

**ENHANCING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES FOR UNDERPRIVILEGED
YOUTH FROM LOW-INCOME FAMILIES THROUGH THE SOAP
MAKING PROJECT ON NYASAKA STREET, ILEMELA MUNICIPAL,
MWANZA**

NEEMA ABRAHAM MOLLEL

**A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT FOR THE
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER IN COMMUNITY
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (MCED)
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND COMMUNITY ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT
OF THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA**

2023

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned certifies that she has read and hereby recommends for the acceptance by the Open University of Tanzania (OUT) a project entitled “*Enhancing Economic Opportunities For Underprivileged Youth From Low-Income Families Through The Soap Making Project on Nyasaka Street, Ilemela Municipal, Mwanza*” in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the master degree of community economic development of Open University of Tanzania

.....

Dr. Harrieth Mtae

(Supervisor)

.....

Date

COPYRIGHT

No any part of this dissertation may be replicated, distributed in any form or by any means, in full or in part, with the exception of citation in research studies, without written permission of Directorate of postgraduate studies on behalf of the author and Open University of Tanzania.

DECLARATION

I, **Neema Abraham Mollel**, declare that, the work presented in this dissertation is original. It has never been presented to any other University or Institution. Where other people's works have been used, references have been provided. It is in this regard that I declare this work as originally mine. It is hereby presented in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the Degree of Master in Community Economics Development (MCED).

.....

Signature

.....

Date

DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to the special people that touched my life in one way another that has granted positive impact in my entire carrier studies, special thanks goes to my beloved Mother Mrs. Risper P. Kivuyo, My lovely husband Dr. Munir S. Mafita, my lovely Children Nelson, Rania and Nashley, my relatives, friends and anybody that have not mentioned for their support are highly appreciated.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to thank all might God father for giving strength, and courage to accomplish my studies, trusting without God nothing could be possible it is not just my understanding, energetic and my power could take this happen than God's desires make all things possible.

Also I sincerely thank all people who devoted their time to assist and contributed to the fulfilment and accomplishment of this research work. Heartfelt cheers should go to my course coordinator Professor Nyankweli and my supervisor Dr. Harrieth Mtae for being kind and mostly supportive leading me in all steps of this work as my supervisor.

More less my extra-ordinary thanks goes to the management, academic staff, support staff and then whole community of the Open University of Tanzania in Mwanza campus and all campuses starting with the vice-Chancellor Prof. Deus Ngaruko for his good fatherly guidance to the OUT administrative machinery that enables our academic ball to keep on rolling smoothly, without forgetting various OUT directorates band heads of department s who co-works with him to ensure that we reach our academic excellence.

I cannot forget my family who permit me, support me financial and prayed to take this endeavour, among them are my lovely mother Mrs Risper P. Kivuyo, my lovely Husband Dr. Munir S. Mafita for their vital support. I am indebted to my lovely Children for their patient and prayers during my studies they couldn't be isolated despite of the time I being away and busy for studies, brother and sisters who accompanied me very close in all studies materially and morally. Their support has been a green light to me and academic.

ABSTRACT

This project has resulted from the Participatory Needs Assessment which was done in Nyasaka village, Ilemela District, to identify the needs of Nyasaka Youth Group and the project which they can implement as a way to deal with the identified need.

The study findings note that the community is experiencing income poverty to the extremely of failing to accommodate for their daily basic needs. As a solution to the problem, the community decided to start soap making project. The group members and stakeholders contributed money to make a starting capital. Various literatures have shown that effort to combat poverty and room provided by various policies have not been able to pull many Tanzanians especially rural youth out of income poverty. Through working with the host organization and other stakeholders, the community formed and registered a group namely Nyasaka youth group, opened a bank account, and has started producing and selling soap. Daily monitoring of the project activities as conducted by using participatory methods including the participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) and Beneficiary Assessment (BA). The project promises to be sustainable because the community has shown commitment to work with other stakeholders in implementing the project. The advanced recommendations in order to nurture the group all production activities in order to maximize profit. It is further recommended that other groups of similar nature can emulate the same path to improve their income and reduce household poverty.

Keywords: *Economic, Youth, Income, Soap.*

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CERTIFICATION	ii
COPYRIGHT	iii
DECLARATION.....	iv
DEDICATION.....	v
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	vi
ABSTRACT	vii
LIST OF TABLES	xiv
LIST OF FIGURES	xvi
LIST OF ABBREVIATION.....	xvii
CHAPTER ONE	1
INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Overview	1
1.2 Community Profile.....	2
1.2.1 Geographical Location.....	2
1.2.2 Vegetation and Topography.....	3
1.2.3 Climate.....	3
1.2.4 Population	3
1.2.5 Administrative Structure.....	4
1.2.3 Health Services	4
1.2.4 Education Services.....	4
1.2.5 Communication Network and Transport	5
1.2.6 Financial Amenities	5
1.2.7 Ethnicity.....	5

1.2.8	Community Needs Assessment.....	5
1.3	Community Needs Assessment Objectives	6
1.3.1	Overall Objective	6
1.3.2	Specific Objectives	6
1.4	Community Needs Assessment Questions.....	7
1.5	Research Methodology	7
1.5.1	Research Design.....	7
1.5.2	Sampling Techniques.....	8
1.5.3	Data Collection Methods	8
1.5.3.1	Questionnaires.....	8
1.5.3.2	Focus Group Discussion	9
1.6	Data Analysis Method.....	9
1.7	Community Needs Assessment Findings.....	9
1.7.1	Sex Distribution of Respondents	9
1.7.2	Education Level of the Respondents.....	10
1.7.3	Age distribution of the Respondents.....	10
1.7.4	Monthly Income of the Respondents	11
1.7.5	Marital Status of the Respondents	11
1.7.6	Different Business and Entrepreneurship	12
1.7.7	The Common Economic Challenges	12
1.7.8	Major Community Needs.....	13
1.8	Community needs Prioritization	13
1.9	Project identification and Prioritization.....	14
1.10	Conclusion	15

CHAPTER TWO	16
PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION	16
2.1 Background to the research problem	16
2.1.1 Defining Poverty	17
2.1.2 Poverty Insights	17
2.1.3 Government Poverty Alleviation Efforts	17
2.1.1 . Problem Statement	18
2.1.2. Project Description.....	19
2.1.2.1 The project goal	19
2.1.2.2 Beneficiaries	20
2.1.2.3 Selection of Beneficiaries	20
2.1.2.4 Stakeholders	20
2.2. Target Community	21
2.2.1 Project goal	21
2.2.2. Project Objectives	22
2.1.5. Hosting Organization	22
2.1.5.1. Vision of the Hosting Organization	22
2.1.5.2. Mission of the Hosting Organization.....	23
2.1.5.3 Organizational Structure of Nyasaka Ward Council	23
2.1.5.5 The role of CED student.	24
2.1.5. 6. The Role of the Host Organization	25
2.5.4 Summary	27
CHAPTER THREE	28
LITERATURE REVIEW.....	28

3.1	Overview	28
3.2	Definition of concepts.....	28
3.2.1	Poverty	28
3.2.2	Absolute	28
3.2.3	Income Poverty	29
3.3	Theoretical Literature Review	29
3.3.1	Sociological Theory of Entrepreneurship	29
3.3.2	Economic Theory of Entrepreneurship.....	30
3.3.3	Psychological Theory of Entrepreneurship.....	31
3.4	Empirical Literature Review.....	32
3.4.1	Income Poverty in the World and Tanzania	32
3.4.2	Eradication of poverty in Tanzania.....	33
3.4.3	Unemployment in Tanzania.....	34
3.4.4	Employment Situation in Tanzania.....	36
3.4.5	Efforts by Tanzania to Curb Income Poverty	36
3.4.6	Soap making and Production	37
3.4.6.1	Requirements for Soap Production	38
3.4.6.2	Soap Marketing.....	38
3.5	Policy Review	39
3.5.1	Community Development Policy 1996.....	39
3.5.2	National Economic Empowerment Policy.....	40
3.5.3	Tanzania Development Vision 2025.....	40
3.6	Literature Review Summary	41
	CHAPTER FOUR.....	43

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION.....	43
4.1. Overview.....	43
4.2. Project Outputs and Activities.....	43
4.3 Project Products.....	44
4.4 Project Planning.....	45
4.4.1 Implementation Plan.....	46
4.4.2 Staffing Structure.....	51
4.4.3 Project Budget.....	53
4.5 Project Implementation.....	56
4.5.2 The Implementation Report.....	56
4.5.3 Establishment of Community-based Organisation and Bank Account.....	57
CHAPTER FIVE.....	61
PARTICIPATORY MONITORING METHODS IN SOAP MAKING	
PROJECT OVERSIGHT.....	61
5.1. Overview.....	61
5.2 Participatory Monitoring Methods.....	61
5.3 Project evaluation Summary.....	63
5.1 Participatory Evaluation: Engaging the Community in Assessment.....	68
5.1.1 Input Indicators.....	68
5.1.3 Impact Indicators.....	69
CHAPTER SIX.....	74
CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	74
6.1 Overview.....	74
6.2 Conclusion.....	74

6.3	Recommendations.....	76
	REFERENCES.....	78
	APPENDICES	81

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1.1: Sex Distributions of Respondents	10
Table 1.2: Education Level of the Respondents.....	10
Table 1.3: Age of Respondents	11
Table 1.4: Monthly Income of Respondents	11
Table 1.5: Marital Status of Respondents	12
Table 1.6: Different Business and Entrepreneurship Activities.....	12
Table 1.7: Common Economic Challenges.....	13
Table 1.8: Major Community Needs.....	13
Table 1.9: Community needs Prioritization	14
Table 1.10: Pair Wise Ranking to select Project.....	15
Table 2.1 Stakeholders Analysis Matrix	21
Table 2.2: SWOT Analysis	24
Table 4.1: Project Outputs and Activities	44
Table 4.2: Project Implementation Plan.....	47
Table 4.2: The Logical Framework of the Project	49
Table 4.4: Staffing Pattern	52
Table 4.5: Project Budget.....	53
Table 4.6: Project Implementation Report.....	58
Table 4.7: Project Implementation Gantt chart	59
Table 5.1: Monitoring Information System	64
Table 5.2: Project Monitoring Plan.....	67
Table 5.3: Project Performance Indicators.....	70

Table 5.4: Project Evaluation Summary 72

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2.1 Liquid soap used in homes for cleanliness, especially in toilets and washing hands and laundry.(iStock 2023)..... 39

Figure 4.1: CED Student with VEO, Community Development Officer and Project Beneficiaries during Liquid Soap Making 56

Figure 4.2: CED Student with VEO, and Project Beneficiaries as they Display Their first Products in the Office..... 57

LIST OF ABBREVIATION

BA	Beneficiaries Assessment
VEO	Village Executive Officer
SIDO	Sido –Small Industries Development Organization
TFDA	Tanzania Food And Drug Authority
CAN	Community Need Assessment
NMB	National Microfinance Bank
MKUKUTA	Mkakati Wa Kukuza Uchumi Na Kupunguza Umaskini Tanzania
CED	Community Economic Development
CBO	Community Based Organization
DC	District Council
DCDO	District Community Development Officer
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
IGA	Income Generating Activities
LGA	Local Government Authority
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
NSGRP	National Strategy For Growth And Reduction Of Poverty
PRA	Participatory Rural Authority Appraisal
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PSSN	Productive Social Safety Net
SPSS	Statistical Package For Social Science
SWOC	Strength, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Challenges
TASAF	Tanzania Social Action Fund
TZS	Tanzania Shillings

URT	United Republic Of Tanzania
USD	United States Dollar
VEO	Village Executive Officer
WB	World Bank.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

Since the year 2000, Tanzania has been committed to its national development vision for 2025. This vision aligns with international frameworks such as the United Nations Millennium Development Goals set by various nations, as outlined in the URT (2008) document, along with the Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy known as MKUKUTA." To achieve these goals, Participatory Needs Assessment has emerged as a crucial tool for revealing the conditions of communities, identifying their needs, recognizing local economic activities, and understanding available resources. This data informs targeted priorities, development plans, and the allocation of resources, including funds and materials, to address the challenges faced by these communities.

Participatory needs assessment is instrumental in engaging specific communities, identifying their strengths and weaknesses, and channelling efforts toward areas of concern. This approach empowers communities to leverage available resources for economic development. This section provides the results of a Participatory Needs Assessment that took place in Nyasaka ward, Ilemela district, Mwanza region in June 2022. The assessment involved collaboration with stakeholders, including CED students, the host organisation, and community members, to identify assets and activities within the community.

The participatory appraisal method ensured the active participation of youth in

identifying resources and actual community needs. The chapter also elaborates on how the community embraced the project. Various participatory methods, such as Focused Group Discussions, Interviews, and observations, were employed, along with tools like questionnaires, interview guides, and discussion guides. Four main sectors were the primary focus of the assessment: community, economics, health, and the environment. The groundwork for identifying was based on the findings from the community need assessment challenges faced by Nyasaka youth and played a vital role in planning, implementing, managing, and sustaining the CED project. Community prioritisation of needs was achieved through pairwise ranking.

