

**CONTRIBUTION OF TASAF II IN THE LIVELIHOOD OF LOCAL
COMMUNITY.CASE OF ILIKIDING'A WARD, ARUSHA DISTRICT**

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**A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS IN
MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF
TANZANIA**

2019

CERTIFICATION

We, the undersigned, certify that we have read and hereby recommend for acceptance by Open University of Tanzania, a dissertation entitled asses the contribution of TASAF II in the livelihood of local community: a case of Ilikiding'a ward in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of Master of Monitoring and Evaluation of Open University of Tanzania.

.....
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.....
Date

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DECLARATION

I, Nosimu Alfayo, declare that, this dissertation is my own original work and that it has not been presented to any other university for a similar or any other degree award.

.....

Signature

.....

Date

DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to my loved parents Mr. and Mrs. Alfayo, brothers and sisters, my child Tricia and to my pastors for their support throughout the study period. However this work could not be possible without my major supervisor DR. Mtae Herrieth for her care, understanding, patient and assistance from early stage of the study.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to express my gratitude to all those who supported me toward the completion of this study. Special thanks are given to Almighty God for guiding me, protecting me and giving me good health and taking care of me during writing of this work.

Many people have contributed towards completion of this dissertation study. Unfortunately it is not possible to list all of them in this limited space. However, I would like to mention few individuals. I am very grateful for the guidance, attention and support I received from my Supervisor Dr. Mtae Herrieth. She critically read and provided necessary advice from proposal writing stage up to this final stage of report writing. My many thanks are further extended to my parents, sister, younger siblings and pastors who have been a great comforter all the way also all the respondents who agreed to spare their time in answering the research question.

I would also like to extend my gratitude to my fellow colleagues of the Master in Monitoring and Evaluation course, (2017/2018) and to all those who have made possible in one way or another in the completion of this work. Finally I am highly indebted to my beloved child Tricia, for her patient, understanding during the writing of this report. May God bless all.

ABSTRACT

The study on contribution of TASAF II in the livelihood of local community was conducted at Ilikiding'a ward whereby 50 respondents participated. The general objective of the study was to assess the contribution of TASAF II in the livelihood of local community and specific objectives were:-. To identify the project supported by TASAF II on initiation and implementation of community livelihood, To examine are the socio-economic services which are accessed by vulnerable groups of the TASAF II, To determine the challenges associated with TASAF II toward its implementation of different projects, To identify the project supported by TASAF II on initiation and implementation of community livelihood, To examine are the socio-economic services which are accessed by vulnerable groups of the TASAF II, To determine the challenges associated with TASAF II toward its implementation of different projects. Two villages were selected namely Ilikiding'a, Ilikisongo and Olugeruno Primary data were obtained through interviews, observation and questionnaire during the field survey and secondary data were collected from TASAF documents and reports, guidelines, memorandum of understanding, operational manual, journals and books. The study found that the TASAFII contributed to the improvement of the livelihood of local community. The study conclude that though TASAFII tried to performed better it fail to reach best due to the challenges faced by TASAFII, challenge like delay of cash transfer, not being involved in project initiation and planning and deduction of cash transfer without any proper information. The study recommends that proper information should be given to beneficiaries on their money, knowledge on investment of their cash transfer also The community assessment need survey should be conducted.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATION

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AD	Arusha declaration
CCT	Conditional cash transfer
CDI	Community development initiative
CB-CCT	Community-based conditional cash transfer program
COMSIP	Community Savings and Investment Promotion
CMC	Community Management Committee
FAO	Food and Agriculture organization
GOT	Government of Tanzania
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IFAD	International fund for agriculture development
IFRC	International Federation of Red cross.
LGA	Local Government Authority
NSGRP	National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty
NS	National Strategy
NVF	National village fund
NBS	National bureau of statistics
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
PWP	Public work programmes.
PDO	Project development objective
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Science
TDV	Tanzania Development Vision
TASAF	Tanzania Social Action Fund

UNDP	United nation development programs
URT	United Republic of Tanzania.
VGP	Vulnerable groups programs.
VG	Village government
VEO	Village Executive Officer
VICOBA	Village Community Bank
WEO	Ward Executive Officer
WB	Word Bank
WHO	World Health Organization

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background Information

The world today talk about livelihood as humans inherently develops and implements strategies to ensure their survival. The hidden complexity behind the term comes to light when governments, civil society, and external organizations attempt to assist people whose means of making a living is threatened, damaged, or destroyed. From extensive learning and practice, various definitions have emerged that attempt to represent the complex nature of a livelihood. (Chambers and Conway, 1992).

Any livelihood in the world has following components which are Human assets, Social assets, Physical assets, financial assets and Natural assets .These five asset categories are interlinked. No single category on its own is sufficient to yield all the many and varied livelihood outcomes that people seek. People require a range of assets to achieve positive livelihood outcomes (Prabeen sigh 2015) Many organizations have been in the run toward the improvement of livelihood. One of the international organizations FAO has been helping to identify new livelihood opportunities for the poor and their market requirements and has helped in strengthening the assets of small-scale farmers, herders, and fishing communities. Increasingly, other more vulnerable stakeholders (women, poorer households, and specific groups) are included and/or targeted in its projects and programmes.

For example, the FAO Investment Centre has recently been involved in designing a World Bank- funded project in Mongolia, which has a strong livelihoods

perspective. The project is aimed at addressing people's vulnerability context through strengthening the beneficiaries' resilience in the face of shocks. The project is centre on household livelihood systems and has developed project strategies that aim to strengthen and further diversify existing livelihoods' systems and assets.

Rural livelihood is occupation as a source of income and livelihood in the rural areas that include agricultural work and other allied rural employment such as labor, home industry etc. according to (FAO,2003) A rural livelihood is defined as the capabilities, assets and activities that rural people require for a means of living. Of let, rural development has assumed global attention especially among the developing nations. It has great significance for a country like Tanzania where majority of the populations live in the rural areas. The present strategy of rural development in Tanzania mainly focuses on poverty alleviation, better livelihood opportunities, provision of basic amenities and infrastructure facilities through innovative programs and wage and self-employment.

Tanzania is primarily an agriculture based economic country. Agriculture contributes nearly 29% of the gross domestic product in Tanzania (NBS 2015). Majority of population in rural livelihood sustains on agriculture. Agriculture and allied activities that support the livelihoods of nearly 70 percent of Tanzania rural population, has lost its importance. In recent years, land-based livelihoods of small and marginal farmers are increasingly becoming unsustainable. As their land has failed to support their families' requirements they are forced look at alternative means for supplementing their livelihoods. The rapid changes at the macro level that Tanzania witnessed since the early nineties has contributed to the stability of the livelihood

systems for the poorer sections of the rural households. Searching jobs for the millions remain a challenge for rural of Tanzania especially in Ilikiding'a ward.

The livestock and agrarian economy in particular and the rural economy in general, has been in a state of crisis. Quite apart from the tragic phenomenon of laths of vulnerable groups being pushed into food insecurity due to the rural economic crisis is clearly manifested in the slow growth and poor quality of employment as well as abysmal earnings from work during the reform period. Ilikiding'a ward is one of the area where by the livelihood of local community has change through the contribution of TASAF II as the implementation of the Development Goals (MDGs) and the first National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty. The main target is population with poor service, vulnerable and food insecure groups. TASAF II focuses on to improve access of beneficiary households to enhanced socio-economic services and income generating opportunities.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Tanzania is primarily an agriculture based economic country. Agriculture contributes nearly 29% of the gross domestic product in Tanzania (NBS 2015). Majority of population in rural livelihood sustains on agriculture. Agriculture and allied activities that support the livelihoods of nearly 70 percent of Tanzania rural population, has lost its importance. In recent years, land-based livelihoods of small and marginal farmers are increasingly becoming unsustainable. As their land has failed to support their families' requirements they are forced look at alternative means for supplementing their livelihoods. They rapid changes at the macro level that Tanzania witnessed since the early nineties has contributed to the stability of the livelihood

systems for the poorer sections of the rural households. Searching jobs for the millions remain a challenge for rural of Tanzania especially in Ilikiding'a ward. The livestock and agrarian economy in particular and the rural economy in general, have been in a state of crisis. Quite apart from the tragic phenomenon of laths of vulnerable groups being pushed into food insecurity due to the rural economic crisis is clearly manifested in the slow growth and poor quality of employment as well as abysmal earnings from work during the reform period.

The livelihood in Ilikiding'a ward has been depend most in livestock keeping and farming whereby due to the changes in climatically condition has not been doing well ,so people has been experience food insecurity in some of the household. On other side there is also strong culture of maasai community where the women are not allowed to own any wealth and the wealth of the family has been counted on number of cattle head. Livelihood of some has been suffering with poverty especially the vulnerable group (women and orphan).Most of youth (Moran) who are the producers, cattle's care taker and security guard of the household (Boma) have been migrated to neighbor country Kenya looking for opportunities to improvement of their livelihood while at home living women and children suffering with food insecurity and poverty.

