

**IMPROVING COMMUNITY INCOME OF MSHINDI WOMEN GROUP
THROUGH ESTABLISHMENT OF RICE VALUE ADDITION PROJECT IN
MLANDIZI AT KIBAHA DISTRICT**

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

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CERTIFICATION

The undersigned certifies that he has read and hereby recommends for the acceptance by the Open University of Tanzania (OUT) a project entitled, Improving Mshindi Women Group through rice value addition project in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of degree of Master of Community Economic Development of the Open University of Tanzania.

.....

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(Supervisor)

.....

Date

DECLARATION

I, Anitha Max Makota, do hereby declare to the senate of Open University of Tanzania that this research work is my own original work and has never been submitted for any degree award in any other University.

í í í í í í í í í í í í í í .

Signature

í í í í í í í í í í í í í í .

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DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to the special people in my life who are my beloved husband Mr. Aaron Said Chobu, my beloved babies Amon, Arnold, Andrew and Amabel Chobu.

I also dedicate this work to my parents the late Mr. and Mrs. Max Makota.

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ABSTRACT

The proposal on promoting value addition to rice for contributing in increasing income and poverty reduction in Mlandizi by installing rice milling plant in Mshindi Women Group came up as an idea from their community which was obtained after conducting Community Needs Assessment (CNA) which was done with Mshindi Women Group in Mlandizi at Kibaha district. Prior to project intervention, the CNA exercise was conducted which came up with the community needs and problems. In the hierarchy of problems, the main problem which was listed by the community which faces majority of community members in Mshindi Women Group was the prevalence of income poverty. Among other activities Mshindi Women Group members do engage in rice production as their food and cash crop which contribute to their household income for income poverty reduction. However, rice producers have been facing market problem for their produce and low prices. Under this study were three objectives which are set to facilitate the process of solving the problem, these are: To improve farmers' awareness on the importance of value addition to their crops/paddy. To facilitate availability of capital for farmers' investment in the value addition project. To ensure operation and sustainability of value addition project. The project has planned to achieve three objectives namely: One objective has been achieved partly which is to facilitate availability of capital for farmers' investment, farmers have acquired land for establishing milling machine. The construction process has begun by dinging foundation and the work is going on well which will lead to successful implemented. Another activity which has started in collecting shares in form of crops/paddy.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AGM	Annual General meeting
CNA	Community Needs Assessment
EAC	East Africa Community
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FGD	Focus Group Discussions
MIS	Monitoring Information System
OUT	Open University of Tanzania
URT	United Republic of Tanzania
VDC	Village Development Committee
VEO	Village Executive Officer

CHAPTER ONE

PARTICIPATORY NEED ASSESSMENT

1.1 Background Information

Participatory needs assessment (PNA) is a research method whereby the community members are asked how they see the most important needs or problems of their community; and the research results guide the future actions to be undertaken in the community. Basically, the needs considered to be of maximal importance will be transposed in priority action goals. PNA is a research method based on the principle of participative democracy, which upholds the citizens' active participation in democratic life, encourages the dialogue between citizens and public authorities and advances innovating share capital consolidation forms, within local communities; the strength of the share capital and its importance for social development having been recognized for a long time within sociologic theories (Phenice, 2009 apud [8]).

According to carter, (1992), the participatory needs assessment is a process of an assessment of the current situation which involves the task of asking the community members about their daily life and is aimed at discovering important issues/challenges and needs of a certain community so that the results of assessment would guide future action planning. The participatory needs assessment is a participatory approach by which the members of the community are fully engaged in identifying their problems along with the most pressing needs and collectively devise means of addressing their problems and attaining the identified pressing need.

The underlying importance of the participatory or the community needs assessment or is aimed at engaging the community members in identifying their problems along

with the most pressing needs. The participatory approach also helps the community members in gathering information on the existing needs in society and devising means of attaining them. Further, the participatory approach helps the community members in designing deliberate action plan on how to attaining the identified community needs ad this involves giving priority to the selected activities in the intended action plan.

In this chapter presents the findings of the Participatory Needs Assessment conducted at Mlandizi Ward in Kibaha District on February 2018. An assessment intended to identify some economic opportunity and assets within an area, but also identify the challenges that are likely to be associated with the identified opportunities and finally tries to build the capacity among the community members so that they become active towards addressing those challenges. The community Needs Assessment was conducted by using a participatory approach in order to ensure a successful Community Economic Development (CED) project planning, implementation, management and sustainability.

The distinction and importance of Participatory Needs assessments is that, it helps to build capacity of the community by developing knowledge and skills on tackling their needs identified to improve the study and the interventions to be implemented. Moreover, PNA increases the probability of getting real needs from the community through identifying potentials, constrains as well as opportunities. Lastly PNA leads to development of appropriate solutions, ownership and sustainability in different areas particularly in poverty reduction area. (Macaulay A.C, Gibson N. And Freeman W.2003)

The assessment was carried by using participatory methodology which were Focus group discussions, Interview and Observation. Research tools used are Questions, Discussion guide, and Interview guide. Collected data analysed by qualitative and quantitative methods and later the findings presented in tabular form and elaborations. Community needs Prioritization was conducted through pair wise ranking. Five priority needs were noted as follows improve vegetable production, improve watermelon farming, liquid soap production, poultry keeping, and Agriculture crop value addition. The participatory needs assessment which was conducted in this study aimed at identifying the problems and needs of community members in Mlandizi ward and set up a project to address the most pressing need identified by the community members in Mlandizi Ward.

1.2 Community Profile of Mlandizi ward

1.2.1 Location

Kirangaranga ward in Mlandizi is Located in Kibaha District Pwani Region. It is comprised of three Sub Villages namely, Disunyara, Madimla, and Kirangranga. It shares the neighbourhood with other villages in the Northern part the village is surrounded by other village like Kisabi, in the Eastern part the village is surrounded by Disunyara, and, in the Southern part the village is surrounded by Kidai village and in the Western part is Ruvu river.

In respect to ecological zones the ward is located in southern part of Coast region and the ward shares borders with Bagamoyo district, Kisarawe district and Mlandizi ward in the southern. Mlandizi ward situated whereby the truck road passes to centre, northern, lake zone and southern highland corridor. Its geographical area is

characterised by sandy soil, low water holding capacity, high water table and poor to good soil fertility.

1.2.2 Population

This village entails about 628 households with a total population of 3,034 people.

1.2.3 Education

There is one primary school known as Muungano Primary School within the village. Parents also should they intend to access their children with secondary school, have to walk up to another village known as Kirangaranga where the ward secondary school is located.

1.2.4 Water

The sources of water for community members dwelling in this village are provided by River Ruvu where the majority of community members have access to it while a few of households are connected to tap water.

1.2.5 Electricity

Though Rural Electricity Agency (REA) a few households have been connected to the national grid, leaving the majority using the Dominant source of Energy such as charcoal, solar, and kerosene, to light up their houses.

1.2.6 Administrative Structure

Mshindi Women Group is one of Women group in Kibaha Rural District situated in Kirangaranga ward at Madimla street in Mlandizi division, at Kibaha . Kibaha rural District is one among 6 Districts of Pwani Region, Tanzania the district is bordered

to the north by the Bagamoyo District.

1.2.7 Demographic Features

The Village has 628 households. According to the 2014 statistic extracted from the village register, basing on the National census of 2002, the village has a population of 318 people whereby 207 are males and 234 are females and 187 are children.

1.2.8 Ethnicity

Ethnicity wise, the villages comprises of Zalamo tribe, Wakwere, Pogoro, Sukuma, Hehe, Maasai, and waruguru. The most dominant tribe in the Village are Wakwere, Zalamo, and Pogoro who are the native of the area. Other tribes are immigrant from neighboring regions due to economic activities especially the Sukuma people who came down with herds of flock to look for pastures but now they are settled doing both crop farming and animal keeping. For the case of religion, the area is dominated with Christians and Muslims and few people are traditionalists.

1.2.9 Economic Activities

The people in Mshindi Women Group engage in different economic activities including; farming, Livestock keeping and small business. Agriculture employs more than 98% of the population (KDC, 2010). In arable farming food crops and cash crops are cultivated into both irrigation scheme (water pump), and seasonal rainfall in the Village. Food crops which are cultivated are; Rice, Maize, banana, Sorghum, Sweet potatoes, palm, teak, Irish potatoes and beans.. The government through its extension officers has been encouraging Mshindi Women Group to increase rice production by adapting Good Agricultural practices (GAP). Apart from food crops

Mshindi Women Group engages in production of cash crops. The main cash crop here is paddy (rice) like kampe, super Mpemba, kikarasa, machale, super Mbeya, kula na bwana, sola five which is cultivated in a very small scale. Many people in this village are also engaged in animal keeping. Animals which are kept in this village include cow, goat, sheep, pig, and poultry.

1.3 Community Need Assessment/ Assessment of the Problem

The researcher conducted Need Assessment (NA) through survey and desk review for Mshindi Women Group where by the members were involved in brainstorming of the economic situation of the community members followed with the discussion on the causes of such problems/needs. All needs were identified, prioritized and the community comes up with top 3 community needs as follows: The first need was processing plant for their paddy, market access for their rice and irrigation schemes for their rice farms. After prioritization of needs the researcher conducted a cause and effect relationship in order to design the appropriate project intervention.



Figure 1.1: Community Members of the Group use Local Ways to Produce Rice

Community Needs Assessment (CNA) is a process of identifying assets of the community and determining potential concerns that face a particular community in the respective locality. A community needs assessment in depth is a way of gathering information about a Community's opinions, needs, challenges, and assets used to determine which project(s) will meet the real needs of the community. Community Needs Assessment (CNA) was conducted adhering on this principle and its essence of conducting it at any community.



Figure 1.2: Community Members of the Group use Milling Machine to Produce Rice

Source: Field Findings, 2019

1.4 Objectives for Community Needs Assessment (CNA)

The intention of the Community Needs Assessment (CNA) exercise was to disclose/unveiling the needs of the community as well as their challenges thereafter find the solutions for some critical identified challenges. Assumptions on any component seem to hinder the execution of the activity to combat the identified challenges were employed.

1.4.1 CNA General Objective

The overall objective of this study is to assess intervention mechanism that can be used to improve livelihood and income generation of Mshindi Women Group in Mlandizi ward at Kibaha district

1.4.2 Specific Objectives

- i. To identify characteristics of Mshindi Women Group in Mlandizi at Kibaha district
- ii. To assess the income level of Mshindi Women Group in Mlandizi at Kibaha district.
- iii. To identify available resources for establishing rice processing value at Mlandizi at Kibaha district.

1.4.3 Research Questions

- i. What are social and economic characteristics of Mshindi Women Group?
- ii. What is the income level of Mshindi Women Group members?
- iii. What are the available resources that can be used for establishing rice processing value at Mlandizi at Kibaha district?

1.5 CNA Research Methodology

1.5.1 Types and Sources of Data

1.5.1.1 Primary and Secondary Data

Both primary and secondary data was collected for the study. The primary data was collected at the household levels, group leaders, warehouse/ milling machine operators, and village extension leaders.

1.5.1.2 Secondary Data

This type of data was collected from the published and unpublished documents from the farmers' association offices, from apex offices, and warehouse information. Other sources were from organizations which are working with rice millers. Much information was obtained from the host organization which include project write up documents, project annual reports, and monitoring and evaluation report papers.

1.5.2 Sources of Data

1.5.2.1 Interview

Personal interview was conducted to the farmers in order to acquire information on the social and economic improvement, created employment opportunities and investment made by different investments in value addition projects.

1.5.2.2 Questionnaire

Questionnaire was administered to the 40 respondents especially for the paddy farmers' representatives who are the members of the Mshindi Women Group so as to get the real situation in the field. About 40 farmers' households will form key respondents who have given the real situation of income status in the community.

1.5.2.3 Focus Group Discussions

This method was used whereby Mshindi Women Group members support officers who are also government employees at the level were taken from different group making the total of 5 people. Then they were given instructions and discussed together and answer the questions which will be administered to them by the researcher.

1.5.2.4 Observations

This was done physically to see the field which has been prepared by the community for erecting rice milling machine. This will was done by visiting the land which has been acquired from the Kirangaranga village. This methodology was also used to see the amount of crops harvested in the due season by visiting the warehouses in Mlandizi and also a visit was made to see rice milling machine operations in other places.

1.5.2.5 Secondary Data Review

Here review were made on the official documents in the warehouses offices, review was done for other project documents related to value addition which have had successful accomplishment so as to get the best practice for learning.

1.5.2.6 Primary Data

These types of data were collected directly from the field and through consultation with the key beneficiaries who are members of different rice farmer's Associations.

1.5.3 Research Design

The nature of the study is explanatory study, therefore, the cross sectional design was adapted as the ideal design. The reason behind this selection is that, the design allows the researcher to collect various data at single point in time and data collected at once from various respondents (Jamal, 2008). Apart from been economic way for the researcher it also avoided the tediousness approach to the respondents because they responded once and for all. Both qualitative and quantitative data were collected in which both secondary and primary data were collected from relevant sources. Primary data were collected directly from the rice producers, and rice traders.

1.5.3.1 Sample Design

A research design shows the way for the research work. It is the “glue” that holds all the elements in a research project together. Orodho (2003) defines it, as the scheme framework or plan that is used to make answers to research problems. It involves a set of decisions regarding what topic is to be studied among what population, with what research methods, and for what purpose. Also, it provides the sampling frame and unit. Description of data collection methods and tools used, also elucidate how the data will be processed, analysed and presented. Furthermore, reliability and validity of the study are described.