1.2 Community Profile

Nyasaka Youth, a soap-making group formed in 2021, consists of 15 members (7 males and 8 females) located at Nyasaka Street in Nyasaka Ward, Ilemela District, Mwanza Region. This initiative was created by the youth themselves to combat poverty and create job opportunities. The group's primary objective is to educate and engage youth in soap-making as a means of income generation. Nyasaka ward is situated near Buzuruga main stand and Nyasaka local market, where many youths are involved in individual businesses.

1.2.1 Geographical Location

Nyasaka is situated in the Mwanza Region of Tanzania, is an administrative ward within the Ilemela district. Its postcode is 33214. Nyasaka village, located approximately 8 km to the south of Mwanza city centre, falls within the southern part of the Ilemela municipality. The Ilemela District, identifiable by its postal code, 33200, is one among the seven administrative divisions within the Mwanza region.

This district is situated adjacent to Lake Victoria in the northern and western directions and is adjacent to the Nyamagana District in the southern vicinity. According to the national census of 2012, the recorded population of the Ilemela District was 343,001. The ward is characterised by an altitude ranging from 0 to 200m above sea level. The landscape is dominated by rocky mountains, with no flat areas. Most residents build their houses on large stones.

1.2.2 Vegetation and Topography

Nyasaka Ward's elevation varies between 0 to 200 meters above sea level, and the terrain is primarily characterized by Rocky Mountains, lacking any flat areas. Many of the residents choose to construct their dwellings on sizable rocks.

1.2.3 Climate

The climate in Nyasaka Ward is marked by consistent year-round rainfall, with precipitation taking place over 138 days, amounting to approximately 1001mm (equivalent to 39.41 inches) annually. The months with the least amount of sunshine are January through April, November, and December, where there is an average of just 7 hours of sunlight each day. The coldest months in Nyasaka are February, April, and December, with an average high temperature of 28°C (or 82.4°F). July stands as the driest month, experiencing rainfall on only 5 days, accumulating to 13mm (about 0.51 inches).

1.2.4 Population

During the national census of 2002, Nyasaka Ward documented a population of 27,356. This figure was before the ward's separation from the Nyamagana district on

October 1, 2012, when Ilemela evolved into a District Council comprising 20 wards. By the time of the 2012 national census, the district's population had risen to 343,001.

1.2.5 Administrative Structure

The administrative framework of the village includes the village chairperson, Mr. Ezekiel Mgaya, and the Village Executive Officer (VEO), Amani Upendo. The village council, composed of 15 members, serves as the highest governing body within the village. This council operates with three committees: the Administration, Finance, and Planning Committee, the Security Committee, and the Community Development Services Committee, which encompasses various aspects like health, community development, land management, environmental concerns, and education. Each committee consists of 10 members and conducts weekly meetings, while the General Assembly convenes quarterly to ratify matters deliberated upon by the village council and its committees.

1.2.3 Health Services

Nyasaka Ward has two dispensaries serving the entire village, which comprises 10 hamlets. These dispensaries face challenges such as a shortage of Assistant Medical Officers and nurses, lack of laboratory services, and limited medical staff. Referral cases are sent to Buzuruga hospital, with some patients referred to Bugando hospital.

1.2.4 Education Services

Nyasaka Ward consists of one primary school owned by the government, catering to

the ten hamlets. Unfortunately, there are only two secondary schools and six private primary schools and two secondary schools in the ward.

1.2.5 Communication Network and Transport

Within Nyasaka Ward, there is a reliable transportation network with both rough and tarmac roads connecting Nyasaka centre to Mwanza town. Mobile phone services cover the entire ward, but there are no TTCL phone services or postal services available.

1.2.6 Financial Amenities

Within the ward, there are no banking services; but they can be accessed in Mwanza Town. However, various financial services, including M-Pesa, Tigo pesa, Airtel money, and banking agents like CRDB and NMB, serve the community, facilitating quick money transfers and transactions in the village.

1.2.7 Ethnicity

The dominant ethnic groups in Nyasaka ward include Sukuma, Waha, Zinza, Kerewe, Kara Haya, and Kurya, constituting approximately 65% of the population. Other ethnic groups such as Nyamwezi, Hindi, and Jita, along with their native languages and Kiswahili, are also present. Most residents of the village identify as Christians, with a smaller Muslim minority.

1.2.8 Community Needs Assessment

A comprehensive evaluation of the demands within the community is a multifaceted

procedure, involving data collection, community engagement, and targeted actions, all aimed at enhancing community well-being. This assessment aids in identifying the strengths and weaknesses (needs) present within the community. The community needs assessment was a collaborative effort involving the researcher and representatives from Small Industries Development Organization (SIDO), the Village Executive Officer (VEO), the Tanzania Food and Drugs Authority (TFDA), four hamlet leaders (two from each hamlet), village community members, and three influential individuals. The primary objective of this assessment was to develop and implement a project, specifically a soap-making initiative, to address the identified problems.

1.3 Community Needs Assessment Objectives

1.3.1 Overall Objective

The principal aim of the Community Needs Assessment is to enhancing economic opportunities for underprivileged youth from low-income families through the soap making project on Nyasaka Street, Ilemela municipal – Mwanza

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

- i. To identify the primary income-generating activities and priority needs within the community.
- ii. To assess the economic opportunities and constraints faced by the youth in the community.
- iii. To identify the priority needs of the youth in Nyasaka ward.
- iv. To propose effective interventions for improving the income of the youth in

the community

1.4 Community Needs Assessment Questions

- i. What are the primary income-generating activities carried out by both men and women in your community?
- ii. What economic opportunities and constraints do community members face?
- iii. What interventions have been implemented to enhance the income of youth?
- iv. What resources are available in Nyasaka Community that can be utilised for project implementation?
- v. What potential income-generating projects could increase the income of the youth in Nyasaka Ward?

1.5 Research Methodology

This research employs both quantitative and qualitative research methodologies. Quantitative methods are used to assess various socioeconomic variables, including population size, family size, income levels, and education levels. Qualitative research, on the other hand, delves into the underlying motives behind human behaviour, making it particularly valuable in the behavioural sciences.

1.5.1 Research Design

A research design serves as a blueprint for addressing research questions and controlling variance. In this study, we adopted a cross-sectional design to gain insight into the origins of various phenomena, problems, attitudes, or issues by capturing a snapshot of the population. The survey employed a combination of

simple random sampling and purposive sampling techniques to select a representative sample. The Community Needs Assessment involved two primary methods: surveys and Focus Group Discussions.

1.5.2 Sampling Techniques

We employed probability sampling to ensure that every member of the population had an equal chance of being included in the sample, thereby ensuring representative results. Purposive sampling was used to select the sample, while simple random sampling determined the sample characteristics involved in the research. The total sample size comprised 20 respondents, consisting of 15 members from the Nyasaka Youth Group and 5 community leaders.

1.5.3 Data Collection Methods

During the survey process, we employed primary data collection methods, utilizing questionnaires and Focus Group Discussions with semi-structured interviews.

1.5.3.1 Questionnaires

Questionnaires served as the primary tool for data collection from a total of 20 respondents, comprising 15 Group members and 5 local leaders. The information gathered through questionnaires included details such as age, gender, number of dependents, source of income, and income level. A combination of open and closed-ended questions was used to guide respondents in providing specific data that aligns with the study's objectives.

1.5.3.2 Focus Group Discussion

Vital data was collected through the use of Focus Group Discussions as part of our data collection methodology to enhance data quality, and generate ideas and shared experiences regarding the community's background, existing opportunities, challenges, and ways to address identified issues. Participants engaged in interactive discussions to prioritise major community needs.

1.6 Data Analysis Method

Descriptive data analysis methods were applied to summarise and present statistics derived from the sample population. Quantitative data from questionnaires were analysed using Excel, while qualitative data were discussed in conjunction with statistical results. Data presentation included frequencies, percentages, and averages of individual variables.

1.7 Community Needs Assessment Findings

Results obtained from the Community Needs Assessment in the Nyasaka Ward are structured according to the data collection techniques and are illustrated in a tabular presentation. The presentation is systematic, arranging data in rows and columns to highlight data characteristics.

1.7.1 Sex Distribution of Respondents

Table 1.1 illustrates that male respondent's make up 45%, while female respondents account for 55% of those interviewed. This indicates a slightly higher representation of females, addressing gender imbalance and ensuring input from both genders (males and females).

Table 1.1: Sex Distributions of Respondents

Valid percentage	Frequencies	Percentage	Valid	Percentage	Cumulative	Per centage
	9	45		45		45
	11	55		55		55
	20	100		100		

Source: Field Data, 2023

1.7.2 Education Level of the Respondents

Survey findings, as presented in Table 1.2, indicate that 70% of respondents had completed primary school education, with another 30% having attained secondary school education.

Table 1.2: Education Level of the Respondents

Level of Education	Frequencies	Percentage	Cumulative percentage
Primary school	14	70	70
Secondary school	6	30	30
	20	100	

Source: Field Survey Findings 2023

1.7.3 Age distribution of the Respondents

The findings reveal that 35% of the respondents had the age between 18-25, 50% of the respondents had the age between 26-35 and 15% of the respondents are aged 36-44. The result revealed that the community has resources and people who are energetic to undertake in the project as presented in the table 1.3

Table 1.3: Age of Respondents

	Age	Frequencies	Percentage	Valid Percentage	Cumulative percentage
Valid	18-25	7	35	35	35
	26-35	10	50	50	50
	36-44	3	15	15	15
		20	100.0	100	

Source: Field Findings 2023

1.7.4 Monthly Income of the Respondents

It was revealed that 10% are earning an income of at least ten thousand, followed by those earning ten thousand and above, which is about 15%, and those who earn at least thirty thousand and above is 30%. This indicates there is a huge possibility of inadequate income generation opportunities as presented in the Table 1.4.

Table 1.4: Monthly Income of Respondents

	Income level	Frequencies	Percentage	Valid Percentage	Cumulative percentage
Valid	0-10,000	2	10	10	10
	10,001-30,000	3	15	15	15
	31,000-50000	6	30	30	30
	51,000 – 100,000	2	10	10	10
	110,000 +	7	35	35	35
		20	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Survey Findings 2023

1.7.5 Marital Status of the Respondents

It was revealed that 65% of the respondents are single, 35% were married. It indicates that the community comprises more youth. As the Table 1.5 presented.

Table 1.5: Marital Status of Respondents

Marital status	Frequencies	Percentage	Valid Percentage	Cumulative percentage
Single	13	65	65	65
Married	7	35	35	35
Total	20	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Survey Findings 2023

1.7.6 Different Business and Entrepreneurship

The result reveals that 70% of respondents engage in petty business, 26.5% employed while 4% of the respondents engage in motorcycle driving (Boda-boda).

As the Table 1.6 presented.

Table 1.6: Different Business and Entrepreneurship Activities

Business and entrepreneurship	Frequencies	Percentage	Valid Percentage	Cumulative percentage
Petty business	14	70	70	70
Motorcycle drivers (boda-boda)	1	4	4	4
Employed	5	26	26	26
Total	20	100	100	

Source: Field Survey Findings 2023

1.7.7 The Common Economic Challenges

The result reveals that about 75% of the respondents say the most challenging issues to their business activities is low income and 15% answered low creativity, while 5% said inadequate resources and lack of support from stakeholders. Table 1.7 presented.

Table 1.7: Common Economic Challenges

Valid	Frequencies	Percentage	Valid Percentage	Cumulative percentage
Low income	15	75	75	75
Low creativity	3	15	15	15
Inadequate resources	1	5	5	5
Low support from stakeholders	1	5	5	5
Total	20	100	100	

Source: Field Survey Findings 2023

1.7.8 Major Community Needs

We have seen that improved income is an alternative need to community it is about 50% of respondents interviewed agree on it while 35% addressed food security as a major community needs and 15% agreed on Environment protection as major community need as indicated in table 8.1

Table 1.8: Major Community Needs

Valid	Frequencies	Percentage	Valid Percentage	Cumulative percentage	Frequencies
	Improved income	10	50	50	50
	Food security	7	35	35	35
	Environmental protection	3	15	15	15
Total		20	100		

Source: Field Survey Findings (2023)

1.8 Community needs Prioritization

Ranking of priorities for the community during the group meeting in Nyasaka Ward. In the questionnaire, there were four questions, asking each respondent to mention the needs, priority, and availability of resources and identify the priorities. Four

priorities were as follows; Four priorities needed were as follows; improved income, food security, Better life with good permanent house and Environmental protection lead community on establishing income generating activities to improve income level and meeting daily needs.

