**EFFECTIVENESS OF NON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATION ROLES IN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN TANZANIA: A CASE OF WOMEN FOCUSSED ORGANISATIONS IN DAR ES SALAAM**

**NUNU MOHAMED KIDEU**

**A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS IN INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION AND DEVELOPMENT (MA-ICD) OF THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA**

**2021**

# CERTIFICATION

I, Prof. Deus Ngaruko, hereby certify that I have read and accept it as scholarly work. I therefore recommend for acceptance by The Open University of Tanzania the dissertation entitled “Effectiveness of Non-Governmental Organization Roles in Community Development in Tanzania: A Case of Women Focused Organizations in Dar Es Salaam “for partial fulfillment of the requirements for degree of Master of Arts in International Cooperation and Development of The Open University of Tanzania.

---------------------------------- -----------------------

 Signature of Supervisor Date

# COPYRIGHT

No part of this dissertation may be reproduced, stored in any retrievable system or transmitted in any form by any means, electronically, mechanically, photocopying, recording or otherwise without prior written permission of the author or The Open University of Tanzania.

# DECLARATION

I, Nunu Mohamed Kideu, declare that this dissertation is my own original work and that it has not and will not be presented to any other institution for the award of the degree or other similar award.

Signature ---------------------------------

Date; ------------------------------------

# DEDICATION

I dedicate this study to my lovely mother Zainab Khamisi Buddah for encouragement, moral and material support that inspired me throughout my life. It is also dedicated to my lovely husband Mr. Maktub Hamza Ally and my children Zainab, Zidkheir and Zulekha for their support, love and inspiration during my study.

#

# ACKNOLEDGEMENT

The study was effective finished due to the great support and direction from several persons of which declaring them altogether will take time, so I’m taking this occasion to recognize them all and revealing few.

First, my thankfulness is to my supervisor Prof. Deus Ngaruko, for his direction and time throughout the entire groundwork of this study.

Also, I would like to extend my sincere gratitude to my beloved husband Mr. Maktub Hamza Ally, my children they have been the best encouragers and supporters in my studies.

Lastly, my appreciation goes to my classmate for their day-to-day support and contribution on this achievement.

# ABSTRACT

The study examined the effectiveness of roles of women focused NGOs in community development in Tanzania. Assessment conducted at NGOs staff including TGNP, WLAC, and TAMWA and women groups at Dar es Salaam as a case study. The research approach used for the study involved qualitative and quantitative techniques. In order to meet research requirements and criteria, a designed and developed research instruments including questionnaire development, selection of sample survey was arranged for data collection. The research findings from the study had noted that, most of the respondents were agreed that, the women NGOs had performed their roles to women development effectively as respondents agreed in each role for more than average of 75 percent for NGOs staff and women groups. Furthermore, the incremental progress made in advancing women’s rights by the government and other actors like NGOs, violence against women remained to be widespread in Tanzania. Hence, provision of education in the society for both gender should be more intensified in rural and urban, combined with availability and proper utilization of health services; provision of education to create awareness and knowledge on social, economic and legal rights among women and men; and existence of cultural of silence associated with stigma, fear and social alienation which discourage reporting of violence.

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

[**CERTIFICATION** i](#_Toc75601295)

[**COPYRIGHT** ii](#_Toc75601296)

[**DECLARATION** iii](#_Toc75601297)

[**DEDICATION** iv](#_Toc75601298)

[**ACKNOLEDGEMENT** v](#_Toc75601299)

[**ABSTRACT** vi](#_Toc75601300)

[**LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS** xii](#_Toc75601301)

[**LIST OF TABLES** xiii](#_Toc75601302)

[**LIST OF FIGURES** xv](#_Toc75601303)

[**CHAPTER ONE** 1](#_Toc75601304)

[**INTRODUCTION** 1](#_Toc75601305)

[1.1 Background to the Study 1](#_Toc75601306)

[1.2    Statement of the Research Problem 3](#_Toc75601307)

[1.3 Objectives of the Study 4](#_Toc75601308)

[1.3.1 General Objective 4](#_Toc75601309)

[1.3.2 Specific Objectives 5](#_Toc75601310)

[1.4 Research Questions 5](#_Toc75601311)

[1.5 Significance of the Study 6](#_Toc75601312)

[1.5.1 Government 6](#_Toc75601313)

[1.5.2 Gender NGOs 6](#_Toc75601314)

[1.5.3 Students and Researchers 6](#_Toc75601315)

[1.6 Scope of the Study 6](#_Toc75601316)

[**CHAPTER TWO** 8](#_Toc75601317)

[**LITERATURE REVIEW** 8](#_Toc75601318)

[2.1 Introduction 8](#_Toc75601319)

[2.2 Definitions of key Words 8](#_Toc75601320)

[2.2.1 Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) 8](#_Toc75601321)

[2.2.2 Community Developments 9](#_Toc75601322)

[2.2.3 NGO Roles 9](#_Toc75601323)

[2.2.4 Gender 9](#_Toc75601324)

[2.3 Theoretical Literature Review 10](#_Toc75601325)

[2.3.1 Theory of the Study 10](#_Toc75601326)

[2.3.1.1 Women Development Theory 10](#_Toc75601327)

[2.3.2 Classification of Non-Governmental Organizations in Tanzania 11](#_Toc75601328)

[2.3.3 Policy Statement 12](#_Toc75601329)

[2.4 Empirical Analysis of Relevant Studies 12](#_Toc75601330)

[2.5 Conceptual Framework 14](#_Toc75601331)

[2.6 Research Gap Existence 15](#_Toc75601332)

[**CHAPTER THREE** 16](#_Toc75601333)

[**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY** 16](#_Toc75601334)

[3.1 Introduction 16](#_Toc75601335)

[3.2 Research Design 16](#_Toc75601336)

[3.3 Data Collection Tools 17](#_Toc75601337)

[3.3.1 Primary Data 17](#_Toc75601338)

[3.3.1.1 Questionnaire 17](#_Toc75601339)

[3.3.2 Secondary Data 17](#_Toc75601340)

[3.4 Data Collection 18](#_Toc75601341)

[3.4.1 Data Collection on Respondents’ Demographic and Socio-Economic 18](#_Toc75601342)

[Characteristics 18](#_Toc75601343)

[3.4.2 Data Collected on the Education and Legal Assistance received by Women from NGOs 18](#_Toc75601344)

[3.4.3 Data Collected on the Contribution of NGOs Training on Business Skills and Market Access to Women 19](#_Toc75601345)

[3.4.4 Data Collected on the Involvement of NGOs in the Provision of Health Services to Women 19](#_Toc75601346)

[3.4.5 Data Collection on the Women Perception on the Significance of Economic Assistance Receiving from NGOs 20](#_Toc75601347)

[3.5 Area of the Study 20](#_Toc75601348)

[3.6 Target Population of the Study 20](#_Toc75601349)

[3.7 Sampling Size and Sampling Techniques 21](#_Toc75601350)

[3.7.1 Sample Size 21](#_Toc75601351)

[3.7.2 Sampling Technique 22](#_Toc75601352)

[3.7.2.1 Purposive Sampling 22](#_Toc75601353)

[3.7.2.2 Snowball Sampling 22](#_Toc75601354)

[3.8 Data Analysis Methods 23](#_Toc75601355)

[**CHAPTER FOUR** 24](#_Toc75601356)

[**DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS** 24](#_Toc75601357)

[4.0 Introduction 24](#_Toc75601358)

[4.1. Demographic and Socio-economic Characteristics of Respondents 24](#_Toc75601359)

[4.1.1 Respondents’ Level of Education 24](#_Toc75601360)

[4.1.2 Respondents’ Marital Status 25](#_Toc75601361)

[4.1.3 Respondents’ Occupation for Women Group 25](#_Toc75601362)

[4.2 Education and Legal Assistance the Women receive from NGOs to get their Rights in the Society 26](#_Toc75601363)

[4.2.1 The Various Trainings on Women Rights and Women’s Development 26](#_Toc75601364)

[4.2.2 Women Legal Support to Women and Women’s Community 27](#_Toc75601365)

[4.2.3 Legal Assistance to Women and Women Rights 28](#_Toc75601366)

[4.2.4 Trainings on Women Rights and use Demand for Women’s Rights 29](#_Toc75601367)

[4.3 NGOs Training on Business Skills and Market Access to Women in the Community 30](#_Toc75601368)

[4.3.1 Various Trainings on Women Business Skills and Start-ups of New Businesses 31](#_Toc75601369)

[4.3.2 Trainings on Women Business and Improved Existing Business 32](#_Toc75601370)

[4.3.3 Training on Women Market Access to Market for their Product 33](#_Toc75601371)

[4.3.4 Training on Women Business on Product Packaging and Labeling 33](#_Toc75601372)

[4.4 Involvement of NGOs in the Provision of Health Services to Women in the Community 34](#_Toc75601373)

[4.4.1 Women’s use of Family Planning 35](#_Toc75601374)

[4.4.2 Involvement of Women NGO in Health Services and Improved Health of Pregnant Women 36](#_Toc75601375)

[4.4.3 The Involvement of Women NGO in Health Services Improved the Children Health in the Society 37](#_Toc75601376)

[4.4.4 The Involvement of Women NGO in Health Services to Women Understanding of Balance Diet 38](#_Toc75601377)

[4.5 Women’s Perception on the Significance of Economic Assistance from NGOs in boosting income Generating Activities 39](#_Toc75601378)

[4.5.1 Various Women Economic Assistance and Women’s Business 40](#_Toc75601379)