The coming of TASAF II projects has contributed so much in the livelihood of people and especially the vulnerable groups of Ilikiding'a ward. The changes in livelihood of local community through the contribution of TASAF II has also lead to the implementation of the Development Goals (MDGs) and the first National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty. The main target is population with

poor service, vulnerable and food insecure groups. They focus on to improve access of beneficiary households to enhanced socio-economic services and income generating opportunities.

1.3 Research Objective

1.3.1 General Objective

The general objective of the research was to assess the contribution of TASAF II in the livelihood of local community in Ilikiding'a ward.

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

The specific objectives of the study were as follows:

- i. To identify the project supported by TASAF II on initiation and implementation of community livelihood.
- ii. To examine the socio-economic services which are accessed by vulnerable groups of the TASAF II.
- iii. To determine the challenges associated with TASAF II toward its implementation of different projects.

1.4 Research Questions

In order to meet the specific and overall objective, the study was guided by the following questions;

- i. What the project supported by TASAF II on initiation and implementation of community livelihood?
- ii. What are the types of socio-economic services which are accessed by

vulnerable groups of the TASAF II?

- iii. What are the challenges faced by TASAF II toward its implementation of different project?

1.5 Scope of the Study

The study was conducted at Ilikiding'a ward which was taken as a case study. Ilikiding'a ward implement the sub-project funded by the TASAF II which were similar to other wards in Arusha district. The study was based on findings of the finding the impact of TASAF II in the livelihood of local community in Ilikiding'a ward.

1.6 Problem Justification and Significance of the Study

This study has come out with information on livelihood of vulnerable local community that benefited from TASAF II. The study has also facilitated the availability of information on prevalence of livelihood among local community in Ilikiding'a ward. Findings from this study may also be used in designing future impact on livelihood interventions. Moreover, this study is in line with the current government strategies on poverty reduction the Tanzania Development Vision 2025 (TDV, 2025), the second phase of the National Strategy for Growth and Poverty Reduction (NSGRP II), and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

So far there is no study which has been conducted to determine the impact of TASAF II intervention in the livelihood of local community in the Ilikiding'a ward. Therefore, the findings from this study give facts which will be useful to Government and other stakeholders to identify and use opportunities on provision of

assistance to vulnerable groups especially women and orphans.

1.7 Limitations of the Study

The study faced the several limitations such as poor cooperation from respondents due to lack of proper knowledge over the topic researched and sometimes fear due to ignorance and culture barrier. To ensure respondents are free from fear, the questionnaires avoided to solicit their names. The interview is used as an alternative way for data collection, just in case where questionnaires are unfavorable for data collection to some of respondents. Observation is used to get the information where there were complicated situations such as transparency and confidentiality to respondents and their leaders.

Insufficient resources such as funds to finance various expenses that is allowances for stationery and fare go and return from research centre, made it not easy to conduct the study smoothly. Some respondents did not respond to the questionnaire because they were too busy. To solve this, researchers asked children or neighbors about the targeted respondent and then followed her/ him wherever she/ he is for interview. This exercise is part and parcel of empowering the researcher as through this study she added knowledge by observing the real life of villagers and the way social intervention were implemented to help them.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Chapter Overview

Many research studies have been undertaken by different scholars in relation to the issue of livelihood. The literature review chapter covers the related literature which appears relevant to a particular topic. Also consist of definitions of terms, Theoretical review, Empirical literature review, policy review, research gap and conceptual framework of the research.

2.2 Conceptual Definitions

The different concepts were used and defined here under;

2.2.1 Livelihoods as a Concept

A livelihood is defined as a sustainable living which enables people to cope with and recover from shocks and stresses such as natural disasters and economic or social upheavals and enhance their well-being and that of future generations without undermining the natural environment or resource base IFRC (2019).

2.2.2 Vulnerable Groups

According to WHO (2018) .This term is applied to groups of people (children, pregnant women, elderly people, malnourished people, prisoners, migrants and refugees, people who uses drugs, and people who are ill or immune compromised, etc.) who, due to factors usually considered outside their control, do not have the same opportunities as other, more fortunate groups in society.

2.2.3 A Project

A project is defined as a temporary endeavor undertaken to create a unique product, service, or result in order to achieve its goals temporarily or permanently. The projects can be also defined as the social, economic, and environmental impacts that far outlast the projects themselves PMI (2008).

2.2.4 Project Implementation

Project implementation is defined as the logical conclusion, which can be used in evaluating, deciding, visioning, planning, applying for funds and finding the financial resources of a project Chaplowe (2008).

2.2.5 Social Services

Social services are a range of public services provided by government, private, and non-profit organizations. These public services aim to create more effective organizations, build stronger communities, and promote equality and opportunity Oxford (2017)

2.3 Theoretical Literature Review

The theory of project management by Koskela & Howell (2001). This viewed as planning, directing, organizing, implementing and controlling. In management as planning, management at the operations level is seen as consisting of the design, revision and implementation of plans. This method to management looks into a robust fundamental linking between the management activities and outcomes of the organization. The challenge is that, it expected that planned tasks can be implemented by a notification to the organizer of when the task should begin.

In the background of the current study, the family planning projects implementation success, in line with project management, undertake transformation through a cycle. In this situation, the projects are initiated and planning takes place. At this stage execution to facilitate the success of the project are in form of funds they get from the international development partners (Donors). The funds are supposed to be utilized properly for successfully implementation of the projects. The completion of a project is dependent on achievement of the expected targets as explained by the project management theory.

The theory of Change coined by Kivuyo (2017) states that theory of change is essentially a comprehensive description and illustration of how and why a desired change is expected to happen in a particular context. It is focused in particular on mapping out or “filling in” what has been described as the “missing middle” between what a programme or change initiative does (its activities or interventions) and how these lead to desired goals being achieved. It does this by first identifying the desired long-term goals and then works back from these to identify all the conditions (outcomes) that must be in place (and how these related to one another causally) for the goals to occur. These are all mapped out in an Outcomes Framework.

With a theory of change in hand, the measurement and data collection elements of the evaluation process will be facilitated. For example, a theory of change asks that participants be as clear as possible about not only the ultimate outcomes and impacts they hope to achieve but also the avenues through which they expect to achieve them Weiss (1995). An evaluation based on a theory of change, therefore, identifies what to

measure-ultimate and interim outcomes, and the Implementation of activities intended to achieve these outcomes-and helps to guide choices about when and how to measure those elements.

Theory of change conceptualize on how an intervention is effective in the community particularly development programmes which allows the stakeholders to come with facts and make proper decisions and also in turn, serve to the baseline to improve and come up with solution to the community. This theory emphasizes on investment in programmes that can bring required changes to the society through the proper participation and involvement of all stakeholders from the very initial of the programme .World Bank (2001).

2.4 Empirical Literature Review

2.4.1 Project Supported by TASAF II

Despite the efforts undertaken by the GoT, poverty is still a challenge in Tanzania, particularly in rural areas where 38% of the population lives below the basic needs poverty line compared with 24% in urban areas URT (2010),FAO (2008). This is because the efforts are being the desired fruits then it is plausible to ask ourselves why? Is it because of sustainability issues?. However, little evidences based on methodological approach is known on the sustainability of assets created on improving the welfare of poor people to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger to vulnerable groups.

TASAFII, approved (2004), scaled up the program to the national level. It continued financing service infrastructure and public works while mainstreaming TASAF II

financial and administrative processes into the LGA, supporting the government's decentralization strategy. It also introduced elements of a productive safety net targeting the poorest in the community, including a voluntary savings and investment function (Community Savings and Investment Promotion (COMSIP), and a grant to finance income earning opportunities for interested vulnerable individuals and groups.

Under TASAF II, TASAF was responsible for the full subproject cycle, training communities, facilitating subproject development, approving subprojects, supervising implementation, and disbursing funds. Its activities largely bypassed the LGAs. Under TASAFII, these tasks were mainstreamed into the LGA planning process, decentralizing the project cycle. Investment plans became matters for local government and the citizenry rather than TASAF. Although the program still maintained the concept of a positive list of projects that accorded with national priorities, it now also recognized local-level planning. Applications from communities were to fit into district and ward-level development plans and, ultimately, national planning. TASAF report (2016).

According to the quarterly report done by TASAF (2011) summarizes the progress of the project activities implemented during TASAF II. It describes the subprojects that have been completed justified and those in progress like (i) NVF to finance the following: (a) Community savings and investment program (b) Subprojects for basic services infrastructure (c) Income-generating activities for vulnerable groups.(d) Public Works Programmes (PWP), (ii) Capacity enhancement for local authorities eg. Communities to implement component (iii) Conditional cash transfer (CCT) for

education, health, and nutrition. The report also summarizes the progress made under Capacity Enhancement component. In addition the report gives the status of funds disbursed to all the LGAs/VPO-2 and the expenditure by categories. Implementation challenges that the Project has encountered during the period are also pointed out, including the way forward towards achievement of the Projects Development Objective (PDO).

Lazaro Mselle (2013) on his research on community participation on sub funded project he explain how important is the community to be involved in the initiation stage of the project, the researcher explain also different project funded by TASAF and how is helping the community. With the help of research tool such as questionnaire, in depth interview and focus group discussion he come to draw conclusion that community has not been involved during the initiation stage of the projects rather than during the implementation of the project.