Table 1.9: Community needs Prioritization

Major project	Soap making	Environmental sanitation	Vegetable production	Poultry keeping	score	position
Improved income		Increased income	Increased income	Increased income	11	1
Food security	Food security		Food security	Food security	6	2
Environmental protection	Environmental protection	Environmental protection		Environmental protection	4	3

Source: Survey Data (2023)

1.9 Project identification and Prioritization

To pinpoint appropriate projects that would effectively address the group's requirements, the pair wise rank technique was employed. The group was instructed to rank all the activities listed in the questionnaires and discussed during focus group sessions. The results demonstrated that enhancing income through soap making" was the most frequently mentioned priority, followed by the establishment of a tree nursery, vegetable production, and poultry keeping. Based on these findings, the respondents will be involved in soap making to enhance their income.

Table 1.10: Pair Wise Ranking to select Project

Major project	Soap making	Environmental sanitation	Vegetable production	Poultry keeping	score	position
Soap making		Tree nursery establishment	Vegetable production	Poultry keeping	10	1
Tree nursery establishment	Soap making		Vegetable production	Poultry keeping	7	2
Vegetable production	Soap making	Tree nursery establishment		Poultry keeping	5	3
Poultry keeping	Soap making	Tree nursery establishment	Vegetable production		3	4

Source: Field Survey Findings (2023)

1.10 Conclusion

Participatory needs assessment is a concept and an effective approach that engages the community in identifying their own issues, understanding the causes behind these issues, and recognizing available opportunities to address them. The insights gathered through this process prove invaluable in allowing the community to pinpoint their most pressing needs and plan for sustainable solutions to tackle existing problems. In Nyasaka ward, a participatory needs assessment was conducted with the primary aim of exploring potential solutions to alleviate poverty among group members, a major concern within the community. This study revealed that the community members reached a consensus that forming savings and credit groups would provide them with the means to access loans, facilitating their engagement in income-generating activities, particularly soap making.

CHAPTER TWO

PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Background to the research problem

Ilemela district is one among the districts in Mwanza region it is an emerging economic and social potentials area. In Nyasaka ward low income has been identified as a core problem to youth, which is widening up as other problem continue to exist. Entrepreneurship and business in general as main income generating activity in the community reduces much household income due to the fact that poor practices and lack of capital of this main activity lead to low income. In soap making as part of small industrial sector, Number of opportunities remains unexploited because of inadequate knowledge on how to deal with, though industrial sector is one of the potential sectors for the country economy. The government of the united republic of Tanzania has been implementing various poverty reduction programs so that the most vulnerable people can take benefits from economic growth (World Bank, 2016). Currently, the government is implementing the productive social safety Net (PSSN) through which the most vulnerable household get bimonthly cash transfer to facilitate them with ability to afford basic requirements especially education and health costs. Despite economic growth trends it is estimated that 10% of the poorest Tanzania household require permanent support as they experience high level of income poverty, food security, poor social indicator

Using the 2011/22 household budget survey data (NBS, 2014), the estimated basic needs poverty line is 36,482 Tzs per adult equivalent per month and food poverty line is 26,085 Tsh per adult equivalent per month. With most of Tanzanian's

Population youth living in urban areas are dependency because they lack income generating activities at least to earn something to meet their needs. 76% of Tanzanians rely on agriculture or on access to natural resources for their livelihood.

2.1.1 Defining Poverty

Conceptualizing poverty proves intricate, as definitions exhibit significant variations contingent upon context, location, community, and even individual households. Poverty can be characterized as "the state of extreme destitution" or as the absence of essential necessities like food, water, shelter, healthcare, and education. Notwithstanding the definition used, it is unmistakable that Tanzania confronts substantial poverty, particularly among rural communities that rely on under-mechanized agriculture and small-scale trade. United Republic of Tanzania. (2007).

2.1.2 Poverty Insights

According to a recent study dubbed "Tanzania Poverty, Growth, and Public Transfers" (World Bank 2011/2012), economic growth demonstrated a relatively equitable influence on consumption, except for the top 10% of the population, whose consumption increased more than the average, and the lowest 10%, who experienced a decline. The 2011/12 household budget survey data estimated the monthly equivalent for basic needs and the food poverty line to be 26,085 TZS per adult equivalent per month. World Bank (2012)

2.1.3 Government Poverty Alleviation Efforts

The Tanzanian government has been implementing various poverty reduction

programs since 2012, such as the Productive Social Safety Net (PSSN), aimed at assisting the most vulnerable households with bi-monthly cash transfers to afford basic necessities, particularly education and healthcare. Nevertheless, despite economic growth trends, around 10% of the poorest Tanzanian households still require continuous support, experiencing high levels of income poverty, food insecurity, and poor social indicators such as malnutrition, diseases, and lack of access to education. NBS (2012)

2.1.1 . Problem Statement

The Tanzanian government has implemented policies and programs to promote economic growth and alleviate income poverty among the population. One such program is the Productive Social Safety Net (PSSN), which offers cash transfers to identified vulnerable households. However, despite the achievements in economic growth among program beneficiaries over the nine years of its existence, income poverty remains prevalent among extremely vulnerable households. The Community Needs Assessment (CNA) conducted in Nyasaka village reveals that approximately six young individuals from these households earn a monthly average income ranging from Tshs 31,000 to Tshs 50,000, primarily sourced from TASAF. This income equates to daily earnings of Tshs 1,000 to Tshs 1,600, well below the poverty line.

These youth are not only responsible for their own needs but also for producing food, covering healthcare expenses, and meeting daily requirements such as shelter. The CNA also indicates that the community has limited savings, which, if pooled, could be used as capital for a soap-making project, generating additional income alongside their existing sources.

2.1.2. Project Description

The project, titled "Enhanced Income of Nyasaka Youth Group through Soap Making in Nyasaka Ward, Ilemela District," was initiated by a group of 15 members. This group, known as the Nyasaka youth group, utilized modest savings from their small businesses and TASAF funds as initial capital to purchase materials and produce liquid soap, with the aim of increasing their income and reducing household poverty.

This project is expected to address several issues identified in Chapter One, all of which are linked to low household income. The project was led by the 15 youth members, under the guidance of the group leader, who was elected in accordance with the group's constitution. The village government provided overall leadership and project management. Ilemela District Council, a key stakeholder, contributed staff, including community development officers and trade officers, who provided guidance on group formation, constitution drafting, and general business knowledge. The project commenced in December 2022 and is on-going, with plans to expand into other products.

2.1.2.1 The project goal

The principal aim of the Community Needs Assessment is to enhancing economic opportunities for underprivileged youth from low-income families through the soap making project on Nyasaka Street, Ilemela municipal – Mwanza The project aimed to increase household income that will contribute to poverty reduction among the group members hence increase their capacity to afford household basic needs including shelter, food and clothing but also group members will have capacity to

have income for serving through their Generating incomes.

2.1.2.2 Beneficiaries

The beneficiaries of this project are the 15 group members from Nyasaka ward who are the Nyasaka youth group members. They will be responsible on day to day operations of the project. The ward has a lot of groups but Nyasaka youth group with 15 group members were selected to participate in the project.

2.1.2.3 Selection of Beneficiaries

The selection criteria included the willingness to participate in the project, active membership in the group and ability and willingness to contribute toward some project related cost. Most importantly, all were permanent residents of the area. From the study revealed that it is necessary to formalize the group by having some written guideline on what and how much to contribute, participation and sharing the proceeds.

2.1.2.4 Stakeholders

Several stakeholders contributed to the successful implementation of the project. The primary stakeholder was Ilemela District Council, with support from community development officers and trade officers who offered technical assistance based on their expertise. The village government played a crucial role by providing general guidance and facilitating communication between the group and district-level experts. The stakeholder matrix is presented in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1 Stakeholders Analysis Matrix

Stakeholder	Stakeholder role	Stakeholder expectations
Ilemela district council	Provision of technical expertise through community development officer and trade	The group will follow technical expertise provided
Nyasaka ward leadership	Provision of general leadership condition of all correspondence between the group and the experts at district level.	The group will respect ward leadership and correspondences will be channelled through the village office.
Members of Nyasaka youth group.	Mobilise resources, follow experts guidance and make and soap.	Resources will be mobilised and soap will be made by considering technical guidance.
Community development officer.	Group mobilisation and facilitation of constitution writing group registration and opening bank accounts.	The group will be organised to write a constitution group registration and opening bank accounts.

Source: Field Data 2023

2.2.Target Community

This project was implemented by 15 youth selected from low-income families in Nyasaka ward, Ilemela District, Mwanza Region. These youth, responsible for the day-to-day operations of the project, were chosen from a total of 86 youth from low-income households in the village. The study revealed that 28 of them actively participated in this project. To ensure project success, the selected group was formally organized with a written constitution, leadership structure, official name, and a bank account. This formalization process was facilitated by the village leadership, MCED students, and the District Community Development Officer (DCDO).

2.2.1 Project goal

In a general sense, this project aimed to enhancing economic opportunities for underprivileged youth from low-income families through the soap making project on

Nyasaka Street, Ilemela municipal – Mwanza

2.2.2. Project Objectives

The project was tailored to achieve the following specific objectives:

- i. To provide soap-making and packaging training to all 15 members of the Nyasaka youth group by the end of May 2023.
- ii. To secure suitable facilities for soap production and an office by the end of May 2023.
- iii. To procure the necessary materials for soap-making by the conclusion of May 2023.
- iv. To formally register the group with relevant authorities by June 2023.

2.1.5. Hosting Organization

The project is hosted by Nyasaka Ward, which bears the responsibility for the day-to-day administration and management of all social and economic development matters within the ward. Oversight is provided by the elected Ward Chairperson and the Village Executive Officer (VEO), a government employee. The village leadership has provided a temporary office for the group and has coordinated communication and activities with other stakeholders to achieve the project's objectives.

2.1.5.1. Vision of the Hosting Organization

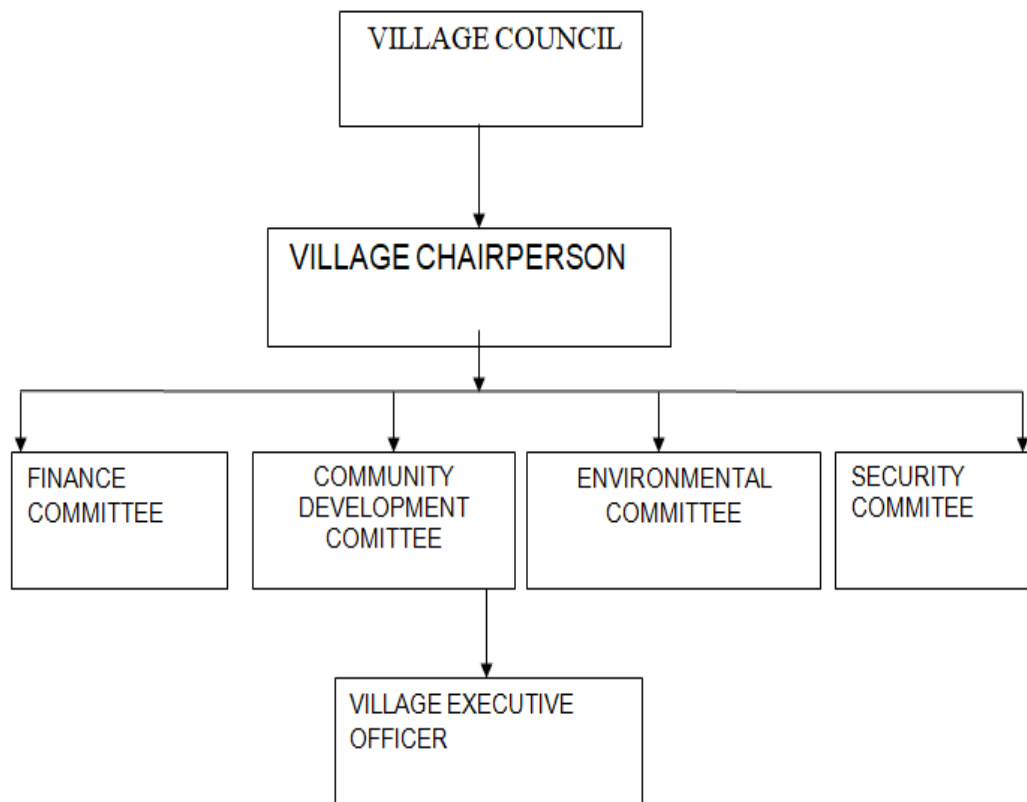
Nyasaka Ward aspires to deliver exceptional services in facilitating the utilization of available social and economic resources by village members to enhance their social

and economic development.

2.1.5.2. Mission of the Hosting Organization

Nyasaka Village aims to set a precedent by providing social and economic services to community members, ensuring they enjoy a decent standard of living in an environment characterized by peace and harmony.

