

**IMPROVING LIVELIHOOD OF MARGINALIZED HOMEBASED
SURVIVAL MOTHERS GROUP THROUGH BATIK MAKING PROJECT
AT MAJENGO WARD ARUSHA CITY COUNCIL**

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

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CERTIFICATION

The undersigned certifies that she has read and hereby recommends for acceptance by the Open University of Tanzania a dissertation titled; “Improving Livelihood Of Marginalized Homebased Survival Mothers Group Through Batik Making Project At Majengo Ward Arusha City Council” in partial fulfillment for the requirements of the Degree of the Master of Community Economic Development.

.....

Dr. Harrieth Mtae
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.....

Date

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DECLARATION

I, Remmy Pascal Dumbi, do hereby declare that this dissertation is my own work which has not been submitted to any University or any other higher learning institution for similar award of master's degree program.

.....

Signature

.....

Date

DEDICATION

This dissertation is dedicated to my beloved wife Martha Remmy and my daughter Precious Remmy who supported me in prayers and advice, time and patience during the time of my studies. I also thank God for being with me for all period of the study, to Him be the glory and honor.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

This dissertation is a result of Community Needs Assessment and Project implemented as part of possible intervention to the community, and it has contributed by many people who cannot all be mentioned here. Since I cannot manage to include all of them in this report, am indebted to mention some of them due to their remarkable contribution for the completion of this report. Starting with my Supervisor Dr. Harrieth Mtae, I sincere extend my special appreciations for her remarkable advice, guidance, encouragement and commitment to read and correct this dissertation. She tirelessly worked hard and contributed significantly to the completion of this dissertation, may God Almighty bless her abundantly.

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ABSTRACT

The study was conducted in Majengo ward at Arusha city and the project implemented at AICT Majengo Student Center TZ0950 from April to September 2019. The Participatory Community Needs Assessment was conducted specifically to the Homogeneous group of Marginalized Home-Based Survival Mothers registered as beneficiary at the center. Survey method was used in the study and questionnaire was applied as the main tool of collecting primary data from the Community. Four priority needs and possible interventions were identified and analyzed, whereby the Sustainable source of income was well-known as the main critical need of the community. Batik Fabric Making Project identified as the possible intervention that can be implemented to address the need of the community. Batik is a graphic art on textile materials produced by using traditional drawing techniques typically recognized on traditional clothes integrated to the cultural identity of the tribe, nation or a country. In this study, various tools such as project implementation plan, logical framework, monitoring and evaluation tools were used during the implementation of the project. Actual Project Implementation started in April 2019 by the MCED student introducing developmental mindset to the group members of Home-Based Survival Mothers. In this project of Batik making, monitoring was conducted considerably on the relevance of the project activities, inputs and outputs. It also focused on how the project was going to prove sustainability and create other project at the end of its project life cycle. For the purpose of future studies it is recommended to start with Community Needs Assessment (CNA) so that the project designers and implementers to discover the priority needs and possible intervention from the grass root level of the community.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATION

AICT:	African Inland Church of Tanzania
CBO:	Community Based Organization
CDS:	Community Development Services
CNA:	Community Need Assessment
CRDB:	Cooperative Rural Development Bank
HBSM:	Home-Based Survival Mothers
MCED:	Masters of Community Economic Development
PLC:	Project Life Cycle
SIDO:	Small Industries Development Organization
SMES:	Small and Medium Enterprises
UNESCO:	United Nations, Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNIDO:	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
WEO:	Ward Executive Officer

CHAPTER ONE

PARTICIPATORY COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT

1.1 Background Information

This chapter describes the findings from Participatory Needs Assessment and Community Need Assessment conducted at Majengo Ward Arusha City Council. The ward is formed within thirteen streets of which the main economic activities for marginalized families are green vegetables, handcraft making, small business and stone quarries in this ward. Through Participatory Needs Assessment the researcher identified the greatest needs and alternative priorities which can be implemented for Sustainable Economic Development of the community. The community is located in the heart of Arusha city famous for Tourism Transit Destination in Tanzania.

It was through that perspective the researcher decided to conduct Community Needs Assessment to identify priority needs and possible interventions that can bring solution to the community by identifying needs and how to link with the market available. Experience shows that much investment on Community Development Services (CDS) in health, education; infrastructure and water services have been implemented by the government and non-government organizations. But it is obvious; the complementary interventions on income generating activities to the community has been inadequately addressed to meet the greatest need of marginalized community of Arusha city.

1.2 Community Profile

The Marginalized Home-Based Survival Mothers` group comes from 13 streets of the ward in Arusha City Council. The community is homogeneous group of mothers

who have children less than one year old registered to AICT Majengo student center TZ0950 Partnering with Compassion International Tanzania. The Majengo ward has 13 streets comprising of Azimio, Ngurumo, Sakoni, Majengo A, Majengo B, Shuma, Shamsa, Burka, Kware, Remtule, Mama, Samanga and Urunduni where AICT Majengo student center is located. The community members forming the group come from different streets of Majengo ward of which in the Northern, Majengo ward is boarded with Kiranyi ward, in the South it is boarded with Sombetini ward, in East, it is boarded with Sakina ward and west, it is boarded with Olasity ward.

According to the local government report of Arusha city council provided by ward executive leader of Majengo, the total population of Majengo ward is 32713 where by men are 15300 and women are 17413 women. Because of the economic challenge in life, some of men abandon their wives as the results of having some single mothers in this community. There are also number of churches and mosques in Majengo ward of in which people are free to worship and engage in religious believes. Most of this community is not originally coming from this place, they are migrated from different villages, town and regions because of either searching for better life or marriage cause. This implicated to most of the community members not to own land in Majengo area, due to the fact that, the location is situated in Arusha city in which cost of living is very high and securing land need people with relative high income.

Despite of engaging in several petty businesses the community still lack sustainable source of income and this was one of the reason for the community to be part of marginalized group registered at AICT Majengo student center TZ0950. The project

center through partnership with Compassion International provides support to registered beneficiaries to access education, health care and meals on program days. In the face of economic challenges, the community has resilience to fight for their life and their household by engaging in small farming and petty business which make them to become bread winners for their families along with the support provided by the project center.

The community receives average rain from March through May annually, however because of being in urban area most of the families have limited access to engage even in small farming of maize, beans, rice and banana. Unlike other part of Arusha beneath Mount Meru that have banana farming, maize, rice and coffee, Majengo ward is within congested town most predominant for residential purpose that make the community again to become less privileged with farming opportunities.

1.2.1 Economic Activities

Majengo community engages in petty business, handcraft making for tourism business, stone quarries, mama ntilie (local restaurants), and animal keeping typically chickens, goats and cattle. This community of Survival mothers coming from the same locality of Majengo ward have also been engaging in petty businesses to earn living but unable to take on many livelihood opportunities available in their environment such as green vegetables farming, soap making, poultry project and tailoring project that need minimum capital to operate. It was high time to conduct baseline survey through community need assessment to find out whether this community of home-based survival mothers would like to learn other projects and improve their income generating activities.

After conducting CNA, the batik making project drawn much interest to majority of the community members because of two main factors, firstly the host organization AICT Majengo student Center which is partnering with Compassion International Tanzania receives many sponsors (tourists) who come to visit their sponsored children. And the second reason is the presence of many tourists down town Arusha that are potential customer to traditional clothes according to various tourism reports. With the two main reasons and many other reasons, the community realized that Batik fabric project has wide range of potential market. Because of the fact that Arusha city is well known as tourist's destination, that provide big number of customers who like wearing African clothes mostly made from batik materials.

1.2.2 Social Services

There are two primary and one Secondary school which are Burka Primary school, Elerai primary school and Elerai Secondary school. The community also has access to health care services through one Dispensary of Erelai. The common diseases in this place are malaria in dry season and pneumonia because of the cold weather during cold season. However, awareness of household using mosquito nets has reduced number of cases of malaria. The challenge of un-regular health checkup contributes to the number of deaths. Nevertheless, with recent initiatives from the government and non-government organizations, awareness creation on health checkup are provided to the local community to regularly check their health.

Health Insurance companies also contributed to reduce coast of outpatient and inpatients in hospitals and health centers around Majengo. Community of middle class income of Arusha mostly opts to take their children to private schools, despite

of having several public schools around the city. However, several private schools around Arusha city are very expensive in such a way that the local people with low income cannot afford to take their children to such schools. Therefore, majority of their children study in the public-schools regardless of the challenge of most of public schools in Tanzania to have inadequate school facilities, good environment for learning and enough competent teachers. The groups of Home-based Survival mothers coming from marginalized category have passion of improving their life through various income generating activities and be able to take their children to the best schools around Arusha.

1.3 Community Needs Assessment

The goal of conducting community needs assessment is to identify the assets of a community and determine the priority needs relating to the potential concerns recognized and how to come up with the best way to address them in the context of community economic development. The perspective of any intervention provided to the priority needs have to be grounded in the context of generating income to the community. Goulding (2009) provides a straight forward way of engaging the community and ask their opinions about their priority needs and how to build the concepts of building the capacity of community-based organization.

Community needs assessment was conducted at Majengo ward whereby 15 Home Based Survival mothers out of 200 center-based mothers registered at AICT TZ0950 partnering with Compassion international Tanzania were engaged in the process of CNA. The community was narrowed down to get the homogeneous characteristics of small group that can represent the population. In the process of gathering

information local leaders such as Ward Executive Officer (WEO), and Clinical officer (Dr.) of Erelai Dispensary at Majengo ward were also involved. The assessment identified priority needs and possible interventions which could be implemented with designed project. Survey method was deployed in primary data collection through questionnaires, and, in some points, minimum unstructured interview was used to complement the main method used in the study.

1.3.1 Overall Objective

The overall objective of CNA was to gather information from the community in order to identify priority needs and possible intervention for sustainable economic development of marginalized Home-based survival mothers' group of Majengo community.

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

- i. To determine demographic characteristics of fifteen homebased survival mothers' group
- ii. To identify skills of the community members relating to income generating activities
- iii. To examine income generating activities implemented by the community members
- iv. To identify the priority needs of the community members related to improving their economic standards
- v. To assess the possible project intervention related to their critical needs to be implemented by the community members

1.3.3 Research Questions

- i. What are the demographic characteristics of the fifteen homebased survival mothers' group?
- ii. What are the skills relating to income generating activities acquired by the community members?
- iii. What is the income generating activities conducted by the community?
- iv. How much income generated by the community for daily living?
- v. What are the possible priorities needs for the community?
- vi. What is the possible project intervention related to their critical needs to be implemented by the community members?

1.3.4 Research Methodology

Research methodology is one of the important parts in Community Needs Assessment as it employs various components of scientific research procedures. In this case, the research methodology was used to make sure the study is scientifically and systematically conducted to obtain required information from the study. The step by step involved includes; formulation of research design, sample size determination, data collection and data analysis.

1.3.4.1 Research Design

In this Community Needs Assessment Study, the cross-section research design applied in accordance of the way the community had selected based on the existence of available information of the community registered to AICT Majengo Student Center TZ0950. Various courses of actions were considered such as age, gender and income to obtain the desired group. The design assisted to obtain the clear snapshot

of the anticipated outcome and the homogeneous characteristics related to the community at a specific point of time. The focus was to obtain the insight and familiarity of the community and create smooth direction for Community Needs Assessment.

1.3.4.2 Sampling Techniques

Sampling is one of the methods normally applied to obtain representative data during a scientific research. In this study, researcher intended to obtain information from the population of two hundred low income mothers whose` children are registered at AICT Student Center TZ0950 in partnership with Compassion international Tanzania. The center is in the heart of Majengo ward at Urunduni Street. Purposive sampling was used as it was not possible to engage all two hundred mothers whose children are registered at the center as primary beneficiaries. Researcher used personal judgment to select the sample size based on the common characteristics of the community members distinguished them from the population. Therefore, the fifteen Homebased survival mothers' group was selected as relevant sample size for the study out of two hundred caregivers because of their common interest. After discussion with the host organization, the researcher discovered that the fifteen home-based survival mothers' group out of two hundred mothers had homogeneous characteristics in place and had established green vegetable project at the center. Researcher had time to meet the specific group and unstructured interview followed by questionnaires was conducted to know if they were interested to conduct another project and increase income. The group listed number of priority projects that would prefer to implement, keeping in mind they already having one project of green

vegetable at the center, which was contributing to their life as source of income.

1.3.4.3 Data Collection Methods

The main method used was survey method to collect both quantitative and qualitative data followed with other methods such as unstructured interview, focus group discussion and documentary review to complement the study. Questionnaires were used as the main tool of collecting the desired information for the study. Questionnaires were specifically distributed to the Survival mothers with the support of host organization. In other way focus group discussions were conducted to host organization and ward executive leaders to obtain general information of Majengo community through prepared questions to lead the discussion.

1.3.4.3.1 Survey Method

Survey is one of the research methods used for collecting primary data from the pre-defined group of Home-Based Survival Mothers of Majengo Community. In the process, questionnaires were used as main tool of data collection, structured with specific questions asked to the responded in a very predetermined manner. In this study the researcher prepared a questionnaire with 6 closed end questions in nature, comprised with sub-questions ranked in a table format to help quick response from the respondents. The researcher with three other staff from the host organization helped to administer the exercise of collecting data from the group of Survival mothers` community.

1.3.4.3.2 Focus Group Discussion

Focus group discussion was prior conducted with minimum size of 5 participants

from host organization and local leaders of Majengo ward so that to create purpose driven discussion for everyone to respond to the questions asked in that small group. Selection of the participants was based on their role and position that could facilitate researcher to obtain information, whereby ward Executive officer, clinical officer from Majengo Health center, Project Director, Project Social worker and Child Survival Implement of AICT Majengo-Compassion Assisted project participated. The discussion was to obtain general information about the community of which at the end complemented the data collected from the community through questionnaires. Five questions to lead the discussions were asked to the group and each member was able to respond according to the question asked. The qualitative information collected provided insight on the behaviors and attitudes of the community and how to engage with them during Participatory Community Needs Assessment. Check list tool designed from word document with questions was used to guide the discussions.

1.3.4.3.3 Documentary Review

The researcher reviewed various documents from the host organization at AICT Majengo student center to see how the community had prior been engaging in livelihood activities to generate income. The knowledge obtained from the review of reports and documents assisted researcher to have wide perspective on how to carry out Community Needs Assessment and finally come up with project. The review reflected most of the information about the community which were also provided through focus group discussion

1.3.4.4 Data Analysis

The collected quantitative data from structured questionnaires were verified and coded as categorical variables with nominal and ordinal variables followed by analysis process using Statistical Packages for Social Scientists (SPSS 16.0). In this application descriptive statistics, frequency tables, and pie chart were used to generated and present findings for question one to six reflecting the four objectives. The general information obtained through unstructured interview and focus group discussions have been also analyzed qualitatively to support the study; however, the qualitative data were used at the beginning of preliminary study while quantitative data were used during primary data collection from the community of 15 Marginalized Home-Based Survival mothers.