[4.5.2 Various Women Economic Assistance on startup of New 40](#_Toc75601380)

[4.5.3 Various Women Economic Assistance Helped Women to invest more 41](#_Toc75601381)

[4.5.4 The various Women Economic Assistance on Community Living Standard 42](#_Toc75601382)

[**CHAPTER FIVE** 44](#_Toc75601383)

[**CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS** 44](#_Toc75601384)

[5.0 Introduction 44](#_Toc75601385)

[5.1 Conclusions 44](#_Toc75601386)

[5.2 Recommendations 46](#_Toc75601387)

[5.3 Areas for Further Research 47](#_Toc75601388)

[**REFERENCES** 49](#_Toc75601389)

[**QUESTIONNAIRE** 53](#_Toc75601390)

# LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AWID African women in development

CBOs Community Based Organization

CSOs Civil Society Organization

FBOs Female Based Organizations

GAD Gender and Development

GOs Government Organization

LHRC Legal and Human Rights Centre

MDGs Millennium Development Goals

MPs Members of Parliament

NGOs Non-Governmental Organization

SOSPA Sexual Offences Special Provisions Act

TAMWA Tanzania Media Women Association

TGNP Tanzania Gender Networking Programs

UN United Nations

URT United Republic of Tanzania

USA United States of America

WAD Women and Development

WEE Economic Empowerment

WLAC Women’s Legal and Centre

WID Women in Development

WOs Women’s Organizations

# LIST OF TABLES

[Table 1: Sample Size 22](#_Toc54237216)

[Table 2: Respondents’ Level of Education 25](#_Toc54237217)

[Table 3: Respondents’ Marital Status 25](#_Toc54237218)

[Table 4: Respondents’ Occupation 26](#_Toc54237219)

[Table 5: Trainings on Women Rights Improved Women’s Development 27](#_Toc54237220)

[Table 6: Women Legal Support to Women and Women’s Development 28](#_Toc54237221)

[Table 7: Women Legal Assistance to Women and Women Rights 29](#_Toc54237222)

[Table 8: Trainings on Women Rights and Demand for Women’s Rights 30](#_Toc54237223)

[Table 9: Various Trainings on Women Business Skills and Startups of New Business 31](#_Toc54237224)

[Table 10: Trainings on Women Business Improved existing Business 32](#_Toc54237225)

[Table 11: Training on Women Market Access to Market for their Product 33](#_Toc54237226)

[Table 12: Training on Women Business and Improved Product Packaging and Labeling 34](#_Toc54237227)

[Table 13: The involvement of Women NGO in Health Services and Improved Women’s use of Family Planning 36](#_Toc54237228)

[Table 14: The Involvement of Women NGO in Improved Health Services of Pregnancy Women 37](#_Toc54237229)

[Table 15: The Involvement of Women NGO in Improving Children Health in the Society 38](#_Toc54237230)

[Table 16: The Involvement of Women NGO in Health Services Improved the Women understanding of Balance Diet 39](#_Toc54237231)

[Table 17: The various Women Economic Assistance has Improved Women’s 40](#_Toc54237232)

[Table 18: Various Women Economic Assistance helped Women to startup of New Business 41](#_Toc54237233)

[Table 19: Various Women Economic Assistance Helped Women to invest more 42](#_Toc54237234)

[Table 20: Various Women Economic Assistance Improved Community Living Standard 43](#_Toc54237235)

# LIST OF FIGURES

[Figure 1: Conceptual Framework 14](#_Toc49499420)

# CHAPTER ONE

# INTRODUCTION

# **1.1 Background to the Study**

The world have witnessed a steadily increase in the global awareness of the plight of impoverished women in developing countries and the need for social, economic, political and gender equity as well as access to fundamental human rights. Women have achieved significant progress in some parts of world but continue to be marginalized and undervalued in the developing world (Augusto and Zahidi, 2005).

Societal beliefs continue to hinder progress in women‘s empowerment in many parts of the developing world (Cohen, 2006). Compared to men, women in developing countries work longer, receive less money, have more responsibilities, have less schooling and have poorer health (Ghorayshi & Belanger, 1996).

**Customarily it is believed that the state is the only entity which has the** responsibility in bringing about the development of its citizens. However, the world has changed now and that not only state or government but also there are number of non-state actors such as non-governmental organizations (NGOs) which globally contribute in many ways through different developmental activities (limbu,lk, 2015).

NGOs play a vital role in service delivery and have been regarded as key partners of the public sector. The URT (2001) defines an NGO as a voluntary grouping of individuals or organizations, which are autonomous and not-for profit sharing, organized locally at the grassroots level, nationally or internationally for the purpose of enhancing the legitimate socioeconomic development or lobbying or advocating on issues of public interest or interest of a group of individuals or organizations. NGOs are those organizations outside the realm of government, and distinct from the business community often referred to as the “third sector”. NGOs are characterized by their non-profit status (Hudock, 1999). NGOs rely on other institutions for achieving their goals, whether it is access to community, resources, or technical assistance (URT, 2001a; 2002).

There are many Gender NGOs in the world such as Association for Women's Rights in Development (AWID) which drive force within global community, women’s rights activities, organizations and movements, strengthening the collective voice influencing and transforming structure of power and decision making and advance human rights, gender justice and environmental sustainability worldwide (Awid, 2007).

Moreover, in Africa *Akina Mama wa Afrika* is a feminist Pan-African leadership development organization which strive to strengthen the individual and collective leadership of African women, forming strategic partnership to tackle patriarchy and attain gender equality and women’s’ empowerment for just and secure Africa (African women, 2010).

Each day, new developmental agencies open their doors in Tanzania with the aspiration to better the lives of the citizens, or to fill in the gaps that they believe Tanzania lacks. These gaps may include appropriate health care systems, educational systems, infrastructure, access to finance, resources, and legal assistance, etc. These agencies include charitable organizations, non-governmental organizations NGOs, Civil Society Organizations CSOs, philanthropic organizations, religious institutions, and many more (Limbu lk, 2015).

Apart from that, there are many Gender focused NGOs in Tanzania which contributed to the promotion of socio-economic development. These NGOs engage women of different characteristics in different activities through providing educational awareness, loans, legal assistance, and training of different socio-economic activities so as to transform them to better life. This resulted due to inequality as well as different physical, psychological, sexual or economic violence that existed in the community (Citat, 2014). NGOs such as Tanzania Gender Networking Programs, (TGNP), Tanzania Media Women Associations (TAMWA) and Women’s Legal and Centre (WLAC) are organized as activist’s organizations that their mission is to build transformative movement for social, gender transformation and women empowerment. They use different activities in the society so as to sensitize people on gender issues as well as women development (Citat, 2014).

##  1.2    **Statement of the Research Problem**

Women's important contribution to economic activity in Tanzania is well recognized. In the 2006 World Economic Forum Global Gender Gap report, Tanzania was ranked number 1 globally, out of 115 countries, in terms of women’s economic participation. Both government and civil society articulate the importance of gender equality, and numerous policies and strategies identify the need for continued progress. As part of its commitment to achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) (World Bank report, 2007).

While many of the Non-governmental organizations in the country strive to influence the government and policy makers on various issues of people’s interest, the government continues to mistrust them and even misunderstand their roles. Many NGOs in Tanzania express concerns that although the government has changed its attitude towards the private sector as a partner in the development process, it has not changed its attitude towards NGOs (Ingested and Karlstedt, 2007).

Although, some studies like the study of Limbu-lk (2015), Turphina (2015), Kilemile (2006), and Lusajo (2012), have been conducted in different areas in Tanzania. They explained about how important NGOs as a separate organ from the state help to bring about social economic development. Others explained about different positive changes that have been contributed by NGOs in different sectors of economy. However, most studies have not evaluated the effectiveness of women NGO roles in community development and in Tanzania. These convince the researcher to find out the analytical evaluation of the effectiveness of NGO roles in community development in Tanzania based on gender NGOs especially those deals with women such as TGNP, TAMWA and WLAC.

## 1.3 **Objectives of the Study**

## 1.3.1 General Objective

The main objective of the study is to find out the effectiveness of non-governmental organization roles in community development in Tanzania.

## 1.3.2 Specific Objectives

Specifically, this study seeks to:

1. Assess the education and legal assistance the women receive from NGOs on their rights in the society.
2. Assess the contribution of NGOs toward training on business skills and market access to women in the community.
3. Evaluate the involvement of NGOs towards provision of health services to women in the community.
4. Assess women’s perception on the significance of economic assistance receiving from NGOs in boosting income generating activities.

##

## 1.4 Research Questions

1. How education and legal assistance, the women receive from NGOs is supportive in getting their rights in the society?
2. To what extent does NGOs have contribution toward training on business skills and market access to women in the community?
3. How the participation of NGOs towards provision of health services to women is significant?
4. What are the women’s perceptions on the significance of economic assistance they receive from NGOs in enhancing income generating activities?

## 1.5 **Significance of the Study**

The study on the effectiveness of non-governmental organization roles in community development in Tanzania was done, the following significance of findings are:

##

## 1.5.1 Government

Government is the core stakeholder of NGOs in Tanzania; consequently, this study would increase responsiveness to the government on the efficiency of Gender/women NGO roles in conveying community economic and political transformation in the society especially for Tanzanian women.

##

## 1.5.2 Gender NGOs

The study was a point of reference to gender NGOs such as TGNP, TAMWA and WLAC as pointed out several parts where the organization has been effective, and at which level has been reached and the way forward to improve their role towards community development in the society.

##

## 1.5.3 Students and Researchers

The research was useful to students and researchers as literature review for the further related studies concerning effectiveness of Gender NGO roles in community development in Tanzania.

