed to keep the project on schedule and predict problems as well as formulate solutions, measure progress and evaluate program success.

It is through this part that one can understand the health of the project whether it will die or be sustained regardless of changes in external support (funding sources) or internal resources (change in staff). Thus participatory monitoring and evaluation is an action of involving all stakeholders of the project from the beginning to an end. In so doing participants become aware of proceedings and once they overcome challenges they discuss and come with solutions and ultimately creates sense of ownership hence contribute to project sustainability. The chapter is divided into the following parts; monitoring information system, participatory monitoring methods, participatory monitoring plan, participatory evaluation plan, performance indicator, participatory evaluation methods, project evaluation summary and project sustainability.

5.2 Participatory Monitoring

It is the process of routinely gathering information on all aspects of the project activities that involves the members of the group or community in project implementation. Participatory monitoring is carried out using various techniques and different methods. It is a system of collecting information and making use of the information to determine the progress of the planned work and activities. Participatory monitoring was intended to monitor the implementation of all activities, that include advocacy meeting to community members, sensitization and capacity building to CBO members, GVBF members and key project staff, conducting lobbying and advocacy meeting to other stakeholders, Receiving funds and project equipments, facilitate acknowledgement of received aids. Other activities are facilitating the purchase of project tools and equipments, identification GVBF members, The involvement of CBO members and GVBF members in all stages of project implementation allowed them to be aware on the activity progress hence creates room for decision making.

5.2.1 Monitoring Information System

Is a system designed to collect and report information on a project and project activities that enable a project manager to plan, monitor and evaluate the operations and performance of the project The Monitoring and Information System (MIS) designed to establish a data base by recording relevant information to activities that were planned in a specified period. Information required include project facilities required and available, Staff required and available, number of GVBF members actual demand and supply, project customers, project stake holders, training required

and actual implementation, number of people who participated in project activities,, information on fund received and list of tools and equipments (Inventory of project equipments). Monitoring will also cover utilization of funds, items purchased as authorized by relevant authorities, bought items and their respective receipts. Obtaining all these information help the project manager to plan, monitor, evaluate and report project operations easily. The CED student together with CBO committee members and representative of GVBF members prepared a weekly recording sheet that allows any one (project staff, CBO members, and other stakeholders) to see weekly proceedings. It was done so because the CBO committee member is responsible to check weekly records which will enable them to prepare a week report to be presented in a monthly meeting.

5.2.2 Participatory Monitoring Methods used to Engage Community in the Monitoring

Various methods and techniques were used to involve CBO members, GVBF members in monitoring of project activities. The Self-esteem, associative strengths, Resourcefulness, Action planning, Responsibility (SARAR) key principles and techniques were used to gather information, which includes key informants interview, observation, and documentation. The analysis done on the system of Share purchasing and other collection at the project centre helped to make some improvement on weekly recoding sheet.

5.2.3 Key Informants Interview

The project gathered information through key informants that includes extension staffs, CBO committee members and district officials and agreed to measure to what

extent the project is going to operate. Through discussion they agreed that GVBF should be those who have been trained on GVBF handling so as to determine the good performance on generating income through savings loan association. Also they insisted and set time for those who haven't attended the training to attend the training so that they benefit from the project.

5.2.4 Observation

The project in collaboration with CBO members observed if all activities are implemented as planned. Thus observed training and advocacy meeting carried out, number of participants attended, purchased project equipment's and arrangements for project take off. That includes recruitment of project key leaders of the project and their performance to their weekly routine, identification of GVBF members who will make a follow up of the project registration for the sustainability of the project. Necessary information to observe is about all business of the project and members of the project their challenges and strength.

5.2.5 Documentation

Documentation involves minutes of monthly meetings whereby CBO members will get feedback on project progress. The CBO secretary was required to take note on each agenda during the meeting especially on discussion about achievements, challenges, solutions and the way forward. The CED student, extension staff and other invited stakeholders attend meetings and respond to any technical issues and challenges as experienced by members as well as reviewing the group's plan. In case there are problem encountered, this forum creates a room for discussion and agree on measures to improve the situation.