1.3.4.5 Findings from Qualitative Data Analysis on General Information of Majengo Ward

The findings from the information gathered through focus group discussions and unstructured interview for preliminary information during Participatory Community Needs Assessments were based on the responses received from host organization and ward executive leaders of Majengo. The questions focused on identifying the general information of the community specifically on number of streets of Majengo ward, population size of Majengo ward, Demographic Characteristics of the community and socio-economic activities of Majengo ward. The local leaders responded that, Majengo ward had 13 streets such as Azimio, Ngurumo, Sakoni, Majengo A, Majengo B, Shuma, Urunduni, Shamsa, Burka, Kware, Remtule, Mama and Samanga.

Through information shared by the local leaders it indicated that, Majengo ward is

boarded with Kiranyi ward in the South and Sakina ward in the North, Sombetini ward in East, Olasity ward in the west. Response on population size of Majengo ward was 32713 where by men are 15300 and women are 17413, reflecting the local government report of Arusha city council

It was reported by local leaders in the discussion that Majengo ward had two primary schools, and one Secondary school which are Burka Primary school, Elerai primary school and Elerai Secondary school. The community also has access to health care services through one Dispensary of Erelai. Farther more the response on economic activities of the community indicated that most of the women with low income in the community engage in labors farming activities outside the city and engage in Stone quarries activities that also regarded as their farm. Other activities stated by the respondents were relating to tourism since Arusha city is transit destination to tourists, activities involving handcraft making, batik making, and tailoring were mentioned to be implemented in Majengo area.

1.4 Community Need Assessment Findings

The findings for CNA conducted at Majengo ward are presented below in tabular forms and pie chart supported by interpretation in description.

1.4.1 Findings on the Demographic Characteristics of the Community

1.4.1.1 Age Group of Respondents

Table 1.1: Age Group of Respondents

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Below 30	11	73.3	73.3	73.3
	Above 30	4	26.7	26.7	100.0
	Total	15	100.0	100.0	

Source: Research Data, 2019

The results obtained in the table one below indicates that 73.3% of the respondents are below 30 years; whereby 26.7% of the rest respondents are above 30 years. This means that majority of the respondents who were all female are still young and strong to work if they could be capacitated with livelihood skills and exposed to various income generating activities opportunities.

1.4.1.2 Marital Status of the Respondents

The results indicate; 60% of the respondents were married while 40% of the remained were single mothers. However, this does not mean that married mothers cannot work together with single mothers in the project since the homogeneousness characteristic brought them together is being survival mothers having a child below one year, the group is known as home-based survival mothers who meet at the center every week for learning on how to take care of their babies. Consider the table number two below presented after the analysis.

Table 1.2: Marital Status of the Respondents

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Single mothers	6	40.0	40.0	40.0
	With husband	9	60.0	60.0	100.0
	Total	15	100.0	100.0	

Source: Research Data, 2019

1.4.1.3 Number of Children of the Respondents

Table 1.3: Number of Children

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	One to three	13	86.7	86.7	86.7

	Above three	2	13.3	13.3	100.0
	Total	15	100.0	100.0	

Source: Research Data, 2019

The results indicate; 86.7% of respondents had one to three children while only 13.3% had more than three children. The findings enabled researcher to have more deep understanding on in each household information of the respondents and how its size affects income of each family as indicated in the Table 1.3.

1.4.1.4 Education Level of the Respondents

The results indicate; 100% of all respondents were able to read and write, this means that researcher was able to understand the education status of the respondents. It was critically important for researcher to obtain primary information on the basics of level of education of the respondents especially on the ability to read and write. Knowing to read and write is another critical reason of making this group homogenous.

Table 1.4: Education Level of the Respondents

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Able to read and write	15	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Research Data, 2019

1.4.2 Findings on identifying Income generating Activities of the Community

1.4.2.1 Ranking Farming as the Source of Income

The results indicate that 73.3% of respondents depend highly on small farming as main source of income. The other 26.7% respondent also indicated farming as part of source of income for earning living. This means that all respondents engage in small farming activities as source of income as indicated in the table 1.5

Table 1.5: Ranking Farming as Source of Income

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very important	11	73.3	73.3	73.3
	Important	4	26.7	26.7	100.0
	Total	15	100.0	100.0	

Source: Research Data, 2019

1.4.2.2 Ranking Small Business as Source of Income

The results in the table 6 below indicate that majority of respondents engage in small business but not as priority. Only 26.7% selected small business as main source of income while 73.3% uses small business as the second option of source of income. This indicates that in this community livelihood skill on income generating activities is highly needed to capacitate them.

Table 1.6: Ranking Business as Source of Income

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very important	4	26.7	26.7	26.7
	Important	11	73.3	73.3	100.0
	Total	15	100.0	100.0	

Source: Research Data, 2019

1.4.2.3 Ranking Payment from external supporters as Source of Income

The results indicate that support from others was ranked not important for 100%. Since they were not paid any cash from neither sponsor nor relatives. The only direct support provided to the community was non-monetary support. The project center supports the community with early child hood skills and knowledge relating to parenting, medical care and academic support to their children. This means that, critical need of source of income has not yet been addresses to the maximum despite of the support provide the host organization. Financial resource is a very critical challenge to the community that need to be addressed through income generating

activities.

Table 1.7: Ranking Remittance as Source of Income

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not important	15	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Research Data, 2019

1.4.2.4 Ranking Salary as Source of Income

The results indicate that salary was not very important for 100% since none of the respondents was employed anywhere. This means that the community lack job-related skills and opportunity. However, through the study income generating activities will create self-employment to the community.

Table 1.8: Ranking Salary as Source of Income

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not very important	15	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Research Data, 2019

1.4.3 Respondents on Income earned per Month

According to the findings on the figure 1 below, most of the respondents indicated that income earned per month from *Tsh 1000-50,000* and *Tsh51,000-100,000* for 93.3%. Only 6.7% of the respondents indicated to earn income ranging from *Tsh 101,000-150,000*. This implies that the respondents have low standard of living when compared to the income earned from their sources of income. The findings on the status of income earned by the respondents are presented in the Figure 1.1.

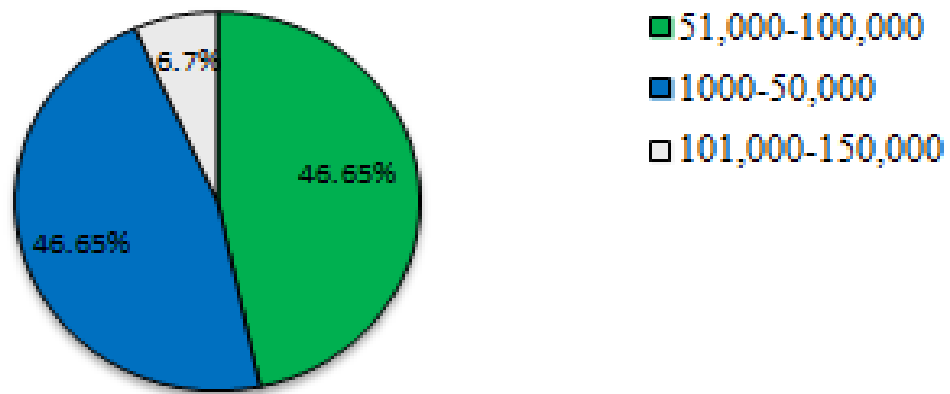


Figure 1.1. Response on Income Earned Per month

Source: Research Data, 2019

1.4.4 Findings on Identifying Skills of the Community Members relating to Income Generating Activities

1.4.4.1 Respondents` Skills on Batik Fabric Making

Table 1.9: Respondents` Skills on Batik Making Project

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Lacking skills	14	93.3	93.3	93.3
	Skilled	1	6.7	6.7	100.0
	Total	15	100.0	100.0	

Source: Research Data, 2019

The results indicate that majority of the respondents were lacking skills on Batik fabric making project for 93.3% where by only 6.7% had skills on batik making. The findings enhanced free-thinking of the researcher towards the need of practical training to the respondent on Batik making project before starting the project as it was preferably selected to be one of the possible interventions by the community.

1.4.4.2 Respondents` skills on Poultry Project

The findings indicate that only 80% of the respondents were lacking skills on

Poultry project, and 20% had skills on Poultry Project. This signifies that for this community to implement poultry project will need more training on skills and knowledge related to Poultry project despite of the host organization to have poultry project for the entire community of the Project center. Researcher identified the challenge of participatory approach to the projects that were already implemented at the center. Community were not engaged to identify the projects to be implemented.

Table 1.10: Respondents` Skills on Poultry Project

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Lacking skills	12	80.0	80.0	80.0
	skilled	3	20.0	20.0	100.0
	Total	15	100.0	100.0	

Source: Research Data, 2019

1.4.4.3 Respondents` Skills on Soap Making Project

Table 1.11: Respondent's Skills on Soap Making Project

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Un-skilled	14	93.3	93.3	93.3
	skilled	1	6.7	6.7	100.0
	Total	15	100.0	100.0	

Source: Research Data, 2019

The results in the table below indicate that majority of the respondents for 93.3% had no skills on liquid soap making project. The rest had slight skills for 6.7% on liquid soap making but they were interested to be refreshed again on the modern way of making bars soap and liquid soap. This means that knowledge and skills on soap making to this community is not there, therefore, for the community to implement this project training is first needed to the participants.

1.4.4.4 Respondents` Skills on Green Vegetable Project

The results indicate that only 13.3% of respondents were lacking skills on green vegetable project whereby the rest of respondents for 86.7% had skills on Green vegetable. Despite of the group to have enough skills and knowledge on green vegetable project but the studies shows that the community wanted to diversify by implementing another project since green vegetable was already been implemented at the center.

Table 1.12: Respondents` Skills on Green Vegetable Project

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Lacking skills	2	13.3	13.3	13.3
	Skilled	13	86.7	86.7	100.0
	Total	15	100.0	100.0	

Source: Research Data, 2019

1.4.5 Findings on identifying priority needs of the community members related to improving their economic standards

The results various needs which were grouped into four main priority needs for the community such as the sustainable sources of income through income generating activities, available training on livelihood skills, access to financial resources, sustainable physical health and reliable market for selling products. The table below indicate how frequently the needs were identified by the respondents.

Table 1.13: Response on priority needs of the community

	Needs	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Sustainable sources of income	5	33.3	33.3	33.3
	Access to financial resources	3	20.0	20.0	20.0
	sustainable physical health	2	13.3	13.3	13.3
	Available training on livelihood skills	3	20.0	20.0	20.0
	Reliable market for selling products	2	13.3	13.3	13.3
	Total	15	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Research Data, 2019

1.4.6 Findings on Assessing the Possible Interventions which can be Implemented and Impact the Economy of the Community

1.4.6.1 Responses on Batik Fabric Making as Possible Intervention to the Community

The findings indicate that 73.3% of the respondents pointed that batik fabric making project is the most important and possible intervention to be implemented followed by 13.3% of respondents agreed for the project to take place. Only 6.7% disagreed for the project. The market of fabric clothes in Arusha is available not only to local people but also to many tourists who frequently visit in Arusha.

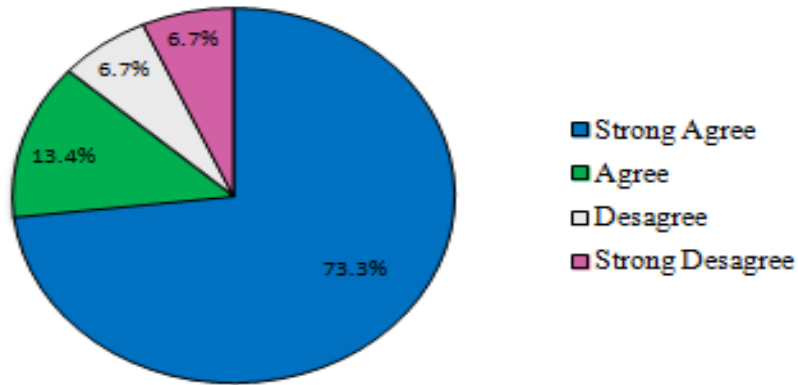


Figure 1.2: Ranking Batik Making as Possible Intervention
Source: Research Data, 2019

1.4.5.2 Responses on Green Vegetable Project as possible Intervention to the Community

The results indicate that 13.3% followed by 66.7% of respondents selected green vegetable farming project as the second possible intervention after batik fabric making project. Only 20% of the respondents disagreed for green vegetable to be possible intervention of the community. The justification of this project is the evidence of the big market in the community and the community had already started to implement green vegetable, so they were only in need of another project to complement.

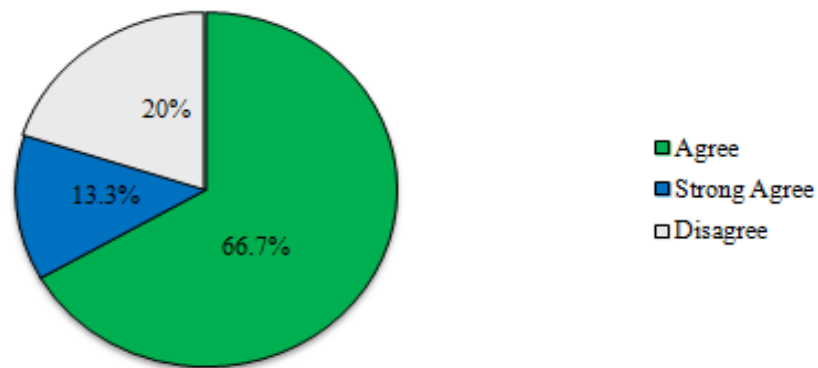


Figure 1.3: Ranking Vegetable as Possible Intervention

Source: Research Data, 2019

1.4.5.3 Responses on Soap making Project as Possible Intervention to the Community

The findings indicate that 66.7% of respondents disagreed followed by 13.3% of the respondents strongly disagreed that soap making project was priority intervention for the community at that time. Only 6.7% of respondents agreed to take soap making project as possible intervention. The researcher had to find out why soap making project was not merely preferable intervention to be implemented by the community at that time. The rationalization provided by the community indicated that, lack of enough skills and knowledge on how to run the project is one of the reasons of not preferring to engage soap making as the priority. Farther more, the community would like to start with other interventions and planning soap making to be later project to be implemented.