#

## 1.6 **Scope of the Study**

The study concentrated on the valuation of the efficiency of NGOs roles in community development in Tanzania. The study was conducted at TGNP TAMWA and WLAC head offices in Dar es Salaam where by respondents from NGO workers as well as beneficiaries from those organizations through their connections and various literatures from different sources.

#

# CHAPTER TWO

# LITERATURE REVIEW

## 2.1 **Introduction**

This chapter contains understanding and briefing the review readings interrelated to the subject in dialogue. The purpose does not to have the whole content of the related studies, books, journals and articles basing on the particular subject, but to understand what has been already done and to identify if at all are glaring gaps. Hence, the chapter presents both the theoretical and empirical review related to this study as well as conceptual framework and definitions of key concepts.

#

## 2.2 **Definitions of key Words**

## 2.2.1 Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)

Non-Government Organizations are defined as “private organizations that pursue activities to alleviate suffering, promote the interests of the poor, protect the environment, provide basic social services, or undertake community development” (World Bank, 2010, p.1). This includes any non-profit and not-for-profit organization, which is independent from the government. Typically, NGOs depend, in whole or in part, on charitable donations and voluntary support. NGOs are considered a part of civil society organizations and the terms are often used interchangeably, particularly within the health sector (World Health Organization, 2001). In this study NGO means non-profit organization which empowering women in various issues like economic, political and social.

## 2.2.2 Community Developments

According to (UN report, 2014) Community Development defined as the process by which the efforts of the people themselves are united with those of governmental authorities to improve the economic social cultural conditions of communities to integrate their communities into the life of the nation and enable to enable them contribute fully to nation. In this study Community Development means participation of community members in development of the society can be individual or in groups, hence women groups were involved in the study.

##

## 2.2.3 NGO Roles

These are several activities done by different agencies which work independently to the society to bring about development. Those activities may base on social, environment, advocacy as well as human rights work. NGOs play a critical part in social economic development in the society by improving communities and promoting citizen participation. In this study NGO roles means duties and responsibilities of women NGOs in empowering women in the society like training, loans, women rights etc.

##

## 2.2.4 Gender

Gender is a way of looking at society which focuses on women’s role and responsibilities in relation to men. In other words, gender is a socially constructed definition of men and women. It is not the same as sex (biologically characteristics of men and women) and also it is not the same as women; however, Gender can be determined by the concept of roles, tasks and functions attributed to both sex in the society, in public or private life (Wendy, 2011). In this study gender means responsibility and roles of women in the community development.

#

## 2.3 **Theoretical Literature Review**

## 2.3.1 Theory of the Study

## 2.3.1.1 Women Development Theory

In 1970s, Research and practical experiences have shown that women are not fully recognized from development process, i.e. they are not included in the planning and implementation process of development. Their roles status and position are undermined. All these resulted into different models that seek to explain how development affects women and why men and women are affected differently by development (Muyoyeta, 2007).

Women in Development (WID) approach saw the problem that women have been excluded in the process of development programs and approaches. For them this has been tackled by integrating women into such programs. WID saw women as a group of being treated as lacking opportunity to participate in development. Therefore, the solution was to improve women’s access to resources and their participation in development as it will improve women’s position in the society (Muyoyeta, 2007).

Women and Development (WAD) adopted Marxist feminist approach and criticizes WID. For these women had always been part of development process and that they had been always important economic actors through their roles in the society. However, this integration has only served to sustain global inequalities. Therefore, the WID approach that emphasis on the integration of women into development was not correct. The main focus of WAD is on the interaction between men and women and development process rather than purely on strategies to integrate women into development (Muyoyeta, 2007).

 Gender and Development (GAD) arises in 1980s, these look at the impact of men and women to ensure that both participate in and benefit equally from development, hence emphasizes on equality of benefit control. The approach focuses on gender relations specific roles responsibilities expectations between men and women often to the detriment of women. GAD focuses on the social or gender relations (i.e. division of labour) between men and women in the society and addresses issues of access and control over resources and power (Muyoyeta, 2007).

## 2.3.2 Classification of Non-Governmental Organizations in Tanzania

In general, NGOs in Tanzania are recognized for development purposes, helping the marginalized society, advancement of human rights, good governance and complement government roles example TGNP. Others are professional, education, religious or faith based and community-based organizations. Another class includes all NGOs specifically dealing with legal and human rights issues like LHRC, WLAC, and TAWLA etc. Some of these NGOs are registered in this country while others work as affiliates of regional organizations registered outside Tanzania. (URT, 2001).

##  2.3.3 Policy Statement

“The Government recognizes the significant role and contribution of NGOs in the society and considers them as important partners in the development process. It is, therefore, in the interest of the Government to create a conducive and enabling environment to ensure that NGOs potentials are fully utilized. '' Partnership in the Delivery of Services:

The Government shall work in partnership with NGOs in the delivery of public services and programs. That is, the government shall be free to subcontract NGOs to undertake programs, where NGOs have comparative advantages and have expressed interest (URT, 2001).

## 2.4 **Empirical Analysis of Relevant Studies**

Limbu-lk (2015) in Tanzania analyzed that, the Non-Governmental organizations have extended a symbol of presence a significant area with the possible of contributing to the progress of the country. NGOs weaknesses although, the incidence of nongovernmental groups would not be preserved as a risk, relatively a strong outstanding for governmental, community and fiscal modification in the society.

Wendy (2011) revealed that; Non-Governmental organizations show an important contribution in the community. The empowerment of women is one of the roles of NGOs, that is, gender equality and women’s rights, in all their dimensions, is essential for realizing sustainable development outcomes. The empowerment of women through gender equity promotes the goal of gender equality equal access for women and girls to opportunity, resources, and decision-making at all levels. Advancing gender equity goes beyond improving practical conditions for women, to redressing strategic inequalities in power among men and women, tackling discriminatory laws, policies and practices. Women’s organizations and movements are essential actors in development, and have been particularly important as a force for women’s empowerment and democratization.

The study by Shoaf (2016) explained how the development communities recognize NGOs as being well placed to reach those excluded from mainstream economic development.

The study by Turphina (2015) stated that, the awareness among men on Women's Economic Empowerment (WEE), improve women’s economic gain and therefore leading to WEE. Through awareness creation of gender roles and intra household relationship of men, men are likely to change and be more supportive to their spouse economic activities. It is therefore recommended that the major intervening agencies, namely government organizations (GOs), non-government organizations (NGOs) and women’s organizations (WOs), other stakeholders (private initiatives, civil society, etc.) as well as the entire rural society need to ensure men involvement in women empowerment activities at all stages of the program including business skills and market access as well as health issues like family planning. Lobbying by traditional leaders would reduce some of the cultural and norms that are patriarchal in nature leading to male chauvinism.

Lusajo (2012) perceived that, public actions in Tanzania, have donated towards positive developments in human rights, such as the institution of the Sexual Offences Special Provisions Act of 1998 (SOSPA). Furthermore, civil society organizations have authorized women especially in management positive whereas the figure of women parliaments has increased in Tanzania.

#

## 2.5 Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework of the study is the match to the specific objectives of the study; the conceptual framework helps the researcher to show the relationship between variables that are to be analyzed in the next chapters, where framework involves independent variable and dependent variables (Cresswell, 2013). Where by the independent variables were roles of women NGOs in supporting women in the society like Education and legal assistance, Training on business skills and market access, Provision of health services, Economic assistance and dependent variables were the outcomes of NGOs support including Household income, Personal income, Business growth and Good health.

Independent Variable

Dependent Variable

* Household income
* Person income
* Business growth
* Good health
* Education and legal assistance
* Training on business skills and market access
* Provision of health services
* Economic assistance

**Figure 1:** Conceptual Framework

## 2.6 **Research Gap Existence**

There is no distrust that the contributions of NGOs in community development is very crucial. The studied discovered that the presence of nongovernmental organizations promote the good authority, democracy; social economic development; poverty alleviation and human rights.

Though, studied writings are not done in Dar es Salaam Tanzania. Therefore, this study addressed the specified gap concentrated on the efficiency of NGO roles in community development in Tanzania. Specifically, the study was based on women focused organizations that deal with women such as TGNP, TAMWA and WLAC.

# CHAPTER THREE

# RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

## 3.1 **Introduction**

This chapter describes the structure and methods of the study. It explain the design of the study, study zone and population, sample dimension and selection procedures, and investigation of data.

##

## 3.2 **Research Design**

Research design is a planning of situations for gathering and investigation of information in a way that targets to combine significance to the study purpose Burgess (2000). The purpose of research design is to help the researcher to control variations that may be secured in the process of data collection and data interpretation. This study is going to use a cross-sectional research design. Unlike retrospective and longitudinal research designs, cross-sectional research design allows data to be collected at one point in time (Bernard, 2006). The design also has a greater degree of accuracy in social science studies than other design. The design employs a survey method. This used to establish relationships between variables for the purposes of testing hypotheses and is feasible as it uses minimum time and resources. The design is considered to be favorable especially when there is a time limitation during data collection.

## 3.3 **Data Collection Tools**

Methods of data collection include the use of structured questionnaire to collect primary and documentary review for collecting secondary information.

##

## 3.3.1 Primary Data

## 3.3.1.1 **Questionnaire**

Kothari (2004), explain the questionnaire as investigation tool containing questions (items) proposed to get reactions from participants in a consistent style. It is normally a brief, well arranged planned to produce detailed evidence to encounter a specific requirement for relevant topic.