2.1.5.3 Organizational Structure of Nyasaka Ward Council



The Village Council possesses the authority to oversee the daily responsibilities of the village government. The organizational structure of the Village Council includes the following:

Table 2.2: SWOT Analysis

SN	Strength	Weakness	Opportunity	Challenge
1	Village leadership is highly committed and active.	Some committee members are missing.	Leadership has experience in supervising similar community groups and projects.	Only the Village Executive Officer (VEO) receives a monthly salary; other members of the village council are unpaid.
2	Permanent village office premises are available.	Numerous activities are conducted on the premises.	The office's proximity to Nyasaka market makes it easily accessible for customers to access products and services.	Lack of security for products, especially during the night.
3	The presence of a community development officer.	The officer serves three other villages.	The officer resides in Nyasaka village, so she is frequently available.	Occasional unavailability when attending to other villages.
4	The Village Executive Officer (VEO) is a permanent government employee.	The VEO is occasionally occupied with Local Government Authority (LGA) activities.	The VEO is generally available most of the time.	Limited time for close p

Source: Field Findings, (2023)

The SWOT analysis serves the purpose of providing detailed insights into Nyasaka Village Council, highlighting available opportunities that will support the implementation of the soap making project. This analysis also delves into the organisation's strengths, weaknesses, and the challenges it faces, assessing how these factors could impact the project implementation. Strengths and weaknesses are internal variables, while opportunities and challenges are external. The SWOC analysis for Nyasaka Village Council, the host organisation for this project, has been identified and is presented in the following table.

2.1.5.5 The role of CED student.

The main role of the student is to ensure that the planned project activities are successfully executed as per schedule. The researcher was also responsible for the following;

- i. To conduct community sensitization on the importance of liquid soap making project as source of income to the group members.
- ii. To participate in mobilization of resource required to facilitate project implementation.
- iii. To ensure that the community has all the required skills in implementing the project
- iv. To collaborate with other stakeholders in facilitating constitution writing, registration and opening bank account for the group
- v. To facilitate project documentation and reporting

2.1.5. 6.The Role of the Host Organization

The role of Nyasaka Village Council, is pivotal to the successful implementation of the soap making project. The organisation plays a multifaceted role in ensuring the project's objectives are met. Here are the key responsibilities and roles of the Host Organization:

- i. **Mobilisation and Awareness**

The Host Organization is responsible for mobilising and creating awareness among NYG community members regarding the soap making project. This involves engaging the community, explaining the project's purpose and benefits, and garnering support.

Capacity Building: The organisation facilitates capacity building for Community-Based Organization (CBO) leaders and project staff. This includes training sessions and workshops to enhance their knowledge and skills related to project management and soap making.

ii Administrative Oversight

The Host Organization ensures proper administrative activities throughout the project's life. This involves maintaining project records, financial management, and adherence to project timelines and plans.

iii Stakeholder Coordination

The organisation serves as a bridge between the community and other stakeholders. This includes facilitating communication, collaboration, and partnerships with external entities that may contribute to the project's success.

iv. Marketing Support

The Host Organization participates in project product marketing. This entails promoting and marketing soap products produced by NYG to reach a broader audience and increase sales.

v. Infrastructure Provision

The organisation provides office premises for the group to perform their duties. This includes offering a suitable workspace for administrative tasks and soap production.

vi. Resource Mobilisation

vii. The Host Organization collaborates with MCED students to mobilise the resources required for project implementation. This may involve fundraising, seeking donations, or securing grants to support the project financially.

viii. Project Sustainability

Ensuring the sustainability of the project is a critical role of the organisation. This includes developing strategies and plans to maintain the project's impact beyond its initial phase.

2.5.4 Summary

Chapter two offers a comprehensive account of the identified issue, its background, and an extensive portrayal of the intended project. It also delineates the target community, consisting of fifteen young individuals, and profiles other stakeholders participating in the project. The chapter further expounds on the project's objective and its beneficiaries, the selection process, and the specific project goals. It presents the profile of the hosting organisation, including its vision, mission, and leadership structure. Lastly, it provides a synopsis of the host organisation's strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and challenges.

CHAPTER THREE

LITERATURE REVIEW

3.1 Overview

Chapter three introduces a literature review that condenses existing research and knowledge in the domains of soap production, income poverty, and pertinent policies. It offers an overview of the global and Tanzanian context concerning income poverty and the steps taken to mitigate it. Furthermore, it examines a variety of income-generating activities (IGAs) in Tanzania, delving into soap production as one such IGA, encompassing its requisites, categories, branding, and marketing. The empirical literature review scrutinises soap production in Tanzania, with a particular focus on Ilemela District, and its role in mitigating income poverty, particularly among youth. Finally, the chapter assesses existing policies in Tanzania and their contributions to income-generating initiatives.

3.2 Definition of concepts

3.2.1 Poverty

Poverty is referred to as a state of deprivation and prohibitive of a decent life by failure to meet basic needs (URT, 2007), including food, shelter, and clothes. Poverty is normally categorized into two categories: absolute poverty and relative poverty. According to the work plan of the Africa Inland Church (2018), poverty is not the lack of money in the pocket but the lack of abilities and methods that enable the mind to find ways to earn income according to needs.

3.2.2 Absolute

Absolute poverty is defined by URT (2018) as the complete inability of a person or

household to attain minimum standards of living, especially basic necessities like food, clothes, and shelter. It is a situation of being unable to meet the minimum levels of income, food, clothing, healthcare, shelter, and other basic needs (Todaro,2012).

3.2.3 Income Poverty

According to the EU report (2010), income poverty is the condition of a person not being able to support himself to provide basic services such as medical care, food, clothing, and other services such as education, accommodation, and travel. Water is also a questionable factor in supporting his or her privacy.

Income poverty refers to the situation whereby the individual or household's income is below the established poverty line, such that one cannot afford basic needs notably food, shelter and clothes.

3.3 Theoretical Literature Review

For the purpose of this report and by considering that our community is a group of youth who are also entrepreneurs, we were guided by various entrepreneurship theories. The entrepreneurship theories which were cited are categorized into Sociological, economical and psychological as follows;

3.3.1 Sociological Theory of Entrepreneurship

According to Abu-Saifan (2012) Social entrepreneurship is the field in which entrepreneurs tailor their activities to be directly tied with the ultimate goal of creating social value. In doing so, they often act with little or no intention to gain personal profit. A social entrepreneur combines the passion of a social mission with

an image of business-like discipline, innovation, and determination commonly associated with, for instance, the high-tech pioneers of Silicon Valle The second context involves analysing the life situations, characteristic and background of individuals who have decided to become entrepreneurs. The third context is ethnic identification which puts emphasis on sociological background as one of the decisive to push factor become or not to become an entrepreneur. The fourth and last social context is called population ecology which considers environmental factors as important factors for business to survive.

3.3.2 Economic Theory of Entrepreneurship

According to Bo Carlsson (2013) Economic Theory Entrepreneurship refers primarily to an economic function that is carried out by individuals, entrepreneurs, acting independently or within organizations, to perceive and create new opportunities and to introduce their ideas into the market, under uncertainty, by making decisions about location, product design, resource use, institutions, and reward systems. The entrepreneurial activity and the entrepreneurial ventures are influenced by the socioeconomic environment and result ultimately in economic growth and human welfare. the economic theory of entrepreneurship explains that there are factors that accelerate the behaviour of savings and expenditure. He mentions the factors as the level of income earned and the age factor of an Entrepreneur. The theory assumes that people (entrepreneurs) with high income are likely to save than those with meagre income and people in their middle age are likely to make savings as compared to young people. The theory concludes that Deference we see in consumption and savings are partly the product of age and

income differences. Through this project, Nyasaka youth group people will sell products and save their profits to grow their capital for basic use including buying clothes, food and studying to strengthen their skills in the community

3.3.3 Psychological Theory of Entrepreneurship

The psychological theories of entrepreneurship emphasize on the individual characteristics that define entrepreneurship. They are two types of psychological theories namely locus of control theory and the Need for achievement theory.

i. Locus of Control theory

Lefcourt (2022) internal locus of control means that control comes from within. You have personal control over your own behavior. When you have an internal locus of control, you believe you have personal agency over your own life and actions. Because of this, these people tend to have more self-efficacy. In this context the entrepreneurs success or failure is determined by his/her own perception, abilities and external support. Youth with internal locus of control believe that they are able to control life events by their own efforts, while those individuals with an external locus of control believe that life's events are the result of external factors, such as chance, luck or fate.

ii. Need for Achievement Theory

The need for achievement theory by McClelland (1961) asserts that naturally all human beings have a desire to succeed, accomplish, excel or achieve. Entrepreneurs are driven by this desire to achieve, succeed and excel. The aim of need achievement

theory is to explain why certain individuals are more motivated to achieve than others. It is based on two psychological principles: the motive of an individual to achieve success and the motive of an individual to avoid failure. Nyasaka youth group, their passion is to be successful and get changes in their activities by increasing their income, through the activity of making soap, this group is going to make enough capital to meet their needs.

3.4 Empirical Literature Review

3.4.1 Income Poverty in the World and Tanzania

2022: The World Bank updated the global poverty line from \$1.90 to \$2.15 per day.

2023: About 9.2% of the world's population, or approximately 719 million people, are living on a daily income of less than \$2.15. It is estimated that in 2013, about 767 million people which is equivalent to 10.7% of the world's population lived under the international poverty line compared to 12.4 % in 2012. Almost 700 million people around the world live today in extreme poverty – they subsist on less than \$2.15 per day, the extreme poverty line. Just over half of these people live in Sub-Saharan Africa. After several decades of continuous global poverty reduction, a period of significant crises and shocks resulted in around three years of lost progress between 2020-2022. Low-income countries, which saw poverty increase during this period, have not yet recovered and are not closing the gap.

Income poverty is said to affect the rural population whose majority depend on subsistence agriculture by using inferior farm implements and poor tools. The income of rural households is mainly below the established poverty line, which is the amount of income required to satisfy basic needs. The results from (NBS, 2014)

reveal that, income poverty was experienced by about 75.4 per cent of Tanzanians who were currently employed in agricultural and fishery occupations with 87.6 per cent of them living in rural areas. According to the current World Bank report (World Bank, 2016), the international poverty line is USD 1.90 which is equivalent to TZS m4,180.

The same report depicts that Tanzania in particular maintained stable economic growth between 2004 and 2014 with the average of 6.5% per year. During that period, extreme poverty declined from 11.7% to 9.7 %. As the report (World Bank, 2016) puts it, despite this decline in poverty, access to good schools, healthcare, electricity, safe water and other critical services remains elusive for many people, often determined by socioeconomic status, gender, ethnicity, and geography. Moreover, for those who have been able to move out of poverty, progress is often temporary: economic shocks, food insecurity and climate change threaten to rob them of their hard-won gains and force them back into poverty.

3.4.2 Eradication of poverty in Tanzania

Many researchers tried to eradicate poverty by introduce different projects to youth as the economic solution within the society.

Gwayega Machaba S. (2019) Improving income of Datoga women Mshikamano Group through cattle keeping project in Motuki Village in Serengeti District. The study has revealed generating income through cattle keeping project can be economic p

solution for Datoga Women group (DWMG) members. The implementation of this project was to accomplish the DWMG members to generate income through cattle

keeping as their economic solution within their society to fight against poverty.

Katana, Regina (2020) Enhancing income of unemployed youth from low income families through Green vegetables farming of Nyailolelwa Hamlet in Ilemela Municipality, Mwanza. The goals of the project was to enhance income generation through Green vegetables production at Nyamwilolelwa Hamlet as a solution of eradicate poverty in the community.

Salenda, Godwin E.(2020) Improving live hood of Hazina group through a car wash project at Ruaha ward, in kilosa District. The author also aiming to improve income of youth through car wash project to eradicate poverty in a community.

3.4.3 Unemployment in Tanzania

Most of the population in the colonial era lived in rural areas and subsistence agriculture was the main activity. Apart from subsistence agriculture people were also engaged largely in mining, fishing, agricultural plantations, public work, transport and services. During the colonial period the low level of population made land readily accessible and colonial tax pressure compelled the population to work either on their own farms or in plantation in order to earn money to pay taxes, NECP (2007)

In the post- independence period there was a growing rural to urban migration which resulted to urban unemployment. In the 1980s and 1990s unemployment was at high rate to deflationary economic policy reforms which resulted in retrenchment in the public sector and employment in the private sector was not expanding fast enough to make for the loss of jobs in the public sector. Currently, the problem of unemployment has become one of the critical challenges facing Tanzania with a lot

of able-bodied persons who are willing to accept jobs at the prevailing rates yet unable to find placements, (NECP, 2007). In the mid-1980s, the Government of Tanzania introduced various policy reforms with a view of restoring macroeconomic balance, stimulate economic growth and facilitate social and political development. The policy reforms created favorable environment for expansion of the private sector. Different measures were taken to implement these reforms. These included; reducing the fiscal government deficit, the liberalization of internal and external trade, removal of restrictive trade systems and the liberalization of foreign exchange market (Semboja, 2007). Thus, the country shifted from centrally controlled economy to open market economy. In the period 1996 to 2006, the government introduced reforms which focused on macro-micro linkages. During this period the economy was facing huge foreign debt problems and poverty was considered as an important policy issue. The reforms were aimed at facilitating pro-poor growth as the basis for poverty reduction by integrating appropriate policies and strategies.