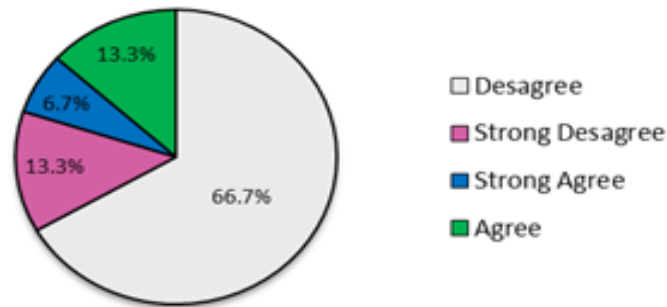


Figure 1.4: Ranking Soap Making as Possible Intervention

Source: Research Data, 2019

1.4.5.4 Responses on Poultry Project as Possible Intervention to the Community

The results indicate; 80% of respondents strongly disagreed poultry project as possible intervention to be implemented. Only 20% agreed that poultry project as possible intervention for the community. Meeting the respondents, researcher discovered that, the center where the community is registered had a poultry project for the whole beneficiaries of the center; however, the project seemed to be difficult to manage as it needed huge capital, intensive time in supervision and high risk of diseases to chicks. Therefore, for small group of survival mothers would not like to implement a very complicated project at the beginning. However, in the future, as the capital of the group increase, they can also implement this project since there is a big market for poultry products.

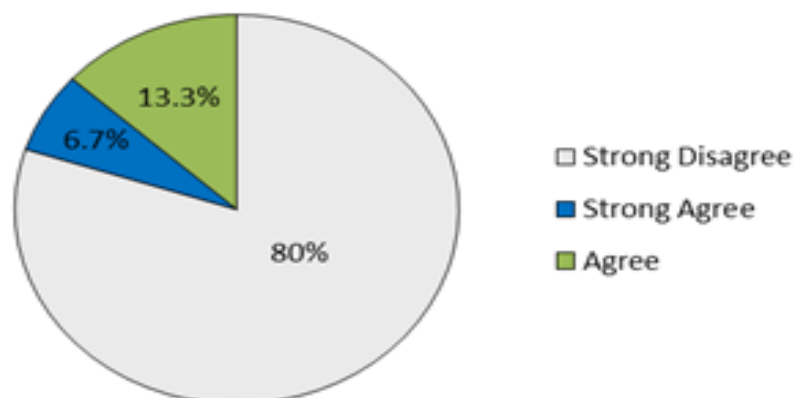


Figure 1.5: Ranking Poultry as Possible Intervention

Source: Research Data, 2019

1.5 Community Prioritization

The community of Home-Based Survival Mothers` group registered at AICT in Majengo ward through focus group discussion had listed several priority needs. Through pair wise ranking, the sustainable sources of income through income generating activities ranked number one. Whereby the available training on livelihood skills ranked number two followed by access to financial resources as number three. Then good physical health ranked number four and reliable market for selling products as number five. Researcher identified all projects to be interdependent and can be implemented concurrently.

Reflecting to the findings above starting with Batik making project followed by green vegetable and soap making projects reflected to the priority need of sustainable sources of income through income generating activities. Access to financial resources process can be implemented through establishing VICOBA group to access loans from their contributions and microfinance-creditors. Apart from that, reliable market should be strategically conducted to secure reliable market for products produced from income generating activities. There after good physical health will automatically come because of sustainable income of the community.

Table 1.1: Community Prioritization

	Sustainable source of income through income generating activities	Available Training on livelihood skills	Reliable markets for selling products	Access to financial resources	Good physical health	Score	Position
Sustainable source of income through income generating activities		Sustainable source of income through income generating activities	Sustainable source of income through income generating activities	Sustainable source of income through income generating activities	Sustainable source of income through income generating activities	5	1
Available Training on livelihood skills	Sustainable source of income through income generating activities		Available Training on livelihood skills	Available Training on livelihood skills	Available Training on livelihood skills	4	2
Reliable markets for selling products	Sustainable source of income through income generating activities	Available Training on livelihood skills		Access to financial resources	Good physical health	1	5
Access to financial resources	Sustainable source of income through income generating activities	Available Training on livelihood skills	Access to financial resources		Access to financial resources	3	3
Good physical health	Sustainable source of income through income generating activities	Available Training on livelihood skills	Good physical health	Access to financial resources		2	4

1.6 Project Identification

Based on the survey conducted to the community of Home-Based Survival mothers and the findings analyzed above to find out the possible interventions that can be implemented by the community members to address their priority needs. Five priority needs and four projects were identified in the study through questionnaires; the collected data were analyzed by using SPSS 16.0 and come out with community preference of possible project that can start to be implemented to address the community needs identified. After analysis, Batik Fabric Making Project was highly selected by the community for 87.6% followed by green vegetable project by 80%. To address sustainable source of income to the community.

Liquid soap making, and Poultry projects scored only 20% preference. The findings provided clear picture to the researcher on the proper project Identification that concur with the need of the community members. In that perspective, the study was concluded by providing feedback to the community members on their selection and make decision to start with Batik fabric making project as an intervention to address the priority need of sustainable source of income in that community.

The community agreed to start implementing the Batik Fabric Project, and in that meeting there were many action plans reached on how the project will carry out starting with mobilizing the community to attend practical training on Batik making, securing raw materials for batik making, finding out expert-trainer on batik making and agreement with host organization on how they will support the community to implement the project at AICT Majengo student center TZ0950. The pie chart below indicates the batik making project with highest response from respondents

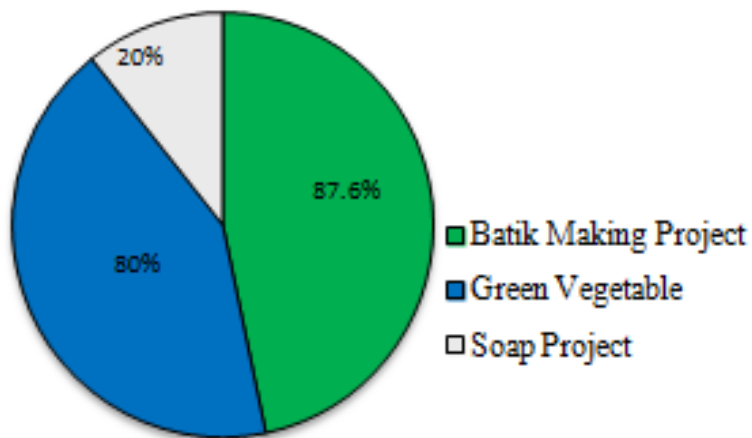


Figure 1.6: Batik Making Project -selected as Possible Intervention

Source: Research Data, 2019

1.7 Conclusion

This chapter provides the findings on the Community Needs Assessment Conducted on April 2019 at Majengo ward with the Community of Marginalized Home-Based Survival mothers' group coming from 13 streets of the Majengo ward. The community was homogeneous group of mothers who have children aged less than one year registered to AICT Majengo student center TZ0950 Partnering with Compassion International Tanzania. The project has 200 mothers with registered children (beneficiaries) of different age categories. Based on the findings; majority indicated that Batik making project could be the possible intervention to be implemented followed by green vegetable and soap making project. Sustainable source of income through income generating activities identified to be the most priority need for the community. Finally, researcher and the community members reached the conclusion of starting Batik fabric making project as the first project with the mindset of sustainable development that will contribute to the establishment of the other projects in future.

CHAPTER TWO

PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Background to Research Problem

The Participatory Needs Assessment was executed in the previous chapter to identify problems affecting the community in Majengo ward. Through the assessment, researcher was able to discover major problems surfaced from the identified needs and planning was established on how to facilitate the community to develop alternative ways of resolving the problems. The results from the assessment show the problems affecting the community as interconnected.

Through pair wise ranking, lack of sustainable source of income through income generating activities ranked as the main core problem followed by lack of available training on livelihood skills, access to financial resources, good physical health and reliable market for selling products. Through prioritization process the problem of sustainable sources of income highlighted priority needs that can help to address the problem. The Batik Making Project was suggested as the first income generating activity to be implemented, followed by the green vegetable and soap as other activities prioritized by the community.

Addressing the problem of sustainable source of income will go along with tackling the problem of lack of available livelihood skills since any income generating activities to be executed needs technical training on skills related. Researcher identified that even the problem of access to financial resources can strongly be addressed in relation to the available income generating activities of the community and livelihoods skills. Therefore, having sustainable source of income will

automatically improve life style of the community as the result of addressing the problem of lack of good physical health. Researcher was convinced that the health problem affecting the community is because of lack of sustainable source of income to improve the standard of living of the community. Having the income generating activities will also propel to find out the market for selling the products generated as the result of addressing all problems identified during community needs assessment.

The study has identified that implementing the income generating activities through Batik marking has available market opportunities due to the nature of Arusha town of having not only indigenous community who most like clothes decorated in batik but also tourists interested in fabric made materials. There are also a lot of curio shops to sell their products and generate income for their families. The city council of Arusha is more supportive to registered groups that engage in income generating activities and other related business.

2.2 Problem Statement

Lack of sustainable source of income is the major source of problem affecting the community of Home-based Survival mothers of Majengo ward. Most of the community members do not have specific activities that help to generate consistent income; this has caused community to engage in poor farming and petty business without skills related on income generating activities. Although the community members are also supported by Compassion International Tanzania through registering their children to the program, much of the support provided is directed to the children especially in the area of accessing cognitive and health programs. The

household need much more support on how to generate sustainable income. Recently compassion has initiated groups of mothers whose` children are beneficiaries to their program; the intention is to capacitate developmental mindset to caregivers so that they can mobilize their little resources and start income generating activities.

Researcher discovered the initiative had slowly started to be implemented by having a group of survival mothers, but the group needed much developmental mind-set on how to prioritize the needs and project interventions. Despite of the support provided by AICT Majengo student center in partnership with Compassion organization, the is a gape of not addressing the critical need based on community need assessment. Implementing the project based on community need analysis addresses the crucial needs of the community and create more sense of ownership. Through Batik Making project to Homebased survival mothers' group will enhance the sustainable source of income and eventually eradicate the dependency syndrome within the community.

2.3 Project Description

The project focuses on Improving Livelihood of Marginalized Home-based Survival mothers' group through Batik making at Majengo ward Arusha city council. Since sustainable source of income through income generating activities was highly identified as the most priority need, the project is expected to contribute to the improvement of their income as the community is committed to engage in income generating activities. The project is going to be conducted at AICT Majengo student center TZ0950, the location is very ideal as the center have other community members who will direct and indirect benefiting from the project. It is also safe for the community members since the center is has provided an office for the group to

run the project.

The identification of the host organization-Majengo student center TZ0950 was done after feasibility study in the area and meets the host organization leaders and Majengo ward local leaders to verify the acceptability in the community. It was an ideal selection of the center since all community members are beneficiaries at the center and it is very easy to meet the group members in every week as they attend at the center for program activities. After the community needs assessment, the host organization accepted the Batik fabric making project to carry out at their center and they started to provide positive support from April 2019, including purchasing raw materials for implementing the project.

2.3.1 Target Community

The primary target community of this project is Marginalized Home-based Survival mothers' group registered at AICT Majengo student center TZ0950-which partner with Compassion International Tanzania. Out of 200 mothers registered at the center, the group of 15 mothers was selected because of their homogeneous characteristics of being home-based survival mothers with children aged less than one year old. The community having been sensitized by the host organization and the researcher, they were ready and committed to engage in the project by making sure that the project become more productive for improving their lives. The knowledge of livelihood skills on batik fabric making was expected to be easy transmitted to the rest of the community of Majengo ward and motivate developmental mindset for many households surrounding the area.



Figure 2.1: MCED Student with 15 HBSM Group During- Sensitization

2.3.2 Stake holders

The stake holders are those people who direct and indirect relate to the project and can influence or affect the progress of the project. The success of the project is linked with the significant role played by each stake holder. We have primary stakeholders who are normally direct beneficiaries and secondary stakeholders. The project will engage different stakeholders as outlined below in the table. The stake holders include group members of the community, Host organization, AICT Majengo church, MCED student, trainer on batik making and Majengo ward leaders.

Table 2.1: Role and Expectations of the Stakeholders

Name of the stakeholders	Role of the stakeholders	Expectations
Group members of the community	Direct implementers of the project	Increase members income
CBO	To manage and supervise the project	Ensuring sustainable of the project
Host organization -Compassion Assisted Project Center of AICT Majengo	Provide facilities including office and land.	The group fully supported
African Inland Church of Tanzania (AICT)	Over sear and owner of the project center	Fully cooperation of the church and the Community
Trainer -An Individual entrepreneur	Facilitating training on batik making	Ensuring all group members understand practically on how to make batik clothing
MCED Student	Provide technical advice on the group formation and how to initiate sustainable project	Influencing ownership and fully participation of all community members
Majengo Ward Leaders	Provision of legal support to the group	Fully support to the group

Source: Research Data, 2019

2.3.3 Project Goals in CED Terms

The project goal is to improve sustainable source of income to the community members through income generating activities through Batik fabric making project. The enhancement of livelihood skills to the community will eventually reduce the mind-set of dependency syndrome and upscale the community members' developmental mindset through their own resource mobilization with minimum support from Compassion supported project.

2.3.4 Project Objectives

2.3.4.1 General Objective

The general objective is to improve sustainable source of income generation of marginalized home-based survival mothers' group through enablement of Batik making project in Majengo ward by August 2019.

2.3.4. 2 Specific Objectives

- i. To mobilize 15 marginalized Home-Based Survival Mothers to establish Batik fabric making project by April 2019
- ii. To train 15 marginalized Home-Based Survival Mothers on Batik making process by May 2019
- iii. To assist 15 Marginalized Home-Based Survival mothers secure market of produced batik fabric products by June 2019

2.4 Host Organization Profile

AICT-Majengo student centre TZ950 started partnering with Compassion International Tanzania since 22nd June 2000 under the umbrella denomination of African Inland Church of Tanzania-Pastorate of Arusha. The centre has primary beneficiaries and secondary beneficiaries, of which the currently primary beneficiaries are 230 children registered and supported spiritually, physically, cognitively and socio-emotion. The secondary beneficiaries are caregiver mothers who are parents/guardians of the children. The centre has two programs, sponsorship program which mainly focus on supporting children through sponsorship program from year 1 to 22 years old to each registered child.

The second program is called Survival program, it was introduced at the centre from 1st October 2008. The program is called Survival program focusing on both mothers and their babies. Through survival program, pregnant mothers and breast-feeding mothers of babies less than one year from vulnerable families in their locality get an opportunity to be registered. The program supports home-based survival mothers from their pregnancy to age four of their children of which in that time they are

regarded home based. In that approach, the program at the homes of the registered mothers with their babies get regular visits from host organization through survival implementer specialist whose work is to capacitate the mothers on how to raise their children in a very health manner. Once in a week they meet at the centre for learning together as one group that help them to carryout activities in collaboration. The intention of group is to learn on various income generating activities, have spiritual fellowship that enables them to share spiritual matters and learn on how to prepare balance diet for their children.

