**IMPROVING INCOME THROUGH TOMATO FARMING: CASE OF WOMEN GROUP MISUGUSUGU WARD, KIBAHA**

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**A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE**

**REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS AND COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOMENT OF THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA**

**2023**

## CERTIFICATION

The undersigned certifies that he has read and hereby recommends for the acceptance by the Open University of Tanzania (OUT) a dissertation entitled; “Improving Income Through Tomato Farming: Case of Women Group Misugusugu Ward, Kibaha, in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Degree of Master of Community Economic Development (MCED).

**.........................................................**

**Dr. Felician Mutasa**

**(Supervisor)**

**.............................................**

**Date**

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**...............................................**

**Signature**

**……….**

**2023**

**..............................................**

**Date**

## DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to my husband Francis Iman Kimbizi, who encouraged and supported me to undergo the program, also to my lovely children’s for their patience, integrity and obedience during my study period. Others include my fellow work mates for their support through my entire master’s program journey.

.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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Finally, Special thanks should also go to fellow children Ian Ilan’kunda Imani and Ivan Ilank’iza Imani for their prayers and encouragement to me during preparing this dissertation work. He was so helpful to my studies.

However, this type of research and project undertaking has involved the efforts of many people who are to be on an infinite list thus it behooves me to mention just few as above and I sincerely thank them for their cooperation and assistance in various aspects pertaining to the successful completion of this dissertation work.

## ABSTRACT

This project report emanates from a project on improving income of women through Tomato farming at Misugusugu Ward, in Kibaha district council. Before the intervention, Community Needs Assessment (CNA) was carefully carried-out which established the community needs and problems. Through CNA it was established that, the main problem which face majority of women at Misugusugu Ward was absence of proper income generating activities relevant to their lives. The study set out specific objectives towards solving the problem. The objectives were, create awareness on income generating activities to 5 unemployed women of Misugusugu Hamlet by June 2023, empower 5 unemployed women on tomato production skills and techniques by June 2023, start a tomato project for cultivation of greens in 5gardens by 30 unemployed women group by June 2023 and facilitate 5 unemployed women in marketing of the produced tomato products by August 2023.

All objectives were already achieved implemented since project based on tomato farming was already established tom five (5) women who generate income and create few temporary employments to few community members around the community. Also project implemented has been provided lessons to all community members from an area since number of women were influenced to establish other project at Misugusugu area.

The main challenges facing project implementation were lack of funding, bureaucracy from government offices especially when seeking letter of permission, negative attitudes from community members, poverty to community members as well as home and job responsibilities especially to women. The main success for project is established sustainable tomato project for generating income to women.

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CED Community Economic Development

CNA Community Needs Assessment

SPSS Statistical Package for Social Science

TZS Tanzanian Shillings

WEO Ward Executive Officer

CCHP Comprehensive Council Health Plan

DAWASA Dar es Salaam Water and Sewage Authority

OUT Open University of Tanzania

FDG Focus Group Discussion

PORALG President Office Region Administration and Local Government

MCED Master of Community Economic Development

TARI Tanzania Agriculture Research Institute

KTC Kibaha Town Council

OCHP Comprehensive Council Health Plan

VEO Village Executive Officer

## CHAPTER ONE

## PARTICIPATORY NEED ASSESSMENT

## 1.1 Introduction to Background Information

The chapter describes how the community can get involved in increasing income through tomato farming by women group. It introduces the profile of an area of project implementation, needs of women involved from project implementation, measures for addressing problem of women group. In general, it aims to explain or describe how the project met the actual needs of the community including women group. Through identifying problems and needs of women, it increases their involvement in the proposed project established in community. This part was also included kinds of stakeholders involved from in community needs assessment.

A community needs assessment identifies the strengths and resources available in the community to meet the needs of children, women, women and families (Johnson, Osuteye, Ndezi, & Makoba, 2022). The assessment focuses on the capabilities of the community, including its citizens, agencies, and organizations. It provides a framework for developing and identifying services and solutions and building communities that support and nurture children and families.

Community Needs Assessments (CAN) was conducted in Misugusugu ward, Misugusugu village in Kibaha District Council. The project implementation was organized by a student from Open University of Tanzania (OUT) who is undertaking a Master Degree in Economic and Community Development (MCED) in collaboration with government village leaders, agriculture experts, project managers from Kibaha district and women group. The women in Kibaha district especially Misugusugu Village do not have sustainable development project that generate income for reducing poverty hence this project want to increase production of tomato for wholesale and retail sale to the community members of Kibaha areas.

Women involved in community project implementation at Community of Misugusugu ward composed different demographic features such as married, unmarried, divorced, widow, unemployed women, family care, petty business women, food vendors and widow.

The members of project such as student from OUT, local government officers, agriculture officer and women group members were involved in identifying community needs and suggest project that will meet with needs. After identify needs of community members of project were cooperated together in planning for project that will provide needs and address challenges facing women or community.

In this project of Tomato farming participants faced challenges use of poor farming methods, lack of skills in tomato production, political interference on project implementation, home and job responsibilities to women, production of poor quality of tomato, poor storage of tomato product, low prices from buyers, delicate of tomato products, lack of supports from community members, insufficient capital to expand scale of production (Kibaha Project Officer, 2023).

Misugusugu ward has very good environment conditions that support irrigation production especially in vegetable products because there is quality soil, source of water, enough land for implementing projects. The other products produced from Misugusugu ward are vegetable and different fruits such as watermelon, oranges, sugarcane, mango and other through irrigation (Kibaha Municipal Profile, 2023). The farmers in Kibaha district produced such products for aim of domestic use and business. In this project of Tomato farming products are supplied in whole and retail sale to both individuals, hotels and food industries. This farming project has opportunities of larger number of customers who demands tomato in wholesale especially food industries located in Kibaha need them for cheese tomato processing food (Kibaha Project Officer, 2023).