The research design was descriptive and cross-sectional where observation strategy and focus group discussions were used together with questionnaires, to the selected sample of the people and the secondary information from different sources at district, ward, CBO and literature review from documentary. The descriptive and cross-sectional research design was applied in the current CNA in order to obtain realistic information of real standard living of community members, their problems, priorities and suggestions for improvement. The design provided the researcher with an opportunity to collect data on wide range of behaviours, to capture a great variety of interactions and openly to explore the survey topic.

The sampling frame was formed by a total number of households in Kamwene Village focusing on the households engaged in the rice production. The total number of Mshindi Women Group is 2,522, but numbers of people who are engaged in rice production in different categories are estimated to be 1,896. Out of this number of rice producers, 107 rice farmers will be purposively selected so as to obtain the

number of household respondents/ rice farmers who are members of the Mshindi Women Group. Therefore, the sampling frame under this study will be 107 farmers households who are members of Mshindi Women Group.

1.5.3.2 Sampling Unit

The sampling unit in this study is the individual head of household. Key informants were interviewed here and this category was formed by the District Agricultural and Livestock officer (DAICO), District cooperative officer, District community Development officer and VEO. The sample size (key informants inclusive) that was selected and interviewed was 45 which is more than 90% of the frame. The respondents breakdown is as shown in table 1.1 The probability sampling (simple random sampling and systematic sampling) was used in selection of the respondents, whereby it facilitated the researcher not to be biased when selecting the respondents at household level. However non probability sampling (Purposive sampling) was also used to select key informants and some of the respondents who are medium level rice growers (those owning from 5 acres and above).

1.5.3.3 Sample Size

The sample size was 35 respondents which were picked out of 45 total populations under study. Plus 1 DAICO, 2 Cooperative officers, plus 1 District community Development officer, plus 1 village extension officer making total of 40 respondents. The researcher will had a total of 40 respondents as a sample size. To get the sample size of 40 respondents the following formula was employed source: Yamane (1967)

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e^2)}$$

N= Total population,

n=sample size,

e = rescission (error)

Breakdown of this sample size is shown in the table below

Table 1.1: Sample Size

Category	Sample Size
Household representatives from Mshindi women group	35
DAICO	1
Cooperative officers	2
District Community Development officer	1
Mlandizi ward extension officer	1
TOTAL	40

Source: Field Study 2017

1.5.4 Data Collection Methods

In this study both secondary and primary data were collected. Distinction was made in data collection methods and tools between secondary and primary data.

1.5.4.1 Secondary Data

These are readily available data/information in the particular/ intended office. These data were collected through documentary review method, in which, the abstract from different reports, books, pamphlets, and Journals were executed.

1.5.4.2 Primary Data

These are the data which were collected by the researcher directly from the respondents who selected through the determined sampling procedures. Interviews

guided by the tested questionnaires will be used in soliciting and collecting primary data. The following methods and tools will be used in the exercise.

1.5.4.3 Interview Method

This method was effectively used in primary data collection. The researcher solicited the in-depth data/information from the respective respondents here mainly the rice farmers' households by using questionnaire as a main tool. Semi-structured and unstructured questionnaires were used in extracting data from the respondents through series of designed questions. This tool was useful in collecting data from the respective officers at the District, ward, and village level as well as to the household respondents.

1.5.4.4 Focus Group Discussion

This method was used in collecting data/Information from small groups of 5 to 7 participants. All groups were involved in the exercise (women and youths in particular). Under FGD participants were given chance to discuss on various issues which are hindering development in their village and they designed strategies to overcome income poverty in their community. The researcher facilitated the discussion by using arranged checklist/guiding questions which helped the researcher to arrange and conduct the discussion in logical order. This method seemed to suit in the group officials who seemed to be used more to checklist and unstructured questionnaires.



Figure 1.3: Community Members making follow up in Group Discussion
 Source: Field Study 2017

1.5.4.5 Observation Methods

The primary data were collected by looking or observing physically on the phenomena under study. In this case, fields, planted Rice, bags of rice stored in the warehouses (because it is a harvesting season), rice which is stored in different milling machines, and physical development activities prevailing in the village will be observed and photographed.

1.5.4.6 Data Processing

In data processing (what did you do in data processing?), computer facilities was used, which includes special programme like Microsoft Excel and SPSS 11.5. In data presentation the results of the research will be presented by using combinations of graphs, tables, and equations. Data were analyzed by using SPSS 11.5 computer programme; other alternative programme will include Microsoft Excel which will assists in making more clear charts and graphs for different volumes of rice produced

in consecutive years, size of farms cultivated by different villagers and amount of income earned by each. It will also make clear the figures of rice sold processed against the paddy which was sold unprocessed and the income earned by each category.

1.6 Findings of the Participatory Community Assessment

1.5.1 Respondents Characteristics

1.5.5.1 Gender of Respondents

Gender of the respondents was more skewed in the side of female. We had more female who responded to our interview about 53.7% than male who are about 45%. This might be caused by social characteristics for the community where as during this off season in the morning women are always at home while men work up and go out to seek other income earning activities. However during farming season it has been observed to be different, whereas women work up early in the morning to go and work in the family farms.

Table 1.2: Gender of Respondent

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Male	18	43.9	45.0	45.0
	Female	22	53.7	55.0	100.0
	Total	40	97.6	100.0	
Missing	System	1	2.4		
Total		41	100.0		

Source: Field Study 2018

1.5.5.2 Age of Respondents

Old age seems to dominate more in agriculture with 29.3% of respondents were aged between 68 years and above. According to land tenure of this area this age category of seniors is the one which mostly owns the land, and the one with the say on the

produce which have been obtained from the land.

Table 1.3: Age of Respondent

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	18-28	4	9.8	10.0	10.0
	29-38	6	14.6	15.0	25.0
	39-48	11	26.8	27.5	52.5
	49-58	6	14.6	15.0	67.5
	59-68	12	29.3	30.0	97.5
	68 and above	1	2.4	2.5	100.0
	Total	40	97.6	100.0	
Missing	System	1	2.4		
Total		41	100.0		

Source: Field Study 2018

1.5.5.3 Marital Status of Respondents

Most of farmers are married people who are leading in number according to pie chart bellow. Single people who are involved in agriculture seems to be very few compared even to widow and widower

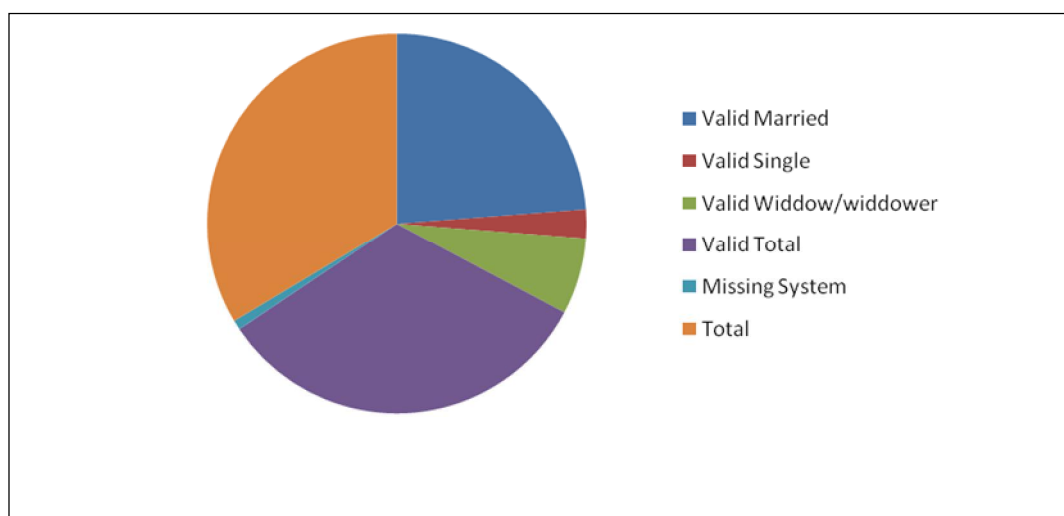


Figure 1.4: Marital Status of Respondents

Source: Field Study 2018

1.5.5.4 Income of Respondents in 10,000' Tshs per Year

Most of respondents are farmers whose majority seem to be more between those who have an earnings of Tshs. 85,000/= Those with earnings below 25,000/= seem to be very few below 5. Those with higher income are found among the farming community as per bar chart below. This gives reason for high potentials available in agriculture and agro processing hence more investment in agro processing is still viable. The income level for respondents whose major economic activity is non agriculture seems to be very low below 2.

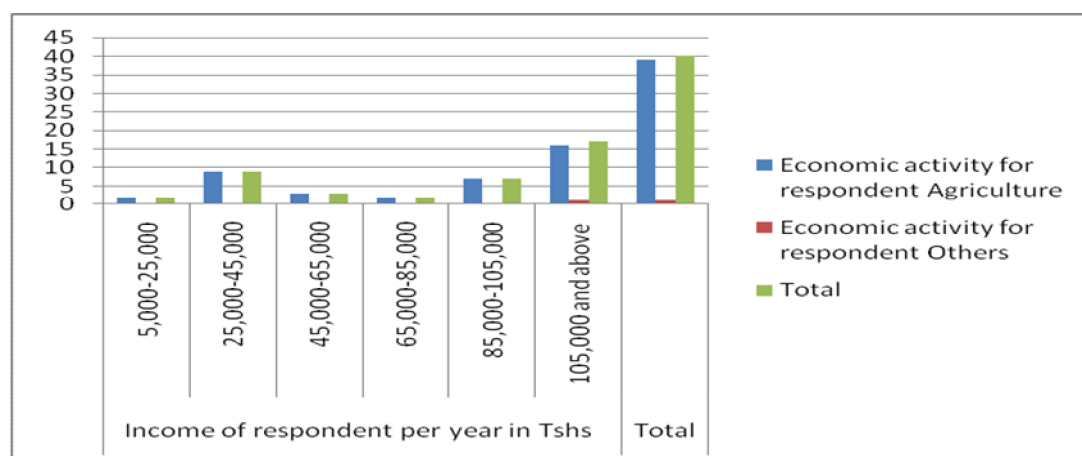


Figure 1.5: Income of Respondents

Source: Field Study 2017

1.5.5.5 Education Level of Respondents

Table 1.4: Education Level of Respondent

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Primary School	29	70.7	72.5	72.5
	Secondary school	7	17.1	17.5	90.0
	High School	1	2.4	2.5	92.5
	6	3	7.3	7.5	100.0
	Total	40	97.6	100.0	
Missing	System	1	2.4		
Total		41	100.0		

Source: Field Study 2017

Education level of respondents seems to be skewed more towards primary level. More than 70% of respondents hold primary education with few 17.1% with secondary education level. While the rest of education levels are below 1% as shown in the table below. This shows that there is a large gap between agriculture and education level. In Tanzania for decades agriculture has been regarded as an endeavor for non-educated or for those who failed in education. This has a big impact on decision making on the issues regarding agribusiness and agricultural investment. So the project will concentrate more in knowledge provision to farmers

1.5.6 Available Resources for Establishing Processing Rice processing Value

This study found that Kamwene village community has different resources at their disposal which can be used for establishing paddy processing plant to improve community income. The available resources which were identified by means of eye observation was the land/ plot for construction which was provided by the village government as their contribution towards the establishment of the project, human resources from the village community which will be/ is being used for construction of the house for installing machine Mshindi Women Group is endowed with stones which are used for construction and for making aggregates, sands for construction and storage facilities which are also offered by the ward government.

1.5.7 Challenges Which Hinder Development in Mshindi Women Group

The main critical issues in we Mshindi Women Group re found to be the following:-

i) Prevalence of Income Poverty to many Households

There is income poverty within the community which affect majority in different

ways, low prices for the farmers's produces; this has been a threat to majority within Mshindi Women Group.

- ii) The presence of middle men who passes among farmers dishing out loans which in turn farmers will repay paddy which is raw material in terms of 1 bag of crop in return for each 20,000 Tshs**

Currently, another critical issue especially during farming season is the presence of middle men who passes among farmers dishing out loans which in turn farmers will repay paddy which is raw material in terms of 1 bag of crop in return for each 20,000 Tshs which was received by each farmer. By establishing rice processing project these farmers will no longer sell raw material but rather finished goods which will increase their income and these middle men will have no room for exploiting smallholder farmers. The importance of value addition was assessed and the results were as reported in the Table 1.5.

Table 1.5: Importance of Value Addition Project in the Community

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	37	90.2	92.5	92.5
	No	3	7.3	7.5	100.0
	Total	40	97.6	100.0	
Missing	System	1	2.4		
Total		41	100.0		

Source: Field Study 2018

1.5.8 Selling of Raw Paddy than Finished Product/ Rice

Table 1.6: Do You Sell Your Paddy Before or After Adding Value?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Before adding value	28	68.3	70.0	70.0
	After adding value	12	29.3	30.0	100.0
	Total	40	97.6	100.0	
Missing	System	1	2.4		
Total		41	100.0		

Source: Field Study 2018

The number of farmers who do sell raw material was found to be higher than those who process and sell finished goods as per table below. This shows that more than 70% of farmers in Kamwene village sell raw paddy. It means that the one who benefit from the big profit share of the market which is available at the upper value chain stream is the rice dealers, rice traders who are mostly millers and final sellers who include street kiosks, super markets, and mini super markets.

