

**STRENGTHENING INCOME OF WIDOWS THROUGH PRODUCTION OF
LIQUID SOAP AT TANDALE WARD IN KINONDONI MUNICIPAL**

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CERTIFICATION

The undersigned specifies that he has read and hereby recommends for the acceptance by the Open University of Tanzania a project entitled; “Strengthen Income of Widows Through Production of Liquid Soap at Tandale Ward in Kinondoni Municipal’ in partial fulfillment for the requirements of the degree of Master of Community Economic Development of the Open University of Tanzania.

.....

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.....

Date

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DECLARATION

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.....

Signature

.....

Date

DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to my Wife, Queen Nelson Kilongozi who encouraged and supported me to undergo the program, also to my lovely children; Harrson, Alvin for their patience, integrity and obedience during my study period. Others include my fellow workmates at Tanzania Social Action Fund for their support through my entire master's programme journey.

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ABSTRACT

The study conducted a Participatory Needs Assessment in order to strengthen the income of widows through liquid soap production. The project involved 15 widows in the participatory planning assessment tools for prioritizing the problems.

Monitoring of the project activities was done in a participatory way using various participatory methods including Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) and Beneficiary Assessment (BA). A Participatory Need Assessment provided people of concern with an opportunity to explain the protection risks they face and to participate as partners in the design of programmatic responses to issues affecting their lives. The major aim of conducting CNA is to gather information from the community so as to identify the needs, problems, and concerns of widows and to address the identified needs by coming up with the appropriate project. The project adopted a methods approach because quantitative and qualitative data were collected by using interviews, FGD, and observation together and separated during the discussion and interpretation.

The CNA findings indicated that social economic activities operated by widows are food vending, shop keeping, and other small businesses findings show that the major need of widows in the Tandale ward is to improve their income and the production of liquid soap was the major project identified to address the need of widows. The widows demonstrated commitment towards the realization of the project objectives. Furthermore, they worked together with other stakeholders in the process of the implementing the project. The close involvement of the community Development Officer in the remaining follow-up activities and close supervision was crucial in making sure the goal was attained in order to combat poverty among the widows. It is recommended that other widows in Tandale ward should follow the same way in order to improve their income and reduce poverty.

Keywords: income, widows, liquid soap

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CBO	Community Based Organization
CBO	Community Based Organization
CED	Community Economic Development
CAN	Community Need Assessment
DED	District Executive Director
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NSGRP	National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty
OUT	The Open University of Tanzania
SPSS	Statistical Packages for Social Science
VEO	Village Executive Officer
WEO	Ward Executive Officer

CHAPTER ONE

PARTICIPATORY NEEDS ASSESSMENT

1.1 Background Information

This chapter presents the findings of the Community Needs Assessment (CNA) conducted at Tandale ward in Kinondoni Municipal. Community Needs Assessments seek to gather accurate information representative of the needs of a community. Assessments were performed before acting and were used to determine current situations and identify issues for action, establishing the essential foundation for vital planning. A process is an invaluable tool for involving the public in solving problems and developing goals. The participatory approach is one of the best approaches because a Participatory Need Assessment provides people with an opportunity to explain the risks they face and to participate as partners in the design of programmatic responses to issues affecting their lives. It also helps mobilize communities to take collective action to enhance their protection and forms the basis for the implementation of rights and a community-based approach (Hooda, 2021). A Participatory Assessment is an effective, field-tested methodology for gaining an understanding of the needs and capacities that reside within the community considerations that should inform all planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation (Ghorbani, 2017). The aim is to be able to find a problem that we would work together in a participatory manner from the initial stage of identifying the problem, finding solutions and implementing together a certain project for the production of liquid soap.

In doing this project focused on implementing liquid soap project for the widows in the Tandale ward in order to strengthen their income. About 15 Widows participated

in this project whereby they were given the chance of being involved in the project through participatory planning assessment tools for prioritizing the project therefore; the pair-wise ranking was used to compare the Needs of widows from strengthen their income.

1.2 Community Profile

This section consists in assessing the main aspect of the community which is the location and the characteristics of the project area.

1.2.1 Geographical Location of the Area

The ward has a total of 9,504 buildings. In the north, Tandale is bordered by the Ng'ombe River, which forms the boundaries with Kijitonyama and Magomeni wards. This part of the ward (comprising largely of Mhatarian, Mkunduge, and Mtogolewards) is heavily affected by flooding (URT, 2012). The most detrimentally affected parts are the lower grounds along the river Ng'ombe, while the higher grounds are at very limited risk. PaPikacha sub-ward Western Tandale is mainly affected by a stream called Kiboko, which drains the area to join the river Ng'ombe. The residential buildings along this stream are exceptionally vulnerable (URT, 2012).

1.2.2 Population of Tandale Ward

This project is specifically been to be implemented in the Tandale ward at Kinondoni municipal. Tandale ward is one of 21 wards found in Kinondoni municipal. Tandale is an administrative ward in the Kinondoni municipal of the Dar es Salaam region of

Tanzania. According to the 2002 census, the ward has a total population of 54,781 (URT, 2012). Table 1 shows the distribution of the population by gender.

Table 1. 1: Population Distribution

	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Male	27205	50.3	50.3
Valid Female	27576	49.7	100.0
Total	54781	100.0	

Source: URT (2022)

In the Southern part of the ward, there is a stream that flows from Pakacha to Sokoni and Tumbosub-wards joining the river Ng'ombe. The stream is man-made and has been reinforced with a lot of packed waste materials along its walls to increase its depth. The height of these materials, however, rarely suffices, and the stream leaves surrounding buildings inaccessible when it rains. There have been many initiatives by residents to clean the stream, and these efforts have made significant improvements, though often only short-term (URT, 2012).

1.2.3 Administrative Structure

The Ward Administration comprises the following Mtaa Chairperson and Mtaa Executive Officer (MEO). The supreme body in the Ward is the ward council, and Ward members which comprised of 25 members (URT, 2012).

1.2.4 Economic Activities

The habitats of Tandale ward in commercial activity within the neighborhood is vibrant, with make shaft shops and vegetable stands. Moreover, due to persevering high levels of income poverty among the families, most of the population are poor and uneducated which becomes a serious problem when it comes to development processes and most of them are engaged in the informal sector, such as casual labor and small business like food vending, shopkeepers and other activities involving as the third part in the agreements (Ward Report, 2022).

1.2.5 Social Services

Social services such as water supply and water contamination are common and so are water and sanitation-related diseases. The ward has a variety of health centers like hospitals and dispensaries which in turn helps the habitants of the Tandale ward. The service water supply is still a problem whereby the high supply of water doesn't match the population (Ward Report, 2022).

1.3 Community Need Assessment

A Community Needs Assessment (CNA) seeks to gather accurate information representative of the needs of a community. Assessments were performed before taking action and were used to determine current situations and identify issues for action, establishing the essential foundation for vital planning. Therefore; in this study, CNA was conducted in the Tandale ward to assess widows and their daily economic activities and livelihood through household surveys and interviews to assess on what is the need for income-generating activity about available resources

and opportunities that can be utilized by the community itself, hence different Needs were identified and ranked to find out which one had the priority and traditional liquid soap was chosen for implementation.

1.3.1 Community Needs Assessment Objectives

1.3.1.1 General Objective

The general objective of conducting Community Needs Assessment (CNA) is to gather information from the community, identify socio-economic activities, needs, and projects which can address the need identified in the Tandale ward.

1.3.1.2 Specific Objectives

- i. To identify socio-economic activities performed by widows in the Tandale ward
- ii. To determine the needs of widows in strengthening their income in the Tandale ward
- iii. To identify the projects which will address the identified needs of the widows in the Tandale ward

1.3.2 Community Needs Assessment Questions

- i. What are socio-economic activities performed by widows in the Tandale ward?
- ii. What are the priorities and needs of widows in strengthening their income in the Tandale ward?

- iii. What are projects that can address the need identified in the Tandale ward?

1.3.3 Community Needs Assessment Methodology

Research methodology is a systematic way to solve a research problem by collecting data using various techniques, providing an interpretation of the collected data, and drawing conclusions about the research data. The methodology described in this section is Research design, sampling technique, and data collection method.

1.3.3.1 Research Design

Research design is the framework of research methods and techniques chosen by a researcher. The design allows researchers to use methods that are suitable for the subject matter and set up their studies for success. A descriptive research design was used whereby it allows the collection of both qualitative and quantitative data to describe the respondent's nature based on CNA-specific objectives. The design allowed the use of qualitative and quantitative methods of data collection and analysis.

1.3.3.2 Sampling Techniques

Sampling is the process of drawing a sample from a large population (Johnson & Christensen, 2017). The study used simple random sampling and purposive sampling.

1.3.3.2.1 Simple Random Sampling

Simple random sampling is the sampling technique used to select a group of individuals from a large population and each individual has an equal chance to be included in the sample (Sarstedt & Bengart, 2017). In this study, simple random sampling was employed to select 15 qualified widows in the Tandale ward. The reason for using this technique is that simple random sampling will be capable of providing equal opportunity for all qualified widows to participate in this project.

1.3.3.2.2 Purposive Sampling

This is the sampling procedure in which a researcher specifies the features of the population of interest and indicates individuals with those features (Campbell, 2020). In this study, purposive sampling was used to select government officers from the ward level such as WEO and community leaders. Therefore, this technique was used because not all government officials had relevant information about the widows in the study, so the researcher has to be biased to get insight information about the study.

Table 1. 2: Sample distribution

Category	Category	Population	Sample size
WEO	Tandale Ward	1	1
Community Leaders	Tandale Ward	1	1
Widows	Tandale Ward	18	15
Total		22	21

Source: Designed by the researcher (2022)

1.3.3.3 Data collection methods

The data collection method refers to the tools used to measure data (Dawson, 2002). (Muhammad Bashir & Azeem, 2008), argued that in collecting valid and reliable data from the field no single method may be considered to be adequate in it. Methodology of data collection was used to acquire information from different levels primary and secondary.

1.3.3.3.1 Primary Data Collection

Primary data were collected through various data collection methods such as interviews. Observation, Focus Group Discussions and this information were collected based on each objective of CNA.