2.4.1 Organization Structure and Leadership Profile

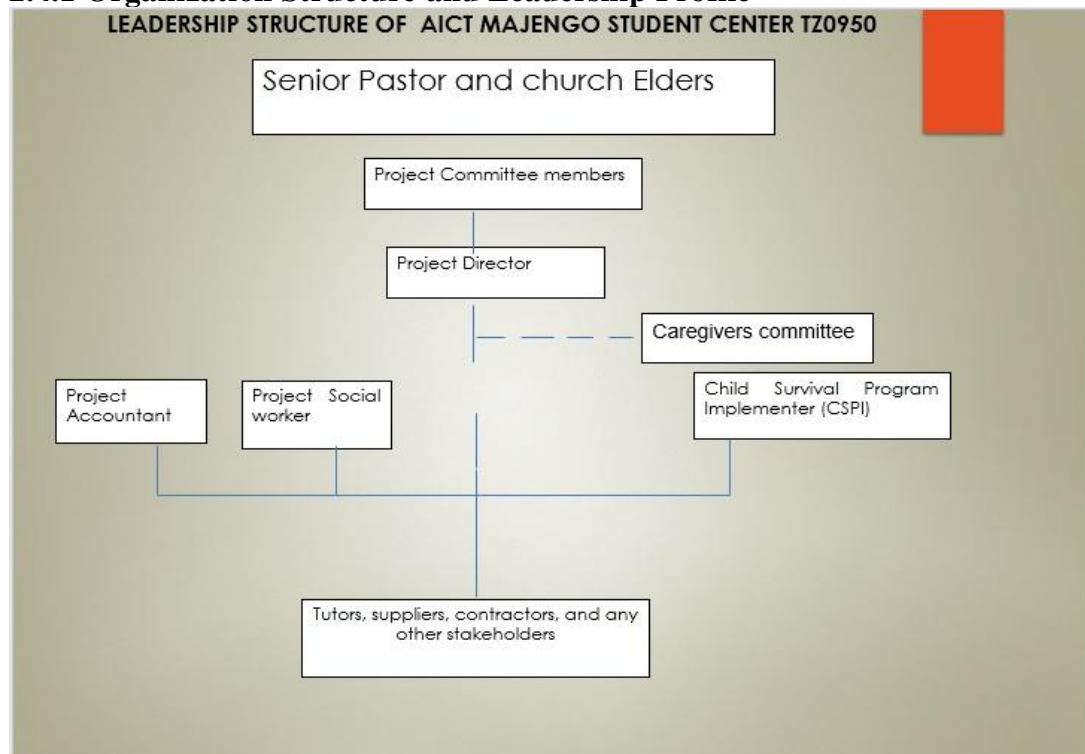


Figure 2.2: Host Organization Structure

AICT Majengo student centre TZ950 has 4 main staff employed by the AICT-local church to run the project in partnership with Compassion International Tanzania. Project Director, Project accountant, Project Social worker and Child Survival Program Implementer; both direct report to the leadership of the church. To enhance

ownership, the project staff does not report direct to Compassion International Tanzania however they report to the church leadership and the church report to Compassion on how the project in general is progressing development. The AICT – local church of Mango has all authority on supervising the project activities with technical advice from Compassion.

2.4.2 Vision of AICT Majengo Student Centre TZ950

“To be the life transforming child development centre that produces successfully graduating young people”

2.4.3 Mission Statement of AICT Majengo Student Centre TZ950

AICT Majengo student centre fulfills the mission statement of Compassion International of Tanzania “Releasing children from poverty in Jesus name”

2.4.4 SWOT Analysis

The tables below indicate the outlined Strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of the community members` group as obtained from focus group discussion conducted at the center.

Table 2.2: SWOT Analysis

No	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
1	Committed community members	Inadequate capital of the community members	Available loans from creditors to increase capital	Condition to access loans
2	Presence of identified priority projects to be implemented by the community members	Inadequate livelihood skills to the members to implement the projects	Available stakeholders to support training on livelihood skills	Challenge of efficiency and effectiveness of stakeholders in supporting the community
3	Available centre for community members	Inadequate facilities at the centre for the community member	Good environment for implementing project	Priority set up of the Project centre
4	Available community members committed to sell the products produced	Inadequate skills on market analysis, product branding and packaging	Available market to sell out the products	Competition from other related business

2.4.5 The role of MCED Student

- i. Mobilize and creating awareness to the community members on batik making project
- ii. Facilitating training on Batik making products
- iii. Facilitating the group in preparing group constitution
- iv. Providing advice on how to open community group account and register their group to Arusha city council.
- v. Collaborate with group members and host organization in conducting monitoring and evaluation.

2.4.6 Role of the Group Members

- i. Attend training provided by student and invited expert of batik making products
- ii. Participate in the product implementation
- iii. Participate in marketing and selling batik final products
- iv. Involves in constitution preparation
- v. Participate in monitoring and evaluation

2.4.7 The Role of Host Organization in the Project

- i. Provide office for the group members to run the project
- ii. Facilitate the constitution preparation, account opening and registration of the group members
- iii. Provide feedback to MCED student on the project implementation progress
- iv. Provide other necessary facilities for the project to take place.

CHAPTER THREE

LITERATURE REVIEW

3.1 Overview

This chapter provides theoretical point of view concerning the previous projects and research findings relating to Batik making projects through tackling on the theoretical aspects, empirical review, policies related to income generating activities and the contribution of them in improving livelihood of low-income people. The aspect of theoretical literature review was to narrate concepts speaking on income generating activities especially in Batik making, whereby in empirical literature review the focus is on work done by others related to the topic.

3.2 Theoretical Literature Review

Batik is a graphic art on textile materials produced using traditional drawing techniques typically recognized on traditional clothes integrated to the cultural identity of the tribe, nation or a country. Most recent report of Indonesian (Sugiyanto & Santoso, 2018), explains that batik is originally developed by women to be a craft that contains philosophy, character, and value of art and becomes a part of community culture. It is evident that even in Tanzania most of clothing materials designed with batik ornament speaks much on African culture. It has been said that batik is the result of throwing multiple points on the fabric so that to produce beautiful patterns on the wide cloth.

It is anticipated that Batik can cope with the modern technology and yet still maintaining its traditional meaning of the art. This is because Batik has proven to develop rapidly in several aspects, including the aspect of tourism industry. One of

the areas where a designed batik fabric material has attracted as one of tourism product and source of income in tourism context is the city of Arusha in Tanzania. Thousands of tourists visiting in Tanzania from overseas have been identified as among many customers whose interest in African clothes made from batik fabric materials is at very high demand. Batik clothes as a society and national cultural heritage has huge economic income contribution to the community in many other countries un-like Tanzania which its contribution observed not appealing much.

According to Nordin (2012) Batik is considered as traditional art whose charm lies in its power of storytelling. It is practiced by various indigenous communities in Asia and Africa and has evolved into socio-economic uplift existing as small, medium enterprises and cottage Industry. Among many other countries, the Malaysian batik Industry was revived by the government intervention to emphasize batik as cultural identity and one of the strategies to improve livelihood of batik making producers of which majority of them operate as Indigenous microenterprises. It is critical imperative to understand that despite of resources available in Tanzania and potential market present for batik products, but entrepreneurs have not yet invested much in batik business to the extent of become recognized as heritage of the nation.

According to Oliva, D (2004) in the Caritas report relating to Textile Industry, explained that from 1980-1985 Tanzania experienced a shortage of goods including clothes which demanded local initiatives to produce emerged batik and tie and dye commonly known MAWINGU by that time. But the product had a very poor quality and expensive to the extent that normal local people could not afford. The implication of that in later years was to shift to MITUMBA clothing which were

very cheap imported from western countries and weakened the production of batik making products in Tanzania until now. This study view that it is high time now for Tanzania to change focus from using second hand clothes to first hand clothes manufactured in Tanzania and promote batik fabric materials as cultural heritage of Africa.

3.2.1 Craftmanship and Design Theory

Craftmanship and Design Theory is the theory pointed out that designing batik including enormous and critical thinking procedures in a very traditional that reflect nature of craftsmanship. Step by step interconnected to various patterns are part of historic times until today. During ancient times the process of batik production became a process with a lot of interconnected steps that included physical aspects of materials, knowledge on how to process and knowledge on pattern, ornaments and how to create new variations of pattern that meet specific aesthetic rules. According to current design science there are specific steps, procedures and vital methods for problem solving of specific design problems. The construction of batik tool, especially for pattern development should encourage exploring design-oriented problem-solving strategies. The starting aspects for design studies are developed from design science. One aspect described by Cross (2007, 2008 and 2011) cited by Lundi et al., (2014) explain the way designers develop design solutions. In brief designer solve a design problem by taking one aspect of it and then envisioning a potential answer to it by creating a preliminary and experimental solution. This activity is coupled with are flection on the results as an exploration and an attempt of understanding the problem by acting.

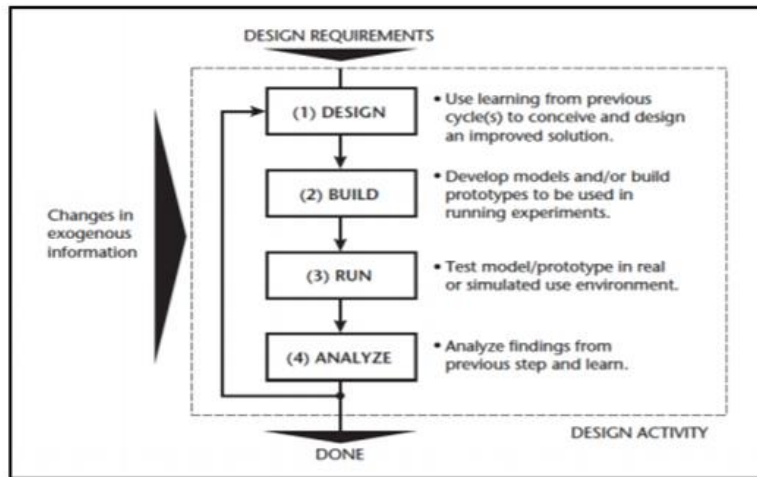


Figure 3.1 Trial-and error cycle of product development

Source: Research findings, 2019

2.1 The Role of Batik Fabric Business

Batik business is termed as significant source of income especially to women who relate their batik products with tourism business context. According to Rasheli & Mosha (2006), their study conducted in Arusha and Dare es salaam proven that Batik and tie business was one of the exported businesses conducted by women entrepreneurs involving in Tourism business. The entrepreneurs had experience through the training conducted by UNIDO and SIDO that given them skills in networking and export procedures.



Figure 3.1: Batik Fabric Store in Arusha Down Town Market

Source: Research Findings, 2019

The coverage of exported batik products includes in East Africa Region and other part of western countries contributed by participating in exhibitions, and trade fair conducted annually. Haryanto and Priyanto (2013) reported that Batik textile materials had announced as the Icon of Indonesia and a world heritage by the UNESCO in the enactment date of October 2, 2009. This endorsement of batik as world heritage proves the significance of the business not only in Indonesia but also in Tanzania.

3.2.2 The Attractions of Batik Textiles Materials towards Preserving African Culture

According to Salazar (2014) in the study on towards a global culture of heritage, the case of Tanzania and Indonesia, identified that attractions based on Tourism Industry perspective includes everything that has uniqueness, ease and value in the form of diversity of natural, cultural and man-made. As the world adapting to the homogeneous culture but at the same time trying to maintain and increase local

distinctiveness through dressing clothes speaking of more culture. This makes more senses on the attraction of batik and the nature of batik in its form of uniqueness, authenticity, scarcity (different from others), meaning and philosophy which all foster interest and value of dressing batik clothing materials. Therefore, the attraction of batik can be associated with human creation inspired by various creation of God Almighty demonstrated in a variety motive.

According to Kawasaki Naumi cited by Sugiyanto & Santoso (2018), the attraction of batik lies in making techniques, variety of batik decoration, use of batik, batik cosmological expression, batik as expression of people`s life cycle and form noble art to cultural heritage. It is believed that the attraction of batik materials for many decades has been one of the reasons of making batik business remains cultural distinctive globally despite of rapidly increase of technology that affects many aspects of businesses.



Figure 3.2: Batik Fabric Materials Ready for Sell
Source: Research Findings, 2019

3.2.3 Challenges Associated with Batik Fabric Business in Contemporary World

Despite of the significance impact of Batik products in the economic development of

society but the business itself faces many challenges. Riani et al., (2004) identified four main challenges affecting batik making in Indonesia similarly to the challenges facing batik making business in Tanzania. Source of batik raw materials is difficult and costly to be obtained, followed by the limited production capacity due to limited production quality tools, whereby inadequate knowledge related, and less innovative batik designs have also been critically identified as impediment for the growth of batik making business. In recent years huge importation of Chinese products with similar design to batik making materials threaten the tradition art of African batik making. Embracing creativity and innovation by using modern technology will sustain the batik making business in the current world of globalization.



Figure 3.3: Batik clothes in the Final Stage
Source Field Data (2014)

3.2.4 Materials for Batik Making

3.2.4.1 Dye Materials

Dye is a coloured substance that chemically bonds to the substrate that has been applied for. It is critically to understand that the main difference between dye and pigment, pigment when applied to material does not chemically bind to the material coloured. The dye substance impact colour to textiles, paper, leather and any other

materials to the extent that colouring is not readily altered by washing, heat, light or any other factor exposed to the dyed material. From ancient times, dyes were obtained from natural sources most commonly vegetables, such as plants, trees and lichens with a few from insects.



Figure 3.4: Dye and Flower-Raw Materials for Batik Making
Source: Research Findings, 2019

3.2.4.2 Fabric and other Materials Required for Batik Fabric Materials

Fabric is the cloth or other materials produced by weaving together cotton, nylon, wool, silk or other threads. Fabrics are used for making things such as clothes, curtains and sheets. Other materials required include pencil and paper, muslin, fabric scissors, newspapers, drop cloth, tarp or plastic sheet, containers with lids for dyes, water and whisk to mix the dyes.

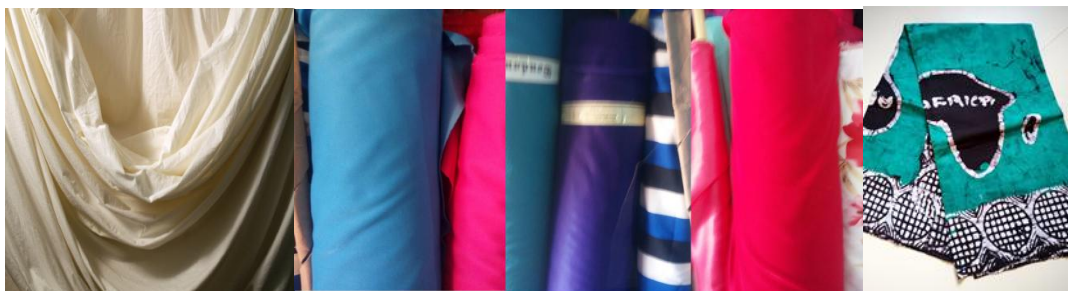


Figure 3.5: Fabric Materials and Muslin Raw Materials for Batik Making Clothes
Source: Research Findings, 2019

3.3 Empirical Literature

African clothing is well known by its colorful fabrics and distinguishing designs through various history dated back from ancient times until now. Haryanto and Priyanto (2013) explain on the fact of Batik as heart of Africa by stating that traditionally Batik or tie and die represents clothing made in Africa to beautify the culture and people in general of Africa. Tanzania being one of African country, embraces her culture through African clothing designed from batik materials. According to National Museum of Africa art (1998) defined, Batik as cotton fabrics with designs painted on them using a wax technique.