Naimu Ramadhani Pindu (2011) researching on the contribution of community development initiatives TASAF project in poverty reduction, reveal that most participants in the project are men, married, and have primary education. This study centres on CDI of the TASAF project on poverty reduction, the availability of resources before and after the project, the performance of TASAF implementation process and its effect on poverty reduction, and how the project has improved people's standards of living. Furthermore, it is revealed from study findings that TASAF has contributed significantly to the reduction of poverty provided that the funds allocated are timely disbursed.

2.4.2 The Socio-Economic Services which are accessed by Vulnerable Groups

Ministry of Health and Social Welfare report (2016), states that they provides institutionalized and non-institutionalized care, including food, clothing and health services to destitute persons, such as older people, people with disabilities, leprosy, poor widows and people living with Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) in their care homes. Self help groups are organized to train people on rehabilitation, entrepreneurial skills and income generation and small grants are provided. Also they provide free healthcare for pregnant women, children under the age of 5.

According to NSFP (Oct, 2015) , Free Basic Education/Universal Primary Education, under the Ministry of Education, higher learning, science, technology and Vocational Training pre-primary, primary education and lower secondary education are free. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene program, under the Ministry of Education and Vocational Training join hands with Ministry of Water and Irrigation, where by targets 40,000 poor and vulnerable children in underserved areas benefit from the provision of clean water and sanitation services at their schools.

Zubeda Eshton Mkala (2013), investigate on the impact of Tanzania social action funds on vulnerable household's poverty reduction ,the findings it revealed that the income poverty still exists to vulnerable group (disabled and Orphan). Despite the government effort to reduce poverty through TASAF II support to the vulnerable, to access social- economic services in order to improve their income through agriculture production and small business ventures. One of the questions she directed to the respondent she asked whether the fund received helps them to reduce poverty at their family level. Most of respondents definitely did not agree, this could be due

to the fact that every income generated from the project are used for family requirements and the sub-projects do not exist.

James Smith (2011) to his report NO.AAA 62-Tanzania, point out that Although Vulnerable Groups Program: Operated under TASAF, provides grants to small groups to run income-generating projects, at the cost of about US\$7 million p.a. Data shows it reaches the poor, but coverage is limited (about 18,000 annually). The grants provided are large (about three times the poverty-line income), and as yet there is no information on the financial viability of the projects financed.

The VG program is not really a safety net transfer, in the sense of other programs reviewed, and needs to be compared with the many other income-generating and micro-credit programs in Tanzania as part of a graduation strategy. And concludes that while current programs have had some success reaching the most vulnerable, they are generally not large-scale enough to affect poverty levels, the transfers they provide are often too small to make a significant difference to the households receiving them, and most of the poor are not reached by any program.

One of the best-established and most successful World Bank instruments for targeting poor and vulnerable groups is social funds, which are demand-driven, community-level financing mechanisms to help communities and community groups achieve their development needs Dudzik *et al* (2000). Social Funds projects, which were created in the 1980s to mitigate the impacts of structural adjustment programs, allow local stakeholders to determine investment decisions World Bank (2002). Over time, these projects took on many of the characteristics of CBD programs and

became an important part of the social protection strategy in many countries. While social funds initially funded public goods from a menu of infrastructure projects that communities could choose from, they have recently been used to deliver private goods to the poor, such as cash transfers or grants for income generating activities. Baird, S. *et al.*, (2011)

2.4.3 The Challenges Associated with TASAF II toward its Implementation

According to UNDP Inclusive report on Growth and Sustainable Livelihoods Pillar will supported these efforts by providing technical and financial assistance to national level coordination and planning of social protection interventions, and strengthening the institutional capacities of the Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) to address key challenges within five key strategic areas: 1) Enhanced integration of poverty, environment and gender concerns in development plans, programmes and budgets; 2) Enhanced access to social protection for poor and marginalized women and youth; 3) Enhanced capacity in Entrepreneurship and Inclusive agribusiness 4) Promote Public and private dialogue for business competitiveness; and, 5) Extractives industries.

Asheri M. Mwidege explain the differences in timing of inputs delivery and beneficiaries' involvement between the two districts can be attributed to TASAF poor procurement procedures, poor infrastructure net work to the project location and low awareness of recipients on project ownership it's still a challenge. Also Kusek and Rist (2004) observed that without ownership, recipients are not willing to invest their time and other resources in the project. In this case both districts and TASAF maximize the use of local human resources available indicating that target

groups earn their livelihood through participation and in kind contribution to minimize projects costs, respectively.

2.5 Policy Review

Social Policy (1967-1985)

From 1967 Tanzania adopted a policy of socialism and self-reliance, which is promulgated in the Arusha Declaration. The implementation of the Arusha Declaration put the major means of production under the state through nationalization and a large part of subsequent investments occurred in the public sector with a large share going into the social sectors, which are deemed to be capable of contributing to human development within a short time.

The development strategy is more in line with the basic needs strategy at the time. Major investments are made in basic social services such as education, health, water, and sanitation. This is done through central government investment programs underpinned by a basic needs approach and facilitated by considerable inflows of aid, especially in the 1970s. In fact, while Tanzania made considerable achievements in human development during this period and still continuous to be done the same. The policy has shown strength whereby it made great changes in our country since the livelihood of people to be improve depend most on the implementation of this policy.

TASAF II since its initiation has been good implemental of the policy and though this the livelihood of many people change. The policy has also shown the weakness in firstly, all the investment in social services they are made by central government,

local government stand no chance in the implementation of the policy. Secondly it doesn't explain how the vulnerable groups can be empowered so as to improve their livelihood.

2.6 Research Gap

Many researchers have talk about TASAF like Lazaro Mselle who research on the community participation in TASAF funded project and come up with conclusion that most of community member have not been involved at the initiation stage of TASAF project. Another one is Naimu Ramadhani Pandu who research on the contribution of community development initiatives. TASAF project in poverty reduction and come up with the conclusion that TASAF has increased initiative and implementation of community development projects, but none of this researcher has talk about phase II of TASAF and how it has empower the livelihood of local community, the researcher is going to fill the gap by researching about the contribution of TASAF II in the livelihood of local community.

2.7 Logical Frame Work

The Conceptual framework is theorized model identifying the classical under study and the relationships between the dependent variable and the independent variables Mugenda & Mugenda (2006). According to Kothari (2003), a variable is a thought, which can take on potentials of quantitative values. A dependent variable is livelihood in local community and independent is more income ,increase well being, reduce vulnerability, improve food security, more sustainable use of natural resources ,improve of productivity and improve livelihood, Improvement of social services.

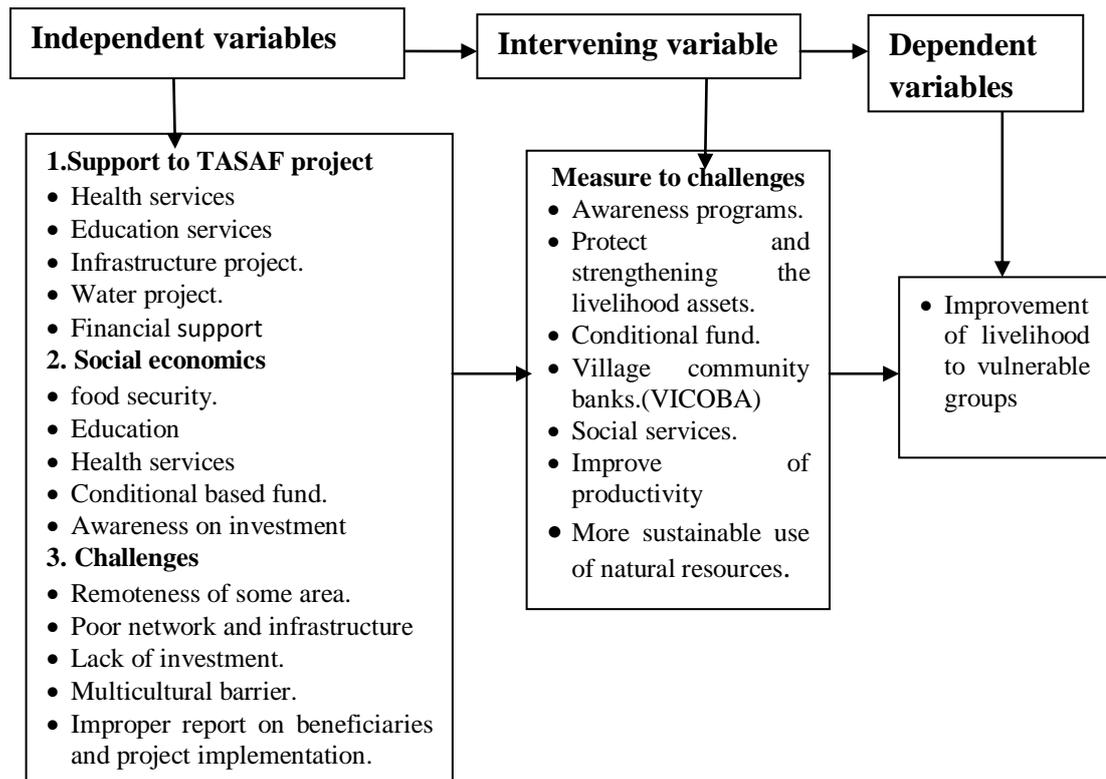


Figure 2.1: Analytical Framework for Livelihood in Local Community, Independent and Dependent Variables

Source: Researcher Creation, 2019

2.8. Chapter Summary

This chapter has carried the information on chapter overview, definition of terms, theory, empirical literature review, study policy and researcher gap also the coming chapter is chapter three which explain about the research methodology which include of research designs, study area, sample size, data collection methods, data collection instrument and data analysis.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Chapter Overview

This chapter explains the research methodology that was used to achieve the study objectives. In this chapter it explains the research designs, study population, determination of sample size, sampling techniques and procedure, data collection methods, data collection instruments and data analysis processes, measure of variables and management, reliability and validity of the study and ethical consideration.

