

**IMPROVING INCOME OF YOUNG SINGLE MOTHERS THROUGH  
GREEN VEGETABLE PRODUCTION IN NZASA HAMLET, CHARAMBE  
WARD, TEMEKE DISTRICT, DAR ES SALAAM REGION**

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

**2019**

**CERTIFICATION**

The undersigned certifies that has read and hereby recommend for the acceptance by the Open University of Tanzania (OUT) a project entitled “Improving Income of Young Single Mothers through Green Vegetable Production in Nzasa Hamlet, Charambe Ward, Temeke District, Dar es Salaam Region”, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Master of Community Development of the Open University of Tanzania.

.....  
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(Supervisor)

.....  
Date

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I, Esther S. Kivuyo, do hereby declare that this dissertation is my own original work and it has not been submitted to any other university for a similar or any other degree award.

.....

Signature

.....

Date

**DEDICATION**

This work is dedicated to my Lovely and blessing late father Moses Kimirei through him I was able to do it all through his blessings and encouragement. To my family too, my husband Solomon and our children, Osira, Nairuk, Serian and the late Osupat, it was through their prayer and encouragement that I was able to reach so far. To you I say thank you very and stay blessed.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Successful completion of this work is result of both technical and financial support from a number of people and institutions. Particularly, I thank the entire management of the Open University of Tanzania. Very special thanks are directed to my supervisor, Dr. Harriet Mtae, who tirelessly guided me through all steps of conducting this study. It was through her efforts that I was able to finish the work in time.

I wish to thank the leadership and entire staff of Tanzania Social Security Fund (TASAF), for their understanding, I did my master's degree on part-time basis but my colleagues understood and the situation and supported me. My lovely husband Solomon and our children, the late Osupat, Osira, Nairuk and Serian thank you for your understanding that what I did was for our mutual benefit and hence you were always around to encourage me; I count on your, encouragement, friendship and support.

Mr. Issai Seng'enge of the University of Dar es Salaam is particularly thanked for his guidance in the whole learning process and for editing this report, I highly appreciate his level of expertise and commitment. The list is very long and it is not possible to thank each individually, nonetheless, I recognize you and appreciate for your contributions.

## ABSTRACT

The study is a result of the Participatory Needs Assessment which was conducted in Nzasa, Charambe ward, in Temeke Municipal Council Dar es-Salaam, to identify needs of the young mothers who are the beneficiaries of Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF). From the study it was established that the Nzasa community member especially young mothers, who are TASAF beneficiaries are affected by income poverty in such a way that they cannot afford basic needs. In order to overcome the problem, the young mothers agreed to establish green vegetable (Mchicha) production project. The young mothers agreed to contribute some money which was obtained from TASAFs bio monthly transfer to fund the project as a startup capital. Apart from various effort done by TASAF and the existing policy framework to combat poverty the reviewed literature proved that many Tanzanians especially women are still poor. Monitoring of the project activities was done in participatory way using various participatory methods including Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) and Beneficiary Assessment (BA). The young mothers demonstrated commitment towards the realization of the project objectives. Furthermore, they worked together with other stakeholder's in the process of implementing the project. The close involvement of the extension staff (Agriculture Officer) in the remaining follow-up activities and close supervision was crucial in making sure the goal was attained in order to combat poverty among the young mothers. It is recommended that other TASAF beneficiaries especially women should follow the same way in order to improve their income and reduce poverty within their families/households.

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**LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

CBO	Community Based Organization
CED	Community Economic Development
CNA	Community Need Assessment
DED	District Executive Director
GIS	Geographical Information Systems
HBS	Household Budget Survey
MCED	Master of Community Economic Development
NBS	National Bureau of Standards
OUT	Open University of Dar es Salaam
PSSN	Productive Social Safety Net
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
TASAF	Tanzania Social Action Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
URT	United Republic of Tanzania
VEO	Village Executive Director

## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **PARTICIPATORY NEEDS ASSESSMENT**

#### **1.1 Background Information**

Tanzania has sustained high levels of economic growth since 2001, yet the current high rates of poverty challenge whether pure economic growth can be realized in human development. Trends in poverty alleviation in Tanzania vary greatly between urban and rural areas in which about 70% of Tanzania's population dwells (<https://www.worldbank.org/content/dam/Worldbank/document/Africa/Tanzania/Report/tanzania-poverty-assessment-05.2015.pdf>). Endowments play a large part in distributing economic growth unevenly, with urban households having better access to infrastructure, health services, and education.

##### **1.1.1 Poverty in Tanzania**

###### **1.1.1.1 Rural Urban Compare**

With most of Tanzania's population living in rural areas, there is a heavy dependency on rain-fed agriculture. 76% of Tanzanian's rely on agriculture or on access to natural resources for their livelihood (ibid World Bank). The reliance on agriculture leaves Tanzanian's especially susceptible to economic shocks due to climate change. According to MKUKUTA III, the poverty incidence differs significantly between rural and urban areas, with rural areas being worse off than urban areas. It was revealed that the decline in Basic Needs Poverty of about 6.2 percent in five-year period was more pronounced in Dar es Salaam (10.0 percent) as compared to the rural areas (6.1 percent) and other urban areas (1.0 percent) (<https://opportunity.org/what-we-do/where-we-work/tanzania-facts-about-poverty>).

Similarly, the overall incidence of food poverty declined by 2.1 percent with Dar es Salaam and rural areas recording 2.2 percent decline and other urban areas a marginal 0.2 percent decline. Extreme poverty in Tanzania has declined in recent years from 11.7 percent in 2006 to 9.7 percent in 2012. Despite this, in Tanzania, 67.9 percent of the population lives below the poverty line. Poverty leads to hunger. Roughly 42 percent of children under five in Tanzania suffer from chronic malnutrition and 16 percent are underweight. Malnutrition affects children's physical development. The rate of stunting in Tanzania ranks third in sub-Saharan Africa, after Ethiopia and the Democratic Republic of Congo.

#### **1.1.1.2 Women and Poverty in Tanzania**

In Tanzania about 60 percent of women in Tanzania live in absolute poverty. This is a result of the increasing poverty among the rural and urban population generally, the growing gap between the rich and poor; women and men; and among women themselves. In the rural sector and the poor urban suburbs, women carry a heavier burden because by tradition, women lack property rights and they also lack adequate knowledge on existing credit facilities. Due to their low education level, their knowledge and skills on how to manage their work is generally low.

Most of women also depend on poor technology, which consume their time and energy ([http://www.mcdgc.go.tz/index.php/issues/economic\\_empowerment\\_of\\_women\\_and\\_poverty\\_eradication/](http://www.mcdgc.go.tz/index.php/issues/economic_empowerment_of_women_and_poverty_eradication/)). Poverty is also highest among female-headed households, particularly those that depend on livestock or food-crop production for their livelihood. Young girls and women in Tanzania often suffer from more nutritional deficiencies than men. One-third of women are deficient in iron, iodine,

and vitamin A and two-fifths are anemic.

#### **1.1.1.3 Poverty Reduction Efforts in Tanzania**

One of the goals of the National Strategy on Poverty Reduction is to reduce income poverty through promoting inclusive, sustainable and employment-enhancing growth. The interventions under this goal are aimed at reducing income poverty. They include different policies that guarantee broad based and sustainable growth, modernizing the economy and strengthening of private sector as an engine of growth. Income poverty and inequality Tanzania is making progress (though slowly) in reducing income poverty. Findings from the 2011/12 Household Budget Survey (HBS) (URT 2014) reveals that the proportion of Mainland population in basic needs poverty is 28.2 percent during the 2011/12, down from 34.4 percent in 2007. It further reveals that, 9.7 percent of the Mainland population is food poor in 2011/12 compared to 11.8 percent in 2007.

#### **1.1.1.4 Cash Transfer Programs**

Cash transfer programs, which have been successful in other parts of the world, have proven in recent years to be effective in Tanzania. While families do not receive large sums of money, it is enough to free them from constant subsistence farming and allows them to focus on generating additional, more stable, sources of income.

### **1.2 Profile of Temeke District**

Temeke Municipal Council is located on the south of Dar es Salaam City, borders Coast Region in the South, Ilala Municipality in the north and west while in the east it stretches by the coastal line of the Indian Ocean. It covers an area of 656km<sup>2</sup> with

a coastal line of 70km length and lies between 39°12' - 39°33' east and 6°48' -7°33' south.

### **1.1.2 Geographical Features**

Land is among the major resource needed for development. The ongoing land degradation and increasing number of people living in poverty are among the symptoms of the current pressure on land resources. In Temeke Municipality, the land is characterized by the following major features: In the high land, the soil is steadily being degraded due to continuous cultivation. This is the area from which woodland and seasonal streams originate and farming activities and informal residential development are also taking place. Relative upper land is mainly residential occupied a large proportion. The lowland is found along flood plains; the land is suitable for urban farming activities including gardening. However, the areas are characterized by unplanned settlements which are prone to flash flooding.

### **1.1.3 Climate**

Temeke Municipal Council lies in the Tropical Coastal Belt of Tanzania and therefore is influenced by two major climatic seasons, namely rainfall and temperature. Rainfall pattern is that of bimodal type with erratic conventional rains. The monsoon rains occurring almost throughout the Municipality between December and February. While the long heavy rains in the period from March to June. The amount of rainfall ranges from 800 – 1200mm per annum. Temperature just like rainfall is also influenced by ocean. High temperature prevails throughout the year ranging from 25°C during the period of June to August up to 35°C in the period of January to March.

#### **1.1.4 Population**

According to the nation population census results of 2002 Temeke District had a total population of about 768,451 and a total of 187,609 households (NBS 2013). This statistics reveal that this was about 38 percent of the total Dar es Salaam population and makes Temeke Municipal Council the second populous Municipal Council after Kinondoni. With annual average growth rate of 4.6 percent, the population of the Municipal is estimated to be 1,104,447 people in the year 2010, and this will increase population density by 31 percent from 83 persons per Sq. Kms in 2002 to 109 persons per Sq. Kms in 2008.

#### **1.1.5 Agriculture and Livestock**

According to the Temeke Municipal Council Social Economic Profile 2010/2011, agriculture and livestock sector contribute significantly to Municipal economy. About 14.5% of the population is engaged in agriculture and livestock production. It is estimated that the sectors contribution to food requirement in the Municipality is 28% while the remaining is obtained from outside the Municipality. Agriculture is still an important economic activity especially in the peri-urban area of the Municipality. Out of the Municipals' 656,000 hectares of land, 40,000 ha are potential arable land. However, only 28,000 ha (70%) are used for crop production.