The study suggested that each society has its own name for different types of clothes in such a way that styles vary from simple, plain shirts, skirts, blouses, shirts, and many traditional dresses. It is very clear that currently African designers create clothes of western design using traditional African clothes when compared to mainstream dressmakers. Some studies like Howard (1999) cited by Rasheli& Mosha, (2006) found that African dresses influence fashion in many parts of the world and has been adopted by most African Diasporas as the dressing style.

Mbwambo (2003) study pointed in-line with the previous study that, small scale of tie and die and batik entrepreneurs in Tanzania were doing better business to the extent of exporting oversea unlike to ordinary local dressmakers. Despite of limited literatures reporting the progressive of batik business in Tanzania, but it is proven that as Small-scale enterprises those are growing in Tanzania, has not left behind batik dressing makers. Mazzuki (2014), in his study of Batik Production Project (BPP), reported that batik production brought economic sustainability among

community of women group from Kisarawe town centre in Kibaha region of Tanzania because of reliable market available to the products. Strengthening private sector through small scale is timely for now as Tanzania is looking towards sustainable economic development through the vision of becoming semi-Industrialized country by 2025. Rasheli & Mosha, (2006) view that garment sub-sector in Tanzania is paramount important because of the country to be endowed with both human and material resources which can be capitalized and create a lot of opportunities especially to women entrepreneurs.

Among various researchers (Lundi et al., 2014) have also observed that what makes batik business unique and very fascinating are the colors and the patterns of the products, the history and philosophy behind the patterns which make the products to outsmart the normal designed clothing. Most of curio shops in tourism transit destinations like Arusha and Dar es Salaam provide huge collection of batik products to tourists visiting in Tanzania. Learning from (Sugandini et al., 2017) explain that natural behaviors of batik artisans in adopting natural dyes in Indonesia had received recognition from UNESCO as a heritage of humanity's oral and non-material cultural and come its own culture phenomenon of great traditional craft.

The fact that batik business has been recognized as heritage in most of Asians' countries contrary to African countries, Tanzania is suggested to work on that gap and promote batik making business for the heritage of African culture and tradition. It is critically important for private sector of Tanzania to support small scale micro-enterprises in which most of women are in this category. Although women account for 43% of micro and small enterprises according to Mazzuki (2014). The percentage

might have been slightly increased due to number of indigenous communities involving in entrepreneurship today. In accordance to different studies of many researchers stipulate that gender entrepreneurships and competition in most of African countries inhibit women than men to scale in business. The fact that most of batik making business are claimed to be women business according to Rasheli& Mosha (2006), therefore, it is very crucial for Tanzania government to promote women entrepreneurs and hence promote batik making business.



Figure 3.6: Batik Clothing Outfitting Men and Women
Source: Research Findings, 2019

3.4 Policy Reviews

Policies are set of ideas and concepts officially agreed according to the law and documented to guide all strategic planning and implementation in a business setting, organizations, government and political party. The study reflected on numerous policies related to Batik making Project in Tanzania.

3.4.1 Policies related to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

3.4.1.1 Small and Medium Enterprises Development Policy (2002)

According to Small and Medium Enterprises Development Policy (2002) explains that SMEs play a crucial role in creation of employment and income generation in Tanzania. The policy formulated to address various constraints which were

hampering potential growth of SMEs by providing full support of legal and regulatory framework relating SMEs, directions and guidance on how SMEs can access financial support from both banks and microfinance. Individuals and Most of women groups who engage in batik business follow in the category of micro and small enterprises in Tanzania, the policy provide conducive environment to all enterprises.

3.4.1.2 Tanzania Development Vision (2025)

Tanzania Development Vision (2025) is another strategy that embraces enterprises, the vision foresees that by year 2025, “Tanzania should have created a strong, diversified, resilient and competitive economy, which can effectively cope with the challenges of development and, which can also easily and confidently adapt to the changing market and technology conditions in the regional and global economy”. The vision calls upon manpower who can mobilize human and other resources to achieve that goal. The project of batik making is responding to the vision by promoting women group engaging in income generating activities at the level of micro enterprises with focus to grow and increase sustainable economy.

3.4.1.3 The Sustainable Industrial Development Policy-SIDP (1996-2020)

The Sustainable Industrial Development Policy-SIDP (1996-2020) precisely speak also on the paramount importance of promoting small and medium Industries, the policy makes available critical support to all categories of enterprises by simplifying taxation, licensing and registration of SMEs and favorable environment to financial services. Through this policy government provides regular meetings with business

people to find out how to make Tanzania conducive environment. In recent many double standards on tax issues have been amended as the results of business conventions with government. In connection to that the policy provides room for all micro enterprises that have capital not exceeding 4millions to have Business Identity renewed annually. This initiative enhances across all entrepreneurs including those who engage in Batik business with the intention of making each one of them to participate in tax collection but also reducing disturbance from tax collectors to micro enterprises.

3.4.1.4 The National Microfinance (2000)

The National Microfinance (2000) provides guidelines and procedures on how microfinance institutions should properly provide financial access to small and micro-enterprises in urban and rural areas that engage in various legal economic development activities like batik fabric making.

3.4.1.5 Tanzania National Tourism Policy (1999)

Tanzania National Tourism Policy (1999) addresses how cultural and traditions of Tanzanians market the country. The policy speaks on warm, open and friendly people with cultural and traditions manifesting in unique dancing, painting (Batik and tie and dye products) handcrafts and many other weaving and pottery display available in all over the country. Out of traditions and culture micro enterprises have been developed and conduct numerous businesses in tourism context especially in transit destinations like Arusha and Dar es Salaam with high number of tourists compared to other regions with the country.

3.5 Summary of Literature Reviews

Considering theoretical and literature reviews explained above, in Tanzania there is a little work done that relate to batik fabric making business as the result of that; Batik Fabric Making has not yet been recognized as one of contributing to cultural heritage by UNESCO. Therefore, the implementation of the expected project will contribute not only to sustainable income generation to the community but also increase the growth of Batik textile materials in Tanzania and hence promote African culture. With transcend perspective batik business globally contribute to cultural and tradition preservation especially in Asian countries like Indonesia and Malaysia. The study has passed through several policies relating to micro, small and medium enterprises and concluded that Tanzania has very good policies which support rapid growth of sustainable economic development when effectively implemented. There is a potential growth of Batik business in Tanzania because of good policies available to support private sector.

CHAPTER FOUR

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

4.1 Overview

The project implementation phase is the sensitive period because the project is conducted to produce tangible results. It involves the process of changing project proposal into actual project by executing series of planned activities with intention to achieve the specific objectives by converting project inputs into project outputs with defined budget within a specified time bound. Muller & Turner (2007) explains that project inputs are itemized items related to physical and non-physical assets primarily used for adding value to the implemented project and contribute to achieve the project goals. The outputs and products are the immediate results obtained from the project activities within the project life cycle later expected to bring outcomes and long-term impact to the community.

In this chapter, information related to how the project was designed, planned and implemented are clearly analyzed and presented with number of activities executed to meet the planned objectives, budget and resources required, the products and outputs from the project, responsible personnel to accomplish the project with specific time frame. The other part included are the Project Implementation Plan, Logical frame work, Implementation Gantt chart, Staffing pattern and Project implementation report.

4.2 Products and Outputs

The project started its implementation from April 2019 whereby the community members of home-based survival mothers were all highly engaged to achieve

desirable products and outputs expected. A product is anything that can be presented to a market to resolve problem or to satisfy a want or need of the customers. More often products have a life cycle that consists of multiple stages from the production stage to finished stage and each stage, product is added with more value. Output refers specifically to any services, results, and or products that are generated as results of a particular project related process. Based on the project objectives and series of planned activities conducted, output and products were generated. The main product in this project was the tangible Batik fabric materials produced while the outputs included in the table below were the immediately accomplished activities and services based on the objectives.

Table 4.1: Project Objective, Outputs and Activities

Objectives	Outputs	Activities
To mobilize 15 home-based survival mothers for batik fabric making products by May 2019	15homebased survival mothers mobilized for batik fabric making products	Awareness creation on batik fabric making process
		Prepare action plan for batik production
	Batik fabric materials prepared ready for batik production	Acquisition of batik materials for production
		Arranging special room for batik training and production
To train 15 home-based survival mothers on Batik fabric making products by June 2019	15homebased survival mothers trained on Batik Fabric Making Products	1day training on batik fabric production
		Arrange Tie dye materials ready for production
	30 bundles of Batik Fabric Products Produced	Producing batik fabric clothing in warm water with different coulers
		Assembling produced batik fabric clothing and expose them in a shadow environment
To assist 15 home-based survival secure market of produced Batik fabric products by August 2019	1 market plan established	Conduct 1day session on market plan
	20 bundles(qualify the bundle) of batik fabric materials sold Tsh300,000	Selling batik fabric clothing

Source: Research Data, 2019

4.3 Project Planning

In a Project life cycle (PLC) of any project, it is critical to include project planning to enhance series of planned activities to be effectively and efficiently conducted. Project planning includes, planning for activities to be implemented based on the objectivities, scheduling time for implementation, inputs or resources required for implementation and stakeholders required for successful implementation. Project planning in this category included Project implementation plan, logical framework, project inputs, staffing and budget.

4.3.1 Project Implementation Plan

A project implementation plan is a thorough project management tool designed to enhance effective implementation of the project. It is a production stage which includes objectives, outputs, activities, time, resource and personnel as indicated in the table 4.2

The table 4.2 presents the project implementation plan for the time of April through September 2019. Awareness creation, training and project implementation are planned to take place from April to June, whereby market planning and selling products will follow from June through September.

Table 4.2: Project Implementation Plan

Objectives	Outputs	Activities	Months						Resources	Responsible
			A	M	J	J	A	S		
To mobilize 15 home-based survival mothers for batik fabric making products by April 2019	15homebased survival mothers mobilized for batik fabric making products	Awareness creation on batik fabric making process							Stationery, Fund,	Host organization leaders, MCED student
		Prepare action plan for batik production							Stationery, Personnel	Project team, Batik export personnel
	Batik fabric materials prepared ready for batik production	Acquisition of batik materials for production							Fund, Personnel, Transport	Host organization leaders, Project team
		Arranging special room for batik training and production							Batik Materials, Venue, Time	Host organization leaders, Team members
To train 15 home-based survival mothers on Batik fabric making products by June 2019	15homebased survival mothers trained on Batik Fabric Making Products	1day training on batik fabric production							Stationery, Flip chart, Mark pen	Team members, Host organization leaders
		Arrange Tie and dye materials ready for production							Colors, fabric materials, Vessels, water	Team members, Batik export personnel
	30bundles of Batik Fabric Products Produced	Producing batik fabric clothing in warm water with different coulors							Colors, fabric materials, Vessels, water	Team members, Batik export personnel
		Assembling produced batik fabric clothing and expose them in a shadow environment							Fabric materials, location	Team members, Batik export personnel
To assist 15 home-based survival mothers secure market of produced Batik fabric products by August 2019	Market plans established on how to sell batik fabric product	Conduct 1day session on market plan							Stationery, Fund	Team members, MCED student
	20 bundles of batik fabric materials sold	Selling batik fabric clothing							Personnel, Batik fabric product Transport	Team members, MCED student

Source: Research Data, 2019

4.3.1.1 The Project Logical Framework

The logical framework is a planning and management tool which uses logical framework approach in systematic planning of projects, monitoring and evaluation of the projects. It summarizes what project expects to execute and how to do with key assumptions generated from goals, outputs and outcomes.

Table 4.3: Batik Fabric Making Project Logical Frame Work

Hierarchy of Objectives	Objectively Verifiable Indicators(OVIs)	Means of verification (MOV)	Assumption
Goal: Improve livelihood of Home-based survival mothers through Batik making project.	Improved sustainable sources of income and raised standard of living of the community	Baseline survey and honest self-assessment of Individual income status	Individuals from the community are well informed and open to share their income improvement
Objective 1: To mobilize 15 home-based survival mothers for batik fabric making products by April 2019			
Output1.1: 15Homebased survival mothers mobilized for batik fabric making products	A total number of 15 home-based survival mothers attended	Attendance report	Eagerness of the home-based survival mothers to participate batik making project
Activities:			
Awareness creation on batik fabric making process	Number of attendants on the forum	Attendance report	Willingness of group members to participate
Prepare action plan for batik production	Action plans completed	Project Progressive report	Willingness of group members to participate
Output 1:2 Batik fabric materials prepared ready for batik production	Number of fabric clothing produced	Project Progressive report	Willingness of group members to participate
Activities:			
Acquisition of batik materials for training and production	Total number of materials acquired for batik production	Materials available at the center of training	Willingness of group members to participate

Hierarchy of Objectives	Objectively Verifiable Indicators(OVIs)	Means of verification (MOV)	Assumption
Arranging special room for batik training and production	Room prepared for training to take place	Available room ready for training	Willingness of group members to participate
Objective 2: To train 15 home-based survival mothers on Batik fabric making products by June 2019			
Output 2.1: 15homebased survival mothers trained on Batik Fabric Making Products	Number of home-based survival mothers trained on Batik Fabric Making Products	Training report	Willingness of group members to participate training
Activities:			
1day training on batik fabric production	15homebased survival mothers attended training	Project Progressive report	Willingness of group members to participate training
Arrange Tie dye materials ready for production	All materials for prepared for batik fabric production	Project Progressive report	Willingness of group members to participate training
Output 2.2: First bunch of 50bundles of Batik Fabric Products Produced	30bundles of Batik fabric clothes produced	Stock of batik fabric product available	Willingness of group members to participate in batik production
Activities:			
Producing batik fabric clothing in warm water with different coulors	Number of batik fabric clothing produced by engaging 15 group members	Stock of batik fabric product available	Willingness of group members to participate in batik production
Assembling produced batik fabric clothing and expose them in a shadow environment	Number of batik fabric clothing produced by engaging 15 group members	Batik fabric clothing presented on shadow ground	Willingness of group members to participate in batik production
Objective 3: To assist 15 home-based survival mothers secure market of produced Batik fabric products by August 2019			
Output 3.1: Market plans established on how to sell batik fabric product	Documented numbers of plans for selling batik product	Report for market plan seminar conducted	Readiness of group members to participate
Activities:			
Conduct 1day workshop session on market plan	Number of home-based survival mothers attended	Workshop session report	Awareness of group members on market plan
Selling batik fabric clothing	20 bundles of batik fabric materials sold	Amount of money received	Increased income of the group members

Source: Research Data, 2019

4.3.2 Project Inputs

Project inputs are very important time of implementation since they provide means for sequences of planned activities to be executed.