3.2 Research Designs

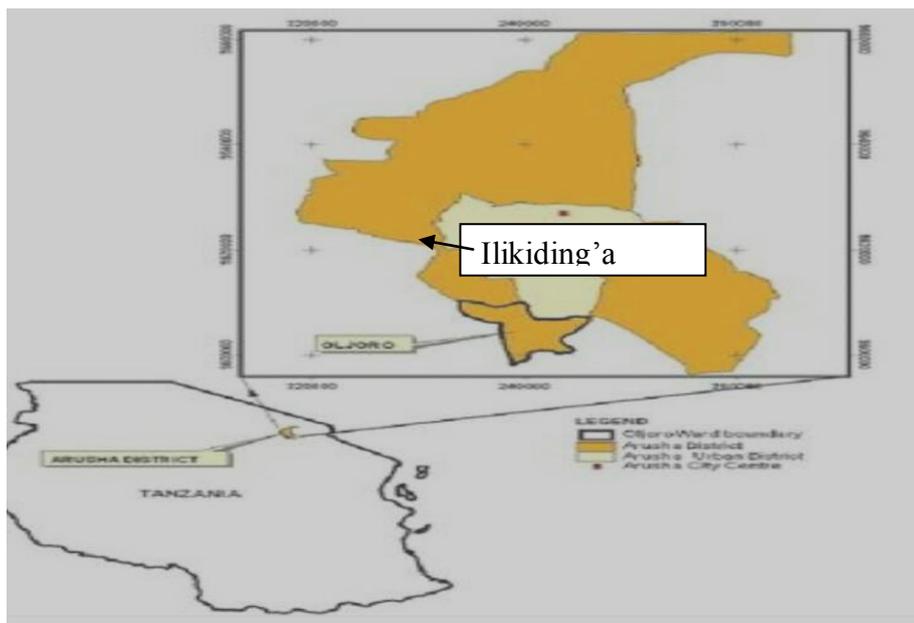
The research design defines the procedures for collecting and analyzing data from the study area. The design enables a researcher to use effectively and efficiently the scarce resources in terms of time and financial for the study. The cross-sectional design was used in this study. The method was necessary for collecting data once at a time without repetition Kothari (2004). In this study the tools for collecting data were the use of questionnaires, interviews and observations while SPSS used in data analysis.

3.3 Study Area

The study was conducted in Arusha district, on one of the wards (Ilikiding'a ward) found in Arusha district. The ward bordered by 3 wards; the Ilkimnyaki ward on the northern side, west side there is Olturoto ward and Kiranyi ward on the eastern. The ward was administratively divided into three villages. In 2012 census, the ward had a total population of 592 000 people with a sex ratio of 91 males per 100

females which were less than the national average of 95 males/100 females (National Bureau of Standard (2013). While the average annual population growth in Tanzania was 2.7%, the population grown in Ilikiding'a ward was very high, rate of 3.90% annually.

3.3 Map of Ilikiding'a



3.4 Study Population

Study population was the aggregation of element from a survey sample is actually selected. Therefore in this study, the study population was the vulnerable groups who are beneficiaries of TASAF II in the villages of Ilikiding'a, Olegeruno and Ilikisongo at Ilikiding'a ward. For the purpose of this study the list of the study population obtained from each office of village executive officer.

3.5 Determination of Sample Size

This was the actual number of elements constituting the sample. Researcher typically makes use of large samples chosen through scientific sampling procedures to ensure

precise estimates of population characteristics. This stems from the facts that in general we get more accurate estimates as the size of estimates increases as they were likely to represent all of the sub-group types in the overall population. Besides precision, the exact sample size was determined by homogeneity of the population, prior information about the population, sampling procedures to be used, resources, the number of analysis categories, geography and type of measurement. The total number of beneficiaries was 600, Sample size of this study was 60 respondent which is 10% of total population of beneficiaries. They were selected from each village and five officers' from LGA and three were the TASAF staff from Arusha Dc office who is concerned in the implementation of TASAF sub-projects.

3.6 Sampling Techniques and Procedure

Sampling plays an important role in any research study and careful consideration needs to be placed on who to include as participants as a part of design process, researcher need to determine sample sizes for the quantitative and qualitative data and whether or not to include the same participants for both stands of the study. In additions, decisions around random sampling or purposeful sampling must be considered Munjere (2016).The researcher use both probability sampling and non probability sampling.

3.6.1 Probability Sampling

This study conducted in three villages which were beneficiary's of TASAF II, as stated above. The respondents of the study was selected using probability sampling were by was a sampling technique in which sample from a larger population were chosen using a method based on the theory of probability. For a

participant to be considered as a probability sample, he/she must be selected using a random selection. The researcher used to obtain respondent through simple random sampling techniques of which every member of population has an equal chance to be selected. The researcher obtains a complete list of the population from TASAF II officials and randomly select individuals from that list for the sample.

The researcher use stratified random sampling; the researcher first divides the population into groups based on a relevant characteristic and then selects participants within those groups. In educational research, stratified random sampling was typically used when the researcher wants to ensure that specific subgroups of people were adequately represented within the sample. The sample was select from Ilikiding'a and Olugeruno which were easy accessible.

3.6.2 Non Probability Sampling

The researcher also uses judgmental /purposive sampling under non probability sampling. In this type of sampling, subjects were chosen to be part of the sample with a specific purpose in mind. With judgmental / purposive sampling, the researcher believes that there were some subjects were fit for the research compared to other individuals. This was the reason why they were purposively chosen as subjects for the study.

3.7 Data Collection Methods

Collection of data in this study researcher used mixed methods. This was helpful to tap all the relevant information in the study. First, it based on primary and secondary data. Secondary data was collected through review and analysis of documents pertaining to

TASAF II and Poverty reduction programs. The selections of these research instruments were guided by the nature of data to be collected, the time available and the objectives of research.

3.7.1 Primary Data

According to Kombo and Tromp (2006), primary data was the information gathered directly from the respondents. Information that obtained directly from first-hand sources by means of interview, surveys and observation. The primary data were collected through direct interviews to district staff, community project Committee and village leaders. Researcher used structured questionnaires, checklist, registers and observation to beneficiaries of project. Various questions were asked to obtain relevant answers for the study. The researcher used this method since the study require first hand information from beneficiary them self to determine the contribution of TASAF II in their livelihood.

3.7.1.1 Data Collection Instruments

3.7.1.2 Semi-Structured Questionnaires

The questionnaire defined as a device for securing answers to questions using forms which the respondent fills by being asked orally or read write answers (Kothari, 2004). According to Creswell (2005) A researcher questionnaires drafted and administered to the TASAF II beneficiaries. The semi-structured questionnaires had both closed and open ended questions. The research objectives and research questions guided the design of these questionnaires. Closed ended questions were formulated in the questionnaires because they will be suitable for collecting information for quantitative analysis. Open ended questions used to enable the

respondents add more relevant in-depth information and experiences for insight into the issues of the study. The researcher used this tool in collection of data because its useful to large populations when interview and observation was not impractical.

3.7.1.2 Observation

This technique of data collection used by researcher becomes a member of a group under the study Kombo (2006). Observation in the study enabled the researcher to see for herself what people actually do rather than what they say. This allowed her to gain firsthand experience, explore topics that could uncomfortably be discussed with informants. The researcher used face to face as a tool to observation. For instance, she observed that some beneficiaries are sleeping with their animals in the same house. what was observed included; the types of project funded by TASAF II to beneficiaries, the changes in the community livelihood , activities they engage in and the general wellbeing of the beneficiaries. Observation is accompanied by checklist which researcher used to maintain her focus. The researcher used this method so as to avoid bias especially when a correspondent was widower or ophans.

3.7.1.3 Interview

Cohen, Manion, and Morrison (2000) explained that interview allows subjects to provide their interpretations of the world in which they live, and to express how they regard the situation from their own point of view. Key informant interviews were used to bring the researcher and respondents face to face. This enabled the researcher to collect first hand information over what they think, know or feel about contribution of TASAF II in the livelihood of vulnerable groups. The researcher used these instruments because they permitted flexibility in data collection. They allowed

the researcher to easily formulate questions and language expression during interviews so that it could suit the interviewees' background and educational level.