#### **1.1.6 Food Crops Production**

Food production contributes only 30% of the requirements. The remaining 70% is obtained from outside the Municipality. The major food crops produced include Cassava, paddy, maize, sweat potatoes, vegetables and cowpeas (<https://idl-bnc-idrc.dspacedirect.org/bitstream/handle/10625/50391/IDL-50391.pdf>).

### **1.1.7 Vegetables and Fruits**

According to the Temeke Municipal Council Social Economic Profile 2010/. Green vegetable and particularly Mchicha (amaranth) is leading crop in the list followed by coconuts and mangoes. However, no production statistics exist due to poor market facilities ([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Temeke\\_District](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Temeke_District)).

### **1.1.8 Irrigation Farming**

It is estimated that potential land for irrigation in Temeke municipality is 494 ha. Existing land under irrigation is 23 ha. which is 4% of the total potential area ([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Temeke\\_District](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Temeke_District)).

## **1.3 Community Need Assessment**

### **1.3.1 Definition of a Community**

According to the Centers for Diseases Control, “Communities are typically defined by a geographic area; however, they can also be based on shared interests or characteristics such as religion, race, age, or occupation.” People within a community come from different backgrounds and have unique cultures, customs, and values. Utilizing this wide range of ideas and wisdom is critical to assessing the community needs and strategizing areas for improvement.

### **1.3.2 Community Needs Assessment**

A community needs assessment provides community leaders with a snapshot of local policy, systems and environmental change strategies currently in place and helps to identify areas for improvement. With this data, communities can map out a course for health improvement by creating strategies to make positive and sustainable

changes in their communities.

### **1.3.3 Objectives of the Intervention**

#### **1.3.1.1 Main Objective**

The main objective of the intervention is to support young mothers in Temeke Municipal to identify appropriate income generating activities through which they will get income to support themselves and their families.

#### **1.3.1.2 Specific Objectives**

The study was specifically intended to:

- i. Describe the social, economic and income generating skill of the target audience, the young mothers;
- ii. Identify various economic activities conducted in Temeke mainly which young mothers can complement;
- iii. Assess economic needs of the target population, the young women from Temeke Municipal Council through the community need assessment process and tools;
- iv. Assist young mothers to identify appropriate income generating activities.

#### **1.3.1.3 Research Questions**

This study seeks to answer the following questions:

- i. What are the social, economic and income generating skill of the target audience, the young mothers?
- ii. What are the economic activities conducted in Temeke mainly which young mothers can complement?

- iii. What are the economic needs of the target population, the young women from Temeke Municipal Council through the community need assessment process and tools?
- iv. How can young mothers be assisted to identify appropriate income generating activities?

## **1.4 Research Methods**

### **1.4.1 General Research Approach**

This is a semi-qualitative study as it will combine both the qualitative and quantitative information. The quantitative information will help to show the magnitude of the study variables and the qualitative information will give meaning to quantified information.

### **1.4.2 Area of Study**

As the target populations resided in Temeke Municipality, data will be collected from there. One ward will be selected from which respondents will be selected from. Of the five municipal councils of Dar es Salaam region, Temeke is the considered the least developed and hence the best site of the study. According to Wikipedia “Temeke is believed to have the largest concentration of low-income residents... ([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dar\\_es\\_Salaam](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dar_es_Salaam)).

### **1.4.3 Survey Population**

The target population was young mothers and therefore, all young mothers aged 18 – 55 will comprise the survey population.

#### **1.4.4 Research Design**

This was a case study as only one ward from Temeke Municipality will be selected.

#### **1.4.5 Sampling Procedure**

From the target population of Nzasa hamlet (young mothers), the researcher will take advantage of a hamlet gathering and request all young single mother to stay after the meeting. From the reports obtained in the only WEO office about 22 to 35 young mothers attends the meeting. It is from population where ten young single mothers will randomly be selected to participate in the study.

#### **1.4.6 Data Collection Techniques and Instruments**

##### **1.3.1.4 Observation**

In this study, the researcher observed how income generating activities are organized and done in the study area as well as the participation of women and especially young mothers participation in income generating activities.

##### **1.3.1.5 Focus Group Discussion (FGD)**

As community need assessment is a participatory process, respondents' views were collected through focus group discussion sessions. As the group comprised only ten young mothers, only one session attended by nine of the ten young mothers was conducted. Discussion was based on the type of income generating activities they do, the type of a project they intend to establish and the most viable project.

##### **1.3.2 Questionnaire**

Qualitative data was collected through the use of structured researcher administered questionnaire.

### **1.3.2.1 Data Processing and Data Analysis**

Data were collected and analysed accordingly. Data with non-numerical values such as views and suggestions were verified through content analysis while those with numerical values will be tabulated and generated into graphics with the help of Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS).

### **1.3.2.2 Reporting**

Findings from the study were reported through the use of narratives complemented by rates, ratios and percentages. Tables and figures will be used to enhance visibility.

### **1.3.3 Ethical Considerations**

Participation was voluntary and consents will be obtained beforehand. All measures will be taken to make sure that no any respondents suffered in anyway, physically, mentally and socially.

## **1.4 Community Need Assessment Findings**

This part of the report is about the CNA findings, it also provides an analysis of the date and discussion of the CNA findings from data collected from the 30 TASAF beneficiaries who are young mothers from Temeke District, Dar es Salaam region Tanzania. The respondents were randomly selected.

### **1.4.1 Demographic and Social Characteristics of the Respondents**

This section presents the demographic, social-economic characteristic of the respondent being age, family size, level of education, income generating activities and level of income. Respondents being young mothers, a component on sex of the

respondents was skipped. A components of age was also skipped as all of the respondents who were young mothers aged between 18 and 25 years of age.

#### 1.4.2 Level of Education

There is a close link between poverty and education; that is the higher the level of education the higher the income levels; other factors are considered to remain constant. It was established that the highest level of education reached by a slightly above a half of the respondents (54.5%) was primary education, 36.5% secondary and less than 10 percent had never been to school. This implies that 91 percent of the respondents are able to at least read and write and understand basic instructions.

**Table 1.1: Level of Education**

		Frequency	percentage	Valid percentage	Cumulative percentage
Valid	None	3	9.0	9.0	9.0
	Primary	18	54.5	54.5	63.5
	Secondary	12	36.5	36.5	100.0
	Total	33	100	100	

Source: Field Data, 2019

#### 1.4.3 Size of the Household

It was established that close to a half (45.5%) of the house hold had between 2 and 3 people and a quarter had between 2 to 5 people living in them. The remaining, which is close to a quarter (24.2) had more than five people. House hold size has a close link to the family's ability to serve. Assuming that all households have the same level of income the assumption that the higher the family size the lower the level of serving hold true. Table two of this report shows in detail the size of the households of the respondents.

**Table 1.2: Size of the Household**

		<b>Frequency</b>	<b>percentage</b>	<b>Valid percentage</b>	<b>Cumulative percentage</b>
Valid	2-3	15	45.5	45.5	45.5
	4-5	10	30.3	30.3	75.8
	Above 5	8	24.2	24.2	100
	Total	33	100	100	

**Source:** Field Data, 2019

#### 1.4.4 Income Levels

Household income level is one of the measurements of the level of poverty. From the field it was found out that the highest income of the respondents was Ts. 50,000 per month whereas most of them (72.2%) said that they earn between Ts. 30,000 and 40,000 which is an average of one shilling per day. It can conclusively be said that all of the respondents were living below the poverty line. Table three of this report illustrates.

**Table 1.3: Household Income**

		<b>Frequency</b>	<b>percentage</b>	<b>Valid percentage</b>	<b>Cumulative percentage</b>
Valid	Below 30,000	4	12.1	12.1	12.1
	30,000 – 40,000	24	72.7	72.7	84.8
	40,000 – 50,000	5	15.2	15.2	100
	Total	33	100	100	

**Source:** Field Data, 2019

#### 1.4.5 Occupation

Closely linked to the level of income is the type of an income activity that one does. From the field it was found out that about a quarter (24.3%) of the respondents reported that they do petty business of selling used clothes, snacks, food stuff and the soft drinks. Close to half (42.4%) said that were farmers. They elaborated that they have small plots of land where they grow vegetables, cassava and maize. Some

elaborated that they keep poultry but at a very small scale. Details are provided in Table 4 of this report.

**Table 1.4: Occupation**

		Frequency	percentage	Valid percentage	Cumulative percentage
Valid	Petty business	8	24.3	24.3	24.3
	Farming	14	42.4	42.4	66.7
	House work	11	33.3	33.3	100
	Employed	0	0	0	0
	Total	33	100	100	

**Source:** Field Data, 2019

#### **1.4.6 Needs Prioritization and Leveling**

It was found out that the respondents had many different type of needs. It is not possible to meet all of their needs and hence a need for careful identification and prioritization of the needs. The need that were mentioned were: Housing, paying school fees for their children, meeting medical costs, establishing income generating activities to improve income level and meeting daily needs. This information is summarized in Table 1.5 of this report.

**Table 1.5: Needs Prioritization and Leveling**

Needs of the community	Housing	Paying school fees	Meeting medical costs	Establishing income generating activities to improve income level	Points	Rank
Housing		Housing	Establishing income generating activities to improve income level	Establishing income generating activities to improve income level	3	2
Paying school fees			Establishing income generating activities to improve income level	Establishing income generating activities to improve income level	3	3
Meeting medical costs			Establishing income generating activities to improve income level	Establishing income generating activities to improve income level	0	4
Meeting daily needs				Establishing income generating activities to improve income level	0	0
Establishing income generating activities to improve income level				Establishing income generating activities to improve income level	4	1

**Source:** Field Data, 2019

### 1.4.7 Selection of a Project

As demonstrated in five of this report, the main and common need of the respondents was to improve income through the establishment of an income generating project. The following type of income generating activities were mentioned: Selling used clothes, keeping poultry, making snacks, keeping a vegetable garden, selling soft drinks and tailoring.

**Table 1.6: Pairwise Ranking of a Community based Income generating Project**

Suggested projects	Selling used clothes	Poultry	Vegetable garden	Soft drinks	Tailoring	Points	Ranking
Selling used clothes		Vegetable garden (Mchicha)	Poultry	Tailoring	Selling used clothes	2	3
Poultry			Poultry	Vegetable garden (Mchicha)	Tailoring	3	2
Vegetable garden (Mchicha)				Poultry	Vegetable garden (Mchicha)	4	1
Soft drinks					Poultry	0	5
Tailoring						1	0

**Source:** Field Data, 2019

According to the respondent, keeping a vegetable garden (mchicha) ranked highest followed by keeping poultry then selling used clothes and last on the list was tailoring. The respondents elaborated that they can get a piece of land for free and some have some expertise in keeping vegetable gardens. It was also revealed that they can contribute to get some startup capital as well as contribute in terms of labour.