Mention type of markets that can be reached by rice value addition project

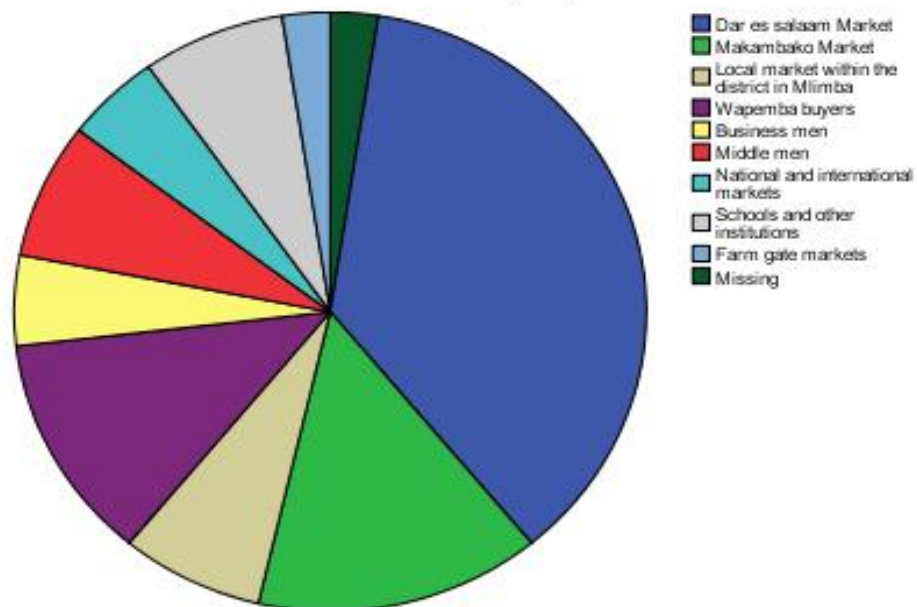


Figure 1.6: Market Problem

Source: Field Study 2018

Rice market at the regional level has deteriorated because of the government policy of imposing export ban on maize, rice and other staple foods. This also caused internal / local market to deteriorate because most of sellers depends on Dar es salaam market as the only big market at the national level. According to finds in this pie chart below, Dar market seems to occupy more than 25% of the whole markets. It means ones Dar market has flourished by crops to the extent of dropping

the crop price the same situation can spread to other crop markets in the country.

1.5.9 Minimal Access to Credit

The researcher conducted Focus Group Discussion (FGD) which involved Village Executive Officer (VEO), Community development officer, and village extension support officer who gave their views that among other problems, access to capital has been identified as a constraint by smallholder farmers, millers, traders, agro-input dealers, and providers of mechanized services to formalize and grow their businesses. The needs range from working capital, for example to accommodate and manage larger volumes of paddy for milling and trading, to capital investments for rehabilitation/upgrading/expansion of storage, milling machines and purchase of machineries for mechanized harvesting. Increased financial inclusion can also assist farmers' associations to collectively purchase in bulk inputs and services at more competitive prices and negotiate better prices for their outputs.

1.6 Community Need Prioritization

In the community needs assessment exercise, Mshindi Women Group came up with various projects/needs which if fulfilled would be in the income and living standard in the community could be better and income poverty would be reduced for their suitable livelihood. However, the community had to do various strata of prioritization exercise so as to come up with a reasonable decision on what to implement first. This important step was done in Focus Group Discussion. The exercise was conducted by using the Pair wise Ranking Matrix techniques as it is shown in the Table 1.7.

Table 1.7: Community Needs Ranking

S/N	Type of needs	Scores	Ranking of Needs by Numbering
1	Rice processing value addition	17	1
2	Watermelon farming	13	2
3	Liquid soap production	10	3
4	Poultry farming	9	4
5	Vegetation production	8	5
	TOTAL	57	

Source: Study Findings, 2018

1.6.1 Summary

Table 1.8: Community Needs Prioritization

	Agriculture crop value addition	Agriculture crop value addition	Poultry farming	Access to capital	Agriculture crop value addition	Score	Ranking
Agriculture crop value addition		Agriculture crop value addition	Vegetation production	Watermelon farming	Agriculture crop value addition	2	3
Watermelon farming	Poultry farming		Liquid soap production	Poultry farming	Agriculture crop value addition	3	2
Liquid soap production	Vegetation production	Agriculture crop value addition		Vegetation production	Agriculture crop value addition	2	3
Agriculture crop value addition	Poultry farming	Liquid soap production	Poultry farming		Agriculture crop value addition	4	1
Agriculture crop value addition	Agriculture crop value addition	Agriculture crop value addition	Agriculture crop value addition	Agriculture crop value addition		5	1

Source: Field study 2018

The Participatory Needs Assessment was done to identify the problems and major needs of Mlandizi ward community. The assessment resulted into identification of various problems affecting development of Mlandizi community such as inadequate security, unreliable clean and safe water, and inadequate income to satisfy basic needs, others were; inadequate capital for business investment and lack of

knowledge in entrepreneurship management skills. In view of the problems they are facing community members also identified the needs which they need to be addressed of improvement of batik quality was ranked first and improved security was ranked last. Other needs were livelihood improvement opportunities, access to clean and safe water for domestic use, collection and disposal of solid waste, access to capital for business investment, improved entrepreneurship skills and knowledge. From this list of needs, the most pressing need which was about improvement of batik formed the



Figure 1.7: Community Members Making Follow Up of the Prioritization Exercise

Source: Field Survey 2018

During household survey which was done with questionnaires which were administered at household level, the farmers mentioned several projects in Mshindi Women Group. They mentioned eight projects which are necessary for reducing poverty in Mlandizi as they are indicated in the Table 1.9.

Table 1.9: Proposed Projects that they are Real Community Needy in Mshindi Women Group?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Rice value addition project	23	56.1	57.5	57.5
	Animal keeping project	9	22.0	22.5	80.0
	Agriculture	2	4.9	5.0	85.0
	Poultry keeping project	1	2.4	2.5	87.5
	Fish keeping	1	2.4	2.5	90.0
	Water Project	2	4.9	5.0	95.0
	Input selling project	1	2.4	2.5	97.5
	Health project	1	2.4	2.5	100.0
	Total	40	97.6	100.0	
Missing	System	1	2.4		
Total		41	100.0		

Source: Field study 2018

By using the same tool the community issues were listed and prioritized by starting with one that seemed to have more people as shown above. As per priority table above, rice value addition seemed to have more scores than any other issues which were raised up by farmers.

1.7 Chapter Conclusion

Farmers in Mshindi Women Group have managed to identified and prioritize their needs which they think that by addressing such need they it can contribute in reducing income poverty in the village. Different strategies have been mentioned in the narrative part of the chapter that can work in addressing the community problem in Mlandizi ward. By using such strategies and methodologies the project will be successful. The members in Mshindi Women Group have already acquired a piece of land for establishing the project. The early stages of digging foundation have started by using man power from the village community.

CHAPTER TWO

BACKGROUND TO THE RESEARCH PROBLEM

Leave alone rice processing, crop value Crop processing in Tanzania has been a problem in Tanzania for few decades especially after the collapse of processing industries which were established in early 1970s and late 1980s. During trade liberalization era, most of these processing industries/plants after collapse were sold to private investors who were running them in joint venture with the government and others solely as their properties. Some of investors turned some industries in to go downs in which they stored imported goods from other countries. This was a time when Tanzania as country started falling in the levels of world industrialization rates because most industries were dormant and others died completely.

Many studies have been conducted on crop processing but none of them has touched how rice processing can contribute in reducing income poverty in the community. The Government of Tanzania is propagating the idea of industrialization of Tanzania especially in the agro-processing but according to the findings of this study, it has been found that most of farmers are still selling raw material instead of selling finished goods. This shows that there is a need for having agro processing plants in this village.

2.1 Statement of the Problem

Rice producers in Tanzania are facing a lot of challenges like absence of reliable supply of inputs, using fake inputs, land crisis because of absence of land use plan, dependence on rains, absence of crop marketing technology, absence of reliable

public owned warehouses, expensive farm mechanization costs, few and non-reliable crop processing industry, packaging and absence of crop brand for Tanzanian farmers especially small holder farmers. Since the farmer has no inputs he/she gets very small yield per acre and the quality that is obtained is also poor. These entire challenges force farmers to sell raw paddy earlier after harvesting or within the farm before harvesting so that he/she can get money earlier so as to solve his/her issues, hence contributing to their poverty circle. This study aims at going further to see.

According to Katto T (2013), REPOA in their research on impact of agricultural input subsidies on poverty in Tanzania, it stipulates areas of success where input subsidies contributed in increasing productivity by timely delivery of inputs to farmers. The study also shows the negative side where the input voucher system had failed by sometimes being grabbed by larger farmers who were not targeted by the program. Again this study does not show how was that increase in yield was turned into money, the money which in turn was used for development of the smallholder farmers. Increase in maize and rice does not mean that automatically that amount which has increased will have processing facility so as to fetch a good price in the market.

According to the findings of this study rice farmers have increase yield per acre because to much support through business linkages with input suppliers and other service providers. This study aims at going further and sees how an increase in yield can increase the smallholder farmers' income by establishing processing project which will help farmers to add value to their produce. Some of researches have been conducted so as to help farmers come out of poverty. The outstanding one is the one

by REPOA (2010) which looks at different agricultural systems and assess the income poverty level of the farmers who are practicing those systems. This research by REPOA did not find out which is the best investment subsector that can contribute in poverty reduction among smallholder farmers. The aim of this study is to test whether investing in value addition will be able to reduce poverty in Mshindi Women Group and at which rate.

Research which was conducted by Sarris A, Savastano S and Christiaensen (2006) looked at the role of agriculture in reducing poverty in Tanzania, exploring how farm productivity affects poverty and how various factors including market affects farm productivity. They found that the poor farmer possesses fewer assets and they are much less productive. This study will go extra mileage to see how we can reduce poverty of farmers by encouraging them to add value for their produce instead of selling raw paddy.

In the process of identifying and prioritizing different projects for supporting Mshindi Women Group, rice processing was project for the farmersø was given the highest priority in the scale of priorities. Mshindi Women Group normally sell their paddy freshly without adding value. In this case the buyers take advantage of value addition cost in bargaining for low price to farmers. Again by selling raw paddy the farmer cannot bargain the price of the by product which is obtained from paddy processing like rice bran which is also sold as animal feed. Unlike Mbeya rice, Kilombero or Morogoro rice has no recognition in the crop market of Tanzania. The project will also seek technical advisory for branding Kilombero rice so that it can come out as Kilombero rice. In this sense, Mshindi Women Group earmarked this

problem as central and it needs quick action for solution. Hence the researcher has designed the project proposal for establishing rice milling machine/ milling plant at Mlandizi.

2.2 Project Description

The project “Improved Community Income and livelihood through rice value addition by establishing rice value addition project in Mlandizi at Kibaha district Pwani region” will operate in supporting smallholder rice farmers in value addition, training on financial literacy and other support to smallholder farmers. The project will be situated in Mlandizi, Mlandizi ward which is located at Kibaha. The project will be executed by groups of smallholder rice farmers who will join the rice value addition project through their shares which will be sold by the project. Shareholders will choose their own board which will be managing project activities on behalf of the shareholders. The day to day activities will be managed by the project executive committee. This executive committee will be appointed by the board so that when they underperform they can hold them responsible.

2.2.1 Target Community

The project is targeting smallholder rice growers in Mshindi women group at Mlandizi. The study has found that smallholder rice farmers need to be capacitated in value addition so that the good quality of rice which they are producing it can be processed and sold by farmers directly without passing through the middle men who normally take a large share of the sales profit. The study has also shown that in order to have high quality rice farmers need also to have good and quality value addition machinery. This rice value addition project has been prepared to solve the problem

of unreliable rice value addition plants which are found in Mlandizi and it is expected that having this project will help farmers to mill high quality rice and ultimately they will obtain rice market easily.

2.2.2 Stakeholders

The rice value addition project complies to the decision of Kibaha District council (KDC) which have decided to promote rice farming as both cash and food crop for the district. All district agronomists from the district to the village level are promoting the method of increasing rice yield called System of Rice Intensification (SRI). Through SRI farmers in the district have managed to increase yield from 10 to 15 bags of 100kgs (District productivity report 2010/2011), to 28 to 32 bags of 100 kg per acre (District productivity report 2015/2016). The project is expected to work in a close collaboration with the District Agricultural, Irrigation and Cooperative officer (DAICO), ward and village level extension support officers, rice farmers' associations, Village leaders, village development committee and. Other stakeholders are community development department under municipal through 10% of municipal tax revenue.

2.3 Project Goal

The project goal is to improved community income and livelihood through promotion of rice value addition by establishing rice value addition project in Mlandizi at Kibaha district Pwani region. This rice value addition project will help Mshindi Women Group in reducing poverty because it will offer market for farmers' produce, it will create employment among the rice milling machine operators, rice feeders, those who will be drying rice, loading and unloading labors and food

vendors

2.4 Project Objectives

2.4.1 General Objective

To reduce household income poverty and improve livelihood by establishing rice value addition project in Mshindi Women Group by 2019.

2.4.2 Specific Objectives

- i. To train 40 Mshindi Women Group members on rice value addition by may, 2019
- ii. To acquire land for building an office and for installing paddy processing machine by July, 2019
- iii. To purchase 1 rice milling machine by September, 2019
- iv. To link Mshindi Women Group members and market by November, 2019.

2.5 Host Organization CBO

The host organization for this project is Mshindi Women Group. The group is located in Kirangaranga ward in Mlandizi division at Kibaha district. The village is lead by village chairperson and the village executive officer (VEO). The village has a village council which has representatives from all hamlets in the village. This committee co-works with the chairperson and the VEO advising them on various issues of development. This committee is lead by the village chairperson. Within the village council there is a Village Development Committee (VDC) which advises the village chairperson on the issues of development alone. In the advent of this project the VDC formed a committee of 6 people in which 4 are women and 2 are men to

form a steering committee and these will be the front runners in implementing this project. The steering committee is supposed to work in a close collaboration with village council and the rice farmers' associations/groups in the village.