The stakeholders involved from project implementation were local government of Misugusugu ward, government of Kibaha district, community members, food industries, TARI and women group who are involved from tomato production in project implementation (Project Members, 2023). The goals for implementation of this Community Needs Assessment (CNA) was to examine information related to problems, strength, opportunities, resources available, target group of project implementation and explore solutions that will be used to address problem of community especially women. This community need assessment want to suggest appropriate ways of implementing project that will enable women to achieve goals and meet with the needs expected from members of project.

## 1.2 Community Profile

Kibaha Town Council (KTC) was established in 2004 as a Town Council by the Local Government Notice No. (G.N.) 352 of 17 September, 2004. Formally, Kibaha Town Council was under one district which is Kibaha District Council.

Location Kibaha Town Council (KTC) is located 40 km away from Dar es Salaam City and borders Ubungo District to the East, Bagamoyo to the North, Kisarawe South and the Small Town of Mlandizi North. It falls under the jurisdiction of Coast Region as one Council out of seven. It lies between latitude 6.8° South and longitude 38.2° and 38.5° East and directly linked with Bagamoyo Town by seasonal road.

Misusugu is the name of small ward among of the wards of Coast region and has small number of population because of little economic opportunities. The community members of Misugusugu depends on agriculture by irrigation, pastoralism, brick making and transportation activities to males (Kibaha district Profile, 2023). The area of Misugusugu Street is located in Misugusugu, Misugusugu Ward, Kibaha Cbd in Pwani region. Misugusugu is among other streets in Misugusugu village. The street has been award the title of being the street (kitongoji) by President’s Office Regional Administration and Local Government (PO-RALG). Misugusugu Street is registered in Misugusugu village in Misugusugu ward. Misugusugu ward as said earlier is in Kibaha Cbd, Pwani

## 1.2.1 Climate

KTC experiences maximum temperature in December and minimum temperature in July each year. The mean annual rainfall is moderate; however, in some cases rainfall is unreliable. For the past five consecutive years, KTC experienced inadequate rainfall ranging not more than 700mm.

## 1.2.2 Population

Kibaha Town Council as per 2022, census has an estimated population of 128,488 of which 65,835 were Females and 62,653 Males with household number of 17,788 and average size for household of 4.1. About 49% of Kibaha Town Council population is composed of males while 51% are females (2022 census). The overall sex ratio is 95 males for every 100 females.

## 1.2.3 Administrative Units

KTC falls under the jurisdiction of one administrative body but divided into Fourteen (14) wards namely Tumbi, Mailimoja, Kibaha, Visiga, Mkuza, Kongowe, Misugusugu, Picha ya Ndege, Msangani, Mbwawa, Pangani, Viziwaziwa, Tangini and Sofu with seventy three (73) streets.

## 1.2.4 Land Area

The Council has an estimated area of 750 square Kilometers. Out of total land area; 17,490 hectors are dominantly used for residential which contribute almost 50% of KTC own source revenue collection annually. Therefore, 23% of 750 square km is fully used for residential and so one of the important sources of revenue to the council.

## 1.2.5 Council Mandates

Kibaha Town council is one among of 181 District Councils in Tanzania established under the Local Government (District Authorities) Act No. 7 of 1982 and its subsequent amendment which aimed at strengthening and promoting the local government system through Decentralization by devolution (D by D). The Act provides mandate to the District Council: To maintain and facilitate the maintenance of peace, order and good government within its area of jurisdiction; To promote the social welfare and economic well-being of all persons within its area of jurisdiction; subject to the national policy and plans for rural and urban development.

## 1.2.6 Health Sectors

The role and the importance of health care systems in the quality of life and social welfare in the community have been 41 broadly and well recognized in KTC. This is due to the truth that limited access to health care impacts people's ability to reach their full potential, negatively affecting their quality of life and so economic development of the locality. The department is bestowed with the duty ensure KTC offer not only quality health service but also access to the same. Comprehensive Council Health Plan (CCHP) is used by the department as the planning tool where annual plans are organized in. KTC has been implementing Health Sector Reform in phase one since 2006. In the last financial year (2015/2016) the Council planned to implement 130 activities whereby, 40 (30%) were fully implemented up to March 2016. The overall performance in implementation of last year was 50%.The last year performance reduced by 42%, when compared to the previous year.

## 1.2.7 Water

Water department is among of the 14 mother departments under Kibaha Town Council. Its core functions include; Collection of baseline data on Water & Sanitation service levels and water points mapping, preparation of annual plans and budgets for water and sanitation projects, provisional of adequate, affordable and sustainable water supply services to Kibaha Town community, coordinate Council Water and Sanitation Team on supervision and monitoring of water supply and sanitation projects, conduct sensitization on improvement of health through integration of water supply, sanitation and hygiene education as well as ensure sustainability of water and sanitation works via registered COWAS. The department has total of 4 staff i.e. 2 water engineers, 1 technician and 1 auxiliary technician.

## 1.2.8 Environment and Solid Waste Management

The Environment and Solid Waste Management Department is one among the departments, which forms Kibaha Town Council (KTC). The department was formally known as Environments and cleansing but the name was changed by President Office Region Administration and Local Government (PO-RALG) in 2016 to fit the current situation. The department deals with Environmental Conservation and Biodiversity, facilitate environmental cleanness, collection, transportation and disposal of solid waste, community involvement and sensitization on environmental pollution control and management, facilitate capacity building in Ward level, facilitate investigation follow up and assessments of Environmental Impact and enforcement of relevant Laws on Environmental Pollution Control and Management.

## 1.2.9 Livestock and Fisheries Development

Department of livestock and fisheries development is the important department in Kibaha Town Council. Its functions includes; providing extension services, disseminating the knowledge of proper and profitable livestock keeping practices, abattoir services, vaccination and treatment services, sensitizing and forming entrepreneur groups, to provide the animal movement permits, link the investors and producers (livestock keepers), artificial insemination for the cattle (AI), improve local cattle to survive in natural environment as well as to link the producers and processors like Tanzania Meat Board Department of livestock and fisheries, Tanzania milk producers and dairy association, Tanzania Food and Drugs Authority and others as well as provides managerial and technical consultation to all farms found in the council.