5.2.6 Participatory Monitoring Plan

Table 13: Participatory Monitoring Plan

| Objective | Output | Activity | Indicators | Data source | Methods/ tools | Person responsible | Time frame |
|---|--|---|---------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|---|--------------|
| 1. Creating awareness among people of Leguruki on Green vegetable farming by March 2016 | 15 community members sensitized green vegetable farming project | 1.1 Organizing Venue for workshop meeting | Identified venue | CBO progressive report | Advocacy | CBO members | January 2016 |
| | | 1.2 Conducting one day workshop meeting to Leguruki community members about the project | Attendance list of participants | CBO progressive report | meeting | CBO Members, Extension officer CED student | Jan 2016 |
| 2. Capacity Building on Green vegetable farming and stakeholders of the project By April 2016 | 30 CBO members and 15 project key players gained knowledge and skills on project management. | 2.1 Identification of CBO to host the project | Host organization Identified | CBO progressive report | FGD | CBO members CED student | Feb 2016 |
| | | 2.8 Conduct training to CBO members about the project | List of participant | CBO progressive report | Training | Facilitators Expert from TASAF | Feb 2016 |
| | | 2.3 Identify and recruit Leguruki members for Green vegetable farming | List of recruited members | CBO progressive report | FGD | CBO members CED student | March 2016 |
| | | 2.4 Conducting Training to identified members | List of participant | CBO progressive report | training | Facilitators Expert from TASAF | March 2016 |
| | | 2.5 Purchasing Training materials/stationeries | Delivery note | CBO progressive report | Payment receipts | CBO members | March 2016 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|--------------------|------------------------|------------|---|------------|
| 3.To improve Green vegetable farming by TASAF intervention by June 2016 | TZS 5,000,000 Donated by TASAF for Green vegetable farming | 3.1 TASAF facilitates collection of funds for Farming. BY contributions from TASAF foundation | Cash received | CBO progressive report | Cheque | CBO members CED Student | April 2016 |
| | 15 Community members' sensitized to the marketing for project equipment collected. | 3.2 TASAF facilitated, for project marketing. | Advertisement | CBO progressive report | Display | TASAF officers CED St CBO members | April 2016 |
| | | 3.3 Identifying some Markets for green vegetable sales. | List of market | CBO progressive report | FGD | TASAF officers CED St CBO members | April 2016 |
| | | 3.4To facilitate purchase project equipments and other project costs. | List of equipments | CBO progressive report | Survey | TASAF officers CED St CBO members | May 2016 |
| 4.Conducting M & E | Mid evaluation Reports. | 4.7 Conducting Monitoring Mid and annual evaluation of project. | | CBO progressive report | Assessment | TASAF officers CED St CBO members | June 2016 |

Also The CED student together with GVBF members, CBO committee members prepared the weekly recoding sheet that will enable the project management.

5.3 Participatory Evaluation

Is the process of gathering and analyzing information to determine whether the project is carrying out its planned activities and it investigate if the project is achieving its stated objectives. Deepa Narayan, 1993 defines participatory monitoring and evaluation that “is a process of collaborative-problem solving through the generation and use of knowledge.

Participation implies “empowering people to mobilize their own capacities, be social actors, rather than passive subjects, manage the resources, make decisions, and control the activities that affect their lives.” According to Cernia (1985) “the growing adoption of a participatory approach to development reflects a continuing belief in a bottom-up approach in which participants becoming agents of change and decision-making. Participation is seen as providing a means through which to enable meaningful involvement of the poor and voiceless in the development process, allowing them to exert greater influence and have more control over the decisions and institutions that affect their lives.”

It is a process that leads to collective action by involving all level of stakeholders in shared decision making” From the definition the key concept is involvement of stakeholders and collective actions towards problem solving or improving the situation. That evaluation to be termed as a participatory evaluation should involve

stakeholders at different levels who will work together to assess the project so as to take corrective action required.

In course of action while implementing the GVBF project the community members, GVBF Members CBO members, and other stakeholders were involved in the community needs assessment exercise they found that establishment of Green vegetable farming were worthwhile for sustainable economic development of community of low income earners. After they agreed on the project they discussed and set project goal, objectives and activities that need to be implemented. Also they discussed when to conduct evaluation how, when and who will be responsible. With the assistance of CED student they prepared an action plan agreed to evaluate the project after six month and twelve month (Mid and Annual).

5.3.1 Performance Indicators

Performance indicators of the GVBF project fall in two categories qualitative and quantitative based on project objective and project goal. To measure the input indicator members were to examine resources that were utilized in project implementation that include number of hours, money spent while for output indicators involves number of CBO members, GVBF Members and project staff trained whereas impact indicators will be measured by examining actual change to GVBF members. That GVBF Members are expected to improve their standard of living by fulfilling their basic needs such as ability to have three meals, quality housing and improved healthy. Project goal and project objectives performance indicators were developed as shown in Table 14.