Therefore, the questionnaires were spread to TGNP, WLAC as well as TAMWA staffs, and to the women who work together with these NGOs. These entire samples will help the researcher to acquire the primary data regarding the efficiency of NGO Roles in community development in Tanzania. The technique were engaged by visiting the participants at their employed residence and others were given questionnaires at the place that the researcher was pointed by the NGO Workers to meet their beneficiaries.

## 3.3.2 Secondary Data

This is the research tool that previously collected, analyzed and accessible to supplementary bases. It is second hand, inexpensive and further quickly attainable than the first hand information. Furthermore, it is cheap, it protects labors and expenditures, saves time, and it supports to make primary data collection more detailed. It assistances to improve considerate of the difficult and it offers a source for assessment for the information composed (Lacanster, 2007). In this study, secondary data were collected from numerous sources like reports, journals, relevant official reports and text books.

## 3.4 Data Collection

## 3.4.1 Data Collection on Respondents’ Demographic and Socio-Economic

## Characteristics

The structured questions was used to gather facts on level of education and occupation, sex, age and respondents activities.

#

## 3.4.2 Data Collected on the Education and Legal Assistance received by Women from NGOs

Like scale was used to gather information on the assessment of numerous education and assistance women receive from NGOs like various trainings on women rights have improved women’s (community) development, Women legal support to women have improved women’s (community) development, Women legal assistance to women helped women to get their rights, The various trainings on women rights have helped women to use the knowledge to demand women’s rights. The reaction approach involved (**1. Highly Agree, 2. Agree, 3. Somehow Agree, 4. Somehow disagree 5. Disagree**).

## 3.4.3 Data Collected on the Contribution of NGOs Training on Business Skills and Market Access to Women

Data collection on the contribution of NGOs on business and market access like various trainings on women business skills have helped women to start new business, The various trainings on women business have improved women’s existing business, The various training on women market access have helped women to find market for their product, The various training on women business have improved women’s packaging and labeling of their product. The reaction style comprised (**1. Highly Agree, 2. Agree, 3. Somehow Agree, 4. Somehow disagree 5. Disagree**).

## 3.4.4 Data Collected on the Involvement of NGOs in the Provision of Health Services to Women

Data collection on the contribution of NGOs on the involvement of NGOs toward provision of health services like the involvement of women NGO in health services improved the women’s use of family planning, The involvement of women NGO in health services improved the health of pregnancy women, The involvement of women NGO in health services improved the children health in the society, The involvement of women NGO in health services improved the women understanding of balance diet. The response mode included (**1. Highly Agree, 2. Agree, 3. Somehow Agree, 4. Somehow disagree 5. Disagree**).

## 3.4.5 Data Collection on the Women Perception on the Significance of Economic Assistance Receiving from NGOs

Data collection on the women’s perception on the significance of economic assistance receiving from NGOs like The various women economic assistance has improved women’s business, various women economic assistance has helped women to start new business, various women economic assistance has helped women to start other business, women economic assistance has improved community living standard. The response kind involved (**1. Highly Agree, 2. Agree, 3. Somehow Agree, 4. Somehow disagree 5. Disagree**).

#

## 3.5 **Area of the Study**

The study was conducted at women groups as well as TGNP, TAMWA, WLAC Headquarters in Dar es Salaam Region, Tanzania. These NGOs are activist organizations well known to many Tanzanians and beyond.

The researcher was select TGNP, TAMWA and WLAC as the area of the study on the ground that, those NGOs are campaigners in community development in the Tanzanian society mainly in females and children. Those NGOs have been in a front line in contrast to women judgment and gender abuse in Tanzania.

## 3.6 **Target Population of the Study**

Population states as whole collection of items that have some common features (Burgess, 2000). It also states to a great group from which the sample is engaged. Therefore, the population size for the investigation was all workers **from TGNP, TAMWA and WLAC and women group benefited from NGOs activities in Dar es Salaam.**

#

## 3.7 **Sampling Size and Sampling Techniques**

## 3.7.1 Sample Size

Orodho and Kombo (2002), explained sample size relays to in what way various persons choice for the study. Hence, this study composed of 120 respondents whereby 24 respondents were NGO workers from each NGO, which means 8X3=24, other respondents were women of different characteristics such as married women 24 as the sample were taken from each NGO. 24 unmarried, 24 widows and 24 were divorced women.

The sample size is obtained by using Yamane’s formula.

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

Where

n= Sample size

N= Total population (180)

e= Acceptable error value (1-5%)

Therefore:

N = $\frac{180}{(1+180(0.05^{2})}$

n = $\frac{180}{1+180× (0.05×0.05)}$

n = 120

Sample size for this study will be 120 respondents.

**Table 1: Sample Size**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **NGOs** | **TGNP** | **WLAC** | **TAMWA** | **TOTAL** |
| Married Women | 8 | 8 | 8 | 24 |
| Unmarried Women | 8 | 8 | 8 | 24 |
| Widows | 8 | 8 | 8 | 24 |
| Divorced | 8 | 8 | 8 | 24 |
| NGOs Workers | 8 | 8 | 8 | 24 |
| **TOTAL** | 40 | 40 | 40 | 120 |

**Source**: Field Survey, 2020

#

## 3.7.2 Sampling Technique

## 3.7.2.1 **Purposive Sampling**

This is the kind of non-probability sampling where judgments regarding participants to be involved in the study are selected. It begins with a determination in observance, therefore nominated to comprise individuals of awareness then omit others (Cohen et al, 2000). Therefore, the study composed 120 respondents where by 24 respondents will be NGO workers from each NGO i.e. 8X3=24. Other respondents were women of different characteristics such as married women 24 as the sample of 8 were taken from each NGO, 24 unmarried, 24 widows and 24 will be divorced.

#

## 3.7.2.2 **Snowball Sampling**

This is a kind of non-probability sampling where the leading selected respondents help the researcher by recognizing limited participants that abstain standards to be the included in the study and continue by mentioning other participants (Kothari, 2004).In this study NGO workers were pointed out the respondents with the characteristics needed by the researcher so as to accomplish the goal.

#

## 3.8 **Data Analysis Methods**

Information collected were evaluated by means of Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS). While presentation done through tables showing percentage and number of respondents per sub question. Both qualitatively and quantitatively were used.

# CHAPTER FOUR

# DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

## 4.0 Introduction

This section presents explain the major discoveries, from the information both descriptive information derived from primary and secondary sources. Primary data was captured through questionnaires which were directed in two implementers including women in their groups and NGOs staffs. The section has been separated into twofold portions comprising the demographic and the argument of the definite objectives.

## 4.1. Demographic and Socio-economic Characteristics of Respondents

In this unit an investigator intended at knowing the features of the population underneath study and their possibility to contribute to the subject of the findings. Consequently, the section includes level of education, marital status and occupation of respondents.

## 4.1.1 Respondents’ Level of Education

The findings showed 13.5 percent of the participants had not attended school for women groups, 16.7 percent and 4.2 percent had primary level education for women groups and NGOs staff respectively, 45.8 percent for women group and 25 percent for NGOs staff had secondary education and 24 percent for women groups and 70.8 percent for NGOs staff had college education as indicated in table 2. This indicates that, most of the respondents for both groups have basic education and knowledge in performing their daily activities.

**Table 2: Respondents’ Level of Education**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Level of Education** | Frequency | Percent | Frequency | Percent |
| None | 13 | 13.5 | 0 | 0 |
| Primary | 16 | 16.7 | 1 | 4.2 |
| Secondary | 44 | 45.8 | 6 | 25.0 |
| College | 23 | 24.0 | 17 | 70.8 |
| Total | 96 | 100.0 | 24 | 100 |

Source: **Field Survey, 2020**

## 4.1.2 Respondents’ Marital Status

The data in table 3 indicates below, 33.3 percent of the respondent were single in women groups, 37.5 percent married, 17.7 percent were divorced and widowed 11.5 percent. This implies that, most of the respondents in the women group had family and society social and economic responsibilities.

**Table 3: Respondents’ Marital Status**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Marital Status** | **Frequency** | **Percent** |
| Single | 32 | 33.3 |
| Married | 36 | 37.5 |
| Divorced | 17 | 17.7 |
| Widowed | 11 | 11.5 |
| Total | 96 | 100.0 |

Source: **Field Survey, 2020**

**4.1.3 Respondents’ Occupation for Women Group**

The table 4 indicates that, 24 percent of the respondents were civil servant, 51 percent had Small business and 25 percent were doing Poultry keeping. This infers that, women had several activities of getting money for their survival with their dependents.

**Table 4:** **Respondents’ Occupation**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Respondent Occupation** | **Frequency** | **Percent** |
| Civil servant | 23 | 24.0 |
| Small business | 49 | 51.0 |
| Poultry keeping | 24 | 25.0 |
| Total | 96 | 100.0 |

Source: **Field Survey, 2020**

## 4.2 Education and Legal Assistance the Women receive from NGOs to get their Rights in the Society

The first objective sought to find out various education and legal assistance the women receive from NGOs to get their rights, including; various trainings on women rights had improved women’s development, women legal support to women had improved women’s (community) development, women legal assistance to women helped women to get their rights and the various trainings on women rights have helped women to use the knowledge to demand women’s rights. The study indicated the improvement of among women after receiving education and legal assistance from NGOs, and were similar with other researchers like Wendy (2011) revealed that; The empowerment of women is one of the roles of NGOs, that is, gender equality and women’s rights, in all their dimensions, is essential for realizing sustainable development outcomes.