#### **1.4.8 Conclusion**

It was through the community need assessment (CNA) that the researcher was able to identify community needs and hence answer the research questions and corresponding questions. The research questions were: Describe the social, economic and income generating skill of the target audience, the young mothers; Identify various economic activities conducted in Temeke mainly which young mothers can complement; Assess economic needs of the target population, the young women from Temeke Municipal Council through the community need assessment process and tools; and assist young mothers to identify appropriate income generating activities.

Furthermore, the respondents agreed to form a community based organization that will not only serve as an income generation activity through vegetable keeping but as well as a Savings and Credit Association. It is expected that, in a long ran, the income levels of the respondents will improve as well as their standards of living.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION**

#### **2.1 Background to Research Problem**

Poverty is defined differently in different contexts. There are also varying types and degrees of poverty. Poverty can be defined as “The state of being extremely poor”. It can as well be defined as the lack of basic necessities such as food, water, shelter, healthcare, and basic education.

Using the 2011/12 Household Budget Survey data (NBS, 2014), the estimated Basic Needs Poverty Line is 36,482 TZS per adult equivalent per month, and Food Poverty Line is 26,085 TZS per adult equivalent per month. With most of Tanzania's population living in rural areas, there is a heavy dependency on rain-fed agriculture. 76% of Tanzanian's rely on agriculture or on access to natural resources for their livelihood. The reliance on agriculture leaves Tanzanian's especially susceptible to economic shocks due to climate change. According to MKUKUTA III, the poverty incidence differs significantly between rural and urban areas, with rural areas being worse off than urban areas.

It has been observed that the decline in Basic Needs Poverty (BNP) of about 6.2 percent in five-year period was more pronounced in Dar es Salaam (10.0 percent) as compared to the rural areas (6.1 percent) and other urban areas (1.0 percent). Similarly, the overall incidence of food poverty declined by 2.1 percent with Dar es Salaam and rural areas recording 2.2 percent decline and other urban areas a marginal 0.2 percent decline. Extreme poverty in Tanzania has declined in recent years from 11.7 percent in 2006 to 9.7 percent in 2012. Despite this, in Tanzania,

67.9 percent of the population lives below the poverty line. Poverty leads to hunger. Roughly 42 percent of children under five in Tanzania suffer from chronic malnutrition and 16 percent are underweight. Malnutrition affects children's physical development. The rate of stunting in Tanzania ranks third in sub-Saharan Africa, after Ethiopia and the Democratic Republic of Congo.

The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania has been implementing various poverty reduction programs so that the most vulnerable people can take benefit from economic growth (World Bank, 2016). Currently, the Government is implementing the Productive Social Safety Net (PSSN) through which the most vulnerable households get a bimonthly cash transfer to facilitate them with ability to afford basic requirements especially education and health costs. Despite economic growth trends, it is estimated that 10% of the poorest Tanzanian households require permanent support as they experience high levels of income poverty, food insecurity; poor social indicators (e.g. malnutrition, diseases and ignorance).

According to the report from the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS, 2014) the Tanzania Government through the Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) disburses funds to poor families. The funds, according the report have helped to increase income of beneficiaries. Despite this, there are some young ladies, who are single parents who, due to low level of educations, lack of income generating knowledge, unfavorable gender and social norms, coupled with lack of access to capital, this groups have been left behind in terms of wealth creation which is a key determinant to improved living standards as well as improved health status. Apart this, these young single mothers have relatively large families and most of them are head of

their household. It means that, they have very little support or no financial support as they are the head of the house hold and it also implies that, the little they have is used to fend for their families; something which makes it difficulty of break the poverty cycle.

### **2.1.1 Problem Statement**

There is a close relationship among income, health, wellbeing and economic development. The assumption is the higher the level of income the higher the ability to pay for health services, the better the life standards and the higher the ability to invest and generate more income. The young single mothers in Temeke Municipality do not have an access to income generating activities and hence are assumed to have low ability take balance diet and hence predisposed to illnesses. On the other hand, they have lower ability to pay for health services and all of which increases the burden of poverty. The Government of Tanzania has been implementing policies, strategies and programs aimed at stimulating economic growth and reducing income poverty. One of these is the Productive Social Safety Net (PSSN) which disburses cash to the identified most vulnerable households. For the young single mothers from Temeke, this can be an opportunity to get out of the poverty cycle.

### **2.1.2 Project Description**

The project is on the ‘Increased income of young single mothers in Temeke Municipality through production of “mchicha”’. The project was implemented by a group of young single mother. The group was formed with a purpose of supporting each other in case of need like illness and bereavement, was later transformed in a savings and credit society. The little amount they saved was used as start-up capital

for the project. Through this project, it is anticipated that part of the problems identified in chapter one will be addressed as they are all associated with low income. The project was executed by a group of ten (10) young mothers under the general supervision of the group leaders who will be elected as per group constitution. The hamlet government will provide overall leadership.

#### **2.1.2.1 Project Goal**

The project goal is to improve household income of the young single mothers in Temeke Municipality to increased household income will contribute to poverty reduction among the group members hence increase their capacity to afford households' basic needs including shelter, food, clothing, education and health.

#### **2.1.2.2 Beneficiaries**

The beneficiaries for this project are the group of 10 young mothers from Temeke Municipality. They will be responsible on day to day operations of the project. The Municipality has a lot of young single mothers but for the purpose of this project, thirty were interviewed and only ten were selected to participate. The ten single young mothers were purposely selected to participate in the Project.

#### **2.1.2.3 Selection of Beneficiaries**

The selection criteria included the willingness to participate in the project, active membership in the group and ability and willingness to contribute towards some project related costs. Most importantly, all were permanent residents of the area. From the study it was revealed it was necessary to formalize the group by having some written guidelines on what and how much to contribute, participation and sharing the proceeds.

### 2.1.2.4 Stakeholders

Different stakeholders will participate and contribute for successful implementation of the project. The main stakeholder is Temeke Municipal Council, whereby the Community Development Officer, Trade Officer, Cooperative Officer and Agricultural Extension Officer will participate by providing technical support depending on their specialties. Another important stakeholder is the hamlet government which will provide general guidance and link the group with the municipal authorities.

### 2.1.3 Project Goal

The project goal is to improve household income of the young single mothers, through production and selling mchicha. Results are expected to be seen by November, 2019. Increased household income will contribute to poverty reduction among the group members hence increase their capacity to afford households' basic needs including shelter, food clothing, education and health.

**Table 2.1: Stakeholders Analysis Matrix**

Stakeholder	Stakeholder role	Stakeholder expectation
Temeke Municipal Council Authorities	Provide permission, piece of land and all necessary technical, financial and managerial support	Group will benefit from the support provided.
Hamlet Leadership	Provision of general leadership, coordinate the group act as a link with other stakeholders	Group activities will be coordinated and the group will be linked with other stakeholder for smooth operation.
The beneficiaries who are young single mothers from Temeke Municipality	Mobilize resources, actively participate in the group activities and adhere to the group norms.	Resources will be mobilized and the project will be implemented accordingly.
Community Development Officer	Assist on the registration of the group and provide necessary technical and managerial support.	The group will be registered and supported accordingly.
Agricultural Extension Officer	Training the group on all technical requirements related to the project	Capacity of the group to implement the project will be strengthened.
Trade Officer	Linking the group with prospective business community.	The group will get reliable market for its product
Cooperative Officer	Linking the group with financial institution.	The group will be linked with financial institutions
Researcher	Conduct research through CAN	CAN findings will be shared with stakeholders

**Source:** Field Data 2019

## **2.1.4 Project Objectives**

### **2.1.4.1 General Objectives**

The general objective of the project is to increase income generating capacity of young single mothers through green vegetables production.

### **2.1.4.2 Specific Objectives**

Specifically, the project is seeking to:

- i. Organize ten young single mothers in Temeke Municipality to form an income generating group by September 2019;
- ii. Formalize by officially registering the group with the appropriate authorities September 2019;
- iii. Strengthen the capacity to ten young single mothers on effective ways of generating income through establishment and maintenance of vegetable (mchicha) gardens September 2019;
- iv. Assist the group to source for market outlets September 2019;

## **2.1.5 Host Organization**

The host organization is the ward office at Temeke Municipal Council which is responsible for day to day administration and management of all issues regarding social and economic development in the ward under supervision of the Ward Executive Officer who is government employee. The ward and hamlet leadership will provide an office for the group and will also coordinate communication and activities of other stakeholders towards achievement of project objectives. The ward and hamlet officials will liaise with agricultural extension officer, community development officer, trade officer and other stakeholders to ensure that the project is

implemented successfully.

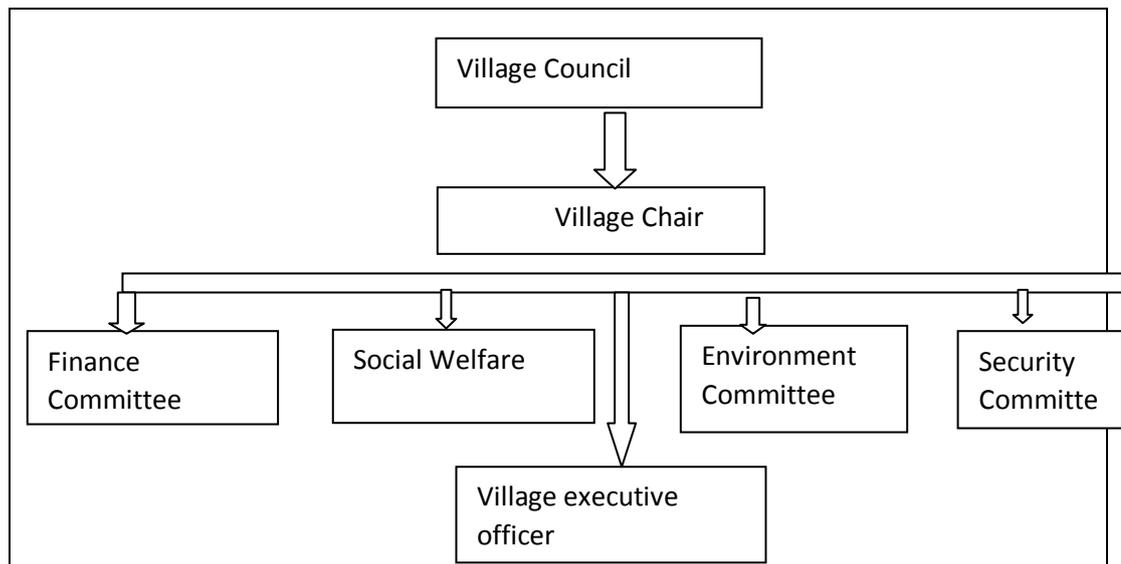
### 2.1.5.1 Vision of the Host Organization

Being a leading organization in supporting community members to use the available resources to enhance their social economic development.