5.3.2 Performance Indicators

Table 14: Performance Indicators

| Objective | Output | Activity | Resources needed | Performance indicators |
|--|--|---|--|---|
| 1.Creating awareness among people of Leguruki on Green vegetable faming by march 2016 | 15 community members sensitized green vegetable faming project | 1.7 Organizing Venue for workshop meeting | Fund for lending venue | Payment receipt |
| | | 1.8 Conducting one day workshop meeting to Leguruki community members about the project | Stationery Facilitators Allowance | Number of Participants attended the workshop meeting. |
| 2.Capacity Building on Green vegetable farming and stakeholders of the project By April 2016 | 30 CBO members and 15 project key players gained knowledge and skills on project management. | 2.1 Identification of CBO to host the project | Stationery Facilitators Allowances | List of trainees |
| | | 2.9 Conduct training to CBO members about the project | Stationery Facilitators Allowances | List of trainees |
| | | 2.3 Identify and recruit Leguruki members for Green vegetable farming | Stationery Facilitators Allowances | List of trainees |
| | | 2.4 Conducting Training to identified members | Stationery Facilitators Allowances | List of trainees |
| | | 2.5 Purchasing Training materials/stationeries | transports | Payment receipts |
| 3.To improve Green vegetable farming by TASAF intervention by June 2016 | TZS 5,000,000 Donated by TASAF for Green vegetable farming 15 Community members' sensitized to the marketing for project equipment collected. | 3.1 TASAF facilitates collection of funds for Farming. BY contributions from TASAF foundation | Participant Soft drinks | List of participants |
| | | 3.2 TASAF facilitated, for project marketing. | Participant Soft drinks | List of participants |
| | | 3.3 Identifying some Markets for green vegetable sales. | Participant Soft drinks | List of participants |
| | | 3.4To facilitate purchase project equipments and other project costs. | Participant Soft drinks Transport | List of participants |
| 4.Conducting M & E | Mid evaluation Reports. | 4.7 Conducting Monitoring Mid and annual evaluation of project. | Number of Evaluation conducted List of participants | Participatory Evaluation (PRA) |

5.3.3 Participatory Evaluation Methods

Participatory evaluation method used two methods being Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) and Participatory Learning Action. Both methods were in use depending on available resources, environment, and required information. The PRA techniques used are Key informant Interview, Focus Group Discussion, Direct Observation and Workshop. Main issues to be evaluated were agreed through democratic way during the Focus Group Discussion, Planning meeting and monthly meetings. The participatory evaluation will focus on progress in work plan, Implementation of planned activities, Achievement of Objectives, Project success, Impact of the project and Project sustainability. In order to have a clear understanding and flow of in formations, a check list were prepared to guide the discussion during the Workshop, Key Informant Interview and Focus Group Discussion.

Observation was used to examine the information collected during the Workshop, Focus Group Discussion, and Key Informant Interview. The collected data and information involved investigating project performance in line with participatory evaluation objectives. That is to check whether planned activities were accomplished according to plan then project outcome were evaluated. Based on participatory evaluation exercise the following results were observed.

During the advocacy meeting, when discussing about income poverty participants were in a position to give live examples of people who have poor health and how troublesome is, to their family members. They also gave data to those who died from drinking alcohol

and those who committed suicide due to alcohol drinks and other contracted with HIV and AIDS. Capacity building to CBO members, GVBF Members and Project staff has a trickledown effect of development all areas of intervention. The CBO members are part and parcel with the Community Development Officer since they mobilizes and sensitize community and GVBF Members about the project output or outcome. The implementation of second objective (capacity building) was done as planned by 100%.

The procedure (modus operandi) used to establish the project from CNA, project planning, budgeting, project implementation and evaluation plan are methodologies that contributed to get support from the stakeholders. Although it is too early to evaluate achievements of objective four (Ensure that GVBF group is registered and Members accesses a reliable product and Monitoring and evolution of the project) still GVBF Members found that the project.

5.3.4 Project Evaluation Summary

Table 26 indicates the project evaluation summary based on the project goal, objectives, performance indicators, expected outcomes and actual outcome. Based on the project goal, objectives and activities planned have been met with exception of mid and annual evaluation that will be done after six months of project implementation. Generally the evaluation shows that there are strong commitments of various stakeholders from the planning stage to the implementation activities. This indicates that the project is the real need to the direct beneficiaries and community at large.

