

**TO IMPROVE LIVELY HOOD OF USHIRIKIANO WOMEN GROUP
THROUGH SEWING ACTIVITIES: A CASE OF MWEMBENI VILLAGE IN
MANYONI DISTRICT SINGIDA REGION**

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

The undersigned certifies that he has read and hereby recommends for acceptance by The Open University of Tanzania a dissertation entitled; “To Improve Lively Hood of Ushirikiano Women Group through Sewing Activities : A Case of Mwembeni Village In Manyoni District Singida region” in partial fulfilment of the requirements of degree of Master of Community Economic Development of The Open University of Tanzania.

.....
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.....
Date

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DECLARATION

I, Esther Emmanuel Abraham, do declare that this dissertation is my original work and that it has not and will not be presented to any other institution for the award of the degree or another similar award.

.....
Signature

.....
Date

DEDICATION

This dissertation is dedicated to my beloved Husband, Amani Ndagwa, my children Loveness, Gladness, Noah and Given whose love, moral and financial support, inspiration and dedication made my life worth living throughout my career.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The work of this magnitude is not a product of an individual, rather is a contribution of many people who helped me through material and moral support while producing this document. A special word of thanks is, particularly for the following individuals. I want to acknowledge Dr Felician Mutasa, who is my supervisor from The Open University of Tanzania who took many opportunities to provide me with guidance in both theoretically and practically processes to come up with this work.

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Sincerely the whole exercise would not have happened without the financial support from my family. Because of that thanks should go to my Husband for his recommendable commitment and prioritisation that has enabled me to accomplish this essential exercise. Above all, thanksgiving and glory should be to God who gave me health and strength during the entire process of undertaking this community needs assessment and the whole project at large.

ABSTRACT

This project basically is product based on community needs assessment exercise conducted at Manyoni ward in Mwembeni village in order to identify the assets of the community and to determine potential concerns that the area faces, Manyoni ward, in Manyoni district, Tanzania .Mwembeni area was chosen for project by paying attention to women who previously were not involved in income generation activities in the community. The research identified various needs of the community, which can be solved through capacity building. The Focus group Discussion conducted exposed the need for income generation activity is the priority number one since both members lack enough capital to run a small business for supporting.

To meet the expected goals, research requirements and criteria, a designed and developed research instruments including questionnaire development, interview schedules, selection of sample survey were arranged for data collection. The research findings from the study have noted that despite the efforts that had been taken by the government and other stakeholders to support women in the community still most of them live hesitation life as a result of unpredictable income flows to most of the poor households. This situation has been evidenced by the study on family and individuals ability to meet various expenses on their normal life particularly on the aspects of health, food, clothes, and education expenses which are basic needs. So that improvement is attained, income promotion to women through sewing activities is inevitable.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATION

CAN	Community Need Assessment
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CCC	Community core coalition
CDO	Community Development Officer
EDI	Economic development initiatives
MCED	Masters of Community economic Development
MIS	Management Information System
MKUKUTA	Mkakati wa Kukuza Uchumi na Kupunguza Umaskini
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NMB	National Microfinance Bank
NSGRP	National Strategy for growth and reduction of Poverty
SME	Small Micro Enterprises
TASAF	Tanzania Social Action Fund

CHAPTER ONE

COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT

1.1 Introduction

The Community Needs Assessment was carried out at Mwembeni Village in Manyoni District Singida Region. The findings of the study aimed to improve the livelihood of the community which is a group of women with low income who are doing their income-generating activities together. This group is called USHIRIKIANO Women Group. The author meets this group of women, and after critical investigation and observations on their activities, she discovered that there is a need for them to get close assistance to step forward and improve their livelihood from an individual level, family level and community level at large.

Other stakeholders of community development such as Community Development Officers, Trade officers and were involved in the process of community needs assessment. This was done to ensure that the youth are fully allowed to participate in the exploration of the needs facing the community, and eventually, they participate in the choice and decision making on the project that would promote the development of the society.

The findings of community needs assessment created a base for the identification of needs for Mwembeni village. This information is essential in setting grounds for a successful CED project planning, implementation, management and sustainability. Community needs prioritisation will be conducted through pairwise ranking. The focus of the intervention lies under community economic development strategies, specifically to the concept of developing a reliable and sustainable economic activity

to create an economic activity to enhance better life for themselves and their families. This strategy focuses on the unemployed youth to stop financial leakage, encouraging working abilities development in the community economic development. To create ways on how to assess capital to enhance community economic needs.

The researcher has chosen to work with Mwembeni village in Manyoni District, Singida Region as it is the closest community to her and found that the group has a need. The group which she worked with was the group of women who lost their hope of income and have no opportunity to work or any economic activity to undertake. The stakeholders have very much appreciated the intervention of this project, and they provided support to the group.

1.2 Community Profile

1.2.1 Ward Population and Social Services

Manyoni ward is one of the 19 wards in Manyoni district council in Singida region. The ward capital is the town of Manyoni. According to the national census 2012, the total number of people in the ward are 31,877 people where 14,196 are men, and 17681 are women with the number of household 6375 There are four villages in Manyoni ward, these are Manyoni, Mwanza, Kipondoda and Manyoni. There are 9 Primary schools in Manyoni ward these are Mwembeni, Manyoni, Tambukareli, Mwanza, Masigati, Sayuri, Majengo, Lightness and Target. Also, there are four secondary schools in the ward, namely; Manyoni, Mwanza, Malwa and Amani Girls. The economic activities undertaken are small shops keeping for basic

needs and local beer clubs. Religious Institutions within the villages of Manyoni ward are Muslims and Christians.

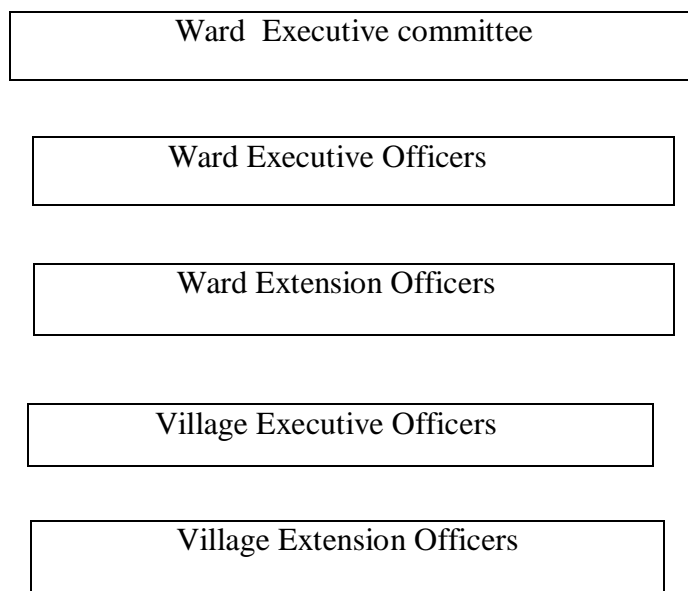


Figure 1.1: Government Structure of Manyoni Ward, Manyoni District

Source: Field Data, 2018

The ward is bordered to the North by Mkwese ward, to the East by Makuru ward, to the south by Muhulala ward and the West by Aghondi ward.

1.2.2 Social Services

Manyoni ward is among of the wards that are accommodated with various social services like health services, and Educational services are available wherein the ward there are 09 primary schools and 04 secondary schools, Water service, Market, shop and min market both are available.

1.1.3 Physical Features and Agriculture Activities

Most of the population of Manyoni participates in various economic activities, especially agricultural that believed to be a backbone of Manyoni ward economic.

People participate mainly in cash crops, simsim, green gram, chickpeas and sunflower plant. Also, others participate in physical activities like dressing, small business, welding, and construction. For livestock keeping, a few farmers concentrate on maize, cassava, green vegetables cattle, goats, sheep, pigs as well as poultry.

1.2.4 Infrastructure

Manyoni ward has one paved trunk road from Dar es Salaam to the lake zone and neighbouring countries like Rwanda, Also Manyoni ward covered with various street roads that easier transport and communication activities. The ward has tarmac road that runs from the village and nearby villages to Manyoni town. Manyoni ward accesses water from boreholes and wells. Manyoni ward is privileged to have electricity supplied by Tanzania Electric supplies company limited (TANESCO). However, the ward lacks enough dispensaries and clinics. The village depends much on Government Hospital.

1.3 Community Needs Assessment

The participatory assessment was conducted in collaboration with a community with questions to identify varieties of needs and available resources, to determine the most burning issues that need intervention. The assessment in Mwembeni village was conducted based on the economic activities, community and education assessment. The Target of Community Needs Assessment process was to bring the marginalised women together and make honest and vary objective assessment of what limits them from having their income within their community. These women have lost hope and remain with no direction of the life of tomorrow, and some of

them are responsible for their families however they have no support due to the low income; they cannot pay school contributions for their children due to the low income and continue to live as dependants. From observation, this group of women was a group of desperate people waiting for whatever will happen to them in their lives.

The assessment was done in their community using Mwembeni village with a sample of 10 women to determine how and from where they get money to spend on their daily needs. The assessment looked at what activities the women are doing within their community and from where they generate income to spend on their daily basic needs. The assessment also identified their activities at the time of research. The Ushirikiano women group were asked to tell how they spend the money they earn through their income-generating activities.

1.4 Community Need Assessment Findings

From these findings a researcher used Qualitative Data analysis Method which was obtained from the focus groups and meeting conducted and categorized into themes and concepts relating to assessing income, community supports, economic interest for the USHIRIKIANO women group, the need for skills training concerning with the sewing activities and how income development prepare a person to improve their income and assuming responsibilities. The first need identified by the women group was that they had no understanding of what to do to generate income for their lives and families today and in future. The work completed on the Data analysis was done using SPSS version 21 computer software whereby percentages and frequencies

were computed. The analysed data was presented mainly in tables and charts as well as statements. Conclusion was made based on the presented data. In gathering the information, a researcher prepared 30 questionnaires but managed to collect only 28. The findings from the age, level of education, marital status and number of dependants, skills findings from the key informants, common activities undertaken in the community, potential and sustainable economic activities that should be performed, economic impacts on the factors that hindering the growth of sewing activities for USHIRIKIANO women group.

1.4.1 Research Objectives

1.4.1.1 General Objectives

This study aims to facilitate the growth of sewing activities for economic transformation and poverty reduction at Mwembeni village in Manyoni district, from a rate of 12% to 40% in the year 2019 to 2025

1.4.1.2 Specific Objectives

- i. To identify factors for the growth of sewing activities for Ushirikiano women group at Mwembeni village.
- ii. To make recommendations toward the national policy intervention and direction for the provision of support to women groups
- iii. To identify opportunities and challenges facing Ushirikiano women group at Manyoni and developing appropriate measures to mitigate those challenges

1.5 Research Questions

- i. What are the challenges facing Ushirikiano women group in implementing its

sewing activities?

- ii. What are the possible measures towards the challenges facing Ushirikiano women group?
- iii. How does the growing of sewing activities may lead to economic transformation and poverty reduction at Mwembeni village

The purpose of doing Community Need Assessment was to collect information from the USHIRIKIANO women group about their current economic status and their economic short time life goals. Based on this information, the question was whether the targeted group could identify potential sources of income, determine the economic sustainability of the sources and establish realistic goals for spending their income in the local community. Generally, the significance of the study is tired from Economically perspective; increase productivity and Socially perspective; it encourages the adoption of new learning, knowledge and different skills.

1.6 Community Needs Assessment Research Methodology

During the selection of research methods, the researcher considered the situation and condition of the subject respondents, time available and the quickest way to obtain data.

1.6.1 Research Design

A descriptive survey was applied as the research design to collect information from unemployed youth in the community of Mwembeni village by using questionnaires; conducting a meeting, observation, and focus group discussion on identifying limit factors to USHIRIKIANO women group generate income for themselves.