1.3.3.3.2 Key Informant Interview

Refers to a form in which the recorded answers of the research are supplied by the participants of the study (Potter, 2018). Therefore, the study involved the use of semi-structured interviews that allow the researcher to set a base of questions that guide and direct the respondents. The key informant interview guide was prepared to collect basic information which is primary to assess the needs and income-generating activities operated by widows.

1.3.3.3.3 Observations

This is a qualitative data collection method that requires direct observation of activity behavior, relationship, phenomena network, or process in the field (Saul, 2018). It gives the researcher an intuitive understanding of what is happening (Blackman &

Benson, 2010). The researcher conducted a non-participant observation whereby can observe and record activities and the situation of the respondent by using an observation list.

1.3.3.3.4 Interview

The information was captured through an interview with the researcher asking questions and respondents responding to the asked questions. A semi structured questionnaire was designed and translated into Swahili since most of the respondents are not familiar with the English language from the interview the researcher managed to know the respondents, age, education, and information about income-generating activities found at the ward.

1.3.3.3.5 Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

A focus group discussion is one of the methods for data collection whereby it involves gathering people from similar backgrounds or experiences together to discuss a specific topic of interest (Nyumba, 2018). In this study focus groups and discussions were done in two groups. The first group comprised 8 and the second 7 widows were conducted on 15 widows in the Tandale ward to insight into different opinions and information about socio-economic activities performed by widows, the needs of widows in strengthening their income, and the projects which address the needs of the widows identified in the Tandale. A checklist of items to be discussed in the FDG was prepared and it helped the researcher to focus on the major issues based on CNA objectives.

1.3.3.3.6 Secondary Data

Secondary data were collected through documentary review. The secondary data information in this project includes the activities carried out by widows which are normally known by the Local government. Therefore, this information will help support the primary information.

1.3.3.3.7 Documentary Review

The researcher checked various documents in the Ward and Mtaa Executive offices. Such document includes budget reports, population reports, and annual Ward/Mtaa development reports. These documents were relevant because they indicate the pre-situation of widows' income in the Tandale ward. Is the method which is easy to be conducted since it is not expensive and not time-consuming (Tight, 2019).

1.3.3.4 Data analysis Methods

The information sorted according to its importance to present the important information that relates to the study. Both qualitative and Quantitative methods of data analysis are used to achieve the study objectives and to give meaningful results and interpretation. Qualitative data were coded, transcribed and analyzed using content analysis technique. Quantitative data were analyzed descriptively using Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS 16.0). Descriptive statistics used comprise of percentages and frequencies

1.4 Community Need Assessment Findings

1.4.1 Characteristics of Widows in Tandale Ward

1.4.1.1 Age of Respondents

The researcher was interested to know the age of the respondent to measure the viability and sustainability of this project activity. Age is a very important attribute in any community project it is a sign of maturity and understanding. Research findings show that many of the respondents 46.7% were 36 to 45 this age group whereby at this age many are dependent on the home such as children and other relatives so with the responsibilities they have at home even the success of the project will be good because it will help them increase the income. Also, this group together with the help of group leaders will help much in consulting other group members, Aged tween 26 and 35, is very energetic and fast, and all of them are committed to working for the success of the project.

Table 1. 3: Age of respondents

	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
18-25	2	13.3	13.3
26-35	4	26.7	40.0
Valid 36-45	7	46.7	86.7
Above 46	2	13.3	100.0
Total	15	100.0	

Source: Field Data (2022)

1.4.1.2 Education

The findings indicate that majority of widows (46.7%) involved in this study had secondary education. The researcher is interested to understand the level of education of people in the study area so that to have a hypothetical understanding of how better

they can keep financial records and manage accounts of the project and run the major project activities beyond the objective of the project. This project has to go further in helping widows through training about marketing, production, and preparation of books of accounts for instance cash books and petty cash books.

Table 1. 4: Education of the respondents

		Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
	Primary education	6	40.0	40.0
	Secondary education	7	46.7	86.7
Valid	University education	1	6.7	93.3
	None	1	6.7	100.0
	Total	15	100.0	

Source: Field Data (2022)

1.4.1.3 Income

Income is the money received, especially regular basis, for work or through investments. This project assessed the level of income of widows in the Tandale ward as the result of analyzing their well-being and how to deal with them in the process of strengthening their income. The majority of widows (60%) earn below 100,000 Tshs per month, which means strengthening their income is very crucial hence the level of income they generate is very low.

Table 1. 5: Level of income monthly of respondents

		Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
	Below 100,000	9	60.0	60.0
Valid	Between 100,000-200,000	5	33.3	93.3
	Above 200,0000	1	6.7	100.0
	Total	15	100.0	

Source: Field Data (2022)

1.4.2 Information Based on CNA Objectives

This research project intended to conduct the community needs assessment under the following objectives; first, the study assessed the socio-economic activities performed by widows, the needs of widows in strengthening their income, and the project which addresses the needs of widows in the Tandale ward.

1.4.3 Socio-Economic Activities Performed by Widows

The findings show that 40% of widows are selling roasted groundnuts, 26.7% perform food vending, 20.0% are shop sellers and 13.3% are selling vegetables. The results show that majority of widows are selling groundnuts because the business itself requires less capital where the income earned is also less.

Table 1. 6: Social-economic activities performed by widows

	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Selling groundnuts	6	40.0	40.0
Food vending	4	26.7	66.7
Valid Shop sellers	3	20.0	86.7
Selling of vegetables	2	13.3	100.0
Total	15	100.0	

Source: Field Data (2022)

1.4.4 The Needs of Widows in Strengthening their Income

The findings show that 53.3% of respondents need to improve income, 20.0% need business education and 13.3% need affordable markets and working environment. The results show that majority of widows need to improve their income that they can have better life.

Table 1. 7: The needs of widows in strengthening their income

	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Improve income	8	53.3	53.3
Affordable market	2	13.3	66.7
Valid Business Education	3	20.0	86.7
Working environment	2	13.3	100.0
Total	15	100.0	

Source: Field Data (2022)

1.4.5 The Projects Which Address the Needs of the Widows

The findings show that 60% of widows mentioned that the project which addresses the need is the production of liquid soap, 20% indicated the production of vegetables, 13.3% mentioned general house cleanliness and 6.7% mentioned the production of Black Soldier flies. The results show that the most projects which addresses the needs of the widows is the production of liquid soap. Therefore, to address the need for capital, widows in Tandale ward chose the project of production of liquid soap thus to strengthen their income.

Table 1. 8: The Projects Which Address the Needs of the Widows

	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
General house cleanliness	2	13.3	13.3
Production of liquid soap	9	60.0	73.3
Valid Green vegetable production	3	20.0	93.3
Production of Black Soldier flies	1	6.7	100.0
Total	15	100.0	

Source: Field Data (2022)

1.5 Chapter Summary

Participatory Needs Assessment was conducted at the Tandale ward through the Local Government Authority (LGA) as a host organization, the assessment started by examining the community profile where several problems were identified in gathering CNA findings the methodologies were applied to the study area. A convergent parallel mixed method design was adopted whereby 15 widow assessed by using the purposive sampling technique and the semi-structured interviews prepared. The findings are based on the following purposes; to identify socio-economic activities which are perform performed by widows, to identify the priorities and needs of widows in strengthen their income, and to identify projects which address the need identified in the Tandale ward. According to the needs, the majority of widows indicated that, to improve their income (53.3%) is the basic need whereby about 60% of widows revealed on production of liquid soap as the basic project in order to strength their income. Therefore, through production of liquid soaps, widows of Tandale ward have the ability to strength their income.

CHAPTER TWO

PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Background to Research Problem

This chapter focuses on problem identification that was identified during CNA conducted for widows at Tandale Ward, Kinondoni Municipal Council. The CNA assessment result shows that widows in the Tandale ward faced the problem of capital to run their business successfully this lead to poor performance of some of business which resulted to low income.

The widows in Tandale conducted small businesses for long time, but still they get small profits due to the problem of lack of capital, the act which hindering them to expand their business Widows and other people around there failed to handle family problems such as pay school fee for their children, buy good cloth for their child, buy family food, building better houses, fail to pay cost of accessing entrepreneurship training, lastly fail to access loan from different financial institutions due to lack of collateral. It's true that the background of widows continue to hurt them because widows is among of vulnerable group affected by poverty in Tanzania as compare to other groups, cause widows have many restriction within their life including discrimination was done many years ago like many properties including land they owned by men, the act which loose opportunity of been loaned by different microfinance institutions cause they have no loan security, that's why they continue to suffer until now and continue to be poverty economically.

Therefore through above historical background of the problems faced the widows of Tandale researcher expose that capital is a core problem faced this community, so it will be solved by starting the project of liquid soap production from that, starting

this project it helps many problems to be solved things will be improving such as their family living condition, welfare of their children, group members accessing more profit in their business, project be expanded and continue well by provide good quality services to the customers and the project will be sustainable. Also establishment of production of liquid soap increase income generating to widows at Tandale ward.

2.2 Problem Statement

Tanzania, widows had limited property and no independent means of income, has different cultural customs (World Bank, 2018). Everywhere, social norm-related restrictions, difficulty obtaining credit, and access to both public and commercial services exacerbate women's inadequate assets and reduced potential for resource mobilization (Gaddis, Rahul, & Wenjie, 2017). To what extent the death of a husband proves to be devastating depends on access to independent income sources as well as negotiating power within the extended family. As a result, women have fewer opportunities to accumulate wealth or generate an income and have less access to a variety of personal coping mechanisms after adverse shocks. They might be more susceptible to shocks than average (World Bank, 2018).

Furthermore, poverty has increased the vulnerability of widows, who are often assumed to be infected. As a result, these widows' entrepreneurship skills are not targeted toward their success in businesses (Kudo, 2017). Poverty has not only increased the prevalence of widowhood but has also accentuated the vulnerability of widows who are typically assumed to be infected. After the passing of their spouse or father, widows may find themselves without a place to live due to a lack of family

members who are prepared to take them in or the incomplete and restricted protection provided by legally recognized polygamy and the levirate. Only a small portion of widows in African nations obtain any assets after their husbands pass away. De-facto wives are likely to be much more at risk of poverty in jurisdictions where polygamy is prohibited because any enforced rights resulting from marriage only apply to the legal wife (Okoro & Nkama, 2018).