Table 15: Project Evaluation Summary

| Objective | Output | Activity | Performance indicators | Expected outcome | Actual outcome |
|--|--|---|---|---------------------------------|---|
| 1.Creating awareness among people of Leguruki on Green vegetable faming by march 2016 | 15 community members sensitized green vegetable faming project | 1.1 Organizing Venue for workshop meeting | List of Participants attended the meeting | Positive responses | A total of 30People attended |
| | | 1.2 Conducting one day workshop meeting to Leguruki community members about the project | Organized venue for meeting | Identificati on of GVBF Members | GVBF members Identified for the project |
| 2.Capacity Building on Green vegetable farming and stakeholders of the project By April 2016 | 2.Capacity Building on Green vegetable farming and stakeholders of the project By April 2016 | 30 CBO members and 15 project key players gained knowledge and skills on project management. | List of Participants | Positive response | GVBF members trained |
| | | 2.2 Conduct training to CBO members about the project | List of Participant | Positive response | CBO members attended |
| | | 2.3 Identify and recruit Leguruki members for Green vegetable farming | List of participants | Positive response | 15GVBF members identified |
| | | 2.4 Conducting Training to identified members | List of participant and organized venue | Positive response | 15GVBF members Trained |
| | | 2.5 Purchasing Training materials/stationeries | Training Materials | Delivery note | Payment receipts |
| 3.To improve Green vegetable farming by TASAF intervention by June 2016 | TZS 5,000,000Donated by TASAF for Green vegetable farming | 3.1 TASAF facilitates collection of funds for Farming. BY contributions from TASAF foundation | Cheques received from TASAF | Positive response | Availability of fund |
| | 15 Community members' sensitized to the marketing for project equipment collected. | 3.2 TASAF facilitated, for project marketing. | Advertisement | Displays and flyers | Increasing of customers |
| | | 3.3 Identifying some Markets for green vegetable sales. | List of markets identified | Positive response | Number of market and supermarket identified |
| | | 3.4To facilitate purchase project equipments and other project costs. | List of equipments | Invoices | Payment receipt |
| 4.Conducting M & E | Mid evaluation Reports. | 4.7 Conducting Monitoring Mid and annual evaluation of project. | Number of people participated in monitoring and evaluation exercise | Positive response | Will be examined later |

5.4 Project Sustainability

Project sustainability is the capacity of a project to continue functioning, supported by its own resource (human, material and financial) even when external source of funding have ended. It is commonly known as a state whereby the project functions will totally depend on its own resources. However, it is very important to the Organization /CBO/NGO to develop its own definition of sustainability, the links between organization's own contexts, focus, and the state of affairs. Also GVBF associates with other entrepreneurship business for revolving fund from GVBF and prospecting to development.

5.4.1 Institutional Sustainability

The sustainability of GVBF project for GVBF Members in Leguruki village is most likely to be sustainable since human resource (CBO members, community members, GVBF Members project staff, and extension staff and other stakeholders) are readily available towards project implementation. Essentially the materials required as inputs are produced by the beneficiaries themselves. Other material input are in place that once depreciate replacement is within the project's capacity.

Capacity building done to GVBF Member will contribute to increased income and other business production in future. Referring to the information gathered from key informants and focus group discussion during the CAN exercise, it was revealed that despite small income from the community still they appreciated that they gains money to access basic needs. Thus established GVBF is a liberty since it will enable GVBF Members to be engaged in other socio-economic activities. Also training to CBO members and project staff on business management will contribute to project

sustainability since they are sure of profit making and employment. The community participation in identifying, designing, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the project is the key issue that creates sense of ownership that leads to sustainability of the project.

5.4.2 Financial Sustainability

The project has started by training through TASAF supports, which provided fund as capital to the house holds leaders as the starting capital for purchase of Project equipment. As it was proposed by GVBF Members during the training that Leguruki CBO and GVBF members will form an organization whereby through farming will raise fund and contributions for capital investment. During Project operation Organization members got that capital investment and pay a reasonable interest that will be used for development of members and the project. Since the project is located at the centre of the Leguruki, and being the only way to GVBF members to have some small business, which will generate income and make them afford to standard of life. GVBF Project Support from Leguruki LGA particularly from the ward community development department where used to support technical and supervision. This assures the sustainability of the project by expanding a lot of GVBF groups in future.

5.4.3 Political Sustainability

The GVBF project is directly supporting the Tanzania Kilimo kwanza Policy, the Nation Strategy for growth and Reduction of Poverty II. That being a case, the local leaders at village level, Councillors, Executive Officers at ward level and District Council chairperson and District Executive Director are in favours of the project.

Efforts done by various stakeholders, including TASAF, development partners to support Green vegetables farming project has created good environment between local government and community members

CHAPTER SIX

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

6.1 Introduction

The chapter is about the Green vegetable farming over view project to Leguruki ward in Mbaasey village supported by TASAF. It gives the summary of the whole process and steps undertaken since the identification of the project, problem identification up to the project implementation outputs. The areas which have been summarized in this chapter include; Community Needs Assessments (CNA), Problem identification, Literature review, Project implementation, Participatory Monitoring, Evaluation, and ultimately the sustainability of the project. In general, the chapter shows in nutshell what have been discussed in all chapters.