1.6.2 Sampling Procedure Techniques

The researcher requested and received assistance from the community leaders to organise the targeted group of women in public at Manyoni district council conference hall. In that meeting, the purpose of the community need assessment was familiarised and presented to them. Ushirikiano women group agreed that they were prepared to provide the information needed. Probability sampling and simple random sampling was hand-me-down in selecting the respondents. However, the method was randomised to give free and fair participation. Non-probability sampling was used to select key informants such as ward officer, village chairman, village council leaders, village religious institutions leaders and key village leaders.

1.7 Data Collection Methods

The method used and applied in this study was survey, observation, stakeholders meeting, and focus group discussion.

1.7.1 Observation

Through travelling around the village, the researcher observed the majority of Mwembeni women live with their husbands and children in their families, and some of them were detached to their husbands, so they live with their children. Majority of USHIRIKIANO women had nothing to do somewhat than small scale businesses. Very scarce women were observed doing economic activities like selling porridge at Manyoni and others were tailors.

1.7.2 Focus Group Discussion

In this group discussion, USHIRIKIANO women group were familiarised with the

questions in advance and therefore their activeness and responding to the questions were easily noted, both of them aired out their feelings on how they will be able to generate income if opportunities were open to them. The focus group discussion was concluded as follows: Three groups for discussion with four women were designed. Discussion took place in a community hall at Manyoni district council. Women participated in giving their opinions and views.

The discussion took two to three hours, depending on the activeness of the group. The same questionnaire, as used in interviews, was used again in focus group discussion. The questions were familiar to them, and they had time to think about questions. This permitted for free and open discussion. They suggested something should be complete so that they can accumulate money through the project of sewing and selling clothes for the better future development of their children and the local community



Figure 1.2: Ushirikiano Women Group during Focus Group Discussion

Source: Mwembeni village findings 2019

1.7.3 Interviews Method

Village leaders, together with the community economic development committee, were interviewed, the DAS office of Manyoni District together with his team, was also interviewed. The method aimed at collecting information as much as possible for the women to give proper information. The observation allowed for learning by seeing the daily order of life in this village practised by USHIRIKIANO women.

1.7.4 Stakeholders Meeting

The researcher conducted meeting with the village chairpersons, Village Executive officer, Community Development Officer, Ward Extension Officer of Manyoni ward and some of the elected leaders to suggest what to be done by USHIRIKIANO women to explore available employment opportunities and available resources. Separate meetings were held with two community leaders and two District officers. All leaders pinpointed that the women group should be provided skills on seeking proper markets for the sewed clothes. Most of them are limited in their skills and formal training for such a project. Leaders suggested that these women should be allowed to create the knowledge and skills on sewing better clothes and seek for proper markets.

1.8 Data Analysis Methods

The data collected finally were analysed by using Statistical Package(SPSS), version 16 and Microsoft Excel

1.8.1 Findings on Personal Particulars

In this study, 12 women were involved in which nine women were married, and

three women were not married, and their total per cent were 75% and 25% respectively. This means that most of the interviewee were married compared to those who were not married. A researcher succeeded to get a good response from the women group (see Table 1.1).

Table 1.1: Sex Status of the Interviewee

Valid	Frequency	Per cent	Cumulative Percent
Married	9	75	75
Unmarried	3	25	100
Total	12	100	100

Source: Study Findings at Mwembeni Village 2019

1.8.1.1 Age of the Interviewee

Table 2 below shows that the Age of the interviewee 25-30 years were 16.7%, whereby 31-35 years were 66.6% and 36-40 years was 16.7%. The findings revealed that most of the respondents were aged between 30-35 years old. The findings also revealed that each woman had children. Most of them were having 2 to 4 children. Also, the findings discovered that some of the women in the group were single parents due to divorce. This resulted in the poor living standard due to the low income of these women.

Table 1.2: Age Status of the Interviewee

Age		Frequency	Per cent	Valid Percent
	25-30	2	16.7	16.7
	31-35	8	66.6	83.3
	36-40	2	16.7	100
	Total	12	100	100

Source: Study Findings in Mwembeni Village 2019

1.8.1.2 Occupation

Occupations show that the majority of the respondents were tailors, and others were doing petty business. This is because the community is because most of the women were no taken to school due to cultural biases with unskilled entrepreneurs. The occupation status of the interviewee respondents, 83.3 % were tailors, and 16.7% were doing petty business. This means tailors were the majority and they adopted and acquired entrepreneurship skills more effective. This is as shown in the table 1.3

Table 3.3: Occupation Status of the Interviewee Respondents

	Interviewees occupation	Frequency	Valid Per cent	Cumulative Percent
	Petty business	2	16.7	16.7
	Tailors	10	83.3	100
Total		12	100	100

Source: Study Findings at Mwembeni Village 2019



Figure 1.3: Ushirikiano Women Group during normal session of their meeting

1.8.2 Findings on Assessing Impacts of Sewing Activities for CED

The researcher requested the respondents to identify the potential sustainable economic activity or project they think can improve their economic status through focus group discussion and other key informant interviews. During this exercise, the respondents were very active in analysing the availability and reliability of the resources and market. From this exercise, the researcher realised that plan of modifying sewing activities was considered to be the project that could work on, and it scored high rank compared to the other activities. This is demonstrated by the shown economic activities table

1.8.2.1 Factors that are hindering sewing Development in USHIRIKIANO Women Group

Several factors hinder sewing activities development, as shown in table 7. The respondents stated that lack of capital with 58.3% is the major hindrance in the establishment of economic activities. Sewing activities dropped out due to lack of capital and other factors such as inadequate market 16.7 and lack of entrepreneurial skills 25%.

Table 4.4: Factors Hindering sewing Activities

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Inadequate market	2	16.7	7.7	16.7
	lack of entrepreneurial skills	3	25	25	41.7
	Lack of capital	7	58.3	58.3	100
	Total	12	100	100	100

Source: Study Findings in Mwembeni Village 2019

1.8.3 Findings from Key Informants

All the key informants were happy with the idea of establishing the sewing project. It was seen as the perfect idea for the development of the targeted community as their economic solution in their livelihood. Showing up their common interest, the Community Development Officer promised to be very close with the group to make sure they succeed. The Community Development Officer promised to support the project by providing soft loan to the group members, and some of the funds will be engendered from the group members' contributions.

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

Table.8 indicates the prioritization of the needs to be dispensed with. The USHIRIKIANO women group themselves did this process through their pair wise ranking matrix techniques. As shown in the table below, sewing activity is shown to be more important as it contributes much in the community of Mwembeni Village. The sewing project is considered to be the easiest way to embark on generating income for their daily needs. From the assessment, this will be the activity to be well concentrated because it was categorised as the priority.

1.9 Community Prioritisation on the Economic Activities for their Livelihood

USHIRIKIANO, during their group discussion, requested the Community Development Officer to take immediate action to get the needed requirements for production. These women should be situated assisted by establishing a project that should aim at producing a large number of products that could be sold in Mwembeni village and out of Manyoni District. This will enable USHIRIKIANO women to be engaged in other social, economic activities. The tool selected was Pairwise ranking,

Pair-Wise Ranking: The pair-wise ranking is a participatory rural appraisal that helps villagers to set priorities. This can be a problem, needs and action. Pair-wise ranking can be commenced with key informants that represent a good mixture of interest. The pair-wise ranking is the most appropriate tools of participatory rural appraisal that helps villagers of Mwembeni to set out their priorities. These can be a problem, needs and also action. This method is used at MWEMBENI village to find out what are the real needs of people living in a village, and it helps to come up with the best priority of the villagers. And this is being done through placing there need from the most important to the less important need

The following are the procedure used at Mwembeni village to compare the need and interest of the people to come up with the specific need.

- i. Step1. To look for key informants and other knowledgeable residents at Mwembeni village who are willing and able to participate in the ranking exercise.
- ii. Step2. To explain the purpose and objectives of the exercise to the villagers of Mwembeni and to show the expected outcome and usage.
- iii. Step3. To ask the villagers of Mwembeni to prepare a list of issues to be ranked
- iv. Step4. To prepare a matrix on a large sheet of paper and to indicate an issue that is prepared by the village on the top left side of the matrix.
- v. Step5. To get the villagers to preference through voting, to facilitate the comparison of issues with one another.
- vi. Step6. To note the number of times the villagers preferred each problem

- vii. Steps7.To encourage discussions while the exercise is being conducted to enhance the probing and cross-checking of information.
- viii. Step8. To give enough time to Mwembeni villagers to discuss.
- ix. Step9. Then at the end of the exercise, we briefly discuss, analyse, and to



Figure 1.2: Summarise the Results Together with the Villagers

Source: Mwembeni Village Findings (2019)

Hence pairwise ranking is a most and appropriate method for the participatory rural appraisal for identifying the needs of the community, and also it enhances participation of people. Thus the need prioritised were sewing activities; got a rank number 1, after having five scores higher than other needs.

Table 5.5: Prioritization on the Economic Activities for their Livelihood

NEEDS	Selling second hand clothes	Sewing clothes	Bee keeping	Making batik clothes	Selling soap	Score	Rank
Selling second hand clothes	Selling second hand clothes	Sewing clothes	Selling second hand clothes	Selling second-hand clothes	Selling soap	3	2
Sewing clothes		Sewing clothes	Sewing clothes	Sewing clothes	Sewing clothes	5	1
Beekeeping			Beekeeping	Beekeeping	Selling soap	2	3
Making batik clothes					Making batik clothes	1	4
Selling soap					Selling soap	1	4

Source: researcher, 2019

1.10 Conclusion

The needs assessment conducted in the Manyoni ward has used participatory research to identify important needs of the community. From Focus Group Discussion and survey, it was revealed that all concerns for the women cooperative members are related to capacity building, lack of access to market, access to funds, and lack of other factors of production, namely, land and incapacity of making an income-generating activity. After analysis and assessment of five major needs identified in the

Focus Group, it has been pointed out that the priority for the USHIRIKIANO women community is to organise an Income Generating Activity (IGA) to make money for everyone and their cooperatives. This CNA showed that the deliberate move to be taken is to address the matter, and the intervention will be provided with the capital provision and entrepreneurial skills. This will explore the opportunities and establish micro income generating earnings through sewing and selling dresses in their group.

CHAPTER TWO

PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Background to Research Problem

This chapter gives the information on the problem recognized carefully based on community needs assessment piloted in Manyoni towards the end of December 2018, and January and May 2019. The interview was organised from a small group called USHIRIKIANO, a group of 12 members formed in 2018 to deal with fighting against POVERTY in Manyoni ward. The assessment represents the whole community of Manyoni Division. Through USHIRIKIANO group, the study had an opportunity together information through documentary sources in supplementing what was detected from this segment of the population.

The study results revealed that poverty in the area has direct connection to poor economic development of the area, whereas attention should be paid on in order to rescue people out of pains and sorrowfulness people of the areas are facing including losses of both labour-power, food insecurity, psychological disorder, unsafe, particularly for children, young age group, adults and old in totality. There are single families headed by women in the area, big number of orphans who most of them dependants .. Due to loses of partners in the families, care for the children, protection of assets, harmonious life in the family and frequent quarrels, misunderstandings and disagreement of family members on how to safeguard belongings of deceased persons.

The report found that different reasons aggravate the hardship of life for the majority of people in the area. In the past, crops like sunflowers grown abundantly, good price

in the past motivated indigenous people to work on the land. Again, in the past, sunflower production was supplemented by the cultivation of different crops like maize and sim sims. Since Tanzania's independence, this crop has been mainly identified by the people of Manyoni as one of the main symbolic foods items in their area. It is highly valued much by people of Singida area, Manyoni inclusive.

