

**IMPROVING INCOME OF DATOGA WOMEN MSHIKAMANO GROUP
THROUGH CATTLE KEEPING PROJECT AT MOTUKERI VILLAGE IN
SERENGETI DISTRICT**

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**A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT FOR
REQUIREMENTS OF THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF COMMUNITY
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2019

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned certifies that she has read and hereby recommends for acceptance by the Open University of Tanzania a dissertation titled; “Improving income of Datoga Women Mshikamano Group through cattle keeping project in Motukeri Village in Serengeti District” in partial fulfilment for the requirements of the degree Master of Community Economic Development of the Open University of Tanzania.

.....
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(Supervisor)

.....
Date

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I, Machaba S. Gwayega, do hereby declare that this dissertation is my own original work, and that it has not been presented and will not be presented to any other university for a similar or any degree award.

.....

Signature

.....

Date

DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to my lovely wife Rachel M. Gwayega and my children, Girmwasoya, Giring'olyisa, Meshuwanda, and Gisheshora for their prayers, encouragement, and supports for me to undergo the programme peacefully.

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I return to my wonderful almighty God for the great care, fortification and power from the first point to the achievement stage of MCED Program.

ABSTRACT

This study has focused at improving income of Datoga Women Mshikamano Group through cattle keeping project in Motukeri Village in Serengeti District as their economic solution for their daily economic development and spending. The Community Needs Assessment of Motukeri village revealed the evidence of the presence of poor people within the village due to lack of entrepreneurial skills, knowledge on proper cattle upkeep. The participatory research methods and techniques used were Focus Group Discussion, Interviews, Observation, and Questionnaires during the assessment, and data were collected. Data were analysed through SPSS version 20 computer software whereby percentages and frequencies were computed. The implementation was meant to accomplish the project goal which was to encourage the DWMG members to generate income through cattle keeping as their economic solution within their society to fight against poverty and sell their products to the nearby local markets. The study has revealed generating income through Cattle keeping project can be the economic solution for DWMG members among the six projects enumerated. It was concluded that, keeping of cattle project is an economic solution to DWMG members within their community, for them to generate income among the group members to improve their life standard. This study recommends that Education concerning Small Scale livestock keeping is needed because DWMG members have no knowledge on cattle keeping in a systematic and conducive situation together with medicine treatment. Stakeholders and Local Village Government leaders should make closer supervision to these groups on advising, encouraging and lead them to find economic solution programs and educational development as the evidences of their success within their village.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATION AND ACRONYMS

CBO	Community based organization
CDO	Community Development Officer
CNA	Community Need Assessment
DAS	District Administrative Secretary
DWMG	Datoga Women Mshikamano Group
LGA	Local Government Authority
DED	District Executive Director
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
PNA	Participatory Need Assessment
SPSS	Statistical Packages for Social Sciences
TANESCO	Tanzania Electric Supplies Company Limited
MCED	Master of Community Economic Development
SDC	Serengeti District Council
VEO	Village Executive Officer
WEO	Ward Executive Officer

CHAPTER ONE

PARTICIPATORY NEEDS ASSESSMENT

1.1. Background Information

DWMG community refers to community of women living at Mbugani sub-village. The community is well known as “Datoga Women Mshikamano Group (DWMG)”. Worldwide, particularly in Africa, women traditionally play a critical role in securing food for their families. According to URT (2011), Poverty for a long time has said to be rural phenomena whereby majorities are engaging in subsistence farming and are worse affected. Women play many roles in land use, production, distribution, processing, marketing, accessing, trading and food availability.

In the same way livestock sector plays a vital role in the economies of many developing countries. For low income producers, cattle also serve as a store of wealth; provide draught power, and organic fertilizer for crop production as well as means of transport. Products from cattle provide relatively quick returns for small-scale cattle keepers. Smallholders produce the vast majority of meat and milk in developing countries where demand is expected to increase by 25% by 2025. Experiences has shown that most of the community development projects have been done mostly on social services (health, education, engineering works, livestock and agriculture) with the interest of the Government/NGOs but community related income generating activities have less been dealt with.

This being the case, the researcher was interested to collaborate with the targeted community to improve the activity that will bring economic development in Motukeri village. Women participate in those activities which they feel will bring

increased income, which they could use to supplement whatever is available or brought in by their spouses. In some cases, however, the women are the breadwinners of the family Wambura *et al.* (2009). In carrying out this activity, the researcher decided to work with the DWMG community on cattle keeping project. These were chosen because of their common income generating activity which can bring socio-economic development, if at all the community need assessment will be done accordingly.

In order to fight against poverty to cattle keepers, the researcher took an initiative to collaborate with key development partners such as CBOs, Serengeti LGA, Government Institutions, the beneficiaries and various professionals in a participatory mode from the initial stage of identifying needs and ways to plan and implementation. Kasaija and Nsabagasani (2008) contended that PNA acknowledges the fact that people know their area more than outsiders and hence are better equipped to identify and discuss the efforts in their community. In carrying out the needs assessment exercise, the researcher applied various methods to gather information from Datoga Women Mshikamano Group (DWMG) community such as Focus Group Discussions (FGD), Individual key- informants, Office records, previous research reports and physical observations of events and situations. The data and information gathered enabled the researcher to prepare the community profile as well as a summary of community needs and existing opportunities that can be utilized to satisfy the identified needs.

1.2 Community Profile

Community needs assessment was carried out by involving and collaborating with

the members of the Datoga Women Mshikamano Group (DWMG). The project was conducted at Motukeri village in Nata ward, Serengeti district council. Serengeti is one of the districts in Mara region comprises an area of 10,000 km². It is found in the Eastern part of Mara region. According to the 2012 census Serengeti District report, Motukeri village has the population of 3094 people, whereby 1,571 are males and 1,523 are females.

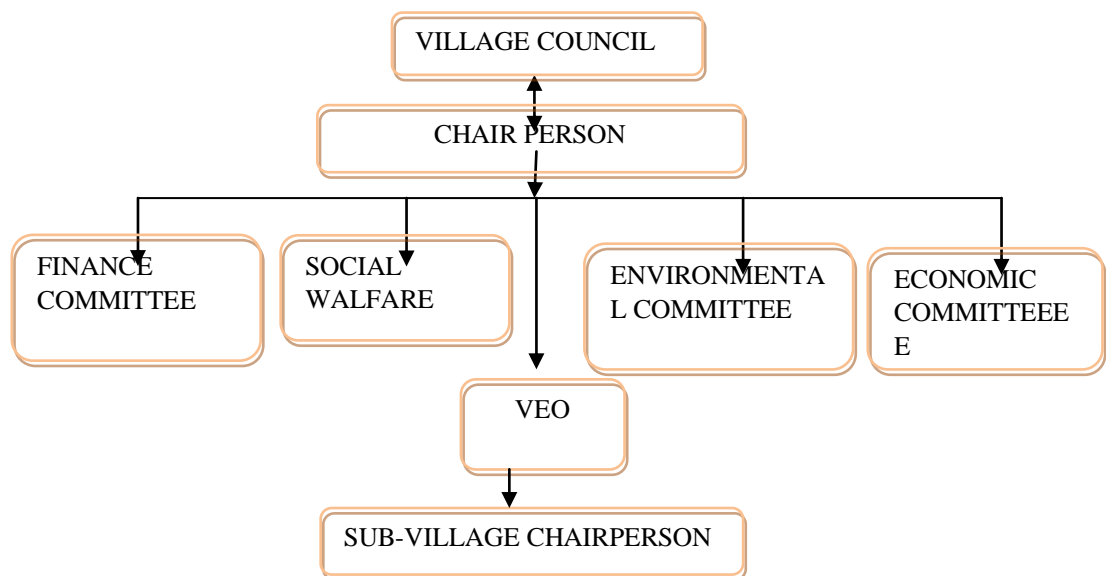


Figure 1.1: Motukeri Village Council Organization Structure
Source:SDC Village Council Organization Structure (2019)

The village has the mixture of tribes including; Sukuma, Datoga, Wikoma, Wanata and Wissenye tribes. The village has 580 households with an average of household size of 9 people. The climate is conducive for livestock and agricultural activities as characterised with moderate warm climate with temperature between 21°C and 28°C throughout the year relatively higher rainfall at 900 mm to 1,000 mm which extending from March to May and September. However, there are Tropical natural small forests at the mountains in the district, made forest and natural reserves at Motukeri village.

1.2.1 Ward Population

Natta ward is in Serengeti District Council. It has the population of 12,849 people; males 6,504 and 6,345 females with the number of 2167 households. Moreover, there are 4 villages in the ward with 15 sub-villages.

1.2.2 Social Services

There is one government primary school in Motukeri village and that is Motukeri Primary school. There are two Government Secondary schools which are Natta Secondary School and Makundusi secondary school in Natta ward. Religious Institutions within the villages are Catholics and Pentecost Churches. Natta ward has the main rough road from Mugumu to Musoma town to Bunda District. Motukeri village accesses water from Water ponds within the village. Natta ward has not yet privileged to have electricity supplied by Tanzania Electric Supplies Company limited (TANESCO). Moreover, all parts of the ward are lacking electricity, and the whole village and its parts are still using firewood, charcoal, kerosene and solar panels as the source of light and cooking. The ward has three dispensaries and one health centre. The village depends much on getting medical services at Natta Health Centre and three dispensaries within the ward which are owned by the government.

1.2.3 Physical Features and Livestock Activities

There are natural and planted trees in Motukeri village. The main crops which are cultivated are: cotton, sweet potatoes, maize, cassava, banana, beans and green vegetables. For livestock keeping, few farmers concentrate on cattle, goats, sheep, as well as poultry for households use.

1.2.4 Infrastructure

The infrastructure of the ward is inadequate. The ward is surrounded by the rough roads connecting parts of the villages and other nearby wards. The Natta ward is well served by cellular network owned by VodaCom, Hallotel, TTCL, TIGO and AIRTEL. Transport and transportation of products is inadequate hence the sector belongs to the rough roads on high way to Musoma town and Bunda District. Natta ward is geographically located in infrastructure projects zone.

1.3 Community Needs Assessment

Community needs assessment for Motukeri village was conducted in order to examine the level of development in the community, to identify and assess needs and gaps in relation to available resources, opportunities that can be utilized by the community itself. Intentionally it was conducted in a participatory way to enable identification of the real needs of the community and thereafter made interventions to the critical need. The assessment was done based on the appropriate use of research design, research methods in order to obtain relevant data. That assessment will help to plan strategies and interventions which would bring a desirable change.

The research findings were expected to be beneficial not only to the DWMG community, but also to the researcher, Motukeri Local Government and other interested stakeholders. The findings are expected to be used by policy and decision makers for development planning purpose. Below is the photo showing the DWMG at the seminar on the cattle keeping and treatments taught by Ward livestock officer and the techniques of running economic activities and different types of projects, taught by the Community Development officer.



Figure 1.1: The photo of DWMG Community at CNA meeting (2019)

1.3.1 Research Objectives

This study aimed at collecting information and data with regards to causes and magnitude of the needs, community's opinion and recommendations which would equip decision makers with practical information useful for decision making process. On the other hand, the study focused on helping the community members to acquire skills and knowledge in order to be able to use available opportunities to act on their own to improve their lives.

1.3.2 Overall Objective

The overall objective of community Needs Assessment was to collect information from the community which will be used to improve income and implement a project aiming at improving economic status of cattle keepers of DWMG community livelihood.

1.3.3 Specific Objectives

- i. To examine the economic activities undertaken by DWMG community residents.
- ii. To identify and prioritize the for DWMG community.
- iii. To identified income generating project which can address the identified need.

1.3.4 CNA Research Questions

- i. What are major economic activities undertaken by the DWMG community residents?
- ii. What kind of business do you think are potentially, sustainable and economically viable to DWMG community?
- iii. What is the impact of the project in relation to better life of DWMG community?
- iv. What are possible interventions to improve identified income activities of DWMG community?

1.3.5 Community Needs Assessment Research Methodology

Local Motukeri Village was the area selected to conduct CNA. It was selected because its residents seem to have need of income generating project especially for women. Generally, residents are cattle keepers that assist them to improve their day to day living. During the selection of research method, the researcher considered the situation and conditions of subjects, respondents, time available, the quickest way to obtain data, and resources available for the study on cattle keeping business. The

following are the methods which the researcher used as tools and instruments to obtain data.