The inputs required varies from one project to another, however most of inputs include financial inputs, materials, human resources and other service required for smooth running of the project as indicated in the Table 4.4

Table 4.4 Project Inputs

Objectives	Outputs	Activities	Required inputs
To mobilize 15 home-based survival mothers for batik fabric making products by April 2019	15homebased survival mothers mobilized for batik fabric making products	Awareness creation on batik fabric making process	1 Flip chart, Mark pen 1box, Notebook
		Prepare action plan for batik production	Rim paper, 1 Flip chart
	Batik fabric materials prepared ready for batik production	Acquisition of batik materials for production	Fund, transport, Fabric, sulfuric acid, pan, colors, rope
		Arranging special room for batik training and production	Venue,
To train 15 home-based survival mothers on Batik fabric making products by June 2019	15homebased survival mothers trained on Batik Fabric Making Products	1day training on batik fabric production	Mark pen 1box, flip chart, not book, Allowance for facilitator
		Arrange Tie dye materials ready for production	Fabric, rope, pan,
	30bundles of Batik Fabric Products Produced	Producing batik fabric clothing in warm water with different coulors	Fabric, sulfuric acid, pan, colors, Rope, water
		Assembling produced batik fabric clothing and expose them in a shadow environment	Venue, Batik fabric
To assist 15 home-based survival mothers secure market of produced Batik fabric products by August 2019	Market plans established on how to sell batik fabric product	Conduct 1day session on market plan	Allowance for facilitator, flip chart, mark pen, meals 20pax
	20 bundles of batik fabric materials sold	Selling batik fabric clothing	Batik fabric clothing, transport, personnel

Source: Research Data, 2019

4.3.3 Staffing Pattern

The project is managed by Home-based Survival mothers with assistance of supervision from Host Organization of AICT Majengo student center TZ0950 that partner with Compassion International Tanzania. The 15 project team members elected leaders for day to day supervision of the project progress as indicated their position and responsibilities in the Table 4.5.

Table 4.5: Staffing Pattern

Staff Position	Responsibility
Project committee- Chairperson	Overall managing leader of the group
Project committee- Secretary	Documenting all issues concern the project
Project committee- Treasurer	Document all monetary issues relating to the project
Project Committee-members	Participate in all matters relating to the project as assigned by the project committee leaders
Host Organization representative	Advising and supervising the project team

Source: Research Data, 2019

4.3.4 Project Budget

An itemized summary of budget for the project was prepared reflecting the project implementation plan, inputs needed were also considered in budgeting to ensure there is no any planned activity could not be implemented. Because of the Marginalized Home-based survival mothers` group are part of beneficiary at AICT Majengo Student center (The host organization), the host organization provided support of Batik raw materials, flip chart, venue and rim papers equivalent Tsh1,300,000/=The remained amount was raised from the group members by contributing part of their profit from green vegetable project. Table 4.6 present the budget for Batik Making Project.

Table 4.6: Project Implementation Budget

Objectives	Outputs	Activities	Required inputs	Quantity	Unit Cost	Amount (TZS)
To mobilize 15 home-based survival mothers for batik fabric making products by April 2019	15homebased survival mothers mobilized for batik fabric making products	Awareness creation on batik fabric making process	Flip chart,	1Flip chart	7,000	7,000
			Mark pen	1mark pen	5,000	5,000
			Notebooks for team members	15pax	1,000	15,000
		Prepare action plan for batik production	Rim paper,	1Rim paper	10,000	10,000
			Flip chart	1Flip chart	7,000	7,000
			Ball of pens	1Box	4,000	4,000
	Batik fabric materials prepared ready for batik production	Acquisition of batik materials for production	Pin/Nail	1Box	3,500	3,500
			Brush	5pc	2,000	10,000
			Caustic soda	1Kg	4,000	4,000
			Sodium hydrosulphate	1Kg	4,000	4,000
			Colors for mixing,	2Kg	5,000	10,000
			Thread/String	1Box	2,500	2,500
		Arranging special room for batik training and production	Venue/room	1Room	30,000	30,000
			Hiring chairs	20Chairs		100,000
To train 15 home-based survival mothers on Batik fabric making products by June 2019	15homebased survival mothers trained on Batik Fabric Making Products	1day training on batik fabric production	Mark pen	1Box	5,000	5,000
			Flip chart	1Flip chart	7,000	7,000
			Allowance for facilitator	1day	50,000	50,000
			Meals for the participants	1day for 20pax	5,000	100,000
		Arrange Tie dye materials ready for production	Tables	3Tables	40,000	120,000
			Charcoal	1Sack	35,000	35,000
			Liters of Water	20Liters	500	10,000
	30bundles of Batik	Producing batik fabric	Pans	4Pans	10,000	40,000

Objectives	Outputs	Activities	Required inputs	Quantity	Unit Cost	Amount (TZS)
	Fabric Products Produced	clothing in warm water with different colours	Bundles of Batik fabric materials	30 Bundles of fabric textile materials	10,000	300,000
			Buckets	5Buckets	5,000	25,000
		Assembling produced batik fabric clothing and expose them in a shadow environment	Ground for putting wet batik fabric	¼ Acres	50,000	50,000
To assist 15 home-based survival secure market of produced Batik fabric products by August 2019	Market plans established on how to sell batik fabric product	Conduct 1day session on market plan	Allowance for facilitator	1Day	50,000	50,000
			Flip chart,	1Flip chart	7,000	7,000
			Mark pen,	1Box	5,000	5,000
			Meals 20pax	20Pax	5,000	100,000
	20 bundles of batik fabric materials sold	Selling batik fabric clothing	Packages for Batik fabric clothing	20packages	15,000	300,000
			Transport	4Trips	1000	4000
GRAND TOTAL						1,420,000

4.4 Project Implementation

This section explains the actual planned activities implemented from April 2019. The implemented activities were planned during project design stage. This section presents two main sub-sections which are actual project implementation report and the project implementation Gantt chart. Photos taken during implementing activities are included in this part.

4.4.1 Project Implementation Report

Actual Project Implementation started in April 2019 by the MCED student introducing developmental mindset to the group members of Home-Based Survival Mothers in collaboration with host organization. It was effectively started after the findings of community need assessment and problem identification that facilitated to come out with first priority need of increasing Sustainable income generating activity through Batik Making Project. Planned series of activities were executed according to the scheduled time and budget as indicated in the following subsections below.

4.4.1.1 Awareness Creation on Batik Making Project



Figure 4.1: Awareness creation on Batik Making Product on 10th April 2019
Source: Research Data, 2019

Target group of Home-Based Survival Mothers had a meeting mobilized by MCED student in collaboration with Host Organization. Meeting for awareness creation was conducted based on the priority needs identified and Batik Making Project was the focus due to the fact that it was the first possible intervention suggested from the findings. In this meeting the group members were mobilized and ready to start implementing Batik Making Project in April 2019.

4.4.1.2 Practical training on Batik Fabric Making

A total number of 15 Home-Based Survival Mothers were practically trained on Batik making process for one day. On the same time practical training with 30 bundles of fabric materials were used to make batik fabric. The expert personnel demonstrated all steps by steps on how to produce batik from fabric textile materials. At the end of the activities 30 bundles of batik fabric clothes were produced with acceptable quality of Batik clothes.



Figure 4.2: Fabric material on Tie-Dye Process at AICT TZ0950

Source: Research Data, 2019



Figure 4.3: Tied Fabric Materials Dyed in Colored Warm Water

4.4.1.3 Producing Batik Making Product

Nature of the project required to undergo both training and production at the same time to avoid miss use of resources. Therefore, production of Batik fabric materials was conducted at the same time of training. Project team members all participated and produced 30 bundles of Batik Fabric product. The MCED student advised them to sell the product and invest the amount of money into the business to produce more batik products.



Figure 4.4: Batik Fabric Material Produced with the Group Members
Source: Research Data, 2019

4.4.1.4 Training on Marketing Plan

One day training on market plan was conducted for the project team members with intention of building their capacity on market plan. The group was equipped on how to identify target market and customers, how to brand and package the products, selling price setting, and service delivery. The target market for batik making was clearly understood to the project team whereby at the AICT church was found to be part of market. Other market place identified was at curio shops for tourists and around Arusha down town for tourists. The plan was set on how to market and sell the products. Every Sunday it was agreed to display the Batik fabric product in front of the church so that church members can purchase them. Connecting to that they agreed to add value of the product by collaborating with some of group members at

the center specialized in sowing machine business. The plan is to design and create dresses and shirts with batik materials. It was concluded that all team will collaborate on making sure each batik fabric product created to be sold and generate income for the project team.



Figure 4.5: Training on Livelihood Skills and Marketing Plan
Source: Research Data, 2019

4.4.1.5 Selling Batik Product Produced by the Project Team

30 bundles of Batik fabric material we produced, and 20 pieces were sold in May and June 2019. The remained pieces were sold in July and mark the end of first bunch of the product. The project team is committed to sell the products and continue to produce more in different phases. The host organization committed also to support the group and insure the project continues and become more significant to the group.



Figure 4.6: MCED Student (Left) Holding Batik Fabric Material Produced And Ready For Sell

4.4.2 Project Implementation Gantt Chart

This sub-section covers the time frame of project implementation report according Gantt chart.

Table 4.7 Project Implementation Gantt Chart

Objectives	Outputs	Activities	Months					
			A	M	J	J	A	S
To mobilize 15 home-based survival mothers for batik fabric making products by April 2019	15homebased survival mothers mobilized for batik fabric making products	Awareness creation on batik fabric making process						
		Prepare action plan for batik production						
	Batik fabric materials prepared ready for batik production	Acquisition of batik materials for production						
		Arranging special room for batik training and production						
To train 15 home-based survival mothers on Batik fabric making products by June 2019	15homebased survival mothers trained on Batik Fabric Making Products	1day training on batik fabric production						
		Arrange Tie dye materials ready for production						
	30bundles of Batik Fabric Products Produced	Producing batik fabric clothing in warm water with different coulors						
		Assembling produced batik fabric clothing and expose them in a shadow environment						
To assist 15 home-based survival secure market of produced Batik fabric products by August 2019	Market plans established on how to sell batik fabric product	Conduct 1day session on market plan						
	20 bundles of batik fabric materials sold	Selling batik fabric clothing						



Figure 4.7: Selling of Batik at the Center to Church Members

CHAPTER FIVE

PROJECT PARTICIPATORY MONITORING, EVALUTATION AND SUSTAINABILITY

5.1 Overview

This chapter describes Project Participatory Monitoring, Evaluation and Sustainability of the Home-Based survival mothers of Majengo community. It is very critical part of the project which supports the project stake holders to collect information needed to make sure the project is progressing on planed schedule. In participatory monitoring and evaluation, all stakeholders are engaged at different levels of the project whereby various changes that happen on the project implementation are captured on track and addressed according to the objectives and intended outcomes.

Neglecting Project Monitoring and evaluation could create problematic decisions to the stakeholders and beneficiaries whether the project was going in the right track or wrong track. Monitoring is more often conducted as an ongoing activity throughout the project life cycle (PLC) focusing on monitoring how the project activities are implemented, whereby evaluation normally is undertaken at a certain time of the project life cycle such as in the mid-term or completion of the project focusing on attaining outputs according to the objectives.

5.2 Participatory Monitoring

Participatory monitoring is a continuing process of collecting and analyzing information to track the project progress and checking the compliances of the established standards against the planned objectives. There are various types of

participatory monitoring of project which include results monitoring that tracks effects and impacts of outputs, outcomes and impacts of the project to the beneficiary, usually this work together with evaluation to some points. Another way of monitoring elaborated is monitoring of process or activity that track and examine the use of inputs and resources against the series of planned activities toward achieving intended outputs.

Connection to that is a Beneficiary monitoring which tracks perception of beneficiary towards the project by examining their satisfaction or complaints through assessing level of beneficiary participation in the project. How are they treated and access to resources or benefits from the project?. Apart from that, there is financial monitoring that accounts costs by inputs and activity within predetermined categories of expenditure. Monitoring provides information to the leadership of the project and the team members so that they can analyze the current situation, identify the problem and find out the solution for the sustainability of the project.

In this project of Batik making, monitoring was conducted considerably on the relevance of the project activities, inputs and outputs. It also focused on how the project was going to prove sustainability and create other project at the end of its project life cycle. Monitoring started from the very first week of preparation of the project by observing level of involvement of Home-Based Survival Mothers, their perception toward the Batik Project and their commitment in the project. Monitoring Information System was basically used as tool in the monitoring process.

5.2.1 Monitoring Information System

According to Raymond & Bergeron (2000) explained that, monitoring information

system is a systematic tool designed to collect and report information on a project that help Project manager and other stakeholders to plan, monitor and evaluate the progress and performance of the project. The system enables managers and other related stakeholders to monitor project activities whether they are executed accordance to the objectives and expected outputs.

Table 5.1: Monitoring Information System Tool

Type of Information needed	What to be monitored	What is recorded	Responsible person	Challenge arose during the implementation	Decision/Resolution needed
Cost of production	Batik Raw materials	Number of raw materials	HBSM-group		
Work plan	Activities to be conducted to make sure the project continue	Number of activities within the week	Each project Committee members		Activities focus on Project objectives
Commodities	Batik Fabric	Number of Batik produced and sold	Each project Committee members		Increasing/Decreasing production
Results on the project	Profit/ lose	How much profit or lose obtained	Each project Committee members	Competition	Adding value on product produced Improve market strategy and extend market

Source: Research Data, 2019

From the provided information project team and manager make right decision towards the project. In this project of Batik Making, the designed system to monitor project progress was through formulating forms that were used to collect different information of the project including performance of work plan activities, costs and expenditure related to operations, responsible person and supervision. The system enabled to research to equip the group members on how to track the project progress. A sheet indicating process of monitoring was developed and given to the group members to facilitate them in recording the performance.

5.2.2 Participatory Monitoring Methods used to Engage the Community Members

Methods used to engage the community of Home-Based Survival mothers in monitoring of the Batik Project were both quantitative and qualitative methods. The quantitative method used numerical data to monitor the project progress where by number of attendances of the group members from the initial stage of training on batik making production, amount of money invested in purchasing raw materials, number of batik fabric clothing produced and sold.

Qualitative method used to monitor non-numerical aspects of the project, which included observation on the level of involvement of the community members in the project, perception of the team towards the project, and interview through calling project team members and host organization to acquire information on the progress of the project. Monitoring tools or sources supported monitoring was based from project work plan, monitoring plan, and project implementation plan and project budget. MCED student had visit and calling to the project team to provide technical advice and collecting information on the progress of the project.