Recently the crop attacked by a disease called maize and simsim weevil and nematodes. The production of maize and simsim now decreases after being affected by the disease exorbitantly. Before the disease, bunches of maize and simsim sold both within and outside the areas to earn money and surplus consumed at the family level. This means that with effects of maize and simsim diseases, production is no longer in big quantity to satisfy the consumers, of within the areas as well as outside the region. Transport as one part and parcel of people's area development, farmers faced this challenge. Example, a bunches of maize and simsim sold directly from farmer's fields at Manyoni, between Tsh. 1000 1500,(maize) 1500-5,000(simsim) is paid during the good harvesting season.

The middlemen who usually collect maize and simsim for selling outside the area especially in big cities like Dodoma, Arusha and Manyara earns between Tsh. 6,000 -20,000 good harvesting season and Tsh. 15,000-40,000 during a bad harvesting seasons. Using this indicator of price, famers remain poor while the business men earn good price on the suspense's of farmers. Land is one factor of production in the area, assessing a land size normal family in Manyoni utilized by a common family, it seen as a problem in the two aspects, In the first hand , the soil fertility, and on the

second hand, land possessions. Land is owned by land customary system. Individual members own a family plot joints being divided portions to the nucleus level. The maximum land owned by the family is about two acreages. In comparison with maximum 7 people of the nuclear family, land seems to be a big challenge in terms of ownerships. People increases while the land is fixed. People are congested at the family plot. Land agriculture at a larger size is not possible, and this contributes to the scarcity of food and promotes time to time chaos.

Secondly, land fruitfulness the small portions of land owned by the families are no longer fertile land due to poor farming where loose soil fertility. It is overused by intercropping with variations of crops (maize and sim sims, sunflowers and beans) which lead small scale earnings compared to the past. The relationship between people and activities in the area does not attract individuals to enter into this sector since basic human needs such as food, shelters, clothes, health and food security are not gain access to well. The families are facing a hard life. Others fail to pay for school contributions for their students, medical expenses and other needs, including food items. Different initiatives are made. Though, the majority of people in the area remains poor.

2.2 Problem Statement

Overall, Tanzania's economic performance is characterized by strong GDP growth rates over the past years. While the economic growth indicators are very encouraging and despite progress in fields such as school enrolment, infant mortality rates and other relevant indicators, growth has not been broad-based and poverty incidence

remains high, especially in rural areas and among vulnerable groups. (UNIDO ,2012). Attaining women economic empowerment and assisting women to overcome poverty, remains to be a series of challenges (McFerson, 2010: Galla et al. 2011)

The global initiative to empower women regained force during the 1995 Beijing conference, which ends with different declarations one being gender equality and equal access to resources in the community. These initiatives are also reflected in recently adopted sustainable development (SDGs).In the Manyoni ward, women economic empowerment is considered as a gateway to attain development for the reduction of poverty. However, it is estimated that 60% in Tanzania live below the poverty line (URT census 2012) The culture of Manyoni residents enforces anyone at the age of adulthood this is particularly from 18 years and above to enter into family responsibility except only if s/he is at school or any commitments that put strings to him or her for entering into marriages.

A peculiar case occurs only to those who prospered to continue for further education after primary school, secondary education, colleges and employment opportunities whereby an individual has to wait for marriage until the completion of the uninterrupted stage behind him/her. The group of individual's particularly young boys who found themselves stays at the village immediately after schools, most of them stay idle with no specific work to do. Everyone starts to think about ways of making life. Most of them start doing arrangements to towns, while others start to struggle for initial capital for business within their area.

2.3 Project Description

2.3.1 Target Community

Following the community needs assessment conducted in Manyoni area, it was observed that Starting from 2018, many people due to climatical changes , everything changed this made the case of food shortage and some species disappeared ,this situation contributed much the increase of state of poverty ,the government improve and strength the business opportunities with aim of moving towards Industrialization for economic transformation and human Development as a set out by five year development plan .Is through the same strategies the women group named Ushirikiano with intention to have abundant time of meet together to discuss all matters concerning with their lives in their respective community. WOMEN who are low socio-economic backgrounds.

Recent figures on the total cost of attending the group meeting including monthly contribution show an average of 50% of per capita GDP in Singida region. With such large expenses of provision, individuals with inadequate resources find it difficult to finance the costs for attendances. The attendance records stayed dwindle from time to time. This has been evidenced by their last meeting minutes overfull, and since then, numerous group meetings schedules failed or postponed endlessly being caused by poor attendances, whereby most of the group members were unable to meet connected meeting expenses.

The Community Needs assessments findings highlighted that, to rescue the situation of low-income population at the family level of Manyoni people, including WOMEN, there is a need to promote business projects to WOMEN addressing to

improve income to families with extreme poverty in the community under discussion. This kind of projects which targeting increased income to the affected and infected with poverty will enable poor families to be able solving challenges facing these families including making availability of organic manures for soil increase milk production which offers health improvement when consumed at the family level and earns of cash when sold, protein sources alternatively when fish is scarce and finally to act as employment when families decided to keep goats for entrepreneurial purposes.

2.3.2 Stakeholders Analysis

The project stakeholders are those people who are direct or indirect in success or failure of the project and can influence over the success or failure of the project implementation. The stakeholders of this project will be involving different individuals groups, institutions in order to achieve the set objectives of the project. In the first hand, the Women in the ward who are not certain for income flow is identified as primary stakeholders of the project. However, other stakeholders in this project include:

Petty Traders: This is a group expected to be stakeholders because the project output will be exchanged in terms of cash so that an income level to the affected became easier to measure income success.

Field Officers: The organization between the beneficiaries of the project with the project professional will be part and parcel of the project life span. Involving this group of skill, people will help to offer necessary input in all steps of the project cycle ranging from planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

Local Leaders and Politicians: These groups have the interest to the project because, let say for politicians, the implementers of the project are their voters. For local leaders, in most cases, the project is dealing with wellbeing of the people for income poverty reduction, they will be interested because it is a legal project which goes hand in hand with the strategy of poverty reduction and increases economic growth (MKUKUTA).

District officials, NGO, and Religious Leaders: The District community Development, Trade and Trade and Business departments will participate in one way or another for project success. These departments and NGOs provide their expatriate from their professional fields.

2.3.3 Project Goals in CED Terms

The “CED Project” is designed and implemented taking into account CED Principles, namely equity participation, community building, cooperation and collaboration, self-reliance and community control, integration, interdependence, respect for ecological limit, capacity building, diversity, and the use of appropriate indicators (OUT 2018) The project goal is to contribute to improvement of hardship life which resulting from poor income among individuals groups and families in population of Manyoni ward who are low income earners. One of the Community Economic Development Strategy (CED) is “addressing the primary needs of all community members through use of opportunities for meaningful work” in comparison with this CED strategy, “Short cycle projects” undertaking is possible in the area.

The target community will use this opportunity to start or improve short cycle projects in their area which will be meaningful to the improvement of their life out of poverty in all perspectives step by step. Through undertaking short cycle projects in the village, individuals who are poor earners will be access to resources which enables them to obtain the type of diet encouraged or approved in the society they belong to, community participation in various activities, and have the living conditions and amenities that are customary, or are at least widely encouraged to or approved. Small ruminants in most of the poor families allows inflow of both cash as well as food sources in a simple way.

2.3.4 Project Objectives

The project objective is to train and launch three learning model short-cycle projects particularly in, Bee keeping and Sunflower oil processing to women from Manyoni ward representatives who comes from poor family income earners to access right information on how to run short cycle projects during the first time of project take off and make access of training others to improve living standard of the community at large.

Particular attention is primarily paid on women and youths in the community because they are mostly groups who are most vulnerable to effects of poverty in most cases. Selected beneficiaries will be a learning model to other community who are facing the same problem. The selected to be a learning model for short cycle income improvement among poor families will be lie on the interest bases, where of the sewing project an individuals can decided based on ones interest if any . The project objectives are to promote sewing project to low income earners within

Manyoni wards with specific attention to women in the area and the poor families with low income at the community they belongs.

2.3.5 Host Organization/CBO Profile

The women organization called Ushirikiano women group in mwembeni village Manyoni ward is a registered as community based Organization with registration number HW/CBO/57 ,with a focus on women development in social economic initiatives. Members of USHIRIKIANO WOMEN GROUP are small groups of 12 members. The current membership of the organisation is 12 with a bank account with NMB-Manyoni Branch with account no 50710006749. The organization is headed by executive committee members composed of 3 Leaders that is chairperson ,secretary and trassure ,Group members

The main activities of the organization are:

- i. Sewing
- ii. Bee keeping
- iii. Selling soaps
- iv. Making batiki clothes
- v. Selling second hand clothes

The organisation is also networking with other like mind organisation such as TASAF and BRAC .The Organization has a better internal system to guarantee the management of project resources. Also the organization has the experience of more than 02 years working efficiently with the community at the grass route level. Moreover the organization has a good team of technical staff cooperating with the executive committee to supervise the project implementation, management of

project's funds, provision of technical advice and link the organization with other stakeholders and report on the implementation of the project.

CHAPTER THREE

LITERATURE REVIEW

3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents theoretical aspects of low income to poor families, theories on poverty, empirical literature and policy review of the concept. The theoretical literature review shows different definitions of low income to poor families, and poverty have been viewed at different levels, that is, globally, in Africa, and in Tanzania.

Different search from different sources have been used to present the definitions on the subject matter falling into the definition and conceptual of the terms category. This section shows also the relationship between low income and poverty, unemployment, diseases, environmental degradation, dependences, rural-urban migration resistance to change and poor technological advancement and embraces cultural and taboos. Empirical literature portrays different researches that have been conducted on low income and policy review presents different policies, which support measures adopted by at the national, regional, and international institution.

The many definitions and conceptual models all agree that the key characteristic of low income earning to people in all areas (rural or urban) leads to poor living standard and the solution over it is to secure access to social-economic development. This paper, therefore, in connection with poor income earning, it will deal in turn with, poor, access, sufficiency, and time. It is through review it will allow planning and implementation of a project will result in positive results and certainly.

3.2 Theoretical Literature

3.2.1 Definition

Low income in an economic terminology, the terms, it tied to health and well being. Families with inadequate income are said to be low-income earners. They are facing more substantial health problems than others. Also, a health gradient exists along the economic spectrum, so that the health of people even in the middle of the income and wealth distribution is inferior to the health of those with the highest economic status. The major research on low-income families includes the following: One-third of all workers in the U.S. earn below poverty wages, and of these workers, One-third is persistent low-wage earners who are responsible for the bulk of their Family income (Carnevale & Rose; 2001). The primary earner in a low-income family works full-time, year-round, and the average income of a single-parent working family is barely above \$15,600 (Acs et al.; 2001).

African American and female-headed households earn considerably less than white and male-headed households (Carnevale & Rose, 2001; Johnston, 2002). In California, the high cost of living increases the financial hardships of low-income families; more than 16 per cent of households in California spend over 50 per cent of their income on rent alone (Johnston, 2002). The low-income people are considered to be poor in absolute terms, as those living on less than \$2 PPP per day (World Bank definition), which includes the majority of the population in most countries in Sub Saharan Africa.

The low-income groups within countries are known that they face worse consequences in terms of mortality and severe illness likewise, in calculating the

extent of poverty life, the World Bank (1990:29) has distinguished between the “poor” (defined as those with an income below \$370 p.a in 1985) and the “extremely poor” (with an income below \$275). Similarly, Lipton (1983), has distinguished between the “poor” and the “ultra-poor”. Making an explicit link to nutrition, he defined the later as those unable to procure 80% of calorie requirements with 80% Of income, the so-called “80/80 rule”.