## 1.2.9.1 Fish Production and Livestock and fish marketing

Production for the year 2016, were 10.5 tons of fish produced from 47 ponds and the type of fish produced are tilapia and catfish. Two main customers groups/ market segment are wholesale buyers (external markets) based in Dar-es-salaam and retail buyers including hotels and individual end customers within Kibaha Council.

## 1.2.9.2 Critical issues

The major critical issues are in Livestock and fisheries development: Increasing availability and utilization of livestock inputs and implements, improving livestock related infrastructure as well as enhancing the availability of livestock markets, improving livestock breeds by using artificial insemination techniques, promoting fish farming and aquaculture, improvement of research and training activities in fisheries subsector, increasing availability and utilization of fisheries inputs and implements and providing extension services.

## 1.2.10 Legal

Legal unit is a crosscutting unit in the Council as it deals with legal issues concerning all departments in the Council. It is a unit which used to advice the Council on all matters pertaining legal issues especially on all contracts between Council and other Stakeholders and other related issues. Its core functions includes; advice the Council and other Stakeholders on matters related to legal issues, handle legal proceedings on behalf of the Council, facilitate making and amendment of bylaws, conduct monitoring and supervision of 14 Ward Tribunals in the Council, prepare demand notes to all levy defaulters, make sure that there is proper law enforcement especially on Council bylaws, conduct vetting on Council Contracts, prepare Submissions on Council cases and present before court of law and prepare Council Contracts. The Kibaha Town Council legal unit has four Staff with Legal qualification and Legal Knowledge.

## 1.2.3 Administration and its Structure of Misugusugu Ward

The village council is administered by the chairperson, Village Executive Officer (VEO) and 24 Village Council members. The overall decision concerning the village is made after the discussion with village members.

Chairperson

Village Treasurer

Social Service Committee members

Village Executive Officer

Security and peace Committee members

Finance, Economic and plan Committee

Chairperson

Figure 1:Misugusugu Administrative Structure

**Source:** (Participatory Survey, 2023)

# 

## 1.3 Community Needs Assessment

Community Needs Assessment (CNA) identifies the strengths and resources available in the community to meet the needs of community such as women, women, families and community members. The assessment focuses on the local resources available from community, economic opportunities and project that will be relevant to the community (Nyangoko, 2022). In this Community Needs Assessment conducted in Misugusugu Ward, Misugusugu Village in Kibaha District was the Participatory Assessment which involve women group, Kibaha project officer, local government officers and community members.

## 1.4 Community Needs Assessment Objectives

The general objective of this Community Needs Assessment (CNA) was to examine needs of community members and propose project work that meet the prioritised needs of community members . There were general and specific objectives as they have been explained bellow.

## 1.4.1 Specific Objectives

1. To examine community economic activities conducted by community members of Misugusugu ward.
2. To priorities relevant project to the community members.
3. To identify challenges facing women group in community of Misugusugu ward.
4. To propose relevant measures for the challenges facing community members.

## 1.4.2Project Questions

1. What are the community economic activities conducted by community members of Misugusugu ward?
2. What priorities relevant project to the community members?
3. Does the community development project meet with the needs of community members?
4. What are the challenges facing women group in community of Misugusugu ward?
5. What are relevant measures for the challenges facing community members?

## 1.4.3 Community Needs Assessment Research Methodology

Research methodology is the specific procedures or techniques used to identify, select, process and analyze information about a topic. In a dissertation report, the methodology section allows the reader to critically evaluate a study’s overall validity and reliability. The community Needs Assessment Research methodology answers two main questions: How was the data collected or generated? How was it analyzed? (Guest, Namey and Chen, 2020). The information obtained can be quantitative or qualitative depending on the research design. Community Need Assessment Research Methodology is an important tool in community development because it helps local groups of women and students to understand important background information before programs are undertaken.

## 1.4.3.1 Research Design

According to Kothari (2007), research design is the plan that specifies how data will be collected and analyzed from the study. In case of this study, the research design to be used is a Case Study (Kothari, 2007). A cases study is in depth study of limited number of events/conditions and their interrelations. It deals with the process that takes place and their interrelationships. It will enable the researcher to obtain information needed for the study, also it specifically will help to focus on a single unit of study due to limited time and fund and also intensive investigation for the study.

The researcher used Misugusugu Ward as a case study due to the following reasons as: It is flexible in respected to data collection methods, it permits the use of different data collection methods like observation, interview and documentary review. The researcher used case study research design because it will be good representative for other areas of Tanzania especially on ethical issues adopted in procurement units in public sectors.

This case study is descriptive in nature because it involved both qualitative and quantitative data collection techniques. The primary and secondary data were collected that helped the researcher and the group members to come up with the project that would intervene the situation facing the community. Moreover, the part involved the population of the study, sampling approaches, data collection and analysis, validity and reliability issues. The researcher managed to collect information by using different methods and tools so that to get the data required based; on the characteristics of respondents.

## 1.4.3.2 Sampling Techniques

Kothari (2019) defines sampling techniques as the procedure the research would adopt in selecting items for the sample. Also sampling techniques are those techniques used to select sample in the large population which are probability or representative or non-probability or judgemental sampling (Leavy, 2020). Also, it allows the researcher to use cases that have required information with respect to objectives of his/her study (Mishra, & Alok, 2022). Therefore, in sampling technique the women Group were purposive selected to cater the objectives of the project.

## 1.4.3.2.1 Sample Size

Hennink, & Kaiser (2022). Sample size in research refers to the number of individuals included in a research study to represent a larger population. In this study the total number of 30 participants were included from community assessment report. Sample size was obtained through selecting 10 percent of women from 300 women in Misugusugu street with predetermined criteria and also by purposive sampling to local government officers and group leaders.