1.3.5.1 Research Design

Triangulation research design was adopted during the study. The design was selected because the study aimed to understand the underlying needs and opinions of the Motukeri residents on their economic status, availability of resources for cattle keeping and milk production. The design assisted the researcher to interview, survey and observe the trending causes of the people's needs. The research design helped the researcher to collect data from the key informants within the community. Some of which were included were the District Community Development officer, District and Ward Livestock officers, Executive Ward officer, Village Executive officer, and business in cattle keepers' men. Moreover, the research design was preferred due to the fact that most of the Motukeri residents especially the Datoga tribe lack formal education but have informal education especially on cattle keeping and sustainable development. The targeted research population was 100 respondents. All were male in different places as to get separate and dependent information which was intended by the study.

1.3.5.2 Research Methodology

On conducting this research, both qualitative and quantitative methods were used. Primary and secondary data were collected from relevant sources. Primary data were collected directly from the targeted DWMG community including the local government officers. Secondary data were collected from various dissertations and books on helping DWMG community to improve project based on livestock keeping

activities in order for them to improve their income and sustain their livelihood. The data of DWMG community were collected from themselves and others were supported by local government office through the District Livestock and Agriculture Officer, Ward Executive Officer (WEO) and other data were collected from Village Executive Officer (VEO) in Motukeri Village.

1.3.5.3 Sampling Procedure Techniques

The survey took place in Motukeri Village. The sample size was chosen using both probability and non-probability sampling methods. Probability sampling was used to get potential respondents for quantitative and qualitative data. A total of 50 respondents were randomly sampled from the community (influential person and three representatives from each sub-village) using simple random sampling. Out of 50 questionnaires 40 questionnaires were filled in and returned. The sample size used for quantitative data collection took into consideration of researcher's resources and possibility of making meaningful analysis of data collected. Also purposive sampling technique was used to select potential respondents who were conversant to the research topic, who comprised of 6 Government Officers, 4 CBO members, 20 cattle-keepers, 4 experts from sector institutions, and 6 cattle customers making a total of 40 informants.

Table 1.1: Sample Distribution (N = 40)

Number of Respondents	Sample Size	Percent
Cattle keepers	20	50
Experts from sector institutions	4	10
Government Officials	6	15
Cattle customers	6	15
CBO members	4	10
TOTAL	40	100

Source: Field Survey Findings (2019)

1.3.5.4 Data Collection Methods

Methodology of data collection was used to acquire information from different levels being primary and secondary information, primary data was collected from the community through various data collection tools such as focus group discussion, interview, observation and questionnaires. Secondary data information was delivered from different sources being District Planning Office, Community Development Department, Ward Office, Village Office, Research institute, Journals and National Bureau Statistics of Tanzania (NBS).

1.3.5.4.1 Interview Questions

Interview is a method of collecting information through oral or verbal communication between the research and the respondents (bell, 1998). The researcher used unstructured questions to find broad information which do not have specific answers such as what are the problems do community faces specifically to four sector of community, economic, health and environment. Structured questionnaires were used to solicit information which needs specific answers.

1.3.5.4.2 Focus Group Discussions

In this group discussion, DWMG members were familiarized with the questions in advance and therefore their activeness and responses to the questions were easily noted, both of them aired out their feelings on how they will be able to improve income if opportunities were open to them. DWMG members were requested to be taught business and production skills if there was any possibility. The focus group discussion was done as follows: four groups for discussion with 20 DWMG members were formed. These women participated in giving their opinion and views

and in each group discussion there were five.

The discussion took two to three hours depending on the activeness of the group. The same questionnaires as used in interviews were used again in focus group discussion. The questions were familiar to DWMG members and they had time to think about questions. Meanwhile, these women agreed that they are building a very weak economic foundation towards their adult hood. They suggested that something should be done so that they can accumulate income through local small scale projects concerning to cattle keeping activities for the best future development of their children and local community.

1.3.5.4.3 Observation

The researcher observed the local process of buying and selling of cattle done by individual cattle sellers and buyers who can be divided into two categories. One being cattle vendor who usually buy cattle with the lowest price from the livestock keepers in the village and supply them to their wholesalers' customers in various auctions within the District. DWMG community members go around the local Auctions within the District buying the cattle from livestock keepers and prepare them for more profit from the cattle buyers in Auctions. Observation was done purposely to determine the cattle handling systems such as feeding, time utilized and other consequences pertaining the cattle business.

1.3.5.4.4 Interviews Method

Village leaders together with the community economic development board were interviewed, the DED office of Serengeti District together with his team was also

interviewed. The method aimed at collecting information as much as possible in order for the DWMG community to give proper information.

1.3.5.4.5 Stakeholders Meeting

The researcher conducted meeting with the village chairpersons, DAS, DED, Community Development Officer, Livestock Officer, Ward Extension Officer of Motukeri village and some of elected leaders to suggest areas to be identified and areas in the ward DWMG community should be encouraged to explore available service opportunities and available resources. All leaders pin pointed that DWMG community should be oriented in small scale cattle keeping with the major business to deal in the village. Most of them are limited in their skills and formal training for small scale projects ideas and livestock sciences. Leaders suggested that DWMG community should be given opportunity to create the knowledge and skills on the field of cattle keeping activities.

1.3.5.4.6 Data Analysis Methods

The preparation for data analysis of the current research included editing, screening, computer data entry and verification. After which quantitative data processing was carried out by Statistics Package for Social Science (SPSS) which helped the researcher to prepare tables and diagrams. The current study used both qualitative and quantitative analysis. Qualitative analysis includes searching for patterns of data or events or behaviour and making interpretation of meaning. After data collection, the researcher summarized data in tabular and diagrammatic forms analysed facts so as to bring out their salient features that is patterns and relations and converted the data into statements and conclusions which ultimately answered research objectives.

1.4 Community Need Assessment Findings

The findings from the CNA in Motukeri village are presented below based on the method and type of data collection. Through the questionnaires the researcher managed to get information on personal particulars and general views on various issues regarding to economic development. Also from the Focus Group discussions with various stakeholders the researcher had an opportunity to get additional information which helped to enlarge the researcher's knowledge. Gathering of information using the questionnaire the researcher prepared thirty questionnaires but managed to collect only twenty. The findings from the questionnaire show the respondents sex, age, level of education, occupation, monthly income and level of fulfilment of basic needs. Thereafter, follows the general overviews on economic activities. Qualitative data collection involved 40 interviewees who provided information through Focus Group Discussion and key informants.

1.4.1 Findings on Personal Particulars

The respondents interviewed in this study were female only and constituted 100%. The group members of this community are female. This reflects that the respondents interviewed were female and the male might appear in the key informants group, however this is gender imbalance. This expresses that some of families of these women depend on them for their livelihood.

1.4.2 Age of the Interviewee

With regards to age, most of the respondents were of the active age as indicated in table 1.2 that the majority ranges between 30 -39 years of age with 40%. It also shows that Age of the interviewee ranging 40-49 years were 30%, where by 18-29

years were 20% and 50 – 59 years were 7.5% and 60+ years of age were 2.5% and there total was 100%. The findings revealed the fact that the majority of the group members are still strong enough to work and contribute effectively in the improved project.

Table 1.2: Age of Respondents

Age		frequency	percent
valid	18-29	8	20
	30-39	16	40
	40-49	12	30
	50-59	3	7.5
	60+	1	2.5
	Total	40	100

Source: Study Findings in Motukeri Village (2019)

1.4.3 Occupation

Table 1.3: Occupations Status of the Respondents

Occupation		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Farmers	8	20
	Livestock keepers	26	65
	Casual business	5	12.5
	Others	1	2.5
	Total	40	100

Source: study Findings at in Motukeri Village (2019)

The Table 1.3 shows that the occupations of the majority of the respondents were livestock keepers with 65% followed by farmers with 20% and this is due to the facts that the village is occupied with many unskilful farmers. The occupation status of the interviewee respondents 65% were livestock keepers engaged in cattle business 20% were farmers that means livestock are the majority and they adapt and acquire local and modern skills on cattle keeping effectively.

1.4.4 Level about Small Scale Livestock Business Skills

The description of social- economic characteristic is important because they influence decision making of the household to participate in economic development activities. Decision such as choice of enterprise, income improvement and marketing are influenced by social economic characteristic of the household. This implies that if the people are knowledgeable, are easier to them for initiation of small projects generating income for households, level of understanding increase research and innovation to the population. Most of the members from these community have very little knowledge and skills about livestock keeping and farming.

Table 1.4:Information about Small Scale Livestock Business Skills

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Yes	32	80
	No	6	15
	Total	38	95
Missing	System	2	5
Total		40	100

Source: Study Findings in Motukeri Village (2019)

1.4.5 Common Activities Undertaken in their Community

Table 1.5 showing that the community is faced with income poverty, a researcher took initiative to understand economic activities undertaken by DWMG community. The most common activity which was practiced most was livestock keeping which was in highest rank 62.5% followed by cotton cultivation and the third activity was petty business. Although the community is traditionally skilled in cattle and livestock keeping, the activities has been performed poorly due to lack of the modern livestock keeping skills within the village.

Table 1.5: Economic Activities Undertaken by the Community

Activity		frequency	Percentage
Valid	Cattle keeping	25	62.5
	Petty business	3	7.5
	Cotton cultivation	10	25
	Casual labour	2	5
	Total	40	100

Source: Study findings in Motukeri Village (2019)

1.4.6 Findings on Assessing Impacts of Cattle keeping Production

Through focus group discussion and other key informant interviews, the researcher requested the respondents to identify the potential sustainable economic activity or project they think can improve their economic status. During this exercise the respondents were very active in analysing each generating income activity basing on capital investment, availability of raw materials (inputs), knowledge and experience and availability/reliability of market.

Table 1.6: Potential, Sustainable and Viable Economic Activities

Activity	Frequency	Percent
Cotton cultivation	5	12.5
Petty business	3	7.5
Cattle keeping	18	45
Selling of Milk	9	22.5
Agricultural activities	5	12.5
Total	40	100.0

Source: Study Findings in Motukeri Village (2019)

Commencing this exercise, the researcher approached to learn, that cattle keeping business was supposed to be considered when planning project and it scored 45% compare to the other activities such as Agricultural activity, Petty business, Selling of Milk and Cotton cultivation. The table 1.6 below shows the scores per activity.

1.4.7 Factors hindering Cattle Keeping Production

Challenges that face and hinder the Cattle keeping business production identified as lack of capital and in table 1.7 below indicated that the respondents stated that they lack capital with 50% as the major hindrance in the improvement of economic activities especially improving cattle keeping business. Their production has been dropped due to lack of entrepreneur skills and other factors such as lack of financial support and the last one is poor cooperation.

Table 1.7: Factors Hindering Cattle keeping Production

Types of support skills		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Lack of Capital	20	50
	Entrepreneurial skills	8	20.0
	Poor cooperation	3	7.5
	Lack of Financial support	9	22.5
	Total	40	100.0

Source: Study Findings Motukeri Village (2019)

1.4.8 Findings from Key Informants

Generally, the key informants were influenced by the improvement of Datoga Women Mshikamano Group (DWMG). The Issenye ward livestock officer, who is also the officer in charge of the Rigicha and Iharara wards assured to be frequently visiting and providing free of charge trainings and seminars to the group concerning to their cattle keeping project for its sustainability. The Assistant District Community Development officer assured also to include DWMG project in their strategic development plan for the group to get soft loans from financial sources. Other professionals promised to support the project in terms of training and rendering extension services. Moreover, the head of the District Community Development Office, promised to offer the group with non-interest loan in August

2019 and that he shall make sure that his officers will help and visit the group as many times as they can to provide any assistance needed for free.

1.4.9 General Opinion to the FGD and Key Informants of the Interviewee

They strongly advised the group to make hurry in opening the group bank account which will help them on unscathed keeping of their money, instead of keeping them to an individual group accountant. The Officer from the DCDO's office assured to assist the group adequate amount of funds to facilitate the project. The group members should be taking loans from the group Account so as to make money circulation and increase the group and individual income through buying and selling cattle. The group individuals have to make cattle raring farming as to increase the group and individual income and have the source of income as individuals, due to the fact that their income status is worse. The group have to own its land in which they will keep their cattle instead of keeping them to assured individual family land. This should be the long term planning of the group and village chairperson assured to help the group to get the land needed.

1.5 Community Needs Prioritization on the Economic Activities for their

Livelihood

The DWMG community has several numbers of needs that can be used to run the project for satisfaction and development. Community Needs Assessment was conducted involved Focus group discussion, needs were mentioned and prioritized. Through FGD they figured out with one most burning need which required to be addressed through a project which had to be improved by DWMG community and other stakeholders. Through matrix ranking, the improved income became the first

proposed need of all followed by capital. After the prioritization exercise the researcher realized that, the two activities are interdependent. To facilitate the improvement of income it should go simultaneously with other actions being access to Capital in order to increase cattle, access to market, land rights and lessen family workload. Prioritization was conducted through pair wise ranking were the researcher facilitated Focus group members to compare the mentioned needs and ranked by voting as indicated below (See the table 1.8).