2.5.1 Organization and Management of Day to Day Activities

The host organization for this project is Rural Urban Development Initiatives (RUDI) in collaboration with Mshindi Women Group in which Village Council have been vested the day to day activities which will be conducted on behalf of the Village government. Village government leaders are Village chair person and the Village Executive Officer (VEO) who is the secretary of the Village government. The Village Development Committee (VDC) also is led by the Village chair person and the VEO. The VDC members have enormous activities/duties, from among them are as follows:-

- i. Planning: All local government plans are initiated here
- ii. To ensure peace and harmony within the Village
- iii. To ensure that community members participate into different development activities
- iv. To ensure availability of different social services within the Village such as Education, water, Health services and Roads
- v. Formulation and implementation of different plans and projects to be executed within the Village
- vi. Conducting different meeting in the village
- vii. Supervision of different projects intervention within the village
- viii. Overseer of all activities undertaken by different CBOS and organization

within the Village

- ix. Emphasizing formulation of different Community Based Organizations
- x. Composing by laws and monitoring its implementation

2.5.2 Host Organization Leadership

Mshindi Women Group is lead by chairperson and the village executive officer.

Under these village leaders there is a village council whose members are advisors of these two leaders. For the sake of rice value addition project there is steering committee which works in collaboration with the group members. The steering committee has its chairperson, vice chairperson and secretary. In total the steering committee has 6 members

2.5.3 Vision of the Host Organization

To be an outstanding village in bringing development, self-reliance and good live to the village natives through improved agriculture and animal husbandry.

2.5.4 Mission of Mshindi Women Group

Mshindi Women Group intends to become an organization of choice in serving its citizens through social and economic services provision so that the people may have a good income and live a better life.

2.5.5 Mshindi Women Group Organization Structure

Mshindi Women Group leaders have a responsibility of implementing day to day group activities. The group assembly meets once per year in their Annual General meeting (AGM) , but they can meet at any time when demand arise for addressing

different issues which needs group general assembly. Under Mshindi Women Group chairperson we have different committees which advises the village chairperson on different issues

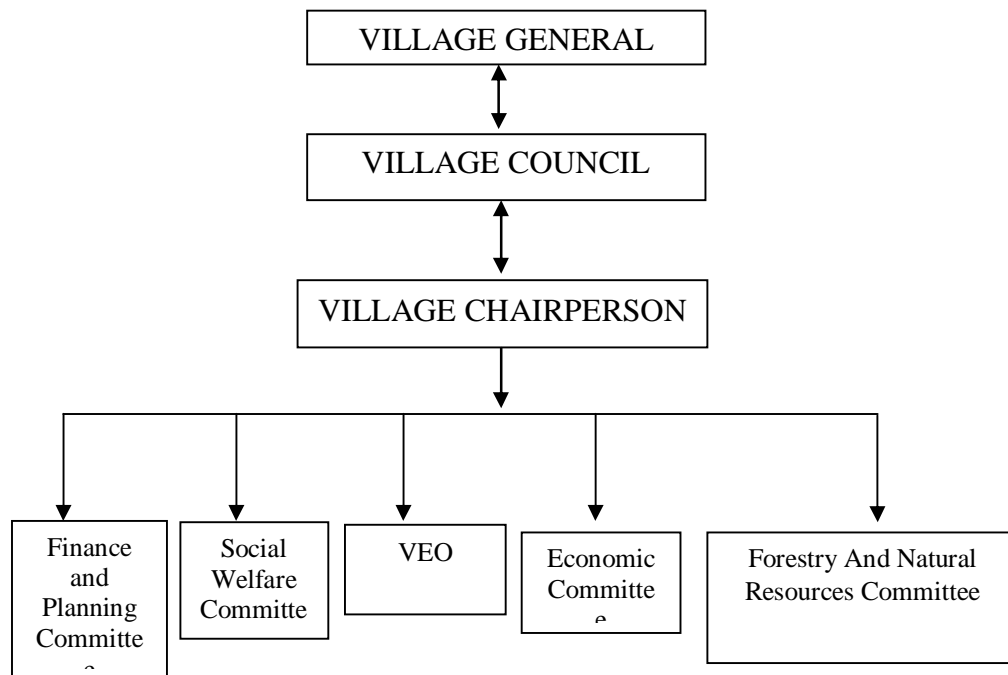


Figure 2.1: Administration Structure for Mshindi Women Group

Source: KDC (2011)

2.5.6 Analysis of Strength, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Challenges for Mshindi Women Group (SWOC ANALYSIS)

The researcher conducted SWOC analysis for Mshindi Women Group to identify internal and external variables which can be used and adhered to during project implementation. SWOC consists of “Strength” which is the internal variable which is value that can be used by the community in implementing the project; make the project successful and sustainable. “Weaknesses” are also internal variable which is vice and it can impede the project implementation and impede project sustainability. Opportunity is an external value which originates outside the community but it can

be accessed and used to make the project successful while challenges are external variables which are vises, although they do not originate within the community but still they can damage the project. The Strength, Weaknesses, Opportunities and challenges for Mshindi Women Group were identified and listed as shown in the table below.

Table 2.1: Analysis of the Situation of the Host Organization

S/N	Strength	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Challenges
1.	Presence of village extension officer	The extension officer is doing veterinary, meat check up and agronomical activities.	-Farmers have managed to increase yield -Trained Project steering committee	Sometimes he is given responsibility to serve other villages
2.	The VEO is a employed by the government	He is over tasked by other village activities like health, education, MCH, and natural resources	Always available for the community works	His salary is not good to motivate him.
3.	Availability of land for the project	The individual community members may lack ownership of the land	The land is easily accessible by any kind of transport	The land has not been surveyed.
4.	Good village leadership	Leaders have no any material or immaterial motivation	Ward and division leaders have committed themselves to support the project	Leaders are coming from different political parties
5.	Good geographical location near the main road	No any premise so far	Building materials are available in the village prior to approval by Village Natural resources committee	The road is poorly maintained

Source: Findings by the Researcher

2.5.7 The Roles of CED Student in the Project

The student's main responsibility in the project will be to ensure that all planned

project activities are implemented as per project schedule. In this sense the student's activities will be the following:

- i. Provision of technical support to all smallholder rice farmers groups in the village
- ii. To facilitate business to business meeting between farmers and machine/equipment suppliers for acquiring rice processing machine
- iii. To facilitate contract signing between farmers and different service providers
- iv. To facilitate training to village community members on management, operation and maintain the project equipments.
- v. To facilitate market linkage between smallholder rice farmers' groups and reliable markets in Dar es Salaam, Dodoma and other parts within and outside the country.
- vi. To participate in and ensure participatory project monitoring and evaluation
- vii. Participate in all project meetings that will be convened

2.5.8 The Roles of the Host Organization

- i. To coordinate all project stakeholders in the community
- ii. To ensure that the project complies with the village by laws and government regulations in general
- iii. To attend required trainings
- iv. To spearhead the community sensitization activities as planned by the project
- v. To participate in resource mobilization for obtaining funds for the project
- vi. To ensure safety and security for the project
- vii. To manage the project portfolio for the whole project life

2.6 Chapter Summary

We have presented study findings in this chapter; it shows that there is an extreme poverty among the farming community. Again the aging generation is the one which is interested with agriculture. In analyzing Tanzanian situation agriculture sector is the sector which when you are working there one has to be dirty, one has to work in a heavy sunny day and rainfall. That is why it is regarded as a preoccupation for the elders and women. Young people who are engaged in agriculture are those for who have nothing to do at home or in the street and they do not have anything to do. Value addition has been found as an important project which can contribute in reducing poverty among farmers

CHAPTER THREE

LITERATURE REVIEW

3.1 Introduction

This section gathers readings from different sources which studies the same issues which are related to this subject matter which is studied in this research. In the first part of this section we are provided with an overview of the objectives of rice sub sector in general, support to agricultural processing activities and how agriculture commercialization needs investment in agro processing. The second part provides advantages which accrue from rice production and processing sector, followed by the sustainability measures for these supported projects. The last part is the recent policies and programme and how they have impacted on rice agribusiness. In this chapter we will be presented with different readings from different studies and writers who have worked in rice subsector concerning the part of value addition and rice marketing in general. So many people have written about rice production, agronomical services provision, finances and other support services in the rice sub sector.

3.2 Definition of Some Important Concepts

3.2.1 Paddy Rice

According to Greek wise dictionary (2016); Paddy rice is the individual rice kernels that are in their natural, unprocessed state. Sometimes referred to as rough rice, it is harvested directly from rice fields or paddies and transported to a processing site. As part of the processing, the protective hull is removed, leaving only the actual rice kernel for consumption.

3.2.2 Commodity Exchange Market

This is a marketing platform which is made up with well-established hardware infrastructure as well as software infrastructure that can enable trading of a certain commodity at a given time. Tanzania mercantile exchange is one good example for commodity exchange market. According to Ultimate guide to Commodity exchange (2015); A commodity exchange is an organized, regulated market that facilitates the purchase and sale of contracts stipulating the delivery of commodities, such as Brent Crude oil or corn, at a future date decided by the involved parties and subject to rules agreed by members and management of the exchange. A commodity exchange market may also be used to sell contracts for financial instruments such as Eurodollars or U.S treasury bills

3.3 Empirical literature Review

3.3.1 Rice Consumption Trend in Tanzania and Africa

Rice is the fastest growing food source in Africa. Demand for rice in East Africa Community (EAC), has been growing in recent years and far outstripping the population growth. This trend is predicted to continue for the next years. According to Kilimo Trust report (2014) consumption of rice in EAC grew at an average rate of 4% per annum over the ten year period to 2012, a trend projected to continue in the foreseeable future. The increase is driven by: i) increasing population, ii) growth in demand by expanding middle income class- willing to pay for the convenience provided by storage and cooking characteristics of rice compared to traditional staples; and iii) increasing consumption by producers themselves. Rice demand in the EAC region exceeds supply, USD 500 million per annum spent on rice imported

into EAC market indicate an opportunity for rice market in the region. Tanzania is the second largest producer of rice in Southern Africa after Madagascar with production level of 1.9 million MT (MALF statistics 2014). Tanzania accounts for 65% of the total rice produced in East African Region. Rice subsector is among the major sources of employment, income and food security for Tanzania. About 94 % of the rice grown in Tanzania is produced by smallholder farmers. Currently Tanzania rice consumption stand at 1.18 million MT (Kilimo Trust 2014) indicating an exportable surplus of more than 0.7 million MT under current farming conditions.

The current trajectory of recent developments in the rice industry in the EAC community, points to increasing interest among stakeholders in entrenching the rightful place of rice, in contributing towards food and income security agenda of the region. This is consistent with strategic food security policies of these countries that have traditionally and gradually regarded rice both as a food and an essential cash crop and in varying degrees. However, self-sufficiency in rice prospects of the region are further complicated by processes of urbanization, income growth and rapid increase per capita consumption that have pushed the conventional production limits of most of the EAC countries including Tanzania, the biggest producer of rice in the region.

3.3.2 Rice Growth in East Africa and Tanzania

Rice is the fastest growing food source in Africa. Demand for rice in East Africa Community (EAC), has been growing in recent years and far outstripping the population growth. This trend is predicted to continue for the next years. According to Kilimo Trust report (2014) consumption of rice in EAC grew at an average rate of

4% per annum over the ten year period to 2012, a trend projected to continue in the foreseeable future. The increase is driven by: i) increasing population, ii) growth in demand by expanding middle income class- willing to pay for the convenience provided by storage and cooking characteristics of rice compared to traditional staples; and iii) increasing consumption by producers themselves. Rice demand in the EAC region exceeds supply, USD 500 million per annum spent on rice imported into EAC market indicate an opportunity for rice market in the region.

Tanzania is the second largest producer of rice in Southern Africa after Madagascar with production level of 1.9 million MT (MALF statistics 2014). Tanzania accounts for 65% of the total rice produced in East Africa Region. Rice subsector is among the major sources of employment, income and food security for Tanzania. About 94 % of the rice grown in Tanzania is produced by smallholder farmers. Currently Tanzania rice consumption stand at 1.18 million MT (Kilimo Trust 2014) indicating an exportable surplus of more than 0.7 million MT under current farming conditions. Rice production in Kilombero district has been emphasized since 1970s during villagization era when several Ujamaa villages were established in Kilombero district and the following wards were the early adapters:- Kidatu, Msolwa, mang'ula, Kiberege, Mlimba and Utengule mainly using local rice breed. Then new improved rice varieties were introduced with the establishment of Katrini Agricultural Research Institute.

With Katrini new varieties have been introduced and adopted by farmers like the SARO 5 or TXD 306 were introduced. Few farmers adopted early in the same year while others were slowly adopting it. Having seen the success from the precede

farmers, currently, many farmers are engaging in rice the production using improved seeds like Nerika and TXD306. Rice production in Kilombero district goes hand in hand with other crops like Sunflowers, maize, sorghum, cassava, cocoa, teak, common bean and coconut and palm.

The government is emphasizing Rice production throughout the District in all areas where rice can be grown so as to contribute in their income at household level as well as contributing to district income through cess tax which is levied on each bag of paddy which is harvested by famers. Under the needs assessment exercise, the researcher will use various methods to gather data and information from the community, these are: Interview, Focus Group Discussions (FGD), Individual key-informants, abstraction of different reports, previous research reports, and observations on the particular phenomena.