## 1.4.3.3 Data collection Methods/Tools

Kothari (2019) defines data collection instruments as the methods used by the researcher in data collection from the field study. The researcher used different methods in data collection which include questionnaire, Focus Group Discussion (FGD), interview and observation.

## 1.4.3.3.1 Secondary Data

Secondary data is data that has already been collected by other researchers for some reasons, for example academic or other use of study information. It can be used to get a new perspective on the current study, to supplement or compare the work or to use parts of it, as another study may prove costly and time consuming (Kothari, 2019) example research made on tomato production by other stakeholders as well as projects made in Tanzania which have the same characteristics to this project. In this project, researcher used secondary data from previous project based on tomato farming, different online literature reviews based on tomato farming, agriculture policy of Tanzania and population census report of 2022.

## 1.4.3.3.2 Primary Data

Primary data is original or firsthand information from the field after contact the sample selected, (Kothari, 2019). Primary data is information collected by the researcher or person during the field of the study (Kothari 2014). Primary data for this study were obtained from the sample using a questionnaire, interview and observation.

## 1.4.3.3.3 Questionnaire

Questionnaire is a research method consisting of a series of questions for the purpose of gathering information from respondents (Kothari, 2019). Questionnaires can be designed to women involved in vegetable production. The questionnaire tools were provided to women group leaders and project stakeholders. The open-ended questionnaire was designed to enable the respondents to give his/her view on to improve the project.

## 1.4.3.3.4 The Focus Group Discussion

Focus group discussions provide an opportunity to the researcher of getting different ideas from the groups of interviewees, using small informal groups to discuss and reflect on issues surrounding their group and community at large, (Kothari, 2019). In this methods participants were divided into two (2) group of women who are involved in tomato production at Misugusugu ward.

## 1.4.3.3.5 Interview Method

Dubey and Kothari, (2022) defined interview as the method of collecting data involves presentation of oral verbal stimuli and reply in term of oral-verbal responses. This is the methods of data collection where oral information was collected to participants based on their views (Kothari, 2012). Interview method were interview to local government officers. During the interview process, the researcher got the advantage to probe on some leading issues that emerged and to clarify questions for respondents. Interviews are helpful as they allowed the researcher to establish good relationship, it was provided information which are not easy to access the information through questionnaire

## 1.5 Research Credibility

## 1.5.1 Data Reliability

Kumar, (2018), reliability refers to how consistently a method measures something. If the same result can be consistently achieved by using the same methods under the same circumstances, the measurement is considered reliable. The research instrument was further refined during data collection in the field as usual practice in a quantitative research. (Chang, Van Witteloostuijn, & Eden, 2020). In order to ensure data reliability the researcher pre-test instruments for data collection to relevant respondents in order to get assurance accurate of data collected. Decision was made after pre-test data whether information is collect or not.

## 1.5.2 Data Validity

Validity refers to how accurately a method measures what it is intended to measure. If research has high validity that means it produces results that correspond to real properties, characteristics, and variations in the physical or social world. Prior to the main survey, instruments were be-tested in order to ensure the validity and reliability of the findings. Therefore, efforts that were made to make sure that instrument are valid. In order to make the validity, the instruments were first checked by researcher’s supervisor for their advice and correction in order to achieve validity all data to be collected were reviewed and organized in such a way that they captured relevant information for the research objectives. In order to achieve validity, the researcher ensured the measuring instrument provided adequate coverage of the topic by contained adequate representative sample at Misugusugu women community group who were producing tomato.

## 1.6 Ethical Consideration

Ethical considerations in research refer to guidelines and principles which researchers had adhered to as they conduct their research (Mugenda, 2017). Research often involves face-to-face interaction with people as researcher’s study behaviours and test the effects of certain phenomena on a target population. Ethical considerations dictate the nature of such interactions to ensure research is done per the set rules and principles. In this study researcher implemented ethical consideration through preserving privacy and informed consent to the respondents before data collection.

## 1.7 Data Analysis and Presentation

Data analysis is a process of inspecting, cleansing transforming, and [modeling](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Data_modeling) [data](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Data) with the goal of discovering useful information, informing conclusions, and supporting decision-making. Data analysis as the process that implies data collection, editing, coding, classification, analysis and cross tabulation from the data collected. The researcher used thematic analysis in analyzing data collected by interview guide and focus group discussion as wells as Excel for those data collected by questionnaire guide. The data collected from the field were analyzed both quantitatively and qualitatively. From this study data used analyzed through thematic analysis because it based on case study and descriptive.

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## 

## 1.9 Community Needs Assessment Findings

The unemployed women faced different challenges, some of which were used in designing and implementing projects which aimed to meet with their own needs from community. The results were presented using tables, descriptions, figures, and charts. The conclusions were presented by showing various stakeholders and the use of recommended techniques of data collection as an effort to investigate community needs, characteristics such as sex, age, tribe, religion, education and family sizes, political and administrative, economic activities, and cultural traditions for women employed from project.

## 1.9.1 Age

This part presents category age of respondents who were involved from the study during data collection as well as percentage, valid percent and cumulative percentage. In this project information about age of respondents helped to examine relevant individuals who are capable in providing data for project implementation but also helped to examine women, adults and elders who are relevant as members for project implementation.

The community characteristic is crucial when building a project from community needs assessments. It reveals to the researcher the type of respondent who will work with them on data collecting. In this assessment, the researcher gathered information relating with gender, age, level of education and family size. The findings from questionnaire indicates that the age of respondents ranged from 18-25 were 15 which was equal to 50%, the age between 21-30 were 8 which was equal to 26.7% and the age between 31-35 were 4 which was equal to 13.3% the age between 36-40 were 2 which was equal to 6.7% and the age above 41 were 1 which equal to 3.3%. The researcher asked the age of respondent and the findings indicates that the group is dominated by the people of aged 20-25 years which is 50% followed by age of 25-31years which is 26.7%. This means that the group of women has the man power which can make changes of the whole community if they will effective take decision to participate from project implementation specifically in tomatoes production from area of Kibaha district.