6.2 Conclusions

The participatory needs assessment conducted in Legaruki ward revealed that income poverty is the major concern in the community. Furthermore the community got skills of entrepreneurships but they don't have the capitals for Business implementation and they are not legible to get loan from regular microfinance institution due to the lack of collateral. From this study the community members came to agree that GVBF project will contribute to the improvement of socio-economic status.

As they responded through questionnaires, experiences during the Focus Group Discussion, in depth interviews and general observation the process of group savings and loan has been supported by significant stakeholders being Ward council,

Community development officer and other local leaders, Technical trainers and Leguruki CBO. Thus the project has to make sure that the community members expectations are met, building on the existing team spirit.

The project implementation was done in a participatory way involving various stakeholders. The implementation can be divided into four dimensions being awareness rising to Leguruki community, Capacity building to implementers (Leguruki CBO, Project staff, target group the house hold at Mbaasey village. Training was conducted in collaboration with technical expert from TASAF. Various training methodologies were used that includes lecture method, panel discussion, and group discussion.

The objectives and planned activities were done accordingly except evaluation of project implementation that will take place on mid and annual basis. An expectedly project defeated the interest of various development partners. It was planned to start with few resources depending on CBO's capital, but very interesting various stakeholders who were approached happened to respond positively. Training to CBO members and project staff on entrepreneurial skills will contribute a lot to the success of the project. The CED student managed to get in touch with various stakeholders who played big role in training CBO members whereas now members are skilled to run the project.

Participatory monitoring was intended to monitor the implementation of all activities, that include advocacy meeting to community members, sensitization and capacity building to CBO members, GVBF members and key project staff,

conducting lobbying and advocacy meeting to other stakeholders, Received funds from TASAF and project equipments, facilitate acknowledgement of received aids. The involvement of CBO members and GVBF members in all stages of project implementation allowed them to be aware on the activity progress hence creates room for decision making.

The Monitoring and Information System (MIS) designed to establish a data base by recording relevant information to activities that were planned in a specified period. Information required include project facilities required and available, Staff required and available, number of GVBF members actual demand and supply, project customers, project stake holders, training required and actual implementation, number of people who participated in project activities, information on fund received and list of tools and equipments (Inventory of project equipments). Monitoring will also cover utilization of funds, items purchased as authorized by relevant authorities, bought items and their respective receipts. Obtaining all these information help the project manager to plan, monitor, evaluate and report project operations easily.

The CED student together with CBO committee members and representative of GVBF members prepared a weekly recording sheet that allows any one (project staff, CBO members, and other stakeholders) to see weekly proceedings. It was done so because the CBO committee member is responsible to check weekly records, which will enable them to prepare a week report to be presented in a monthly meeting.

The Self-esteem, associative strengths, Resourcefulness, Action planning, Responsibility (SARAR) key principles and techniques were used to gather

information which includes key informants interview, observation, and documentation. The analysis done on the system of Share purchasing and other collection at the project centre helped to make some improvement on weekly recoding sheet. Through discussion they agreed that GVBF should be those who have been trained on GVBF handling so as to determine the good performance. Also they insisted and set time for those who haven't attended the training to attend the training so that they benefit from the project.

The CED student in collaboration with CBO members observed if all activities are implemented as planned. Thus observed training and advocacy meeting carried out, number of participants attended, purchased project equipments and arrangements for project take off. That includes recruitment of project key leaders of the project and their performance to their weekly routine, identification of GVBF members who will make a follow up of the project registration for the sustainability of the project. Necessary information to observe is about all business of the project and members of the project their challenges and strength.

Documentation involve minutes of monthly meetings whereby CBO members will get feedback on project progress. The CBO secretary was required to take note on each agenda during the meeting especially on discussion about achievements, challenges, solutions and the way forward. The CED student, extension staff and other invited stakeholders attend meetings and respond to any technical issues and challenges as experienced by members as well as reviewing the group's plan. In case there are problem encountered, this forum creates a room for discussion and agree on measures to improve the situation. That evaluation to be termed as a participatory

evaluation should involve stakeholders at different levels who will work together to assess the project so as to take corrective action required.

After they agreed on the project they discussed and set project goal, objectives and activities that need to be implemented. Also they discussed when to conduct evaluation how, when and who will be responsible. With the assistance of CED student they prepared an action plan agreed to evaluate the project after six month and twelve month (Mid and Annual).