There may be several welfare effects of widowhood. The negative effects of widowhood are more likely to occur and include rejection and claims that you were the cause of the death, along with grieving, emotional loss, changes in social and economic standing. In many African societies, degrading widowhood rites and purification ceremonies are practiced (Edet, 2021). In Tanzania, for example, there are cultural taboos against women threshing and plowing, which might negatively affect widows' chances of surviving economically (Okoro & Nkama, 2018).

Different social-economic projects have been launched in the Tandale ward by various stakeholders with the goal of boosting the income of the widows. Using the production of liquid soap) conducted a programme to increase the earnings of widows. The project was successful because 15 widows had access to financing and saw an increase in their monthly salaries from 100,000 to 400,000 tshs in 2023. Due to the lack of projects involving the production of liquid soap in Tandale ward, the ward report (2023) is supported. Through this, the subsequent project had to be carried out in order to increase the widows' income through the production of liquid soaps.

2.3 Project Description

The project is strengthening the income of widows through production of liquid soap. The Tandale Ward at Kinondoni Municipal Council project was nearby Tandale Primary School and the ward office. Aside from the CNA that the researcher conducted with the help of the Tandale widows, LGA provided special group loans to facilitate this project with the goal of addressing the issue of a lack of capital for the community. The project helped the community access soft loans as a capital for developing their businesses and increasing income through the production of liquid soap.

The project began in March 2022 after a researcher raised awareness through a meeting by encouraging widows to create groups to address the financial issues that were preventing them from growing and increasing their income. As a result of this procedure, 15 participants agreed to form a group with the assistance of the Kinondoni community development officer, as illustrated in Figure 1, under the general supervision of Tandale ward office to assure the group's effectiveness.



Figure 2. 1: Meeting for mobilizing of widows to form group

Source: Field Work (2022)

2.3.1 Target Community

This project at Kinondoni Municipal was designed to aid widows in the Tandale district. These widows take part in this initiative at every stage of its development, from project identification and planning to implementation, monitoring, and assessment. These widows contribute to the project by sharing their ideas and suggestions in groups, which is a more productive way to deal with them than dealing with them individually. This project gives widows more control over their lives by boosting their income and facilitating their access to cash. Therefore, the goal of this initiative is to increase these widows' capital so that they can increase their income through the production of liquid soap.

2.3.2 Stakeholders

There are numerous stakeholders involved in this project who contributed to its completion and success. Such parties include, as shown in Table 2.2 below, representatives of the government, the Local Government Authority, the community (those residing in Tandale ward), widows, and MCED students.

The successful implementation of the project was made possible by a diverse range of stakeholders. The primary investor is the Kinondoni Municipal Council, which supplied technical expertise and direction through the Community Development Officer, Cooperatives, and Trade Officers, who offered diverse technical assistance based on their respective specialties. The Ward Government is another significant stakeholder; it arranged all correspondence between the widows and the

professionals stationed at the Municipal headquarters and offered general guidance.

The following is how Table 2.1 displays the stakeholder matrix:

Table 2. 1: Stakeholders’ analysis

Stakeholders (Players, groups or institutions)	Role in the program	Stakeholder expectation
Kinondoni Council	Municipal Provide permission, piece of land and all necessary technical, financial and managerial support	Group will benefit from the support provided
Community Development Officer	Offering support towards registration of the group and as well as offering of both technical and managerial support	The group will be registered and supported accordingly
Ward Executive Officer	Provision of technical support and ensure project sustainability	Ensure the effective and efficient project goal achievement.
Mtaa Executive Officer	Work together with WEO to ensure successful of intended project.	Ensure the effective and efficient project goal achievement.
Trade Officer	Providing technical training to the group	The group will get reliable market for its product
Beneficiaries(widows)	Resource mobilization, participation in activities of group and comply to norms of the group	Mobilization of resources will take place as well as the actual implementation
Researcher	Carrying-out research through CNA	Communication of CNA findings with stakeholders

Source: Field Work (2022)

2.3.3 Project Goals in CED Terms

The majority of widows are unable to meet the requirements and desires of their family, which leaves them without any control over their lives. Therefore, the goal of this project was to increase the income of widows in the Tandale ward of Kinondoni by producing liquid soap.

2.3.4 Project Objectives

The project addresses three objectives such are;

- i. To train 15 widows on liquid soap production by February 2023
- ii. To acquire an office and storage space by February 2023
- iii. To facilitate the group to purchase materials for batch one soap production by April 2023
- iv. To link the group with sustainable market for liquid soap by May 2023

2.4 Host Organization/ CBO Profile

The host organization, Tandale Ward Office at Kinondoni Municipal Council, was in responsibility of overseeing and managing all aspects of the ward's social and economic growth on a daily basis. The Ward Executive Officer also offered a function in oversight for the situation. The ward leadership was in charge of coordinating and communicating all of the actions of different stakeholders. To ensure the project's successful and long-term implementation, the ward kept in touch with the community development officer and other stakeholders.

2.4.1 Vision of the Host Organization

The vision of Tandale Ward is to establish itself as a preminent organization that assists the neighborhood in making the best use of its resources to advance its social and economic development.

2.4.2 Mission

Tandale Ward's goal as the host organization is to offer socioeconomic assistance to community members so they can improve their social and economic standing and ultimately enjoy greater prosperity and well-being.

2.4.3 Activities

- i. To facilitate widows on capital formation through mobilizing on access to collateral by forming the groups.
- ii. Assisting on training to modern liquid soap production
- iii. To provide entrepreneurial education this is facilitated by the trade officer from the municipal.

2.4.4 Organizational Structure for Host Organization

The value of each department is ranked according to how well the project performs, making organizational structure a crucial component of this project. The Ward Development Committee, Street Chairpersons, and Ward Executive Officer are at the top of the LGA's organizational hierarchy in this initiative. For the areas of finance, social welfare, the environment, and security, there are four committees. The Ward's organizational structure was as follows:

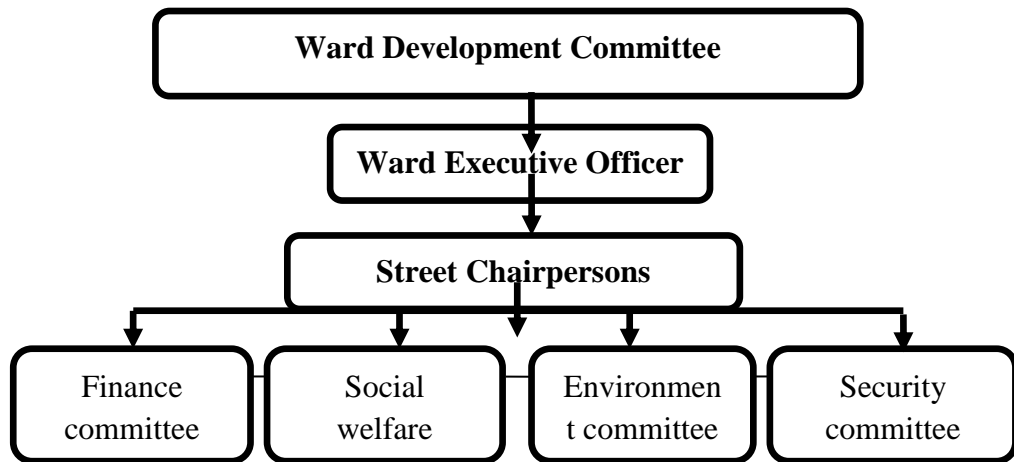


Figure 2. 2: Tandale ward organization structure

2.4.5 SWOC Analysis

SWOC analysis is a framework used to evaluate an organization's competitive position and to develop strategic planning. SWOC analysis assesses internal and external factors, as well as current and future potential. The internal factors are strengths and weaknesses, and the external factors are opportunities and challenges. The following Table shows the description of the factors behind Tandale ward as a host organization:

Table 2. 2: SWOC Analysis

	INTERNAL FACTORS	EXTERNAL FACTORS
POSITIVE	Strengths	Opportunities
	High level of commitment from the local leaders	Availability of market for liquid soap
	Availability of human resources from the authority	Easiest of forming groups to widows
	Availability of hard working widows in the ward	Availability of raw material for making liquid soaps
NEGATIVE	Weaknesses	Challenges
	Some of the beneficiaries might be affected by profit oriented mechanism rather than sustaining the project	Bureaucratic procedures from the government level
	Sometimes because of nature is hard to control elder people and facilitate them	The procedures to facilitate widows might be affected by lack of government support
	The level of awareness of beneficiaries might affect the project	Lack of local community involvement in the project might makes it harder to accomplish the project at reasonable time

Source: Field Work (2022)

2.3.6 Role of CED Student in the Project

- a) To be the main character in facilitating day to day activities of implementation of the project
- b) To assist Tandale widows to access loans, training, and entrepreneur education about production of liquid soap.
- c) To ensure widows in Tandale ward participate fully in the whole process of project execution.
- d) Make sure the Government and other stakeholders participate in the project implementation like registration of the group and allowing Tandale widows to open a bank account.

- e) Sensitize a link of participation between LGA and Tandale widows.
- f) To ensure the sustainability of the project through monitoring and evaluation
- g) To conduct monitoring and evaluation of the project activities

2.4.7 Host Organization Roles in the Project

- a) To make sure that the project is executed according to the implementation plan.
- b) To make sure the project is sustainable and majority of members are benefit from it.
- c) To make sure LGA works in collaboration of CED student and widows to ensure the project is well implemented.
- d) To support some of equipment required for project.
- e) To provides ongoing support to the project even after the completion of the study.

CHAPTER THREE

LITERATURE REVIEW

3.1 Chapter Overview

The description of the literatures pertinent to the subject of this project report is the primary focus of this chapter. It makes an effort to define and critically argue certain terms as they are employed in the research. In the context of boosting widows' income, it also evaluates theoretical and empirical research done by other experts.

3.2 Definition of terms

3.2.1 Income

Income, which is typically stated in monetary terms, is the consumption and saving opportunity earned by an entity within a given timeframe (McCaffery, 2012). Conceptually, income is hard to define, and different fields may have distinct definitions. For instance, a person's income may differ from their income as defined by law and in an economic sense. The notion may include the accumulation of both monetary and non-monetary consumption capacity in the study of public economics, with the former (monetary) serving as a stand-in for total income (Barr, 2004). In this project income refers to the ability of widows in the consumption and saving over a specific period of time. Therefore, in this matter the income of widows differ in terms of consumption and saving habit.