5.2.3 Participatory Monitoring Plan

Participatory monitoring plan is the tool developed to facilitate monitoring by considering project objectives, outputs, and activities, sources of data and means of collection of information as indicated in the Table 5.2.

Table 5.2: Participatory Monitoring Plan

Objectives	Outputs	Activities	Indicators	Source of Data	Means of collection	Time Flame	Responsible (WHO)
To mobilize 15 home-based survival mothers for batik fabric making products by April 2019	15homebased survival mothers mobilized for batik fabric making products	Awareness creation on batik fabric making process	Number of meetings conducted	Meeting reports	Observation and unstructured interview	April 2019	MCED student and Host organization
		Prepare action plan for batik production	Number of plans	Progressive reports	Observation and unstructured interview	April 2019	MCED student, Project team
	Batik fabric materials prepared ready for batik production	Acquisition of batik materials for production	Number of materials purchased	Progress report	Observation	April 2019	MCED student, Project team, Host organization
		Arranging special room for batik training and production	Room ready for training	Training report	Observation	April 2019	Host organization and Project team
To train 15 home-based survival mothers on Batik fabric making products by June 2019	15homebased survival mothers trained on Batik Fabric Making Products	1day training on batik fabric production	Number of Home-Based Survival mothers trained	Training report	Observation And Unstructured interview	May 2019	MCED student, Expert of Batik making, Project team
		Arrange Tie dye materials ready for production	Tie and dye materials arranged ready for batik making	Training report	Observation	May 2019	MCED student, Expert of Batik making, Project team
	30bundles of Batik Fabric Products Produced	Producing batik fabric clothing in warm water with different colors	Number of Batik fabric clothes produced	Production report	Observation and Interview	May 2019	MCED student, Expert of Batik making, Project team
		Assembling produced batik fabric clothing and expose them in a shadow environment	Assembled batik fabric clothes	Production report	Observation	May 2019	MCED student, Expert of Batik making, Project team
To assist 15 home-based survival mothers secure market of produced Batik fabric products by August 2019	Market plans established on how to sell batik fabric product	Conduct 1day session on market plan	Market plan meeting conducted	Marketing plan report	Observation and Interview	June 2019	MCED student, Expert of Batik making, Project team
	20 bundles of batik fabric materials sold	Selling batik fabric clothing	Number of batik fabric clothes sold	Selling report	Observation and Interview	July 2019	MCED student, Expert of Batik making, Project team

5.3 Participatory Evaluation

Participatory evaluation includes recognizing and reflecting upon the effects of what has been done and judging their value of it. The findings help stakeholders such as primary beneficiary, project managers, and donors to learn from the experience and improve the future interventions. Some questions asked during the process are like “what changes did the project bring about? Are the benefits likely to be sustainable for extended period?

Formative evaluation in this project was conducted in June 2019 to improve the performance and assess the compliance of the group. The findings indicated that the group were working together especially in selling the products. The group had already plan to start second bunch of batik production with intention of increasing number of batik fabric raw materials and generate more products. The first bunch of batik fabric materials were sold to local customers and sponsors from abroad who visited the AICT Majengo Assisted project.

5.3.1 Performance Indicators

Performance indicators are variable that help to determine how the project have been performing relating to the project objectives, output, activities and inputs or resources put in place. They help to measure the effectiveness and efficiency of the project. In this project, the performance indicators used to determine the performance of the project are presented in the Table 5.3.

Table 5.3: Project Performance Indicators

Objectives	Outputs	Activities	Required inputs	Performance Indicators
To mobilize 15 home-based survival mothers for batik fabric making products by April 2019	15homebased survival mothers mobilized for batik fabric making products	Awareness creation on batik fabric making process	Flip chart,	Number of meetings conducted
			Mark pen	
			Notebooks for team members	
		Prepare action plan for batik production	Rim paper,	Number of action plans completed
			Flip chart	
			Ball of pens	
	Batik fabric materials prepared ready for batik production	Acquisition of batik materials for production	Pin/Nail	Amount of batik fabric raw materials purchased and available ready for batik production
			Brush	
			Caustic soda	
			Sodium hydrosulphate	
			Colors for mixing,	
			Thread/String	
	Arranging special room for batik training and production	Venue/room	Presence of prepared venue and ground for batik training and production	
		Hiring chairs		
To train 15 home-based survival mothers on Batik fabric making products by June 2019	15homebased survival mothers trained on Batik Fabric Making Products	1day training on batik fabric production	Mark pen	Number of Home-Based Survival mothers attended and trained
			Flip chart	
			Allowance for facilitator	
			Meals for the participants	
		Arrange Tie dye materials ready for production	Tables	
			Charcoal	
	Liters of Water			
	30bundles of Batik Fabric Products Produced	Producing batik fabric clothing in warm water with different coulors	Pans	Number of Batik Fabric clothes produced
			Bundles of Batik fabric materials	
			Buckets	
		Assembling produced batik fabric clothing and expose them in a shadow environment	Ground for putting wet batik fabric	
	To assist 15 home-based survival secure market of produced Batik fabric products by August 2019	Market plans established on how to sell batik fabric product	Conduct 1day session on market plan	Allowance for facilitator
Flip chart,				
Mark pen,				
20 bundles of batik fabric materials sold		Selling batik fabric clothing	Packages for Batik fabric clothing	Number of batik fabric clothes sold.
			Transport	

5.3. 2 Participatory Evaluation Methods

According to Cousins & Earl (1992), Participatory evaluation is a partnership approach to evaluation in which stakeholders actively engage in developing the evaluation and all phases of its implementation. The process created room for all stakeholders to seat down and reflects on the past and gets insight that supports them to make decisions for the future and sustainability of the project. In this project, participatory evaluation methods used were mainly formal and informal interviews and observation of the project progressive report based on various tools used from the stage of implementation through monitoring.

Discussions with the Home-Based Survival mothers and host organization on performance based on monitoring findings were conducted and indicated that the project was successfully conducted. The other techniques in evaluation were using SARAR (Self-esteem, Associative strengths, Resourcefulness, Action Planning, and Responsible) and Beneficiary Assessment (BA). The community was able to provide testimonies on the project benefits, various photos and community records were used as tools to make the evaluation successfully. The evaluation was conducted in September 2019 and the purpose was to assess how the objectives of the project have been achieved, how community needs, and their expectations have been attained and how the project is going to be more sustainable to the extent of creating many more projects to this group of Home-Based Survival mothers.

5.3.3 Project Evaluation Summary

The project evaluation summary explained how project was implemented according to the plan. The focus was to determine how the project goals and objectives have

been achieved. Several performance indicators were used as means of verification of the achieved outputs. In the process of evaluation three project objectives were used to assess the effectiveness and efficiency of the performance. The expected outcomes and long-term impacts to the community will be measured in summative evaluation in future to determine how the project have transformed the life of the community and contributed to sustainable economic development.

Table 5.4: Project Evaluation Summary

Objectives	Outputs	Activities	Performance Indicators	Expected Outcomes	Actual Outcomes
To mobilize 15 home-based survival mothers for batik fabric making products by April 2019	15 home-based survival mothers mobilized for batik fabric making products	Awareness creation on batik fabric making process	One meeting conducted on awareness creation	Positive response from the home-based survival mothers	100% of all Home-based survival attended meeting and had positive response on the project.
		Prepare action plan for batik production	production Number of action plans completed	Four action plans formulated	making 75% plans were implemented with Home Based Survival mothers
	Batik fabric materials prepared ready for batik production	Acquisition of batik materials for production	Amount of batik fabric raw materials purchased and available ready for batik	Enough of materials for training and Batik production available	90% of all raw materials for batik fabric making were available and used in batik
		Arranging special room for batik training and production	Presence of prepared venue and ground for batik training and production	Available enough room for training and batik making	Room was used to 100% as needed for training, storing materials and production of batik.
To train 15 home-based survival	15 home-based survival mothers	1 day training on batik fabric production	Number of Home-Based Survival	15 Home Based Survival	100% of the home-based survival

mothers on Batik fabric making products by June 2019	trained on Batik Fabric Making Products		mothers attended and trained	mothers attending the training	mothers attended training and participated in batik making process.
		Arrange Tie and dye materials ready for production			
	30bundles of Batik Fabric Products Produced	Producing batik fabric clothing in warm water with different coulors	Number of Batik Fabric clothes produced	30 bundles of Batik Fabric clothes produced with high quality	100% of the bundles of batik were produced to the expected quality
		Assembling produced batik fabric clothing and expose them in a shadow environment			
To assist 15 home-based survival secure market of produced Batik fabric products by August 2019	Market plans established on how to sell batik fabric product	Conduct 1day session on market plan	Number of market plans created for selling batik fabric clothes.	4market plan created	50% of the plans have already been implemented by selling the first bunch of produced batik clothes to the local customers and tourists.
	30 bundles of batik fabric materials sold	Selling batik fabric clothing	Number of batik fabric clothes sold.	30 bundles of batik fabric clothes sold	100% of the plan completed by selling the products produced at the first bunch.

5.4 Project Sustainability

Sustainability is recognized by the United Nations as one of the most challenges of our time (Glenn & Gordon, 1998). The concept of sustainability has more recently been linked to project management by recognizing the strong influence of

management towards the aspects of project sustainability. Management is measured on the current way of producing, organizing, consuming and living and how it can affect the future of the project. It can farther more be observed on the project nature`s ability to continue producing or generating resources and products with minimum costs of operation while generating profit.

In the context of this project, it has been implemented in a participatory approach with the background of Community Needs Assessment (CNA) findings that led for the community to identify their priority needs and possible interventions to be implemented. The targeted community was highly engaged from the beginning as the results of community improvement in developmental mindset, resource mobilization and local ownership of their project. The nature of Batik Project also has sense of sustainability due to the fact that, the process of producing product is not complicated, the presence of markets for batik clothes also bring hope for the future of the business. The profit generated will be invested in other project of the group such as green vegetables, soap making, dressing making throw sowing machine and poultry project.

5.4.1 Institutional Sustainability

The group has strong leadership under supervision of host organization which creates good management team for the Project sustainability. From the beginning of the project, the community members were highly engaged and participated in all levels of identifying priority needs and possible project for interventions, designing and implementation of the project, monitoring and evaluation. In such participation approach, community has gained team work spirit, sense of ownership and self-

awareness on how to maintain the group. In view of that, it is with no doubt that the community of this project will continue working together and mature to become organization that run more than one project. The group has updated their constitution to incorporate saving and borrowing activities to raise their capital.

5.4.2 Financial Sustainability

The group is expected to improve financial sustainability since they are aiming to make the group running more than one project. As the group had already started green vegetable project that managed to generate amount of money partly used in starting Batik Making Project. Through Host organization, the group was supported with monetary and non-monetary resources to implement Batik Making Project. The group after been mobilized and trained on various opportunities available when they work as team. They decided to open group account, updated their constitutions. This movement has created more sense in financial management, and they have planned to use the group as village savings and loan associations (VSLA) to increase their capital. Each member has agreed to contribute small amount of money as part of saving which will also help them to lend money with small interest rate. The group is also expected to receive regular training from Compassion international through host organization on income generating activities and financial management which will continue to cement understanding of the group members on financial sustainability.

5.4.3 Political Sustainability

The project has all blessings from ward executive leaders, leadership of AICT Majengo and Host Organization. The local government is aware and supportive for the initiative of the group to implement income generating activities that increase

sustainable sources of income. The group has zero conflict with the government in general since the Batik project implemented and other future expected projects to be implemented consider different policies such as microfinance policy and environmental policy. The unique of Batik Project is also promoting African culture and tourism hence accepted to both local government and central government as one of product to be promoted in Tanzania.

CHAPTER SIX

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

6.1 Overview

This chapter summaries conclusion and recommendations of the Community Needs Assessment and Batik Making Project implemented with Marginalized Home-Based Survival Mothers at Majengo Student Center TZ0950. The coverage starts with the CNA, Problem Identification, Literature review, Project implementation, Participatory monitoring and evaluation and sustainability. From the study findings recommendations have also been presented to support farther similar studies.

6.2 Conclusions

This part describes the summary of preceding chapters of the study which include the Conducted Community Needs Assessment in April 2019 at Majengo ward. The Problem Identification and the project identified to address the need, Literature review to support the project identified by the community, Project Implementation, Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation and Sustainability. CNA was guided with specific objectives that included identifying the income generating activities of the community, to identify skills of the community members relating to income generating activities and to assess the priority needs with possible intervention of the community.

Participatory methods were deployed in the process of data collection and analysis to generate findings through the use of Statistical Packages for Social Scientists (SPSS 16.0).The findings indicated that, the group members had no major economic activities that could generate consistent income, but they had seasonal activities of

generating income through small farming and petty business within their locality. The average income earned per month of the most respondents was (Tsh 1000-50,000/=) for 93%, which indicated that the community needed to improve sources of income. The analysis of each finding based on specific objectives supported to identify sustainable source of income through income generating activities was the main priority need followed by need for training on livelihood skills, financial resources, good physical health and reliable market for selling their products.

After analysis, Batik Fabric Making Project was highly selected by the community for 86.7% followed by green vegetable project by 80%. Liquid soap making, and Poultry projects scored only 20% preference. The findings provided clear picture to the researcher on the proper project Identification that concur with the interest of the community members. In that perspective, the study was concluded by providing feedback to the community members on their selection and make decision to start with Batik fabric making project as an intervention to address the priority need of sustainable source of income in that community.

Addressing the problem of sustainable source of income had to go along with tackling the problem of inadequate available livelihood skills since any income generating activities to be executed needs technical training on skills related. The community having been sensitized on Batik Making Project as the first possible intervention to be implemented to address the priority need of sustainable source of income, they were ready and committed to engage in the project with confidence to ensure the project improve their life and results into establishing multiple projects.

From the literature review, different studies indicated that Batik projects in Tanzania

with the perspective of community economic development are inadequately implemented compared to Asian countries like Indonesia and Malaysia who have invest in Batik business to the extent of UNESCO recognized Batik products as world cultural heritage. However, the studies enlightened the researcher to see the potential market of Batik products in Tanzania since, Batik products are more likely preferred by not only local customers but also international customers (tourists) who get privilege to visit in Tanzania. Enhancing the group members to grow in that project will eventually not only satisfy their needs but also minimize the gape of inadequate Batik projects in Tanzania.

According to Salazar (2014) in the study on towards a global culture of heritage, the case of Tanzania and Indonesia, identified that attractions based on Tourism Industry perspective includes everything that has uniqueness, ease and value in the form of diversity of natural, cultural, man-made. As the world adapting to the homogeneous culture but at the same time trying to maintain and increase local distinctiveness through dressing clothes speaking of more culture. It is believed that the attraction of batik materials for many decades has been one of the reasons of making batik business remains cultural distinctive globally despite of rapidly increase of technology that affects many aspects of businesses.