Performance indicators of the GVBF project fall in two categories qualitative and quantitative based on project objective and project goal. To measure the input indicator members were to examine resources that were utilized in project implementation that include number of hours, money spent while for output indicators involves number of CBO members, GVBF Members and project staff trained whereas impact indicators will be measured by examining actual change to GVBF members. That GVBF Members are expected to improve their standard of living by fulfilling their basic needs such as ability to have three meals, quality housing and improved healthy. Project goal and project objectives performance indicators were developed.

Participatory evaluation method used two methods being Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) and Participatory Learning Action. Both methods were in use depending on available resources, environment, and required information. The PRA techniques used are Key informant Interview, Focus Group Discussion, Direct Observation and Workshop. Main issues to be evaluated were agreed through

democratic way during the Focus Group Discussion, Planning meeting and monthly meetings. The participatory evaluation will focus on progress in work plan, Implementation of planned activities, Achievement of Objectives, Project success, Impact of the project and Project sustainability.

In order to have a clear understanding and flow of in formations, a checklist were prepared to guide the discussion during the Workshop, Key Informant Interview and Focus Group Discussion. Observation was used to examine the information collected during the Workshop, Focus Group Discussion, and Key Informant Interview. The collected data and information involved investigating project performance in line with participatory evaluation objectives.

That is to check whether planned activities were accomplished according to plan then project outcome were evaluated. Based on participatory evaluation exercise the following results were observed. During the advocacy meeting, when discussing about income poverty participants were in a position to give live examples of people who have poor health and how troublesome is, to their family members.

Capacity building to CBO members, GVBF Members and Project staff has a trickledown effect of development all areas of intervention. The CBO members are part and parcel with the Community Development Officer since they mobilizes and sensitize community and GVBF Members about the project output or outcome. The implementation of second objective (capacity building) was done as planned by 100%.

Based on the project goal, objectives and activities planned have been met with exception of mid and annual evaluation that will be done after six months of project implementation. Generally the evaluation shows that there are strong commitments of various stakeholders from the planning stage to the implementation activities. This indicates that the project is the real need to the direct beneficiaries and community at large.

Project sustainability is the capacity of a project to continue functioning, supported by its own resource (human, material and financial) even when external source of funding have ended. It is commonly known as a state whereby the project functions will totally depend on its own resources. However, it is very important to the Organization /CBO/NGO to develop its own definition of sustainability, the links between organization's own contexts, focus, and the state of affairs.

GVBF Project Support from Leguruki LGA particularly from the ward community development department where used to support technical GVBF. These assure the sustainability of the project. The GVBF project is directly supporting the Tanzania Kilimo kwanza Policy, the Nation Strategy for growth and Reduction of Poverty II.

That being a case, the local leaders at village level, Councillors, Executive Officers at ward level and District Council chairperson and District Executive Director are in favours of the project. Efforts done by various stakeholders, development partners to support GVBF project has created good environment between local government and community members.

6.3 Recommendations

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

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

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

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

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

Under project design and implementation it is very important to think of time according to the nature of the project so as to schedule adequate time for the completion of the project. Some projects need many players to commence. According to available literature review, good policies on how to promote horticultural in Tanzania have been well analyzed but there is no implementation and close follow up on the laid down strategies.

Monitoring, evaluation and sustainability are very important aspects in the project intervention. Different stakeholders should abide in participatory monitoring and evaluation which create a clear opportunity to various participants to air out their views and contribution on the issue in hand. When a person has well participated in

the whole process of project design and implementation he/she become familiar of all activities in the project and devote his/her efforts to ensure the project implementation. This then will simply bring about project sustainability because they become part and parcel of the project. Therefore participatory monitoring and evaluation should be encouraged.

Under this study the useful strategy which has been helpful in the study is the can process strategy and the participatory approach in the project intervention. The CNA allow the useful information to be drawn from the community at the grassroots level where also in most cases become the project area. This creates the sense of ownership of the project from the very preliminary stage. The data collection method, which has found to be useful according to the data collected is interview method in which questionnaire tool was used to depict in-depth information from the community and came up with useful information. The information obtained through questionnaire was simply entered into SPSS and analysed accordingly. In general the method simplified the task of collecting and analysing data.

From the point of view an interview method according to the nature of the project undergone was the best method, though other method are also useful such as focus discussion and observation but cannot be applied solely and explore enough information to fulfil the need of the study. From the point of view this project can be very sustainable and expand rapidly in future. The further studies can be the thinking on marketing and packaging the Green vegetables for world wide business.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Questionnaire for Household Survey Organizing Group of Female Head of Household to Improve Household Income in Leguruki Ward-Meru District Council

GENERAL INFORMATION:

Questionnaire number: Date of interview:

Division

Ward.....

Group Name Enumerators' name.....