3.2.2 Organization

A firm, institution, or association that consists of one or more people and has a specific goal is referred to as an organization (Douma & Schreuder, 2013). A formal

organization has been defined as one that is created as a tool for achieving predetermined goals. Its design outlines how objectives are split and expressed in organizational divisions. This organizational structure is made up of divisions, departments, sections, roles, occupations, and tasks (Lui & Ngo, 2004). In this project organization is the association of widows who operated together in production of liquid soap.

3.2.3 Widows

A widow is a person who has lost their husband and typically hasn't remarried. Widowhood is the condition of having lost one's spouse through death. A widow is referred to as a "relict," which is an old term that means "someone left over" (Dabergott, 2021). There are times when this word appears on older gravestones. The term "widow" has cognates in several Indo-European languages and is derived from an Indo-European root that means "widow." By the 19th century, "widow" was no longer used to refer to men and was replaced by the male version "widower" (Winkler, 2015). In this project widows are women who lost their husbands and are not yet got married.

3.2.4 Community

A community is a social unit (a collection of living beings) that shares factors like geography, traditions, beliefs, values, or identity. Through communication platforms, communities can connect virtually or in a specific geographic location (such as a country, village, town, or neighborhood). A feeling of community that is crucial to their identity, practice, and participation in social institutions like family, home, job,

government, society, or humanity as a whole is defined by long-lasting good relationships that go beyond immediate genealogical links (James *et al.*, 2012). Although communities are typically minor in comparison to personal social relationships, the term "community" can also apply to significant group affiliations such as national, global, and virtual communities (James, 2006). In this project, community is a group of people living in the same place or having a particular characteristic in common.

3.3 Theoretical Literature

3.3.1 Maslow's hierarchy model

This project study was guided by Maslow's hierarchy of need model to explain the income used by widows in the production of liquid soap. Maslow theory was developed by Abraham Maslow in 1943.

The idea clarifies the stages of human development as described by developmental psychology. Physiological, safe, love and belonging, esteem, and self-actualization are the stages that comprise this progression. These levels imply that for motivation to exist at the following level, each level inside persons must first be satisfied. For example, a person who is starving to death will look for food before worrying about getting a job. Accordingly, there is no need to demand the satisfaction of greater demands before addressing lower needs (Kosseck and Lautsch, 2018). Therefore, in relation to this study, Maslow's theory was used to describe how widows might be financially satisfied starting with physiological needs like food and safety needs like work security.

The need may not follow the Maslow hierarchy, despite the fact that this theory is widely accepted and employed by authors (Louise, 2003). For instance, the physiological demand might be satisfied before the safety need. So, even if their housing situation is insecure, they can still keep their jobs. Additionally, this Maslow's hierarchy has come under fire for always being appropriate (Twum-darko, 2013). The model is therefore employed in our daily lives even though the study was subject to criticism because it is pertinent to be used in this study and the "ceteris paribus" principle was taken into account.

3.3.2 Liquid soap production

Since soaps are used on a daily basis for bathing and washing, their significant role in the daily lives of humans justifies their constant demand. Products made from soap can include detergents, bar soaps, and liquid soaps in a variety of scents, colors, and packaging options. The production of soap is one of the fastest-growing economic sectors in developing nations, such as Tanzania, where large, medium, and small soap producers bring in millions of dollars yearly (Aiwize, 2012). Liquid soap is made via a saponification process between oils and lye, just like soap bars. The lye employed in the process is the primary distinction between creating liquid soap and bar soap. Sodium hydroxide is used to make solid soap bars (NaOH). Potassium hydroxide, or KOH, is used to make liquid soap (The School of Natural Skincare, 2022).



Figure 3. 1: Sodium hydroxide

Source: Wearerestless (2019)

3.3.3 Liquid soap requirements

A soap making machine, a heat-resistant plastic or stainless steel pitcher with a lid, a large plastic or stainless steel spoon, stainless steel measuring spoons, measuring cups, small beakers, a stick blender, soap molds, a soap pot, rubber spatulas, a large plastic or stainless steel ladle, protective goggles, protective rubber hand gloves, a quick reading thermometer, and an accurate thermometer are among the tools required to make soap. Additional materials consist of oils, lye solutions, coloring additives, packaging supplies, and fragrances. Adequate space, distribution networking, strong marketing abilities, and customer care services are necessary for being competitive and effective. Moreover, sodium hydroxide, sometimes referred to as lye or caustic soda, is a common ingredient in soapmaking. Liquid soaps can be made with caustic soda, though potassium hydroxide is more commonly used in this

process (Bratovic *et al.*, 2018).



Figure 3. 2: Liquid soap requirements

Source: Lovely Greens (2023)

3.3.4 Soap Marketing

One of Africa's biggest markets for soap products is Tanzania. With a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 3%, the soap market in Tanzania is projected to reach a value of over \$147 million by 2025, from an estimated \$126 million in 2019. An increasing number of middle-class homes and rising consumer spending on personal care and hygiene products are the main drivers of this rise. Furthermore, the Tanzanian soap market has been growing quickly due to the growing demand for natural and organic soaps (6Wresearch, 2023).



Figure 3. 3: Packaged Liquid Soap for Marketing

Source: Murukali (2023)

3.4 Empirical Literature

Government policies, both social and economic, at all levels disregard widows; as a result, even the women's movement ignores them. Because of the intensity and extent of the discrimination they endured, widows in Nigerian society now demand urgent attention at all levels of society. The fact that widows greatly outnumber widowers in every Nigerian community as a result of, among other things, armed robberies, banditry, kidnapping, and terrorist attacks (Boko Haram) increases the gravity of this situation. In order to emphasize the areas of empowerment and intervention that social businesses (Ummulkhair Foundation) in Northwestern Nigeria often provide to widows, Hashim *et al.* (2018) conducted the study. The study comes to the conclusion that widows' empowerment depends on social enterprises.

In Kajiado West Sub-County, Kenya, widows' sustained self-reliance was examined in relation to socio-economic empowerment difficulties (Momanyi *et al.*, 2021). The study's goals were to investigate the obstacles widows encounter in achieving socioeconomic empowerment and to provide skills for training that would enable widows to become self-sufficient over time. Based on Marc Zimmerman's (1995) Empowerment Theory, the study was conducted. Important conclusions demonstrated that the majority of widows faced eviction, prejudice, and denial of access to land or property. In a similar vein, widows had limited financial resources, no steady source of income, and were unemployed. The study suggested that the best ways to empower widows are to initiate income-generating initiatives, develop skills, and raise community awareness of widows' rights.

A state age pension or a surviving spouse benefit, which is paid to widows upon the death of their partner, have historically been the retirement income policies' response to women's generally limited ability to secure an independent retirement income (Costa *et al.* 2020). In nations like Australia, the transition to accumulation superannuation plans has diminished the significance of surviving spouse pensions, leaving a large number of retired women financially reliant on their spouse. Policy makers have not paid enough attention to the economic risks that many women in retired couple families face as a result of this transition, at least in part because of the widespread belief that decisions about the allocation of resources within a household are outside the jurisdiction of the government. In order to close the resulting policy vacuum, this study examines two major strategies for preserving older women's financial results in Australia's superannuation-based retirement income system. One strategy focuses on policies that can change who in the household owns

superannuation wealth, while the other focuses on regulatory frameworks that can affect women's ability to influence decisions about household superannuation wealth.

3.5 Policy Review

3.5.1 National Economic Empowerment Policy

The goal of Tanzania's National Economic Empowerment Policy is to meet the needs of every individual citizen as well as local businesses where Tanzanians own at least 50% of the stock (URT, 2004). The Policy includes workers, traders, fisherman, farmers, livestock keepers, employees, and other groups of people involved in a variety of economic activities. It is anticipated that Tanzanians would own a sizable portion of the country's economy by 2025. By giving all groups equal opportunities to grow, this process will embrace all Tanzanians, especially the most vulnerable, like the widows in Tandale Ward who chose to launch a project to make liquid soap.

3.5.2 Tanzania Development Vision 2025

The vision 2025 was formulated to steer the nation towards a more proactive role in global growth, marked by cutting-edge technology, elevated productivity, and a state-of-the-art transportation and communication infrastructure. Establishing a good high level of living for all citizens, promoting good governance, upholding the rule of law, and creating an economy that is robust and resilient enough to resist global competition are among the goals of the development vision (NBS, 2014). The government is using the Vision 2015 as a guide to expedite the transition from low-productivity agriculture to a semi-industrialized economy. Additionally, highly productive activities that are successfully strengthened and integrated by auxiliary

industrial and service activities in both rural and urban settings are the focus of transformations.

Therefore, this idea is consistent with local efforts to support widows through adoption of other women. In addition, the production of liquid soap contributes to the improvement of people's quality of life by creating opportunities for employment and business growth, all of which increase income, create more job opportunities, resolve family issues, and raise people's standards of living.

CHAPTER FOUR

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

4.1 Overview

This chapter provides an explanation of how to achieve the project's inputs and outputs. It also provides a timetable of the tasks that must be completed while the project is being implemented. This chapter will outline each stakeholder who took part in the project and their roles in achieving the project's objectives. The CNA held at Tandale ward in Kinondoni Municipal, served as the launch point for the implementation.