Project Planning and Implementation phase was deployed based on 3 project objectives such as mobilizing Marginalized Home-Based Survival Mothers to establish Batik fabric making project by April 2019. Training 15 Marginalized Home-Based Survival Mothers on Batik making process by May 2019 and assisting 15 Marginalized Home-Based Survival mothers secure market of produced batik

fabric products by June 2019. Through different project management tools, the project objectives, outputs, activities, indicators, inputs and budget were generated in tabular forms to enhance the project implementation plan, monitoring and evaluation and project sustainability.

The group members were mobilized, trained and participated in the first bunch of Batik fabric making project which generated 30 bundles of batik products. The training on market analysis conducted enabled the group members to secure market by selling the products to the church members at AICT Majengo and sponsors who visited children at their centers. The evaluation indicated the achievement of the objectives were 100% due to the fact that 15 group members of Marginalized Home-Based Survival Mothers were mobilized, trained and participated practical process of batik making. The produced batik fabric materials were sold and generated income to the group members of which they planned to reinvest the cash generated and produce second bunch of batik fabric materials to generate more income.

6.3 Recommendation for Similar Studies

For the purpose of future studies in Projects Design and Management, the following are recommendations. In order to address the critical needs of the community, it is recommended that starting with Community Needs Assessment (CNA) helps the project designers and implementers to discover the priority needs and possible intervention from the grass root level of the community. This is to say that for any intentional sustainable project should not be designed and implemented to the community without prior need analysis of the community. It is with this spirit behind that conducting community needs assessment facilitate to addressing needs of

community and not problems of the community. Clear designed questionnaires are the key to success of analyzing and presenting the findings.

As MCED student who invested time in this study, I would obviously recommend using survey method to collect both quantitative and qualitative data followed with other methods such as interview and focus group discussion. This is because using survey method can easily go along with the use of questionnaires tool in collecting data that is very common and easy in different contexts. Interview and focus group discussion also need prepared guidelines of questions to facilitate the process; open ended and crossed questions are to be carefully designed. SPSS tool is one of the tools I recommend in analyzing data and simplify researcher's work, however it is good to consider the updated versions that will enhance the findings. Apart from that I recommend using other tools that have recently been developed due to advanced technology to compete with global standards.

Based on the findings, sustainable source of income is a challenge in the community. Since the community of low income has relevant similar challenges in many cases, I recommended more projects that will be implemented to focus on how to address the need of sustainable source of income. The challenge of identifying market and venturing in the market is another needs more studies for microenterprises; this is because many groups initiated produce products but do not have reliable markets for their local products. I recommend farther studies to focus on how to improve microenterprise access market.

I recommend also to use pair wise ranking whenever possible if there are more than one priority needs suggested by the community, this will help to identify the priority

need to start with during project designing. In this study pairwise ranking was used to identify the most priority needs out of four identified needs. Through pair wise ranking, the sustainable sources of income through income generating activities ranked number one. Whereby the available training on livelihood skills ranked number two followed by access to financial resources as number three. The findings shared to the participants created a room for sense of ownership when the project start to implement since the selection of the project had involved the community.

In order to implement the project, I recommend designing the project by including various project elements such as objectives, output, inputs, activities, and responsible person to implement the project. Different tools are recommended to support the implementation such as Project implementation plan, logical frame work tool, budget tool, and monitoring and evaluation tool. Experience from this study shows that, participatory approach created sense of ownership, team work, local resource mobilization, and developmental mindset and project sustainability among the community members. In that perspective I strongly recommend Participatory Approach in CED projects.

Having a host organization is another critical area to observe since host organizations contribute a lot in such studies in terms of non-monetary resources and monitoring and evaluation of the project. Host organization will also support to research to access information relating to the community. It is also important to engage local government from primary stages of community need assessment since the local leaders live with the community and they can support positively the study. In this study ward executive leaders and host organization were engaged from the

beginning of the project and they support in obtaining homogenous community.

In depth study of Theoretical and Empirical literature review is recommended to the researcher in order to acquire wide understanding on similar studies conducted in previous time. The main reason also is to obtain the gape that was not been addressed by other researchers and show the reason why would you like to take farther research to address that gape.

6.3.1 Recommendation for Government Other Stakeholders

As indicated in the literature review, there is a still high need of many studies relating to community economic development through Batik projects in Tanzania, since very few studies have spoken on batik making like in Indonesia and Malaysia. I recommend government planners, developers of policies and private sector to incorporate Batik Products as part of cultural representation that need to be preserved and promoted in Tanzania. Investing in women group for Batik making business improve more commitment since most of women like activities relating to Batik production. With that perspective, this study recommend more support to groups of women interested in small and medium business incorporate products.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1

HBSM GROUP
S.L.P 2439
MAJENGO, ARUSHA.
06-04- 2019

AICT MAJENGO STUDENT CENTER
S.L.P 2439
MAJENGO, ARUSHA.

Bwana Yesu asifiwe,

YAH: MAOMBI YA KUPEWA OFISI HAPA KITUIONI AICT MAJENGO

Husika na kichwa cha habari hapo juu,


Awali yayote tunashukuru kwa ushirikiano wako kama mkurugenzi wa kituo na watendakazi wenzako, kama wa mama tunajisikia vizuri kuwa sehemu ya huduma ya kunusuri Maisha ya mama na mtoto. Tunashukuru pia kutusaidia kikundi chetu cha wamama kuimarika.

Hivyo tunaomba kama inawezekana kupata eneo maalum au chumba maalumu kwaajili ya shughuli zetu za miradi hasa mradi wa kutengeneza Batiki.

Haya ndiyo mdhumuni ya kikundi kwa mjibu wa katiba yetu.

- Kuinua, kustawisha nakuboresha hali za wanachama
- Kupata mahali pakuweka fedha za wanachama kwa usalama
- Kukopeshana Fedha kwa riba nafuu ili wanakikundi kujikwamua kiuchumi.
- Kuweka Fedha ilikupata faida
- Kujenga utamaduni wakununua hisa, kujituma, kukopana kutumia vizuri mkopo
- Kushirikiana kufanya miradi mbalimbali ya kiuchumi na kijamii kwa mandeleo ya kikundi na ustawi wa wanachama.
- Kuanzisha mfuko wa kikukundi wakuweka na kukopa

Nimatumaini yangu kuwa ombi letu litafanikiwa.

Wako.


IDEMA JOSEPH
Mwkt wa kikundi.

Appendix 2

Appendix 3

Questionnaires for Community Needs Assessment (CNA).

1. Analysis demographic characteristics of the community by ticking the appropriate answer

Age group	Marital status	Number of children	Education Level
✓ 1. Below 30. 1	1. Single mothers. 1	✓ 1. One to three. 1	✓ 1. Able to read and write. 1
2. Above 30. 2	✓ 2. With husbands. 2	2. Above three. 2	2. Not able to read and write. 2

2. Rank the livelihood system of the following sources of income to the community by ticking each item indicated as important to you.

Source of Income	1	2	3	4
Farming income Q1	✓			
Small business Q2		✓		
Remittance (support) Q3			✓	
Salary Q4				✓

1. Very important 2. Important 3. Not important 4. Not very important

3. Rank one to five the community priority needs by ticking each one of the listed projects

Priority needs	1	2	3	4
Green vegetables Qi			✓	
Poultry project Q ii				✓
Liquid Soup making Q iii				
Batik Making project Q iv	✓			

1. Most Important 2. Important 3. Not Important 4. Not most Important
MI **NI**

4. Tick the appropriate answer to you on earning of your income per month.

Income earned per month TZS	1	2	3	4
	1,000-50,000	51,000-100,000	101,000-150,000	151,000-200,000
	✓ 1	2	3	4

5. Rank the knowledge you have on income generating activities from one to four .

Income generating activities	1	2	3	4
Batik making project	✓			
Poultry Project				✓
Soap making project			✓	
Green vegetables		✓		

1. Very Knowledgeable 2. Knowledgeable 3. Not Knowledgeable 4. Not very knowledgeable
VK **NK**

6. Mention any four priority needs to improve your economic standard of living

i. ii. iii. iv.

7. Rank the possible interventions that you would prefer to be implemented for improving livelihood of your community and your life in general

Batik making Q1	✓			
Green vegetable Q2		✓		
Soap making Q3			✓	
Poultry Q4				✓

1. Strong Agree 2. Agree 3. Disagree 4. Strong Disagree

APPENDIX 4

Focus Group Discussion Tool

Questions	Responses
1. Introducing names of participants in the discussions	
2. What is the demographic characteristic community of Majengo ward?	
3. What are Socio-Economic activities in the Majengo ward?	
4. How many streets forming Majengo ward?	
5. What are the Social services available in Majengo ward?	

THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA

DIRECTORATE OF RESEARCH, PUBLICATIONS, AND POSTGRADUATE STUDIES

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Ext.2101
Fax: 255-22-2668759,
E-mail: drps@out.ac.tz

Date: 05th April, 2019

AICT Majengo Student Center TZ0950,
P.O. Box 2439
Arusha,
Tanzania.

RE: RESEARCH CLEARANCE

The Open University of Tanzania was established by an act of Parliament No. 17 of 1992, which became operational on the 1st March 1993 by public notice No. 55 in the official Gazette. The act

was however replaced by the Open University of Tanzania charter of 2005, which became operational on 1st January 2007. In line with the later, the Open University mission is to generate and apply knowledge through research. To facilitate and to simplify research process therefore, the act empowers the Vice Chancellor of the Open University of Tanzania to issue research clearance, on behalf of the Government of Tanzania and Tanzania Commission for Science and Technology, to both its staff and students who are doing research in Tanzania. With this brief background, the purpose of this letter is to introduce to you **Mr. Remmy Paschal Dumbi** with Registration number **PG2017992295** pursuing Master of Community Economic Development. We hereby grant this clearance to conduct community needs assessment (CNA) in **Majengo Ward Arusha City Council** from 10th April -10th May, 2019. The CNA will help guide him come up with the project which he will implement and write up the report on the same.

Incase you need any further information, kindly do not hesitate to contact the Deputy Vice

Chancellor (Academic) of the Open University of Tanzania, P.O. Box 23409, Dar es Salaam. Tel: 022-2-2668820. We lastly thank you in advance for your assumed cooperation and facilitation of this research academic activity.

Yours sincerely,

Prof Hossea Rwegoshora
For: VICE CHANCELLOR
THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA

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
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 2. Reg. no. 2017992295 Faculty FASS Department CED
 3. Degree:..... MCED Mode of Learning MOODLE
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 E-mail rpdumbi@yahoo.com

B. DETAILS OF THE THESIS/DISSERTATION

5. Title of the Dissertation/Thesis..... IMPROVING LIVELIHOOD OF MARGINALIZED
 HOMEBASED SURVIVAL MOTHERS GROUP THROUGH BATIK MAKING PROJECT
 AT MAJENGO WARD ARUSHA CITY COUNCIL
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 (ii)

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SURA YA NANE

8.0WAJIBU WA UONGOZI KIKUNDI CHA HBSM.

8.1 MWENYEKITI WA KIKUNDI;

- 8.1.1** Ni msimamizi washughuli zote za kikundi.
- 8.1.2** Ataitisha na kuendesha vikao vyote vyakikundi.
- 8.1.3** Ni msemaji mkuu wa kikundi
- 8.1.4** Ataitisha mkutano wadharura pale panapokua panaitajika

8.2 KATIBU WA KIKUNDI;

- 8.2.1** Atawajibika kutunza kumbukumbu zote za kikundi.
- 8.2.2** Atafanya mawasiliano ya husiyo mipango au shughuli halali zilizokubaliwa katika taratibu halali za kikundi. Atafanya mawasiliano hayondana nje ya kikundi.
- 8.2.3** Atakua mtendaji mkuu wakikundi
- 8.2.4** Kuandaa agenda za vikao vyote
- 8.2.5** Atakua anatoa tarifa za maendeleo ya kikundi mara moja kwa mwenzi

8.3 MTUNZA HAZINA;

- 8.3.1** Atatunza Fedha na kumbukumbu zote za fedha.
- 8.3.2** Atatoa taarifa za Fedha kila baada ya miezi mitatu katika mikutano ya kawaida na mkutano mkuu.
- 8.3.3** Atafanya malipo yote yatakayoidhinishwa na kamati tendaji ikizingatia taratibu halali za matumizi ya Fedha zilizoafikiwa na wanakikundi.
- 8.3.4** Atajibu hoja zote zinazohusiana na maswala ya Fedha
- 8.3.5** Atakua mjumbe wa kamati nautendaji pamoja na kamati ya Fedha na mipango

8.4 MTUNZA NIDHAMU;

- 8.4.1** Kuhakikisha sheria na taratibu zinafatwa na wajumbe

9.0 SURA YA TISA

KATIBA HII IMETUNGWA LEO TAREHE 18/04/2019 KWA USHIRIKIANO WA WANAKIKUNDI NA KUTIWA SAINI NA MWENYEKITI NA KATIBU KWA NIABA YA WAJUMBE WOTE.

<i>NA.</i>	<i>JINA LA MWANAKIKUNDI</i>	<i>CHEO</i>	<i>SIMU</i>	<i>SAHIHI</i>
<i>1.</i>	<i>LOEMA JOSEPH</i>	<i>M/KITI</i>		
<i>2.</i>	<i>AMINA RAJABU</i>	<i>MJUMBE</i>		
<i>3.</i>	<i>AISHA SWALEHE</i>	<i>MJUMBE</i>		
<i>4.</i>	<i>MARIAM SIST</i>	<i>MJUMBE</i>		
<i>5.</i>	<i>MUNIRA HAMZA</i>	<i>MJUMBE</i>		
<i>6.</i>	<i>ELIZABETH KISANGA</i>	<i>M/HAZINA</i>		
<i>7.</i>	<i>MARY STEVEN</i>	<i>MJUMBE</i>		
<i>8.</i>	<i>LEONILA MFAUME</i>	<i>MJUMBE</i>		
<i>9.</i>	<i>JESCA TIBAIJUKA</i>	<i>MJUMBE</i>		
<i>10.</i>	<i>SUZAN MAIKO</i>	<i>MJUMBE</i>		
<i>11.</i>	<i>SOPHIA VALENTINE</i>	<i>KATIBU</i>		
<i>12.</i>	<i>JULIANA ANTONY</i>	<i>MJUMBE</i>		
<i>13.</i>	<i>ZAKIA AYUBU</i>	<i>MJUMBE</i>		
<i>14.</i>	<i>FATUMA SWALEHE</i>	<i>MJUMBE</i>		
<i>15.</i>	<i>HEAVENLIGHT GEORGE</i>	<i>MJUMBE</i>		