Table 1.8: Community Needs Ranking Matrix

Communi ty Needs	Capital	Land rights	Lessen family workload	Access to market	Improve d income	Points	Rank
Capital		Capital	Capital	Land rights	Improve d income	3	2
Land rights			Access to market	Capital	Improve d income	1	4
Lessen family workload				Improved income	Improve d income	0	5
Access to market					Access to market	2	2
Improved income						4	1

Source: Field Data, 2019

1.6 Project Identification

Having agreed that the community have the common need to improve their income, they had to identify possible economic projects and finally select the most appropriate initiative by ranking through pair wise ranking as shown in table 1.9.

Table 1.9: Pair Wise Ranking of Selected Community Projects

Needs	Petty business	Selling vegetables	Cotton cultivation	Selling Goats	Milk selling	Improved Cattle keeping	Points	Rank
Petty business		Petty business	Petty business	Petty business	Improved Cattle keeping	Improved Cattle keeping	3	3
Selling vegetables			Selling goats	Cotton cultivation	Cotton cultivation	Improved Cattle keeping	0	6
Cotton cultivation				Selling milk	Selling milk	Improved Cattle keeping	2	4
Selling Goats					Selling milk	Improved Cattle keeping	1	5
Milk selling						Selling Milk	4	2
Improved Cattle keeping							5	1

Source: Field Data, 2019

The suggested projects include the following;

- i. Selling Goats

- ii. Cotton cultivation
- iii. Improved Cattle keeping
- iv. Milk selling
- v. Selling vegetables
- vi. Petty business

From the table 1.9 show the community ranked Improved Cattle keeping project as their first choice and vegetables selling as their last option. When explored on the reasons for selection of improved cattle keeping project, DWMG mentioned a number of factors including access to capital required, previous experience, market availability, land and habitants to keep cattle, access and availability to enough land and the presence of livestock extension officer in their village. The DWMG also were assured to get support of more than two million Tanzanian shillings by DCDO and that they can raise their start-up capital. In order to improve productivity and sustainability, the community agreed on the need to work together as a group that has to bear a name, constitution and registration. This is important because it will ensure group leadership and identification with clearly defined roles and responsibilities as well as benefits of each member of the group.

1.7 Conclusion

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

village revealed that improved income is the major need of the community. From this study the community members agreed that cattle keeping business project will contribute to the improvement of socio-economic status. As they responded through questionnaires, experiences during the Focus Group Discussion, in depth interviews and general observation, the cattle keeping business has been supported by significant stakeholders being District livestock officer, District Community Development Officer (CBO for DWMG community). Thus the researcher has to make sure that the community members expectations are met, building on the existing team spirit.

CHAPTER TWO

PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Background to Research

Low income has been identified as a core problem which is widening up as other problems continue to exist. Poor livestock keeping and farming as the main income generating activities in the village reduces much household income due to the fact that poor conduct of these economic activities lead to low production. This is contributed by absence of financial institution that can help community members to access soft loans to buy cattle, inputs such as buying, animal feeds and other necessary drugs that ensures wellbeing of livestock.

Participatory assessment has been a key planning process in identifying problems affecting Motukeri women dwellers. The assessment exercise has helped the researcher to involve the community in determining major problems in the community and plans the ways to solve them. Tanzania's Second Five Year Development Plan 2016/17–2020/21 (FYDP II) is the second of three five year plans for sequenced implementation of the Long Term Perspective Plan 2011/12–2025/26. The FYDP II has a dual focus of growth and transformation and poverty reduction. This seems to be ambiguous since income poverty and non-income poverty is growing at large to community members in rural and urban.

To support the NSGRP towards the MDG the researcher realized that there is no spiritualist responsible for poverty eradication other than conducting community participatory assessment which enabled to identify problem and plan for solution. The study has identified various contributing factors to income poverty in the

village. Major contributing factors facing livestock keepers are many but major problems are unreliable grass for cattle, knowledge and modern skills to keep cattle. Inadequate land for grazing and capital to buy cattle are problems, since it is based on traditional model. Lack of capital and enough space for grazing are the two aspects which drives livestock keepers in the vicious cycle of poverty.

Other problems include underutilization of the veterinary services, due to ignorance sometimes they don't bother to seek advice unless the situation is very critical on other hand it might be influenced by lack of relevant modern skills and knowledge on proper cattle upkeep among livestock keepers. Poor production from indigenous cattle, frequent droughts which results to cattle killing, thus leads to low income.

Livestock Policy (2006) states that "Low genetic potential of the indigenous livestock coupled with limited supply of improved livestock has led to poor production in the livestock industry".

However, the study has identified various opportunities within the community; among them are availability of a huge cattle population in Motukeri village and neighbouring villages, huge potential of milk amongst the consumers in the village and nearby villages in Serengeti district. Other assets are livestock farm and district veterinary extension services which together can help to improve the livestock industry in the study area. Temba. A et al, (2012) stated that the Agricultural and Livestock sector grow at 3.4% and contribute 3.8% of the GD. Therefore, if cattle keeping in Motukeri village can effectively be utilized, it is obvious that it will bring about a huge desirable economic change.

According to nationally representative data from across the developing world, 68% of households earn income from livestock, Davis et al, (2007). The National livestock policy (2006), MKUKUTA II, KILIMO KWANZA (2011-2015) and TASAF all carry various strategies and interventions that if effectively implemented can eradicate poverty through improvement of agriculture, livestock and other sectors in the Motukeri village.

2.2 Problem Statement

Income poverty is a major problem facing DWMG and most of cattle keepers. Their poverty is a result of multi-factors such as low yield of cattle production, low price of cattle, underutilization of the veterinary services and lack of capital to purchase enough cattle to graze for business. The consequences of income poverty most include families failing to meet human basic needs. Seasonally cattle keeping are a big challenge; however, during the dry season cattle in the local market are very cheap and affordable whereas in the wet season the cattle are very few and very expensive. Cattle keeping business being one of the key sectors, it has been not fully utilized to address the problem of income poverty, although there are numerous opportunities to bring sustainable economic development of cattle keepers in Motukeri village, (Pin Quaedacker,*et al.* 2009).

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

result of deforestation. The current study bridges the knowledge gaps by conducting detailed study that helped to identify the viable and reliable economic activity that can be undertaken and contribute to sustainable economic development. Thus the cattle keeping business is specific and practical solution oriented in improving DWMG income that will revamp their life style by self-reliant.

2.3 Project Description

The project is known as Cattle keeping business for sustainable economic development of Datoga Women Mshikamano Group in Motukeri village. The project is located at Mbugani sub-village in Motukeri village Serengeti District council. The location is very ideal because of its accessibility to potential land for grazing and market points. Health and education institutions in the district are inadequate. Also the project location is surrounded by villages with a big livestock population. The project will be implemented by the District Community Development Office - CBO from Serengeti district council. The identification of this CBO was done after consultation and discussion with the key relevant stakeholders. It has happened to have an economic base, attractive land; excellent team work and team spirit, good leadership and some of its members had attended training on entrepreneurship skills. The appointed CBO, the District Community Development Office agreed to improve the cattle keeping business and grazing land. They agreed to start the proper arrangements of business by May 2019 and well-arranged project takes off by August 2019.

2.3.1 Target Community

The target community is DWMG in Motukeri village. The study has revealed that

for the project to succeed and grow, DWMG has to increase cattle, improve grazing quality control, as well as improve animal upkeep in general. The residents of Motukeri village like many other locations in and around Serengeti district are faced with scores Socio-economic challenges. The target groups are DWMG of households of Motukeri village. Initially, awareness to the entire community was conducted, through door to door mobilization.

The cattle keeping business initiative is to provide income opportunities, employment opportunities and improve capital by September 2019. It will embark upon training and equip 20 unemployed Datoga Women of households in Motukeri village on cattle keeping and production techniques and skills by August 2019. The ultimate purpose is to establish cattle keeping project to sell bull and cows at auctions of 30 DWMG in Serengeti District by September 2019. Apart from cattle keepers in other ways the milk sellers are secondary beneficiaries as they will be having reliable market as they will save time and energy used in supplying milk to unreliable customers.

2.3.2. Stakeholders

The identified stakeholders in this particular research shall include: Community Based Organization, Financial institutions such as Banks, SACCOS, Local Savings and Credit, extension staff from the Local Government Authority (LGA) being Livestock, Community Development Officers, Health and Trade Officers from Serengeti district Council. This team will contribute to the success of the project as analysed on table below. The CBO will be marketing cattle, out of which the DWMG will be able to sell their cattle, earn more and minimize poverty sharpness.

Table 2.1: Roles and Expectations of various Stakeholders

No.	Name of the stakeholders	Role of the stakeholders	Expectations
01.	Motukeri Local LGA (Livestock, Community Development, Health and Trade Officers)	1.1 Provision of technical support to the CBO'S. 1.2 Capacity building to the CBO in terms of Entrepreneurial operation skills. 1.3 Promotion of cattle keeping through good land	The sustainability of the project is ensured. Income for the CBO and cattle keep increased through buying at low price in low season. -Increased number of cattle for the group.
02.	Datoga women Mshikamano Group.	2.1 Buying cattle at low price during dry season 2.2 To ensure and improve cattle care and safety to new cattle 2.3 Selling cattle at high price during high season	-Having reliable market to buy cattle at good price during the dry season. -Improved standard of grazing to new cattle -Improve life standard
03.	Micro finance institution (NMB SACCOS,CSO)	3.1 To provide soft loans. 3.2 Capacity building to CBO of entrepreneurial skills.	-Financially strong and capable CBO. -Reliable customers.
04	Motukeri Community.	4.1 Creating awareness to community 4.2 Creating peace and security	-Involvement of youth in green vegetables production and job creations
05	Community Based Organization	5.1 Establishment of cattle keeping business and land for grazing. 5.2 To add Value to the cattle keeping	-Increased income of cattle keepers and CBO. -Income poverty reduced.
06.	Serengeti District Council	6.1 Facilitate training to the cattle keepers. 6.2 Capacity building in cattle keeping production 6.3 Produce and distribute improved and health cattle. 6.4 Provision of extension services to DWMG income generation activities groups	-Improved Cattle care. Increase knowledge and skills among youth in green vegetables production -Increased selling of cattle and production Project sustainability and job creation

Source: Study Findings 2019

2.3.3 The Project Goal

The project goal is income poverty reduced among Datoga Women Mshikamano Group and improvement of their economic status and ultimately improves their living standard. The establishment of cattle keeping project will create a reliable

market for cattle and their products. The project will allow sustainable economic development of cattle keepers since before the project cattle keepers were selling cattle by using the middlemen in the market around of which they buy these cattle in low moderate price and that could not benefit the group.

2.3.4 Project Objectives

2.2.4.1 General Objective

To increase income of DWMG members in Motukeri Village, through improvement of Cattle keeping project for sustainable economic development by September 2019.

In order to realize the project goal, the following specific objectives of the cattle project will be met.

2.3.4.2 Specific Objectives

- i. Conducting awareness campaign to 30 DWMG members on cattle keeping project by May, 2019.
- ii. Capacity building to 30 DWMG members on, management and operation of cattle keeping Project by July, 2019.
- iii. Ensuring that Datoga Women Mshikamano Group accesses a reliable market for their cattle by September 2019.

2.4 Host Organization/CBO Profile

The Host Organization (CBO) which is the District Community Development Office in Serengeti District has selected by the researcher according to its vision and mission, geographical location and need. Other criteria are the recipient of the

technical assistance; its responsibility of providing an enabling environment to the researcher, which will lead to institution development and capacity building. Community development Office is the Community Based Organization in Serengeti District Council through its Department of Community Development Office headed by Community Development Officer; who is ready to support an implementation of the project through provision of funds, techniques, skills and knowledge on cattle keeping project.

The CBO has strong leadership of several working staffs, headed by the District Community Development Officer, assisted by the Community participatory unit, the Gender Development Unit, the Child development Unit, the Coordination, monitoring and NGOs registration Unit, the monitoring of cross over Issues Unit and Economic Empowerment and Poverty Reduction Unit, Secretary, treasure and working staffs under the mentioned Units.

2.4.1 Vision

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

2.4.2 Mission of District Community Development Office - CBO

District Community Development Office as a CBO aims at becoming a leading organization that provides best services that will allow members to live standard life, having peace, through access of human basic needs.