Semi-structured interviews were planned to be administered to ten key informants but only five were obtained. These were people believed to be reasonably informed about the issues at hand. They included: Two field officials from the TASAF II district office and village chairpersons from two village. The interviews were guided by a list of questions, most of which were open ended questions. This gave the participants the opportunity to go in-depth on some issues that they were familiar with. In turn, these responses allowed the researcher to gain experts opinions on the subject and also have chance to talk to someone who is knowledgeable about the topic.

3.7.2 Secondary Data

Kombo and Tromp (2006), described secondary data as the information source of data neither collected directly by the user nor specifically for the user and it involves gathering data that have already been collected by someone else. The secondary data were gathered from various sources including publications, journals, magazines, government reports, and hard copy texts as well as visiting websites. Scholar's research, journals and district TASAF office were among the places where some of the documents were obtained. The researcher used the secondary data so as to gather more knowledge of the study and avoid repetitive of the work which has been done by other.

3.7.2.1 Documentary Review

Documentary review was also used to obtain data under secondary data collection

where by the respondents were not able to provide through other methods for various reasons such as forgetting or sensitivity reasons. With firm assurance on ethical considerations of confidentiality, the researcher requested from TASAF II project directors for such documents. These included project reports, proposals, journey, budgets, work plans, baseline surveys, evaluations, and registration books, books of accounts, registers and minutes of meetings of committees. The researcher was able to achieve secondary data through scholar researcher on same topic or study and internet medium .This helped the researcher to achieve high knowledge/skill, objectivity and validity of the study through triangulation.

3.8 Data Processes and Analysis

This spells out how the data was processed and summarized. It indicates statistical tests that carried out and how the resulting information used for the research report for quantitative data. Justifications for use of particular techniques of analysis have to be given through quoting relevant authorities. The researcher used both qualitative and quantitative data analysis to analyses the data collect of field and processed ready to be analyzed. The collected data was organized and categorized using appropriate computer programs such as micro soft word, excel and sometime done manually.

3.8.1 Quantitative Data Analysis

Quantitative data analysis help to analyze and categorize data in terms calculation of frequencies variables and percentages John .D (2018). The quantitative data was often gathered through questionnaire that are carefully developed and structured to provide you with numerical data that can be explored statistically and present it in

Simple descriptive tabulations. This was important in determining trends and interpreting research findings in a way that allows for generalizations that can be applied to greater population and can be produced. The researcher choose quantitative data analysis because its does not allow personal bias on the data.

3.8.2 Qualitative Data

The qualitative approaches were exploratory and seek to explain “why” and “how” a particular phenomenon or programme operates as it does in a particular context. (According to MEAL). Qualitative data from interviews and observation guides was analyzed using two methods such as content analysis and narrative analysis. Content analysis used in triangulation to check the authenticity of data collected. Narrative analysis used in triangulation to check the authenticity of data collected. Narrative analysis was applied to provide verbal information from the respondents. This helped the researcher to enrich the study with practical and authentic information. The synthesized information was grouped into themes and sub-themes derived from the specific research objectives of the study.

3.9 Reliability and Validity of Study

Validity was the extent to which the scores from a measure represent the variable they are intended to Mohajan, H. (2017). Most people expected a self-esteem questionnaire to include items about whether they see themselves as a person of worth to be part of TASAF II project and whether they think they have all the qualities. So the researcher used the questionnaire that included these kinds of items though has good face of validity. Reliability refers to the consistency of a measure. Psychologists consider three types of consistency: over time (test-retest reliability), across items (internal consistency), and across different researchers (inter-rater

reliability). When researchers measure a construct that they assume to be consistent across time, then the scores obtain was also consistent across time Mohajan, H. (2017). The researcher impact evaluation of TASAF II in checking the changes in vulnerable groups before the TASAF II intervention and after the intervention.

3.10 Chapter Summary

The chapter concludes that, research design was appropriate with the topic for its advantages. The study conducted in Ilikiding'a ward at Arusha District where TASAF II projects which tend to improve livelihood as a core service. Multi stage sampling technique used to get the participants and 5 professional staffs participated in the study. The primary and secondary data were collected through self-administered questionnaire and data extraction form. Also data processing done through manually, coding and entered in excel then transported to the SPSS Version 20 for data analysis.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Chapter Overview

The chapter is composed of four parts; the first part provides background characteristics of respondents in terms of their age, sex, marital status, level of education and occupation. The second part of the chapter discusses approaches used to involve the community in TASAF sub-projects. The third part of the chapter explains the project supported by TASAF II on initiation and implementation of community livelihood. Part four of the report discusses examine are the socio-economic services which are accessed by vulnerable groups of the TASAF II. The last part of the report gives determine the challenges associated with TASAF II toward its implementation of different projects.

4.2 Background Characteristics of Respondents

The background characteristics of respondents were presented in terms of age, marital status; sex the respondents, occupation and their level of education.

4.2.1 Age

Age of 51 respondents was included to see if they have any relation in the project supported by TASAF II on initiation and implementation of community livelihood. In this study, a ten year interval starting with the age of 15 years and above was used. Generally, active age group starts from 15 years. In this study, it was found that majority (68%) of the respondent were above the age of 60 years. According to Tanzanian law no .5bill (2017) 60 -65 is the retirement age group which were in need of this project to improve their livelihood. The study found that 68% of the

respondents were above 60 years of age as shown in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1: Age of Respondents

Age (year)	Frequency	Percentage (%)
15-24	5	9.8
25-34	10	19.6
35-44	11	21.6
45-54	9	17.6
60+	16	31.4
Total	51	100

Source: Study Findings, 2019

4.2.2 Sex

The study went further to establish the sex of respondents. Women were highly considered in this project since are most disadvantage and in part of Ilkiding'a ward women were the one who takes care of the family. Women generally have heavy workload compared to men and do not have freedom to move from home without getting permission from their spouse for those who still in marriage. Widows, orphans and divorce are the one who have heavy burden of their families since their father and mothers of the house.

At the same time women were more concerned than men for development activities affecting welfare of their family members. The proportion of women was more than men the sample although men were slightly few (6) compared to women were (45) as shown in Table 4.2 according to TASAF II 2011 women were more favored since they are special group. From Table 4.2; The sex distribution in this study based more in women and few men who are widower , Among 51 respondents, 45 (88%) were female and 6 (12%) were male household heads. The findings it can be concluded

that women headed household are many as compared to male-headed households. Under normal situation for Tanzanian culture, men are the ones who head the family, but for the vulnerable community researcher visited at their residential areas to verify this point of the contribution of TASAF II toward the livelihood of local community found that women were the head of the house. The process intends for projects to be successful as well as community sense of ownership (both sexes) leading to effective improvement of their livelihood.

Table 4.2: Sex of Respondents

Respondent	Frequency	percentage (%)
Female	45	88
Male	6	12
Total	51	100

Source: Study Findings, 2019

4.2.3 Marital Status

In this study marital status means Current status of a person; married, widowed, divorced, widower and orphan. Marital status has been used as an important factor that may influence personal willingness to access fund and use it. Marital status is very important factor in any economic group society because it has implication in production. The stable family (married) can concentrate more on production than an unstable one (widow, orphan, widower, divorced) that may influence economic activities in production.

However the results indicate that about 23 (45%) of 51 respondents were married. This implies that the married group has many responsibilities and a big demand of

finances to meet the needs of the whole family. Therefore they are forced to access credit to improve their income generating activities to meet family needs like paying school fees for the most vulnerable children, buying food, clothes and others for them. It was also observed that, 13 (25%) of respondents were widowed, divorced were 7(14%),widower were 6(12%) who are having much burden to take care of their family without their spouse ,they need to take children to school and to acquire all the basic need for the family too . However, single 2 (3.9%) had small percentage table 4.3 which implies that the whole society in the study area was stable. Furthermore, income generating activities operated by married owners have higher chance of survival in case the spouse has another source of income.

Table 4.3: Marital Status

Marital status percentage (%)		frequency
Married	23	45
Widows	13	26
Widower	6	12
Divorced	7	14
Single	2	3.9
Total	51	100

Source: Study Findings, 2019

4.4 Education Level

Education status of 51 respondents in most cases influences community livelihood in the sense that those who get higher education levels are more likely to adopt new changes than those who have lower or no education. Education is the only principal mechanism for developing human skills and knowledge URT (2002). The culture of silence, domination of the local elite, gender inequality, and low levels of education and of exposure to non-local information. It is therefore the role of this study to

evaluate education of respondents so as to determine the ability of the community on understanding the importance TASAF II projects toward improvement of their livelihood.

Table 4.4; shows education background of respondents and the majority were primary education holders 29 (56.9%), followed by very few secondary education holders 7 (13.7%) and 15 (29.4%), who had never been to school. This implies that the understanding capacity of the respondents were not that much high due to low education level. However, in some part of the country still have a large number of illiterate people; this could be due to the fact that vulnerable/ disabled people have been neglected for long time in schooling matters.