### 2.1.5.2 Mission of the Host Organization

The mission is to become a role model in provision of socioeconomic services to the community members to ensure social and economic advancement of the people for their wellbeing and prosperity.

### 2.1.5.3 Leadership and Organization Structure



**Figure 2.1: Charambe Hamlet Leadership and reporting Structure**

The leadership of Charambe hamlet was as follows: At the ward there is a Ward Executive Officer (WEO) at the lower level is the village council and village chairperson. There are four committees responsible for finance, social welfare, environment and security. The village executive officer (VEO). All day to day administrative matters at the lower level were handled by the VEO. Organization of

structure of the hamlet was as follows:

#### 2.1.5.4 SWOT Analysis

Strengths and opportunities, weaknesses and threats of Charambe hamlet leadership was conducted. The aim was to see what opportunities are available and how they can be harnessed, the strengths and how they can be used in course of the implementation of the project, weakness and how they can address and the type of threats and how they can be mitigated.

**Table 2.2: Summary of the SWOC**

S/N	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Challenges
1	The leadership is knowledgeable of the issues related to project management.	Level of commitment of some leaders is questionable	Changes of acquiring more land are higher	Domestic animals like chicken and goats are destroying crops
2	High level of support from the district council		Ample market for green vegetables	Price of organic fertilizers and pesticides are high
3	Availability of a policy to funds women economic activities	The system of funding women groups is neither clear nor known to target population	Availability of land for farming	Farming is depending on weather, heavy or poor rains can have adverse effects on the crops
4	Well-articulated organization structure			

**Source:** Field Data 2019

#### 2.1.5.5 The Roles of CED Student

The main role of CED students is to ensure that the planned interventions are successfully implemented as per plan. The student will also do the following;

- i. Community sensitization on the importance of mchicha production as source

of income to the community.

- ii. To participate in mobilization of resources required to facilitate project implementation.
- iii. To consult different facilitators especially community development officer, agricultural extension officer and other resources persons so that they can offer their skills to the community
- iv. To facilitate project documentation.

#### **2.1.5.6 The Roles of the Host Organization**

Roles of the host organization were:

- i. Proving permission for the group to be formed and operate in the area;
- ii. Providing guidelines for the group operations;
- iii. Linking the group with stakeholders;
- iv. Providing security; and
- v. Linking the group with the municipal council administration.

#### **2.1.6 Summary**

Chapter two provided the description of identified problem, the background to the problem and description of the intended project. It also described the target community that is the ten young single mothers and the profile of other stakeholders. The chapter further described the project goal, the beneficiaries and how they were selected and goal and objectives of the project. Profile of the host organization was described including its vision, mission and leadership structure. Finally a summary of

the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats facing the host organization was provided.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

This chapter is a summary of literature; it is a summary of the work that other people have done in the area of green vegetable production. It summarized the theoretical as well as the imperial literature.

##### **3.1.1 Defection of terms**

Many are defined differently depending on the context, for the purpose of this work the follow is definition of key terms:

###### **3.1.1.1 Income**

Income is money (or some equivalent value) that an individual or business receives in exchange for providing a good or service or through investing capital. Income is used to fund day-to-day expenditures. (<https://www.investopedia.com/terms/i/income.asp>). Income can also be defined as “The definition of income is the amount of money received by a person, group or company during a certain period of time” (<https://www.yourdictionary.com/income>)

###### **3.1.1.2 Single mother**

A single mother, who can also be defined as single parent is a mother who brings up a child or children alone, without a partner ([collinsdictionary.com](http://collinsdictionary.com)). Or is

a mother who has a dependent child or dependent children and who is widowed, divorced, or unmarried.

### **3.1.1.3 Young mother**

A young mother is: "a woman who is between 18 and 30 year of age and who is actively involved in parenting a child or children; biological or adapted.

### **3.1.1.4 Hamlet**

A hamlet is a small human settlement. In Tanzania, hamlet is an urban settlement the equivalent of village in rural areas.

## **3.1.2 A guiding Theory**

The literature review section of study was guided by a social ecological model theory. According to UNCEF, "The Social Ecological Model (SEM) is a theory-based framework for understanding the multifaceted and interactive effects of personal and environmental factors that determine behaviors, and for identifying behavioral and organizational leverage points and intermediaries for health promotion within organizations. There are five nested, hierarchical levels of the SEM: Individual, interpersonal, community, organizational, and policy/enabling environment". The theory was adapted because it provides room to make an assessment of the following:

### **3.1.2.1 Individual**

Characteristics of an individual that influence behaviour change, including knowledge, attitudes, behavior, self-efficacy, developmental history, gender, age, economic status, financial resources, goals, expectations, literacy, and others are described.

#### **3.1.2.2 Interpersonal**

Formal (and informal) social networks and social support systems that can influence individual behaviours are described.

#### **3.1.2.3 Community**

Relationships among organizations, institutions, and informational networks within defined boundaries, including the built environment associations, community leaders, businesses, and transportation are described.

#### **3.1.2.4 Organizational**

Organizations or social institutions with rules and regulations for operations are described.

#### **3.1.2.5 Policy/Enabling Environment**

Some policies related to the work were reviewed.

### **3.1.3 Theoretical Literature Review**

Urban agriculture is the agricultural activity located within or on the fringe of a town or city which includes horticulture, floriculture, forestry, aquaculture, and livestock production. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) estimates that 800 million people are engaged in urban agriculture world-wide. Of these, 200 million people are considered to be market producers, employing 150 million people

full time. Market production of vegetables in Dar es Salaam is taking place on open spaces all around the city. A large number of these agricultural open spaces is either privately or institutionally owned land, to which the farmers got access through formal or informal agreements with the owners, but production also takes place on public open spaces like railway reserves or under main power lines, and is currently just tolerated by the authorities.

In the past, only estimations were available about the extent of agricultural open spaces in the urban areas of Dar es Salaam. Therefore, a more scientific approach was chosen to close this knowledge gap and provide decision-makers in the city with more accurate data. Aerial photographs dating from 1992 were analyzed to identify productive open spaces. These areas were then transferred onto large scale cadastral maps. In a third step these maps were used as basic information for field work. All identified open spaces that existed in 1992 were visited in 1999, and their size and current use was compared to the situation in 1992. During the field work, newly emerged areas were identified also. The results of the aerial photographs' analysis and the field work were digitized by using Geographical Information Systems (GIS).

A full inventory of agricultural open spaces including location and size is now available for planning purposes. Almost 650 ha of the urban area of Dar es Salaam are currently used for vegetable production on open spaces, which is equivalent to 4% of the whole surveyed area, offering employment for every 4000 farmers. 12% of these 650 ha are privately owned land, 48% are institutionally and 40% publicly owned. Caused by growing pressure on vacant land through increasing population, the general tendency is a reduction of the area used for open space production. Over

200 ha of agricultural open spaces vanished during the last seven years. But despite this pressure, 120 ha newly emerged. This shows the viability of urban agriculture as one of the survival strategies for the urban poor and is an indication for the importance and function of open space production in the urban area of Dar es Salaam.

### **3.1.1 Home Garden Production**

Regarding the number of households involved, home-garden production or backyard farming is by far the most important urban production system in Dar es Salaam and practiced throughout the whole city area, among all income groups. Urban home-gardens belong to a residential plot and are cultivated by one or more persons of the same household, with minimal input on an individual basis (JACOBI ET AL. 2000, 263). In contrast to open space production, home-gardening is commonly done by women. The cultivation of the land is legal, as the right to use it is linked with the tenure of the house or the permission of the landlord (JACOBI ET AL. 2000, 264). The major part of vegetables grown in home-gardens is consumed by the gardeners themselves, their relatives and neighbors, and is a very important source of vitamins, whereas only few of these vegetables are sold (STEVENSON ET AL. 1994). Thus home-gardening is mainly subsistence oriented.

### **3.1.2 Green Vegetables Production**

Amaranthus, collectively known as amaranth, is a cosmopolitan genus of annual or short-lived perennial plants. Some amaranth species are cultivated as leaf vegetables, pseudocereals, and ornamental plants. Most of the *Amaranthus* species are summer

annual weeds and are commonly referred to as pigweed. Catkin-like cymes of densely packed flowers grow in summer or autumn. Approximately 60 species are recognized, with inflorescences and foliage ranging from purple, through red and green to gold.

To grow amaranth, the important thing is to note that there are different species and each may require different altitudes but the optimal altitude for most species is 0-2000 metres with a cool-warm temperature of between 22-30°C. Like most crops the best soil is loam soil with a lower acidity. The best spacing is 30\*10cm and it takes a maximum of 4-6 weeks before maturity. On average one acre can produce up to five thousand kilograms of amaranth. For maximum harvest one need to lookout. To grow amaranth, the important thing is to note that there are different species and each may require different altitudes but the optimal altitude for most species is 0-2000 metres with a cool-warm temperature of between 22-30°C. Like most crops the best soil is loam soil with a lower acidity. The best spacing is 30\*10cm and it takes a maximum of 4-6 weeks before maturity. On average one acre can produce up to five thousand kilograms of amaranth. For maximum harvest one need to lookout.

### **3.1.3 Finding market for Amaranth**

Amaranth seeds can be exported which is very profitable for the farmer. The seeds can also be sold locally to be processed as flour. In situation where the farmer prefers to sells amaranth as vegetable the best market is local groceries, restaurants and shopping outlets.

### **3.1.4 Vegetable Production on Open Spaces and its Importance**

Vegetable production on open spaces in Dar es Salaam (on which this research

project is focusing) is mostly market oriented and therefore an important, very often the only source of income for the farmers involved (Kiango & Likoko 1996, 5, 12). The importance of open spaces used agriculturally in Dar es Salaam's urban areas becomes obvious by the fact that more than 90% of all leafy vegetables appearing on the cities' markets originate in the open spaces and home-gardens (Stevenson *et al.* 1996). It is estimated that at least half of the products come from open spaces (JACOBI 1997, 3). A large number of farmers of open spaces obtained their plots during the economic crisis in the first half of the 1970s (with a severe famine in 1974). During this period, the Tanzanian government encouraged people in the city to cultivate every available piece of land (JACOBI ET AL. 2000, 258). After a decrease in farming in the late 1970s, it has increased again in recent years (Stevenson *et al.* 1994).