Table 1:1.1: Age of Respondents

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Age of respondents | | | Frequency | | Percentage | |
|  | 18-25 | 15 | | 50 | |
| 26-30 | 8 | | 27 | |
| 31-35 | 4 | | 13 | |
| 36-40 | 2 | | 7 | |
| 41+ | 1 | | 3 | |
| Total | 30 | | 100 | |

**Source:** Community Needs Assessment Findings (2023)

## 1.9.2 Education Level of Respondents

Also the otherhand, the researcher was also able to determine the respondents' educational backgrounds because it is crucial to understand the literacy levels of those participating in project implementation. The findings from interview indicates that respondents have the education level as follows, those who completed standard seven were 10(33%), those who completed form four were 8(27%), form six leavers were 7(23.3%) and those who attended vocational training and were able to complete were 4 (13%) of the respondents and other professional were 1 (3%). The education level of the group members is varying and it provided the essence of selecting members of the group with the intention that even the people of primary education have their own view from project implementation in tomatoes production. Every participant from project area were given equal chance of participation without considering their levels of education. Therefore, during data collection participants with different education levels were given chances to provide their views toward project implementation from an area in the community. The presentation of findings were indicated from table 1.2:

Table 2:1.2: Education Level of Respondents

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Education levels | | Frequency | | Percent | |
|  | Standard seven | | 10 | | 33 |
| Form four leaver | | 8 | | 27 |
| Form six leaver | | 7 | | 23 |
| University level | | 4 | | 13 |
| College | | 1 | | 3 |
| Total | | 30 | | 100 |

**Source:** Community Needs Assessment Findings (2023)

## 1.9.3 Family size of Respondents

The size of the family is important to examine the output and the growth of the economy. Knowing the family size can provide insights into various aspects of family life. For instance, family size may be related to the socio-economic background of the family, which in turn, can influence children's development and achievement. Additionally, anticipated family size can impact family planning decisions and parenting practices. Research has also explored the relationship between family size and child outcomes, such as academic achievement and health as well as investment of people. Therefore, understanding family size can provide a deeper understanding of family dynamics and help inform policies related to effective ways for implementing project in the community.

The community members have different size of family members which have an impact to the establishments of project from family level. The results from data collection show that 8 (27%) of the respondents said that they have 2 dependents from their family size, 10 (33%) of the respondents said that they have more than 3 dependents from their family and 12 (40%) of the respondents said that they have many dependants from family. This means nature of number of dependants from households have contributed to increase of poverty to the community but also has been a major hindrance for establishment investment at the family level. The strategy for poverty reduction in the community depends on the number of people and the production. However, if there are a lot of dependents for many families as well as community, it hinders development because the costs are always increase at the family levels because needs for basic needs. The results were also indicated from table 1.3:

Table 3:1.3: Family Size of Respondents

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Family size | | Frequency | | Percent | |
|  | 2 Dependents | | 8 | | 27 |
| 3+ Dependents | | 10 | | 33 |
| Many dependents | | 12 | | 40 |
| Total | | 30 | | 100 |

**Source:** Community Needs Assessment Findings (2023)

## 

## 1.9.4 Annual Income of Respondents

The researcher was curious to learn the respondents' income from the initiative because it was important for promoting community health and making sure the group was able to escape poverty. The results collected by the use of questionnaire shows that 13 which is equal to 43.3% of the respondents said they earn income less than 5,000,000 per year, also 10 which is equal to 33.3% of the respondents said that they earn income between 5,000,000 to 10,000,000 Tsh per year and 7 which is equal to 23.3% of the respondents said that they earn more than 10,000,000 per year. The findings from questionnaire revealed that majority of the respondent’s annual income was very low in such a way that they cannot even satisfy their important basic daily needs and this contributed to increase of dependence and more intervention is needed in order come out with the project implementation that will increase income for each individuals from family levels. The results based on annual income of the respondents involved from project are as follows from table 1.4.

Table 4: 1.4: Annual Income of Respondents

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Annual income | | Frequency | Percent |
|  | Less 5,000,000 | 13 | 43 |
| 5,000,000-10,000,000 | 10 | 33 |
| More than 10,000,000 | 7 | 24 |
| Total | 30 | 100 |

**Source:** Community Needs Assessment Findings (2023)

## 

## 1.9.5 The Source of Income to Family Members

The main source of income for respondents as shown by the observation method included temporary jobs that respondents are sometimes called by village members to do informal jobs, motorcycle drivers (bodaboda), food vendors, self-employed, petty business and tomatoes growers. The study findings indicate that respondent had several sources of income to run their daily activities of which 2 (7%) of the respondents said that had temporally jobs, 18 (60%) of the respondents said that they are engaged in self-employed, 6 (20%) of the respondents said that they have engaged in small business and remaining 4(13.3%) of the respondents were engaged in tomatoes growing. The results shows that popular of respondents are engaged in self-employment conducting in different areas such as informal jobs, motorcycle drivers (bodaboda), food vendors, self-employed, petty business and tomatoes growers.

Table 5:1.5: Main Source of Cash Income for Respondents

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Main source of Cash Income | | | Frequency | | Percent |
|  | Temporary jobs | 2 | | 7 | |
| Self-employed | 18 | | 60 | |
| Small business | 6 | | 20 | |
| Tomatoes growers | 4 | | 13 | |
| Total | 30 | | 100 | |

**Source:** Community Needs Assessment Findings (2023)

## 1.9.6 Ability of Income to meet with Needs

The researcher was also needed to know whether respondents from project implementation are satisfied with the income collected per year. The following are the responses from respondents.