Table 4.4: Education Level

Education level	frequency	percentage(%)
Primary level	29	56.9
Secondary level	7	13.7
No formal education	15	29.4
Total	51	100

Source: Study Findings, 2019

4.5 Occupation of Respondents

The livelihood nature of the Ilikiding'a community influences much the government to contribute to their life through TASAF II project. The results of this study show that, respondents 12 (23.5%) were pastoralists while few 8 (15.7%) were peasants, respondent without work were 4 (7.8%) and the high number 27 (52.9%) were self employed in other occupations. The implication of this is that, most of the household livelihoods were based on the self employed, based on culture of Ilikidinga most women are not allowed to own land and livestock so most of them try to employ

themselves to get basic need for the family. These findings were similar with Zubeda Eshton (2013) found that most of the respondent occupation is agriculture and small business. Further investigation in the study area revealed that for the small number of livestock and peasant due prevalence of low rainfall leading to poor pastures and agriculture production. The ultimate effect of this phenomenon is insufficient production in both livestock and agriculture thus low per capita income which hinders community participation in project contribution in terms of cash. This situation accounts for the delay of majority of TASAF II and non TASAF funded sub projects. Table 4.5 shows the respondents main occupation.

Table 4.5: Occupation of Respondents

Occupation of respondents percentage (%)		frequency
Peasant	8	15.5
Livestock keeper	12	23.5
Self employed	27	52.9
No work	4	7.8
Total	51	100

Source: Research Findings (2019)

4.6 Awareness of People in Ilikiding'a Ward on TASAF II Projects

Awareness creation plays a great role in sensitizing the communities and hence enhances their involvement in project development as revealed by Table 4.6. Data from Table 4.6: reflects that; 29 (56.9%) of respondent said that they were aware about TASAF funded projects through meetings and other 22 (43.1%) they got aware through home visitation. The study show that majority of the (51) respondent they are aware of TASAF II projects in their community and they become beneficiaries after home visitation given by the TASAF II officials with the help of

VEO others they got information through meeting hold at the ward quire ground. Lazaro Msele (2013) He also found out that the beneficiaries they become aware through meetings , TBC and newspaper , to respondent In the meeting the official they explains a number of issues that included projects funded by TASAF II. These results imply that most of the community members are aware of the existence of TASAF II funded project in Ilikiding'a ward.

Table 4.6: Awareness of Respondents TASAF II

How they become aware	frequency	percentage %
Village meeting	29	56.9
Home visitation	23	43.1
Total	51	100

Source: Research Findings (2019)

4.7 Benefits of TASAF II

There was a question on the success contributed by TASAF II project among beneficiaries in the area of study at individual family and society level. According to Heeks (2003), there are a number of factors that contribute to the success of a project like external pressure, internal vision, and strategy. Most of respondents agree that TASAF II has been a source of their livelihood improvement since they were able to transform their life through TASAF II. The researcher also observed that the respondent were able to start small business, establishment of project (livestock keeping and peasant), buying food, paying dept and other life improvement.

TASAF II project under cash base funds was able to improve the vulnerable group livelihood were by 19(37.3%) were able to establish business, 17(33.3%) were able

to buy food for their family, 9(17.6 %) established project such as livestock keeping and cultivation,5(9.8%) they were able to pay off their debts. of school fees and health insurance services. and 1(2.0%) has done other life improvement like construction of the house.

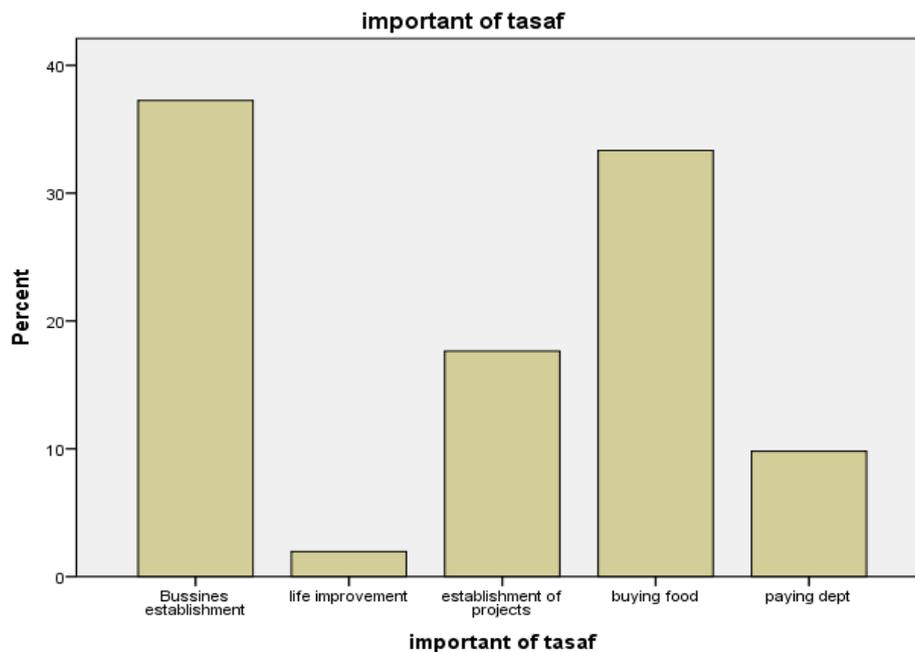


Figure 4.1: The Successes Contributed by TASAF II in the Study Area

Source: Research Findings (2019)

4.8 Project Supported by TASAF II

The interview question directed to officials of TASAF II revile that there are several projects that were supported by the government through TASAF II. As seen in table 4.7 In order for beneficiaries to receive the cash the condition given is to take their children to school also to take them to clinic for those who are under age. Through this the livelihood of vulnerable groups was improved since most of the project had no condition and as for cash the condition given is still advantageous for the beneficiaries that their children will be able to get education.

Table 4.7: Supported/Funded Project

No	Funded project	sector	Activities	Amount funded
1	Kioga dispensary	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renovation of maternity ward • Buying of Patient beds. • Renovation of doctor's office. • Cleanliness materials and disinfectant. 	10 million tsh
2	Kimnyaki primary school	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buying of 100 desks. • Renovation of 4 classes and toilets. 	5 million tsh
3	-Ilikiding'a to kioga hospital. -Olugeruno to ilikisongo	Infrastructure (road)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation of the roads . 	10 million tsh
4	Conditional cash transfer (CCT)	Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of cash transfer to community. 	50 million tsh.
5	Olugeruno to Ilikiding'a.	Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building of Irrigational trench. 	15 million tsh

Source: Research Findings (2019)

One of the official also state that,

“... there was project conditions given except in one of the project which is conditional cash transfer”

Most of the respondent they strongly agree that TASAF II really provide the support to different project were by their livelihood had been improved. Children are able to attend the school, medical facilities have been improved, water irrigational trench have been facilitated and cash transfer help the beneficiaries to improve their income by starting different projects like livestock keeping, crops cultivation and poultry keeping.

4.8 The Socio-economic Services which are accessed by Vulnerable Groups of the TASAF II

Socio-economic services which were accessed by vulnerable group's of TASAFII

the finding concluded that, the accesses of these services easily help them to improve their livelihood.

4.8.1 Health Sector

Through the rehabilitation or expansion of equipping including improvement of health posts, help the beneficiaries to access the health services ,were by the beneficiaries are now able to be hospitalize , they can be able to access the clinic and also to women are now able to deliver their babies since the maternity ward has been rehabilitate. The researcher also observed the respondent able to access services by attending the clinic at Kioga hospital which found within ward.

4.8.2 Education Sector

The education sector supported by TASAF II in which include rehabilitation ,expansion of primary and equipping primary through buying of equipment such as desks and other learning materials .In the interview with official state that

“...we have renovate 4 classes in Ilikiding’a and also we bought 100 desks for Kimnyaki school...”

The children of beneficiaries were able to access the education since the condition of their classes were more improve and they have desks which they can sit and learn since the children of beneficiaries were studying in good condition their lively hood also improve.

4.9.3 Economic Infrastructure

The activities that fall under this sector include: construction and rehabilitation of small scale irrigation and access roads. The study discover that the vulnerable group

TASAF II were able to access the small scale irrigation in Olugeruno village used to irrigate their farms during dry season and water for their animals. The road from Ilikiding'a to Kioga hospital which was rehabilitate so as to easy the access of the vulnerable groups and community at large to reach hospital also the road from Olugeruno to Ilikisongo to access the two township so as to improve communication and trade due to this the livelihood was improved.

4.9.4 Community-Based Conditional Cash Transfer Program

The Community Based Conditional Cash Transfer (CB-CCT) Pilot Programme provides grants to targeted Poor and Vulnerable households (TASAF II 2011)The respondent agrees that were able to accessed changes in livelihood through the provision of conditional cash transfer program (CB-CCT), which is introduced in 2015 in their area. The CB-CCT is conditioned on co-responsibilities in education, health, and nutrition. The interview of official state that

“.... Yes ,the beneficiaries they receive the cash base fund after every two to three month and the amount given rage from 20000 -140000 tsh”

Through the money receive one can be able to make changes in livelihood. The researcher observed the changes in the life of the beneficiaries were by through the fund some become self employed by starting business, other become peasant ,buying food and other become livestock and poultry keeper.