Lipton argues that the ultra-poor behave differently to the poor and are at sharply greater risk due to hunger and illness. The second core concept under this dissertation is on Poverty. There is empirical evidence to support a focus on poverty life. Social Watch poverty eradication and gender Justice, defined poverty based on Poverty indicator. It noted that the proportion of the population below USD 1 a day (adjusted by the purchasing power parity of their income to the percentage) is among indicators of poverty. Townsend, (1970) made a distinction between poverty. According to him, there are income poverty and Non- income poverty Townsend argues that Income Poverty refers “a situation when a person cannot earn at least a minimum income that would allow him/her to have adequate basic needs, shelter and clothing compared to the average individual in his/society.

The resources of such individuals, families, and groups are so seriously below those commanded by the average individual or family that they are in effect excluded from ordinary living patterns, customs, and activities.” Townsend, (1970), mentioned a particular period of observing income poverty in individuals, families, and groups within the population. Townsend (1970) argues that, Poverty income is observed when there is a lack of resources to “obtain the type of diet encouraged or approved

in the society they belong to, participate in activities, and have the living conditions and amenities that are customary or are at least widely encouraged or approved in the society to which they belong.”

Townsend, (1970) defines Non- Income Poverty as a quality of life and social wellbeing which goes beyond having a certain level of minimum income that would allow one to have adequate basic needs, food, shelter, and clothing to those things that move people from ill-being to well being. These include access to quality education, good health, and survival, nutrition, access to safe and drinking water, social exclusion, vulnerability and the kind extent of structural limitations that may eliminate individuals from participating effectively in social and economic activities about her/his society.

The chronic poverty report centre (CPRC), (2004/2005), provided a report on people living in chronic poverty condition. For them CPRC 2004/2005); Poverty is not simply about having a low income: it is about multidimensional deprivation – hunger, undernutrition, dirty drinking water, illiteracy, having no access to health services, social isolation and exploitation. Such deprivation and suffering exist in a world that has the knowledge and resources to eradicate it. People who have little access to productive assets and low capabilities in terms of health, education and social capital are called chronic poverty. They are the invisible poor, and occupy a blind spot when it comes to the design of development policy and the delivery of public services. The distinguishing feature of chronic poverty is extended duration. Such poverty is hard to reverse. Differentiating poverty is not simply an issue for officials and researchers: people in poor communities in developing countries also

have many ways of distinguishing different types of poverty and expressing the idea of a poverty that persists. Poverty policy analysis define poverty as a situation or condition of life or living that is associated with insufficiency in such minimal necessities as adequate nutrition, housing, safe water, health, and education.

Thus, alludes not only to the influence of market forces on the redistribution of real income, wealth, prestige, and power , but also the changing pattern of provision of public goods by the state , notably accessibility to service like education, housing, health and other social and economic requisites. Different people, groups, and institutions define poverty differently and their measurements are definitely different. For example, different government officials in most cases define poverty in reference of what people buy and sell. organization such as UNICEF, Hakielimu, Water aid, Tanzania Gender Networking (TGNP) and Hakiardhi to mention but a few define poverty in reference to a fair of education and health care, equal access to structure of decision making, having respect and status in community and also being secure in the sense that one has have some influence over what happens in his/her life and therefore of having hope for the future.

So there is a lot to think about when trying to remove poverty and many of the important ideas are not obvious unless on think deeply about what is really going on. Money is important to the achievement of objectives of well being yet a variety of non-monetary factors come into play in determine well being , the most obvious being the existence of various non-market and public goods (goods that cannot produced efficiently by the private sector for instance :infrastructure facilities , public utilities, etc.)

In the perspective of economic policy, poverty is well understood as a concept delivering from low income or as a consequence of insufficient disposable income (as reflected in people's consumption patterns or general well being). This type of poverty also is commonly referred to as income poverty. Poverty is also defined a condition delivering from lack of access to those things that move people from all being commonly referred as Non - income Poverty.

Poverty Theories: The low-income earners face many problems associated with low earnings which lead to poverty life which has defined by different scholars.

Individual Deficiency Theory: Bradshaw (2006) said, this theory of poverty is a large and multifaceted set of explanation that focuses on the individual as responsible for his/her poverty. Political Conservative Theoreticians blame individuals in poverty for creating their own problem and argue that with harder work and better choices the poor could have avoided (and now can remedy) their problems. Other variations of the individual theory of poverty ascribe poverty to lack of genetic qualities such as intelligence that are not so easily reserved.

The belief that poverty stems from individual deficiencies is old. Religious doctrines that equated wealth with the favour of God was central to the protestant reformation (Weber, 2001) and blind, clipped or deformed people were believed to be punished by God for either their parent's sins. With the emergence of the concept of inherited intelligence in the 19th century, the eugenics movement went so far as to rationalise poverty and even sterilisation for those who appeared to have limited abilities. Rainwater (1970) critically discusses individualistic theories of poverty as a

moralising perspective and notes that the poor are afflicted with the mark of Cain. They are meant to suffer, indeed must suffer because of their moral failing; they live in a deserved hell on Earth Rainwater.

It is difficult to overestimate the extent to which this respective (incorrectly) undergirds our vision of poverty, including the respective of the disinherited themselves. Ironically, Neo – clerical economies reinforce individualistic sources of poverty. The care premise of this dominant paradigm for the study of the conditions leading to poverty is that individuals seek to maximize their own well being by making choices and investment and that (assuming that they have perfect information) they seek to maximize their well being when some people choose short term and low-payroll returns. Economic theory holds the individual largely responsible for their individual choices, for example, to forego college education or other training that will lead to better paying jobs in the future. The economic theory that the poor lack incentives for improving their own conditions is a recurrent theme in article that blames the welfare system's generosity on the perpetuation of poverty.

A less widely critiqued version of the individualistic theory of poverty comes from American value of individualism. The Horatio Alger Myth argued that any individual can succeed by skills and hard work and that motivation and persistence are all that are required to achieve success (Asen: 2002). Self – help literature reinforces that belief; individuals fail because they do not try hard enough. The strength of the Theory is that individuals are the center of change and in the battle of poverty insists that the key initiatives today are to push poor into work as a primary

goal, what Mashovsky calls the worksite consensus. Indeed this is line with the increasing emphasis on self help strategies for the poor to emerge themselves from poverty as the same way the promotion of sewing project to WOMEN is income supporting to people against poverty, provided that the beneficiaries have to work hard and creatively.

Weakness for this theory is that, it blames poor people for their poverty. In real life, no one wants to die poorly. It is through some circumstances beyond individual power that makes a person poor. In California (2006), the theory was developed hence the geographical conditions were different from Africa and particularly in Manyoni District which is Tanzania mainland and therefore the researcher will continue studying more about poverty and how to reduce it in the community

Cyclical Theory: Brandshow (2006) said; the cycle of poverty incorporates many of the previous theories. It shows how people become disadvantaged in their social context which affects their psychological abilities at the individual level. The various structural and political factors in the cyclical theory reinforce each other, with economic factors linked to community and political and social variables. Perhaps its greatest value is that it links economic factor at the individual level with structural factors that separate then at a geographical level. As a theory of poverty, the cyclical theory shows how multiple problems cumulate, and it allows speculation that if one of the linkages in the spiral was broken, the cycle would not continue. The problem is that the linkages are hard to break because each is reinforced by other parts of the spiraling system.

Generally people who lack ample income fail to invest in their children's education the children do not learn as well in poor quality schools and they fall further behind when they go to get to illness and poor medical care. Also individuals who lack jobs and income lead to deteriorating self –confidence, with weak motivation and depression. The psychological problems of individuals are reinforced by annunciation with other individuals leading to a culture of despair, perhaps a culture of poverty under circumstances. In rural communities this culture of despair affects leaders as well generating a sense of hopelessness and fatalism among communities. Hence, breaking the cycle of poverty must include individuals to participate as a community in the reversal so individuals need to work hard.

Culture of Poverty Theory: It seemed that there always were contradicting evaluations of the poor, expressed in proverbs, literature, and art. Some of these contradictions, according to Lewis, stem from the power struggle of competing groups; others, however, derive from the failure to distinguish between poverty as such and the culture of poverty, and from the similar failure to distinguish between individual and group (family, slum) differences. The cross-regional and cross-national similarities of some of the poor in family structure, interpersonal relationships, time orientation, spending patterns, and value systems show that it is an adaptation to certain common problems. (Lewis in Berndt 1969:191) Brandshow (2006) said; this theory is sometimes linked with the individual theory of poverty or other theories to be introduced below. This theory suggests that poverty is created by the transmission over generations of a set of beliefs, values and skills that are socially generated but individually held. Individuals are not necessarily to blame

because they are victims of their day's functional sub-culture or culture.

American sociology has long been fascinated by sub-culture of immigrants and ghetto residents as well as the wealthy and powerful. Culture is locally generated and perpetuated reflecting the interaction of individual and community. This makes the culture of poverty theory different from the individual theories that link poverty explicitly to individual abilities and motivation. Technically, the culture of poverty is a subculture of poor people in ghettos, poor regions or social contexts where they have belief values and norms for embedded in the culture of the main society.

Cultures are socialised and learned, and one of the tenants of learning theory is that rewards follow to those who learn what is intended. The culture of poverty theory explains how Government antipoverty program record people who manipulated the policy and stayed on welfare. The underlying argument of conservatives such as *Murray* (1984) is that Government welfare perpetuated poverty by permitting a cycle of Welfare dependency where poor families develop and pass on to others the skills needed to work the system rather than to gain paid employment. The net result of this theory of poverty is summed by Asen's: (2002) perceptive phrase from the war on poverty to the war on welfare.

The Theory of poverty, based proceeding the perpetuation of cultural value, has been fought with debate. No one disputes that poor people have subcultures or that the subculture of the poor is distinctive and perhaps detrimental. The concern is over what causes and constitutes the subculture of poverty. Moynihan (1960) found the concept particularly applicable to his study of Black Poverty in the early 1960s and

linked Black Poverty to the largely dysfunctional Black family found in central cities. Valentine (1968) criticises E. Franklin Frazier, who with Daniel Patrick Moynihan (1965). Portrayed the culture of the Negro poor as immoral chaos brought about by the disintegration of the black folk culture under the impact of urbanisation.

In other sub-cultural situations, the cultural portrayal of the poor is more sympathetic, for example, many liberal scholars Daniel Patrick and Valentine understand the cultural problems that Native Americans face trying to assimilate middle-class value systems. Ironically after several generations, we recall the heroic effort of Irish or Italian immigrant groups and their willingness to accept hard work and to suffer for long term socio-economic gains. The cultural discrimination they faced for not fitting during the first generation after they arrived is usually forgotten.

Today the sub-cultural value for higher education and entrepreneurship among Asians and Indian immigrant groups are prized as an example of how sub-cultures can work in favour of groups trying to escape poverty. Strength of this theory is that cultural belief of the people in the society plays a role in the question of poverty. Therefore, a researcher evaluated how the culture of the people in the area of study played a role in the struggle against poverty.

The weakness of this theory is that studies in poverty took place in America, where the cultural belief of people over there are different from African culture, hence the researcher went on evaluating this theory of culture in the area of study. The culture of Manyoni people is not a subculture, but total. The Negroes, the Irish and the Italians were surrounded by capitalists who were rich and exploiting them, but in Manyoni there is no such mixed classes of people, as well as differences in cultures.

This theory may not fit the situation in this way.

However, the theory explains the situation in Manyoni with respect to the tendency to perpetuate poverty. It is observed that the Manyonins are happy and enjoying, and had it been not the external influence such as information, political influence and the influence of the educated people, probably they should not think of a change. The change would just rely on the natural process, which normally takes long time. The quick income project (small ruminant rearing) the sewing project is expected to be an intervention that has to take off through various cycle. WOMEN and the community should be mobilized for the idea and self-selected will be supported into various stages, including extension support, registration of their groups and different information insemination the project success.