4.2 Projects Outputs and Activities

The report on the community's needs assessment, the training report for making liquid soap, and the purchase of resources including soap ingredients and working tools are the project's outcomes. Others describe a method whereby widows increase their income through the creation of liquid soap, with the major business result being a decrease in the pay of active widows in the Tandale ward. Following confirmation of payment from the liquid soap arrangements, this would be done. We can declare the following regarding the outcomes of accomplishing this assignment by outlining the overall goals and the project's objectives as they are stated in the next section:

Table 4. 1: Project Outputs

Objective	Output	Activities
Objective 1: To train 15 widows on liquid soap production by February 2023	Output 1: 15 widows accessed the training of liquid soaps production	Activity 1: Acquiring of materials and experts about provision of education to widows
		Activity 2: Practical exercise to liquid soap were conducted to 15 widow
	Output 2: Initial production of 50 cartons of liquid soap per month	Activity 1: Site and material preparation for liquid soap
		Activity 2: Establishment and set of liquid soap processing
Objective 2: To acquire an office and storage space by February 2023	Output 1: widows accessed 1 room for office and storage	Activity 1: To facilitate the group to prepare a letter for asking for space/training room
		Activity 2: To assist the group to deliver the letter to ward office
	Output 2: Widows rented an office and storage space for 6 months installment	Activity 1: Group members' fund raising for office rent
		Activity 2: Contract signing for office rent
Objective 3: To facilitate the group to purchase materials for batch one soap production by April 2023	Output 1: One hundred (100) liters of water were provided to 15 widows	Activity 1: Buying of 100 liters of water
		Activity 2: Catching of 100 liters of water
	Output 2: Widows accessed liquid soap materials for batch one soap production	Activity 1: Group members' raising funds for batch one production
		Activity 2: Buying of liquid soap materials for batch one
Objective 4: To support the group in obtaining sustainable market for liquid soap by May 2023	Output 1: 50 cartons of liquid soaps sold out in 2023	Activity 1: Pricing arrangement of the products
		Activity 2: Packaging and delivering
	Output 2: 200 cartons of liquid soaps are ordered in 2023	Activity 1: recording of orders
		Activity 2: re-production of more liquid soaps per orders

Source: Field Work (2022)

4.3 Project Planning

The accomplishment of the project's objectives depends on careful planning, which enables the carrying out of actions that will make the effort a success. This section covers the execution plan, member organization, and financial plan assessment. Management, exercise evaluation, and commitment from each partner are all parts of project execution. The first and most important phase of a project is project planning, which also impacts the project's efficacy and efficiency. Arranging for this project involved developing the project's goals and deliverables, arranging the activities in a logical order, appointing people to be in charge of each task, and determining the resources and funding requirements. The project implementation plan, project budget, logical framework, and Ghant chart are examples of planning tools. Three dependable project partners are the Tandale widows, the Tandale Ward Chief (WEO), and the MCED intern.

4.3.1 Implementation Plan

The project execution plan outlines several exercises and resources that were needed to complete the stated task targets in a specific amount of time.

Table 4. 2: Implementation plan

OBJECTIVE	OUTPUT	ACTIVITIES	PROJECT MONTH RESOURCES NEEDED												RESOURCES NEEDED	RESPONSIBLE PERSON
			J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D		
Objective 1: To train 15 widows on liquid soap production by February 2023	Output 1: 15 widows accessed the training of liquid soaps production	Activity 1: Acquiring of materials and experts about provision of education to widows													Human resource Financial resource	MCED student CDO WEO
		Activity 2: Practical exercise to liquid soap were conducted to 15 widow													Human resource Financial resource Equipments Materials	MCED student CDO WEO Widows
	Output 2: Initial production of 50 cartons of liquid soap per month	Activity 1: Site and material preparation for liquid soap													Human resource Financial resource	MCED student CDO WEO Widows
		Activity 2: Establishment and set of liquid soap processing													Human resource Financial resource	MCED student CDO WEO Widows
	Objective 3: To facilitate the group to purchase materials for batch	Output 1: Widows accessed 1 room for	Activity 1: To facilitate the group to prepare a letter for asking												Human resource Financial resource	MCED student CDO WEO Widows

	production	soap materials for batch one															
Objective 4: To support the group in obtaining sustainable market for liquid soap by May 2023	Output 1: 50 cartons of liquid soaps sold out in 2023	Activity 1: Pricing arrangement of the products												Human resource Financial resource	Widows MCED student		
		Activity 2: Packaging and delivering												Human resource Financial resource Equipments Materials	Widows MCED student		
	Output 2: 20 cartons of liquid soaps are reordered in 2023	Activity 1: recording of orders												Human resource Financial resource Materials	Widows MCED student		
		Activity 2: reproduction of more liquid soaps per orders												Human resource Financial resource Equipments Materials	Widows MCED student		

Source: Field Work (2022)

Also in strengthening the project design, implementation and evaluation the project logical framework was presented in order to show the verifiable indicators (OVIs), means of verification (MOV) and the assumptions in attaining the project objectives.

Table 4. 3: Logical Framework Matrix

Hierarchy of Objectives	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVIs)	Means of verification (MOV)	Assumptions
To train 15 widows on liquid soap production by February 2023	Widows group attend the training	Training attendance Project report	Successful training
To acquire an office and storage space by February 2023	Widows access an office and storage space of production of liquid soap	Project report	Availability of facilities to produce liquid soap
To facilitate the group to purchase materials for batch one soap production by April 2023	Widows acquired materials for batch one soap production	Project report Budget report	Attainable loan repayment schedule
To support the group in obtaining sustainable market for liquid soap by May 2023	Increase of sales of liquid soap	Sales report Project report Budget report	Marketability of liquid soaps

Source (2022)

4.3.2 Project Inputs

In any projects inputs is very important for implementation of activities as specified in the project plan, Inputs were used in order to implement the liquid soap production usually recorded as costs on project or company balance sheets. Some of the inputs that were used during implementation of the project were human resources inputs, materials inputs and financial inputs. Human resources inputs were the use of human beings as project manpower and also as project management team. For the material resource, some materials were used for the execution of the project and also financial resources were used as input for the project. So the proper plan of project inputs help

to achieve the planned project outcomes and goals. Quantity and cost for each input appear in the project budget Table 4.5.

The products which will be produced after carrying activities include CNA report, training report on liquid soap production, purchased production tools, group constitution, group registration certificate and a document bearing group bank details.

The following Figure 4.1 shows the participation of Tandale widows in production of liquid soap as it shows their final stage already for the market.



Figure 4. 1: The liquid soap product ready for the market

Source: Field Work (2022)

Staffing Pattern

The project beneficiaries were Widows from Tandale ward Kinondoni Municipal Council. The activities were supervision of group leaders who normally get directives from Ward Community Development Officer and council leaders. The

group leaders include elected chairperson and her assistant, secretary and her assistant and a treasurer with her assistant. Role of each leader were specifies in the constitution and are summarized in Table 4.4.

Table 4. 4: Leadership Roles

Position	Roles
Council Leaders	Overall management and coordination of activities and Correspondence
CDO	Provision of technical directives and advise
Group Chairperson	Supervision of other group members, call for meetings and ensure all activities are implemented by considering the guidelines provided by leaders and extension officers
Group secretary	Keep group records and project documents, writing meeting minutes
Group treasurer	Keep records on income and expenditure; collect and bank money from members contributions and other sources
Group members	Participation in all project activities for their own benefit

Source: Field Findings (2022)

4.3.3 Project Budget

The project was TZS 2,243,500 mobilized from different sources including Tandale ward, CED student and beneficiaries who are Widows. All cost estimates were done in a very participatory manner. The budgeting team involved the CED student, leaders of the project beneficiaries, community development officer. The budget of this project was prepared after project implementation plan which indicated activities, time frame, resources/inputs and responsible people. The cost of the inputs and activities are provided in the Table 4.5 below.

Table 4. 5: Project Budget

Objective	Output	Activities	Resources Needed	Units	Unit costs	Total	
Objective 1: To train 15 widows on liquid soap production by February 2023	Output 1: 15 widows accessed the training of liquid soaps production	Activity 1: Acquiring of materials and experts about provision of education to widows	Expert Hard plastic drum Sal phonic acid Slice	1 2 Kg 10 Kg 15	300,000 100,000 8,000 9,000	300,000 200,000 80,000 135,000	
		Activity 2: Practical exercise to liquid soap were conducted to 15 widow	Sodium sulphate Gliceline Soda ash light	Kg 5 Kg 3 Kg 10	8,000 12,000 4,000	40,000 36,000 40,000	
		Output 2: Initial production of 50 cartons of liquid soap per month	Activity 1: Site and material preparation for liquid soap	Buckets	5 bottles	3,000	15,000
		Activity 2: Establishment and set of liquid soap processing	CDE Colour Perfume Mask and groves	Kg 10 Kg 15 Mls 20 1	8,000 1,000 6,000 20,000	80,000 15,000 120,000 20,000	
	Objective 2: To acquire an office and storage space by February 2023	Output 1: widows accessed 1 room for office and storage	Activity 1: To facilitate the group to prepare a letter for asking for space/training room	Time	6 hours	2000@15	180,000
			Activity 2: To assist the group to deliver the letter to ward office	Time	3 hours	2000@15	90,000
Output 2: Widows rented an office and storage		Activity 1: Group members' fund raising for office rent	Time	2 hours	2000@15	60,000	

	space for 6 months installment	Activity 2: Contract signing for office rent	Time	2 hours	2000@15	60,000
Objective 3: To facilitate the group to purchase materials for batch one soap production by April 2023	Output 1: One hundred (100) liters of water were provided to 15 widows	Activity 1: Buying of 100 liters of water	Water	100 liters	25	2,500
		Activity 2: Catching of 100 liters of water	Labours	2	500	1,000
	Output 2: Widows accessed liquid soap materials for batch one soap production	Activity 1: Group members' raising funds for batch one production	Labours	2	3,000	6,000
		Activity 2: Ensuring on the availability of the classroom from the ward administration	Labour	1	3,000	3,000
Objective 4: To support the group in obtaining sustainable market for liquid soap by May 2023	Output 1: 50 cartons of liquid soaps sold out in 2023	Activity 1: Pricing arrangement of the products	Time	5 hours	2000@15	10,000
		Activity 2: Packaging and delivering	Label designing and printing, posters	1500	100	150,000
			Sound system	1	200,000	200,000
	Output 2: 20 cartons of liquid soaps are ordered in 2023	Activity 1: Recording of orders	Transport	1	100,000	100,000
		Activity 2: Re-production of more liquid soaps per orders	Transport	1	100,000	100,000
					TOTAL	2,243,500

Source: Field Work (2022)

4.4 Project Implementation

This section, which represents the actual project exercises, started at the end of July 2022. The exercises that were completed were among those planned during the project setup stage. A sizable portion of the planned exercises were actually completed, as shown by the execution plan. The task execution is divided into two crucial portions the project execution report and the project execution Gantt chart, which are both shown below



Figure 4. 2: The widows starting production of liquid soap

Source: Field Work (2022)



Figure 4. 3: Primary stage of liquid soap of production

Source: Field Work (2022)

4.4.1 Project Implementation Report

The project implementation report is divided into two sections: the production process and capacity building through workshops, both theoretical and practical. Best manufacturing practices and marketing strategies are covered throughout the course. Numerous actions have been carried out; some of them have been completed, while others are still ongoing.