On the otherhand, the researcher wanted to know the extent to which respondents are happy with the money they are making from their regular economic activity was what the researcher was interested in learning. According to a survey result, household income is based on daily necessities, and after the inflation rate, they were not satisfied. Respondents who said the income were low to the extent of not satisfying their daily needs were 10 (33%), those who said the income were very low, 12(40%) of the respondents said that income is relatively low, those who said the income were somehow income is adequate were 4(13%), respondents who said the income were satisfied but not for investments were3(10%) and 1(3.3%) of the respondents said the income were absolute low. The findings imply that respondents involved from project implementation were complained about income satisfaction. This hinder for the members of families to establish project that will increase income to the community and reduce level of poverty.

Table 6:1.6: Ability of Income to meet with Needs

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Ability of Income to meet with Needs | | | Frequency | | Percent |
|  | Very low income | 10 | | 33 | | |
| Income is relative low | 12 | | 40 | | |
| Somehow income is adequate | 4 | | 13 | | |
| Satisfied but not for investments | 3 | | 10 | | |
| Absolute low | 1 | | 3 | | |
| Total | 30 | | 100 | | |

**Source:** Community Needs Assessment Findings (2023)

## 1.9.7 Expenditures for Community Members

The results collected from interview indicates that respondents who said that they spend their income on medication services and treatments, 14(47%) respondents who said their income is spent on education including transports, stationaries and school uniforms were 8(27%), respondents who said they spend their income in transportation they were 4(13%), those who said Food were only 1(3.3%) even though to some extent each spends some of the income into buying food to spend with their family. The results about expenditures for community members especially from household’s levels were presented from the Table 1.7:

Table 7:1.7: Expenditures for Community Members

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Expenditure | | | Frequency | | Percent | |
|  | Medication | 14 | | 47 | |
| Education | 8 | | 27 | |
| Transportation | 4 | | 13 | |
| Family | 3 | | 10 | |
| Food | 1 | | 3 | |
| Total | 30 | | 100 | |

**Source:** Community Needs Assessment Findings (2023)

## 1.9.8 Participation of community members in development projects

The community members especially women have involved by in the community assessment through participatory rural appraisal whereby the income and expenditures were asked and sources that generate income from community members. With such experience the women have involved in project initiation by selecting the group leaders who guide project implementation. The community members were also involved in the start-up of projects and in developing good methods that will enable the project expected goals.

Table 8: 1.8: Participation of community members in development projects

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Community participation on project | | | Frequency | | Percent | |
|  | Project idea | 15 | | 50 | |
| Project implementation | 7 | | 23 | |
| Monitoring and evaluation | 2 | | 7 | |
| Project closure | 3 | | 10 | |
| Products users | 3 | | 10 | |
| Total | 30 | | 100 | |

**Source:** Community Needs Assessment Findings (2023)

The results obtained from interview shows that 15(50%) of the respondents were involved from the formulation of project idea, respondents who said they were involved in project implementation were 7(23%), respondents who said project monitoring and evaluation 3(10%), respondents who said project closure 3(10%) and 3(10%) said they are the best users of products from project implementation. The results suggest that community people were involved in the project's implementation in some form, which increases the project's efficiency and effectiveness activities from community of Misugusugu.

## 1.9.9 The Challenges Facing women from community of Misugusugu ward

The researcher asked community members to indicate challenges facing women from community members of Misugusugu area. The challenges that the community needs assessment revealed were carefully explored, converting them into chances for the community. The finding shows that women who have home and job responsibilities 54%, also 20% of the respondents said women have low income, 12% of the respondents said women affected by old customs and tradition, 8% of the respondents said women were divorced from marriage, 4% of the respondents said women had many diseases and 2% of the respondents said women were illiterate. The results imply that many women argue that were challenged by home and job responsibilities that affect their participation in project activities from the community area. The results were also presented from figure 1:

**Source:** Community Needs Assessment Findings (2023)

Figure 2:1.1: The Challenges Facing women from community of Misugusugu

**Source:** Research Data 2023

## 1.9.10 Economic Activities conducted by women at Misugusugu Community

The finding shows that Misugusugu women have different economic activities that they are conducted from an area such as farming, tomatoes production, food vending, bee farming, transportation, construction activities and dairy cattle farming. The results on findings show that keeping 70% followed by transportation by using motorcycles ranked by 20% and other activities like food vending 7% and Dairy cattle farming 7%.

Table 9:1.9: Ranking Income Generating Activities

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Tomatoes | Transportation | Food vending | Daily cattle farming |
| 50 | 10 | 13 | 0 |
| 2 | 0 | 3 | 90 |
| 10 | 3 | 77 | 3 |
| 70 | 20 | 7 | 7 |

**Source**: Community Needs Assessments Findings (2023)

## 1.9.11 The Ways of Generating Funds for Project Implementation

During the collection of data women of Misugusugu were asked to highlight what ways of raising funds is most suitable for them. The result shows that 10 (33.3%) of the respondents they saving contribution from group members of women, 7(23.3%) of the respondents said sources of funds was loans from banks, 7(10%) of the respondents said sources of funds were VICOBA, 3 (10) of the respondents said sources of funds were fund raising and remaining 3 (7%) of the respondents said sources of funds were incentives from government which provided to women and special groups. The findings imply that many respondents said sources of funds were saving contributions. Generally, the resources for few women seeking funds from other sources were lack of awareness and knowledge about other funding sources, as well as excessive interest rates from banks. The ways of generating funds for project implementation were presented from table 1.10:

Table 10:1.10: The Ways of Generating Funds for Project Implementation

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Ways of generating funds | | Frequency | | Percent |
| Saving contributions | 10 | | 33.3 | | |
| Loan from Banks | 7 | | 23.3 | | |
| VICOBA | 7 | | 23.3 | | |
| Funds raising | 3 | | 10.0 | | |
| Incentives from government | 3 | | 10.0 | | |
| Total | 30 | | 100 | | |

**Source:** Community Needs Assessment Findings (2023)

## 1.9.12 Suitable Project for Women at Misugusugu Community

The researcher was searched on suitable project that respondents intended to do as the endeavor that will increase their income. The findings from the Misugusugu village shows women have suggested tomatoes production for business and food at home, 16(53.3%), respondents who said would like to have small scale farming as a project for income generating activity 6(20%), respondents who said food vending were 1(3.3), respondents who said small business were 2(6.7%), respondents who said suitable project for women were Dairy farming 5(16.7%). From observation the researcher was able to observe the tomatoes production as the only project that would assist the community efforts to break the poverty cycle.