4.9.5 Food Security

The 33.9% of the respondent confirmed that the money they get from cash transfer program they use to buy food for their families as indicated in figure 4.1. Most of the families they used to live with only two meals per day but the cash transfer provided

by the TASAF II help to improve their livelihood were by now they can have three meals per day instead of two. The researcher also observed the health record of the children were also improved since they reduce number of sick children suffer from Marasmus. hospital records (2011).

4.9.6 Awareness on Investment

TASAFII project through its official they provide the education to CMC and sometime reach up to the level of respondent through holding seminars, meetings and provision of pamphlet, and give them the investment education. 80% of the respondent agrees that they were given education on investment in VICOBA, though some they started implementing some not yet and 19.6% they disagree that they have never got the education on how to invest on VICOBA so they have not join them. As indicated on bar Figure 4.1 and 4.2.

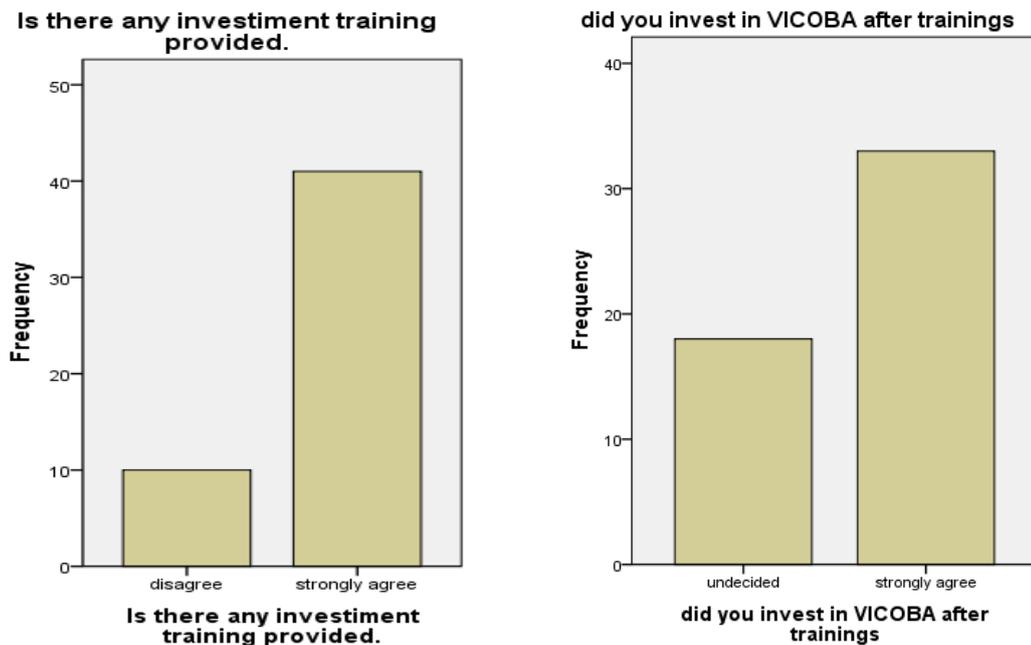


Figure 4.2: Training Provide and VICOBA Investment

4.10 Challenges Associated with TASAF II toward its Implementation of Different Projects

Although the project has registered tremendous achievements and the implementation progress is on course towards achieving Project Development Objective (PDO), but it experiences some implementation challenges TASAF II (2011). According to TASAF II official they faced the following challenges:-

4.10.1 Poor Information from Beneficiaries

Lack of information from beneficiaries most of them tend not to give proper information needed or when they give they give wrong information. According to Village chairperson said that

“...the beneficiaries they provide false information or sometime they never give at all ,this was because they fail to provide update of their information or they were lying so as to get more money, example a person has 3children but gave birth to another one but she didn't give information so as the child to be included as beneficiary of the project or the beneficiaries has 3kids and written 5so as to get more money ”

so the study discover that the livelihood of some vulnerable has improve not so much due to the failure to update their information.

4.10.2 Poor Supervision of Project

The TASAF II official explains that

“... most of equipment taken to the site sometime were stolen since the LGA leader who were the responsible one to supervise the project in their villages were few in number and the one present fail to responsible enough due to workload they have ...”

Limited available sector experts at LGA and ward level for supervision of projects and monitoring of the large number of subprojects pose difficulties in monitoring

and follow-up during implementation for some LGAs.

4.10.3 Poor Cooperation from Vulnerable Groups

Most of people living around Ilikiding'a wards are self employed, pastoralists and some are peasants. During the time of rehabilitation of school and hospital sub projects funded by TASAF II, the ward was faced by prolonged dry season there by affecting crops and green pasture and some who are self employed usually attend the market to sell their goods . The result of this was delayed of the project to be completed on time due to the fact that there was no human capital to assists during implementation of projects.

4.10.4 Late Release of Funds from TASAF Headquarters

The study noted that there was a challenge for delay on TASAF II Funds release from headquarters as requested. For example funds were requested early in the beginning of year the 2009, but released at the end of the year 2009. During that time, inflation was very high and prices for building materials were increased as the result it was not possible to buy the entire requirement as per budget situation cause the delay of the project to be completed.

4.10.5 Failure to Attend Meetings

“..The respondent never attend the prior meeting rather than they come during the time of receiving money..” VEO said.

Through the village report researcher found out only 20% of respondent attend the prior meeting though by the time they divide the money the respondent started to appear and reach up to 99% , few like 1% they are not attending due to sickness or

un avoided problem like funeral. (Village report 2011)

4.11. Challenges Faced by the Beneficiaries of TASAF II

The studies discover that though the beneficiaries were supported by different project from TASAF II so as to improve their livelihood but they met the different challenges. The following are the challenges met by the beneficiaries of TASAF II in Ilikiding’a ward:-

4.11.1 Deduction of Cash Transfer without any Proper Information

The researcher discovers that 93.2% of respondent face the challenge of money deduction without any proper information. One of the CMC said

“yes us respondent we have been deducted our money without any proper information. example at the begin of the project I used to receive 70000 tsh but at the end I received 36000 tsh”.

Other respondent also identify as a challenge that when the project of cash transfer started they used to receive bigger amount but at the end they receive very small amount reach up to 20000 tsh which is the smallest amount given in project . This was indicated by chat 4.11.

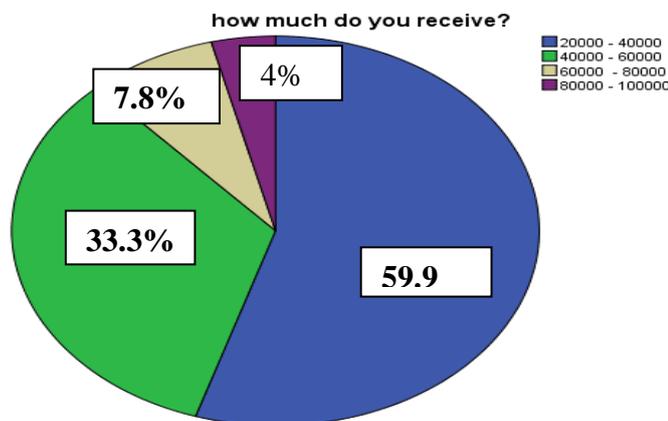


Figure 4.3: The Amount Received After Deduction

Source: Research Findings (2019)

4.11.2 Poor Involvement of Community in the Projects

The study discover that most of project established by TASAF II in Ilikidinga ward the baseline survey was not conducted to discover the actual need of the beneficiaries and community as whole. This means the project didn't consider the actual need of people example the idea of water trench for the irrigation was really good but the priority of the community was water tank for clean water, this was proven by the result of question answered by respondent, only 8% respondent agrees were involved in the initiation and planning of project while majority 38% respondent were involve during implementation and 5% said were not involved at all.

4.11.3 Delaying of Money for Beneficiaries

The delaying of cash transfer has been a big challenge toward beneficiaries since most of them they were depending on it so as they can maintain their food security. According to TASAF report (2011) the cash transfer is given 3 times per year and after every 3month, 100% respondent confirm that they were given but it was delayed means they receive first installment in February and the rest at the end of the year.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Conclusion

The study concluded that, the contribution TASAF II help the vulnerable groups to improve their livelihood though not so much as expected. The study also found that the contribution made by TASAF help the vulnerable group to improve their livelihood by rehabilitate the hospital and expansion of equipping including improvement of health posts where by the beneficiaries can receive the medical help, rehabilitation, expansion of primary and equipping primary through buying of equipment such as desks and other learning materials, the community were able to get proper education.

Through the cash transfer the community were able to secure food for their families ,starting small business for some beneficiaries and also starting the different livestock and poultry keeping which help to improve the income of the families though not in much extent that we cannot declare that they no longer need TASAF projects. The study also discover that most member of community live in dept were by when they receive the money they went ahead and pay the situation which made them to be pin to the old life and not improved as it was intended to.