The implementation of the project started in July 2022; details are shown on the project implementation plan. All activities were implemented as scheduled and in a chronological order. The MCED student and the Community development officer WEO participated in all stages to ensure that there is effective and efficient

implementation of the project activities. Alongside that, regular supportive supervision was done to make timely correction of all deviations. Corrective measures taken as a result of effective supervision were timely and on the spot mentoring, coaching and training. On the other hand, monitoring was done on regular basis to assess the effectiveness of the project. Among the initiation steps of the project implementation was to conduct a CNA whereas community needs were assessed, out of which the project was designed from. In May 2022, the group, in the following month they prepared those requirement l ready for production. At the same time, and under the guidance of the community Development officer and WEO, they conduct practical in two days.

Table 4. 6: Project implementation report

PLANS			ACCOMPLISHMENTS	
Objective	Output	Activities	Means of Verification	Comments
Objective 1: To train 15 widows on liquid soap production by February 2023	Output 1: 15 widows accessed the training of liquid soaps production	Activity 1: Acquiring of materials and experts about provision of education to widows	Training attendance Project report	Activity performed by MCED student, facilitator and widows
		Activity 2: Practical exercise to liquid soap were conducted to 15 widow	Training attendance Project report	Activity performed by MCED student, facilitator and widows
	Output 2: Initial production of 50 cartons of liquid soap per month	Activity 1: Site and material preparation for liquid soap	Training attendance Project report	Activity performed by MCED student, facilitator and widows
		Activity 2: Establishment and set of liquid soap processing	Training attendance Project report	Activity performed by MCED student, facilitator and widows
Objective 2: To acquire an office and storage space by February 2023	Output 1: widows accessed 1 room for office and storage	Activity 1: To facilitate the group to prepare a letter for asking for space/training room	Project report Budget report	Activity performed by MCED student, facilitator and widows
		Activity 2: To assist the group to deliver the letter to ward office	Project report Budget report	Activity performed by MCED student, facilitator and widows
	Output 2: Widows rented an office and storage space for 6 months installment	Activity 1: Group members' fund raising for office rent	Project report Budget report	Activity performed by MCED student, facilitator and widows
		Activity 2: Contract signing for office rent	Project report Budget report	Activity performed by MCED student, facilitator and widows
Objective 3: To facilitate the group to	Output 1: One hundred (100) liters of water	Activity 1: Buying of 100 liters of water	Project report	Activity performed by MCED student,

purchase materials for batch one soap production by April 2023	were provided to 15 widows			facilitator and widows
		Activity 2: Catching of 100 liters of water	Project report	Activity performed by MCED student, facilitator and widows
	Output 2: Widows accessed liquid soap materials for batch one soap production	Activity 1: Group members' raising funds for batch one production	Project report	Activity performed by MCED student, facilitator and widows
		Activity 2: Buying of liquid soap materials for batch one	Project report	Activity performed by MCED student, facilitator and widows
Objective 4: To support the group in obtaining sustainable market for liquid soap by May 2023	Output 1: 50 cartons of liquid soaps sold out in 2023	Activity 1: Pricing arrangement of the products	Sales report Project report Budget report	Activity performed by MCED student, facilitator and widows
		Activity 2: Packaging and delivering	Sales report Project report Budget report	Activity performed by MCED student, facilitator and widows
	Output 2: 200 cartons of liquid soaps are ordered in 2023	Activity 1: recording of orders	Sales report Project report Budget report	Activity performed by MCED student, facilitator and widows
		Activity 2: re-production of more liquid soaps per orders	Sales report Project report Budget report	Activity performed by MCED student, facilitator and widows

Source: Field Work (2022)

	Output 2: Widows rented an office and storage space for 6 months installment	Activity 1: Group members' fund raising for office rent																		
		Activity 2: Contract signing for office rent																		
Objective 3: To facilitate the group to purchase materials for batch one soap production by April 2023	Output 1: One hundred (100) liters of water were provided to 15 widows	Activity 1: Buying of 100 liters of water																		
		Activity 2: Catching of 100 liters of water																		
	Output 2: Widows accessed liquid soap materials for batch one soap production	Activity 1: Group members' raising funds for batch one production																		
		Activity 2: Buying of liquid soap materials for batch one																		
Objective 4: To support the group in obtaining sustainable market for liquid soap by May 2023	Output 1: 50 cartons of liquid soaps sold out in 2023	Activity 1: Pricing arrangement of the products																		
		Activity 2: Packaging and delivering																		
	Output 2: 200 cartons of liquid soaps are ordered in 2023	Activity 1: recording of orders																		
		Activity 2: re-production of more liquid soaps per orders																		

Source: Field Work (2022)

CHAPTER FIVE
PROJECT PARTICIPATORY MONITORING, EVALUATION
AND SUSTAINABILITY

5.1 Overview

The participatory monitoring, assessment, and sustainability of increased widows' income from liquid soap manufacture in Tandale ward, Kinondoni, is explained in this section. All methods of observation and evaluation, such as participation checking and participatory assessment, which cover execution guidelines, assessment participatory technique, and conducting assessment rundown, will be thoroughly explained. The ability of the project to be maintained will also be covered, and institutional, financial, and political supportability will be looked at.

Monitoring is the ongoing or irregular examination of how a project or program is being carried out in order to assess delivery, identify challenges, identify problem areas, and recommend remedial actions. It is the exact and ongoing gathering and examination of information regarding the development of a piece of work across time. Checking is a fundamental and universal management tool for identifying strengths and weaknesses in any project or program.

Evaluation is the infrequent review of a piece of work's significance, execution, effectiveness, and impact in relation to its stated goals. The key is to assess the significance, satisfaction, appropriateness, effect, and supportability of the goals. An evaluation should be possible during execution at the "final assessment" or later, either to assist in project coordination or to provide examples for upcoming projects and programming.

A decision to move forward, correct a mistake, or terminate a work should be prompted by an evaluation. The outcomes and recommendations should also be taken into account when planning and carrying out similar future projects. The purpose of assessment is to determine a program's feasibility, to demonstrate the impact, strengths, and weaknesses of a task, and to promote the replication of effective interventions.

Since monitoring establishes benchmarks for evaluation, the two processes are related. Thus, monitoring and evaluation aid in gathering data required to maintain project schedule, anticipate issues, develop solutions, track progress, and assess program effectiveness. This chapter is divided into different parts which are participatory monitoring methods, participatory monitoring plan and participatory evaluation plan and project sustainability.

During the project implementation, participatory monitoring and evaluation was done and it involved all stakeholders of the project. A monitoring framework was prepared and monitoring was done on quarterly basis using the pre-set indicators. Stakeholders were involved for two main purposes, first inculcate the sense of ownership of the project and secondary to increase the level of understanding of the project management process and eventually ensured accountability and sustainability.

5.2 Participatory Monitoring

During the project implementation, monitoring Participatory monitoring is the process of routinely gathering data on all project activities that involves a group of people in project execution. The purpose of participatory checking is to understand

the objectives of neighborhood improvement projects, to identify the actions taken to achieve those objectives, and to estimate survey results or demonstrate the amount of progress made. It also aids in developing estimating guidelines, plans, and data collection techniques.

Participatory monitoring was used in this project to guide the CNA creation process. From the very beginning to the very end of the initiative, all partners participate in monitoring activities. The collected information was used to assess the situation to see if there are any deviations so as to timely correct them. This helps members become aware of the project's progress and development. It also helps in determining the soundness of the project and whether it will succeed or falter regardless of changes in outside assistance or internal resources.

In order to ensure that the exercises were completed as intended, a participatory checking process was used throughout this task's execution. The participatory observation program aims to keep an eye on all planned activities, including all gatherings, the choice of ranchers for planning and limit construction, visiting day, and the complete execution schedule.

5.2.1 Monitoring Information System

A monitoring information system is designed to collect and report data on various project activities, enabling a task manager to plan, monitor, rate, and examine project activities and execution. It was anticipated that a monitoring information system would keep the project on track and track its development.

The collected data were analyzed to generate analytical information which was used by stakeholders in making sound technical and managerial decisions.

Information was collected mainly through data collection tools and was discussed after analysis. The monitoring information system was prepared with the help of a number of partners, including MCED interns, and Ward authorities. The information gathered was examined, followed, and reported back to the group and partners for diverse purposes. The information included in the checking data framework includes categories of information and activities to focus on, different types of records to maintain competent staff, results, and accomplishments. Various methods and strategies are employed to involve partners in the observation of venture exercises. Before a social gathering, information was gathered through planned conversations that included gathering data on the best ingredients and other information pertaining to the creation of liquid soap.

Table 5. 1: Monitoring information system

Categories of information and activities	Elements to be monitored	Types of Records kept	Responsible Person	Target group to use collected information	How to use collected information	Decision to be made and output to be achieved
Project implementation work plan	Available resources , Project life time	Monthly reports	CED student WEO Widow's leader	Project stakeholders Widows	Identification of the coverage of implemented project	Filling the gap of activities to accomplish the project
Project Cost and expenditure	Amount of fund investment Budgeting	Financial reports	WEO	Project stakeholders Widows	Assessment of the performance of financial resources in the project	To control financial resources for the better way
Staffing and supervision	Staff's skills and knowledge Staff's qualification Attitude towards the project	Roles and responsibilities of staffs as per national policies, rules and regulations	CED student WEO	Key project stakeholders Widows	Assessment of the performance of human resources in the project	Evaluation of the ability of human resources in accomplishing the project sustainably
Other inputs	Other necessary reports	The required additional inputs	CED student Widow's leader	Key project stakeholders Widows	Assessment of the planned resources for implementation and other additional resources required	Identification of additional inputs in helping the project to accomplish

Source: Field Work (2022)

5.2.2 Participatory Monitoring Methods Used in the Monitoring of the Project

Monitoring allows project implements and supervisors to record progress of planned activities. In monitoring Liquid soap production project in Tandale Municipal Council various methods were used but mostly we used Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA), Beneficiaries Assessment (BA) and Participatory community needs assessment through which the community and other stakeholders shared their knowledge and experience regarding the project management. Regular meetings were conducted in the prepared soap for physical progress monitoring and planning for subsequent activities. On call follow ups were used by the Community Development Officer (CDO).