Table 11:1.11: Suitable Project for Women at Misugusugu Village

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Suitable project for women | | Frequency | | | Percent | |
|  | Tomatoes production | | 16 | 53 | |
| Small scale farming | | 6 | 20 | |
| Food vendors | | 1 | 3 | |
| Small business | | 2 | 7 | |
| Dairy farming | | 5 | 17 | |
| Total | | 30 | 100 | |

**Source:** Community Needs Assessment Findings (2023)

## 

## 1.9.13 Strategies that should be employed to meet with community needs

The respondents such as women, stakeholders and community members were also asked to provide their opinion on what should be done in the community. 10(33%) pointed out to promote participation of women in VICOBA so that they can generate their own income and increase tomatoes production, 15(50%) of the respondents said that the community should seek incentives from government and 5(17%) pointed out that community members should be involved in identifying needs and mobilization needs, project initiation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the project.

## 1.9.14 The Suggested Actions taken to Meet the most Community Needs

The researcher asked respondents to indicate current actions taken to meet with the needs of community. The result shows that, 55% (17) would like to improve their project by adopting the modern new way of tomatoes production and use of insect killers to protect products. The use of new technologies will increase size production quality and quantity of tomatoes also allocate project on quality soil and climatic conditions which are used in production, 18% (5) of the respondents said that, they need to improve the project by increasing membership to many women from Misugusugu community and improve the management of the project.

Finally, 4 (15%) of the respondents said that they need to improve the project by every member to provide 10,000/= to contribute for fee of membership for after one month, and 5% (2) of the respondent need to increase the production by seeking advice from agricultural officer specialized in tomatoes production, 7% (2) respondents mention that seeking soft loans from banks, attending training on tomatoes production and use of inspect killers.

The project implementation based priorities. Focus group discussions are facilitated by researchers to compare the needs that were identified and ranked as shown below. Following a conversation among the community development student, the women group, community, local government officers and the production specialist on tomatoes production, a consensus was established by voting, which conducted using ranking based on votes.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **COMMUNITY NEEDS**  **Table 1.12: The ranking showing how Priority of Needs have been done and ranked on Project Implementation** | **EDUCATION AND TRAINING** | **MODERN METHODS** | **MARKETING STRATEGIES** | **KNOWLEDGE IN TOMATOES PRODUCTION** | **MODERN STORAGE** | **INFORMATION IN MARKETING** | **SCORE** | **RANK** |
| Education on tomatoes production |  | Growing from non-grafted seedlings | Use of media for advertisement | Education on tomatoes production | Use quality facilities for storage | Education and training | 7 | 1ST |
| Modern methods of growing tomatoes |  |  | Visit to tomato industries | Modern irrigation | Use of drone for spreading inspector killers | Visitation to market and industries | 5 | 2ND |
| Modern storage of tomatoes |  |  |  | Knowledge on use of fertilizers | Use of local storage from farms. | Establish networking | 4 | 3RD |
| Information in marketing and services |  |  |  |  |  | Use of mass media and social media | 2 | 4TH |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Digital marketing | 1 | 5TH |
| Efficient ways of transporting tomatoes |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6 | 6TH |

**Source:** Field Survey, (2023)

Table 12:1.13: The Ranking showing Priority of Projects by the Community

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Community project** | **Tomatoes production** | **Food vending** | **Small scale farming** | **Small business** | **Dairy farming** | **Score** | **Rank** |
| Tomatoes production |  | Tomatoes production | Tomatoes production | Tomatoes production | Tomatoes production | 5 | 1 |
| Small scale farming | Tomatoes production |  | Small scale farming | Small scale farming | Small scale farming | 3 | 2 |
| Food vendors | Tomatoes production | Crop production |  | Dairy farming | Small business | 1 | 5 |
| Small business | Tomatoes production | Small scale farming | Food vending |  | Dairy Farming | 2 | 4 |
| Dairy farming | Small business | Small business | Small business | Small business |  | 3 | 3 |

**Source:** Misugusugu Village, (2023)

## 1.10 Conclusion of chapter

The name of project is improving income through generating activity of women group on tomato farming at Misugusugu ward, Kibaha district. This project will involve 30 members from community including 25 women, student from Open University of Tanzania who undertaking Master degree in Community Economic Development, local government officers and agriculture officer from Kibaha district. The background information present community needs assessment, objectives on Community Needs Assessment, research methodology used, research design, sampling techniques, data collection methods, data analysis methods, findings collected from the field and how the community come up with the problem facing by using pair wise ranking method. These problems include; education in tomatoes production, modern methods of tomatoes production like tractors, ploughs, also network concerning tomatoes production, information of the market of the product and storage facilities.

Therefore, community involvement is needed to address the issue of a lack of knowledge about tomato farming, which leads to poor tomato quality and a bad harvest due to low income and consequent poverty.

## CHAPTER TWO

## PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION

## 2.1 Background to Research Problem

Problem identification is based on results from the Community Needs Assessment. The problems identified were lack of education in tomato farming, lack of modern farming techniques, lack network concerning tomato products, they do not have enough information of the market of the products which contributes to the poverty and they do not have own permanent premises for cultivating tomato products.

In the community development student and the group members saw the need for training the group members on how to participate in a modern way of tomato production this will help them to increase the production and improving lives of all members through tomato selling. It was also in the government plan to ensure the wellbeing of the people while protecting the environment. The chapter on problem identification provides direct documentation on how the community responded to the project activities and the responses of the project stakeholders and the way it will ensure its sustainability of the project.