Progressive Social Theory: Bradshaw (2006) stated that, Theorists in this Tradition, look not to the individual as a source of poverty, but to the economic, political and social system which to achieve income to have limited opportunities and resources with which to achieve income. Research and Theories in this tradition attempt to redress the problem noted by Banks, (Yoon and Hirschl: 2003). Poverty researchers have in effect focused on who loses out at the economic game rather than addressing the fact that the game produces losers in the first place. The 19th century social intellectuals developed a full attach on the individual theory of poverty by exploring how social and economic system overrode the created individual poverty situations. For example, Mark showed how the economic system of capitalism created the reserve army of the unemployed as a conscientious strategy to keep wages low. Later, Durkheim showed that even the most personal of actions (suicide) was in fact

mediated by social systems. Discrimination was separated from skill in one after another area, defining opportunity socially mediated. Taken to the extreme medical thinkers argued that the system was flawed and should be radically transformed.

Much of the literature on poverty now suggests that the economic systems is structured in such a way that poor people fall behind regardless of how competent they may be. Partly the problem is the fact that minimum wages do not allow single mothers or their families in the economically self sufficient Sencles (1966). The problem of the working poor is increasingly seen as a wage problem linked to structural barriers preventing poor families from getting better jobs. It is complicated by limited number of jobs near workers and lack of growth in sectors supporting lower-skilled jobs.

Tobin (1994) interestingly research is showing that the availability of jobs to low income people is about the same as it has been, but wages worker can expect from these jobs have fallen fringe benefits including health care and promotions have also become scarce for low skilled workers. These as related economic changes documented by Black (1997) and Quigley (2003) show the way the system has created increasingly difficult problem for those who want to work. Elimination of structural barriers to better jobs through education and training have been the focus of extensive manpower training and other programs, generating substantial number of success but also perceived failures. However, in spite of perceived importance of education, finding per student in less advantaged areas logs that which is spent on richer students, teachers are less adequately trained, books are often out of date or in limited supply, amenities are few, and the culture of learning is under siege. This

systematic failure of the schools is thought to be the reason, why poor people have low achievement poor rates of graduation and few who pursue higher education (Chubb and Moe 1996)

A parallel barrier exists with the political system in which the interest and participation of the poor are either impossible or is deceptive. Recent research has confirmed the linkage between wealth and power, and has shown how poor are less involved in political discussion their interests and more vulnerable in the political process and they are excluded at many levels, coupled with racial discrimination poor people lack influence in the political system that they might use to mobilize economic benefits and justice. A final broad category of system flows enunciated with poverty-related to groups of people being given a social stigma because of race, gender disability, religion or another grouping, leading them to have limited opportunities regardless of personal capabilities.

No treatment of poverty can be complete without acknowledging that groups against which discrimination is practiced regardless of legal protections. The process of gaining policy reform must work with efforts to change public attitudes. The strength of this theory is that poverty is caused by various factors like economic, political and social systems, which cause people to have limited opportunities. The weakness of this theory is that the study took place in 19th century and in the capitalist state of the economy which is quite different from the current situation, where the researcher is in the 21st century, and political, economic and social environment to the area of the research is quite different. Therefore, the research should be carried out for more studies.

Disparities Theory: Under this Theory, rural poverty, ghetto poverty, urban disinvestment southern poverty, Third World poverty and another framing of the problem represent a special characterization of poverty that exists separate from other theories. While these geographically based theories of poverty build on the other theories, they call attention to the fact that people, institutions and culture in certain areas lack the objective resources needed to generate well being and income and that they lack the power to claim redistribution as Shaw (1996) points out. Space is not a backdrop for capitalism, but rather is restructured by it and contributes to the system's survival. The geography of poverty is a special expression of the capitalist system. In a thorough review of the literature on rural poverty, Weber and Jansenl (2004) noted that most literature finds a rural differential in poverty, but that the special effect is not as clearly isolated from individual effect as needed for confidence.

Goldsmith and Blackely (1992), after a comprehensive perspective on the link between development and poverty in urban contexts, argue that the joint processes of movement of households and jobs away from poor areas in central cities and rural regions creates a separation of work residence and economic social and political life. One therefore perspective on special concentrations of poverty comes from economic agglomeration theory, usually used to explain the emergency of strong industrial clusters (Bradshaw, King and Wahlstrom: 1998). Agglomerations show how propinquity of simile firms attracts supportive service and markets which further attracts more firms. In reverse, the propinquity of similes firms attracts supportive services and market which further attracts more firms.

In reserve, the propinquity of poverty and the conditions leading to poverty on the consequences of poverty (crime and inadequate social services) generate more poverty, while competitive areas attract business clusters, drawing away from impoverished communities. Low housing prices in such location may attract more persons, for example, leading to housing disinvestment by building owners. In a world in which the criteria for investment is *location*, it is not unreasonable to track investment going to neighborhoods communities and regions in which there is already substantial investment while leaving less attractive areas.

The strength of this Theory is that poverty is analyzed according to geographical location, the same way as the researcher did to study poverty in Manyoni. The theory emphasized the need to examine poverty in relation to a specific area. This allowed the researcher to examine the situation in Itigi, the way it contributes to poverty and what role will the project of sewing will play to eradicate poverty. Weakness, the theory considers industrial life, and it creates poor people and poverty in general. It is not much about rural people. The Manyoni people are dominantly peasants and smallholder farmers. Hence this theory may be irrelevant to them.

3.3 Empirical Literature

In large parts of the tropics sewing activities, are an essential component of maintaining the livelihood of the urban and peri-urban populations. This has been documented by the Walden University (Sharleen Andrews 2019).Where seen that women 's economic empowerment is progressively recognized as a critical to achieving development outcomes around the world .

3.3.1 Poverty Eradication Support by Manyoni District in Singida Region

Since 1994 Tanzania has been supporting different projects through groups undertaking various projects targeting low-income families. The government set that 10% from Council collections should be loaned to women and youth at large. Among of the project supported by Council in Tanzania includes small business, Cashew nuts projects and chicken rearing at low-income families.

3.4 Policy Reviews

In the recent past, the government has taken several measures to promote the private sector and SMEs in particular with support from the development partners. The government's vision envisages that "by the year 2025, Tanzania should have created a strong, diversified, resilient and competitive economy, that can effectively cope with the challenges of development, and that can also easily and confidently adapt to the changing market and technological conditions in the regional and global economy."

The SME Development Policy (2003-2013) aims at fostering job creation and income generation through the creation of new SMEs and improving the performance and competitiveness of existing one. This is to be by addressing the key problems, including skills and attitude development through improved quality and outreach of BDS providers and curricula. The National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (MKUKUTA) also puts a lot of emphasis on SME development. However, these efforts are yet to have an impact on a critical mass of small enterprises and enable them to grow and formalise. Historically, women throughout the world, have the responsibility of nurturing the family. Women

development should be viewed from the totality of the basis and wider meaning of community development, for simple reason, women are a very important component of the society in bringing about societal development (URT 1992).

Despite the gender gaps in society , Tanzania has ratified several international commitment to women's rights and economic initiatives including the 1979 United Nations Convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women and 1995 Beijing Platform for Action . Constitutionally, gender-based discrimination is prohibited. Central to all these policies, is the creation of an enabling environment, building of a strong private sector and articulation of strategies that will create sustainable growth. Several institutions, both public and private, were established to implement and coordinate various programmes arising from these policies. Furthermore, the government has undertaken various measures aimed at creating an enabling environment to enhance enterprise development. These include, among others, maintaining macro-economic stability; review of tax regime; simplification of licensing procedures; implementing a programme on 'Business Environment Strengthening . (olomi :2010)

3.4 Literature Review Summary

Based on a review of the literature on the status of low-income families, four key themes emerged:

- i. Low-income families experience severe hardships whether they rely on cash Assistance, work or a combination of both. Research suggests that over 72 per cent of low-income families earning twice the poverty line (or up to \$37,320 using 2003 data for a family of four) experience a serious hardship

affordable housing and lack of childcare within twelve months (Boushey et al. 2001).

Earnings from government assistance and low-wage labour are inadequate for providing even a minimal standard of living to low-income families, and therefore many families must choose between health care and food, or between other necessary expenditures (America's Second Harvest, 2000). From the point, therefore, is focused on the employees, but the questions remain ahead on non-employed who are guaranteed with salaries, For rural residents are not connected to the idea of low wage labour.

ii. Low-income families are resilient and resourceful.

Many low-income families exhibit strengths equal to non-poor families (Orthner et al., 2003) and demonstrate a remarkable capacity to employ flexible and creative coping strategies (Edin & Lein, 1997a; Zedlewski et al., 2003). Low-income families can make use of extensive social networks such that more than 75 per cent report receiving cash assistance from a friend or family member (Edin & Lein, 1997a). Low-income families also rely on side work and help from private charities when necessary.

iii. Low-income families face significant barriers to using public and private services and to increase earnings from work. Many low-income families who would otherwise be eligible for government cash or in-kind assistance either do not know they are eligible or find that the application process is an obstacle to receiving assistance (Zedlewski et al., 2003). For families that do receive government assistance, there are disincentives to increase their earnings because as earnings increase, another government assistance is

reduced (Shipler, 2004).

- iv. The quality of life for families of colour and immigrant status is continuously affected by discriminatory practices in the employment and service sectors. Low-income families of colour and immigrant families still face the burden of poor educational systems, random crime, gangs, high unemployment, and ongoing issues with the police, job and earnings discrimination, discrimination within TANF programs, and constant fear of remaining in poverty for Generations. (Gooden & Harknett, 2001; Gilens, 1999; Handler & Hasenfeld, 1997; Quadragno, 1994). The second core concept is on “low income”, the question of low income of whether individuals, households the literature review the following;

A review of the literature on the status of low-income neighbourhoods reveals four key themes. Macroeconomic trends have contributed to the creation of segregated, high poverty neighbourhoods. A major force shaping low-income neighborhoods has been the transformation of the urban economy, which for the past fifty years and most rapidly, in the past two decades, has become more decentralized, global, and heavily reliant on finance, services, and technology rather than on its once larger and more powerful manufacturing base (Abramson, *et al.*, 1995; Massey & Eggers, 1993). These macroeconomic changes have fueled the concentration of poverty and joblessness in central cities where low-income minorities tend to be disproportionately located (Coulton, *et al.*, 1996).

Low-income neighbourhoods tend to be characterised by a variety of social problems. The term “neighborhood effects” is used to describe the simultaneous

presence of neighborhood socioeconomic disadvantage with other social problems, including high rates of unemployment, crime, adolescent delinquency, teenage childbearing, social and physical disorder, single-parent households, child maltreatment, high levels of mobility, poor child and adult health and mental health, and poor developmental outcomes for children and adolescents (Coulton, *et al.*, 1995; Policy Link, 2002; Roosa *et al.*, 2003; Sampson, 2001, Sampson, *et al.*, 2002).

There are several possible mechanisms through which the social environments of low-income neighbourhoods impact residents. The environmental conditions of low-income neighborhoods may impact residents in several possible ways: 1) the level or density of social ties between neighbours, the frequency of social interaction among neighbours, and patterns of neighbouring; 2) the mutual trust and shared willingness to intervene for the public good; 3) the quality, quantity, and diversity of institutions in the community that address the needs of residents; and 4) the land-use patterns and the distribution of daily routine activities that affect well-being (Sampson and Morenoff, 2002). Lastly Neighbourhood indicators for Bay Area neighbourhoods can help inform social service practice and delivery. In 2003, 72 Bay Area neighbourhoods experienced concentrated poverty; the majority of these neighbourhoods are clustered around the cities of Richmond, San Jose, Oakland, and San Francisco.