5.2.3 Participatory Monitoring Plan

This type of checking was designed to monitor the project execution process as it moved forward through the planned exercises. As a result, the MCED student and his or her teammates witnessed how the planned gatherings and preparation phases were carried out in order to achieve the short-term goals summarized in the Table 20 below.

Table 5. 2: Participatory monitoring plan

OBJECTIVE	OUTPUT	ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT INDICATORS	DATA SOURCES	METHODS	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	TIME FRAME
Objective 1: To train 15 widows on liquid soap production by February 2023	Output 1: 15 widows accessed the training of liquid soaps production	Activity 1: Acquiring of materials and experts about provision of education to widows	Seminar Training	Session attendance list Practical Training report	Documentation Observation	CED student Tandale widows	1 month
		Activity 2: Practical exercise to liquid soap were conducted to 15 widow	Seminar Training	Session attendance list Practical Training report	Documentation Observation	CED student Tandale widows	1 month
	Output 2: Initial production of 50 cartons of liquid soap per month	Activity 1: Site and material preparation for liquid soap	Visiting Seminar Training	Session attendance list Practical Training report	Documentation Observation	CED student Tandale widows	1 month
		Activity 2: Establishment and set of liquid soap processing	Training	Practical Training report	Observation	CED student Tandale widows	1 month
Objective 2: To acquire an office and storage space by February 2023	Output 1: widows accessed 1 room for office and storage	Activity 1: To facilitate the group to prepare a letter for asking for space/training room	Visiting Seminar Training	Session attendance list Practical Training report	Documentation Observation	CED student Tandale widows	
		Activity 2: To assist the group to deliver the letter to ward office	Visiting Seminar Training	Session attendance list Practical Training report	Documentation Observation	CED student Tandale widows	1 month
	Output 2: Widows rented an office and storage space for 6 months installment	Activity 1: Group members' fund raising for office rent	Visiting Seminar Training	Session attendance list Practical Training report	Documentation Observation	CED student Tandale widows	1 month
		Activity 2: Contract signing for office rent	Visiting Seminar Training	Session attendance list Practical Training report	Documentation Observation	CED student Tandale widows	1 month
Objective 3: To facilitate the group to	Output 1: One hundred (100)	Activity 1: Buying of 100 liters of water	Visiting	Session attendance list	Observation	WEO CED student Tandale	1 month

purchase materials for batch one soap production by April 2023	liters of water were provided to 15 widows					widows	
		Activity 2: Catching of 100 liters of water	Visiting	Session attendance list	Observation	WEO CED student Tandale widows	1 month
	Output 2: Widows accessed liquid soap materials for batch one soap production	Activity 1: Group members' raising funds for batch one production	Visiting	Session attendance list	Observation	WEO CED student Tandale widows	1 month
		Activity 2: Buying of liquid soap materials for batch one	Visiting	Session attendance list	Observation	WEO CED student Tandale widows	1 month
Objective 4: To support the group in obtaining sustainable market for liquid soap by May 2023	Output 1: 50 cartons of liquid soaps sold out in 2023	Activity 1: Pricing arrangement of the products	Training	Practical training report	Documentation	CED student Tandale widows	1 month
		Activity 2: Packaging and delivering	Training Visiting	Practical training report	Documentation Observation	CED student Tandale widows	1 month
	Output 2: 200 cartons of liquid soaps are ordered in 2023	Activity 1: Recording of orders	Training	Practical training report	Documentation	CED student Tandale widows	1 month
		Activity 2: Re-production of more liquid soaps per orders	Training Visiting	Session attendance list Practical training report	Documentation Observation	CED student Tandale widows	1 month

Source: Field Work (2022)

5.3 Participatory Evaluation

Participatory evaluation is the collection of assessments and evaluations of endeavor aim successes by project participants. Its responsibility is to assess a program's viability, demonstrate its impact, identify its strengths and weaknesses, and promote the replication of successful interventions. The midterm exam will be given at the end of October 2022, while the final exam will be given in February 2023.

5.3.1 Performance Indicators

Overall, execution markers quantify the success of the achieved objectives. Performance indicators reveal what was completed and what the outcomes of the exercises were. The following Table 5.3 shows the performance indicators of this project.

Table 5. 3: Performance Indicators

OBJECTIVE	OUTPUT	ACTIVITIES	RESOURCES NEEDED	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
Objective 1: To train 15 widows on liquid soap production by February 2023	Output 1: 15 widows accessed the training of liquid soaps production	Activity 1: Acquiring of materials and experts about provision of education to widows	Human resources Financial resources	Seminar Training
		Activity 2: Practical exercise to liquid soap were conducted to 15 widow	Human resources Financial resources Equipments Materials	Seminar Training
	Output 2: Initial production of 50 cartons of liquid soap per month	Activity 1: Site and material preparation for liquid soap	Human resources Financial resources	Seminar Training Visiting
		Activity 2: Establishment and set of liquid soap processing	Human resources Financial resources	Training
Objective 2: To acquire an office and storage space by February 2023	Output 1: widows accessed 1 room for office and storage	Activity 1: To facilitate the group to prepare a letter for asking for space/training room	Human resources Financial resources Equipments Materials	Seminar Training
		Activity 2: To assist the group to deliver the letter to ward office	Human resources Financial resources Equipments Materials	Seminar Training
	Output 2: Widows rented an office and storage space for 6 months installment	Activity 1: Group members' fund raising for office rent	Human resources Financial resources Equipments Materials	Seminar Training
		Activity 2:	Human resources	Seminar

		Contract signing for office rent	Financial resources Equipments Materials	Training
Objective 3: To facilitate the group to purchase materials for batch one soap production by April 2023	Output 1: One hundred (100) liters of water were provided to 15 widows	Activity 1: Buying of 100 liters of water	Human resources Financial resources	Visiting
		Activity 2: Catching of 100 liters of water	Human resources Financial resources	Visiting
	Output 2: Widows accessed liquid soap materials for batch one soap production	Activity 1: Group members' raising funds for batch one production	Human resources Financial resources	Visiting
		Activity 2: Buying of liquid soap materials for batch one	Human resources Financial resources	Visiting
Objective 4: To support the group in obtaining sustainable market for liquid soap by May 2023	Output 1: 50 cartons of liquid soaps sold out in 2023	Activity 1: Pricing arrangement of the products	Human resources Financial resources	Training
		Activity 2: Packaging and delivering	Human resources Financial resources Equipments Materials	Training Visiting
	Output 2: 200 cartons of liquid soaps are ordered in 2023	Activity 1: recording of orders	Human resources Financial resources Materials	Training
		Activity 2: re-production of more liquid soaps per orders	Human resources Financial resources Equipments Materials	Training Visiting

Source: Field Work (2022)

5.3.2 Project Evaluation Summary

The project evaluation summary provides achievement of the project based on the predetermined goal, objectives, outputs, activities performance indicators and expected outcome. With the exception of few ongoing activities under the second objective of this project, all activities for the first and third objectives have been

completed and objectives achieved. Generally, for the finished activities, we have witnessed strong commitment of the project beneficiaries and stake holders from inception of the project up to stage of implementation.

Table 5.4 below provides a summary of the project's evaluation in light of its goals, deadlines, execution milestones, expected outcomes, and actual outcomes, focusing on the project's goals, objectives, and exercises that have been planned and completed with the expectation that they will be evaluated after many months of project execution.

Table 5. 4: Project evaluation summary

OBJECTIVE	OUTPUT	ACTIVITIES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	EXPECTED OUTCOME	ACTUAL OUTCOME
Objective 1: To train 15 widows on liquid soap production by February 2023	Output 1: 15 widows accessed the training of liquid soaps production	Activity 1: Acquiring of materials and experts about provision of education to widows	Seminar Training	Awareness about materials for liquid soap production	Seminar and training were successful conducted
		Activity 2: Practical exercise to liquid soap were conducted to 15 widow	Seminar Training	Awareness about materials for liquid soap production	Seminar and training were successful conducted
	Output 2: Initial production of 50 cartons of liquid soap per month	Activity 1: Site and material preparation for liquid soap	Seminar Training Visiting	Acquiring area of production	The area was visited with participant observation
		Activity 2: Establishment and set of liquid soap processing	Training	Ownership of liquid soap small industry	Training was successful conducted
Objective 2: To acquire an office and storage space by February 2023	Output 1: widows accessed 1 room for office and storage	Activity 1: To facilitate the group to prepare a letter for asking for space/training room	Seminar Training	Prepared letter	Seminar and training were successful conducted
		Activity 2: To assist the group to deliver the letter to ward office	Seminar Training	Delivering letter to ward office	Seminar and training were successful conducted
	Output 2: Widows rented an office and	Activity 1: Group members' fund raising for	Seminar Training	Availability of fund for office rent	Seminar and training were

	storage space for 6 months installment	office rent			successful conducted
		Activity 2: Contract signing for office rent	Seminar Training	The contract agreement for rent office	Seminar and training were successful conducted
Objective 3: To facilitate the group to purchase materials for batch one soap production by April 2023	Output 1: One hundred (100) liters of water were provided to 15 widows	Activity 1: Buying of 100 liters of water	Visiting	Strengthening in prior stages of production	Visiting was successful made
		Activity 2: Catching of 100 liters of water	Visiting	Strengthening in prior stages of production	Visiting was successful made
	Output 2: Widows accessed liquid soap materials for batch one soap production	Activity 1: Group members' raising funds for batch one production	Visiting	Acquiring basics of liquid soap production	Visiting was successful conducted
		Activity 2: Buying of liquid soap materials for batch one	Visiting	Acquiring basics of liquid soap production	The visiting was successful conducted
Objective 4: To support the group in obtaining sustainable market for liquid soap by May 2023	Output 1: 50 cartons of liquid soaps sold out in 2023	Activity 1: Pricing arrangement of the products	Training	Promotion of liquid soaps	The training was successful made
		Activity 2: Packaging and delivering	Training Visiting	Availability and visibility of liquid soap products	The training and visiting were successful made
	Output 2: 200 cartons of liquid soaps are ordered in 2023	Activity 1: Recording of orders	Training	Maintenance and sustainability of liquid soap products	The training was successful conducted
		Activity 2: re-production of more liquid soaps per orders	Training Visiting	Selling of liquid soap products	The visiting and training were successful made

Source: Field Work (2022)

5.3.3 Participatory Evaluation Methods

The assignment was really evaluated using a variety of strategies, including partner meetings, planning, and a center gathering conversation that was completed nears the end of the preparation. Goals, activities, and conversation focused on how far the project has advanced and what has worked and what hasn't during the gathering. The

effectiveness of the preparation was evaluated in the center collecting conversation using a variety of experiences technique by asking the participants to contribute new information they had learned both during and after the preparation. The project evaluation will also include an audit of various project reports, a project execution plan, and meeting minutes as its tools.