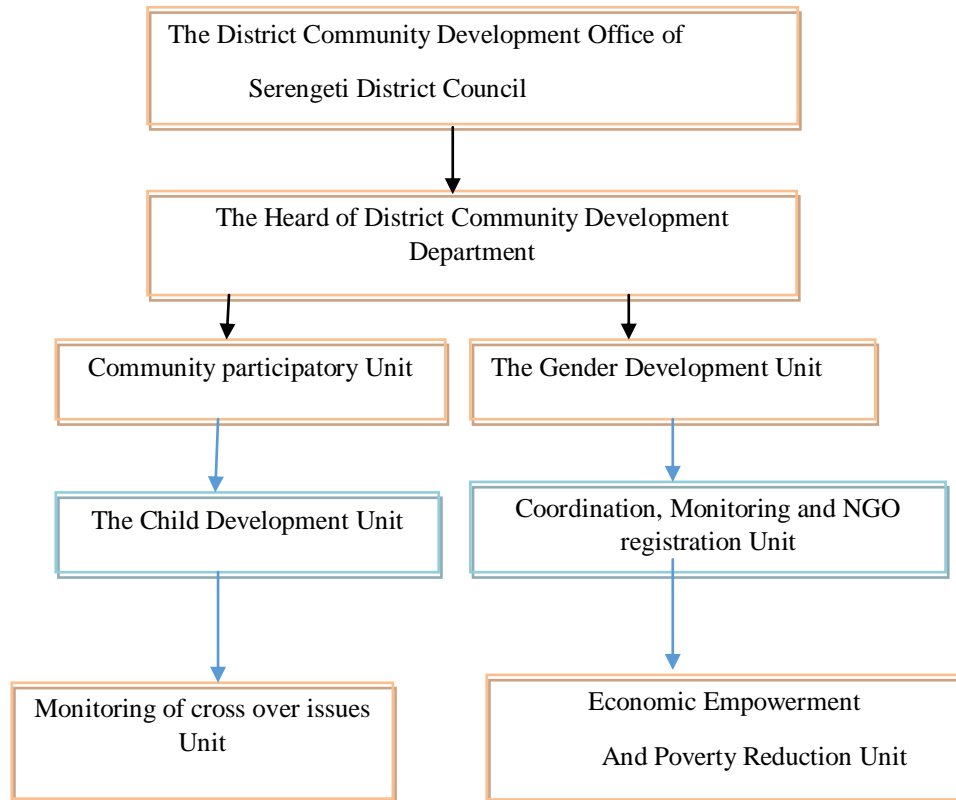


Figure 2.1: Organisation Structure

Source: The Serengeti Community Development Department – CBO

2.4.3 CBO Objectives

1. To support each other in terms of human kind in case a member is faced with a social problem.
2. To establish a Revolving fund Capital Investment whereby group members can access funds for their income generating activities.
3. To establish income generating activities
4. To collaborate with the Government and other stakeholders in various activities pertaining community development

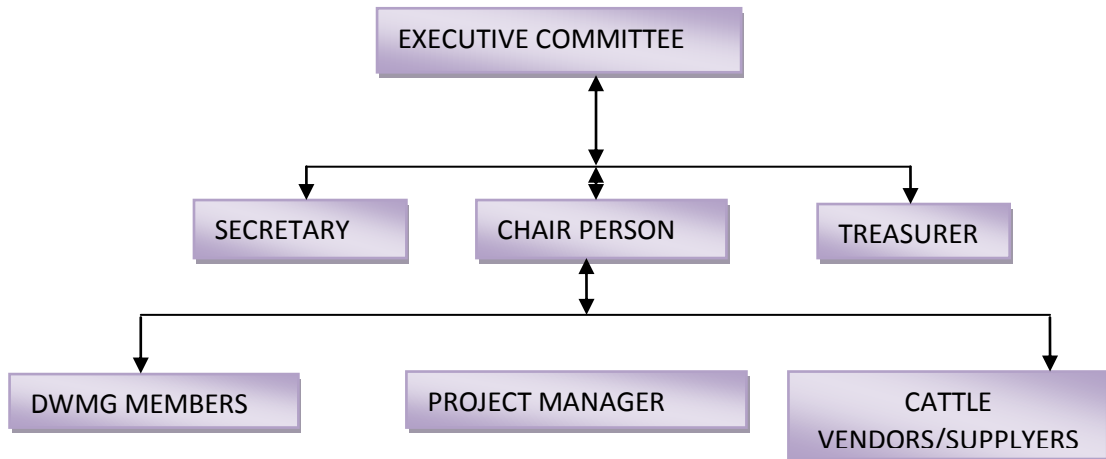


Figure 2.2: Organization Structure of Cattle Keeping Project

Source: DCDO – CBO

2.3.4 DWMG - CBO SWOC Analysis

Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and challenges of DWMG - CBO were identified as shown in the table 2.2

Table 2.2: DWMG - SWOC Analysis

N _o	Strenght	Weakness	Opportunities	Challenges
1.	Strong and committed leadership to poverty reduction	Seven out of 10 attended the entrepreneurial training	Availability of training from Professionals Existence of District Business Development Services	Members are sometimes busy being engaged in individual's economic and
2	The group has the status of getting loan from Financial Institutions	Buying and selling cattle seasonally	Availability of Financial institutions.	They underutilize the opportunity they have. They usually invest in small projects
3	Project location is highly secured for group assets	The land should be hired for establishment of the project	The group has been assured to get land for grazing.	The group is able to establish its own project location but there is no infrastructure (water& electricity)
4	They have two full time employed staffs	Employed staffs have no training in their duties.	The group has assured to get trainings from CDO	They work without Contract.

Source: Study Findings 2019

2.3.5 The Roles of CED Student in the Project

The role of CED student's is to making sure that plans and activities are implemented as they are planned.

- i. To mobilize and create awareness to DWMG community members on cattle keeping project.
- ii. To facilitate capacity building to CBO leaders, livestock keepers, and project staff.
- iii. Provide consultant services to the CBO on seeking resources for project implementation
- iv. To facilitate the purchase of project tools and equipment
- v. To facilitate the entrepreneurs trainings and cattle keeping project
- vi. To facilitate and coordinate the production of cattle kept by women.
- vii. To facilitate the leaders and working staffs by linking and networking to other stakeholders and CBOs.
- viii. Collaborate with CBO leaders and other professionals to conduct monitoring and evaluation of the project.

2.3.9 CBO's Roles

- i. To attend and facilitate the entrepreneurial project management training.
- ii. Facilitate/ participate in the exercise community mobilization and awareness creation about the project
- iii. To market the cattle.
- iv. To seek material and non-material support from other stakeholders and development partners

- v. To purchase equipment required for project take off.
- vi. To keep records and submit reports to responsible parties.
- vii. To perform the administration routine.

CHAPTER THREE

LITERATURE REVIEW

3.1 Overview

The chapter is divided into four parts: theoretical literature, empirical literature, policy reviews and the literature review summary. In theoretical reviews, the emphasis is to analyse the theory behind milk business/industry. The empirical review, the objective is to narrate on work done by others, with the special interest on the approach used, outcomes, experiences and lessons learnt and their similarity and relevance to the intended goal. Concurrently books, professional journals, reports from livestock departments and personal experience were used in gathering information. This chapter review studies on issues related to cattle keeping, reports the findings from various projects related to livestock industry, and the policy that guides the operation of the livestock industry in Tanzania.

3.1 Theoretical Literature

3.1.1 Status of Cattle Keeping in Developing Countries

Livestock play a significant role in rural livelihoods and the economies of developing countries. They are providers of income and employment for producers and others working in, sometimes complex, value chains. They are a crucial asset and safety net for the poor, especially for women and pastoralist groups, and they provide an important source of nourishment for billions of rural and urban households. These socio-economic roles and others are increasing in importance as the sector grows because of increasing human populations, incomes and urbanisation rates. To provide these benefits, the sector uses a significant amount of land, water,

biomass and other resources and emits a considerable quantity of greenhouse gases. There is concern on how to manage the sector's growth, so that these benefits can be attained at a lower environmental cost.

Livestock and environment interactions in developing countries can be both positive and negative. On the one hand, manures from ruminant systems can be a valuable source of nutrients for smallholder crops, whereas in more industrial systems, or where there are large concentrations of animals, they can pollute water sources. On the other hand, ruminant systems in developing countries can be considered relatively resource-use inefficient. Because of the high yield gaps in most of these production systems, increasing the efficiency of the livestock sector through sustainable intensification practices presents a real opportunity where research and development can contribute to provide more sustainable solutions.

In order to achieve this, it is necessary that production systems become market-orientated, better regulated in cases, and socially acceptable so that the right mix of incentives exists for the systems to intensify. Managing the required intensification and the shifts to new value chains is also essential to avoid a potential increase in zoonotic, food-borne and other diseases. New diversification options and improved safety nets will also be essential when intensification is not the primary avenue for developing the livestock sector. These processes will need to be supported by agile and effective public and private institutions.

This study is guided by Social Mobilization theory (Stankey *et al.* 1999) which refers to the steps of community development to rescue from conflicts and disasters. Allow

community to think and understand their problems and to organize and initiate measures for their rescue with their own creativities and inspiration. Through mobilization, community can organize their selves to take action collectively by developing their own strategies and measures for rescue rather than being imposed from outside. It argues that grievances are not sufficient to explain creation of social movements. Social learning is based on utilizing local collective knowledge linked to action (social mobilization) and accounting for the political context in which planning is taking place.

3.1.2 Livestock Industry in Tanzania

Livestock Industry has an important role to play in building a strong national economy and in the process, reducing inequalities among Tanzanians by increasing their incomes and employment opportunities” (URT, 2006). The policy also recognizes that aside from contributing to GDP, the livestock sector has a role to play in (i) providing households with employment, income, and a store of value and investment opportunity, (ii) ensuring food security, (iii) providing draught power and manure for sustainable agriculture, and iv) fulfilling cultural roles.

The industry has even greater potential for improving income and the living standards of people through improved nutrition arising from milk consumption and incomes rose from sales of milk and milk products. About 70% of the milk produced comes from the traditional sector (indigenous cattle) kept in rural areas, while the remaining 30% comes from improved cattle mainly kept by smallholder producers. Pim Quaedckers *et al.* (2009) pinpointed that Mara and Mwanza regions has a long

tradition of cattle keeping but the main purpose for keeping cows is seldom milk production.

0.5% of the cows are improved dairy cattle while the other 99.5% is of traditional breed. In these regions cows are seen as an asset so having many cows gives a lot of prestige and respect whereas in Arusha and Kilimanjaro regions traditional reasons for keeping cattle such as prestige play a less important role nowadays, whilst, in Arusha and Kilimanjaro regions are characterized by a large number of NGO that overtime has been involved in dairy sector there. The project has assisted many farmers to organize themselves and have given them management and financial training. This has brought a significant remarkable improvement of livestock development in these regions.

3.1.3 Overview of Cattle Keeping in Tanzania

Tanzania's animal wealth at the end of 2008 included 21.38 million cattle, 15.1 million goats, 5.7 million sheep, 1.6 million pigs, 0.3 million donkeys and 43.2 million poultry (28) together with very small numbers of domestic buffalo (29) and one humped camels (30). Almost all animals are kept in low input-low output mixed smallholder, agro pastoral or pastoral systems (URT, 2006). Cattle are a major meat-producing species in Tanzania's collection of domestic livestock as they account for meat producing animals. The species is kept by its owners to generate income, provide food for the household including (perhaps unusually) cooking fat, produce manure, as a store of wealth and for intangible functions not associated with economic factors or household food security.

The need to enable smallholder cattle keepers to change from subsistence to commercial cattle keeping is seen to be center of the whole process of transforming the livestock sub-sector; hence enhancing the ongoing commercialization process (Kavana and Msangi, 2005). This study seeks to improve income of Datoga Women Mshikamano Group through cattle keeping project in Motukeri Village in Serengeti District. Cattle keeping in Tanzania can be categorized into:

i. Intensive or Zero Grazing

In this type cattle are kept within the household setting where cattle are not released out rather cattle feed is brought to the animal within the household. This method is advantageous as animal feeds are supplemented with concentrates which are either maize bran, sunflower or cotton seed cakes. Cattle in this category receive better medical attention are usually exotic or cross-breeds (Njombe, *et al.*, 2010). This type of grazing is common in urban areas where there is shortage of land.

ii. Free Range

Under this system grazing cattle is taken to open grassland outside of the household to the range lands. This is the predominant system of subsistence smallholder livestock keepers who move their cattle from one area to another in search of grass and water. The advantage of this type is that livestock are free to eat all type of grass of their own choice. The greater risk with the free range livestock keeping is the fact that the animals are exposed to diseases, and that the system is not environment friendly especially if there is a large stock and remain

in one area for a long time. It may lead to soil exhaustion and eventually soil degradation. Cattle in this category are normally indigenous cattle(Njombe and Msanga, 2010).