Farming on open spaces is generally done by men. A survey carried out by Kiango & Likoko (1996) showed that only 3% of the farmers on open spaces are women<sup>5</sup>. The production is done individually, only about one third of the open spaces surveyed by Kiango & Likoko (1996) show a formal or informal organizational structure. There is a clear separation between producer's places of residence and their production plots. STEVENSON (1994, 19) found that in Dar es Salaam on the average, open space cultivators lived 1.75 km from where they cultivated (the range was from 5m to 6km).

Regarding ecological aspects in a metropolis like Dar es Salaam, the importance of vegetable production on open spaces can also be seen in the new potential that urban agriculture offers for recycling urban wastes (composting). It should also be

mentioned that it contributes to the improvement of the urban microclimate and the beautification of the city (urban greening), and prevents illegal dump-sites and squatting. For several reasons leafy vegetables like Mchicha (*Amaranthus spp.*), sweet potato leaves, pumpkin leaves, cassava leaves etc. are the main crops on urban open spaces (Jacobi et al. 1999).

The demand is high because they are components of the traditional meal with maize porridge (*ugali*). These leafy vegetables are easily perishable and do not tolerate long transport. Thus, the short distance to the city markets offers a market niche to urban farmers, as farmers working outside the city cannot sell these products in the city because of the long transport. This means that vegetables reach the markets in fresh condition, and in addition, the transportation costs are low. The cultivation period of *Amaranthus* is only about three weeks (one-month including seedbed preparation, marketing and clearing of the bed). The short cultivation period is another reason why it is profitable to grow *Amaranthus* (JACOBI 1996, 8).

## **3.2 Empirical Literature Review**

### **3.2.1 Agriculture in Dar es Salaam**

Unlike other cities Dar es Salaam still has plenty of open space and undeveloped plots which can be used for urban agriculture, for example in some of the river valleys that are not suitable for housing because of flood risk. Urban farmers use these areas at least some months of the year. Furthermore, access to water is given in relatively large parts of the city area and all necessary inputs can be purchased in farm input supplies shops in town (JACOBI ET AL. 2000). Dar es Salaam is the

biggest market in Tanzania, with an increasing demand for food. The weak and expensive transport facilities in Tanzania favour urban farmers over peri-urban and rural farmers. Dar es Salaam has existing bylaws for urban agriculture, with clear guidelines for livestock.

However, law enforcement is rather weak – a situation, which especially Intra-urban livestock keepers take advantage of. The short distance to the consumers is an advantage compared to the situation of peri-urban producers (JACOBI ET AL. 2000, 273). On the other hand, the farmers are facing a lot of problems (JACOBI ET AL. 1999). It is obvious that the rapid growth of the city implies an enormous pressure on vacant land which could be used for housing purposes. Therefore, housing projects can be a threat to urban agriculture. Many urban dwellers now practicing urban agriculture might lose their land because of new residential areas being built in the near future (KYESSI 1997, 31).

In this respect, one of the most important issues is land tenure. Public and private land is widely used for urban agriculture on Dar es Salaam's open spaces, but sometimes no or only informal agreements exist between the owner and the user of the land. This insecurity of land-use, the sometimes illegal use, the missing prospect regarding the period over which the land can be used makes open space production highly insecure. Investments, e.g. in water infrastructure, are not undertaken and conservation methods are not considered (JACOBI ET AL. 2000, 273). In most of the cases with existing informal agreements about the land-use, it is the only occupation and source of income for the family (KIANGO & LIKOKO 1996).

### **3.2.2 Benefits and Problems of Dar es Salaam's Urban Farmers**

Urban agriculture is a popular survival strategy among the city's residents to cope with the declining standard of living in daily life. Many factors facilitate the development of urban agriculture. Dongus, S. (2001): Urban Vegetable Production in Dar es Salaam (Tanzania) – GIS-supported Analysis of Spatial Changes from 1992 to 1999. In: APT-Reports 12, July 2001. S. 100-144. Freiburg.

Survival strategy for urban households. While some start to recognize this and thus support urban agriculture, others ignore – or even try to restrict – agricultural activities (JACOBI ET AL.1999, 13). This means that more knowledge about this issue has to be generated, so the awareness of these groups may increase. Then cooperation of all parties involved might be achieved. Otherwise this lack of awareness could be the reason for future problems like diminishing spaces for urban agriculture for the benefit of new building sites.

### **3.2.3 Problems facing Green Vegetable Production in Tanzania**

Many farmers requested better water infrastructure like wells or pumps. In most cases, where water for irrigation is available, it has to be carried in watering-cans, which is only possible for a certain distance (about 80-100 meters was the maximum distance observed during field work). Only few urban farmers have access to tap water. Very often, farmers were complaining about the quality of the water for irrigation.

**Pests and Diseases** are a widespread problem<sup>16</sup>, even though most of the farmers only complained about this issue after being asked directly about specific problems they have with it. It was observed that the knowledge about diseases, pests and pest control is very low. One obvious result of this lack of knowledge is the use of unsuitable remedies, for example domestic pesticides against diseases (see fig. 13).

**Soil Fertility** did not seem to be a problem from the point of view of the farmers. There were no complaints with respect to the soil quality, even though the sandy soils in Dar es Salaam do not provide ideal conditions for vegetable production. Remarkably, there was no request for any machinery on behalf of the farmers. A very common sight in Dar es Salaam is rubbish in the streets of the high-density areas and along the roadsides throughout the city, particularly thrown away plastic bags are scattered almost everywhere. But all visited agricultural open spaces were kept clean from rubbish. The same observation was made in regard to home-gardens.

**Soil Erosion** was observed at several productive open spaces. The area's most prone to erosion processes were the river valleys and their slopes. Remarkably, none of the farmers interviewed mentioned major problems with soil erosion. Some farmers were terracing their land to facilitate cultivation and prevent erosion. Other erosion prevention methods existing in Dar es Salaam are the digging of ditches and the building of low rims around the seedbeds. Besides the cultivation of the land, another main reason which causes soil erosion is the need for sand as building material. The sand is very often gained along the riverbeds (e.g. Sinza river near Manzese Urafiki Open Space).

**Access to Water:** Access to water is the major constraint for urban agriculture.

Often regular water supply is not provided. Many farmers depend on water from wells (ground water) or rivers (surface water), with the consequence that a considerable number of open spaces is only cultivated during the rain seasons. Tap water is available to a number of households and also used for irrigation purposes, but many areas with easy access to water are already occupied, which means that access to these locations is limited. Furthermore, especially in unplanned settlement areas, the supply with tap water is not permanent (JACOBI ET AL. 2000, 272).

A further constraint for urban farmers affecting transport to and from the production areas is the lack of roads or their bad condition. It should be the government's concern to provide enabling frame conditions, which would be to the benefit of all residents, not only the farmers. Another essential problem is that most of the city officials like politicians, city planners and other decision-makers still do not realize the importance of urban food production.



**Figure 3.1: Group Members Working in the Garden, on the Right are planting Pawpaw Tree to Provide shed to the Vegetables as well as Getting Fruits**

### **3.2.4 The Policy Landscape**

#### **3.2.4.1 National Agriculture and Livestock Policy 1997**

Objectives of the National Agriculture and Livestock policy 1997 are:

- i. To assure basic food security for the nation and to improve national standards of nutrition by increasing output, quality and availability of food commodities
- ii. To improve standards of living in the rural areas through increased income generation from agricultural and livestock production, processing and marketing;
- iii. To increase foreign exchange earnings for the nation by encouraging the production and increased exportation of cash crops and livestock products;
- iv. To produce and supply raw materials (for domestic) industries (and expand) the role of the sector as a market for industrial output:
- v. To develop and introduce new technologies which increase the productivity of labour and land;
- vi. To promote integrated and sustainable use and management of natural resources such as land, soil water and vegetation in order to conserve the environment;
- vii. To develop human resources within the sector in order to increase the productivity of labour and to improve ability, awareness and moral;

#### **3.2.4.2 Agriculture Marketing Policy 2008**

The vision of the Agriculture marketing policy 2008 is to have a competitive and efficient marketing system for the agricultural commodities leading to a rapid and

broad based economic growth. The mission is to develop agricultural marketing systems that influence agricultural production plans which respond to domestic and foreign market dynamics. The overall objective of the Agricultural Marketing Policy is to facilitate strategic marketing of agricultural products while ensuring fair returns to all stakeholders based on a competitive, efficient and equitable marketing system.

**Specific Objectives** The specific objectives of the Agricultural Marketing Policy are to:

- i. Stimulate diversification and value addition in agricultural products in response to increasing and changing market demand;
- ii. Promote adherence to quality, standards and grade in agricultural products to meet domestic, regional and international markets requirements;
- iii. Reform the legal and regulatory framework that guide the Agricultural Marketing Policy 10 agricultural marketing systems to take advantage of the opportunities available in the multilateral trading system and regional trading arrangements;
- iv. Empower, promote and support the formation and development of agricultural marketing institutions;
- v. Promote investments in agricultural marketing infrastructure Stimulate and facilitate the development of efficient and effective agricultural marketing information, research and intelligence systems for the development of existing and new agricultural markets;
- vi. Promote development, adoption and use of risk management strategies in agricultural marketing;

- vii. Enhance access to agricultural marketing finance;
- viii. Identify and promote niche markets as way of addressing agricultural commodity markets facing mature global markets; and,
- ix. (Mainstream cross-cutting issues.

### **3.2.5 Chapter Summary**

This chapter summarizes literature starting with the theoretical literature review including urban agriculture – agriculture located within or on the fringe of a town or city – includes horticulture, floriculture, forestry, aquaculture, and livestock production. Market production of vegetables in Dar es Salaam is taking place on open spaces Home garden production. The chapter also summarizes literature on Green vegetables production, finding market for Amaranth and vegetable production on open spaces and its importance.

With regard to empirical literature review, the chapter covered issues like agriculture in Dar es Salaam, benefits and problems of Dar es Salaam's urban farmers, problems facing green vegetable production in Tanzania pests and diseases soil fertility soil erosion access water. It also covers the the policy landscape including the review of National Agriculture and Livestock policy 1997 Agriculture marketing policy 2008.