##

## 4.2.1 The Various Trainings on Women Rights and Women’s Development

The data in table 5 indicates that, 53.1 percent of women group and 54.2 percent for NGOs were highly agree on the various training to improve women development, while 30.2 percent for women groups and 37.5 percent for NGOs staff agree, 10.4 percent and 10.4 percent somehow agree for women group and NGOs staff respectively. On other hand, 2.1 percent of women group somehow disagree and 4.2 percent disagree. This implies that, most of the respondents for both groups agreed the trainings on women rights have improved women’s development**.**

**Table 5: Trainings on Women Rights Improved Women’s Development**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Categories | **Women group** | **NGOs Staffs** |
| Frequency | Percent | Cumulative Percent | Frequency | Percent | Cumulative Percent |
| Highly agree | 51 | 53.1 | 53.1 | 13 | 54.2 | 54.2 |
| Agree | 29 | 30.2 | 83.3 | 9 | 37.5 | 91.7 |
| Somehow agree | 10 | 10.4 | 93.8 | 2 | 8.3 | 100 |
| Somehow disagree | 2 | 2.1 | 95.8 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Disagree | 4 | 4.2 | 100.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 96 | 100.0 |  | 24 | 100 |  |

Source: **Field Survey, 2020**

## 4.2.2 Women Legal Support to Women and Women’s Community

The data in table 6 indicates that, 43.8 percent of women group and 37.5 percent for NGOs were highly agree on the legal support had improved women’s development, while 37.5 percent for women groups and 62.5 percent for NGOs staff agree, 12.5 percent somehow agree for women group and, 2.1 percent of women group somehow disagree and 4.2 disagree. This inferred that, most of the respondents for both groups agreed the legal support had improved women’s development**.**

**Table 6: Women Legal Support to Women and Women’s Development**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Categories** | **Women group** | **NGOs Staffs** |
| **Frequency** | **Percent** | **Cumulative Percent** | **Frequency** | **Percent** | **Cumulative Percent** |
| Highly agree | 42 | 43.8 | 43.8 | 9 | 37.5 | 37.5 |
| Agree | 36 | 37.5 | 81.3 | 15 | 62.5 | 100 |
| Somehow agree | 12 | 12.5 | 93.8 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Somehow disagree | 2 | 2.1 | 95.8 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Disagree | 4 | 4.2 | 100.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 96 | 100.0 |  | 24 | 100 |  |

Source: **Field Survey, 2020**

## 4.2.3 Legal Assistance to Women and Women Rights

Table 7 shows that, 45.8 percent of women group and 37.5 percent for NGOs were highly agree on the legal assistance to women helped women to get their rights, while 79.2 percent for women groups and 58.3 percent for NGOs staff agree, 14.6 percent and 4.2 percent somehow agree for women group and NGOs staff respectively. On other hand, 2.1 percent of women group somehow disagree and 4.2 disagree. This implies that, most of the respondents for both groups agreed the trainings on women rights have improved women’s development**.**

**Table 7: Women Legal Assistance to Women and Women Rights**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Categories** | **Women group** | **NGOs Staffs** |
| **Frequency** | **Percent** | **Cumulative Percent** | **Frequency** | **Percent** | **Cumulative Percent** |
| Highly agree | 44 | 45.8 | 45.8 | 9 | 37.5 | 37.5 |
| Agree | 32 | 33.3 | 79.2 | 14 | 58.3 | 95.8 |
| Somehow agree | 14 | 14.6 | 93.8 | 1 | 4.2 | 100 |
| Somehow disagree | 2 | 2.1 | 95.8 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Disagree | 4 | 4.2 | 100.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 96 | 100.0 |  | 24 | 100 |  |

Source: **Field Survey, 2020**

## 4.2.4 Trainings on Women Rights and use Demand for Women’s Rights

The data in table 8 indicates that, 46.9 percent of women group and 25 percent for NGOs were highly agree on the various training on women rights helped women to use knowledge to demand women rights, while 34.4 percent for women groups and 62.5 percent for NGOs staff agree, 13.5 percent and 12.5 percent somehow agree for women group and NGOs staff respectively. On other hand, 1 percent of women group somehow disagree and 4.2 percent disagree. This implies that, most of the respondents for both groups agreed the various training on women rights helped women to use knowledge to demand women rights.

**Table 8: Trainings on Women Rights and Demand for Women’s Rights**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Categories** | **Women group** | **NGOs Staffs** |
| **Frequency** | **Percent** | **Cumulative Percent** | **Frequency** | **Percent** | **Cumulative Percent** |
| Highly agree | 45 | 46.9 | 46.9 | 6 | 25.0 | 25.0 |
| Agree | 33 | 34.4 | 81.2 | 15 | 62.5 | 87.5 |
| Somehow agree | 13 | 13.5 | 94.8 | 3 | 12.5 | 100 |
| Somehow disagree | 1 | 1.0 | 95.8 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Disagree | 4 | 4.2 | 100.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 96 | 100.0 |  | 24 | 100 |  |

Source: **Field Survey, 2020**

## 4.3 NGOs Training on Business Skills and Market Access to Women in the Community

This second objective sought to find out various training on business skills and market access to women in the community including; various trainings on women business skills have helped women to start new business, various trainings on women business have improved women’s existing business, various training on women market access have helped women to find market for their product, and various training on women business have improved women’s packaging and labeling of their product. The study indicated the improvement of among women after receiving various training on business skills and market access to women in the community and were similar with other researchers like Turphina (2015) indicated that, the awareness among men on WEE improve women’s economic gain and involvement in women empowerment activities at all stages of the program including business skills and market access.

## 4.3.1 Various Trainings on Women Business Skills and Start-ups of New Businesses

The data in table 9 indicates that, 45.8 percent of women group and 25 percent for NGOs were highly agree on the various trainings on women business skills helped women to start new business, while 41.7 percent for women groups and 66.7 percent for NGOs staff agree, 5.2 percent and 8.3 percent somehow agree for women group and NGOs staff respectively. On other hand, 2.1 percent of women group somehow disagree and 5.2 disagree. This implies that, most of the respondents for both groups agreed the various trainings on women business skills helped women to start new business.

**Table 9: Various Trainings on Women Business Skills and Startups of New Business**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Categories** | **Women group** | **NGOs Staffs** |
| **Frequency** | **Percent** | **Cumulative Percent** | **Frequency** | **Percent** | **Cumulative Percent** |
| Highly agree | 44 | 45.8 | 45.8 | 6 | 25.0 | 25.0 |
| Agree | 40 | 41.7 | 87.5 | 16 | 66.7 | 91.7 |
| Somehow agree | 5 | 5.2 | 92.7 | 2 | 8.3 | 100 |
| Somehow disagree | 2 | 2.1 | 94.8 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Disagree | 5 | 5.2 | 100.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 96 | 100.0 |  | 24 | 100 |  |

Source: **Field Survey, 2020**

## 4.3.2 Trainings on Women Business and Improved Existing Business

The study analyzed the feedback from the respondents on various training on women business improved existing business. The data in table 10 indicates that, 42.7 percent of women group and 25 percent for NGOs were highly agree on the various training on women business had improved women existing business, while 37.5 percent for women groups and 70.8 percent for NGOs staff agree, 12.5 percent and 4.2 percent somehow agree for women group and NGOs staff respectively. On other hand, 3.1 percent of women group somehow disagree and 4.2 disagree. This implies that, most of the respondents for both groups agreed the trainings on women business had improved women existing business.

**Table 10: Trainings on Women Business Improved existing Business**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Categories** | **Women group** | **NGOs Staffs** |
| **Frequency** | **Percent** | **Cumulative Percent** | **Frequency** | **Percent** | **Cumulative Percent** |
| Highly agree | 41 | 42.7 | 42.7 | 6 | 25.0 | 25.0 |
| Agree | 36 | 37.5 | 80.2 | 17 | 70.8 | 95.8 |
| Somehow agree | 12 | 12.5 | 92.7 | 1 | 4.2 | 100 |
| Somehow disagree | 3 | 3.1 | 95.8 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Disagree | 4 | 4.2 | 100.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 96 | 100.0 |  | 24 | 100 |  |

Source: **Field Survey, 2020**

## 4.3.3 Training on Women Market Access to Market for their Product

The data in table 11 indicates that, 41.7 percent of women group and 8.3 percent for NGOs were highly agree on the various training on women market access had helped women to find for their product, while 38.5 percent for women groups and 70.8 percent for NGOs staff agree, 12.5 percent and 20.8 percent somehow agree for women group and NGOs staff respectively. On other hand, 3.1 percent of women group somehow disagree and 4.2 disagree. This implies that, most of the respondents for both groups agreed the trainings on women rights have improved women’s development**.**

**Table 11: Training on Women Market Access to Market for their Product**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Categories** | **Women group** | **NGOs Staffs** |
| **Frequency** | **Percent** | **Cumulative Percent** | **Frequency** | **Percent** | **Cumulative Percent** |
| Highly agree | 40 | 41.7 | 41.7 | 2 | 8.3 | 8.3 |
| Agree | 37 | 38.5 | 80.2 | 17 | 70.8 | 79.2 |
| Somehow agree | 12 | 12.5 | 92.7 | 5 | 20.8 | 100 |
| Somehow disagree | 3 | 3.1 | 95.8 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Disagree | 4 | 4.2 | 100.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 96 | 100.0 |  | 24 | 100.0 |  |

Source: **Field Survey, 2020**

##  4.3.4 Training on Women Business on Product Packaging and Labeling

The data in table 12 indicates that, 42.7 percent of women group and 20.8 percent for NGOs were highly agree on the various training to women business have improved women’s packaging and labeling of their product, while 32.3 percent for women groups and 54.2 percent for NGOs staff agree, 14.6 percent and 25 percent somehow agree for women group and NGOs staff respectively. On other hand, 4.2 percent of women group somehow disagree and 6.2 disagree. This implies that, most of the respondents for both groups agreed the trainings on women business have improved women’s packaging and labeling of their product.