It is important to note that agro-pastoralist like the Sukuma and Maasai combines the first and the second livestock keeping systems. They occasionally supplement free range cattle with concentrates like maize bran and sunflowers cake after returning home from range feeding. In Tanzania there are few exotic and cross breeds in the total number of cattle. This is probably being attributed to non-realization of the relative advantages of high productivity of the exotic and cross breed particularly of milk. These two breeds are highly susceptible to diseases and very expensive to rear than the local type. The DWMG members will be dealing with the local type whereby they can easily feed them with the grass in a small range they will hire.

3.1.4 Importance of Livestock for Women

Almost two-thirds of the world's billion poor livestock keepers are rural women (Staal et al., 2009), and in the recent past research has focused on the role of livestock for women, as well as the role of women in livestock production (Bravo-Baumann, 2000; Njuki et al., 2004; Herath, 2007; Deshingkar et al., 2008; Flintan, 2008). The multiple roles that livestock play in livelihoods of the poor make generalising about women's roles in, and economic contributions to, livestock development problematic, and prioritising livestock research and interventions for women's development challenging (Niamir-Fuller, 1994; Rangnekar, 1998; Livestock in Development (LID), 2004; Aklilu et al., 2008).

However, there are a few key aspects that are important and for which there is evidence for the role of livestock and the role of women in livestock production including (i) livestock as an asset for women, (ii) roles of women in livestock production, (iii) roles of women in livestock marketing and (vi) role of livestock for food security and nutrition. Livestock as an asset for women Research on intra-household dynamics has shown that it is not only the total amount of household assets that determines developmental outcomes, but also who in the household controls the assets.

Livestock are an important asset for women because it is often easier for many women in developing countries to acquire livestock assets, whether through inheritance, markets or collective action processes, than it is for them to purchase land or other physical assets or to control other financial assets (Rubin et al., 2010). Livestock assets are, however, generally more equitably distributed between men and women than are other assets like land (Flintan,2008). Evidence from many different developing countries and covering many different small-scale livestock and agricultural production systems and livestock species reveals that poor women can and do own livestock.

A common perception is that women are more likely to own small stock, such as chickens, sheep and goats, than larger animals, such as cattle, water buffaloes and camels. Although often the case, studies show that the type of species owned by women varies by region and culture and can be dynamic. In India, Heffernan et al. (2003) found that, despite a common perception that only men own bullocks, they were of particular interest among landless women, who rented them to farmers. In

pastoral areas of Ethiopia, a study documented women purchasing bulls (Rubin et al., 2010), whereas in mixed crop livestock systems men and women both own cattle, goats and sheep, although men own more (Yisehak, 2008).

3.2 Empirical Literature

3.2.1 Awareness campaign on cattle keeping project

In 2006 the Tanzania government established the Department under the Ministry of Livestock and Fishing, necessary for dealing with livestock issues. These include the issues of pasture, availability of water, the infrastructures and market for livestock products (Sendalo, 2009). Furthermore, the Government through the Strategic Plan for Implementation of the Land Acts (SPILL), (URT, 2005) stresses the importance of the livestock keepers both pastoral and agro pastoral, to change and practice modern agriculture and livestock keeping respectively (Sendalo, 2009). The move also seeks to contain the spread of livestock diseases, through proper land use, hence improve the quality of the products, necessary for trading. In other words, these land acts restrict farmers to use land the way they used in the past, but use it in more planned way hence reduce if not remove the land conflicts between crops producers and livestock keepers. Under these land acts, rules and regulations for best land use are supposed to be followed.

Moreover, land policy adopted by Tanzania government aims at promoting secure land tenure system necessary for most favorable use of land. At the same time government seeks to encourage social and economic development as well as safe guarding the ecological balance of the environment (URT, 1997) and encouraging more sustainable management in addition to reducing poverty (Toulmin, 2000).

Agriculture expansion should go together with the consideration of land for keeping livestock in order to combat environmental degradation. Smallholder livestock keeping makes a significant contribution to economic activity, particularly in agriculture-based and transforming countries. Transforming countries such as China, Vietnam, and India have recorded the greatest surge in demand for livestock products over the period 1990 to 2005. However, the study noted that the demand as well as the preference for livestock differs greatly among countries (ILRI, 2006).

Studies have indicated that research within this system and demand-led context will help to identify and evaluate targeted technological, policy, and institutional innovations that support sustainable intensification of livestock production for the benefit of poor people and their production environment (McDermott, 2010; Njombe, *et al* (2010)). Agriculture and livestock activities not only contribute to income generation but also to higher crop productivity and better environmental health through supplying nutrients to soils (Liyama *et al*, 2007). Manure helps in maintaining soil structure as well as its water retention and drainage capacities through returning organic matter to the soil. Therefore, better understanding of diverse interaction of crop and livestock components and which of them are more associated with welfare and manure application should be a first step toward developing more effective extension services.

3.2.2 Capacity Building on Cattle Keeping Project

Many studies have tried to determine how households decide to integrate manure into their farming activities that is, household characteristics which includes family composition, education, land and livestock as well as physical characteristics of

farms comprising soil type, slopes and distance to homesteads (Clay *et al.*, 2002; Freeman and Coe, 2002; Place *et al.*, 2002; Place *et al.*, 2003). Cattle dung is said to contain about 8 kg of nitrogen, 4 kg of phosphate and 16 kg of potash per ton of dry matter (Ange, 1994). Alternatively soaring prices, access and price uncertainty, and inaccessibility at the crucial moment limit the use of inorganic fertilizers in improving soil fertility (Lakew *et al.* 2000; Kassie, 2011). Most of the smallholder cannot afford to purchase the inorganic manure hence they resort to utilization of organic manure from livestock to enrich the soil and subsequently increase agricultural productivity (Bationo *et al.*, 2004; Makinde *et al.*, 2007).

Moreover, agriculture and livestock play a big role in achieving food security. According to Jabbar *et al.* (2005) food security refers to access to enough food for an active healthy life. By food security we not only mean adequate food supply, but cater issues of affordability, accessibility, availability as well as nutritive value. Animals can supplement nutrients like amino acids that are lacking in cereals-based as well as permitting more of the total protein to be utilized because animal proteins are more digestible and metabolized more efficiently than plant proteins (Jabbar *et al.*, 2005). For young children food produced from animal sources have major importance for optimizing human performance in moderately malnourished populations.

Lipton, (2008) pointed out that raising production and fixing reasonable prices may allow consumers on low incomes to increase consumption of livestock products and help overcome the energy-protein deficiency all together. Moreover, foreign exchange through tax levied in animal products can be saved allowing it to be

diverted to productive investment and indirectly contributing to food security, if there is deliberate increase in domestic production hence reduction of importation of live and animal products (Jabbar *et al.*, 2005). Ayenew, *et al.*, (2011) accounted the contribution to food security of the population and family income of the farmers' families in urban and peri-urban dairy production. Moreover, it provides income, food and job opportunity for otherwise unemployed people.

Alvasen, (2007) asserted poverty rates and the numbers of city residents facing difficulties in accessing the food they need to be growing very fast. The view that improved food production in rural areas can supply the expanding urban population is as well supported by the focus of agricultural development. Another value that can be seen is traction, whereas livestock provide draught power for transport and ploughing, 52% of the cultivated area in developing countries, exclusive of China is farmed using draught animals against 26% with hand-tools (Jabbar *et al.*, 2005). The number of animals used for draught power has been increasing rapid in the research area.

3.2.3 Access a reliable market for cattle keeping project

Commercialized livestock productions tend to differ also to the traditional one when it comes to the marketing processes. While traditional goods and services are not traded on commercial markets and therefore have no easily calculated market value, the commercialized tend to be measured in the monetary terms. However, the values of non-market goods and services need to be measured and articulated in monetary terms, hence they can be weighed on the same scale as commercially traded components.

The planned cattle keeping project is in line with Agriculture and Livestock policy of the United Republic of Tanzania lastly revised in the year 2006. The project is also in line with National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP I&II) with specific attention to cluster I which advocates for Growth and reduction of poverty. As narrated in the National Livestock policy (2006) the Livestock Industry has an important role to play in building a strong national economy and in the process, reducing inequalities among Tanzanians by increasing their incomes and employment opportunities, while nurturing the natural resources. This policy explains the intentions of the government and other stakeholders to meet the challenges in the livestock industry. In order to attain this, the policy encourages the development of commercially oriented, efficient and internationally competitive livestock industry and support the emergence of a more diverse structure of production with a large increase in the numbers of successful smallholder livestock producer enterprises.

3.3 Policy Review

The livestock industry has a clear development vision, based on the Tanzania Development Vision 2025 which states that “By year 2025, there should be a livestock sector, which to a large extent shall be commercially run, modern and sustainable, using improved and highly productive livestock to ensure food security, improved income for the household and the nation while conserving the environment.” Whereas the policy vision is to ensure that livestock resource is developed and managed sustainably for economic growth and improved human livelihoods” Livestock policy (2006)

On the other hand, the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP I&II) emphasizes wellbeing of the community through the activation of the three clusters as follows; Cluster I: Growth of the economy and reduction in income poverty, Cluster II: Improvement of quality of life and social well-being, Cluster III: Governance and Accountability. The overall objective of the National Livestock policy (2006) is to develop a competitive and more efficient livestock industry that contribute to improvement of the well-being of the people whose principle occupation and livelihood is based on livestock.

The policy specific objectives include improving standard of living of the people engaged in livestock industry through increased income generating from livestock. To increase quantity and quality livestock and livestock products, to strengthen technical support services. To promote sustainable use and management of natural resources related to livestock production in order to achieve environmental sustainability. Based on the overall objective of the National Livestock Policy to develop livestock industry that contributes to the improvement of the well-being of the people socially and economically whose principal occupation and livelihood is based on livestock. Special areas of interest in the livestock sector at district level are taken care of by various National development programs such as DASIP, DADP, TASAF and regional program. All these programs are supporting the community members in form of groups to economic and social activities.

The objectives of agriculture and livestock policy(1997) is to improve food security and alleviate poverty, while promoting integrated and sustainable use and management of natural resources such as land, soil, water and vegetation.

Agricultural practices (slash and burn) and overgrazing are some of the land uses that contribute to deforestation and degradation in Tanzania.

Apart from the stated above, there are numerous challenges in livestock development, which includes lack of information to the livestock keepers, poor infrastructures, inadequate social and economic services (electricity, dips), and lack of active participation of Public and Private Partnership (PPP) in livestock sector. According to UNDP, (2004) Social mobilization is a catalysing process which involves collection of individuals to form groups that will help them to share their talents for reaching their desired goals. This approach reduces poverty because it is based on the premise that the poor are willing and able to carry out a number of functions themselves to improve their situation, given the encouragement to form their own organizations for promoting their development through their own efforts and participating actively in decision making that enhance their livelihoods.

Thus with this strategy livestock keeper through meetings, training and get together will have a chance to share and discuss problems, seek solutions by mobilizing own and outside resources channel and filter information, confer a sense of identity, shape behaviour and enable people to use what they know with external support so as to carry out activities aimed at improving their lives. Reviewing the existing policy and strategies on livestock sector development, commitment from service providers and political willingness including communities' accessibility to information is inevitable. Alternatively, the present ongoing demonstration farms at villages should run concurrently with livestock keeping. Despite the introduction of these demonstration farms, which are mainly based on agriculture, still there a need

to strengthen livestock sector in the same manner. Restructuring marketing system is much needed to secure good prices for products of small farmers.

3.4 Literature Review Summary

Various studies show that cattle contributed important incomes to household, nutrition, security and are potential vehicle for rural poverty eradication under the country MKUKUTA strategy Msangi, (2006). From the literature review it has been evident that studies that were carried out in relation to cattle (livestock) farming, as part of the solution to the income problem, concentrated on finding out the problems facing the sector rather than taking measures to solve. A number of problems such as lack of market, shortage of facilities and investment and operation cost are some of the problems that have been put forward as major hindrances to cattle keeping in Tanzania. Solutions that have been pinpointed in the livestock policy seem to be theoretical solutions to the problem and not practical solutions.

Although various programs that were introduced for more than five years at district level (DASP, DADP, TASAF,) the needs of livestock keepers especially the major need of reliable market of cattle were not taken in consideration. From the statement above it means that having many programs with good policies is not the solution for the problems. However, the problems need a practical solution that should to be rooted in the communities of beneficiaries. This means that the beneficiaries need to be involved in providing solutions to their problems through conducting community needs assessment. Therefore, this study ought to improve income of Datoga Women Mshikamano Group through cattle keeping project as a specific and practical oriented solution to the problem in Motukeri Village in Serengeti District.