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION**

#### **4.1 Introduction**

Effective implementation of any project depends, partly, on how well it is coordinated as it involves a wide range of stakeholder, activities and institutional arrangements. This chapter is a summary of how the project was implemented stage-by-stage including planning, implementation, resource used, key implementers and other logistical arrangements. Further the project implementation report is provided. The report highlights all implementation stages, step-by-step and the outcomes. The results as shown in this chapter are an evidence of how the objectives of the CNA shown in chapter two of this report were achieved.

#### **4.2 Projects Output and Activities**

Project output are the Community Needs Assessment report, training report on mchicha (amaranth) production, acquisition of resources including land, seeds, fertilizers and working equipment. Others are report of the process how the young single mothers were empowered to form and register a group, writing a constitution and opening a bank account.

##### **4.2.1 Projects Outputs and Activities**

In order to achieve the project objectives and outputs, several activities were planned as shown in table 4.1 of this report. While many project activities have been successfully implemented and outputs achieved.

##### **4.2.2 Project Products**

The project products are green vegetable which will be produced after carrying

activities identified in table 4.1. Other products include CAN report, training report on mchicha production, purchased production tools, group constitution, group registration certificate and a document bearing group bank details.



**Figure 4.1: On the Right are young Mother Planting Seedlings and the left a is Ripe Green Vegetable Few Weeks after Transplanting**

### **4.3 Project Planning**

Project planning is first and crucial step as it determines the effectiveness and efficiency of the project. Poor plan can result in either overuse of sources of failure realize the project objectives. In this project planning comprised of development of the project objectives and outputs, scheduling activities in logical sequence, identifying responsible persons for each activity, identifying resources needed and the amount of money required. Planning tools including the project implementation plan, project budget, Logical Framework and Ghannt chart.

**Table 4.1: Input, Process, Output**

<b>Objective</b>	<b>Process</b>	<b>Output</b>
To build capacity to 10 TASAF beneficiary widows on effective ways for vegetable production by the end of April 2018	Community Needs Assessment (CNA) Report 10 TASAF beneficiary widows trained in effective ways for mchicha production	Conduct CNA Prepare CNA report Make preparations for training Conduct training on mchicha production and identification of Input
To start green vegetables production by end of May 2019	1 acres of land acquired Tools production purchased Mchicha production Started	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mobilize funds to hire 1 acre of land</li> <li>• Hire one acre of land</li> <li>• Mobilize funds to purchase tools</li> <li>• Purchase 5 hand hoes, 3 slashes, 5kg of seeds and 1tonne of organic fertilizers, 1generator, 100M of irrigation pipes</li> <li>• Prepare/cultivate land for mchicha growth</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prepare seedbeds</li> <li>• Transplant the seedlings into the</li> <li>• Prepared farm</li> <li>• Weeding, spraying, pruning and</li> <li>• Harvest</li> <li>• Sell</li> <li>• Keep sales record</li> </ul>
To facilitate Community group Formation by June 2018	Group registered into CBO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prepare group constitution and minutes</li> <li>• Submit application package to DED For registration</li> <li>• Obtain group office</li> <li>• Mobilize funds to open bank account</li> <li>• Submit application package to the Bank for account</li> </ul>

**Source:** Field Findings, 2019

#### 4.3.1 Implementation Plan

The project was implementation according to the plan. The plan helped to guide the implementation of the project at all phases. The plan clearly indicated the activities

to be implemented, timing of implementation of each activity, resources needed and the responsible person. Each activity was implemented according to the plan starting with wider consultation with the Community Development Officer for the formation and registration of the group and linking the group with other stakeholders, the agriculture officer was also consulted for technical inputs.



**Figure 4.1: On the Left Are Beneficiaries Working in the Garden and on the Right is the CED Student Planning to Implement the Project**





Objective	Outputs	Activities	Project Months																											
			July 2019				August 2019				September 2019				October 2019				November 2019				December 2019							
			W 1	W 2	W 3	W 4	W 1	W 2	W 3	W 4	W 1	W 2	W 3	W 4	W 1	W 2	W 3	W 4	W 1	W 2	W 3	W 4	W 1	W 2	W 3	W 4				
	Open group Bank account	Mobilize funds to open bank account																												
	Open group Bank account	Submit application package to the bank for bank account																												

Source: Field Findings, 2019

#### 4.3.2 Inputs

Various types of resources were mobilized and used in implementing the project. These include human, financial and material and time. Human resources basically included Temeke Municipal Council leaders, extension officers and community members who provided labor in the implementation of the project. Funds were used in capacity building, transportation, purchasing tools, seeds, fertilizer, packing bags and land. Funds were also for the registration of the group and opening as well as operating a bank account. Materials used includes farm implements, vehicles, seeds, fertilizer, pesticides and others. Space includes a piece of land where the green vegetables were grown and office space which was provided by the hamlet leadership.

### 4.3.3 Staffing Pattern

The project beneficiaries were young single mother from Nzasa Hamlet Temeke Municipal Council. The activities were supervision of group leaders who normally get directives from extension officers and council leaders. The group leaders include elected chairperson and her assistant, secretary and her assistant and a treasurer with her assistant. Role of each leader were specifies in the constitution and are summarized in in table 7 of this report. Management and coordination of project activities was done by the Council which is the host organization.

**Table 4.3: Leadership Roles**

<b>Position</b>	<b>Roles</b>
Council Leaders	Overall management and coordination of activities and correspondence
Agricultural Extension Officers	Provision of technical directives and advise
Group Chairperson	Supervision of other group members, call for meetings and ensure all activities are implemented by considering the guidelines provided by leaders and extension officers
Group secretary	Keep group records and project documents, writing meeting minutes
Group treasurer	Keep records on income and expenditure; collect and bank money from members contributions and other sources
Group members	Participation in all project activities for their own benefit

**Source:** Field Findings, 2019

### 4.4 Project Budget

The project was TZS 2,708,000 mobilized from different sources including the Temeke Municipal Council through the fund allocated specially for women. CED student and beneficiaries who are young single mothers. All cost estimates were done in a very participatory manner. The budgeting team involved the CED student, leaders of the project beneficiaries, community development officer, district TASAF official, agriculture officer and the ward executive officer.

**Table 4.4: Budget**

Objectives	Outputs	Activities	Resources	Quantity	Unit cost	Total		
To build capacity to 10 TASAF beneficiary widows on effective ways for vegetable production by the end of April 2018	Community Needs Assessment (CNA) Report	Conduct CNA	Vehicle hiring (3 Days)	3	50,000	150,000		
			Fuel (Lts)	90 (30lts *3days)	2300	207,000		
			Personnel	4	30,000	120,000		
			Stationery	Lump sum	200,000	200,000		
	10 TASAF beneficiary widows trained in effective ways for green vegetable production	Prepare CAN report	Human	Human	1	0	0	
				Make preparations for training	Stationery	Lump sum	30,000	30,000
					Personnel	3	30,000	90,000
				Training on Green vegetable Production and identification of inputs	Food	15 Pax	7,000	105,000
To start mchicha production by the end of May 2018	1 acre of land acquired	Mobilize funds to hire 1 acre of land	Communication costs	Lump sum	20,000	20,000		
		Hire one acre of land	funds	Lump sum	100,000	100,000		
	Tools of production purchased	Mobilize funds to purchase tools	Communication costs	Lump Sum	20,000	20,000		
		Purchase 5 hand hoes, 3 slashes, 5kg of seeds and 1tonne of organic fertilizers ,1 generator, 100M of irrigation pipes	Hand hoes	5pcs	4,000	20,000		
			3 slashes	3pcs	3,000	9,000		
			Seeds	500gm	7,000	7,000		
			Organic fertilizers	1 Ton	50,000	50,000		
			Generator/pump	1 (HP)	300,000	300,000		
			Irrigation pipes	100M	5000	500,000		

<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Resources</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Unit cost</b>	<b>Total</b>
	Mchicha Production started	Prepare/cultivate land for mchicha growth	Funds to hire plough	Lump sum	40,000	40,000
		Prepare seedbeds	Nil	0	0	0
		Transplant the seedlings into the prepared farm	Nil	0	0	0
		Weeding, spraying, Pruning and staking	Sprayer	1	35,000	35,000
			Chemicals	3	10,000	30,000
			Human	0	0	0
		Harvest	Human	0	0	0
		Sell	Transport costs	Lump	100,000	100,000

## **4.5 Project Implementation**

### **4.5.1 Project Implementation Report**

The implementation of the project started in March 2019; details are shown on the project implementation plan. All activities were implemented as scheduled and in a chronological order. . The MCED student and the extension officers participated in all stages to ensure that there is effective and efficient implementation of the project activities. Alongside that, regular supportive supervision was done to make timely correction of all deviations. Corrective measures taken as a result of effective supervision were timely and on the spot mentoring, coaching and training. On the other hand, monitoring was done on regular basis to assess the effectiveness of the project. Among the initiation steps of the project implementation was to conduct a CNA whereas community needs were assessed, out of which the project was designed from.

In July 2019, the groups processed and accrued a piece of land of about one squire acre. The group, in the following month thy prepared the land ready for planting. At the same time, and under the guidance of the agriculture officer, the group sows seeds in a well prepared nursery. In two weeks' time the seedlings were tall enough ready for thinning and transplanting. All the time, group member were watering the garden and weeding as necessary. The group was by then officially registered and had opened a bank account.