Moreover, sector specific policies and broad based policies were formulated and implemented. These policies include Tanzania Development Vision 2025, National Five Year Development Plan II for 2006/17 – 2020/21, National Employment Policy, National Youth Development Policy, Construction Industry Policy, National Trade Policy, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Policy, Agriculture and Livestock Policy. Apart from these policies programs and strategies were formulated as a way of implementing policy reforms. Some of them include, National Employment Creation Programme, Business Environment Strengthening Programme, and Agricultural Sector Development Programme.

3.4.4 Employment Situation in Tanzania

The labor force in Tanzania has been growing gradually since early 1960's at an annual average rate of between 2.8 and 5.8 percent (URT: National Employment policy, 2008). The 2000/01 ILFS estimated the labor force to be 17.9 million people of whom about 65% were young people between the age group of 15 and 35 according to the 2014 ILFS, the economically active population in Tanzania is estimated to be 18.8 million (89.6%) of all people aged 15 years and above in 2014. The total employment in Tanzania in the 2000/01, ILFS was 10,424,418 whilst the ILFS 2006 indicated employment to be about 15,521,229. In 2006, 16.6 million workers or 88% of the economically active labour force were employed. However, employment amongst the young group has been growing at low rate. The annual average employment growth (new jobs) among the young age group 10 -17 and 18 – 24 decreased from about 14.22% in the period between 2000/01 and 2005/06 to about 1.74 in 2006 and 2014. The 2000/01 ILFS recorded the youth employment of about 2,906,788 persons that was about 27.9% of the entire employed population. In 2006 the number of employed youth was 4,166,620 persons. Majority of the employed worked in the rural areas, primarily on smallholdings as self – employed or unpaid family workers.

3.4.5 Efforts by Tanzania to Curb Income Poverty

Fighting against poverty has been a permanent agenda in the history of Tanzania. A number of strategies were put in place to eradicate poverty and increase economic growth. With reference to just a few of them, the Tanzania Development Vision 2025 designed in 1999, the National Poverty Eradication Strategy (NPES) designed in

1998 and Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) designed in 2000, set the goal of eradicating abject poverty by 2025. The review of PRSP guided formulation of the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP or MKUKUTA). These second generation of PRS generated a strong agenda, aiming at sustaining broad-based growth whilst emphasizing equity and good governance. The MKUKUTA strategy has been the guiding frameworks for growth and poverty reduction in Tanzania.

Other current poverty reduction initiatives include the investment in human capital by providing free basic education to all, and employment creation through promotion of industrial sector, transport infrastructure and agricultural development including horticulture expansion. The government of Tanzania is also implementing a conditional cash transfer to identified poor households, for the purpose of raising their income and conditional stipends based on school enrolment and attendance as well as consumption of health services. The obtained income can be used by the households to invest in other sustainable IGA notably small business, livestock keeping and crop farming in order to stabilize the income (Evans D.K, Hausladen S, 2013).

3.4.6 Soap making and Production

Soap is a universal product that can be found in all homes, canteen, laundries, hotels and toilets. Soaps are used every day for washing and bathing hence justifying its constant demand due to its important role of the product in daily human life. Soap products can be bar soaps, liquid soaps and detergents with different scent, color and

packaging. Soap production industry is among growing sectors of the economy in developing countries including Tanzania and they generate millions of money annually from small scale, medium scale and big soap producers. The industry produces direct and indirect employment opportunities. Soap products range from toilet soaps, bathing soaps, baby soaps, body wash soaps, hand wash, dish washer, cloth washing soaps, car wash soaps, and detergents. All these products can be in the form of bar, foam or liquid and are produced in different fragrance. Malenga (2019).

3.4.6.1 Requirements for Soap Production

The equipment needed for soap making include soap making machine, heat resistance plastic or stainless steel pitcher with lid, big stainless steel or plastic spoon, stainless steel measuring spoons, measuring cups, small beakers, stick blender, soap molds, soap pot, rubber spatulas, large stainless steel or plastic ladle, protective goggles, protective rubber hand gloves, quick reading and accurate thermometer. Other materials include lye solutions, oils, additives for colouring, packaging materials and fragrances. To be effective and competitive, there must be adequate space, distribution networking, good marketing skills and customer care services.

3.4.6.2 Soap Marketing

According to Kiruvia (2021) There are wide range of available customers for soaps and detergents. Market and customer research done and mention some customer with high demands of Liquid soap, Customers may include individuals, hotels, restaurants and canteens, schools, government offices, mothers with babies, cleaning

organizations, car washers, dispensaries and laundry owners those are the prime customers for the liquid soap product.



Figure 2.1 Liquid soap used in homes for cleanliness, especially in toilets and washing hands and laundry. (Stock 2023)

3.5 Policy Review

3.5.1 Community Development Policy 1996

The government of Tanzania prepared the Community development policy (URT , 1996) to enable Tanzanians to bring about their own development by using locally available resources to improve production so that they may have increased income which will enable communities to build a better life through self-reliance. It acknowledges the approach of involving the community especially through groups as the major way to eradicate poverty. Implementation of soap making project in Gongolamboto Ward has also applied the same approach whereby a community has

formed a group of nine women who decided working together for the purpose of increasing their income.

3.5.2 National Economic Empowerment Policy

Closely linked with the community development policy is the National Economic Empowerment Policy (URT, 2004) that intends to address all economic empowerment needs of the individual citizens of Tanzania and local companies in which Tanzania citizens hold not less than fifty percent of the shares. The Policy takes on board farmers, livestock keepers, fishermen, employees, traders as well as other groups of individuals in various economic activities. It is envisaged that, by the year 2025, a large segment of the national economy will be owned by Tanzanians. This process will embrace all Tanzanians by availing equal opportunities to all groups to develop them, particularly the urban youth poor like the members of Jithamini group in Gongolamboto Ward who decided to start liquid soap making project.

3.5.3 Tanzania Development Vision 2025

The vision 2025 prepared to prepare the community to live an independent life by preparing a community that can find itself and use the resources around it without relying on foreign aid or donors. "Teaching a child to fish and not giving a fish" was prepared to guide the country in developing itself towards active participation in global development characterized by advanced technology, high productivity, modern and efficient transportation and communication infrastructure. The development vision objectives include achieving a standard and good life for all citizens, good governance, the rule of law, and building a strong and resilient

economy that can effectively withstand global competition (NBS, 2014). The Vision 2015 acts as a roadmap through which the government continues to speed up the economic transformation from low-productivity agriculture to a semi-industrialized economy. Transformations also aim at highly productive agricultural activities that are effectively integrated and strengthened by supportive industrial and service activities in rural and urban settings.

3.6 Literature Review Summary

From the reviewed literature, it is evident that many youth in Tanzania, especially those living in urban and rural areas are still very poor. As most of the literature has revealed, poverty mostly affects unemployed youth and women, especially those living in rural and urban areas. The contribution of the majority of Tanzanian citizens to the economy remains limited by a lack of capital, limited knowledge, experience, and skills, an inappropriate mindset towards development, and challenges associated with access to various opportunities provided in development policies. Other challenges facing the rural poor include a lack of reliable markets and an inability to penetrate competitive markets for their products. The information obtained in the reviewed literature regarding poverty is quite similar to that obtained during CNA, as presented in the first chapter of this document.

The CNA findings also revealed that the youth from poor households in Nyasaka Ward in Ilemela Municipality are mainly faced by income poverty and a lack of capital to start their income-generating activities. Through various policy frameworks, the Government of Tanzania has created a platform through which all

citizens are encouraged to participate in different economic activities depending on their interests, skills, capital, geographical location, and available resources.

CHAPTER FOUR

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

4.1. Overview

Chapter four marks the commencement of the project implementation phase, underscoring the importance of effective coordination among diverse institutions and stakeholders to attain the project's objectives. This chapter provides a comprehensive overview of the implementation stages, which encompass activity planning, the analysis of project products and outputs, resource prerequisites, assignment of responsibilities to individuals for each activity, and the projected timeframes for completion. Additionally, it features a project implementation report that spotlights essential activities and their associated outcomes.

4.2. Project Outputs and Activities

The project encompasses several well-defined outputs, which encompass the Community Needs Assessment report, the training of group members in soap making, the procurement of tools for soap production, the establishment of a written constitution, and the formal registration of the group. A pivotal output to be achieved is the augmentation of income among group members through soap production.

To realize these outputs and actualize the project's objectives, an array of meticulously planned and executed activities was undertaken. These activities encompass all the requisite steps and actions essential for translating the project's goals and objectives into tangible and realized results. The successful implementation of all project activities has culminated in the realization of the envisaged outputs.

Table 4.1: Project Outputs and Activities

OBJECTIVES	OUTPUTS	ACTIVITIES
To provide soap making and packaging training to all 15 members of the Nyasaka youth group by the end of M2023	Community Needs Assessment report	Make preparations for training.
		Conduct training on soap production, packaging and marketing.
	15 Group members trained on soap making and packaging.	Conduct CNA (data collection, processing and analysis)
		Write CNA report
To secure suitable facilities for soap production and an office by the end of My 2023	2 rooms (1 for soap factory and 1 for office)	Mobilize funds to cover premises hiring cost
		Hire two rooms
To procure necessary materials for soap making by May,2023.	Soap production started	Mobilise resources for tools acquisition
		Purchase materials and detergents and soap production.
		Make soap, sell soap and keep sales records.
To formally register the group with relevant authorities by June 2023	Group constitution written and registration certificate acquired	Prepare group constitution draft
		Submit application package to Ilemela District council Director for registration
	Open Nyasaka Group Savings Bank Account	Mobilize funds to open a bank account.
		Submit application package to bank for opening Bank account

Source: Research, 2023

4.3 Project Products

The project aims to deliver several key products, which are essential for achieving its objectives and outputs. These products include:

Bar and Liquid Soap: These are the primary products produced by the Nyasaka youth group. They form the core of the income-generating activity.

Community Needs Assessment (CNA) Report: This report provides valuable insights into the needs and challenges faced by the community, serving as a foundation for project planning and implementation.

Training Report on Soap Making: Documentation of the training provided to the group members on soap making, which is crucial for building their skills and knowledge.

Purchased Production Tools: Tools and equipment acquired for soap production, enabling the group to carry out their activities effectively.

Group Constitution: The constitution outlines the rules and regulations governing the group's operations and decision-making processes.

Group Registration: The process of formalising the group's existence, often involving legal procedures and documentation.

Group Registration Certificate: Official documentation proving the group's legal status and recognition.

Document Bearing Group Bank Details: Documentation related to the group's bank account, which may be necessary for financial transactions and management.

4.4 Project Planning

Project planning is a critical component of the project development process. This phase involves various activities aimed at ensuring the successful implementation of the project. The planning process includes:

Identifying Project Objectives and Outputs: Clearly defining the project's goals and expected results.

Scheduling Activities: Organizing project activities in a logical sequence and establishing timelines for their execution.

Identifying Responsible Persons: Assigning individuals or entities responsible for carrying out each project activity.

Identifying Resources Needed: Determining the resources, including materials, finances, and human resources, required for project implementation.

Budgeting: Preparing a budget that outlines the financial requirements for executing project activities.

To facilitate the planning process, several planning tools were employed, including the Project Implementation Plan, Project Budget, Logical Framework, and Gantt chart. These tools help ensure that the project progresses in an organised and efficient manner.

4.4.1 Implementation Plan

The Implementation Plan serves as a guide for executing project activities. It provides details on the activities to be performed, necessary resources, timeframes, and the responsible individuals or entities. The plan emphasises timely initiation of project activities and involves consultation with various stakeholders, such as the Community Development Officer for community-based organisation (CBO) formation and the trade officer for technical expertise in soap making. The execution of project activities closely follows the plan outlined in Table 4.2, and the Logical Framework, as presented in Table 4.3, is used to ensure that the project aligns with its objectives and outputs.