CHAPTER FOUR

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter covers the actual implementation of the project from the planning stage, activities undertaken, products and outputs of the project and project implementation report. It analyses products and output from the project, activities undertaken to meet the objective, resources required, responsible personnel and time frame to accomplish the project. It also analyses tentative budget for purchase of tools/equipment and other running expenses. However, it shows commitments of various stakeholders as they showed great interest to support the project implementation during the interview and focus group discussions.

4.2 Project Outputs and Products

4.2.1 Project Product

The expected product was to have reliable, viable market for cattle, trained personnel in handling cows, collaboration with other stakeholders/development partners, gained knowledge, experiences and entrepreneurial skills that enable efficiency in cattle keeping as per market demand. The outcome is expected to be reached after realization of income from cattle business. The goal is anticipated to be scored when the income from cattle is raised on the side of the above mentioned beneficiaries.

4.2.2 Project Outputs

This project is anticipated to attain and achieve goals of improving income of DWMG members at Motukeri village by training them to keep cattle and condition necessary for them to sell them to the near market. The outcome is planned to be

reached after the realization of the products of cattle. In order to meet the goals, the following activities were planned and implemented as shown here under in the list and tabular form (see table 4.1).

- i. To train and sensitize 30 DWMG members on cattle keeping business.
- ii. To train and equip 30 DWMG members on, management and operation of cattle keeping Project by September 2019.
- iii. To ensure Datoga Women Mshikamano Group accesses a reliable market for their cattle by September 2019.

Table 4.1: Project outputs

Objective	Output	Activities
1). To train and sensitize 30 DWMG members on cattle keeping business by May 2019.	1.1). 30 DWMG members were sensitized about cattle keeping project.	1.1.1). To organize a straight talk to DWMG members
		1.1.2). Fixing 30 copies of some advertisement baring information about the ongoing project in the market.
	1.2).20 Project members attended the training	1.2.1. One day Training to 2 CBO leaders about the project management.
		1.2.2 To carry out a day training to the project workers about Marketing, customer care services and record keeping
2). To train and equip 30 DWMG members on, management and operation of cattle keeping Project by July 2019.	2.1).Two CBO leaders and 6 project members are trained on project management.	2.1.1. Purchasing of consumable and non-consumable products and equipment to be used.
		2.1.2To carry out a day training to the project workers about Marketing, customer care services and record keeping
	2). 20 members are trained successful	2.2.1.The field training of 20 members on sustainable livestock keeping
		2.2.2 CED student, 2DWMG members and CBO members went out to visit the existing cattle in Serengeti District for more information on equipment and techniques.
3. To prepare 20 members with improved skills and knowledge to be supportive to the group by September 2019	3.1. Trained 20 members to work hand in hand with the group members	3.1.1. To facilitate procure project equipment and
		3.1.2. To facilitate collection of funds and equipment from Serengeti District Council under the Community Development Office in Natta Ward Office
	3.2 Group members are recruited	3.2.1. Recruitment of two workers who will be involved in every day work of the feeding cattle
		3.2.2. Monitoring and evaluation of the project implementation

Source: Motukeri Village Findings, 2019

Achievements: Twenty group members were trained and given seminars on condition necessary in keeping cattle and medical treatment on preventing them from seasonal deceases. Cattle are expected to increase from 1 to 10 cattle and more than that and thereafter the DWMG move to different local markets within Serengeti district to buy cattle at cheapest price. The bought cattle are expected to be fed properly for three to five months so that they become fat ready to sell them at the high price. This production is supplied within the ward local markets for small business people and the rest will be sold to big butchers in Serengeti town and beyond. Cattle market expanded due to the high demand of the nearby market and nearby community for farming (*bull cow used for farming*), milk and meat.

4.3 Project Planning

Project planning involves the following steps which are the major components in the projects development process, these are as follows;

- i. Recognizing projects objectives
- ii. Actions or activities
- iii. Identify answerable individual for carrying activities
- iv. Identifying facilities equipment and services needed
- v. Preparing the financial statement or Budget

4.3.1 Implementation Plan

In order to ensure smooth implementation of the project, a work plan was prepared indicating different activities to be carried out, the required sources, time frame and person responsible for each project objective. It involves different stakeholders and

the host to organize activities within the project. Among the major economic activities in project implementation was securing community participation, coordination of activities as well as monitoring and evaluation. It involves DWMG members, Community Development Officers, Livestock Agriculture Officers and Ward Extension Officers. Monitoring was carried out to check whether the work was proceeding according to the plan.

Table 4.2: Project Implementation Plan (Gantt chart)

Objectives	Output	Activities	2019												Needed Resources	Person Responsible			
			5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4			5	6	
1. Creating awareness among 30 DWMG members of Motukeri village on cattle farming by May, 2019.	1.1A total of 20 group members (DWMG members) sensitized about the project	1.1.1 Carries out meeting with group members and stakeholders of the project.																Financial human materials and physical	MCED student, ward officer, and community development officer
2. Capacity building among members of the project and stakeholders of cattle keeping by	CBO members together with the group members gained knowledge and skills on project	2.1.1. Conducting training to members of the group on cattle keeping																Financial human materials and physical	MCED student, ward officer, and community development officer together with the DWMG members

July, 2019.	management through answering questionnaires during the meeting and training																	
		2.2.1 Conduct construction of cattle shelter and feed the cattle															Financial human materials and physical Cattle feeds	MCED student and DWMG members
3. To improve market of the Cattle by September.	3.1 Increased sells of cattle and their products	3.1.1. Supply of cattle and manure to the market and farmers.															Financial human materials and physical	MCED student and DWMG group members
		3.2.1 Opening of group account for DWMG members															Data for account opening	Leadership of DWMG and its members

Source: Motukeri Village Findings, 2019

Table 4.3: Project Logical Framework

Goal or Objectives	Performance Indicators	Mean of verification	Assumption (risk)
1. Encouraging DWMG members to care and keep cattle as their economic solution in income generation by processing the project	- project on cattle keeping was improved	-Community Need Assessment/names and lists -Report available	-Local village government will support -Basic resources available
Objectives 1. Creating awareness among DWMG members of Motukeri village on cattle farming	DWMG members were trained at Motukeri village and session conducted	-Attendance lists -Data observation and interview	-The climate is so favorable for cattle keeping
2. Capacity building among members of the project and stakeholders of cattle keeping	Improvement on small scale farming at Motukeri village to the DWMG members in Serengeti District council.	-Village report data and interview	-Cattle keeping will be motivated during process to maintain quality. -Local government will support
3. To improve market of the cattle and their products	The cattle increase from 1 to 10 cows whereby one cow can be bought at Tsh 250,000 to Tsh 300,000 per cow. After three to six months these cattle will be well prepared for sell and other cattle for production.	Village report and training report	DWMG members will be capable to carry on their lives by their own.

Source: Study Findings in Motukeri Village 2019

4.3.2 Input Requirements

During project implementation, inputs were needed to accomplish the objectives. Participants' were not paid to attend training activities or events in such situation, the researcher thought and felt that it was important to provide some of the services of stimulants; water, soda, biscuits from the CBO as he met with the DWMG members. This led off the majority of training costs and materials being used for refreshment at the meeting. Activities are shown below in table 4.3 implementation budget where by the group members contributed the money.

4.3.3 Staffing Patterns

In the project implementation, a researcher played many staff roles. The staffing patterns comprises of the MCED student, Village Ward officer, Community

Development Officer, Agriculture and livestock Officer, District Administration Secretary, all these played staff roles concerning in helping DWMG on their economic solution program within their village. The researcher played the staff roles of advisor and monitor to DWMG members so as to assure the performance of the activities planned. The group leaders played the roles of project manager or coordinator, while the researcher played the roles of data collector and data analyst. The researcher and the group leaders conducted a visual inspection of geography, topography, water resources, roads and land bases. The researcher and the group leaders of the group helped the group members to appreciate the resources locally available for practicing small scale livestock was concerning with cattle keeping project.

4.3.4 Project Budget

The actual budget based on travelling costs, stationeries, snacks, purchasing of cattle and communication. A total budget required for the work was Tsh 1,780,000/= for the project. We need to thank the Head of Community Development department of Serengeti district council who agreed to grant some of the amount of money Tsh **1,000,000/=** for the project to be conducted. Funds were needed to support community buying cattle, training, interaction with refreshment for meeting and need assessment as well as training events for DWMG members of Motukeri village which was Tsh 280,000/= which was donated by a researcher whereby also needed to travel to the village to purchase basic stationeries. Out of the total budget Tsh 500,000/- was contributed by the DWMG members themselves each member contributed Tsh 5000/- per week that makes Tsh 20,000/- per month.

Table 13: Implementation Budget

Objectives	Output	Activities	Resources needed	Quantity	Unit price	Proposed total Cost in T.sh.
1.Creating awareness among the 30 DWMG members of Motukeri village on cattle farming	A total of 20 members sensitized about the project	Conducting meeting with group members and stakeholders of the project.	Transport of a researcher.	1	20,000	20,000
			Stationeries (paper, pens, chart flip, marker pens)	20	2000	40,000
2.Building Capacity among members of the project and stakeholders on cattle keeping	CBO members together with the group members gained knowledge and skills on project management through answering questionnaires during the meeting and training	CBO Conducts free training to members of the group on cattle keeping	Refreshment during the meeting, this include; water, soda, biscuits from the CBO	20	500	10,000
3. .Train to improve and access the reliable market of cattle and their products.	3.1 Increased sells of cattle, manure and milk	3.1.1. Conducting training on accessing the reliable market for cattle and their	Refreshment during the training which includes: water, soda, biscuits from the CBO and	20	7250	145,000

Source: Motukeri village 2019		product	allowances			
		3.2. Opening of group account		1	20,000	20,000
		3.3 Bags of cement		10	14,500	145,000
		3.4 Wire Mesh		2	12,000	24,000
		3.5 Sand per trip		3	80,000	240,000
		3.6 Purchase cattle (cows)		4	250,000	1,000,000
		3.7 Timber		10	8,000	80,000
		3.8 Nails 3 inches		4kg	3000	12,000
		3.9 Iron sheets		10	8000	80,000
GRAND TOTAL						1,780.000

4.4 Project Implementation

The group members (DWMG) who went through the process of Community Need Assessment participated on prioritizing the problems and move into the level of implementation. They had to develop a constitution and elected leaders and proposed to keep cattle. They were trained on how to bargain the price on buying cattle, feeding cattle and treating them against deceases.



Figure 4.1: Photo of DWMG Members on Training



Figure 4.2: Photo CBO Preparing the TRAINING

Thereafter members contributed 5000/= each per week to their group which was used to buy four cows added to the project. Many of the planned activities were

actually implemented as reflected in the implementation plan. This part is divided into two major subsections; project implementation report and the project implementation Gantt chart which shows when the actual implementation of activities happened and for a period of time.

4.4.1 Project Implementation Report

The actual execution of the project started in May, 2019 by the CED Student in collaboration with target group DWMG members. The Project implementation was done based on three aspects, which is sensitization and training to 30 DWMG members on cattle keeping techniques, entrepreneurial and business management skills. The following activities have been conducted and some have been accomplished where the CBO played a key role in financing this pace. Different trainings were conducted in cooperation with researchers and Agriculture/livestock Officers for facilitation of buying cattle for the project that can provide back good money and profit. The CED student, stakeholders and CBO leaders, made up a strong collaborating team to see the project is implemented and run smoothly.

The major task implemented was selection of focus Group discussion, collection of basic information, focus Group discussion and Pair wise ranking. Project Design and budgeting was done, although, members of the community were very much interested in the project and have numerous expectations from it. Normally Evaluation is meant to measure long term impact and sustainability in terms of achievement of purpose and goals. An evaluation was carried during September, 2019 aimed at assessing the ongoing project activities and provides information to improve the project.

Funds for implementing the project were contributed by the DWMG members themselves, community development office of Serengeti District council, Agriculture ward Officer who facilitated the training on cattle keeping project and contributed project equipment, members contributed some of the money whereby each contributed and still contributing 5000/- per week for purchasing facilities for the project. Group members were the one who built cow shed with their own efforts. The MCED student was responsible for facilitating trainings and to secure community participation, advice in project management, planning, collaboration with various development partners, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of planned activities.



Figure 4.3: Photo of DWMG Members at their Finished Shed

4.5 Conclusion

After expressing the project, they wanted to deal with; DWMG members presented their tangible goals. They presented that their cattle will increase in numbers and they will make sure they will sell their cattle to nearby local auctions and neighboring communities in Serengeti district council. After three to six months

DWMG members started to harvest their cows and sell them to the near local auctions. The District Administration Secretary, community Development Officers of Serengeti District as well as Ward Officer and a Researcher visited the group and they were very impressed with the DWMG group plans. Their amount of money started to increase and each member could borrow for other business activities and return the money with the interest.