5.4 Project Sustainability

Project sustainability is the capacity of the project to continue operating even when the stakeholders and any external backers stop providing financial assistance. Being able to gather resources from both internal and external donors, including people, money, and materials, and manage them appropriately, is another aspect of sustainability. The project's ability to achieve its goals rests on the widows' willingness and experience. Finance sustainability, management sustainability, and political sustainability are all necessary for project sustainability.

5.4.1 Financial Sustainability

Financial sustainability is the group's ability to develop assets and assets that will help the project run independently without the need for outside reserves. The venture financier will be responsible for keeping the profits from selling the liquid soaps that were delivered. The utilization of resources for various production issues will be decided during undertaking council meetings.

5.4.2 Management Sustainability

Management sustainability is the ability of the business to plan, budget, change, and monitor the progress of the task. Genuineness, responsibility, and forthrightness are essential qualities in administration. Students from MCED connect the group with the local area development office, which promises to connect the group on various limit projects both inside and outside the Ward. Other partners who will continue to support the project execution include members of the task advisory group and the Ward Executive Officer.

5.4.3 Political Sustainability

The tranquility of the town and the countryside is absolutely necessary for the sustainability of the initiatives. The business's goal is to increase widows' earnings through the production of liquid soap. This goal will play a significant role in political manageability because even legislators and government leaders are constantly considering new strategies for raising local residents' wages in order to reduce destitution.

5.4.4 Environmental Sustainability

Environmental sustainability is the ability of the project to conserve the environment through the whole process of project life time. The project considered environmental sustainability in order to save the environment through protection of liquid soap materials and management of packages. The project will protect the environment by ensuring clean and safety in the site of the project.

CHAPTER SIX

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Overview

This section will outline all of the task's outcomes, including the local area needs assessment, writing survey, project implementation, and project checking and assessment. The section's main focus is a summary of the task discoveries as well as a report of the accomplished and partially accomplished goals. Additionally, it discusses the project's dedication to a specific locality and the nation as a whole, as well as suggestions for participatory evaluation, survey writing, project planning, observing, and assessment, as well as some beneficial supportability strategies to be used.

6.2 Conclusion

The primary goal of this project is to increase the income of widows in Tandale Ward, Kinondoni Municipal, by producing liquid soap. A few widows from the Tandale ward and a CED understudy who is a specialist recognized that the most important necessity is to work on their pay during the initial stages of the activity. In order to raise their income, these widows decided to form a group through which they implemented a liquid soap production project. The choice of liquid soap production considered various opportunities as revealed through the community participatory Assessment. Widows prioritize income generation, affordable market business education working environment availability of subsidies, in order to increase their income, according to a Community Needs Prioritization evaluation.

Following that, the project to increase the income of widows through the production of liquid soap was started, carried out, followed, and assessed in Tandale ward.

Generally, the literature shows that apart from continuous effort to combat poverty, many Tanzanians especially women are still poor. The policy information obtained in the reviewed literature regarding poverty is quite similar to that obtained during CAN as presented in the first chapter this document and has greatly contributed towards successful implementation of project. Performance of this project should be taken as a lesson for other groups especially those poor widows who are enrolled in TASAF. They can follow the same path to save money, form groups and come up with any income generating project through which they will improve their income and reduce household poverty. The leaders in collaboration with community development officers and other stakeholders should take role of creating awareness and mobilizing the rest of the community to use the available opportunity provided by the policy framework to implement similar projects.

For the future projects, it is recommended that participatory approaches such as PRA and BA have proved to be a strong tool of involving people to work together in identification of the project, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of project. The use of such approaches increases the chance of project ownership and Sustainability because they allow the community to come up with real needs and appropriate solutions.

6.3 Recommendations

Participatory evaluation is an important stage for the project's foundation because it allows the local population to fully engage in identifying their needs. As a result, they will have strengths to contribute during the project's execution in order to meet the project's specific requirements.

The participatory evaluation needs to be led from the ground up by a variety of local groups in order to accurately reflect the requirements of the neighborhood.

In real-world investigation, it is equally important to focus on frameworks and simultaneously work with those who made the framework in order to change the situation for the better. Therefore, in order to conduct an examination or complete a task, various experiences and writings should be reviewed in order to gather data on experts or task implementers for the advancement of their works.

In any CED project CNA is very important it create we feeling and create sense of ownership in the project.

This dual goal necessitates the dynamic teamwork of scientist and customer, therefore it emphasizes the importance of co-advancing as a crucial stage of the exploration cycle. Activity exploration is progressing when the neighborhood learns to differentiate between its concerns and develop purposeful plans.

Finally the local government official played a vital role in assisting the group but it was evident that they lack basic project management skills and hence, it is recommended that the village and ward executive officers are trained in basic project management including project planning, management, supervision, monitoring and evaluation for projects to sustain

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: STRUCTURED INTERVIEW GUIDE

1. Name of respondent _____
2. Age of respondent
 - a) 20 – 30 years { }
 - b) 31 – 40 years { }
 - c) 41 – 50 years { }
 - d) 51 – 60 years { }
 - e) Above 60 years { }
3. Education level of respondent
 - a) Primary level { }
 - b) Secondary level { }
 - c) University level { }
 - d) None { }
4. Annual Income level of participants
 - a) Below 200,000 Tshs { }
 - b) 200,000 Tshs up to 400,000 Tshs { }
 - c) 400,000 Tshs up to 600,000 Tshs { }
 - d) Above 600,000 Tshs { }
5. What are socio-economic activities which are performed by widows in the Tandale ward?
 - a) Shop keeping { }
 - b) Selling of vegetables { }
 - c) Casual labors { }

- d) Salon and make-up { }
- e) Other (specify) _____

APPENDIX 2: CHECKLIST FOR FGD

1. Do you involve in any socio-economic activities? _____
2. What socio-economic activities do you involve in?
 - a) _____
 - b) _____
 - c) _____
 - d) _____
 - e) _____
3. What challenges do you face in managing your socio-economic activities?
 - f) _____
 - g) _____
 - h) _____
 - i) _____
 - j) _____
4. Do you have any need (s) in your opinion that will help you in strengthening your income? _____
5. What are those needs?
 - a) _____
 - b) _____
 - c) _____

d) _____

e) _____

6. Is there necessary to conduct a project that will facilitate and overcome your need? _____

7. Which project do you think can help you to sort out the identified need?

APPENDIX 3: DOCUMENTARY REVIEW GUIDE

S/N	Title/Office	Documents
1	Municipal Director Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budget report
2	Ward Executive Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progressive report • Development report

JAMHURI YA MUUNGANO WA TANZANIA



OFISI YA RAISI,
TAWALA ZA MIKOA NA SERIKALI ZA MITAA
HALMASHAURI YA MANISPAA YA KINONDONI



OFISI YA AFISA MTENDAJI KATA YA TANDALE
(BARUA ZOTE ZIPITE KATIKA OFISI YA MTENDAJI KATA)

TAREHE 16/02/2022

STEVEN SIMON MAYEKA

CHUO KIKUU HUKU

S.C.P 23409

DAR ES SALAMU

YAH: KUFANYA UTAFITI

Husika na kuchwa cha kabai hapo juu,
Tunapenda kukujulisha kuwa tunepokea maombi yako na
tunakubali kuwa unachubakwa kuhanga utafiti wa himasomo
katika kata ya Tandale-Manispaa ya Kinondoni kuanzia
tarhi 01/03/2022 mpaka 31/06/2022

Aidha wataji wa utafiti unatakiwa kuhata Shiria, kamuni
na taratibu zilizowelwa ili ukumbishe zote lakini hwa
wataji

B. B. MUSAZIDA



STEVEN SIMON MUYELWA
 CHUO KIKUU HUKU
 S.L.P 23409
 DAR ES SALAAM.
 20/02/2022

MTENDAJI WA ICATA
 KATHA YA INDALE
 S.L.P 31902
 DAR ES SALAAM.

YAH! KUOMBSA ULUMBI WA OFISI YA ICATA

'Husika na kichwa cha habari kapa juu.
 Mimi kwa moyo naitwa Steven Simoni Muyelwa mwanafu
 wazi wa chuo kikuu huku. Naomba ulumbi waleo wa ofisi
 ya kata uwazi kutimika kwa ajili ya alina mama
 kumi na tano (15) wajane ambao wanamradi wa kuteng
 neza. Sabuni ya maji ili wamze kuwa wanakutana
 kapa na kutanyia shughuli zao za uzalishaji -
 Sabuni ya maji.

Natumani ombi lenye litalabaliwa
 huko katika yunzi wa taifa



Steven Simon Muyelwa

JAMHURI YA MUUNGANO WA TANZANIA



OFISI YA RAISI,
TAWALA ZA MIKOA NA SERIKALI ZA MITAA
HALMASHAURI YA MANISPAA YA KINONDONI



OFISI YA AFISA MTENDAJI KATA YA TANDALE
(BARUA ZOTE ZIPITE KATIKA OFISI YA MTENDAJI KATA)

TAREHE 23/02/2022

STEVEN SIMON MATEKA

CITWU KIKUWA HUKUJA

SILPA 23409

DARE ES SALAMU

YATHI: FUKUBATIWA MATUMIZI YA UKUMBI

Huwika na licha cha habari,

Rejea bamba yako ya huko 20/02/2022 isiyo kuwa na
kumbukumbu no. itiyoniba ukumbi wa chsi ya hada
lwajili ya kuhukuma na namama walioho katika kikundi
cha wajane ili kukamilisha mradzi wako panjoa na
tahiti zako

Nihukuhie ukulezaji muwema wa utahiki wako wa
himasamu

Wako katika Tealuma