Table 4.2: Project Implementation Plan

OBJECTIVES	OUTPUT	ACTIVITIES	PROJECT MONTHS				RESOURCES	RESPONSIBLE
			March 2023	April 2023	May 2023	Jun 2023		
To provide soap making and packaging training to all 15 members of the Nyasaka youth group by the end of May 2023	Community Needs Assessment report	Make preparations for training.					Personnel, Stationery, and meals	CED student and Trade Officer.
		Conduct training on soap production, packaging and marketing.					Stationery, time, personnel, transport, meals	CED student, Trade Officer, Nyasaka group VEO
	15 Group members trained on soap making and packaging	Conduct CNA (data collection, processing and analysis)					Personnel, time, meals, transport, personnel.	CED student, VEO, Ny asaka group,
		Write CNA report					Stationery, Meals personnel and money	CED student, Trade Officer, Nyasaka group VEO
To secure suitable facilities for soap production and an office by the end of My 2023	2 rooms (1 for soap factory and 1 for office)	Mobilize funds to cover premises hiring cost					Money, time, personnel	CED student, VEO Nyasaka group CDO
		Hire two rooms					Money, Time, personnel	CED student, Nyasaka group leader
To procure necessary materials for soap making by conclusion of	Soap production started	Mobilise resources for tools acquisition					Human, Funds	CED student. VEO, Nyasaka group

May,2023.		Purchase materials and detergents and soap production.					Human, production tools time	CED student, Nyasaka group
		Make soap, sell soap and keep sakes records.					Packaging materials, human tools and detergents	CED student, Nyasaka group
To formally register the group with relevant authorities by June 2023	Group constitution written and registration certificate acquired Open Nyasaka Group Savings Bank Account	Prepare group constitution draft Submit application package to Ilemela District council Director for registration					Packaging materials, human tools and detergents	CED student, Nyasaka group
		Mobilize funds to open a bank account.					Packaging materials, human tools and detergents	CED student, Nyasaka group
		Submit application package to bank for opening Bank account					Packaging materials, human tools and detergents	CED student, Nyasaka group

Source: Researcher, 2023

Table 4.2: The Logical Framework of the Project

Hierarchy of Objectives	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVIs)	Means of verification (MOV)	Assumptions
The principal aim of the Community Needs Assessment is to enhancing economic opportunities for underprivileged youth from low-income families through the soap making project on Nyasaka Street, Ilemela municipal - Mwanza	Change in youth Income for Nyasaka youth group members	1. Sales records 2. Survey reports	1. Sales records are correct and available 2. Members will not hide their household income
Objective 1. To provide soap making and packaging training to all 15 members of the Nyasaka youth group by the end of May 2023			
Output 1: Community Needs Assessment (CNA) Report	Community Needs and suitable projects identified	CNA report	1. The research will be done as per standard procedures 2. The respondents will provide genuine responses
Output 2: 15 members of Nyasaka youth group trained on liquid soap making and packaging	15 members of Nyasaka youth group have skills to make, package and sell liquid soap	Training report and photos	All 15 members attend and follow the training
Activities under outputs of objective 1			
1.1 Conduct CAN	Community Needs and suitable projects identified	The written CNA/ research report	1. The study will follow all procedures 2. The community will provide genuine answers
1.2 Write CNA report			
2.1 Make training preparation	15 members of Nyasaka youth group attended the training	1. Training report 2. Training attendance list	The participants will attend and follow the training
2.2 Train participants on liquid soap making and packaging			
Objective 2: To secure suitable facilities for soap production and an office by the end of My 2023			
Output 1: Tools for liquid soap production acquired	The tools of production in place	List of procured project tools	Tools purchased following the given specifications
Output 2: Liquid Soap making started	Liquid soap making workshop is in place	Liquid Soap making workshop	The community will follow and understand the instruction provided by trainers

Hierarchy of Objectives	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVIs)	Means of verification (MOV)	Assumptions
Objective 3. To procure necessary materials for soap making by conclusion of May,2023.			
1.1 Mobilize funds to purchase tools	Funds mobilized	Collected funds and list of contributors with their respective amounts	Readiness to support the project
1.2 Purchase materials and detergents for soap liquid production	Purchased Tools and detergents	List of procured items	Materials and detergents procured as per specification
2.1 Acquire office and workshop production place for liquid soap production	Office and Workshop for liquid Soap making acquired	Office and workshop spaces	The office and workshop spaces obtained
2.2 Produce liquid soaps	Liquid soap produced	Liquid soap production records	Production will made as planned
2.3 Sell liquid soap and keep sales data	All Soap produced sold and sales data kept	Sales records (Quantity and amount of money recorded)	The quality of soap will be good and buyers will be available
Objective 4: To facilitate preparations of constitution, group registration and opening Bank account by May 2023.			
Output 1. Group Constitution written and registered by the Municipal Council	Group registration is complete	Written Constitution and Registration certificate	Certificate will be available on time
Output 2. Open Bank Account for the group	Savings Bank Account for the group has been opened	Bank Account details available	The CBO is eligible for registration
Activities under outputs of objective 4			
1.1 Write group constitution	Group constitution prepared	Constitution	The CDO will guide the group in making a good constitution
1.2 Submit to Municipal Council the application for registration	Application submitted and registration obtained	Registration certificate	Registration process will not take long
2.1 Mobilize funds to open Group Savings Bank Account	Funds mobilized	Amount of money collected and used to open Bank Account	Willingness of stakeholders to support the group financially
2.2 Submit to the bank the application for Group bank account	Bank Account opened	Bank Account details	The group is eligible for opening bank account

Source: researcher, (2023)

Inputs

The implementation of this project hinged on the mobilisation and utilisation of various resources, encompassing human resources, financial resources, and material

inputs. Human resources comprised Nyasaka village leaders, community development officers, trade officers, MCED students, and community members who contributed their physical labour to execute the project. Financial inputs played a pivotal role in building capacity, facilitating transportation, acquiring project materials, group registration, and opening a bank account. You can find comprehensive financial details in section 4.4.4 of this document. Material inputs encompassed the time and office premises provided by the host organisation, along with a vehicle supplied by the Local Government Authority (LGA) for field transportation. The MCED student contributed technical expertise to ensure community participation throughout the needs identification, project selection, planning, management, and documentation processes.

4.4.2. Staffing Structure

The project was executed by a collective of 15 youth from low-income backgrounds, none of whom were employed within any formal organisation or institution. The activities were conducted under the direct supervision of group leaders, who received guidance from village council leaders, community development officers, trade officers, and the MCED student. The elected chairperson, secretary, and treasurer assumed the roles of group leaders, overseeing the activities of their fellow group members, as delineated in Table 4.4. Project management and coordination were overseen by the village council, the hosting organisation. Notably, the project did not engage any paid staff, given the nature of the business that did not involve salaried employment.

Table 4.4: Staffing Pattern

Position	Roles
Village Council Leaders	Responsible for overall management and coordination of project activities and correspondences.
Group Chairperson	Supervises other group members, calls for meetings, and ensures the implementation of all activities, following the guidelines provided by Village leaders and other stakeholders.
Group Secretary	Maintains group records and project documents, and is responsible for writing meeting minutes.
Group Treasurer	Manages the group's finances, keeping track of income and expenditures. Collects and deposits money from members' contributions and other sources.
Group Members	Actively participate in all project activities for their own benefit.

Sources: Research, 2023

4.4.3. Project Budget

The financial needs of the project were documented in the project budget, totalling TZS 1,341,000/-. This budget was financed through contributions from diverse sources, which encompassed the host organisation, the ward council, the MCED student, and the project beneficiaries. The development of the project budget was the result of a collaborative effort involving the MCED student, community leaders, community development officers, and project committee members chosen from the village council. For a detailed breakdown of the project budget, please refer to Table 4.5.

Table 4.5: Project Budget

PROJECT OBJECTIVES	PROJECT OUTPUTS	PROJECT ACTIVITIES	RESOURCES/INPUTS	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	TOTAL IN TZS
To provide soap making and packaging training to all 15 members of the Nyasaka youth group by the end of May 2023	Community Needs Assessment (CNA) Report	Conduct CNA (data collection, processing and analysis) Write CNA report	Human	3Persons	30,000	90,000
			Stationeries	Lump sum	50,000	50,000
			Transport	3people	25,000	75,000
			Stationeries	Lump sum	45,000	45,000
	15 members of Nyasaka youth group trained on liquid soap making and packaging	Make training preparations Train participants on liquid soap making, packaging and marketing skills	Stationery	Lump sum	50,000	50,000
			Lunch	13 people	7,000	91,000
			Buckets (10Lts)	10	5,000	50,000
			Buckets (20Lts)	5	9,000	45,000
			Hand gloves	30 pairs	5000	150,000

PROJECT OBJECTIVES	PROJECT OUTPUTS	PROJECT ACTIVITIES	RESOURCES/INPUTS	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	TOTAL IN TZS
			Various liquid Colors	Assorted	15,000	15,000
			Caustic soda	10Lts	5,000	50,000
			Workshop Table	1pc	55,000	55,000
			Workshop Chairs	10	15,000	150,000
			Assorted Perfumes	1 Lt	10,000	10,000
			Palm oil	10Lts	8,000	80,000
			Trainers' extra duty allowance	2 people	30,000	60,000
To procure necessary materials for soap making by conclusion of May,2023	Tools for liquid soap production acquired	Mobilize funds to purchase production tools	Human	2	15,000	30,000
			Communication	Lump sum	20,000	20,000
		Purchase materials and detergents for soap liquid production	Hand gloves	30 pairs	5000	150,000
			Various liquid Colors	Assorted	45,000	45,000
			Caustic soda	10Lts	5,000	50,000
			Assorted Perfumes	5 Lt	10,000	50,000
	Liquid Soap making started	Acquire office and workshop(production place) for liquid soap production	Office Room and workshop	2 room hired at 50,000 @month for 6 months	50,000	300,000
		Produce liquid soaps	Tools and detergents (already procured)	0	0	0
		Sell liquid soap and maintain sales record	Liquid soap branded containers (5Lts and 1Lt)	100	1000	100,000

PROJECT OBJECTIVES	PROJECT OUTPUTS	PROJECT ACTIVITIES	RESOURCES/INPUTS	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	TOTAL IN TZS
			Transport costs during distribution	2	25,000	50,000
To formally register the group with relevant authorities by June 2023	Group Constitution written and registered by the Municipal Council	Write group constitution	Stationery (printing and binding)	Lump sum	20,000	20,000
			Lunch	10 people	5,000	50,000
		Submit to Municipal Council the application for registration	Transport	4 Persons	5,000	20,000
			Lunch	4 persons	5,000	20,000
	Savings Bank Account for the group has been opened	Mobilize funds to open Group Savings Bank Account	Meals	4 people	5,000	20,000
			Transport costs	4 people	5,000	20,000
		Submit to the bank the application for Group bank account	Funds to open Bank Account	Lump sum	50,000	50,000
			Transport costs	4 people	5,000	20,000
			Lunch	4people	5,000	20,000
	TOTAL	1,341,000/.				

Source: Researcher, 2023

4.5. Project Implementation

4.5.2. The Implementation Report

The project implementation commenced in April 2023, following the predetermined sequence of activities specified in the project implementation plan. The project proceeded methodically, strictly adhering to the predefined order of activities, ultimately culminating in the successful realization of project objectives. Throughout all stages, the MCED student maintained close collaboration with community development officers, the trade officer, and the host organization, ensuring a seamless project launch and the continuous monitoring of project activities.



Figure 4.1: CED Student with VEO, Community Development Officer and Project Beneficiaries during Liquid Soap Making

The execution of project activities was a collaborative effort involving all identified stakeholders, each assigned specific responsibilities. The process initiated with a Community Needs Assessment (CNA), during which community needs were identified, the project was chosen, and the community members responsible for

project execution were designated. Capacity-building sessions ensued, providing the community with the essential knowledge and skills required to effectively carry out the project. Following that, the necessary tools and materials were identified and procured.

4.5.3. Establishment of Community-based Organisation and Bank Account

The group of beneficiaries underwent official registration as a Community-Based Organization (CBO) bearing the name "NYASAKA Youth Group." Furthermore, they successfully obtained a bank account with the account number 41301601125, held at NMB Nyerere Branch. In addition to their primary focus on soap production, the group harbours a vision of venturing into a credit and savings project in the future. For a comprehensive overview of the implemented activities and their current status, please refer to Table 4.6. This table offers an in-depth analysis of the progress achieved in various project activities.



Figure 4.2: CED Student with VEO, and Project Beneficiaries as they Display their first Products in the Office

Sources: Research, 2023

Table 4.6: Project Implementation Report.