These cities are located in the counties of Contra Costa (20 neighbourhoods), Santa Clara (16 neighborhoods), Alameda (11 neighborhoods) and San Francisco (9 neighborhoods) and account for 77 per cent of the concentrated poverty neighbourhoods in the Bay Area. Additional data reveal variations in the social,

health and economic status of these neighbourhoods. Neighborhood specific assessment techniques can assist program planners in designing the most appropriate interventions. By developing a set of indicators in the domains of well-being for which significant neighbourhood effects have been demonstrated, local institutions may be able to better locate services and target strategies for neighbourhood intervention. A review of the literature on promising programs reveals three key themes:

Earnings and asset development programs are used to increase the economic self-sufficiency of low-income families. Programs to increase the earnings and assets of low-income families include employment programs, including place-based strategies that target employment services to an entire neighbourhood, linking low-income parents to “good jobs,” and the use of work incentives and supports; as well as asset development Programs, including promoting banking and savings accounts, promoting low-income car and homeownership, and linking families to the Earned Income Tax. A review of promising practices for meeting the multiple needs of low-income families living in poverty neighbourhoods reveals four main themes;

The challenges facing low-income families living in poverty neighbourhoods multifaceted. The parent who needs living wage work is often the same parent who needs services to promote healthy child development and resides in a neighbourhood that needs more resident involvement, community collaboration and economic development. Promising practices to address the multiple and complex challenges facing low-income families and poor neighbourhoods are increasingly using a more holistic approach that brings together various levels of intervention.

Integrated family and neighbourhood strengthening practices represent innovative strategies to address the multifaceted issues facing low-income families living in high-poverty neighbourhoods. The Annie E. Casey Foundation's Making Connections (MC) Initiative and the Harlem Children's Zone (HCZ) are two programs that currently implement the following integrated approaches: a) earnings and asset development, Family strengthening, c) neighbourhood strengthening and d) an emphasis on collaboration, capacity building and producing tangible results.

The organisational structure, challenges and successes of the MC and HCZ provide insight into the nature of integrated family and neighbourhood approaches. The organisational structure of MC sites tends to be characterised by a loose and flexible structure, and local organizations host many sites with an emphasis on collaborative committees with strong resident participation. Challenges facing integrated approaches are related to keeping residents engaged in the process, forming and maintaining collaborations with partners, dealing with certain characteristics of the community, and handling the expectations of the funding sources. Overall, the major success reported by staff included the development of resident leaders to direct the course of programs.

A framework for the design of an integrated family and neighbourhood program includes the following features: Internal processes include reformulating service models, organizational strategies, and a responsive organizational structure, Neighborhood processes include targeting the neighbourhood and the scope of service, and assessing neighbourhood characteristics, External processes include structured and strategic partnerships, community buy-in, community leadership

development and tracking outputs and outcomes. This framework can assist social service agencies in moving their services toward a more integrated family and neighbourhood approach for all low-income families, not just Welfare-to-work participants. Concluding from this chapter can be made as follows.

According to De Weerd (2004), a Research Director, EDI (Economic Development Initiatives) concluded that “There are two paths out of poverty in the community. For those with sufficient endowments of land and human capital, there is agriculture, which lies at the heart of village economies”. The more successful people were those who have diversified their farming activities, growing food crops for their consumption, cash crops for sale, and keeping livestock. Those who became poorer were those who stuck solely to the more traditional agricultural farming system of maize and sim sims and sunflower. The alternatives to agriculture as a route out of poverty are business and trade. It is found that trade is not necessarily reserved for the wealthy. Rather, the degree of connectedness of the place of residence, in conjunction with one’s initial conditions (such as one’s endowment of land and other wealthy) is important.

People with unfavourable initial conditions in remote villages have little prospect of moving out of poverty; their lack of physical capital closes off both pathways out of poverty. People with similarly bad initial positions, but living in well-connected villages have more opportunities. Business and trade in their villages provide income-generating opportunities that even the poor can take up. Good health and extensive trust networks are important forms of capital”. Supporting the above idea therefore, the report from Manyoni ward community Needs assessment, were of the

view that venture into rearing small animals and poultry by poor families in the area can help to increase the earnings and assets rapidly of low-income families as an alternative to the lower earnings delivered from agriculture sector which most of the indigenous people are employed on it.

CHAPTER FOUR

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter is a workout part which looks together back and forwards for a full proposal on both ongoing, implemented and a new project identified for implementation to solve the unmet needs of the community. With the above explanation, this chapter therefore, seems to be important part on this report since it provides a reflection of what has been done during the six months of attachment to the community of Manyoni in collaboration with the host organization called Ushirikiano women Group, a local organization in the area which among other things committed to contributing to raising income to the poor families of Manyoni community.

4.1 Products and Outputs

The following are project itemised outputs in the community where the project has been implemented.

Community Mobilization: Communities who are the beneficiaries of the project were called to attend project meetings in different two days to discuss the project implementation strategies. The meeting participants included the formed group leaders from Manyoni ward. Again, the host organization executive committee was among of the participants who participated in reviewing the project. During the meeting, project beneficiaries approved the project as an alternative in raising their income at their families. Other projects like cow keeping, selling second-hand clothes, kiosks were discussed but with negative acceptance.

Reviewing of Project: As part of project implementation, books, articles and reports on sewing project were reviewed to see the possibility of project acceptability in the community. There are various reports concerning the sewing activities poor families to solve the problem of low income to the poor families in different communities within and outside the countries.

Project Turn-Up from the Community: Responding to the project starting, ten groups of WOMEN in the ward presented their request seeking grants to start short life cycle project, particularly on sewing project. The Group called Ushirikiano was organized and oriented on how to write a simple proposal and presentation to various funding sources.

Organization Capacity Building: One project proposal was written and submitted to the NMB. The host organization was facing a shortage of seed money to support this project community on various projects, including sewing project. The proposal submitted was on the promotion of sewing activities to low-income families including WOMEN in Manyoni ward. The burden of care of children and older people in the families. The step used to find seed money that presented to Manyoni district TASAF project which has pledged to consider their response immediately after starting their implementation through (TASAF III) three this year 2019.

4.2 Project Planning

To reach the set-out project objectives, this part has undergone through three sessions. Through this group of Women in Manyoni ward, they proposed the following actions to be accomplished before undertaking the projects in the community concerning to the sewing for income built-up and being another source

alternatively to the agriculture which faces different challenges one being climate changes. These actions including:-

- i. Project awareness rising to the community
- ii. Preparation of locally available materials for the project takes off
- iii. Fund raising from various sources for money.

Session two: This was involved with the host organization leaders, the group Ushirikiano, who together discussed the possibility of funding the project. Through the discussion, it was noted that the project itself could be effective if the beneficiaries have to acquire both training skills and seed money for project take-off. The solution to this problem was to invite District Trade and Business who came to visit the group and provide the lesson to the group members. Before that few families should start the project at their contribution in the first hand, however, the preceding step should present a proposal to various development organisation one being NMB bank which later on provides the seven million Tanzanian shillings. From the discussion above, bellow is planning table which was developed planning table which displays the objectives set by the group, given by the problem identified of failure to meet their living standard as a result of low income in their community.

4.2.1 Implementation Plan

To come up with a project implementation plan, reasonably the first work to do was concerned with the working out of the all detailed activities related to project objectives. This responsibility was, in most cases, aimed to reduce the possibility of failure to accomplish project implementation planned activities. According to the proposed project of sewing to low-income families of Manyoni community below

was a formulated implementation plan towards the approved project.

4.2.2 Inputs

For the income promotion through a sewing project, there are two categories of inputs that were required to achieve the set objective of the project. These inputs are grouped in the tangible and intangible inputs for the project.

Table 61: Logical Frame Work

Project Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVIs)	Means or Source of Verification	Important Assumptions
GOAL: Improving income at poor families of WOMEN through sewing activities of Manyoni ward.	i) Disadvantaged low-income families can satisfy income for sustainability. ii) Disadvantaged families of WOMEN in the targeted area are organized and linked to improved marketing of their reared goats to fetch a good price for income build-up. iii) The adoption rate of best improved small ruminants rearing practices.	i) Project implementation reports. ii) Project evaluation iii) Field observation	i) The community is politically stable ii) The area administration supports the project of small ruminants rearing. iii) Coordination mechanisms between the project owners and other stakeholders are effective.
PURPOSE: PLWH in Manyoni ward can meet the cost of living.	50% of all families in the project area being able to pay for the required basic needs like education, health, food, descent house, communication etc.	- H/holds survey report. - Education survey reports.	Government women policy on women empowerment services continued to be free support to WOMEN.
OUTPUTS: i) Identified and mobilised of 30 disadvantaged families in Manyoni ward to promote small ruminants (goats) rearing to fellow households.	80% of WOMEN in the ward have acquired business skills by June 2019.	Sample survey carried out by project committees of the local CBO will be carried out in 2019	If there are no outbreak of animal diseases in the area.
ACTIVITIES: i) Mobilisation of WOMEN in small groups	Number of WOMEN recorded inward village respectively	.Reports	
ii) Facilitate registration of groups of WOMEN to the District Community Development.	-Minutes of the meetings. -Applications documents for registration. - Reply from DCDO	-Reports. -Certificate of registration.	
iii) Proposal writing for external funding	-Copy of written proposal. -Feedback report from funding sources.	The record kept in the CBO.	If no calamities occur.
Discussion on the feedback from development partners responses.	-Attendance list. -Correspondences	Report produced.	

Source: Survey Findings, 2019

The tangible inputs required included stationeries like flip charts, notebooks, receipt books mark pens, handouts, files etc., while the intangible inputs included allowances, labour forces from the various individuals (direct and indirect beneficiaries). The intangible inputs to the project, among others included labour support skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled). The below table 4.1, gives a summary of inputs utilized against actual cost during the implementation of the project.

Table 7: Schedules for the Implementation of Project Activities

List of work to accomplish.	Responsible person	Time frame
Identification of projects beneficiaries.	CED student, 2 CBO leaders.	December 2018
Preparation of project guidelines	MCED student CBO leaders	March 2019
Application for a group registration at all levels.	MCED student CBO leaders.	March-April, 2019
Project write-up preparations	MCED student MCED and. CDO of the area.	April 2019.
Project follow-up	CBO Executive committee, MCED student and Area CDO.	May 2019

Source: Own Survey Report, 2019.

Table 83: Project Input Cost

Item	The actual cost in (TZS)
Expendables (Exercise books, Reams, pens, flip charts	110,000/=
Food and soft drinks during field activities	75000/=
Internet charges and correspondences	40,000
Follow-up expenses	90,000
Field trips (Transport)	100,000
Secretarial services	50,000
Postages and communication	45,000
Total	510,000

Source: Own Survey Report, 2018.

4.2.3 Staffing Pattern

The project implemented by involving different people based on one's experiences, abilities and skills. The Host organisation (USHIRIKIANO- CBO) provided relevant guidelines connected to their objectives and mission and vision as well as planning and management of projects in the area. It is through the CBO executive committee (chairperson, secretary and treasurer) who took responsibility to provide information about the real situation of people in Manyoni and how the project is important in supporting the low-income families of the area.

4.2.3.1 Community Development Officer

One of the roles of Community development staff is to work closely with the community development income-generating groups with special attention for technical advice and encouragement towards hard working for betterment. Therefore, the area community development officer (CDO) I continued to visit the organised sewing project in the ward and give more advice on various issues such as entrepreneurship marketing and the use of more improved technology for good management. Normally these officers are the one who is responsible for offers services in promoting different projects funded by both government and non-governmental institutions.

4.2.4 Project Budget

The table below shows activities budget against quantities and costs involved for the project.