**Table 4.5: Project Implementation Report**

<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Implementation status</b>	<b>Reason for deviation</b>
To build capacity to 10 TASAF beneficiary widows on effective ways for vegetable production by the end of July 2019	Community Needs Assessment (CAN) Report	Conduct CNA	CNA conducted	N/A
		Prepare CNA report	CNA Report prepared	N/A
	10 TASAF beneficiary widows trained in effective ways for green vegetable production	Make preparations for training	Preparations were done	N/A
		Conduct training on green vegetable production and identification of inputs	Training on green vegetable production was done	N/A
To start green vegetable production by end of August 2019	1 acres of land acquired	Mobilize funds to hire 1 acre of land	TZS 100,000 contributed by community members	N/A
		Acquire one acre of land	One acre of land acquired	N/A
	Tools of production purchased	Mobilize funds to purchase tools	TZS 991,000 mobilized for tools	N/A
		Purchase 5 hand hoes, 3 slashes, 5kg of seeds and 1 organic fertilizers, 100M of irrigation pipes	Tools purchased	N/A

**Source:** Field Data, 2019

**Table 4.6: Project Implementation Report**

<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Implementation status</b>	<b>Reason for deviation</b>
	green vegetable production started	Prepare/cultivate land for green vegetable growth	One acre of land prepared for green vegetable growth	N/A
		Prepare seedbeds	Seedbeds prepared and seeds sown	N/A
		Transplant the seedlings into the prepared farm	Seedlings transplanted into prepared farm	N/A
		Weeding, spraying, pruning and staking	Weeding started	Spraying, pruning and staking not yet started. They will be done when due
		Harvesting	Not done	Harvest will be done in august 2018
		Selling green vegetable	Not done	Selling will be done after harvest
To facilitate community group formation by June 2018	Group registered into CBO and registration certificate in place	Prepare group constitution and minutes	Group constitution and minutes prepared	N/A
		Submit application package to DED for registration	Application package submitted to DED and registration certificate obtained	N/A
		Obtain group office	Group accommodated at VEO's office	N/A
	Open group Bank Account	Mobilize funds to open bank account	TZS 30,000 contributed	N/A
		Submit application package to the bank for bank account	Bank account opened	N/A

**Source:** Field Data, 2019

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **PROJECT PARTICIPATORY MONITORING, EVALUATION AND SUSTAINABILITY**

#### **5.1 Introduction**

During the project implementation, participatory monitoring and evaluation was done and it involved all stakeholders of the project. A monitoring framework was prepared and monitoring was done on quarterly basis using the pre-set indicators. Stakeholders were involved for two main purposes, first inculcate the sense of ownership of the project and secondary to increase the level of understanding of the project management process and eventually ensured accountability and sustainability

#### **5.2 Participatory Monitoring**

During the project implementation, monitoring, which is the process of regularly collecting and analyzing information related to the project performance, was done four time. The collected information was used to assess the situation to see if there are any deviations so as to timely correct them. It helped to identify challenges which were solved in time and to make sure that activities were performed as schooled. The information was also used to make informed decision about the management of human, financial and material resources and formulating or revising goals and objectives. For the case of mchicha production in Temeke Municipal Council, the community members participated fully in monitoring the project activities.

##### **5.2.1 Monitoring Information System**

The collected data were analyzed to generate analytical information which was used

by stakeholders in making sound technical and managerial decisions. Information was collected mainly through data collection tools and were discussed after analysis. The findings were discussed with community members during regular field visits. Records were kept by MCED student and the group secretary, copies were sent to the community development officer. The hamlet leader and the agriculture officer were as well copied.

Some of important information regarding green vegetable (mchicha) production project were on the number of trained community members, size of land acquired, land acquisition process, inventory of tools, records on collected funds and how they were spent, stakeholder's inputs, activities performed, amount of green vegetable (mchicha) produced and sold and documentation on group registration and bank details. In order to keep records, the community has a book which is kept by secretary who is responsible for recording all information on project progress.

### **5.2.2 Participatory Monitoring Methods used in the Monitoring of the Project**

Monitoring allows project implements and supervisors to record progress of planned activities. In monitoring green vegetable production project in Temeke Municipal Council various methods were used but mostly we used Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA), Beneficiaries Assessment (BA) and Participatory community needs assessment through which the community and other stakeholders shared their knowledge and experience regarding the project management. Regular meetings were conducted in the prepared farm for physical progress monitoring and planning for subsequent activities. On call follow ups were used by the Community Development Officer (CDO) especially to record progress made during preparation

of group constitution which was required for group registration and opening bank account.

### **5.2.3 Participatory Monitoring Plan**

The monitoring plan was prepared to guide the project monitoring exercise. It guides the stakeholders on the nature of the information to collect, the indicators, the tools to use and the source of data in relation to the outputs and project objectives. It further specifies the timeframe within which monitoring will be done and the responsible person.

### **5.3 Participatory Evaluation**

Participatory project evaluation is the systematic process of involving the community and stakeholders in investigating the significance or value of the project and determines whether the predetermined goal and objectives have been achieved. Through evaluation, the stakeholders get to know what was actually achieved, what was not achieved and why, what was learned and what else can be improved in order to enhance future performance. Evaluation forms part of management process consisting of planning, implementation and evaluation, each following the other in unbroken cycle until completion of the project and starting the other.

Evaluation is normally done with reference to the indicators which measure the achievement or failure of the project. For the case of green vegetable (mchicha) production project in Temeke Municipal Council, the project beneficiaries were involved in conducting participatory community needs assessment and identification of the project. While two objectives have been achieved, there are ongoing activities

which will be done later after completion of all activities to assess the achievement of the project objectives.

### **5.3.1 Performance Indicators**

Performance indicators for green vegetable (mchicha) production in Temeke Municipal Council were categorized into input indicators, output indicators and impact indicators and they are qualitative and quantitative. Input indicators include time (number of man days), amount of money spent and other resources used while output indicators include number of community members trained, size of land acquired and farmed and the tools purchased. Output indicators also include the amount be harvested, sold and the amount of money to be generated out of mchicha sale. Finally, output indicator will look at the group registration certificate and bank details to prove that the group was formalized. Impact indicator for this project is the improved life standard as a result of improved income which will be obtained from mchicha sale.

### **5.3.2 Participatory Evaluation Methods**

This project had three objectives namely, to build capacity to 10 TASAF beneficiary widows on effective ways for vegetable production, to start mchicha production and to facilitate community group formation. All activities for the first and third objective had been completed. As noted earlier on, evaluation of this project has not been done because there some ongoing activities as shown in the project implementation report. Final evaluation to assess the success or failure to the project will be done after completion of all project activities in August 2018.

Evaluation will be done by beneficiaries in collaboration with other stakeholders who will use Beneficiaries Assessment (BA) approach and Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA). A checklist with predetermined questions will be used to interrogate the direct beneficiaries so that they can give their views on how the project has achieved the outputs, objectives, and goal and sustainability factors. Other methods which will be used are direct observation, review of harvest and sales records. These will provide wide range of information on the progress and project achievement.

### **5.3.3 Project Evaluation Summary**

The project evaluation summary provides achievement of the project based on the predetermined goal, objectives, outputs, activities performance indicators and expected outcome. With the exception of few ongoing activities under the second objective of this project, all activities for the first and third objectives have been completed and objectives achieved. Generally, for the finished activities, we have witnessed strong commitment of the project beneficiaries and stake holders from inception of the project up to stage of implementation. All completed activities were implemented and finished as per implementation plan. The last evaluation which will be done after completion of activities in August 2018 will provide a clear assessment on the extent to which the goal has been achieved.

### **5.4 Project Sustainability**

Sustainability of the project is assessed by looking at the factors which will facilitate the project to maintain its operations and benefits to beneficiaries even after withdrawal of funders. We will look at the strategies in place and ability of the

community to run the project and develop other income generating activities in future by using internal resources. In order to ensure sustainability, the CED student maintained the use of participatory approach has empowered the community members such that they can run the project with very minimal dependency from external support.

#### **5.4.1 Strategies for Project Sustainability**

There are various for sustainability of green vegetable (mchicha) production in Temeke Municipal Council. The strategies included involvement of project beneficiaries from CAN, resources mobilization, project implementation and monitoring of activities. Another strategy is involvement of extension officers who instill skills into the group and capacity building in terms of production and management skills. In terms of financial sustainability, community members agreed to make contribution at every TASAF payment and keep that money for future expansion of operations. Furthermore, the use of self-prepared constitution to guide daily group management, involvement of the council a host organization and formalization of the community into registered CBO with a bank account are very important strategies to ensure the group and the project are sustainable.

#### **5.4.2 Project Sustainability Assessment**

Sustainability assessment of the project is the part of evaluation process which expected to be done after completion of all project activities in august 2018. However, some indicators of sustainability were assessed at the beginning and during the course of implementation. Early indicators include commitment of the community members to work together with other stakeholders to identify the project,

follow instructions provided by extension officers and willingness to contribute money for project operations. Other sustainability indicators have not revealed themselves at this stage and they will be recorded after completion of all activities. For example, the economic sustainability of the project can only be assessed at a more mature stage of a project say after sales of all harvested green vegetables.

#### **5.4.3 Financial Sustainability**

The project was implemented by TASAF beneficiary widows who normally get bi monthly cash transfer from PSSN. From this cash, the members agreed to make a collective saving by contributing some money which was used to run the project and will still be used to expand project operations as specific in the group constitution. Other funds will be obtained from green vegetable sales and they will be kept in the bank account and re invested as per their constitution.

#### **5.4.4 Institutional Sustainability**

It is anticipated that this group will abide by the articles of their self-prepared constitution and they will continue to work under supervision of Temeke Municipal Council which is permanent institution in the government structure. Also as noted during reviewing the policies, the project has government support through various policies. By formalizing the group, it is obvious that the group members can access any support from the government and other Non-Government Organizations. The established CBO will be able to access soft loans and other capacity building opportunities including trainings on various income generating activities and business.

#### **5.4.5 Political Sustainability**

The project is supported by various government policies and it is being implemented in a political healthy environment. The project has full political support and leaders who even contributed towards its establishment. It is anticipated that political leaders will proceed supporting the group and their project; and they will sensitize the community to establish similar projects through which the household incomes will be improved.

#### **5.5 Chapter Summary**

This chapter is on how the project monitored including the methods used, evaluation and sustainability.

## **CHAPTER SIX**

### **CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION**

#### **6.1 Introduction**

This chapter concludes the process and finds and it also provide recommendation on what to be done next.

#### **6.2 Conclusion**

Through the conducted participatory Community Needs Assessment, (CNA), it was found that the outstanding challenge of TASAF beneficiary widows in Temeke Municipal Council is low income. This community is made of very limited income earners but yet with high domestic workloads and household responsibilities. These widows are mostly old but they head families of up to 5 members on average, most of whom are children who have high requirements for education, medication and nutrition.

In order to raise their income, these widows decided to form a CBO through which they implemented a green vegetable (mchicha) production project on hired land a long Buze valley in Temeke Municipal Council. The choice of mchicha production considered various opportunities as reveled through the community participatory Assessment. Some of the reasons behind the choice favorable weather condition for agriculture activities, fewer types of diseases attacking plants and animals, soil fertility, presence of a big market (auction place) in the and presence of agriculture extension services. The presence of ongoing PSSN operations is yet another opportunity that influenced the project because the community got cash from the

program and used part of it as startup capital.

Theoretical and empirical literature review was done to gather the existing knowledge and experience on poverty reduction, income generation and green vegetable (mchicha) production. The gathered knowledge added value in implementing green vegetable (mchicha) production project in Temeke Municipal Council available policies on poverty reduction, horticulture, Agricultural development policy, women empowerment, community development and the vision 2025 were also reviewed to assess on how the policy framework can affect the project.