OBJECTIVES	OUTPUTS	ACTIVITIES	Implementation Status	Reasons For Deviation
To provide soap making and packaging training to all 15 members of the Nyasaka youth group by the end of M2023	Community Needs Assessment report	Make preparations for training.	Preparation was successfully done	NIL
		Conduct training on soap production, packaging and marketing.	Training conducted and done	NIL
	15 Group members trained on soap making and packaging.	Conduct CNA (data collection, processing and analysis)	Data was collected successfully	NIL
		Write CNA report	CAN report was written and submitted	NIL
To secure suitable facilities for soap production and an office by the end of My 2023	2 rooms (1 for soap factory and 1 for office)	Mobilize funds to cover premises hiring cost	successful was done	NIL
		Hire two rooms	One room was hired	Group members failed to hire two rooms because was very expensive
To procure necessary materials for soap making by conclusion of May,2023.	Soap production started	Mobilise resources for tools acquisition	Resources mobilized to accomplish the task	NIL
		Purchase materials and detergents and soap production.	Materials was purchased	NIL
		Make soap, sell soap and keep sakes records.	Was done successfully	NIL
To formally register the group with relevant authorities by June 2023	Group constitution written and registration certificate acquired	Prepare group constitution draft	Activity was done	NIL
		Submit application package to Ilemela District council Director for registration	Was submitted on time	
	Open Nyasaka Group Savings Bank Account	Mobilize funds to open a bank account.	On progress	Because still the registration certificated not delivered
		Submit application package to bank for opening Bank account	on progress	Because still the registration certificated not delivered

Sources: Research, 2023

Table 4.7: Project Implementation Gantt chart

OBJECTIVES	OUTPUTS	ACTIVITIES	PROJECT MONTHS											
			April				May				June			
			W 1	W 2	W 3	W4	W 1	W 2	W 3	W 4	W 1	W 2	W 3	W4
To provide soap making and packaging training to all 15 members of the Nyasaka youth group by the end of M2023	Community Needs Assessment report	Make preparations for training.												
		Conduct training on soap production, packaging and marketing.												
	15 Group members trained on soap making and packaging.	Conduct CNA (data collection, processing and analysis)												
		Write CNA report												
To secure suitable facilities for soap production and an office by the end of My 2023	2 rooms (1 for soap factory and 1 for office)	Mobilize funds to cover premises hiring cost												
		Hire two rooms												

CHAPTER FIVE
PARTICIPATORY MONITORING METHODS IN SOAP MAKING
PROJECT OVERSIGHT

5.1. Overview

During project implementation, participatory monitoring and evaluation involved all stakeholders of the project. A monitoring framework was prepared and monitoring was done quarterly basis using the present indicators. Stakeholders were involved for two main purposes, first incorporate 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 Methods

The utilisation of participatory monitoring techniques played a pivotal role in overseeing the progress of the soap making project in Nyasaka village, fostering collaboration and engagement among community members and other stakeholders. Various monitoring methods were employed, with a primary emphasis on Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA), Beneficiaries Assessment (BA), and participatory community needs assessment.

Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA): PRA is a method that actively involves community members and stakeholders, enabling project implementers and supervisors to gather information about the project's progress and gain valuable insights from those directly engaged in it. In the context of the soap making project, PRA facilitated community engagement and the collection of their input and experiences regarding project management. **Beneficiaries Assessment (BA):** BA is a

method designed to evaluate a project's impact on its intended beneficiaries. It involves obtaining feedback and insights directly from the beneficiaries, ensuring that the project aligns with their needs and expectations.

Participatory Community Needs Assessment: This method entails engaging the community and relevant stakeholders in discussions and assessments regarding project needs. It enables a collaborative approach to identifying and addressing community needs, ensuring that the project is tailored to meet the specific requirements of the target community. Regular meetings served as a fundamental component of the monitoring process, providing a platform for planning and closely tracking project progress. Additionally, community development officers (CDOs) conducted on-call follow-ups to document progress made during the preparation of the group constitution, a prerequisite for group registration and the opening of a bank account.

To guide the monitoring exercise, a comprehensive Participatory Monitoring Plan was developed. This plan delineated the nature of the information to be collected, identified relevant indicators, specified the tools to be utilised, and defined the data sources concerning project outputs and objectives. Furthermore, it provided a well-defined timeframe for monitoring activities and identified the responsible individuals or entities entrusted with executing the monitoring tasks. In the context of the soap production project in Nyasaka Village, community members have actively participated in monitoring activities since the project's inception, contributing to the daily execution of tasks to achieve the project's predetermined objectives. Leaders from the host organisation and extension officers have been involved in monitoring activities as well, including capacity building, land and tools acquisition, farm

preparation, transplantation, management, and the formal registration of the group as a Community-Based Organization (CBO).

To facilitate monitoring, a robust information system was put in place. Data collection primarily relied on observation and discussions with the community during regular field visits. Records were meticulously maintained by the MCED student and the community secretary. The collected data encompassed various aspects, including adherence to activity schedules, the availability of necessary inputs, identification of gaps and obstacles, and strategies for addressing them.

Key monitoring information related to the soap making project included the number of community members trained, the process of acquiring tools, an inventory of tools, financial records detailing funds collected and their allocation, stakeholders involved, activity schedules, the quantity of soap produced and sold, and documentation regarding group registration and bank details. The community maintained a dedicated book for record-keeping, which was diligently managed by the secretary, responsible for documenting all information regarding project progress.

5.3 Project evaluation Summary

The project evaluation summary provides achievements on the project based on the predetermined goal, objectives, outputs, activities performance indicator and expected outcome. With the exception of few on-going activities under the second objectives of this project of this project, all activities for the first and third objectives completed and objectives achieved. Generally, for the finished activities we have

witnessed strong commitment of the project beneficiaries and stakeholder from inception of the project up to stage of implementation. All completed activities were implanted and finished as per implementation plan. The last evaluation will be done after completion of activities in May 2023 will be providing a clear assessment on the extent to which the goal has been achieved.

Table 5.1: Monitoring Information System

SN	categories of information and activities	Elements to be monitored	Records to be kept	Who is collecting information	Who is the user of information	How to use information	Decision to be made and output to be achieved
1	Work plan activities	Implementation of planned activities, activity timing, and availability of resources to facilitate implementation of activities	Work plans and their implementation status	Secretary and VEO	Project management team	Identifying the activities to be implemented, identifying the implementation gaps and make decisions	Pre-planning ,assess resources required and decide on how to access them
2	Cost and expenditure	Financial resources required, how to access them and expenditure records are kept	Income and expenditure	Treasurer and VEO	Project management team and project beneficiaries	Assess adherence to project budget and Identifying financial gaps	Decide on how to the budget and how to access more financial resources
3	Staff and supervision	Number of required staff, qualification and roles	Qualification and performance for each role	Chairperson secretary and VEO	Project management team and project beneficiaries	Assess on the performance of roles for each position	Determine the performance gaps and plan how to fix them
4	Other Inputs	Other required inputs which were not planned before	List of required additional inputs	Chairperson secretary and VEO	Project management team and project beneficiaries	Asses the necessity of having emerging input and the available alternative	Plan on how to get the Inputs (if they are necessary) use the available inputs effectively

Sources: Research, 2023

Participatory monitoring methods played a crucial role in overseeing the progress of the soap making project in Nyasaka village. These methods fostered collaboration and engagement among community members and other stakeholders. Several monitoring techniques were employed, with a primary focus on Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA), Beneficiaries Assessment (BA), and participatory community needs assessment.

Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA): PRA is a method that involves active participation from community members and stakeholders. It allows project implementers and supervisors to collect information about the project's progress and gain valuable insights from the people directly involved. In the context of the soap making project, PRA was used to engage the community and gather their input and experiences related to project management.

Beneficiaries Assessment (BA): BA is a method that assesses the impact of a project on its intended beneficiaries. It involves obtaining feedback and insights from the beneficiaries themselves. This approach helps ensure that the project aligns with the needs and expectations of those it aims to benefit.

Participatory Community Needs Assessment: This method involves engaging the community and relevant stakeholders in discussions and assessments related to project needs. It allows for a collaborative approach to identifying and addressing community needs, ensuring that the project is tailored to the specific requirements of the target community.

Regular meetings were also a key component of the monitoring process. These meetings provided a platform for planning and closely tracking project progress.

Additionally, on-call follow-ups were conducted by community development officers (CDOs) to record advancements made during the preparation of the group constitution, which was a prerequisite for group registration and the opening of a bank account. To guide the monitoring exercise, a Participatory Monitoring Plan was developed. This plan outlined the nature of information to be collected, identified relevant indicators, specified the tools to be used, and defined the data sources in relation to project outputs and objectives. Furthermore, it provided a clear timeframe for monitoring activities and identified the responsible individuals or entities for carrying out the monitoring tasks.

Table 5.2: Project Monitoring Plan

OBJECTIVES	OUTPUTS	ACTIVITIES	Indicator	Data source
To provide soap making and packaging training to all 15 members of the Nyasaka youth group by the end of M2023	Community Needs Assessment report	Make preparations for training.	Identified venue, stationeries	Project progress report
		Conduct training on soap production, packaging and marketing.	Identified venue, stationeries	Project progress report
	15 Group members trained on soap making and packaging.	Conduct CNA (data collection, processing and analysis)	Community needs Identified	CAN report
		Write CNA report	Community Needs Identified	CNA report
To secure suitable facilities for soap production and an office by the end of My 2023	2 rooms (1 for soap factory and 1 for office)	Mobilize funds to cover premises hiring cost	Cash collected	Project progress report
		Hire two rooms	Factory place	Project progress report
To procure necessary materials for soap making by conclusion of May,2023.	Soap production started	Mobilise resources for tools acquisition	Cash collected	Project progress report
		Purchase materials and detergents and soap production.	List of purchased items	Project progress report
		Make soap, sell soap and keep sales records.	Project progress report	Sales records
To formally register the group with relevant authorities by June 2023	Group constitution written and registration certificate acquired	Prepare group constitution draft	Constitution prepared	Project progress report
		Submit application package to Ilemela District council Director for registration	Application submitted and Registration certificate obtained	Project progress report
	Open Nyasaka Group Savings Bank Account	Mobilize funds to open a bank account.	Funds obtained	Project progress report
		Submit application package to bank for opening Bank account	Application submitted and group bank account opened	Project progress report

Sources: Research, 2023

5.1. Participatory Evaluation: Engaging the Community in Assessment

Participatory project evaluation is a structured process that actively involves the community and relevant stakeholders in assessing a project's significance and value. Its purpose is to ascertain whether the predefined goals and objectives have been met, offering insights into accomplishments, shortfalls, reasons behind outcomes, valuable lessons learned, and opportunities for improving future performance.

Evaluation serves as an integral component of the project management cycle, comprising planning, implementation, and evaluation, with each phase informing the subsequent ones until the project's successful completion. In the context of the soap making project in Nyasaka village, evaluation has been conducted by referencing specific performance indicators designed to measure the project's success or shortcomings. These indicators are classified into three categories: input indicators, output indicators, and impact indicators, encompassing both qualitative and quantitative measures.

5.1.1 Input Indicators

These indicators centre on the resources and efforts invested in the project. They include metrics like the number of person-days dedicated to the project, the number of financial resources expended, and the utilisation of various project-related resources.

5.1,2 Output Indicators

Output indicators assess the concrete results and products generated by the project. They encompass the count of community members trained, the procurement of tools

and equipment, the quantity of soap manufactured and sold, and the revenue generated from product sales. Additionally, output indicators also consider the documentation of the group's registration certificate and bank details as evidence of the group's formal establishment.

5.1.3 Impact Indicators

Impact indicators measure the broader and long-term effects of the project on the community.

In the case of the soap making project, the impact indicator is the improved living standard resulting from increased income generated through soap. This indicator aligns with the overarching project goal, which aims to enhance the economic well-being of the beneficiaries. While all project objectives have been successfully accomplished, a comprehensive final evaluation will be conducted at a later stage, following multiple rounds of soap sales, to gauge the extent to which the project goal has been achieved. This in-depth evaluation will provide valuable insights into the project's overall impact on the community's livelihoods and well-being.

Table 5.3: Project Performance Indicators

OBJECTIVES	OUTPUTS	ACTIVITIES	Input Required	Performance Indicators
To provide soap making and packaging training to all 15 members of the Nyasaka youth group by the end of M2023	Community Needs Assessment report	Make preparations for training.	Stationery, Communication and Transport cost	Identified venue, stationeries
		Conduct training on soap production, packaging and marketing.	Fund, Soap materials, Time	Identified venue, stationeries
	15 Group members trained on soap making and packaging.	Conduct CNA (data collection, processing and analysis)	Stationery, time, personnel	Community needs Identified
		Write CNA report	Stationery, time	Community Needs Identified
To secure suitable facilities for soap production and an office by the end of My 2023	2 rooms (1 for soap factory and 1 for office)	Mobilize funds to cover premises hiring cost	Cash, Communication allowances	Cash collected
		Hire two rooms	funds	Factory place
To procure necessary materials for soap making by conclusion of May,2023.	Soap production started	Mobilise resources for tools acquisition	Time, communication allowance, Transport cost	Cash collected
		Purchase materials and detergents and soap production.	Funds and stationery	List of purchased items
		Make soap, sell soap and keep sales records.	Transport	Project progress report
To formally register the group with relevant authorities by June 2023	Group constitution written and registration certificate acquired	Prepare group constitution draft	Stationery and Human resources, Time	Constitution prepared
		Submit application package to Ilemela District council Director for registration	Transport cost and Communication cost	On progress
	Open Nyasaka Group Savings Bank Account	Mobilize funds to open a bank account.	Time, Funds	Funds obtained
		Submit application package to bank for opening Bank account	Time and transport cost	On progress

Sources: Research, 2023

5.2. Participatory Evaluation Methods

The project comprises three primary objectives: Training of 15 Nyasaka youth group members in soap production and packaging by the end of March 2023. Commencement of soap production, development of a constitution, completion of group registration, and opening of a bank account by June 2023. Assessment and evaluation of the project's overall progress and impact. As of now, all project activities related to these objectives have been successfully completed. However, it's important to note that a comprehensive project evaluation has not been conducted yet. The evaluation is scheduled to take place at a later stage, after several rounds of product sales, to assess the project's progress toward achieving its overarching goal.