3.3.3 Rice Market Overview

Rice markets internationally, and locally, are becoming increasingly segmented by quality. In main rice consuming areas of Tanzania and other countries of EAC, strong demand exists for aromatic and high quality rice. High quality rice, in Tanzania, can be characterized as rice with a low percentage of broken rice, young rice, with relatively long kernels which are transparent in color, with not more than 13 percent moisture content, absence of stones and which possess a strong aromatic smell. There is growing demand for rice from Tanzania's major markets. The demand by urban medium high consumers is increasing for quality and branded aromatic rice, which is primarily produced in Tanzania. Likewise most neighboring countries have rice unmet demand, which makes the regional block a highly

attractive market if efficient supply chains are developed. Tanzania has established Commodity exchange market for selling different commodities through auctioning (TMX)¹. The process for establishing this market started like 5 years ago but it has officially opened the doors ready for operation this year. Since TMX is more interested with processed, and packed commodities, with this rice processing project farmers can be sure that they can trade their rice in the TMX

3.3.4 Added Advantage for Tanzania Production and Trade on Rice

The opportunities for increasing Tanzania rice production and trade are: i) Availability of land (21 million Ha) suitable for rice and abundant water resources (underground, rivers and lakes) for irrigation; ii) Availability of seed production ventures and seed certification systems (conventional and community based); iii) 18% of the agricultural households are engaged in rice production; iv) Political will of the Government to enhance production and productivity of rice; and v) Suitable policy environment such as exemption of taxes on agricultural inputs and farm machinery and vi) Increasing rice demand in the region.

Despite these opportunities Tanzania rice remain less competitive in the regional markets due to poor quality and more expensive as a result of high cost of production, lack of known brands despite having aromatic varieties and high market costs that make it more expensive over imported Asian rice. Furthermore, rice trade in the region is lacking well connected linkages and strong business to business relationship for handling Tanzania rice:- High cost of production and poor quality of Tanzania rice is attributed to the following issues:

¹ Tanzania Mercantile Exchange

3.3.5 Inadequate Quality Harvesting

Farmers fail to harvest at optimum maturity and use inadequate/inappropriate tools, resulting in losses at each step (harvest, drying, hand-threshing, storage in the home). Limited availability of mechanized harvesting service providers combined with fragmented cultivation practices, prevent farmers from using mechanized harvesting.

3.3.6 Poor Post-Harvest Management Practices

Limited availability of storage due to inadequate number, poor constructed, poor management of warehouse facilities and insufficient access to capital to construct or upgrade/ rehabilitate storage facilities are other key issues. Even rice that is stored in a warehouse is susceptible to postharvest losses as facilities are of low quality, particularly due to a lack of good hygiene including cleanliness and lack of standard food safety measures. With regards to harvest and postharvest management practice, mixing of seeds and rice varieties is a challenge in terms of quality and standardization.

3.3.7 Processing Challenges

Millers largely act as service providers and majority operate single-pass machines, which do not have cleaning, de-stoning, sorting, or grading facilities. Millers are rarely involved in grading, branding, and marketing of the rice produced in their mills. Milling produces a large amount of broken rice, resulting in up to 50% lower yields post-grading. While a market for broken or lower quality rice does exist, revenues are not high enough to cover losses due to reduced yield of graded rice after the milling and grading process. There is lack of awareness to smallholder farmers, millers, and traders on EAC and international standards and grades to

compete with imported rice. Rice produced is usually of mixed varieties and quality, which occurs due to a variety of reasons including mixing at various stages from planting, using mixed seeds, mixing at harvesting, mixing at collection stage, mixed storage, and practices at the milling and post-milling stages.

3.3.8 Lack of Known Brand and Branding Strategies at All Rice Value Chain Nodes

As a result neither farmers nor millers are working towards branded rice that may fetch premium prices to farmers/millers and also prevent blending that has been happening. Traders from larger urban markets purchasing in the proposed project area expect lower quality and low prices versus paying a premium for high quality rice produced in other regions of the country such as Mbeya. This aspect reduces incentive for grading and improving quality of produce as well. Furthermore, there are problems with standardization. There is lack of consistent weights and measures in the market as a result traders benefit more than farmers and thus skewed the income distribution among players.

In addition, coordination among rice value chain members is missing. There is a need for better coordination among stakeholders, which would allow for promoting collective marketing and strengthening market linkages nationally and regionally for farmers and thus facilitate rice branding and brand ownership and protection. Millers need to be able to work with larger groups of aggregated farmers who have a better quality product and higher volumes to offer. The millers and subsequently traders will therefore be able to reduce their costs both in money and time.

3.3.9 Unstructured Trade and Inadequate Market Linkages

Rice trade in EAC from Tanzania normally is traded in small volumes through informal cross border trade as well as formal trade. The small volumes add cost to the cost of transaction and finally the cost of rice. Well-functioning market require a multi-pronged approach that tackles intermediary markets, information, awareness and trust in contract agreements among value chain actors in the region. Strong business and structures to handle rice business is needed for rice subsector growth and and thus allow optimum contribution to reducing poverty as well as improving food security.

3.3.10 Minimal Access to Credit

Access to capital has been identified as a constraint by smallholder farmers, millers, traders, agro-input dealers, and providers of mechanized services to formalize and grow their businesses. The needs range from working capital, for example to accommodate and manage larger volumes of paddy for milling and trading, to capital investments for rehabilitation/upgrading/expansion of storage, milling machines and purchase of machineries for mechanized harvesting. Increased financial inclusion can also assist farmers' associations to collectively purchase in bulk inputs and services at more competitive prices and negotiate better prices for their outputs.

3.3.11 Unfavorable Business Enabling Environment

Trade of rice in the EAC is facing present and future Tariff and non-tariff barriers to free trade despite of ratified protocols among the EAC countries. The Action will work with national and the Regional respective organization in finding lasting solution to the current and future issues that seem to affect free trade. As a result of

the above factors, Tanzania rice export in EAC market has remained low. According to FEWSNET, EAGC and RATIN (2012), Tanzania exported 76,260 MT of rice to neighboring countries (Rwanda, Burundi, Uganda, Kenya and DRC). With the rapidly growing demand for rice in East Africa, Tanzanian farmers can increase volume of rice trade in the regional market through increased quality rice production and improved structured rice market.

3.3.12 Sales of High Quality Products

BRITA I project (2007), aimed at expanding markets, developing linkages, securing reliable supply systems of quality raw products, and introducing appropriate new technology and improved hygienic conditions at the processing plants. The increased sales of value-added products produced in-country rather than exporting the raw products to foreign locations will lead to increased employment at the processing plants and lead to increased incomes for the farmer-owned as well as farmers providing quality raw products to the processing plants. In addition the training of the apexes to generate their own income, ideas for charging a nominal fee for the business service providers on training with income going to the apex and associations a percentage of sales revenue from collective marketing activities to be retained by the apex association. This will encourage association members and other interested participants to value the training offered and put into practice once it is finished.

3.4 Policy Review

3.4.1 National Agricultural Development Policy 2013

National Agricultural Development Policy (2013), depicts the responsibility of the

government in establishing good agricultural infrastructure like building of irrigation canals, water reservoirs, roads and all necessary infrastructure for facilitating production and value addition for both crop farmers and pastoralists/livestock keepers, but it does not say much about the establishment of value addition infrastructure for rice. The Government has implemented this policy in different ways mainly by setting budget each year for constructing irrigation, transport infrastructure and maintenance of rural roads which have a lot of contribution in improving agriculture. But still a little has been done in the area of value addition.

3.4.2 Marketing Infrastructure, value Addition and Rural Finance Project

The government through the project called Marketing Infrastructure, Value addition and Rural Finance (MIVARF) have addressed most of these problems, but more efforts were put in the construction of ware houses, markets, pack houses and cooling rooms. According to IFAD (2016) in their MIVARF supervision report very little has been done in supporting smallholder farmers in the area of value addition to rice. So rice value addition for southern highlands of Tanzania still needs a lot of intervention Kilimo.

3.4.3 Kilimo Kwanza and its Impact in Rice Subsector

According to the URT, Kilimo Kwanza (April 2009), Kilimo Kwanza is expressed as a strategy towards poverty reduction. KILIMO KWANZA recognizes the central role of the agricultural sector in Tanzania in bringing about social and economic development and in particular poverty reduction. Unlike past initiatives KILIMO KWANZA takes a holistic approach constituted in the ten pillars and it is said to be private sector driven initiatives.

According to this document, KILIMO KWANZA is said to be a catalyst for implementation of Agricultural Sector Development Program (ASDP) and accelerates implementation and achievement of MDGs and MKUKUTA targets and objectives, with a strong emphasis on pro-poor growth especially in supporting and capacitating smallholder farmers. Furthermore, it provides national coordination of resources, planning and accountability for implementation of agricultural transformation and enhances strong private sector participation as a key agent towards realization of goals. It comprises a holistic set of policy instruments and strategic interventions towards addressing the various sectoral challenges and taking advantage of the numerous opportunities to modernize and commercialize agriculture in Tanzania.

These initiatives for Kilimo Kwanza are vested in some deliberate implementation like an importation of small hand tractors for every district. How far are those tractors going to benefit the women, poor, and other marginalized Tanzanian farmers is questionable. Doubtlessly they will still remain there to be hired by the economically able farmers rather than small holder farmers who are the target group. Again the KILIMO KWANZA initiative did not show what will be done to ensure that smallholder farmers are able to add value to their produce that is what is being done by this rice value addition project.

3.4.4 Chapter Summary

The researcher managed to read different literature and most of them shows the gap which exists between farmers production, increase in yield, value addition and profit which is earned by farmers. When the farmer just ends by selling paddy as raw

material to traders and processors, this section of the study has shown that the one who benefit more with the value chain is the trader rather than the farmer. So this value addition project is worthwhile starting.

CHAPTER FOUR

PROJECT PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter is important because it is here that the plans for whole project will be presented. Activities which are emanating from each objective will be presented here and its implementation schedule will be presented in this chapter. All project activities will be derived from each specific objective. Each objective will provide activities which are contributing towards the accomplishment of the objective. All activities are described hereunder with their respective objectives from where they are derived.

4.2 Project Products and Outputs

4.2.1 Products and Outputs

The project life cycle was planned to be accomplished in the fourth quarter of 2019

The planned project product is to facilitate access to milling facilities for small holder farmers in Mshindi Women Group by establishment of rice milling machine for the group community. Products and outputs of the project were set based on the project objectives with their respective activities as detailed below:

To train 40 Mshindi Women Group members on Rice Value Addition by May, 2019

Project outputs:

- i. A total of 40 community members profiled
- ii. One day village general meeting for sensitization convened

To Acquire Land for building an Office and for Installing Paddy Processing Machine by July, 2019

Product Output:

- i. Meeting with village government convened
- ii. Village general assembly convened for sharing land request from VDC and ward land committee
- iii. Land acquired from the village government

To purchase 1 rice milling machine by September, 2019

Project Output:

- i. Village resource mapping conducted by 2019
- ii. Fund raiser for purchasing rice milling machine

To link Mshindi Women Group Members Members and Market by November, 2019

Project output:

- i. Village meeting convened
- ii. All opportunities defied
- iii. Resources which are available in the village mapped

To train 40 Kamwene Farmers' Association Members on Rice Value Addition by May, 2019

Under this objective we shall have the following activities:

Project outputs:

- i. A total of 40 community members profiled

- ii. One day village general meeting for sensitization convened
- iii. Training to 40 association members facilitated

To acquire land for building an office and for installing paddy processing machine by July, 2019

Under this objective we shall have the following activities:

- i. Village VDC meeting convened
- ii. Village general assembly convened for sharing land request from VDC and ward land committee
- iii. Land acquired from the village government



Figure 4.1: Community Members Making Follow Up of the Meeting Proceedings during One of the Village Meetings for Sharing Progress Report at Madumila Village

Source: Field Report 2018

To purchase 1 Rice Milling Machine by September, 2019

Under this objective we shall have the following activities

- i. Village resource mapping conducted by 2019
- ii. Fund for purchasing rice milling machine raised
- iii. Village general meeting convened
- iv. Resources mobilized for the project conducted
- v. General meeting conducted to sensitize Community members to contribute their power and skills in for construction
- vi. Community mobilized to contribute through buying shares
- vii. Bank account opened for shares collection
- viii. Price quotation of machines obtained
- ix. Construction work starts
- x. Milling machine purchased and installed



Figure 4.2: MCED Student with the Chairperson of Mshindi Women Group in Madumila at Kirangaranga ward. Showing the area expected to Install milling Machine

Source: Field Survey 2018

To link Mshindi Women Group Members and Market by November, 2019

Under this objective we shall have the following activities

- i. Business to business B2B meeting convened for bringing farmers and rice buyers in one table
- ii. Rice milling machine purchased and installed