1A. SOCIO-ECONOMIC HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

1A. Sex of the respondent (Put ✓) 1. Male ☐ 2. Female ☐

1B. Age of the respondent ☐

1. 18-25 years

3. 36-50 years

2. 26-35 years

4. Above 50year

1C. Marital status of the respondent

1. Married

3. Separated/divorced

2. Single

4. Widow/widower

1D. what is the highest level of formal education reached- (Put $\sqrt{}$ once)

1. Primary

2. Secondary (form IV)

3. Secondary (form VI)

4. Certificate

5. Diploma

6. University

7. Never gone to school

8. Adulthood education

1E. For how long you have been engaged in this income generating activity (Put \checkmark once)

1. One year ☐ 2. Two years ☐ 3. Three years ☐ 4. Four years ☐
5. Five years ☐ 6. Six years ☐ 7. Seven Years ☐ 8. Eight Years ☐
9. No finite time ☐

1F. Female household composition (including relatives, house girls, e.t.c)

| Age group | Number of household members | No. of members disaggregated by sex | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------|
| | | Male | Female |
| 1. Adults (≥ 18 years) | | | |
| 2. Children (11-18 years) | | | |
| 3. Children (< 10 years) | | | |
| Total | | | |

1G. Mention main household sources of income

| Source of income | Rank |
|--|------|
| 1. Sale of crop products | |
| 2. Sale of livestock products | |
| 3. Off farm – petty business (Kiosk, mining, carpentry, masonry) | |
| 4. Employed | |
| 6. Casual labour | |
| 7. Sale of hand work products | |

1H. What is the daily average income in female household?

- (i) 500 to 1000
- (ii) 1000 to 2000
- (iii) 2000 to 3000
- (iv) 3000 to 5000
- (v) Above 5000

2. PRODUCTION MATERIAL COSUMPTION

2A. How much production inputs do you use per season? (Put $\sqrt{\quad}$ once)

- 1.....
- 2.....
- 3.....

2B. How much do you pay for one unit in average (Put $\sqrt{\quad}$ once)

- 1.500 to 1000
- 2.1000 to 1500
- 3.1500 to 2000

2C. Are you using your own capital 1. Yes 2. No

2D. If No how do t money to buy production inputs? (Put $\sqrt{\quad}$ once)Loan

1. Borrow from relatives
2. Asking
3. Borrowing from friends
4. Both borrowing and loan
5. Other means

3. MARKETING INFORMATION

3A.Where are you selling your products?

- i) In local market
- ii) Middle men
- iii) In Tengeru/Meru town

iv) Other specify.....

4. TRAINING HISTORY TO FEMALE HEAD OF HOUSE HOLD

4A. Did you receive any training in accordance to your economical activity? Yes ☐ No ☐

4B. If yes, what type of training did you receive among of these.

(i) Technical training ☐ (ii) marketing training ☐ (iii) liquid control training ☐

(iv) Others ☐

4C. Who conducted the mentioned training. Ward leaders ☐ Invited technical experts ☐

CBO ☐ NGO ☐ Others ☐

5. WHAT IS THE MOST CHALLENGE FACING FEMALE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

5A i).Capital ☐ ii. Raw material ☐ iii. Market ☐ iv. Marketing skills ☐

v. Others. ☐

5B. Rank these challenges from the major to the minor

| | | |
|---|------------------|--|
| 1 | Capital | |
| 2 | Raw material | |
| 3 | Market | |
| 4 | Marketing skills | |
| 5 | Others | |

6. WHAT ARE THE STEPS TAKEN TO OVERCOME CHALLENGES

6A. Training ☐ 6B. Money borrowing ☐ 6C. Loaning Capital ☐ 6D. Others ☐

7A. Do you need an organized group? Yes ☐ No ☐

7B. If yes how; say at least 3 things

(i).....(ii).....(iii).....

Appendix 2: Check List for FGD for Female Head of Household In Leguruiki Ward in Meru District Council Constraints of Marketing of Agricultural Products

1. What are the major problems facing female head of household income generating products(circle 3 maximum)

- a) Disease
- b) Source of improved raw material
- c) Theft
- d) Lack of market
- e) Lack of knowledge
- f) Low products price
- g) Middle men
- h) Storage
- i) Other.....

2. What strategies are in place to combat these problems?

.....

.....

.....

3. During which month do the price of the products is higher(circle one)

- a) January to March
- b) April to June
- c) July to September
- d) October to December

4. Who has the last say in on your products price (circle one)

- a) Seller (b) Buyer (c) Seller and buyer compromise

5. (i) Do you need an organized group with name, constitution and bylaws? Yes ☐ No ☐

6. Do you have any comment/ suggestion?

.....

.....

.....