**Table 12: Training on Women Business and Improved Product Packaging and Labeling**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Category** | Women group | NGOs Staffs |
| Frequency | Percent | Cumulative Percent | Frequency | Percent | Cumulative Percent |
| Highly agree | 41 | 42.7 | 42.7 | 5 | 20.8 | 20.8 |
| Agree | 31 | 32.3 | 75.0 | 13 | 54.2 | 75.0 |
| Somehow agree | 14 | 14.6 | 89.6 | 6 | 25.0 | 100 |
| Somehow disagree | 4 | 4.2 | 93.8 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Disagree | 6 | 6.2 | 100.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 96 | 100.0 |  | 24 | 100 |  |

Source: **Field Survey, 2020**

## 4.4 Involvement of NGOs in the Provision of Health Services to Women in the Community

This third objective sought to find out the involvement of NGOs towards provision of health services to women in the community, including the involvement of women NGO in health services improved the women’s use of family planning, the involvement of women NGO in health services improved the health of pregnancy women, the involvement of women NGO in health services improved the children health in the society, the involvement of women NGO in health services improved the women understanding of balance diet various. The study indicated the improvement of among women after receiving various health services like family planning and food balance and were similar with other researchers like Turphina (2015) stated that, the awareness among men on WEE improve women’s economic gain and involvement in women empowerment activities at all stages of the program including business skills and health services.

#

## 4.4.1 Women’s use of Family Planning

The data in table 13 indicates that, 41.7 percent of women group and 25 percent for NGOs were highly agree on the involvement of women NGO in health services improved the women’s use of family planning, while 39.6 percent for women groups and 66.7 percent for NGOs staff agree, 10.4 percent and 8.3 percent somehow agree for women group and NGOs staff respectively. On other hand, 3.1 percent of women group somehow disagree and 5.2 disagree. This implies that, most of the respondents for both groups agreed theinvolvement of women NGO in health services improved the women’s use of family planning**.**

**Table 13: The involvement of Women NGO in Health Services and Improved Women’s use of Family Planning**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Category** | **Women group** | **NGOs Staffs** |
| **Frequency** | **Percent** | **Cumulative Percent** | **Frequency** | **Percent** | **Cumulative Percent** |
| Highly agree | 40 | 41.7 | 41.7 | 6 | 25.0 | 25.0 |
| Agree | 38 | 39.6 | 81.2 | 16 | 66.7 | 91.7 |
| Somehow agree | 10 | 10.4 | 91.7 | 2 | 8.3 | 100 |
| Somehow disagree | 3 | 3.1 | 94.8 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Disagree | 5 | 5.2 | 100.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 96 | 100.0 |  | 24 | 100 |  |

Source: **Field Survey, 2020**

## 4.4.2 Involvement of Women NGO in Health Services and Improved Health of Pregnant Women

The data in table 14 indicates that, 37.5 percent of women group and 25 percent for NGOs were highly agree on the involvement of women NGO in health services improved the health of pregnancy women, while 48.5 percent for women groups and 70.8 percent for NGOs staff agree, 8.3 percent and 4.2 percent somehow agree for women group and NGOs staff respectively. On other hand, 4.2 percent of women group somehow disagree and 4.2 disagree. This implies that, most of the respondents for both groups agreed the involvement of women NGO in health services improved the health of pregnancy women.

**Table 14: The Involvement of Women NGO in Improved Health Services of Pregnancy Women**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Category** | **Women Group** | **NGOs Staffs** |
| **Frequency** | **Percent** | **Cumulative Percent** | **Frequency** | **Percent** | **Cumulative Percent** |
| Highly agree | 36 | 37.5 | 37.5 | 6 | 25.0 | 25.0 |
| Agree | 44 | 45.8 | 83.3 | 17 | 70.8 | 95.8 |
| Somehow agree | 8 | 8.3 | 91.7 | 1 | 4.2 | 100 |
| Somehow disagree | 4 | 4.2 | 95.8 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Disagree | 4 | 4.2 | 100.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 96 | 100.0 |  | 24 | 100 |  |

Source: **Field Survey, 2020**

## 4.4.3 The Involvement of Women NGO in Health Services Improved the Children Health in the Society

The data in table 15 indicates that, 37.5 percent of women group and 25 percent for NGOs were highly agree on the involvement of women NGO in health services improved the health of pregnancy women, while 48.5 percent for women groups and 70.8 percent for NGOs staff agree, 8.3 percent and 4.2 percent somehow agree for women group and NGOs staff respectively. On other hand, 4.2 percent of women group somehow disagree and 4.2 disagree. This implies that, most of the respondents for both groups agreed the involvement of women NGO in health services improved the health of pregnancy women**.**

**Table 15: The Involvement of Women NGO in Improving Children Health in the Society**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Category** | **Women group** | **NGOs Staffs** |
| **Frequency** | **Percent** | **Cumulative Percent** | **Frequency** | **Percent** | **Cumulative Percent** |
| Highly agree | 36 | 37.5 | 37.5 | 3 | 12.5 | 12.5 |
| Agree | 36 | 37.5 | 75.0 | 20 | 83.3 | 95.8 |
| Somehow agree | 15 | 15.6 | 90.6 | 1 | 4.2 | 100 |
| Somehow disagree | 5 | 5.2 | 95.8 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Disagree | 4 | 4.2 | 100.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 96 | 100.0 |  | 24 | 100 |  |

Source: **Field Survey, 2020**

## 4.4.4 The Involvement of Women NGO in Health Services to Women Understanding of Balance Diet

The data in table 16 indicates that, 38.5 percent of women group and 4.2 percent for NGOs were highly agree on the involvement of women NGO in health services improved the women understanding of balance diet, while 27.1 percent for women groups and 58.3 percent for NGOs staff agree, 17.7 percent and 37.5 percent somehow agree for women group and NGOs staff respectively. On other hand, 8.3 percent of women group somehow disagree and 8.3 disagree. This implies that, most of the respondents for both groups agreed the involvement of women NGO in health services improved the women understanding of balance diet**.**

**Table 16:** **The Involvement of Women NGO in Health Services Improved the Women understanding of Balance Diet**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Category** | **Women group** | **NGOs Staffs** |
| **Frequency** | **Percent** | **Cumulative Percent** | **Frequency** | **Percent** | **Cumulative Percent** |
| Highly agree | 37 | 38.5 | 38.5 | 1 | 4.2 | 4.2 |
| Agree | 26 | 27.1 | 65.6 | 14 | 58.3 | 62.5 |
| Somehow agree | 17 | 17.7 | 83.3 | 9 | 37.5 | 100 |
| Somehow disagree | 8 | 8.3 | 91.7 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Disagree | 8 | 8.3 | 100.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 96 | 100.0 |  | 24 | 100 |  |

Source: **Field Survey, 2020**

## 4.5  Women’s Perception on the Significance of Economic Assistance from NGOs in boosting income Generating Activities

The fourth objective sought to find out women’s perception on the significance of economic assistance receiving from NGOs in boosting income generating activities, including; the various women economic assistance has improved women’s business, The various women economic assistance has helped women to start new business, the various women economic assistance has helped women to start other business, the various women economic assistance has improved community living standard.The study indicated the economic improvement among women after receiving various economic assistance and were similar with other researchers like the study by Shoaf (2016) explained how the development communities recognize NGOs as being well placed to reach those excluded from mainstream economic development.

## 4.5.1 Various Women Economic Assistance and Women’s Business

The data in table 17 indicates that, 47.9 percent of women group and 16.7 percent for NGOs were highly agree on the various women economic assistance has improved women’s business, while 38.5 percent for women groups and 66.7 percent for NGOs staff agree, 7.3 percent and 16.7 percent somehow agree for women group and NGOs staff respectively. On other hand, 1.0 percent of women group somehow disagree and 5.2 disagree. This implies that, most of the respondents for both groups agreed the various women economic assistance has improved women’s business.

**Table 17: The various Women Economic Assistance has Improved Women’s Business**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Category** | **Women group** | **NGOs Staffs** |
| **Frequency** | **Percent** | **Cumulative Percent** | **Frequency** | **Percent** | **Cumulative Percent** |
| Highly agree | 46 | 47.9 | 47.9 | 4 | 16.7 | 16.7 |
| Agree | 37 | 38.5 | 86.5 | 16 | 66.7 | 83.3 |
| Somehow agree | 7 | 7.3 | 93.8 | 4 | 16.7 | 100 |
| Somehow disagree | 1 | 1.0 | 94.8 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Disagree | 5 | 5.2 | 100.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 96 | 100.0 |  | 24 | 100 |  |

Source: **Field Survey, 2020**

## 4.5.2 Various Women Economic Assistance on startup of New

The data in table 18 indicates that, 43.8 percent of women group and 8.3 percent for NGOs staff were highly agree on the variouswomen economic assistance has helped women to start new business, while 38.5 percent for women groups and 62.5 percent for NGOs staff agree, 8.3 percent and 25 percent somehow agree for women group and NGOs staff respectively. On other hand, 5.2 percent of women group and 4.2 percent for NGOs staff somehow disagree and 4.2 percent of women group disagree. This implies that, most of the respondents for both groups agreed the trainings various women economic assistance has helped women to start new business.