Table 4.1: Project Activities Table

OBJECTIVE 1: To train 40 Mshindi Women Group members on rice value addition by may, 2019	
PROJECT OUTPUTS	PROJECT ACTIVITIES:
i. Training to 40 association members facilitated	A total of 40 community members profiled
	One day village general meeting for
	Sensitization convened
	Training materials prepared
	Training to 40 association members facilitated
ii. One day village general meeting for sensitization convened	Logistics and communication
	Preparatory meeting with village leaders convened
	One day village general meeting for sensitization convened
OBJECTIVE 2: To acquire land for building an office and for installing paddy processing machine by July, 2019	
i. Meeting with village government for land request convened	i. Village VDC meeting convened
	ii. Village general assembly convened for sharing land request from VDC and ward land committee
	iii. Land acquired from the village government
ii. Village general assembly convened for sharing land request from VDC and ward land committee	Land request letters and documents prepared
	Meeting facilitated and land request documents submitted
Land acquired from the village government	Land acquisition documents submitted to Kamwene farmers' community
OBJECTIVE 3: To purchase 1 rice milling machine by September, 2019	
Village resource mapping conducted by 2019	Fund for purchasing rice milling machine raised
	Resources mobilized for the project conducted
	Village resource mapping conducted by 2019
	Village general meeting convened
Construction work started	General meeting conducted to sensitize Community members to contribute their power and skills in for construction
	Community mobilized to contribute through buying shares
	Bank account opened for shares collection
	Price quotation of machines obtained
	Milling machine purchased and installed
OBJECTIVE 4: To link Mshindi Women Group members and market by November, 2019	
i. Village meeting convened for linking farmers to rice buyers	1. Business to business B2B meeting convened for bringing farmers and rice buyers in one table
	2. Rice milling machine purchased and installed
	3. All opportunities defined
	4. Resources which are available in the village mapped

Source: Field Survey 2018

Staffing Pattern;

Table 4.2: Project Staff

No	Position	Key role	Training needs
1	Manager	Linking Members and Financial institutions and development partners. Reviewing Project Reports and Present it to members, Development Partners ,General Assembly and Board of Directors	Training on project management Literacy in cooperative management and computer applications
2	Community Mobilization Officers	Community mobilization and facilitate formation of Cooperative society. Planning and organizing Training session. Preparation of training materials and kits	Community Mobilization Skills and Group Formation. Training in operation of cooperative society
3	Accountant/ Cashier	Keeps the books of accounts of the FYC. Prepare and present financial reports	Accounts
4	Internal Auditor	Auditing financial records of the cooperative society. Provide financial advice to the cooperative society.	Financial Auditing. Training in operations of cooperative society
5	Secretary	Provide secretarial services to the Cooperative Office	Literacy in Secretarial Services and customer care. Training in operations of cooperative society
6	CED Student	Identifying development partners supporting cooperative societies. Identify training facilitators available in Kinondoni municipal. Orient Members of FYC with community and resource mobilization skills.	Knowledge of operations of cooperative Society. Facilitation skills. Community Mobilization skills

Source: Field Research, 2019

In this project, there are two categories of staff, these include the qualified personnel hired on contractual basis and the second category includes volunteers. Two professionals working in the field of fishing management and community development, others include; manager, accountant, cooperative officer, secretary and Internal Auditor who is expected to work on part time basis. Volunteers are part of the members of the project mainly working as community mobilization officers and CED student. Volunteers except CED student will be paid incentive which will help them to accomplish their tasks in the project.

Table 4.3: Project implementation Plan (PIP)

[illegible]

		YEAR								Resources /Input	Responsible
		2017				2018					
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	A3	Q4		
Land acquired from the village government	Village VDC meeting convened Meeting facilitated and land request documents submitted									1.Venue hiring 2.Transport costs 3.Stationaries 4. Training gears 5. Refreshments	Ramadhan Abdul Simba
	Village general assembly convened for sharing land request from VDC and ward land committee Land acquired from the village government									1.Venue hiring 2.Transport costs 3.Stationaries 4. Training gears 5. Refreshments	Ramadhan Abdul Simba
	Land request letters and documents prepared									1.Venue hiring 2.Transport costs 3.Stationaries 4. Training gears 5. Refreshments	Ramadhan Said Dilunga
	Land acquisition documents submitted to Kamwene farmersøcommunity									1.Public address equipments 2.Meeting costs 3.Transport costs	Anitha Max Makota
Village general assembly convened for sharing land request from VDC and ward land committee	Village general assembly convened										
Meeting with village government for land request convened	Meeting with village government for land request covered										
OBJECTIVE 2: To acquire land for building an office and for installing paddy processing machine by July, 2019											
i. Meeting with village government for land request convened	Village VDC meeting convened Meeting facilitated and land									1.Meeting venue 2.Stationary	Village community and village chairperson

[illegible]

		YEAR								Resources /Input	Responsible
		2017				2018					
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	A3	Q4		
	and installed										
OBJECTIVE 4: To link mshindi women group members and market by November, 2019											
Village meeting convened for linking farmers to rice buyers	Business to business B2B meeting convened for bringing farmers and rice buyers in one table									1.Transport 2.Meeting costs 3.Communication	Anitha, Ramadhan Said and Ramadhan Abdul Simba
	Rice milling machine purchased and installed									1.Meeting costs 2.Communication	Anitha, Ramadhan Said and Ramadhan Abdul Simba
	All opportunities defied									1.Stationaries	Ramadhan Said
	Resources which are available in the village mapped									1.Stationaries	Ramadhan Said
										1.Transport 2.Stationaries	Anitha, Ramadhan Said and Ramadhan Abdul Simba

Table 4.4: Project Log Frame Matrix (PLFM)

Hierarchy of Objectives	Objectively verifiable Indicators	Means of verification	Assumptions
Project Goal: Promoting value addition to rice in mshindi women group for income generation and poverty reduction by installing processing rice processing machine at mlandizi			
Project Objectives and Outcomes			
Objective 1: To train 40 Mshindi Women Group members on rice value addition by may, 2019			
<u>Output 1:</u> Training to 40 association members facilitated			
	Number of farmers who have been trained	FOs Training records	Awareness campaign will be done as planed
		Attendance sheets	Baseline and midterm survey will be done efficiently
<u>Output 1.2:</u> ii. One day village general meeting for sensitization convened	Number of village community members with knowledge on value addition	Survey records/reports	Baseline data and midterm survey data will be available
	Number of farmers who have attended the meeting	Steering committee records	Training on value addition will be done effectively
<u>Output 1.3</u> Meeting with village government for land request convened	Number of community members who have attended the meeting	Steering committee records	Sensitization will be done effectively
OBJECTIVE 2: To acquire land for building an office and for installing paddy processing machine by July, 2019			
<u>Output 2.1</u> i. Meeting with village government for land request convened	Number of meetings conducted for sensitizing the village government to offer land	Steering committee reports	Sensitization will be done sufficiently
	Number of official letters sent by the steering committee to the village government	Steering committee reports	The village government will offer full cooperation in supporting the project

<u>Output 2.2:</u> ii. Village general assembly convened for sharing land request from VDC and ward land committee	Number of VGM convened	Steering committee reports	There will not be crop failure
<u>Output 2.3</u> Land acquired from the village government	Amount of land acquired	Land handling over documents and contracts Steering committee reports	There will be enough and continuous sensitization
OBJECTIVE 3: To purchase 1 rice milling machine by September, 2019			
<u>Output 3.1</u> Village resource mapping conducted by 2019	Number, type and value of village resources that has been mapped	Steering committee reports	Mapping process will go on smoothly
	Number of resource that will be available in the village	Steering committee reports	The work will be done effectively
<u>Output 3.2:</u> Construction work started	Number of milling machine house constructed	Steering committee reports	All required capital will be raised and ready available for commencing the project
<u>Output 3.3:</u> Mobilization of resources for purchasing milling machine conducted	Amount of resources available ready for purchase of milling machine	Steering committee reports	Mobilization exercise will be done effectively
	Number of contributors who are ready pay for the project	Steering committee reports	Mobilization will be done effectively and successfully
	Number of shareholders who are ready to own the project through their shares	Steering committee reports & Progress reports	Mobilization exercise will be done effectively and successfully
<u>Output 3.4</u> One milling machine purchased and installed	Type and number of rice milling machine that has been purchased	Steering committee reports & Progress reports Procurement documents like the profoma invoice and receipts Machine installation report	Capital will be available for that work
OBJECTIVE 4: To link Mshindi Women Group members and market by November, 2019			
<u>Output 4.1</u> Village meeting convened for linking farmers to rice buyers	Number of B2B meetings conducted between farmers and buyers	Meeting records Attendance sheets	Farmers will participate in the meeting and the buyers will be available

Table 4.5: Project Budget (PB)

Output and Activities		Resources	Unit	Quantity	Unit cost	Total
OBJECTIVE 1: To train 40 Mshindi Women Group members on rice value addition by may, 2019						
Output 1.1: Training to 40 association members facilitated	Activities: 1.1.1 A total of 40 community members profiled	1.Public address equipments	Days	2	10,000	20,000
			Pc	4	3,000	1,2000
		2.Meeting costs	Days	4	50,000	200,000
		3.Transport costs	Each	2	200,000	400,000
	Activities:1.1.2 One day village general meeting for sensitization	1.Meeting costs	Each	10	50,000	500,000
		2.Meeting venue	Days	4	30,000	120,000
		3. Transport	Each	4	40,000	160,000
	Activities: 1.1.3 Training materials prepared	1.Venue hiring	Days	4	30,000	120,000
		2.Transport costs	Each	4	20,000	800,000
		3.Stationaries	Days	4	20,000	80,000
		4. Training gears	pc	10	40,000	400,000
		5.Refreshments	Each	40	10,000	400,000
	1.1.4 Conduct training on different alternative ways of adding value to paddy and the economies involved in each method	1.Venue hiring	Days	4	30,000	120,000
		2.Transport costs	Each	40	10,000	400,000
		3.Stationaries	Each	10	20,000	200,000
		4. Training gears	pc	10	40,000	400,000
		5. Refreshments	Each	40	10,000	400,000
	1.1.5 Conduct training to the community on different useful products which are obtained as by products in the process of value addition to paddy.	1.Venue hiring	Days	4	30,000	120,000
		2.Transport costs	Each	25	10,000	250,000
		3.Stationaries	Pc	10	20,000	200,000
		4. Training gears	pc	10	40,000	400,000
		5. Refreshments	Each	25	10,000	250,000
Output 1.2 One day village general meeting for sensitization convened	1.2.1 Logistics, meeting venue and communication	1.Venue hiring	Days	6	30000	180,000
		2.Transport costs	Each	200	10000	2,000,000
		3.Stationaries	pc	10	20,000	200,000
		4. Training gears	pc	10	40,000	400,000
		5. Refreshments	Each	200	10000	2,000,000

Output and Activities		Resources		Unit	Quantity	Unit cost	Total
	1.2.2 Conduct Preparatory meeting with village leaders	1.Venue hiring	Days		6	30000	180,000
		2.Transport costs	Each		12	10,000	120,000
		3.Stationaries	pc		10	20,000	200,000
		4. Training gears	pc		1	40,000	40,000
		5. Refreshments	Each		2	10000	20,000
	1.2.3 Conduct training to milling machine board on occupational and industrial safety	1.Venue hiring	Days		8	3000	24,000
		2.Transport costs	Each		12	10,000	120,000
		3.Stationaries	pc		4	40,000	160,000
		4. Training gears	Pc		4	40,000	160,000
	1.2.4 One day village general meeting for sensitization convened	1.Public address equipments	Days		2	10,000	20,000
		2.Meeting costs	Each		2	10,000	20,000
		3.Transport costs	Each		5	10,000	50,000
OBJECTIVE 2: To acquire land for building an office and for installing paddy processing machine by July, 2019							
Output 2.1 Meeting with village government for land request convened	2.1.1 Village VDC meeting convened for receiving land request from FOs	1.Meeting venue	Days		6	30,000	180,000
		2.Stationary	pc		6	40,000	240,000
	2.1.2 Village general assembly convened for sharing land request from VDC and ward land committee	1.Public address equipment	Days		6	50,000	300,000
		2.Meeting costs	Each		6	40,000	240,000
		3.Transport costs	Each		25	10,000	250,000
	2.1.3 Convene meeting for land handling over ceremony	1.Public address equipments	pc		4	50,000	200,000
		2.Meeting costs	Each		4	40,000	160,000
		3.Transport costs	Each		25	10,000	250,000
	2.1.4 land acquired for the project	1 Meeting costs	Each		25	10,000	250,000
	OBJECTIVE 3: To purchase 1 rice milling machine by September, 2019						
Output 3.1 Village resource mapping conducted by 2019	3.1. Fund for purchasing rice milling machine raised	1.Transport	Each		25	10,000	250,000
		2. Communication	Each		25	5,000	125,000
							-
	3.1.2 Resources mobilized for the project conducted	1.Meeting costs	Each		8	40,000	320,000
		2.Communication	Each		25	5,000	125,000
	3.1.3 Village resource	1.Stationaries	Each		4	80,000	320,000

Project Implementation Gantt Chart

Gantt chart is a technique in which the activities of a project are drawn as horizontal bars, the length of which is proportional to the time duration of the activity. One of the advantages of Gantt chart is making it easier to visualize what is taking place in project. The Gantt chart shows the schedule of activities overtime with the starting date, time duration and completion date of each project activity (action plan), also it include relationship among activity, actual time spend in the performance of the activities as well as show activity progress obtained towards the completion of each activity.