Table 94:: Project Budget including Community Needs Assessment Activities

Code	Issues	Unit	Quantity	Unit Price	Total Tsh.
A	Activity 1:Community Needs Assessment				
1	Stationeries (Reams, Secretarial services and photo copies)	Pages	162	1,000	162,000
2	Distribution of questionnaire forms and follow-ups for returning.	Km(s)	15	2,000	30,000
3	Report writing and binding	Days	20	5,000	100,000
5	Communication	Lump-sum			30'000
	Sub-total				322'000
B	Mobilization of the community for Sewing projects.				
1	The hiring of Motor bike for the field. Processing project groups for registration to District Community development office.	Days	5	15,000	75'000
2		Lump-sum		90'000	90,000
3	Proposal writing.	Lump-sum	1	100'000	100'000
B	Sub-total				265'000
A+B	Grand Total				587'000

Source: Participatory Survey, 2018

4.3 Project Implementation

The implementation of the realised project activities is concluding, as discussed here below.

i) Mobilisation of Groups

Project beneficiaries were identified and organised into three groups to form direct project beneficiaries in their respective village in Manyoni ward. There are 12 member groups organised into these groups. Out of the group members own one sewing machine through loan and then return the loan honesty so as to allow others to acquire the same loan from the same group .

ii) Application for Project Support

They formed one groups of sewing activities in Manyoni ward filed a designed form to determine requirements for the project write-up. The ward Community Development officer helped the process of filling the form by the project

beneficiaries ready to compose the joint write-up to NMB Bank and TASAF, who was interested in supporting the project. After receiving basic information from the project beneficiaries, the followed task was to produce a write-up which submitted to TASAF coordination office waiting for the process of approval.

iii) Organisation of various Projects Follows-Up Meetings

The success of any project needs people to meet especially the owners. The MCED student organized several project visits and the project leadership to monitor the implantation. The community formed project committees which were responsible for producing a report to the CBO to share success and challenges of the project designed to support the poor people who decided to change the level of income by undertaking rearing quick income project through Sewing.

Iv) Project Selection

The Community needs assessment exercise was arranged to be conducted from three villages with a particular focus on WOMEN in the area. The respondents were required to be supplied with a designed question to capture necessary in formations from WOMEN who are current organised into groups. With limitations of resources, only one ward of Manyoni was selected to represent a number of groups forming a big group of Ushirikiano. The help was appreciated from host organisation CBO and other existing development partners for fieldwork and information giving.

v) Preparations of working Tools

Various working tools including the setting of timetable, identification of field accompaniment guide from the host organization, and proposing of field operation

costs were realized before fieldwork. It is through this plan number of field activities was implemented. To come with this preparation, a small budget was firm. The budget was spent on the facilitation on secretarial services, field transport, and food and drinks to supporting team.

4.3.1 Project Implementation Report

4.3.1.1 Introduction

Formation of three income -generating groups each with ten members in their respective village selected to start the processes of sewing in order to promote their income at their family level. The selection of project beneficiaries was a step taken to react to the findings that the income promotion through sewing to the affected and infected with Poverty was the answer to the underlying problems which most of them were facing including poor health services, lack of school expenses to their school children, poor nutrition as a result high costs of food items. A project explanations to the stakeholders was also arranged to make sure that it is well known to all.

4.3.1.2 Outsourcing Funds for the Project

By recognizing the problem to WOMEN in the area a team of three people from the host organization were facilitated transport and lunch to visit two possible sources to look out resources to support the project. By doing this action, two proposals were forwarded to Manyoni district council and TASAF to ask for contributions to the project. These two offices were chosen deliberately with the notion that the government subsidises funds to support farmers for poverty alleviation.

4.3.1.3 Official Launching for sewing Activities

The processes for the sewing activities in mwembeni village ,in Manyoni ward were introduced to the all ward in order to involve many women who had the same problems of income.Following MCED philosophy of participating in decision making many women are benefiting with the services.

4.3.1.4 NMB Bank Loan for buying sewing Machines

The process for requesting loan from NMB bank was possible due to the successful project proposal prepared by group members with close assistance from Author .The successful loan made possible for buying sewing machine which still helping women in Mwembeni village to generate income and become financial independent

4.3.1.5 Reviewing of the Project

The project was reviewed by the project implementers whereby one-day meeting held at the host CBO. What discussed in the review of the project planning was including looking out of funds from various sources, the introduction of the beneficiaries to the government and existing institution working in the area particularly those supporting the community in livestock and food security in the area like World vision. There are different organs which supposed to undertake this responsibility in the in initiated rural projects among them includes.

- i. Field officers in the respective responsible with animals production and food security.
- ii. Non-governmental institutions responsible for social projects
- iii. Religious institutions

With all the mentioned above team above (primary and secondary) stakeholders, the project is possible to be reviewed.

Table 10.5: Gantt chart - CAN Project Implementation to the last Stage

	Project implementation.	Project months												Person Responsible
		2018				2019								
		D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	0	N	
1	Identification of a Community Based Organization													MCED student. CBO members.
2	Conduct a community needs assessment.													Project committee
	Problem identification													MCED student CBO, EC
3	Visit CBO group beneficiaries.													Project committees
4	Formulation and proposal writing for project support.													MCED student CBO leaders.
5	Circulation of the preliminary project idea for support.													MCED student CBO leaders.
6	Organize one-day awareness meeting with the selected project beneficiaries.													MCED student, District TASAF coordinator- Manyoni.
7	Setting project running guidelines													Project committee.
8	Ordering and distribution of sewing and to self-selected households.													The project committee Ward community development officer
9	Conduct formative evaluation.													MCED student CBO members.
10	Conduct summative evaluation													CBO members.

Source: Own Field Report, 2019

CHAPTER FIVE

PROJECT PARTICIPATORY MONITORING, EVALUATION AND SUSTAINABILITY

5.1 Introduction

This chapter is concerned mainly to show to any readers that the contents of the whole work from the previous chapter, is not a one-person work in nature, rather it recognises others contributions. The field of community economic development, its main concern is the believe that, people are agents of development, hence, with this chapter, it has the purpose to show the whole system how people themselves have to be facilitated from the beginning of the participatory in identifying the unmet needs and make plans to achieve its set objectives. However, the circuit of problem-solving does not end to the said process above; it considers also other processes including project implementation, monitoring, evaluation and project sustainability issues. It is this circuit which finally gives the real meaning of Community Economic Development.

5.2 Participatory Monitoring

What is participatory monitoring? This is one of the core elements of project monitoring; there are different ideas that has been generated on this concept. According to the CEDPA Training Manual series VOL. II (1994), defined the terms Participatory Monitoring as “The process of routinely gathering information on all aspects of the project. This means that, through participatory monitoring, managers obtain right information required to analyse the project current situation, identifying problems and find a solution, discover trends and patterns, keep project on the way

and experimenting to if the desired goals would be achieved CEDPA, (1994).

Monitoring; Monitoring involves continuously and systematically collecting and analysing information that can help improving the implementation of the project identified. It is said, A well-designed monitoring system provides both project direct and indirect beneficiaries with key information at the time they need it to make decisions. Bitekerez M et al., (2000) chapter. 6, p.37. A well-designed monitoring allows the possibility of making corrections, modifications, and confirmation of ongoing programs. Ibid. 37. The project has to be monitored by using monitoring log which has mainly concerned with project visits, project meeting for leaders and community project representatives, discussion on project progress between the project leaders and the community stakeholders.

The concept of participatory monitoring and evaluation allows the project beneficiaries in the project community too;

- i. Follow implementation progress of each project activities throughout the project period
- ii. Keep all interested parties updated on progress.
- iii. Evaluate results of the actions underway and make necessary modifications
- iv. Make evaluations of the planned commitments of both the project owner and the organisation responsible when activities are completed.

Evaluations; Evaluation is done to assess completed activities . It helps to discover what worked and what didn't. Here it provided a clear understanding of the lesson

learned in the development of the project identified to contribute to the improvement of the poor people. Here, it was insisted on the involvement of the community of the area on the exercise of defining project aims of doing an evaluation and assessment indicators and analysis of the findings. There were different tools and methods used for doing a participatory evaluation of project or program that identified to solve the community problems. This includes the organization of project visits in different villages where project carried out, organizing annual project meeting to discuss what has happened during concerned implementation period. Generally, this allows all the project area members evaluate performance of the village /area development organisation. Note that, to assure that action plan carried out, by the community, the women organisation of Manyoni ward, keeps careful track of progress in implementing activities. This has been allowing them to fast learn about progress and address problems hindering the success of the project.

5.2.1 Monitoring Information System

This is a system for project reporting developed including project report form, various project report files including project meeting, financial project report and progressive report file

5.2.2 Participatory Monitoring Methods

This is the method which engages the community in the monitoring of the project. To allow making Correction, modification and confirmation on ongoing activities, the approaches for information monitoring were worked out. This approaches involved include:

a) Routinely Project Visits

This activity of visiting the project implementers was scheduled to hold periodically by both the project follow-up team formed at the community level and the organisation executive committees. At the field, the project implementers have established a project visitor's book which every individual visited the project has to sign in and put a comment(s) towards the way s/he noted the progress of the project.

b) Reports by the Project follow-up Team

This project approach was planned with the purpose to provide information about what planned to be done to meet the project objective. The project team has always been communicated with individuals who opted to implement the project. Women showed much interest in the project. Each household selected for implementation of the project were also asked for a support on goat shelters building to improve the animals.

The project beneficiary committed to run the project in their families from different villages. To share the common understanding and sharing and learning from each other, they have chosen at project follow-up team of six team members who usually correct information towards the progress of the project through a designed form to capture important information pertaining to implementation project progress. Each project area, which is from three villages of Manyoni ward, has chosen two individuals (male and female) to form a project team follow-up at the community level. The following team has the responsibility to prepare a follow-up project plan indicating dates time, responsible for participating for information gathering on the project progress that has to be sent to the organisation point.

Table 11.1: Monitoring plan of Project Activities

Activity to monitor	Indicator	Means of Verification
Conduct community needs assessment	CNA schedules	CAN report
Selecting project beneficiaries	Correspondences made	Selection report
Project survey	Survey report	One
Training to self-selected project implementers	Training report	Village level
To write a proposal for project investment by 2019	Number of written proposals	Report Individual supported report
Resource mobilization	Budget projections	Financial report

Source: Field Survey Finding, 2018

Table 5.1, is a proposed plan for monitoring of sewing project in Manyoni ward. It indicates activity to be monitored and activity indicators as well as means of verifying the proposed activities.

5.2 Participatory Evaluation

Participatory evaluation is the process of gathering analysing information to determine the following:

- i. whether the project is carrying out its planned activities and.'
- ii. The extent to which the project is achieving its objectives through the identified activities. CEDPA; (1994)

5.2.1 Performance Indicators

Different kinds of literature, define indicators as targets that show progress towards achieving adjectives. Blackman R. (2003).It answers the question 'How do we know whether or not what was planned is happening, or has happened?' Primarily, stakeholders are responsible people to think about who should identify and measure

the indicators. From the definition above, the selected 30 families to run the projects of running small ruminants project that is keeping goats (indigenous and improve) the project indicators are based on various project activities performances as highlighted at the summary Table 5.2.

Table 12: Project Performance

Objective Goal	Indicators	Target	Achievements	Comments
To raise awareness seminars to the chosen 20 project Beneficiaries.	A number of people attended awareness meeting.	Thirty direct project beneficiaries from three villages of Manyoni ward.	90% of the target project beneficiaries participated	Awareness seminar was held to the project beneficiaries
Set leadership to lead the project	Project structure exists	CBO level And community level	The project has the leadership.	The community participated in choosing their representatives to form the project leaders.
To mobilize project resources from Dev. Partners.	Correspondences available for resource mobilization	30 poor household families	Two contacts have made to supporting the targeted individuals	The TASAF project coordinator had pledged to include the request after the end of 2010 program recently.

Source: Own Student Survey Report, 2019

5.2.2 Participatory Evaluation Methods

The following methods were used to engage the community in the evaluation of the agreed project objectives.

5.2.2.1 Participatory Monitoring Method

The researcher used a participatory monitoring method. Participatory monitoring is the systematic recording and periodic analysis of information that has been chosen and recorded by insiders with the help of outsiders. The researcher decided to use that method so that the community members could get the opportunity to learn how to monitor their project. (World Bank, 2004).