**Table 18: Various Women Economic Assistance helped Women to startup of New Business**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Category** | **Women group** | **NGOs Staffs** |
| **Frequency** | **Percent** | **Cumulative Percent** | **Frequency** | **Percent** | **Cumulative Percent** |
| Highly agree | 42 | 43.8 | 43.8 | 2 | 8.3 | 8.3 |
| Agree | 37 | 38.5 | 82.3 | 15 | 62.5 | 70.8 |
| Somehow agree | 8 | 8.3 | 90.6 | 6 | 25.0 | 95.8 |
| Somehow disagree | 5 | 5.2 | 95.8 | 1 | 4.2 | 100 |
| Disagree | 4 | 4.2 | 100.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 96 | 100.0 |  | 24 | 100 |  |

Source: **Field Survey, 2020**

## 4.5.3 Various Women Economic Assistance Helped Women to invest more

The data in table 19 indicates that, 45.8 percent of women group and 4.2 percent for NGOs were highly agree on the various women economic assistance has helped women to start other business, while 32.3 percent for women groups and 70.8 percent for NGOs staff agree, 13.5 percent and 12.5 percent somehow agree for women group and NGOs staff respectively. On other hand, 2.1 percent of women group and 12.5 percent for NGOs staff somehow disagree and 6.2 percent of women group disagree. This implies that, most of the respondents for both groups agreed the various women economic assistance has helped women to start other business.

**Table 19: Various Women Economic Assistance Helped Women to invest more**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Category** | **Women group** | **NGOs Staffs** |
| **Frequency** | **Percent** | **Cumulative Percent** | **Frequency** | **Percent** | **Cumulative Percent** |
| Highly agree | 44 | 45.8 | 45.8 | 1 | 4.2 | 4.2 |
| Agree | 31 | 32.3 | 78.1 | 17 | 70.8 | 75.0 |
| Somehow agree | 13 | 13.5 | 91.7 | 3 | 12.5 | 87.5 |
| Somehow disagree | 2 | 2.1 | 93.8 | 3 | 12.5 | 100 |
| Disagree | 6 | 6.2 | 100.0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| Total | 96 | 100.0 |  | 24 | 100 |  |

Source: **Field Survey, 2020**

## 4.5.4 The various Women Economic Assistance on Community Living Standard

The data in table 20 indicates that, 42.7 percent of women group and 12.5 percent for NGOs were highly agree on the various women economic assistance has improved community living standard, while 32.3 percent for women groups and 58.3 percent for NGOs staff agree, 17.7 percent and 29.2 percent somehow agree for women group and NGOs staff respectively. On other hand, 3.1 percent of women group somehow disagree and 4.2 disagree. This implies that, most of the respondents for both groups agreed the various women economic assistance has improved community living standard**.**

**Table 20: Various Women Economic Assistance Improved Community Living Standard**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Category** | **Women group** | **NGOs Staffs** |
| **Frequency** | **Percent** | **Cumulative Percent** | **Frequency** | **Percent** | **Cumulative Percent** |
| Highly agree | 41 | 42.7 | 42.7 | 3 | 12.5 | 12.5 |
| Agree | 31 | 32.3 | 75.0 | 14 | 58.3 | 70.8 |
| Somehow agree | 17 | 17.7 | 92.7 | 7 | 29.2 | 100 |
| Somehow disagree | 3 | 3.1 | 95.8 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Disagree | 4 | 4.2 | 100.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 96 | 100.0 |  | 24 | 100 |  |

Source: **Field Survey, 2020**

# CHAPTER FIVE

# CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

## 5.0 Introduction

The main purpose of the study was to examine the effectiveness of NGO roles in community development in Tanzania: A Case of Women Focused NGOs in Dar es Salaam. The study specifically aimed at assessing the education and legal assistance the women receive from NGOs on their rights in the society, assess the contribution of NGOs toward training on business skills and market access to women in the community, evaluate the involvement of NGOs towards provision of health services to women in the community, assess women’s perception on the significance of economic assistance receiving from NGOs in boosting income generating activities.

##

## 5.1 Conclusions

The aim of this study was to assess the effectiveness of NGO roles in community development in Tanzania: A Case of Women Focused NGOs in Dar es Salaam. The data was collected, categorized and examined wisely by using SPSS.

Founded on the investigation completed, it has been found that most of the participants were approved that, the education and legal assistance the women receive from NGOs helped women to get their rights in the society. About 83.3 percent and 91.7 percent for women group and NGOs staff respectively agreed the various training on women rights had improved women development. While, women legal support to women improved their living standard as about 81.3 percent and 100 percent for women group and NGOs staff agreed. On other hand, 79.2 percent for women group and 95.8 percent of NGOs staff agreed that women legal assistance helped women to get their rights. Furthermore, training to women rights helped women to use the knowledge to demands their rights as 81.2 percent of women in their groups and 87.5 percent of NGOs staff agreed.

On other hand, for second objective, most of the respondents were agreed that, NGOs training on business skills and market access to women in the community had improved their activities. About 87.5 percent and 91.7 percent of women group and NGOs staff respectively agreed the various training on women business skills helped women to start new business. While, various training in business improved existing business as about 80.2 percent and 95.8 percent for women group and NGOs staff agreed. On other hand, 80.2 percent for women group and 79.2 percent of NGOs staff agreed that various training on women market helped to find market for their products. Furthermore, training to women business improved women’s packaging and labeling of their product as 75 percent of women in their groups and 75 percent of NGOs staff agreed.

Furthermore, the analysis found that, most of the respondents were agreed the involvement of NGOs towards provision of health services to women in the community had positive impact. The finding indicated that, about 81.2 percent and 91.7 percent for women group and NGOs staff respectively agreed the involvement of women NGOs in health services improved women’s use of family planning. While, the involvement again improved the health of women pregnancy as about 83.3 percent and 95.8 percent for women group and NGOs staff agreed. On other hand, 75 percent for women group and 95.8 percent of NGOs staff agreed that the involvement of women NGOs in health improved the health of children in the society. Furthermore, the involvement of women NGOs improved the women understanding on balance diet as 85.6 percent of women in their groups and 62.5 percent of NGOs staff agreed.

Finally, women perception on the significance of economic assistance receiving from NGOs had boosted income generating activities. About 86.5 percent and 83.3 percent for women group and NGOs staff respectively agreed the various women economic assistance improved women’s business. While, various women economic assistance helped women to start new business as about 82.3 percent and 70.8 percent for women group and NGOs staff agreed. On other hand, 78.1 percent for women group and 75 percent of NGOs staff agreed that various women economic assistance helped women to start other business apart from previous one. Furthermore, various women economic assistance improved community living standards as 75 percent of women in their groups and 70.8 percent of NGOs staff agreed.

## 5.2 Recommendations

#### The study comes out with various recommendations for women development in community at large.

Despite various efforts done by the government in collaboration with NGO, still there are some of violence against women exists and increased including indecent assault, defilement, abduction and inheritance increased from 2018 to 2019. While for rape, sexual harassment, sodomy have slight decreased of various cases reported, might be probably due to various effort done. Generally, more effort is needed to help women in the community.

Furthermore, the incremental progress made in advancing women’s rights by the government and other actors, violence against women remained to be widespread in Tanzania. Generally, violence against women is a result of patriarchy and unequal power relations between women and men in the family and the society at large.

Hence, provision of education in the society for both gender should be more intensified in rural and urban combined with availability and proper utilization of health services; provision of education to create awareness and knowledge on social, economic and legal rights among women and men; and existence of cultural of silence associated with stigma, fear and social alienation which discourage reporting of violence. However, Behavioral change need time to provide expected results. Some communities are reluctant to change, to increase budgetary allocation specific for violence against women and children implementation in particular at lower levels to foster implementation at local level, persisting practices of settling VAWC cases out of court reduces the effectiveness of the legal system and weakens women’s access to justice, especially where they are not included in settlement decisions.

## 5.3 Areas for Further Research

This research focused with the effectiveness of NGOs roles in community development in Tanzania. The study covered NGOs and women group in Dar es Salaam, where the information were collected. More related studies in the country were inadequate subsequently most based on universal approach of the study concerning the roles of NGOs in the society but not specific to women. Therefore, more study should be done especially their roles to the community at the rural areas.

# REFERENCES

Augusto, Lopez-C., Zahidi S. (2005). Women‘s empowerment: Measuring the global

gender gap. World Economic Forum, 91-93 route de la Capite CH-1223 Cologny/Geneva Switzerland pg 1 Retrieved 15 September 2019 Available at: http://www.weforum.org/pdf/Global\_Competitiveness\_Reports/Reports/gender\_gap.p df

Bergh, D (2009) *Research Methodology in Strategy and Management*, Vol.5.London:

Emerald Group Publishing.

Buress, S. (2000). *An Introduction to Field Research*. London Allen and Unwind

Camillus, J.C (2006). *Strategic Planning and Management Control System for*

*Survival and Success*. London: Lexington Books.

Cohen, M. F. (2006). The condition of women in developing and developed countries.

The Independent Review, 11(2), 261– 274.

Covey, J.G., (1994) *Accountability and Effectiveness of NGO Policy Alliances:* IDR

Reports, Volume 11, Number 8.

Denscombe, M. (2008). *The Good Research Guide for Small Scale Projects*.

Buckingham: Open University Press.

Dyer, K (2012*) Theory of Change, Outcome Mapping Logical Framework*. London:

Lexington Books.

Foundation for Civil Society (2009) State of CSOs in Tanzania: Unpublished

Ingelstam,

Ghorayshi, P. and Belanger, C. (1996). Women. Work and gender relations in developing

Countries-A global perspective. London: Greenwood Press, 3-13.