Opening account of the group was done after selling first harvest of their products and collected money for opening an account at the NMB Bank, Mugumu Branch in Serengeti District. The members were responsible to clean the cow shed weekly as well as feeding them. They feed cattle with shrubs from the hired site where there are grasses and other grasses from small scale farmers. By the end of December, 2019 the group will increase from 30 members to 50 members as many of them will join their fellow. They made the constitution for their group as a new member want to join must pay 10,000/= as the entrance fee.

CHAPTER FIVE

PROJECT PARTICIPATORY MONITORING, EVALUATION AND SUSTAINABILITY

5.1 Introduction

This chapter speaks much about DWMG members who participated in the monitoring and evaluation process of the project with the assistance of the investigator. The performance indicator used to monitor the project results were indicated in chapter four logical frameworks. This chapter explains how those indicators were monitored with the changes that happened and the results recorded in relation to the objectives. Monitoring and evaluation is linked together since it sets benchmarks for evaluation monitoring. All these together help to keep the project, schedule and predict problems as well as formulating solution, measure progress and evaluate program success.

5.2 Participatory Monitoring

Monitoring is the systematic recording and analysis of all information that has been chosen and recorded by insiders with the help of the outsiders. Participatory monitoring involves local beneficiaries in measuring, recording, collecting, processing and communicating information to assist local development project extension workers and local group members in decision-making. The involvement of CBO members in field visits, review of service delivery and in all stages of project implementation allowed them to be aware on the activity progress hence creates room for decision making. The CED student made sure that the field of learning theory and adult education were used.

The cattle keeping project improved the standard of living of DWMG members at Motukeri village in Serengeti district council. Community Development Officer together with Ward Extension Officer, Agriculture officer encouraged the group by facilitating indicators by showing whether they built sustainability to DWMG members. The group learned managing their cattle keeping project from the Ward Livestock Officer and other facilitators. The members who started to lose hope for their future started to gain hope regarding their life sketch and they were able to articulate their views and plans during their weekly meeting with confidence.

5.1.1 Monitoring Information System

This system gives influential outputs; it is a tool for effective planning and project adjustment if needed. It helps on prioritization and informs decision making, performance sustainability, impacts and financial appraisal of the project input and output. A tool for reporting developed practiced and the profit was made through the project. Monitoring information system is considered to be a key instrument for effective planning and it was done on weekly basis. The information was about the development and achievement of their project regarding cattle keeping. The increase in number of cattle was the step which informed action to be taken as the way forward.

5.2.2 Participatory Monitoring Method

Community development Officer, the Livestock Ward officer together with the DWMG members set up an agreement to meet once per week for the first two months then they met after three weeks for close monitoring. These meetings were of many benefits as it was during that time when most of the feedbacks would be

given and rectification would occur in order to ensure sustainability of the project. Furthermore, the researcher attended these meetings on monthly basis in order to be with the DWMG members in the review of the plan in a participatory way. Also members arranged themselves into small groups of four for the duty of feeding their cattle.



Figure 5.1: Photo of the New Cows in a Shed

5.2.2.1 Observation in the Field

Supervision in the field was done in the whole period of the study. The aim of doing this was to monitor the work done by the DWMG members at Motukeri village within their field and some of the pictures were taken for more vivid information.



Figure 5.2: Photo of DWMG Members with their Calabash as a Milking Tool



Figure 5.3: Photo of DWMG Members Dairy



Figure 5.4: Photo of Some of DWMG Members in a Discussion Meeting

5.2.2.2 Survey

Survey used at the first stage of the Community Need Assessment which intended to know in deep the community profile at Motukeri village. The proceeds and economic activities were employed by the community members including Livestock keeping and trade activities through this method. However, it also reduces the dominance behaviour frequently influenced by the people who have attended training activities.

5.2.2.3 Sample Size and Sampling Procedure

Sample Size: All twenty DWMG members participated in the monitoring of the project in Motukeri village. MCED student together with the Community Development Officer and Livestock officer, Ward Extension Officer and Agriculture Officer participated in monitoring the project from the field.

Sampling Procedure: The probability sampling procedure also known as simple random sampling was the method used in selecting the respondents. This helped in facilitating and limit to MCED student biasness when selecting the respondents. During the monitoring process, data were collected by using different method and instruments such as questionnaires, interviews, group meetings, focus group discussion for the implementation of the activities in the project at Motukeri village in Serengeti District Council.

5.2.2.4 Questionnaires and Interviews Method

These methods were used in collecting primary data from respondents through series of designing open and close ended questionnaires. The tools were used to collect data from 30 DWMG members of Motukeri village. Interview method guided by the tested questionnaires to collect primary data and it was a direct personal investigation.

5.2.2.5 Meetings

Underneath this project, DWMG members made sure every month or casually in the case of any issues would have to meet and discuss as well as prepare a report about their project the way it goes. Their attendances were forwarded to the

Community Development Officer and Agriculture Officer and they visited them after every one and a half month.

5.2.2.6 Focus Group Discussion

The researcher discussed with the CBO committee members and agreed to measure the extent the project is going to operate. The discussion was conducted with all members of the group and stakeholders of Motukeri village. It aims at achieving their goals and improving their project in Motukeri Village.

5.3 Participatory Evaluation

The attainment of information of this project was done through monitoring visiting involving all the stakeholders as explained above. However, the monitoring process showed that of all the planned activities were timely completed. Training and meetings on all techniques needed was established and every group member participated fully. This training made it easy for essential activities for project implementation to be published. Evaluation is a periodic assessment of relevance, performance, efficiency and impact of a piece of work in the context of its stated goals.

The aim is to determine the relevance and fulfilment of objectives, developmental efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability. Evaluation is a process of collecting and analysing information to find out whether the set objectives are met through planned activities and it measures the effectiveness, efficient and impact of the project. The role of evaluation is to determine program effectiveness, to show impact, Strengths and Weaknesses of a project, and to promote replication of

successful interventions.

The mid-term evaluation was done after six months after the implementation of the project to assess the progress, identify weaknesses and gaps, plan for solutions and document good practices to be scaled up. The summative evaluation will be done at the end of the project implementation to measure the outputs and outcomes of the project. Another evaluation will be done after one year to measure the impact of the project. The evaluation was done in collaboration with CED student, team leader and stakeholders. This evaluation looked on progress of implemented activities, effectiveness and efficient of the project. The evaluation focused on three aspects which were determined by the level of participation of local community in project activities; these aspects were: project implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the project. In fact, level of participation of local community in these three aspects is a key aspect for project sustainability.

5.3.1 Performance Indicators

Performance Indicator One: Every group member contributed and increases the financial facilities and decided to initiate a micro financial resource and everyone was to pay 5,000/= as the entrance fee of starting a project. Some money was used to buy some of the building materials and these were woods, iron sheets, wire gauze and cement and they managed to build cow shed and guard house.

Performance Indicator Two: Each DWMG member has contributed Tshs 5000/- to improve a project and they started with two cows, after three and above months the number of cattle increases from 2 to 10 cows. They feed cattle; clean the shed and

treat the cattle through giving medicine to prevent them from seasonal diseases.

Performance Indicator Three: The money accumulated and opened a bank account; as they sold their first intake cattle, they got Tshs 600, 000/= from the cattle. Other members started to admire the project and soon they got 10 other new members to joining their project. The new member joined the group with the entrance fee of Tsh10, 000/=.

Performance Indicator Four: DWMG improved on marketing their cattle and they produced quality and healthy cattle and high standard. Many meat dealers and butcheries bought their cattle and they supply them to the nearby markets, neighbouring communities and the VIP Hotel at Makundusi, Natta Ward in Serengeti.

5.3.2 Participatory Evaluation

Evaluation is a periodic assessment of relevance, performance, efficiency and impact of a piece of work in the context of its stated objectives. The aim is to determine the relevance and fulfilment of objectives, developmental efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability. Evaluation is a process of collecting and analysing information to find out whether the set objectives are met through planned activities and it measures the effectiveness, efficiency and impact of the project. The role of evaluation is to determine program effectiveness, to show impact, strengths and weaknesses of a project, and to promote replication of successful interventions. Evaluation was done at the end of training that aimed at measuring the effectiveness of the training.

Another evaluation will be done after one year to measure the impact of the project. The evaluation was done in collaboration with CED student, team leader and stakeholders. The evaluation focused on three aspects which were determined by the level of participation of local community in project activities; these aspects were: project implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the project. In fact, level of participation of local community in these three aspects is a key aspect for project sustainability. Participatory monitoring and evaluation build individual and group determinant and show the possibilities of individuals to opt for alternatives to life. DWMG members including other communities with their attitude change, participatory monitoring and evaluation helped them to recognize their ability and change their mind set and personal lives.

Table 5.1: Participatory Monitoring Plan

Objectives	Output	Activities	Data sources	Indicators	Person responsible	Method	Time
1. Creating awareness among the DWMG members of Motukeri village on cattle keeping project	1.1 A total of 20 group members sensitized about the project	1.1.1 Conducting meeting with group members and stakeholders of the project.	CBO progressive report	List of attendants	Community Development Officer, Ward Livestock officer, DWMG members, and Ward Extension Officer	Meetings and group discussion methods	May, 2019
2. Building Capacity among members of the project and stakeholders on cattle keeping	2.1 CBO together with the group members gained knowledge and skills on cattle keeping project management	2.1.1 Conducting training to members of the group on cattle keeping	CBO progressive report	Lists of participants and lists of attendants	Community Development Officer, Ward Livestock officer, DWMG members, ward extension officers, and MCED student	Group discussion and meetings	May, 2019
3. Train to improve market of the products.	Increased sells of cattle and manure	3.1. Supply of cattle and manure to the community and local market.	CBO progressive report		Training report	Meeting	June 2019
		3.2. Opening of group account for the DWMG members	CBO progressive report	Study tour Report	Community Development Officer, Ward Livestock officer, DWMG members, and ward extension officers	Team working and participation method	July 2019
			CBO progressive report	List of attendants and study tour report	Agriculture/livestock Ward officer, DWMG members, and ward extension officers	Participatory and observations	August, September, November to December 2019
			CBO progressive report	List of attendants and study tour report	Community Development Officer, Ward Livestock officer, DWMG members and ward extension officers	Participation method and observation	After six months and twelve months

Source: Motukeri Village Findings 2019

5.2.3 Project Evaluation Summary

The evaluation of the project is based much on the objectives of the project. The project evaluation summary has been explained in the monitoring plan. The baseline information has been gathered and should be used during evaluation excessive and it will be conducted in December 2019.

Table 5.2: Project Performance Indicators Accident

Objectives	Output	Activities	Resources needed	Performance Indicators
1. Creating awareness among the DWMG members of Motukeri village on cattle farming	1.1 A total of 20 DWMG members sensitized about the project.	1.1.1 Conducting meeting with DWMG members and stakeholders of the project.	Stationeries, allowances and facilitators	Number of participants attended the meeting
2. Building Capacity among members of the project and stakeholders on cattle keeping	2.1 CBO members together with the DWMG members gained knowledge and skills on project management	2.1.1. Conducting training to members of the group on cattle keeping	Stationeries, allowances and facilitators and project equipment	Number of participants attended the meeting
		2.2.2 Conduct training on construction of cow shed and guard house.	Stationeries, allowances and facilitators and project equipment, soft drinks and snacks	List of trainees
3. To improve market of the products.	Increased sells of cattle and manure	3.1.1 Supply of cattle and manure to the community and to the	Participant allowances and travelling fair	List of trainees, copy of acknowledgment letter
		3.1.2. Opening of group account for the DWMG members	Participants allowances and fuel	List of equipment purchased
			Time and fund	List of trainees
			Participants allowances and fuel	List of developing partners visiting and support the project

Source: Research Findings, 2019

DWMG members will identify keeping cattle and start a local business by selling their products. At the end of July 2019 all 20 group members were able to manage the project as their source of income generation. Skills needed on the treatment of their cattle using local medicine and other medicines with the supervision of the Agriculture and Livestock Ward Officer. DWMG members will start selling their cattle and keep financial records of their projects. Group members chose two of their fellows to be responsible for keeping and producing financial records for their sales and open an account at NMB Bank, Mugumu Branch in Serengeti District and deposit their money. By the end of 2019, members of this DWMG would have increased the supply of cattle within and outside their community/local market.