B: CHECK LIST FOR FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION

1. What are the major problems of income generating products in the Ward
2. What are your source of capital
3. What is the contribution of each source
4. Where do you normally sell your products
5. Do you have a legally organized group in the Ward
6. Do you think that you are getting needed support from your Ward?
7. Is there any problem in marketing the produce?
8. What do you normally do to overcome the problems

C: CHECK LIST FOR FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION FOR CBO LEADERS

1. What is the existing systems of marketing products
2. What are current activities that gives income to members of the community and their families that was trained
3. Which other organization are involved in hand work activities in the area
4. What extent do group members know about the income generating activities as a source of increased income?
5. What types of creative innovations training are available for communities in the area?
6. What measures have been taken to disseminate them?
7. What are the existing markets for the products?
8. Who are the potential buyers for the female head of household products
9. What are the potential and constraints in implementing an organized manner in doing this project

10. What other comments/advice do you have about female head of household income generating activity?

Appendix 3: Work Schedule

| ACTIVITY | 1st -4th weeks July | 1st -4th weeks August | 1st -4th weeks September |
|----------------------------------|--|--|---|
| 1. Preparation of research tools | | | |
| 1. Data collection | | | |
| 2. Data analysis and processing | | | |
| 3. Report writing and submission | | | |

Appendix 4: Budget

| NO | ACTIVITY | QUANTITY | UNIT COST | TOTAL COST |
|--------------|----------------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | Fare to the field | 4prn | 35,000.00 | 140,000.00 |
| 2 | Meals in the field | 20 meals | 6000.00 | 120,000.00 |
| 3 | Stationeries' | 1tsk | 50,000.00 | 50,000.00 |
| 4 | Photocopy (estimate) | 500pgs | 100.00 | 50,000.00 |
| 5 | Report printing | 20pgs | 1000.00 | 20,000.00 |
| 6 | Report photocopy | 20pgs | 100.00 | 2,000.00 |
| 7 | Report binding | 2cps | 2500.00 | 5,000.00 |
| 8 | Meals for assistance | 4 prns | 25,000.00 | 100,000.00 |
| 9 | Memory card | 1pc | 30,000.00 | 30,000.00 |
| 10 | Card reader | 1pc | 50,000.00 | 50,000.00 |
| Total | | | | 567,000.00 |

Appendix 5: Application Letter to Legaluki Ward

Beatrice Simon Mbyallu
The Open University of Tanzania
P.O. Box 7949
Dar es Salaam
15/10/2015

Mwenyekiti
Legaluki Ward
S. L P
Meru

Salaam,

YAH: MAOMBI YA KUKUTANA NA WANCHAMA WA KATA YA LEGALUKI

Mada ya hapo juu ya husika,

Kwa barua hii nawasilisha maombi rasimi ya kukutana na wanachama wote wa Kata ya Legaluki

Azimio la kukutana ni kuapata fursa ya kujadiliana na kubadilishana mawazo katika suala zima la kuleta maendeleo ya kiuchumi miongoni mwa wanachama na jamii kwa ujumla.

Majadiliano yanatarajiwa kutumia muda wa dakika mia shirini yaani masaa mawili kutegemea ushiriki wenu. Majadiliano hayo yanatarajia kuleta matokeo ambayo yatasaidia kuimarisha au kuibua namna ya kupata ufumbuzi wa masuala ya kiuchumi na changamoto zitakazojitokeza.

Iwapo ombi langu litakubaliwa naomba siku na tarehe na muda nitakao pangiwa.

Natanguliza shukurani zangu za dhati
Wenu katika kuleta maendeleo na mabadiliko kiuchumi



Beatrice S.M

Mwanafunzi wa chuo kikuu Huria-Kituo cha Dar es salaam Makao makuu
Kitivo cha uchumi na maendeleo ya Jamii.

Appendix 6: Response from Legaluki Ward

Mwenyekiti
Kata ya Legaluki
S. L P
Meru
20/106/2016

Beatrice Simon Mbyallu
The Open University of Tanzania
P.O. Box 7949
Dar es Salaam

Salaam,

YAH: MAOMBI YA KUKUTANA NA WANCHAMA WA KATA YA LEGALUKI

Tafadhali rejea kichwa cha habari hapo juu,

Tunapenda kukujibu barua yako ya tarehe 15/10/2015, kwamba Wanakikundi wa Kata ya Legaluki wako tayari kufanya mazungumzo na wewe katika suala zima la kuleta maendeleo ya kiuchumi miongoni mwa wanachama na jamii kwa ujumla

Wenu katika kuleta maendeleo na mabadiliko kiuchumi

Afraision Samweli
Mwenyekiti- Kata ya Legaluki