Generally, the literature shows that apart from continuous effort to combat poverty, many Tanzanians especially women are still poor. The policy information obtained in the reviewed literature regarding poverty is quite similar to that obtained during CAN as presented in the first chapter of this document and has greatly contributed towards successful implementation of project. Implementation of the project was directly done by few selected members about 10 widows under supervision of elected CBO leaders and coordination of Temeke Municipal Council which is the host organization.

The project aimed at capacity building to the community on how best to produce green vegetable, production and finally facilitate the community to form registered CBO with a constitution and bank account. In order to facilitate implementation of the objectives, the District Council as a major stakeholder provided an agricultural extension officer who offered all necessary guidance in various aspects regarding green vegetable production and marketing. The community development Officer was also available for community awareness and facilitation of group formation and

registration.

Implementation of the project started in May 2019 and followed the Implementation plan. Cultivation of land as preparation for green vegetable growth was done in May 2018 after acquiring the necessary tools in the month. Irrigation proceeded by using water from Buza gorge which has permanent running water. Weeding, spraying, pruning, staking, harvesting and selling of green vegetable will take place at a later stage in July, August and September respectively as per implementation plan.

Monitoring of project activities was done by using participatory methods including the participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) and Beneficiary Assessment (BA). The community members participated fully from inception and daily implementation of activities in order to realize the predetermined project objectives. The CED student in collaboration with leaders from host organization and extension officer took part in daily monitoring of activities including capacity building, land and tools acquisition, from preparation, transpiration and management and finally formal registration of group into a CBO. While most of the activities has been completed and two objectives achieved, some activities are still on going and other will be done at a later stage. These include irrigation, weeding, staking, disease control, harvesting and marketing of green vegetable (mchicha). Completion of these activities in August 2018 will mark achievement of all project goals and allow for final evaluation.

Some indicators of project sustainability were assessed at beginning and during the course of implementation. Early indicators that are evident include financial sustainability, institutional sustainability and political sustainability. The community

has demonstrated commitment to work together with other stakeholders to identify the project, follow instructions provided by extension officers and willingness to contribute money for project operations. The host organization with a lot of political support from and ward level is taking a leading role in coordinating all project activities. Also, having a group constitution, bank account, and registering the group as CBO is yet another vivid indicator of institutional sustainability. Other sustainability indicator has not been revealed realized at this stage and they will be recorded after completion of all activities. For example, the economic sustainability of the project can only be assessed at more mature stage of a project say after sales of all harvested green vegetables.

The community should be practically guided especially during planting and pest control. Also, relevant government departments should assist the CBO and other nearby green vegetable (mchicha) growers by undertaking value addition activities for green vegetable sauce. This will help green vegetable producers to gain more profit. the literature has also identified various challenges facing green vegetable producers. It is recommended that the relevant government authorities should work hard to minimize or eliminate those challenges.

Performance of this project should be taken as a lesson for other groups especially those poor widows who are enrolled in TASAF. They can follow the same path to save money, form groups and come up with any income generating project through which they will improve their income and reduce household poverty. The leaders in collaboration with community development officers and other stakeholders should take role of creating awareness and mobilizing the rest of the community to use the

available opportunity provided by the policy framework to implement similar projects.

For future projects, it is recommended that participatory approaches such as PRA and BA have proved to be a strong tool of involving people to work together in identification of the project, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of project. The use of such approaches increases the chance of project ownership and Sustainability because they allow the community to come up with real needs and appropriate solutions. Experience from implementation of green vegetable production project has proved that the community and other stakeholders are ready to work and contribute both materially and financially provided that things are transparent.

### **6.3 Recommendations**

From the study it was learnt that most of the young women in Temeke Municipality are poor due to a number of reasons including lack of knowledge on generating income, lack of knowledge on how to work in groups and its benefits and lack of knowledge on the available funding options like the 5% municipal provision for women. Further, it was learnt that if women are organized into groups, trained and assisted with some seed money, can generate income to meet basic needs and improve standards of living. It was as well learnt that agriculture extension and community development officers have a great role to play in organizing women into group, training them on income generating techniques, helping women to register group and open bank accounts. Other roles are to be played by the extension officers are linking women groups with the local government administration, markets and other

stakeholders.

From above, it is here recommended as follows:

- i. Despite the fact the women were trained on how to generate income, they were not trained on how to manage funds and hence there are chances of mismanagement of the funds generated. It is thus recommended that all women groups that are trained on how to generate income to as well be trained on basic financial management;
- ii. The local government official played a vital role in assisting the group but it was evident that they lack basic project management skills and hence, it is recommended that the village and ward executive officers are trained in basic project management including project planning, management, supervision, monitoring and evaluation for projects to sustain.
- iii. Finally, it is recommended that further studies be conducted in the same areas for wider understanding of how to address poverty among young mothers in Tanzania.

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## APPENDICES

### Appendix 1: Questionnaire

QUESTIONNAIRE TO BE ADMINISTERED TO THE RESPONDANTS  
WHO ARE YOUNG SINGLE MOTHERS

Ward: .....

District: .....

Region: .....

Interview: .....

Questionnaire: .....

Interviewer Name: .....

Telephone No: .....

#### 2. Household composition and population

Age group	Number of household member
Children ( $\leq 10$ yrs.)	
Children (11-18 yrs.)	
Adult ( $\geq 18$ yrs.)	
<b>Total</b>	

#### SECTION B: Challenges and Needs for the Young mothers group for Temeke

3. Rank the following facing the young widows in the district (1= least important, 5=most important)

No	Challenge	Score
1	Limited income	
2	Land ownership	
3	Drought	
4	Domestic workload	
5	Limited information on how to produce and their products	
6	Gender stereotyping	

4. Rank the following needs of the Young mothers in the Temeke district (1= less important, 5= most important)

<b>Need</b>	<b>Score</b>
Startup capital	
Improved income	
Land ownership	
Domestic workload	
Adequate information on how to produce and their products	
Gender empowerment	

**SECTION C:**

5. Which project do you think is good for you to implement and raise your level of income

No	Project(Income generating activity)	Tick
1	Poultry	
2	Expanded vegetable farming	
3	Fruit growing and selling	
4	Rice plantation	
5	Maize farming	
6	Goat rearing	

6. Why do you think that project is suitable for you and for the sake for the rise in your income

No	Reason	Tick only three
1	Favorable weather condition	
2	Availability of water sources (rivers,ponds,well,etc)	
3	Less disease attacking plants/animals	
4	Soil fertility	
5	Market availability	
6	Gender empowerment	
7	Easy production processes	
8	Skills and experience	
9	Amount of capital is less	

If there is any other reason other than the one mentioned above list it below

.....

7. If by any chance you are ask to join a group of other young mothers will you be willing to join them? (If your answer is no please explain your reasons for not joining)

YES .....

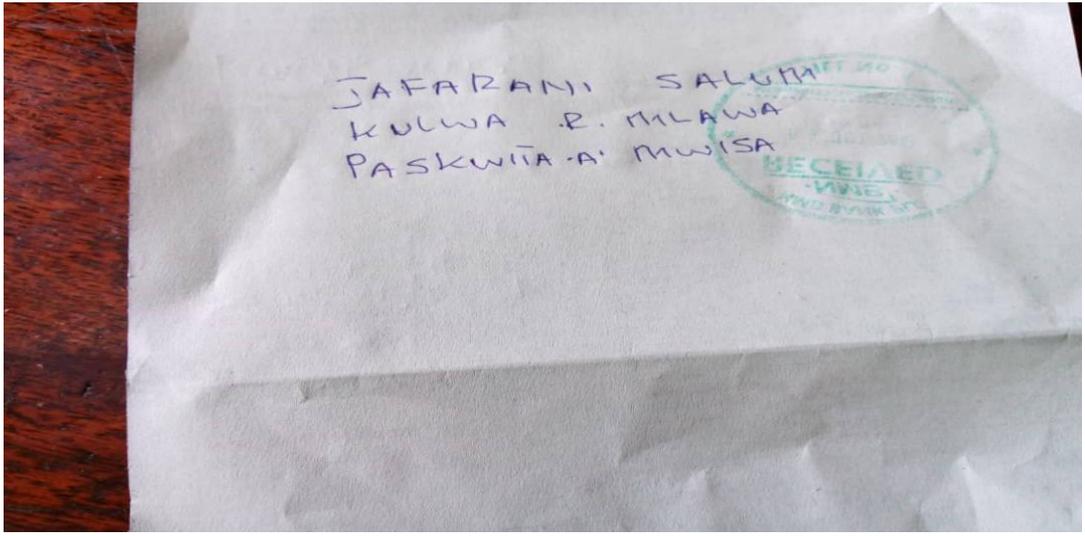
NO .....

8. Do you have any suggestions/ comments? .....

**Appendix 2: Focus Group Discussion Guide**

1. What are the needs of the Young mothers of Temeke
2. How can the needs you have mentioned be addressed
3. Which project do you think is good for you to implement and improve your income?
4. Why do you think the project you have mentioned is suitable for you





**NATIONAL MICROFINANCE BANK PLC**  
CASH DEPOSIT SLIP  
FOMU YA KUWEKA FEDHA

Branch/Tawi: Mbagala  
Date/Tarehe: 29/08/2019  
Account Number: 22410040261  
Namba ya Akaunti: 22410040261  
Mshikamano: MSHIKAMANO  
Account Name: PASKWITA A. MWISA  
Jina la Akaunti: PASKWITA A. MWISA

CASH/ FEDHA TASLIM (Tsh.)		Amount/Kiasi
Denomination / Mnyambulisho	Number of Notes/ Idadi ya noti	
10,000x	8	80000
5,000x	12	60000
2,000x	1	2000
1,000x		
500x		
Coins/Sarafu		
TOTAL/JUMLA		142000

TZS 142,000/-  
Amount in Words: 142,000.00  
Kiasi kwa Maneno: Katoliki Mbagala

Purpose/Kwa ajili ya: Mwisho wa kazi

Shilling One Hundred Forty Two Thousand

Write Teller Signature and Stamp  
Saimi na Mhuri wa Mitunza Fedha: PASKWITA A. MWISA

Signature: Saimi  
TILL NO. 142000

DEPOSITOR'S NAME/ VOTE NO. / CODE NO. / COMPANY  
Jina la Mwekaji/Kasma/Namba Wakilishi/Kampuni  
PASKWITA A. MWISA

This form will be valid only if printed, signed by the customer, countersigned and stamped by the teller.  
(Formu hi itakuwa sahihi iwapo ilikuwa na maelezo na sahihi ya mteja, pamoja na mhuri na sahihi mitasabi saimi)

02-13-018