5.3 Project Sustainability

The key element of sustainability of this project is the knowledge and skills gained by the DWMG members on cattle keeping which encouraged them to generate income as one of the solution to economic problem within their community for improving life standard. DWMG group would be linked to a local village government from where the activities for small scale Farming survives would be provided by training them with the help of Community Development Officer together, with Agriculture Officer of Natta ward.

Here the knowledge of quick generating income as the economic solution within their community will be provided in order to support the ongoing cattle keeping project. This foot for cost sharing of project implementation activities, has encourage the DWMG members to open a group account at nearby Bank and deposit their money after selling their cattle. This process will accumulate cash income to outfit

the condition for the DWMG members to expand in the near future.

5.3.1 Institutional Sustainability

The Community Based Organization was initiated by community themselves where MCED student plays in assisting leaders of CBO to construct constitution which declared interests of all members of group. The sustainability of cattle keeping project for DWMG members in Motukeri village is mostly likely to be sustainable since human resources (CBO members, group members, and other stakeholders are ready and accessible towards project implementation. Essentially materials such as broom, hand hoes, cow shed, guard house and others as well as the plot are offered and other hired by the group members themselves. Capacity building to DWMG members on the prevention and cure using local medicine and other medicine from officials and experts will contribute on harvesting of more cattle in future. At the district level Community development department was playing a big role to promote the group.

5.3.2 Financial Sustainability

The project finance will continue to be sustainable since they were able to open group account for financial management and advised to carry out regular meetings and making follow-up all matters of the process of the registration of their group to the community development officer of Natta ward office and leaders were trained on financial management. Therefore, having this project will be financially sustainable since the business with local market will continue to support the project in district level.

5.3.3 Political Sustainability

The current government policy in regard to gender equality concerning unprivileged people and families are in greater supporting such projects. This project was implemented under government footing therefore political leaders especially village government will support the project and other politicians who are interested in development. The cattle keeping project is directly supporting the Tanzania Agricultural Small Scale Farming. The nation strategy being the case, the local leaders in village level, councillors and Executive officers in ward level are in excitement with the project. Efforts done by the various stakeholders' development partners to support the project have created good environment and community members.

CHAPTER SIX

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

6.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the conclusion and recommendations and the way forward towards the project being undertaken by Datoga Women Mhikamano Group of Motukeri village in Serengeti district Council. The conclusion part, summaries the findings of the participatory needs assessment, literature review, reasons which guided the choice of the project, and the report on the project implementation. It also the summaries of the project participatory monitoring, evaluation findings and the sustainability plan. Not only that, the recommendation part is all about recommendation derived from conclusion to the way forward to solve problems facing the community and suggestions for further studies.

6.2 Conclusion

From the Participatory Needs Assessment, keeping of cattle project is an economic solution to DWMG members within their community, for them to improve their life standard. However, they faced some constraints in the process of keeping cattle as replacing the petty business activities as their basic economic activities. This situation has been learned through conducting Group Discussions, Observations, Interviews, and questionnaires. Poverty among DWMG members was evident in their inability to achieve their life goals for their children and themselves to improve living standard. DWMG members were lacking formal sources of reliable and stable income generation.

All of the group members were not employed and many of them were primary school level of education. The Community Need Assessment revealed that DWMG members did not have education for small scale agriculture/livestock and normally practiced locally without applying formal knowledge and skills. They did not have any plans and strategic plans of life for the reason that they had lost hope. This situation deliberated down their production capacity in social economic arena. The village leaders of Motukeri did not recognize and make emphasizes to DWMG group and include them in any activity / skills and felt inferior to practice their talents to the community. The intervention thereafter was designed to focus on strengthening the DWMG group to become successful in small Scale livestock by keeping cattle in order to plan future generation to become community leaders.

Findings from focus group discussion shows that there are many contributing factors hindering cattle keeping which were lack of capital, knowledge and skills, inadequate cooperation between the government and community. To ensure that the project will bring sustainable economic development, the MCED student involved the group of twenty DWMG members, the CBO members and other stakeholders on the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the ongoing activities. In the process of project implementation, evaluation was done and the MCED student realized that the CBO members are capable enough to run the project. It is expected that subsequent to the project catch up, DWMG members will be increased as the results of standard of life.

The DWMG members are naturally pastoralists who use experience in cattle keeping and the use of cattle products, it will take them time to the total change to the

maddened way of cattle keeping applying entrepreneurial skills for their sustainable income and Economic development. The MCED student have to ensure the ongoing corroboration with DCDO, District and Ward Livestock Officers and Village leaders so that they continue encouraging, supervising, monitoring and providing proper guidance to the group members to ensure the attainment of the project objectives.

The success of this project will encourage other community members from different village sectors to establish such project as the results per capital income will increase and improve the standard of living of the people. Cattle keeping project is a recently introduced activity in Serengeti district council with traditional management based on considering type of feeding. The keeping system of cattle in the district, however, lacks proper cattle farming practices such as feeding, housing, health care, and overall management efforts for cattle business to improve income to communities. This study revealed that the main purpose of cattle keeping is to get additional income for the household. This study pointed that the cattle keeping farming in the study area enabled the group members to generate additional income which in turn helps in achieving food security self-employment for landless and unemployed people in the study area. This assessment study is of its kind and has limitation in analysis of whole factors available in the livestock farming system; hence, detailed socioeconomic and biological studies are expected afterwards.

6.3 Recommendation

Basing on the experience from implementation of cattle keeping in Motukeri village, the participatory need assessment is done with the involvement of CBO and community members who are community residents. Education concerning Small

Scale Agriculture and livestock keeping is needed because DWMG members have no knowledge on cattle keeping in a systematic and conducive situation together with medicine treatment. Stakeholders and Local Village Government leaders should make closer supervision to these groups on advising, encouraging and lead them to find economic solution programs and educational development as the evidences of their success within their village.

In rural villages, there should be establishment of Agriculture and livestock keeping training centres whereby people should get knowledge and skills on the economic solution in an easiest way for their forecast of their potentials movement. In-depth studies on the types of feeding trials, diseases, and parasites occurring in the study area will help much to boost cattle productivity. As cattle are among the animal species which fulfil the demand of meat in developing and developed countries, best production system and value creation approaches should be introduced in the livestock farming system.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: QUESTIONNAIRE

Dear respondents,

The questionnaire below intends to get your views on generating income for your development. Your views will be of great importance and hence contribute to community economic development. I assure you that your information given will be kept confidentiality.

Tick where appropriate and fill the information where required.

1. RESPONDENCE PERSONNEL PARTICULARS

1.1 AGE:

- i. 18-29 years ()
- ii. 30-39 years ()
- iii. 40-49 years ()
- iv. 50-59 years ()
- v. 60+ years

1.2 Level of education:

- 01) No formal education ()
- 02) Classes for adult education () 03) primary education ()
- 04) Secondary education () 05) higher education ()

1.3 Occupation

- 01) farmer () 02) livestock keeping () 03) fishing () 04) business ()
- 05) employee () 06) mining () 07) others.....

1.4 What is your monthly income in the community? Tsh.....

1.6 What are the situations/ abilities to meet the following basic needs?

DISCRIPTION/ I TEM	CONDITION		
	VERY ADEQUATE	ADEQUATE	NOT ADEQUATE
a) Food	()	()	()
b) Quality Housing	()	()	()
c) Security	()	()	()

2. ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT

2.1 What are the major economic activities in the community?

- a) Agricultural activities () b) Paddy/rice business () c) selling of Paddy/rice ()
 d) Dairy cattle () e) Sell of milk () 06) Cattle keeping () 07) Food vendors ()
 08) Selling of second hand clothes () 09) Agricultural activities ()

2.2 What kind of business do think are potentially, sustainable and economically viable?

- i) Agricultural activities (ii) rice business (iii)) selling of Paddy/rice ()
 (iv) Dairy cattle () (v) Sell of milk () (vi) Cattle keeping ()

2.3 Does the production/supply of your business adequate throughout the year?

- 01) Yes () 02) No ()

2.4 What will be the impact of that project?

Please, cycle the appropriate score using the following scale

1=First class 2=Second class 3=Third class

1. Increase in of individual income	1	2	3
2. Decrease of dependence	1	2	3
3. Creation of employment	1	2	3

2.5 What challenges do you think you may face in implementing the proposed project?

- a) Inadequate capital () b) Unreliable Market () c) Lack of technical skills

2.6 Does the government/private institutions provide support to income generating activities in the community?

- a) Yes () b) No () c) I don't know ()

2.7 If yes what kind of support do they get?

- a) Financial support () b) Entrepreneurship training () c) Tools and equipments ()

**APPENDIX 2: INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS
WITH CBO**

DATE OF INTERVIEW ___/___/2019

1. How many members of CBO _____ Male _____ Female _____
2. When did you start to support DWMG? (Year)_____
3. Is the CBO registered? _____
4. Who financed the CBO during the take off? _____
5. What is the overall goal? _____
6. What are the income activities being supported to the group? _____
7. Are the income generating activities undertaken within the profitable?

8. Do you think the income from the cattle keeping business is adequate?

9. What are the other potential economic projects in the community? _____
10. What are the challenges facing your business in this community? _____
11. Do you provide any training on business under takings or technical
knowledge related to the group activities? _____
12. How have the members benefited from the group income activities? _____
13. What should be done to improve the group economic performance? _____

APPENDIX 3: QUESTIONNAIRE FOR DATOGA MSHIKAMANO WOMEN GROUP

Dear respondents,

The questionnaire below intends to get your views on generating income for your development within and outside of your project. Your views will be of great importance and hence contribute to community economic development. I assure you that your information given will be kept confidentiality.

Tick where appropriate and fill the information where required.

1. RESPONDENCE PERSONNEL PARTICULARS

1.1 AGE:

- vi. 18-29 years ()
- vii. 30-39 years ()
- viii. 40-49 years ()
- ix. 50-59 years ()
- x. 60+ years

1.2 Level of education:

- 01) No formal education ()
- 02) Classes for adult education () 03) primary education ()
- 04) Secondary education () 05) higher education ()

1.3 Occupation

- 01) farmer () 02) livestock keeping () 03) fishing () 04) business ()
- 05) employee () 06) mining () 07) others.....

1.4 What is your monthly income in the community?

Tsh.....

1.6 What are the situations/ abilities to meet the following basic needs?

DISCRIPTION/ CONDITION	VERY ADEQUATE	ADEQUATE	NOT ADEQUATE
a) Food	()	()	()
b) Quality Housing	()	()	()
c) Security	()	()	()

2. ECONOMIC ASSESMENT

2.1 What are the major economic activities in the community?

- a) Agricultural activities () b) Paddy/rice business () c) selling of Paddy/rice ()
 d) Dairy cattle () e) Sell of milk () 06) Cattle keeping () 07) Food vendors ()
 08) Selling of second hand clothes () 09) Agricultural activities ()

2.2 What kind of business do think are potentially, sustainable and economically viable?

- i) Agricultural activities (ii) rice business (iii)) selling of Paddy/rice ()
 (iv) Dairy cattle () (v) Sell of milk () (vi) Cattle keeping ()

2.3 Does the production/supply of your business adequate throughout the year?

- 01) Yes () 02) No ()

2.4 What will be the impact of that project?

Please, cycle the appropriate score using the following scale

1=First class 2=Second class 3=Third class

1. Increase in of individual income	1	2	3
2. Decrease of dependence	1	2	3
3. Creation of employment	1	2	3

2.5 What challenges do you think you may face in implementing the proposed project?

- a) Inadequate capital () b) Unreliable Market () c) Lack of technical skills

2.6 Does the government/private institutions provide support to income generating activities in the community?

- a) Yes () b) No () c) I don't know ()

2.7 If yes what kind of support do they get?

- a) Financial support () b) Entrepreneurship training () c) Tools and equipments ()

**APPENDIX 4: INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS
WITH CBO**

Dear respondents,

The questionnaire below intends to get your views on generating income for your development of DWMG group and the community at large. Your views will be of great importance and hence contribute to community economic development. I assure you that your information given will be kept confidentiality.

DATE OF INTERVIEW ___/___/2019

14. How many members of CBO _____ Male _____ Female _____
15. When did you start to support DWMG? (Year) _____
16. Is the CBO registered? _____
17. Who financed the CBO during the take off? _____
18. What is the overall goal? _____
19. What are the income activities being supported to the group? _____
20. Is the income generating activities undertaken within the profitable? _____
21. Do you think the income from the cattle keeping business is adequate?

22. What are the other potential economic projects in the community? _____
23. What are the challenges facing your business in this community? _____
24. Do you provide any training on business under takings or technical knowledge related to the group activities? _____
25. How have the members benefited from the group income activities? _____
26. What should be done to improve the group economic performance? _____