Jolade, A (2014) *The Impact of Civil Society Organizations on Sustainable*

*Development in Developing Countries*: The Nigerian Experience An International Multidisciplinary Journal, Ethiopia Vol. 8 (1), Serial No. 32, January, 2014:205-227 ISSN 1994-9057(Print)ISSN2070—0083 (Online)<http://dx.doi.org/10.4314/afrrev.v8i1.14> (12th September, 2019).

Kiondo, A. (2004) Policy Advocacy: the Case of Tanzania Media Women

(TAMWA), Accessed and retrieved on 13th Sept, 2019 from <http://www.siyanda.org/docs/Kiondo_tamwa.doc>.

Kothari, C. (2004), Research Methodology Methods and Techniques 2nd ed, New

Age International Publishers Limited, New Delhi, India

Lacanster, G. (2007) Research Methods in Management. New York: Rutledge.

LHRC (2011) Tanzania Human Rights Report of 2011. Dar es Salaam

Lusajo, J. K (2012) Examining the Power of Civil Society Organizations (CSOS) in

Advocating Policy Change in Tanzania: The Case of HAKIELIMU. Master’s Thesis of Mzumbe University.

Mugenda, O. M (1999) Research Methods: Quantitative and Qualitative Approaches.

Nairobi: Acts Press.

Mushi, J. (2012) Achieving Gender Parity in Political Participation in Tanzania:

TGNP Working Paper: Dar es Salaam.

Mwagae, E .W. (2013) Factors Hindering Realization of Women’s Land Rights: A

Case of the Luhya Community in Kakamega County, Kenya. A Master’s Thesis of University of Nairobi.

Nkya, A (2012) Tanzania Media Women Association (TAMWA). Working Paper

Overview.Accessed on 12th, September, 2019 from [www.gender](http://www.gender) links.org.za/attachment.php?aa\_id=12175(12th September, 2019)

Orodho, A. J. and Kombo, D. K. (2002) Research Methods. Nairobi: Kenyatta

University

Pasha, G. (2005) The Role of Civil Society Organizations in Governance: 6th Global

Forum on Reinventing Government towards,Participatory and Transparent Governance 24 – 27 May 2005, Seoul, and Republic of Korea.

Peter, E. (1999), The Central Role of Civil Society in Combating Corruption in the Era

of Globalization: Paper Presented at Transparency for Growth Conference, Atlanta, Georgia.

Riemer, J. (2011) Qualitative Research: An Introduction to Methods and Designs.

New York: John Wiley and Sons.

Simai, M. (2006). ―The Civil Society and the Development Process and The Impact

of Civil Society Organization on Sustainable Development. Available on line at [http://www.menszt.hu/magyar/akademiaSimai20050210.htm(Accessed](http://www.menszt.hu/magyar/akademiaSimai20050210.htm%28Accessed) on September 13, 2019).

Tanzania Gender Networking Programs (TGNP) (2004) Research Report on Civil

Society Participation in the Implementation of the Beijing Platform of Action (BPFA). Accessed on 11th, September, 2019 from <http://www.gtnp.co.tz>

 (11thSeptember, 2019).

URT (2001) Non-Governmental Organization Policy. Dar es Salaam: Governmental

Printers.

Wendy, H. (2011) Gender Equality and Development Effectiveness in Tanzania:

Open Forum for Civil Society Organizations Development. World Report.

Shoaf (2016) “A Targeted Approach” A Study of NGO roles and Practices in

Promoting Economic Development.

Limbu-lk (2015), Effectiveness of NGOs in advocating change in the society. A Case of TAMWA.

# QUESTIONNAIRE

**THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA**

Questions for Women Group in Dar es Salaam

I am Nunu Mohamed Kideu a Student of Master of Arts in International Corporation and Development (MA-ICD) at The Open University of Tanzania. I am carrying out a research study on “**Effectiveness of Non-Governmental Organization Roles in Community Development in Tanzania: A Case of Women Focused Organizations in Dar es Salaam**” as a condition for fulfilment of my studies. Requesting to complete the survey which contributes in accomplishing the investigation objectives. The study is for academic purpose.

**Part A: General Information**

Tick (🗸) where appropriate

1. Level of education: None Primary Secondary College
2. Marital status: Single Married Divorced Widowed
3. Occupation: civil servant L small business poultry keeping

 Others, specify…………………………………………………….

**PART B: Information Related to Study**

**PART I:** Education and legal assistance the women receive from NGOs to get their rights in the society.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  **Education and legal assistance** | **1. Highly Agree** | **2. Agree** | **3. Somehow Agree** | **4. Somehow Disagree** | **5. Disagree** |
| The various trainings on women rights have improved women’s (community) development |  |  |  |  |  |
| Women legal support to women have improved women’s (community) development |   |   |   |  |  |
| Women legal assistance to women helped women to get their rights |   |   |   |  |  |
| The various trainings on women rights have helped women to use the knowledge to demand women’s rights |   |   |   |  |  |

**PART II:** NGOs toward training on business skills and market access to women in the community.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  **Business skills and market access** | **1. Highly Agree** | **2. Agree** | **3.Somehow Agree** | **4. Somehow Disagree** | **5. Disagree** |
| The various trainings on women business skills have helped women to start new business |   |   |   |  |  |
| The various trainings on women business have improved women’s existing business |   |   |   |  |  |
| The various training on women market access have helped women to find market for their product |   |   |   |  |  |
| The various training on women business have improved women’s packaging and labeling of their product |   |   |   |  |  |

**PART III: T**he involvement of NGOs towards provision of health services to women in the community.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Health services** | **1. Highly Agree** | **2. Agree** | **3. Somehow Agree** | **4. Somehow Disagree** | **5. Disagree** |
| The involvement of women NGO in health services improved the women’s use of family planning |   |   |   |  |  |
| The involvement of women NGO in health services improved the health of pregnancy women |   |   |   |  |  |
| The involvement of women NGO in health services improved the children health in the society |   |   |   |  |  |
| The involvement of women NGO in health services improved the women understanding of balance diet |   |   |   |  |  |

**PART IV: W**omen’s perception on the significance of economic assistance receiving from NGOs in boosting income generating activities

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Economic assistance** | **1. Highly Agree** | **2. Agree** | **3.Somehow Agree** | **4.Somehow Disagree** | **5. Disagree** |
| The various women economic assistance has improved women’s business |   |   |   |  |  |
| The various women economic assistance has helped women to start new business |   |   |   |  |  |
| The various women economic assistance has helped women to start other business |   |   |   |  |  |
| The various women economic assistance has improved community living standard |   |   |   |  |  |

**Thank you for your cooperation**

**QUESTIONNAIRES**

**THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA**

Questions for NGOs Staff

I am Nunu Mohamed Kideu a Student of Master of Arts in International Corporation and Development (MA-ICD) at The Open University of Tanzania. I am carrying out a research study on “**Effectiveness of Non-Governmental Organization Roles in Community Development in Tanzania: A Case of Women Focused Organizations in Dar es Salaam**” as a condition for fulfilment of my studies. Requesting to complete the survey which contributes in accomplishing the investigation objectives. The study is for academic goals only.

**Part A: General Information**

Tick (🗸) where appropriate

NGO Name………………………………………….

Position………………………………………………

Level of education: None Primary Secondary College

**PART B: Information Related to Study**

**PART I:** Education and legal assistance the women receive from NGOs on their rights in the society.

Tick (🗸) where appropriate

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Education and legal assistance** | **1. Highly Agree** | **2. Agree** | **3. Somehow Agree** | **4. Somehow Disagree** | **5. Disagree** |
| The various trainings on women rights have improved women’s (community) development |  |  |  |  |  |
| Women legal support to women have improved women’s (community) development |   |   |   |  |  |
| Women legal assistance to women helped women to get their rights |   |   |   |  |  |
| The various trainings on women rights have helped women to use the knowledge to demand women’s rights |   |   |   |  |  |

**PART II:** NGOs toward training on business skills and market access to women in the community.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Business skills** | **1. Highly Agree** | **2. Agree** | **3.Somehow Agree** | **4. Somehow Disagree** | **5. Disagree** |
| The various trainings on women business skills have helped women to start new business |   |   |   |  |  |
| The various trainings on women business have improved women’s business |   |   |   |  |  |
| The various training on women market access have helped women to find market for their product |   |   |   |  |  |
| The various training on women business have improved women’s packaging and labeling of their product |   |   |   |  |  |

**PART III: T**he involvement of NGOs towards provision of health services to women in the community.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Health services** | **1. Highly Agree** | **2. Agree** | **3. Somehow Agree** | **4. Somehow Disagree** | **5. Disagree** |
| The involvement of women NGO in health services improved the use of family planning |   |   |   |  |  |
| The involvement of women NGO in health services improved the health of pregnancy women |   |   |   |  |  |
| The involvement of women NGO in health services improved the children health in the society |   |   |   |  |  |
| The involvement of women NGO in health services improved the women understanding of balance diet |   |   |   |  |  |

**PART IV: W**omen’s perception on the significance of economic assistance receiving from NGOs in boosting income generating activities.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Economic assistance** | **1. Highly Agree** | **2. Agree** | **3.Somehow Agree** | **4.Somehow Disagree** | **5. Disagree** |
| The various women economic assistance has improved women’s business |   |   |   |  |  |
| The various women economic assistance has helped women to start new business |   |   |   |  |  |
| The various women economic assistance has helped women to other business |   |   |   |  |  |
| The various women economic assistance has improved community living standard |   |   |   |  |  |

**Thank you for your cooperation**