The project evaluation will be conducted through a collaborative effort involving the beneficiaries and various stakeholders. The evaluation approach will include a Beneficiaries Assessment (BA) and Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA). A predefined checklist containing specific questions will be used to directly engage with the beneficiaries, gathering their feedback and insights on how the project has performed in terms of meeting its outputs, objectives, and goal, as well as its sustainability factors.

In general, all project activities have been successfully completed, and the objectives have been achieved. The commitment of the project beneficiaries and stakeholders has been evident from the project's initiation through the implementation phase. The forthcoming final evaluation will provide a comprehensive assessment of the extent to which the project has fulfilled its overarching goal, thus providing a holistic view of the project's overall success.

Table 5.4: Project Evaluation Summary

OBJECTIVES	OUTPUTS	ACTIVITIES	Performance Indicators	Expected outcome	Actual outcome	Remarks
To provide soap making and packaging training to all 15 members of the Nyasaka youth group by the end of M2023	Community Needs Assessment report	Make preparations for training.	Identified venue, stationeries	The community Needs Identified	The community needs were identified	Completed
		Conduct training on soap production, packaging and marketing.	Identified venue, stationeries	The community Needs recorded	Community Needs were recorded and project identified	Completed
	15 Group members trained on soap making and packaging.	Conduct CNA (data collection, processing and analysis)	Community needs Identified	Training materials, Venue and facilitator obtained	Training materials, Venue and facilitator obtained	Completed
		Write CNA report	Community Needs Identified	15 members of Nyasaka youth group can make and pack liquid soap	15 members of Nyasaka youth group aware of ways of soap making and packaging	Completed
To secure suitable facilities for soap production and an office by the end of My 2023	2 rooms (1 for soap factory and 1 for office)	Mobilize funds to cover premises hiring cost	Cash collected	Funds obtained	Funds obtained and used to but tools	Completed
		Hire two rooms	Factory place	Office hired/ obtained	Office hired and used for liquid soap production and display of products	Completed
To procure necessary materials for soap	Soap production started	Mobilise resources for tools acquisition	Cash collected	Project Tools acquired	Tools purchased and are used in project activities	Completed

making by conclusion of May,2023.		Purchase materials and detergents and soap production.	List of purchased items	Tools purchased	Tools used in soap making	Completed
		Make soap, sell soap and keep sales records.	Project progress report	Soap sold and records kept	Liquid Soap sold and records kept	Completed
To formally register the group with relevant authorities by June 2023	Group constitution written and registration certificate acquired	Prepare group constitution draft	Constitution prepared	Group constitution prepared	Group constitution prepared	Completed
		Submit application package to Ilemela District council Director for registration	Application submitted and Registration certificate obtained	CBO registration certificate obtained	On progress	On progress
	Open Nyasaka Group Savings Bank Account	Mobilize funds to open a bank account.	Funds obtained	On progress	On progress	On progress
		Submit application package to bank for opening Bank account	Application submitted and group bank account opened	Bank account not open	On progress	On progress

Sources: Research, 2023

CHAPTER SIX

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1. Overview

This section provides a comprehensive review of the entire project's lifecycle, starting from project identification and spanning across the Participatory Community Needs Assessment (CNA), project execution, diligent monitoring, and in-depth project evaluation. It encompasses key takeaways from the CNA, insights garnered from a literature review, the rationale for selecting the project, the intricate process of implementation, vigilant monitoring and evaluation, and the critical aspect of sustainability. Additionally, this chapter offers guidance for the community and the host organisation concerning potential future endeavours while delving into unexpected challenges that had consequences for the project.

6.2. Conclusion

Through the Participatory Community Needs Assessment (CNA), it was identified that the primary challenge faced by the Nyasaka village community was low income. This community is primarily composed of limited-income earners who shoulder high domestic workloads and household responsibilities. These youths, primarily from low-income families, took it upon themselves to address this issue by forming a Community-Based Organization (CBO) and implementing a soap-making project in Nyasaka village.

The choice of soap making was influenced by various opportunities identified through community participation. The project aimed to empower the community

through training, soap production, and the formalisation of the CBO. Literature review and existing knowledge on poverty reduction, income generation, and soap making activities played a crucial role in guiding the project. Government policies and frameworks related to poverty reduction and community development further supported the initiative.

The project was executed with the direct involvement of 15 selected community members under the supervision of elected CBO leaders and Nyasaka village council coordination. The project's objectives, including capacity building, soap production, and group formation, were successfully accomplished according to the implementation plan. The group of beneficiaries was registered as the NYASAKA YOUTH GROUP with a bank account, and they envision expanding into a credit and savings project in the future. Project monitoring was conducted through participatory methods, including Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) and Beneficiary Assessment (BA).

The community actively participated throughout the project, ensuring the predetermined objectives were met. The project demonstrated early indicators of sustainability in terms of financial, institutional, and political support. The community's commitment to contributing funds for project operations, coupled with strong political backing from the village and ward levels, indicated political sustainability. Having a group constitution, bank account, and CBO registration showcased institutional sustainability. Other indicators of sustainability will become apparent after the final project evaluation.

6.3. Recommendations

Several recommendations arise from this project:

Continued Supervision and Training: The host organisation, community development officer, and trade officer should maintain close supervision to support the group's operations. Ongoing practical guidance is needed, particularly in the areas of soap quality, branding, packaging, and marketing. The group should receive further training in financial and project management, as well as conflict resolution, to prevent group disintegration.

Replication of the Model: This project's success should serve as a lesson for other disadvantaged groups, particularly women and youth, both within and outside the area. They can be mobilised to follow a similar path, saving money, forming and registering groups, and initiating income-generating projects of their choice to improve their livelihoods and reduce household poverty. Use of Participatory Approaches: Future projects should adopt participatory approaches like Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) and Beneficiary Assessment (BA). These approaches facilitate community involvement in project identification, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. They enhance project ownership and sustainability by allowing the community to identify real needs and appropriate solutions.

Transparency: Maintain transparency in project operations, which has been shown to encourage community and stakeholder engagement, leading to material and financial contributions.

In summary, this project has made significant strides in addressing the issue of low income among the Nyasaka village youth. It has not only provided them with valuable skills but also set a precedent for future community-based initiatives aimed at poverty reduction and empowerment. The recommendations provided are essential for sustaining the positive impact of the project and for guiding future endeavours.

REFERENCES

- Abu-Saifan, S. (2012). Social entrepreneurship: definition and boundaries. *Technology innovation management review*, 2(2).
- Britto, S. F. (2016). Poverty in Focus. Brazil: United Nations Development Programme.
- Burleson, G., Butcher, B., Goodwin, B., Sharp, K., & Ruder, B. (2017). Soap-making process improvement: Including social, cultural, and resource constraints in the engineering design process. *International Journal for Service Learning in Engineering, Humanitarian Engineering, and Social Entrepreneurship*, 12(2), 81-102.
- Evans, D. K., & Hausladen, S. (2013). Community-Based Cash Transfers in Tanzania: Results from a randomised trial. Washington, DC: The World Bank.
- KILUVIA .V (2021) Establishment of liquid soap making project to improve income of jithamini group in gongolamboto ward in ilala municipality, dar es salaam: The open university
- Khamis, S. M., & Yusof, M. (2021). The Prospects And Challenges Of Youth Entrepreneurship In Zanzibar, Tanzania: Administrators'perspectives. *Journal Of Science, Technology And Innovation Policy*, 7(2), 13-22.
- Kursia, S., Fatmawaty, A., & Hafid, M. (2021). Activity, Formulation and Effectiveness of Liquid Soap Preparations of *Arachis hypogaea* L. Against *Escherichia coli* and *Staphylococcus aureus*. *Journal of Pharmaceutical and Medicinal Sciences*, 5(2).

- Legesse, A., Habtamu, A., & Tegene, T. (2020). Use of jatropha seed oil and alkali solution obtained from its ash for soap making. *Journal of Applied Sciences and Environmental Management*, 24(12), 2005-2015.
- Malenga, S. T. (2019). Soap Making Project Proposal for Support Group, Dedza District.
- National Bureau of Statistics. (2014). Household Budget Survey 2011/2012 Main Report. Dar es Salaam: United Republic of Tanzania.
- National Bureau of Statistics. (2014). Tanzania Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) Impact Evaluation: Final Report. Dar es Salaam.
- Pandey, P., & Pandey, M. M. (2015). *Research Methodology: Tools and Techniques*.
- Sutheimer, S., Caster, J. M., & Smith, S. H. (2015). Green soap: an extraction and saponification of avocado oil. *Journal of Chemical Education*, 92(10), 1763-1765.
- The United Way of America. (2012). *World Urbanization Prospects: The 2001 Revision*. New York: United Nations.
- Thorpe, J. (2018). *Waste Vegetable Oil Properties with Usage and Its Impact on Artisan Soap Making*.
- Todaro, M. P., & Smith, S. C. (2012). *Economic Development*. Washington, DC: Pearson.
- United Nations Development Programme. (2012). *Human Development Report*. London: Oxford University Press.
- United Republic of Tanzania. (2007). *Poverty and Human Development Report: Research and Analysis*. Dar es Salaam: Ministry of Planning, Economy, and

Empowerment.

United Republic of Tanzania. (2013). Productive Social Safety Net (PSSN) Operation Manual. Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

Warra, A. A. (2013). A report on soap making in Nigeria using indigenous technology and raw materials. *African Journal of Pure and Applied Chemistry*, 7(4), 139-145.

Wise GEEK. (2013). How to make soap, Detergent soap, Best Antibacterial soap, soap.

World Bank. (2016). *Poverty and Shared Prosperity: Taking on Inequality*. Washington, DC: World Bank Group.

World Bank. (2013). *Poverty, Growth, and Public Transfers*. Washington, DC: World Bank.

Zauro, S. A., Abdullahi, M. T., Aliyu, A., Muhammad, A., Abubakar, I., & Sani, Y. M. (2016). Production and analysis of soap using locally available raw materials. *Applied Chemistry*, 96(7), 41479-41483

Gwayega Machaba S.(2019) Improving income of Datoga Women Mshikamano Group through cattle keeping project in Motukeri Village, Serengeti District.

Kajara, Regina (2022) Enhancing Income of unemployment youth from low Income families through Green vegetables farming of Nyailolelwa Hamlet,

Selenda, Godwin E.(2022) Improving Live hood of Hazina group through a car wash project at Ruaha ward.

APPENDICES

Appendix: Questionnaires

Questionnaire 1.English Version

Open University of Tanzania. (OUT)

Questionnaire on Improving income of unemployment youth from low income Families Through soap making at Nyasaka ward in Ilemela District, Mwanza Region.

Individual questionnaire for Nyasaka ward community in Ilemela district council

Date.....

My name I am a student from Open University of Tanzania Mwanza centre. I am currently conducting community needs assessment (CAN) Improved income to youth in Nyasaka ward in Ilemela district. In order to complete this study to succeed, I need to have this views of different people from this area.I am pleased to give you this opportunity to express your views.

The questionnaire consists of three parts, which you are requested to fill by yourself. am therefore kindly requesting your precious time to respond to the questions below. Kindly be assured that the information you provide will be kept completely confidential.

Part one; Personal information. Tick (v) on the correct item only.

1.Age

i.18-25..... ()

ii. 26-35..... ()

iii. 36-45..... ()

iv.46-55..... ()

v.56 and above

2. Gender

i. Male.....()

ii. Female.....()

3.Education level

i. Primary school.....()

ii. Secondary school.....()

iii. College /University.....()

4.Marital status

i. Single.....()

ii. Married..... ()

iii. Divorced..... ()

5.What is your occupation (circle that is Applicable)

i. Entrepreneur

ii. Fisherman

iii. House wife

iv. Farmer

v. Other (mention)

6.What are the main day to day economic activities in the community. (circle that is applicable)

- i. Fishing
- ii. Horticultural activities
- iii. entrepreneur
- iv. poultry keeping
- v. other mention

7.Does your day to day activities improve your income. (circle where applicable)

- i. Yes
- ii. No

Economic Assessment

8.Which kind of business activities done in community...(mention)

.....

9.What are the most challenges in your business activities.

- a)Low income
- b) Low entrepreneur skills
- c) Lack of creativity
- d) In adequate resources
- e) Low support from stakeholders

10.Do business provide adequate income benefits to the community.?

- a) Yes
- b) No

11.Which is the most need do you prefer (circle which is applicable)

- a) Improve income

- b) poverty reduction
- c) Entrepreneurship education
- d) Environmental sanitation

12. which is the essential factor in soap making sustainability in the community?

(circle which is applicable)

- a) Tools
- b) fund
- c) Market
- d) support from stakeholders

13 . What are the needs of Youth in Nyasaka ward?

.....

14. How can the needs you have mentioned be addressed?

.....

.....

3. Which project do you think is good for you to implement and improve your income?

.....

.....

4. Why do you think the project you have mentioned is suitable for you?

.....

.....

***Thank you for your participation may God bless you**