As any other good project implemented must have challegeses the study found out that there where number of challenges faced by the implementer and beneficiaries of the projects .The challenges were ,poor information from beneficiaries, poor supervision done by village officials of project implemented, poor cooperation from vulnerable groups, late release of the fund done by headquarter lead to delay of

project to finish on time ,failure of beneficiaries to attend meetings which cause the failure to get proper information.

The study also found that the beneficiaries were not given their money on time as agreed and when they received they also suffer the deduction without any proper information, they were not been involve during the initiation and planning of project rather than during implementation the situation lead to failure of community to set their priority needs also delaying of cash transfer whereby it cause some vulnerable group to enter in un necessary depts. The possible solution toward the challenges were having continuous meeting, update the information time to time, provision of more fund to beneficiaries , provision of living project which can be able to generate income, fund should be allocated for survey in community so as to set the priority and provision of education on how the information should be updated.

5.2 Recommendations

Based on the findings of the present study, the following recommendations are given:

- i. Local authority should effectively involve the community in all initiation and planning process. Community involvement in project initiation and planning stage is very important because it gives the beneficiaries knowledge, experience and greater commitment on implementing the projects for the aim of achieving its objective as such they could take responsibilities for managing themselves for long term sustainability. On the other hand, the involvement makes the community to have a sense of ownership of the projects; therefore, the project will be sustainable.

- ii. The study strongly recommends that the government should increase the number committed and transparent leaders who will enforce and manage projects in local levels.
- iii. The delay in release of funds from TASAF headquarters needs a closer attention by the Government to insure on-time completion of projects and prevent unnecessary delays of projects.
- iv. Both the village leaders and vulnerable groups members should be provided with training (seminars) to know how to investment my help in improving their livelihood instead of depending only TASAFII funded projects.
- v. In order to improve the vulnerable groups livelihood, the Government and other development partners should provide community with the living project were by through the project they will continue to increase their daily base income and avoid depts. which act as the stopping point to their improvement. Continuity of the beneficiaries to receive the education on investing in VICOBA also will help them to have the sense of responsibility toward their projects.
- vi. The study also recommends that the beneficiaries should be given the proper information on deduction take place in the cash transfer.
- vii. The community assessment need survey should be conducted time to time before the initiation of the project so as to identify the prior needs of the community.

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APPENDICES

TO ASSESS CONTRIBUTION OF TASA FII IN THE LIVELIHOOD OF LOCAL COMMUNITY. CASE OF ILIKIDING'A WARD, ARUSHA DISTRICT

APPENDIX A: Questionnaires for Beneficiaries of TASA FII

These questionnaires designed to collect the information required for the purpose of the study which is the part of my academic requirement at Open University for the award of Masters in Monitoring and evaluation (MA M&E). Particular data assist the study in contribution of TASA F II toward the improvement of livelihood of local community.

I request therefore, your cooperation in answering the questions here under. The loyalty of your time in answering this questionnaire is highly appreciated.

A questionnaire for household head

1. Village
2. Age A. 15-24 years () B. 25- 34 years () C. 35-44 year () D. 45- 54 year () E. 60+
3. Sex 1. Female () 2. Male ()
4. Education level;
 - A. Primary education ()
 - B. Secondary education ()
 - C. No formal education ()
5. Occupation of respondent.
 - A. Livestock keeping B. Peasant, C). Self employed D) no work

- 6. Marital status 1. Single () 2. Married () 3. Widow () 4. Divorced
- 7. Are you aware of sub projects funded by TASAF? 1. Yes () 2. No ()
- 8. a) How did you become aware of the project funded by TASAF at your village?
.....
b) what is the Important of TASAF II in your area.....
- 9. a) Is there any projects funded by TASAF II in your village?
1. Yes () 2. No ()
b)If yes What the project supported by TASAF II on initiation and implementation of community livelihood?
i)
ii)
iii)
c)Do you think TASAF community project implemented is valuable to you? i) Yes ii) No ()
if yes how?
i)
ii)
iii)
- 10. Provision of TASAF II education project does it contribute to improvement livelihood of local community.
1= strongly disagree 2= disagree 3= undecided 4= agree 5= strongly agree
- 11. Education and health facilities should not be provided to vulnerable group.
1= strongly disagree 2= disagree 3= undecided 4= agree 5= strongly agree.

12. TASAFII should provide health services to all community

1= strongly disagree 2 disagree 3= undecided 4= agree 5= strongly agree

13. The vulnerable group should not be the priority in any of TASAF II project.

1= strongly disagree 2= disagree 3= undecided 4= agree 5= strongly agree

14. Do you participate in the projects initiation and implementation? 1. Yes () 2. No

() if yes how?

How do you participate?	Cash	Labor	Attendance of meeting
Activity			
Full participation			
Partial participation			
None			

15. a) Who is responsible for collecting the community's contributions?

i) VEO ()

ii) CMC ()

iii) The council ()

(b). Is the vulnerable group community been involved in projects?

i. Planning () iii) not involved ()

ii. Implementing ()

16. (a.)What are the types of socio-economic services which are able to accessed as beneficiary of theTASAFII?

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

b.) what are the condition given in the access the social economic services?

i).....

ii).....

17. a) Do the TASAF II provide training on vulnerable groups on investment

program?

1= strongly disagree 2= disagree 3= undecided 4= agree 5= strongly agree ()

b)How many training has been conducted.?.....

c) After the awareness, does the vulnerable group invest in VICOBA?

1= strongly disagree 2= disagree 3= undecided 4= agree 5= strongly agree ()

18. a) How many installments of funds the do you received from TASAF II grants per year?

i) one time ii) two times iii) three times. () amount

(b) How long does it takes to get first grants installment and other installment after

fulfilling the TASAF conditions?.....

19. (i) Did you face any problem (s) during the implementation of TASAF project

1= yes 2= No 3= other(s) specify

(ii) If yes What are the challenges you faced in different project implemented by TASAF II?

a)

b)

c)

(iii). How do you solve them?

a)

b)

c)

d)

16. What comments/suggestions do you have to improve the general performance of

7. How communities are involved in planning and implementation of TASAF funded projects?

(a) Who formulate goal and objective of projects? 1. Official () 2. Community () 3. Both ()

(b) Who formulate strategies of project? 1. Community () 2. Official () 3. Both ()

(c) Who prepare action plan and time schedule of the project? 1. Official () 2. Community () 3. Both ()

(d) What type of approaches used in planning process? (Tick one)

(i) Bottom up approach ()

(ii) Top down approach ()

8. How do you identify the beneficiary of TASAF II ?.....

(b) Is there any pre-condition for the community deserving TASAF II support? 1.) yes 2.) No ()

If any explain

9 (a.)What are the types of socio-economic services which are accessed by vulnerable groups of the TASAF II?

(ii)

(iii).....

(iv)

b.) what condition given to vulnerable groups of TASAF II to be able to access the social economic services?

13. a) Do TASAF II provide training on vulnerable groups on investment program.?

1= strongly disagree 2= disagree 3= undecided 4= agree 5= strongly agree ()

b) How many training have you conducted?.....

c) After the awareness given, do the vulnerable groups respond on invest in VICOBA?

1= strongly disagree 2= disagree 3= undecided 4= agree 5= strongly agree ()

14.a) How many installments of funds the do you provide to beneficiary of TASAF II per year?

i) one time ii) two times iii) three times. () amount

(b) How long does it takes to provide first grants installment and other installment after fulfilling the TASAF conditions?.....

12. What are the challenges faced by TASAF II toward its implementation of different project?

- a)
- b)
- c)
- d)

13.a) How serious is multicultural barrier toward the TASAF II to vulnerable groups in livelihood improvement?

1 not serious 2. Strongly not serious 3. Serious 4. Very serious 5 strongly very serious ()

B Explain how

14. a)How do you solve the challenges faced by TASAF II in its implementation of different project ?

- i).....
- ii)

iii)

b) What measure do you take toward the people give wrong information on their livelihood status?

1..... 2.....

3.....

13. What comments/suggestions do you have to improve the general performance of vulnerable community development toward improvement of livelihood.

.....

TO ASSESS CONTRIBUTION OF TASAF II IN THE LIVELIHOOD OF LOCAL COMMUNITY.CASE OF ILIKIDING'A WARD, ARUSHA DISTRICT.

Appendix C: Observation check list

List below are observable supported project done by TASAF II in Ilikiding'a ward and the accessibility of those project by the vulnerable groups. The observer should check the appropriate blank; and tick **YES** or **NO**.

No	Observation items	YES	NO
a.	Supported project done by TASAF II		
	1. Health services		
	i. Buildings renovation		
	ii. Instrument bought and its quality		
	iii. Clinical attendance of vulnerable groups		
b.	2. Education project		
	i. Class room renovated		
	ii. Desk bought and their quality		
c.	3. Ward infrastructure		
	i. Renovated of road and water trench builded.		
d.	4. Cash transfer transformation in livelihood.		
	i. Livestock and pouty projects		
	ii. Small business established		
	iii. The stock of food able to secure.		