5.2.2.2 Actual Monitoring

The researcher monitored activities, time, and financial resources in collaboration with group members and the CBO executive committee composed of chairperson, assistant chairperson, secretary, treasurer, and two members project representatives. Actual monitoring targeted at tracking whether planned activities were conducted as planned or not, how project implementers were proceeding, how cost estimates were working out in reality, whether planned resource requirements were matching actual utilization, and whether the expected outputs were being created.

5.2.2.3 The Evaluation through Questions of Self Assessment

The designed 20 questions for the project implementers and the community as a whole were made available as a self-assessment tool. These questions in ideally want to put the project owners to evaluate inputs, output and impact out of the project designed to solve the income within their community. The evaluation using 20 questions was divided among project implementers from the families doing the project.

5.2.3 Project Evaluation Summary

The evaluation of the implementation of the project activities is only 45 per cent. More than 60 per cent of the planned activities still requires extra efforts in the absence of the MCED student. However, task evaluation was also done. It was noted that the mobilization of the community to implement the project scored 100 per cent. Again, the evaluation of team building to manage the project scored 100 Percent. This also involved the aspects of project planning and implementation, including lobbying and advocacy towards the mobilisation of outsourcing funds.

Table 5.4: Aspect Planned for Project Evaluation

S/n	Aspects to evaluate	Indicators	Means of verification
i)	Launching of the project to the community.	i) Correspondences made ii) Beneficiaries record kept iii) Number of prepared groups in the area,	i) Reports ii) Field visit iii) Project review.
ii)	Utilization of project resources-both financial and personnel	Budget allocations for project Payments to various aspects such as stationeries, purchases of supplies, allowances	i) inputs utilised the report ii Receipts, invoices.
iii)	Fund mobilisation	i) Correspondences made Feedback	Available reports filed

Source: Field Survey Report 2019

5.3 Sustainability

Project sustainability or long stay of a project is ideally concerned with the capacity of a project to continue functioning, supported by its resources (human, material and financial), even when external sources or funding have ended.

5.3.1 Social Sustainability

Socially, a project expected to be sustainable only when the project owners take leads in the participation of identification, planning, implementation and reviewing and evaluation. CEDPA (1994) refers to project sustainability to the long-term perspective as a continuation of institution, program, or activity. For the institution or programs to become sustainable, mechanism has to be set so that components such as governance, management practices, human resources, financial resources, service delivery and external relation are achieved. There are various issues that have to be considered in order that the project became sustainable. These issues includes;-

i) Work through Local Institution rather than Work Independently

Basically, the selected projects planned to be carried out in places where the local

organization ushirikiano women group is working. Because the project cut across, the organization program of Agriculture and livestock keeping, the organization bear the responsibility of develop specific work program to favor the project under discussion become long life staying the community.

ii) Dependency on Donations from Outside

This project was selected through Participatory approach. This means that, the nature of the project planned to operate basically through the revolving nature. Again, the chosen project lies within the government policies which required rural people to work for improving their life and fighting to decrease the poverty situation. Therefore the projects selected has a good chance to get good support from different development supporters including, government basket funds aimed to support low income earners (TASAF) and MKUKUTA initiatives.

Iii) Project Leadership

The presence of NMB considerably increases the capacity of services to the project beneficiaries. But, even in their absences, the responsible local organisation supervisor that is USHIRIKIANO WOMEN GROUP should continue to offer services through coordinated efforts of the community in identification of priority problems and actions. The group leaders and members will continue to mobilise resources and identify the best way of spending the resources wisely to the projects.

iv) Political Decentralisation: Political decentralisation is not a requirement for implementing the participatory projects like the selected from Manyoni wards of sewing activities, but it creates an environment for doing so. Through the system of

Ward and village development committees in the Manyoni offer a big chance to understand if the development plans of the area included their priority. This is thinkable because the system of project identification in the community for the government support use the approach of Obstacle and Opportunity for Development (O&OD) where every adult community people possesses equal chances to participate for problem identification and selection of priorities for solving it. This helping hand the community people to answer back to the community requests, behaviour that is reinforced when elected representative have the power to allocate funds.

V) Political Sustainability

Tanzania has enjoyed national unity, peace and stability for a long time; these attributes provide a good environment for people to work and generate income. There were policies that supported what the project was doing at national and international level. That element increased hope for sustainability of what the project was doing.

Learning how to Manage Resources: The concepts of project sustainability insist on teaching the community on how project leaders and the leading organization have to learn first how to plan within hard budget constraints. The host CBO taught on how to keep project records, fund raising and spending based on budget. The whole concepts of resource planning and financial management concepts have been discussed to avoid mismanagement of project resources.

Sustainability Plan: To ensure the future sustainability of the project, the researcher recommended that. There should be a long term strategic plan for the CBO in place.

Researcher also recommended that monitoring and evaluation could be conducted regularly to realise how the CBO could be proceeding.

Vii) Institutional Sustainability

Since the CBO had its vision and mission, it was obvious that one day CBO members could achieve their goal because there was no opposition to what the CBO was doing. Poverty alleviation to the affected and infected community is agenda in international and national plans for Community Economic Development worldwide. Therefore, the CBO and the community at large must continue to take responsibility to access support from NMB bank and funding institutions to support initiatives to the approved project activities in Manyoni ward.

Viii) Sustainability Summary

The approach used for project planning and implementation leads to project sustainability because the community themselves approved the project after together participated in necessary required steps for project existence. The Manyoni people most of them depends much on agriculture, since immemorial, with poor yields from their plot as a result of overused land hence poor soil fertility, people embraces the project simply because it is multipurpose since it allows an inflows of selling the matured animal and by products from the project. This action will allow poor families to earn income through selling animals and their by-products, again, the community will access to organic manure which allows good flourishing of crops.

CHAPTER SIX

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

6.1 Introduction

This chapter gives a conclusion from the whole previous chapters. These five previous chapters are here under enlisted as, community needs assessment, problem identification, literature review, project implementation, participatory, Monitoring, evaluation and sustainability, conclusion and recommendation.

6.2 Conclusion

Turning to the questions, developed and asked through a group of People Called USHIRIKIANO (WOMEN) from Manyoni ward provides good information useful for both practitioners and community as a whole in the struggle of individuals, nations and the world too to reach the millennium development goals and Tanzania National Vision, 2025. Tanzania's policy on poverty and the context of people's economy current policies in Tanzania have committed themselves to poverty alleviation. It is within this context, the government produced the vision 2025, National Poverty Eradication Strategy, (NPES); The Tanzania Assistance Strategy (TAS); The poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP); The medium-term Expenditure Frame work (MTEF, strategies including local government reforms, civil services reforms, and legal sector reforms. In line with international concerns, low income to poor families comes to the fore in Tanzania and other nations of the world in the early 1990s.

Singida regional and district authorities, like in all other regions and districts in the country, incorporated the objectives of vision 2025 in the planning as the future of

development efforts in Singida region. In chapter concerning with Assessment of the community needs from Manyoni ward, a group of women was taken as a case study to Manyoni Ward to determine community needs through asking various questions and through discussion of how people in the area either satisfied or unsatisfied with community services economically politically or socially and what actually has been their pressing need to rescue them out of unpleasant life, big percentage concluded to fully participating in involving in sewing activities .

Number of techniques to obtain answers from the selected sample was used. This includes Focal Group discussion (FGD) Techniques which helped to supplementing answers from individuals from Manyoni ward using a group of women called USHIRIKIANO. From the Literature Review, project funding has been seen as big problems since the government contributions and other development financiers have been not fully committed to contribute timely. In most cases good community projects aiming to improve flow of income direct to the community has been less receiving funds for support in a small scale support.

From the literature review again, participating in Sewing activities in most communities has been not taken strong as one the profitable projects that can boost up community's inflows of community barrel, however, experiences shows from different part of the world that deciding these kind of project can be one of good sources of income if well managed since it processes markets in both semi urban and urban communities ,and this is what was decided by Ushirikiano women group .The good management and commitment of project stakeholders will help to full fill the need of the community.

Cost Effectiveness: In the first places, compared to other projects like shops, bee keeping, petty trading and others, an entrepreneur required having good capital for both operational and investments take-off. The sewing activities need small capital with minimal risks.

6.3 Recommendations

In recent Literature ,researchers conform women's economic issues are worldwide problem .U.N leaders recognized that countries that are invest in social and economic status of women tend to have lower poverty rates and offer more secondary schooling for girls (U.N Women ,2015) based on that study and again based on experiences, sewing for low-income families can be described as a better family project, income sources simply because it is quick income sources to most of the low-income families. Unlike other project are said to be easier and earlier to start generating income to the project owners if well managed. Based on customs and behaviour in our communities, when an individual's decided to learn how to sew different clothes and faster to decide to enter into exchange with no long processes compared to other big textiles which in most cases, decision for exchange involves long processes including the second eye witness.

6.3.1 Project Cost Effectiveness and Management

In poor families who even lacking reasonable operational expenses running the project at cheap expenses is possible. For example, in local markets, household communities, we see a small business woman sells various goods yet they keep it at low expenses at their households. If they will have researched based project though commercially, there are important to recommends including.

6.3.2 Capital Accumulation

The planning for high profit requires to save more or for project investment and operational expenses. This means that, to operate the project in profit context, it is recommended to accumulating capital for injecting at the project. Through this decision, it would allows to meet expenses that can arise in terms of inputs, like buying sewing machines, pieces of ‘vitenge’ and other pieces of clothes various follow-ups by technical services, and marketing.

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APPENDIX

Appendix 1: Monitoring Summary Table

	Monitoring	Reviewing	Evaluation
When is it done	Continuously -Throughout life of project.	Occasionally -In the middle or at the end of the project	Occasionally - At the end or beyond the phase or project.
What is measured	Efficiency Use of inputs, activities ,outputs, assumptions	Effectiveness, relevance, and immediate impact - Achievement of purpose.	Longer-term impact and sustainability. - Achievement of purpose and goal and unplanned change.
Who is involved?	Staff within the organization	Staff and people from outside the organization.	People from outside the organization
What s ource of information is used?	Internal documents eg, monthly, or quarterly, reports, work and travel logs, minutes of meeting	Internal and external documents eg, annual reports, consultants' reports,	Internal and external documents. eg , consultants' reports, national statistics, impacts assessment reports.
Who uses the results?	Managers and project staff	Managers, staff, doors, beneficiaries.	Managers, staff, NMB, beneficiaries, other organizations.
How results used?	To make minor changes.	Change in policies, strategy and future work.	Major changes in policy, strategy and future work.

Source: Blackman. R, (2003), Project Cycle Management. p.66

Questionnaire for the Community Assessment

I am Esther Emmanuel Abraham Master's student in Community Economic Development at The Open University of Tanzania. Currently am doing Community Need Assessment (CNA) at your school as a part of partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for masters' degree. The information provided is confidential. Please be free to answer as there is no wrong and write answer.

Please put a tick () the most appropriate information.

1.0 Age

1. 18-30

2. 31-40
3. 41-50 and above

2.0 Gender

1. Male
2. Female

3.0 Marital status

1. Single
2. Married
3. Divorced
4. Widow
5. Widower

4.0 Monthly income

1. 100,000 – 300,000
2. 300,001 – 500,000
3. 500,001 – 800,000
4. 800,001 - 1,000,000
5. 1,000,001 – 1,200,000

5.0 What do you depend for your livelihood

1. Farming
2. Salaried employee
3. Self employment
4. Livestock keeping

6.0 Number of dependant at household

1. 1-2

2. 3-4
3. 4-5
4. 6-7
5. None

7.0 What are the income initiatives that you are interested with?

EXPLAIN

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.....

.....

.....

.....

8.0 Do you have entrepreneurial skill?

1. Yes
2. No

9.0 Do you have knowledge on entrepreneurship?

1. Knows
2. Partially knows
3. Doesn't know