Table 4.6: Gantt Chart-Project Implementation

Activities	Timeframe								Resource/Inputs	Responsible
	2018		2019							
	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J		
To conduct training entrepreneurship skills and small business management									Time, stationary, place, participants	CED student, leaders and local leaders
Create awareness on business plan									Participants, time, stationary,	CED student and members
To sensitize members and community on the importance of engaging on IGAs									Time, stationary, Participants	CED student, members, Comm. Dev. office
To conduct awareness raising meeting with youth on micro credit access and utilization									Time, stationary, participants	CED student, Comm. Dev Officer, members
To identify model of saving and credit scheme									Stationary, time, materials, participants,	CED student, Community Dev. Officer, members,
Mobilizing youth to form economic group									Time, stationary, place, participants	CED student, Community Dev. Officer, members
To identify the methods on how the funds will be credited									Time, stationary, participants	CED student, Community Dev. Officer, members
Identification of potential donors for project on micro credit provision and business development									Time, stationary, participants	CED student, Community Dev. Officer, members
Monitoring of the trees										
Evaluation of the project										

Source: Field Research, 2018/2019

Table 4.7: Project Implementation Report Table

Outputs	Activities	Implementation status	Reason for Deviation
OBJECTIVE 1: To train 40 Mshindi Women Group members on rice value addition by may, 2019			
Output 1.1: Training to 40 association members facilitated	1.1.1 A total of 40 community members profiled	Total of 40 community members were profiled	None
	1.1.2 One day village general meeting for sensitization convened	The meeting was done successfully	None
	1.1.3 Training materials prepared	Training materials for all participants were prepared	None
	1.1.4 Training to 40 association members facilitated	All 40 members were trained	
Output 1.2: One day village general meeting for sensitization convened	1.2.1 Logistics and communication	Necessary resources for facilitating communication and logistics were available	None
	1.2.2 Preparatory meeting with village leaders convened	The meeting was done successfully	None
	1.2.3 One day village general meeting for sensitization convened	The meeting was done with a good turn up by village members	None
	1.2.4 Conduct sensitization meeting with village farmers on the importance of value addition	The meeting was done with a good turn up by village members	None
OBJECTIVE 2: To acquire land for building an office and for installing paddy processing machine by July, 2018			
Output 2.1 Meeting with village government for land request convened	2.1.1 Village VDC meeting convened	The meeting was done and only one VDC member was missing	None
	2.1.2 Village general assembly convened for sharing land request from VDC and ward land committee	The meeting was done with a good turn up by village members	None
	2.1.3 Land acquired from the village government	Land was provided for the project use as it was requested	None
2.2 Village general assembly convened for sharing land request from VDC and ward land committee	2.2.1 Land request letters and documents prepared	Letters were prepared and submitted	None
	2.2.2 Meeting facilitated and land request documents submitted	The meeting was done	None

Outputs	Activities	Implementation status	Reason for Deviation
2.3 Land acquired from the village government	2.3.1 Land acquisition documents submitted to Kamwene farmers' community	All documents were submitted	None
OBJECTIVE 3: To purchase 1 rice milling machine by September, 2019			
Output 3.1: Village resource mapping conducted by 2019	3.1.1 Village general meeting convened	The meeting was done with a good turn up by village members	None
	3.1.2 Conduct Fund raising for purchasing rice milling machine	The fundraising activity was done but turn up of villagers was not good	None
	3.1.3 Village resource mapping conducted by 2019	Resource mapping was successful by 70%	Community awareness on the available resources is still very low.
	3.1.4 Fund for purchasing rice milling machine raised	Funds were raised for 55%	It was because of poor turn up of the community
	3.1.5 Continue with follow up process for land request response from the VDC	Follow up was done and completed	None
3.2: Milling machine purchased and installed	3.2.1 Facilitate all ground leveling and building foundation for milling machine house	All ground work was done well	None
	3.2.2 Erect structure and finishing work for milling machine building	All work was done well	None
	3.2.3 Installation of rice milling machine	Machine was installed successfully	None
OBJECTIVE 4: To link Mshindi Women Group members and market by November, 2018			
3.3: Village meeting convened for linking farmers to rice buyers	3.3.1 Business to business B2B meeting convened for bringing farmers and rice buyers in one table	B2B meeting was done successfully	None

CHAPTER FIVE

PROJECT PARTICIPATORY, MONITORING EVALUATION AND SUSTAINABILITY

5.1 Introduction

This chapter covers participatory monitoring, participatory evaluation and project sustainability. Participatory monitoring as part of this chapter is essential to the well being of the project as it analyze the current situation, identify problems and find solutions, discover trends and patterns, keep project activities on schedule, measure progress towards objectives, formulate/revise future goals and objectives and make decisions about human, financial and material resources. On the other hand, participatory evaluation analyzes information to determine whether the project is carrying out its planned activities and the extent to which the project is achieving its stated objectives through these activities to find out how effective the project is to learn how well things are being done and to learn from experience so that future activities can be improved.

5.2 Participatory Monitoring

Participatory Monitoring is the systematic recording and periodic analysis of information that has been chosen and recorded by insiders with the help of outsiders. Participatory monitoring was intended to monitor all project activities which included: mobilizing the target group on importance of investing in rice value addition, establishing their own saving system which will ensure sustainability of the project by contributing to their shares, sensitizing farmers to be true project owners through share contribution. To make follow up of the project implementation which

is led by the project steering committee formed by farmers. To conduct formative evaluation of the project with the project steering committee after 3 months of the project implementation, conduct a summative evaluation of the project together with the project committee during the end of the project and conduct a phase out strategy workshop to project committee with other key stakeholders in the project.

5.2.1 Participatory Monitoring Tools that were used

Two participatory methods were applied in monitoring the project implementation. These were PPRA; transect walk and focus group discussion (FDG). The information which was obtained was treated as the primary data which were collected directly. PRA is a tool that was used in conducting project monitoring and Evaluation. The researcher started with appreciating local knowledge where villagers will be encouraged to teach the researcher how to do various activities. The researcher learnt how much skill and strength are required to do day-to-day rural activities, gaining an insider's perspective on a situation.

Transect walk was used to observe new established business, available resources in the village that can be used for the project sustainability then group members hold meeting to share the results. Focus group discussion was applied to assess time as an important element. FO members were asked as to whether every activity was implemented according to the plan and if there is need to reverse the implementation plan. During the discussion every member was given an opportunity to assess how time used in project operations and hence responses were recorded for further analysis. The CED student acted as a facilitator to keep the discussion on.

5.2.1.1 Participatory Rural Appraisal

According to (Lugi Covestro 2003), the participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) is considered one of the popular and effective approaches to gather information in rural areas. This approach was developed in early 1990s with considerable shift in paradigm from top-down to bottom-up approach, and from blueprint to the learning process. PRA is a tool that will be used in conducting project monitoring and Evaluation. The researcher will start with appreciating local knowledge where villagers will be encouraged to teach the researcher how to do various activities. The researcher will learn how much skill and strength are required to do day-to-day rural activities, gaining an insider's perspective on a situation.

5.2.1.2 Transect Walks across Mshindi Women Group

The researcher and key informants conducted a walking tour through areas of interest to observe, to listen, to identify different zones or conditions, and to ask questions to identify problems and possible solutions. With this method, the outsider quickly learnt about topography, soils, land use, forests, watersheds, and community assets. Transect walk was done from Kamwene dispensary across the village directly to transporter hamlet. Different things were noted on the way like farms which had a rice residue, soil with different texture and when the team was approaching transporter hill stones were noted on top of the soil. Along the transporter hill there is a forest with very big trees.

5.3 Monitoring Information System

Monitoring information system based on the weekly recorded information pertaining to activities that were arranged in a specified period of time. It includes community

members participating in the exercise for instance in mobilizing target group on the importance of developing a saving spirit. Weekly list showing target group members agreed to buy shares so that they can be owners of the project/rice milling machine providing good information for project monitoring. In this case monitoring information such as number of shares bought in two weeksøtime when the meeting is conducted can easily be traced and therefore giving monitoring information which shows how the process of buying shares is proceeding. Special documents also may be prepared which can help community to conduct participatory monitoring as monitoring team can see and become ready to note all progress. Here each FO is given a special card or form which contain necessary indicator so that he/she can fill the card or form monthly or weekly according to the follow up time table.

5.4 Project Participatory Monitoring Plan

The objective of participatory monitoring was to monitor project objectives, activities implemented and the outcomes of the project. Also to monitor project inputs, assess if the action plan was implemented accordingly and whether the project stakeholders were kept informed of the progress, challenges and lessons learnt during the project implementation. The table below indicates participatory plan as agreed by the project steering committee which was involved fully in developing it.

Table 5.1: Participatory Monitoring Plan

Objective	Outputs	Activities	Indicators	Data source	Method	Responsible	Time frame
To train 40 Mshindi Women Group members on rice value addition by may, 2019	Training to 40 association members facilitated	1.One day village general meeting for 2.A total of 40 community members profiled 3.Training materials prepared 4.Training to 40 association members facilitated	Training register	FOs and steering committee records	Meetings	Steering committee	December 2019
	One day village general meeting for sensitization convened	1.Logistics and communication 2.Preparatory meeting with village leaders convened 3.One day village general meeting for sensitization convened	Meeting records/ minutes	Steering committee records	Meetings	Steering committee and VDC	August 2019
To acquire land for building an office and for installing paddy processing machine by July, 2019	i. Meeting with village government for land request convened	1.Village VDC meeting convened 2.Village general assembly convened for sharing land request from VDC and ward land committee 3.Land acquired from the village government	Meeting records/ minutes Land hand over documents and contracts	Steering committee records Steering committee records	Meetings Observation	Village govt. and steering committee Student and Steering committee	October 2019 February 2019
	ii. Village general assembly convened for sharing land request from VDC and ward land committee	1.Land request letters and documents prepared 2.Meeting facilitated and land request documents submitted	Meeting records Land hand over documents and contracts	Steering committee records	FO meetings	Student and Steering committee	May 2019
	Land acquired from the village government	3.Land acquisition documents submitted to Kamwene farmersø community	Land hand over documents and contracts	Steering committee records	Data collection	Student and steering committee	June 2019
To purchase 1 rice milling	Village resource mapping	1.Fund for purchasing rice milling machine raised	Procurement documents and	Project and Steering	Focus group	Student and steering	August 2019

Objective	Outputs	Activities	Indicators	Data source	Method	Responsible	Time frame
machine by September, 2019	conducted by 2019	2.Resources mobilized for the project conducted 3.Village resource mapping conducted by 2019 4.Village general meeting convened	receipts Meeting records and minutes Resource map and report Meeting reports and minutes	committee records Project Steering committee records Steering committee records	discussion	committee	
	Construction work started and purchase of milling machine	1.General meeting conducted to sensitize Community members to contribute their power and skills in for construction	Meeting records	FO progress report	Observation	FO leaders and the student	August 2019
		2. Community mobilized to contribute through buying shares 3. Price quotation of machines obtained 4.Milling machine purchased and installed	Mobilization report	FO reports	Bank statements , and reports	Steering committee and the student	September 2019
To link Kamwene farmersø association members and market by November, 2018	Village meeting convened for linking farmers to rice buyers	1.Business to business B2B meeting convened for bringing farmers and rice buyers in one table	Meeting report and business linkage agreements	Steering committee records	Meetings	Steering committee and the student	July 2019

5.5 Monitoring Results

Monitoring activity included the participants like the researcher (CED student), project steering committee and farmersø association members. All the information obtained were discussed and analyzed qualitatively by following this modality below:

- i. 87% attended the fund raising/resource mobilization meeting for raising fund for the project and they were ready to buy shares.
- ii. The memorandum of understanding between the milling machine board and Farmersø association was signed for smooth operation of the business to enhance the operation of the milling machine
- iii. 90% of farmersø association members attended training on good stewardship and they show their readiness to monitor milling machine business
- iv. Items were bought as they were planned such as construction materials for office and milling machine, purchase of milling machine and its accessories and other item a receipt book for shares collection
- v. Tanzania Agricultural Development Bank (TADB) has come up and advised the steering committee that if their project/business will be registered under the registrar of cooperatives it will qualify for getting loan from TADB soon. The steering committee has started the process of preparing documents for registering the company with the Tanzania Federation of Cooperatives (TFC)
- vi. 95% of the steering committee members attended training on management and project supervision skills which included proper record keeping and internal auditing.

5.6 Participatory Evaluation

A participatory evaluation is an opportunity for stakeholders to reflect on the past in order to make decisions about the future. It intends to bring out program success, growth areas and lessons learnt for project progress improvements. Farmers' association members and the project steering committee members participated in the whole exercise showing ownership of the impact. Participatory evaluation was conducted by focusing at project goal which stated as Improving Community Income and livelihood of Mshindi Women Group through establishment of rice value addition project in Mlandizi at Kibaha district.

We conducted evaluation because of the following reasons:-

- i) Evaluation seeks to collect evidence on the effectiveness of a project.
- ii) Evaluation strives to identify ways to improve a project, in this regard determine what works, what does not work and why, while assessing future needs and improving the usefulness of project materials.
- iii) Evaluation seeks to compare a project with other projects of different or of the same nature so as to collect a lesson that can be replicated

5.7 Performance Indicators

Performances are variables that show the extent of change that resulted from the project. They help to measure what actually happened in terms of quantity, quality and timeliness against what was planned. They measure progress in achieving outputs and outcomes. They show relevance, performance and effectiveness of the project as well as progress towards meeting its output and outcomes. Based on the project objectives and project goal performance indicators, indicators were

developed as shown in the Table 5.2.

Table 5.2: Performance Indicator

Objective	Outputs	Activities	Resources	Performance indicator
To train 40 Mshindi Women Group members on rice value addition by June, 2018	Training to 40 association members facilitated	1.One day village general meeting for 2.A total of 40 community members profiled 3.Training materials prepared 4.Training to 40 association members facilitated	Meeting venue Training material Allowances	Number of trainees Training manuals prepared
	One day village general meeting for sensitization convene	1.Logistics and communication 2.Preparatory meeting with village leaders convened 3.One day village general meeting for sensitization convened	Meeting venue Transport Public address facility	Meeting reports minutes
To acquire land for building an office and for installing paddy processing machine by July, 2019	i. Meeting with village government for land request convened	1.Village VDC meeting convened 2.Village general assembly convened for sharing land request from VDC and ward land committee 3.Land acquired from the village government	Meeting venue Allowances for village leaders Transport Land fees	Signed contracts Land handling over documents from village government
	ii.Village general assembly convened for sharing land request from VDC and ward land committee	1.Land request letters and documents prepared 2.Meeting facilitated and land request documents submitted	Meeting venue Transportation	Meeting minutes and reports
	Land acquired from the village government	3.Land acquisition documents submitted to Kamwene farmers' community	Transport Venue	Land documents
To purchase 1 rice milling machine by September, 2019	Village resource mapping conducted by 2019	1.Fund for purchasing rice milling machine raised 2.Resources mobilized for the project conducted 3.Village resource mapping conducted by 2019 4.Village general	Transportation Meeting costs Allowances Payment for the machine	Procurement documents and receipts

Objective	Outputs	Activities	Resources	Performance indicator
		meeting convened		
To link Mshindi Women Group members and market by November, 2019	Village meeting convened for linking farmers to rice buyers	1. Business to business B2B meeting convened for bringing farmers and rice buyers in one table	Transportation Venue hiring Allowances	Meeting report and business linkage contracts

Source: researcher, 2019

5.8 Participatory Evaluation Methods

Various methods of data collection methods and technique were used such as questionnaire, checklist, interviews, observation and group discussion to find out whether the project is on schedule. Individual interviews, focused group discussion were conducted to beneficiaries through their respective entities that is farmers' Organization (FO)s by the use of checklist. Unstructured discussion with the key informants and direct observation as means of data collection were also employed in order to have a wide variety of information on the progress and achievement of the activities and objectives. Any information gathered was shared with all project stakeholders for assistance and to keep them all up dated to enhance contribution of new ideas for progress and for better performance of the project. For this second quarter of the project a participatory evaluation exercise was done and the following results have been noted:

- i) Two objectives were achieved early in the first month of the project design they were achieved already, as the land has been acquired for the construction of milling machine and office. Again the construction work started even before the project document was completed by the following phases. Phase one of collecting building material was accomplished by the man power from

the village community and FO members, phase two of starting the building by digging foundation, laying basement and starting the walls construction was accomplished also by contribution from the village both human and material resources were available that is why the first months of construct the work was very quick. Resources were effectively utilized through the heavy eye watch and follow up by the steering committee.

- ii) The training was conducted for 40 FO members but the attendance showed 37 participants which is equivalent to 97% which also indicates a success in the exercise.
- iii) Establishment of small businesses which are supported by the milling machine wastes like poultry which will use the rice bran husks have been established as most members have already started plan to establish build poultry huts.
- iv) FO members' participation in project implementation is improved and has attracted other community members who are not members of the Farmers' Organizations to join their fellow
- v) Members of the FO have designed energy efficient cooking stoves which use rice husks as a fuel for cooking. Your people who have been using trees and logs for burning bricks for construction are now using rice husks for that purpose instead of tree logs

5.9 Project Evaluation Summary

During evaluation three major project objectives were examined using several performance indicators for each objective. Expected outcomes and actual outcomes were also examined and noted in detail during the midterm evaluation exercise

which was conducted in May 2018.

Table 5.3: Project Evaluation Summary

Objective	Outputs	Activities	Resources	Performance indicator	Expected Outcome	Actual Outcome
To train 40 Mshindi Women Group members on rice value addition by May, 2019	Training to 40 association members facilitated	1.One day village general meeting for 2.A total of 40 community members profiled 3.Training materials prepared 4.Training to 40 association members facilitated	Meeting venue Training material Allowances	Number of trainees Training manuals prepared	Participants gained knowledge	97% were trained
	One day village general meeting for sensitization convened	1.Logistics and communication 2.Preparatory meeting with village leaders convened 3.One day village general meeting for sensitization convened	Meeting venue Transport Public address facility	Meeting reports minutes	Good uptake of information	Meeting was conducted and more than 50% of the community members participated
To acquire land for building an office and for installing paddy processing machine by	i. Meeting with village government for land request convened	1.Village VDC meeting convened 2.Village general assembly convened for sharing land request from VDC and ward land committee 3.Land acquired from the village government	Meeting venue Allowances for village leaders Transport Land fees	Signed contracts Land handling over documents from village government	Positive response from the village government	The land was provided for the project

Objective	Outputs	Activities	Resources	Performance indicator	Expected Outcome	Actual Outcome
July, 2019	ii. Village general assembly convened for sharing land request from VDC and ward land committee	1.Land request letters and documents prepared 2.Meeting facilitated and land request documents submitted	Meeting venue Transportation	Meeting minutes and reports	Turn up by the community was good	More than 50% of the village community participated
	Land acquired from the village government	3.Land acquisition documents submitted to Kamwene farmers' community	Transport Venue	Land documents	Good response	Documents were provided for the land ownership
To purchase 1 rice milling machine by September, 2019	Village resource mapping conducted by 2019	1.Fund for purchasing rice milling machine raised 2.Resources mobilized for the project conducted 3.Village resource mapping conducted by 2019 4.Village general meeting convened	Transportation Meeting costs Allowances Payment for the machine	Procurement documents and receipts	The machine was purchased timely	Machine purchased and installed
To link Mshindi Women Group members and market by November, 2019	Village meeting convened for linking farmers to rice buyers	1.Business to business B2B meeting convened for bringing farmers and rice buyers in one table	Transportation Venue hiring Allowances	Meeting report and business linkage contracts	Good turn up by the FO members and steering committee members	B2B meeting was done successfully

Source: researcher, 2019

5.10 Project Sustainability

Project sustainability refers to the capacity of project to continue functioning, supported by its own resources. This project intends to assist target group to identify their own workable initiatives which are sustainable and appropriate for their area. These initiatives will tell more about ways of generating household income. Attainment of these initiatives needs thorough analysis and creativity, changing, diversification and integration of different sustainable initiatives. Therefore a sustainable project is one that can deliver benefits to the target group for an extended Period of time after the main assistance has come to an end. However, sustainability of this project can be observed at the following aspects:

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5.11.1 Organizational Capacity

The sustainability of VICOBA project at is Mshindi Women Group most likely to be sustainable since human resource is readily available towards project

implementation. The project steering committee which includes the committee chairperson, secretary, treasurer and two clerks have been trained on proper Organizational management (OM), Organization Capacity Assessment (OCA) and thus they can assess their performance at any time during their time of office and continue building others whom they think that they can take over when their term of office is over. Training which has been provided to FO members and the steering committee on good stewardship involved business planning, business management, Ethics and honesty to the community resource. This type of training will contribute to project sustainability since they are sure of profit making, employment and their conscious will be manifesting towards any idea of dishonesty.

The sense of ownership has been created by putting the community in the drivers' seat in this project. We cannot say that the community is participating but rather the community is leading the whole process of project implementation. The community has performed all necessary stages of the project like identifying, designing, planning, implementation; monitoring and evaluation of the project and these are the key issues that create a sense of ownership that leads to sustainability of the project.

5.11.2 Financial Sustainability

Most of the members of Mshindi Women Group from the beginning were motivated to buy shares and contribute to the working capital of the project. Farmers are sensitized to contribute shares either by cash or by contributing crops measurements which are equivalent to the amount of shares needed. The minimum shares which a member can buy is three shares which is equivalent to Tshs. 30,000, or the one who had no cash could contribute three tins of paddy which is also has a value of Tshs.

30,000/=

5.11.3 Socio - Political Sustainability

Socially project is being celebrated in kirangaranga by those who are members of FO and non-members. In short the project is saving all people equally because even the steering committee is made up of both those who are FO members and non-members. Political wise, there is a good environment existing between local government and the community members at Kirangaranga. The village is made up with mixed political ideologies. More than 70% of the community is from opposition side while the rest are from the ruling party. When we come to development all political ideologies are set aside. Since the project is well known by the local government, local leaders, District Executive Director and even the councilors in the area, it is easier to get support from the government where need arises. The project utilizes an opportunity of working with different people.

CHAPTER SIX

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

6.1 Introduction

According to different stages of this project like designing stage, implementation stage and findings presentation stage, the researcher has tried to elaborate briefly on the findings of the research, tools used in the project from the first stage of Participatory Need Assessment (PNA), to the last stage of Sustainability analysis. By using these findings as which were gathered from the findings, the researcher has a ground for drawing recommendations which will assist others who would do the similar or even different project to take a lesson from this project.

The problem which was envisaged by the researcher is the absence of quality rice processing machine which contributed to large extent low price for rice which is produced by Mshindi Women Group. This rice value addition project aims at contributing in reducing poverty among smallholder farmers by establishing rice value addition project in Mshindi Women Group. Many literatures are written on how far different donors funds given to rice farmers in Mlandizi at kirangaranga and most of the support has been in terms of trainings, capacity building, renovation of warehouse, but this study has shown that without having a value addition project all these efforts cannot unlock development of Kirangaranga village community.

These types of project has shown success in other parts of Kilombero district like in Mangula the village community has established rice value addition project since 2012 and the project is working with a lot of success to date. Another project was rice and maize value addition project which was established in 2017 in kirangaranga

village kibaha rural District. Kirangaranga was regarded as the most poorest village in Mlandizi rural but after establishing this community project the village has changed to small township in terms of service provision, electricity reached Kirangaranga for the first time by the influence of the project.

6.2 Conclusions

During participatory needs assessment in Kirangaranga village, the researcher found out that more than 90% of the community members were farmers and they depend totally on farming for earning their daily bread and for business activities. Rice was found the major crop which is used both as food crop as well as cash crop. Age wise the Kamwene farmers' community was dominated by age of majority. In other words there was extremely young people who are farming, most of the age was skewed few from 45 years to 50 and 60 years. So those aged 45 and above formed more than 60% of the population under study. This shows directly that these people have been doing agriculture for more 3 one decades. They have been doing agriculture for such a long period of time but they are still poor and others are in "extreme poverty" in the sense that they cannot afford one meal per day.

Furthermore other factors relating to poverty was dependency ratio being very high, More than 80% had more than one dependant, insufficient skills and knowledge on business and entrepreneurship were the common problem facing the community. The study findings showed that the project had helped to improve the livelihood of its members and reduce poverty. In Comparison with baseline, the numbers of economic activities that the members of FO through the project were engaged have increased. The project had led to increased accumulation of assets for its members.

The researcher came out with the decision to work at Kirangaranga village in Mlandizi division, the aim is to look at the challenges and opportunities available in the ward. Based on the community needs assessment conducted by the researcher it revealed that the Kirangaranga village community is facing many challenges by prioritizing the few Lack of milling machine for adding value to their crops, inadequate entrepreneurs and business skills, inadequate access to loans and savings and inadequate employability skills. Hence the researcher with the agreement with the community decided to address the problem of inadequate rice milling facilities though the establishment of rice milling machine in Kirangaranga village at Mlandizi Ward. The project objective were to

- i. To train 40 Mshindi Women Group members on rice value addition by may, 2019
- ii. To acquire land for building an office and for installing paddy processing machine by July, 2019
- iii. To purchase 1 rice milling machine by September, 2019
- iv. To link Mshindi Women Group members and market by November, 2019

Most of the objectives were successfully achieved and other activities like trainings, mobilization of more farmers to continue buying shares are progressing up to the end of the first cycle of the project which will be accomplished by the end of fourth quarter 2018. In participatory monitoring and evaluation, it was evident that the lives of members had to some extent changed because of establishing the project. Increased income as a result of improved business was significantly notable with 56.2 % of the group members mentioning it. Now many farmers have ability to

save, they have developed saving habits and improved standard of living especially in Education ability to pay school fees has increased, increased income that is capital and improved housing were three main changes. All changes seem to be related either to business growth on finished goods (rice) or improved livelihoods. The project was sustainable in terms of Gender, financial, institutional and political.

6.3 Recommendations

Based on the project work that arises from community need, in order to help the development of farmers' organizations and to assist others who would like to pursue the similar project, I recommend the following that have risen from the findings, literature review, project monitoring and evaluation and sustainability. Some results in community assessment show that majority of farmers are people of the old age that is between 50 years and above. By reading different literature that is a national tendency. Young people do not like farming, but rather they was short term income generating activity. The researcher recommends effective and deliberate action to be taken so that agricultural sector may have a young generation. The government has removed VAT for all agricultural equipments and other agric technologies. This is the opportunity which can be taped by the young generation to offer these farm services like mechanization and inputs to farmers.

Through the study done rice milling machine is beneficial and sustainable because the business is using raw materials which are owned by farmers, and the same farmers' community are the owner of project/milling machine. Farmers association members have agreed to form their own saving and credit scheme in form of Village Community Bank (VICOBA). By so doing once the FO members have a shortage of

money they can borrow from VICOBA while at the same times members can have a stake in VICOBA. Through their savings farmers can take a soft loan from different financial institutions the loan which in turn it will be dished out to members. Because members know each other well, there is more flexibility in offering quick loan disbursement and individualized repayment schedules and finally, this can help VICOBA leverage their social capital and organizational capacity to link into agricultural development efforts, health and education. To those who intend to do the project in a similar field as I have done keep note of the following issues:

- i. The work of supporting farmers need perseverance because farmers normally change their mind and what was *õyesõ* within 10 minutes may change to be *õnoõ*. Here one needs to be patient and humble so as to win them
- ii. Do not plan over and above what is available in the village map. Once farmers see a visitor they raise expectations that God's grace has arrived and they will think that you will provide solution for all their problems especially by distributing money to them which is not the case.
- iii. Work hand in hand with the local government to support socio-economic groups as they tend to help most of the poor families to reduce poverty.
- iv. Anyone who intends to initiate community project to make through literature review so as to have the opinion of others what they have done to such projects and identify policies that comply with the project to be developed.

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