## 

## 2.2 Statement of the Problem

The community members of Misugusugu ward had experienced with challenge of lack of a reliable income generating activities for poverty reduction and improvement of their living standard. Most of women in the community were engaged into different works in the study area such as tomato production, petty business, food vending and vegetable production. It has been examined that income generating being done the community members of Misugusugu did not help in terms of improving their income.

There were number of community projects which had already conducted to community members of Misugusugu ward with less success due to absence of sufficient community assessment of which among of them were poultry keeping, watermelon farming and entrepreneurship training but most of them focused to youths and not women. This project was conducted to women who were living at Misugusugu ward in order to generate their income through tomato farming but also supporting women with challenge of violence, widow in the community and poverty condition. The project targeted to women who experience low income and low productivity which resulted to economic hardship, hunger and poverty. Therefore, this project intends to make efforts in income generating activity through tomato production in order to have reliable income activity.

# 

## 2.3 Project Description

The project is meant to serve the community members of women involved in VICOBA at Misugusugu Ward in Kibaha District. The project is allocated at Misugusugu ward whereby the group of women has been given five hectares of land for tomato production.

## 2.3.1 Target Community

# The target community is Misugusugu Ward whereby women Group based. The project will be implemented by the host organization of women Group and others small-holder farmers interested with tomato production. The women groups were provided with the knowledge and were expected willing to join it for practices of tomato production. Beneficiaries are women, community members and small-holder farmers in the community who are interested in tomato production and using products such as small industries of tomato, domestic users, retail, whole sellers of tomato products as well as hotels.

## 2.3.2 Stakeholders Involved and their Concerns and Expectation

This is the list of key players, groups and institutions that have a stake in the project the below is the roles concerns and expectations of the stakeholders in the community to this project.

Table 13:2.1: Stakeholder Analysis

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Stakeholders** | **Roles of stakeholders** | **Concern** | **Expectation of stakeholders** |
| District level | To recognize, support the efforts of women group involved in tomato production. | Allow flexibility in the economy | Deliver the expected results to meet the objectives of project |
| Community department | To involve in supporting development organizations to alleviate poverty through searching market for tomato products. | Ready to help the efforts made by the organization and other development stakeholders | Work according to the set standards of operation within the community |
| Community measures | To be able to accept the initiative for development made by organizations and to be party of such efforts | Participate in the developmental activities | Get the required service according to the set standard. |
| Ward level | To help the organization on recognition and registration of project implementation | Organization are scarce so they need to be supported | More organization to be established to meet the demand in the members of project. |

**Source**: Field Research (2023)

# 

## 2.3.3 Project Goals in CED Terms

The overall objective of the project was improvement of women income through tomato production.

## 2.3.4 Project Objectives

Tomato production for women group of Misugusugu ward aims at fulfilling the following objectives towards women income improvement: The tomato farming project intends to achieve the following specific objectives towards women income generation:

1. To create awareness on income generating activities to 5 unemployed women of Misugusugu Hamlet by June 2023.
2. To empower 5 unemployed women on tomato production skills and techniques by June 2023.
3. To start a tomato project for cultivation of greens in 5gardens by 30 unemployed women group by June 2023.
4. Facilitate 5 unemployed women in marketing of the produced tomato products by August 2023.

## 2.4 Host Organization/Community Based Organization Profile

Kibaha District Council was formed in 2004 in accordance with the Parliament Act No 7 of 1982 which empower the Local Government Authorities to undertake functions such as maintaining law, order and good governance, promotion of social economic status of people within their areas, proper allocation and utilization of revenues together with right and power of people to be involved in implementation of development plans.

## 2.4.1 Vision

# The vision of Kibaha Town Council is to be a strong and competitive public institution socially, economically and culturally.

## 2.4.2 Mission

To improve council’s economy, reduce poverty and timely services delivery through effective and efficient use of its resources and contribution from stakeholders.

## 2.4.3 SWOT Analysis for Kibaha District Council

SWOT, analysis is a tool to analyze the Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats of a decision, problem and place, (FAO, 2018). SWOT is often used to structure conversations and find out the level of performance of the organization. It is always used to measure the extent of problems and assist the ways to solve the problem and development challenges in the community.

Table 14:2.2: SWOT Analysis for Kibaha District Council

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Strength | Weakness | Opportunities | Challenges |
| 1 | Presence of qualified and skilled staff and extension services. | Shortage of transport and working tools | Strategic location and availability of investment areas | |  | | --- | | Big area of service and shortage of staffs | |
| 2 | Presence of good by laws and revenue collections | Illegal natural resource harvest | Supportive Government policies | Low awareness to community members about financial project. |
| 3 | |  | | --- | | Availability of 5-year Council Strategic Plan | | Existence of prevailing land tribunals | Availability of natural resources | Increase of initial ceremonies. |

**Source:** researcher, (2023)

## 2.4.5 Roles of Kibaha District Council

1. Participate in the exercise community mobilization and awareness creation about the project.
2. To market the product of tomato production.
3. To seek material and non-material support from other stakeholders and development partners for funding the project.
4. To assist in process of purchase of equipment’s required for project take off
5. To supervise the project and assist with technical aid.
6. To make sure project is sustainable.

## 2.4.6 The Roles of CED Student in the Project

The role of CED student’s is to make sure that plans and activities are implemented as they are planned. Assist communities to plan, construct, operate and maintain their own farming facilities, provide focused hygiene education to help them take advantage the project Ensure as far as possible that communities get the type of facilities that best respond to their needs and are within their physical and financial ability to operate and maintain, Train communities to monitor implementation progress and to seek material and non-material support from other stakeholders and development partners.

# CHAPTER THREE

# LITERATURE REVIEW

## 3.1 Overview

This chapter reviewed different literatures on all issues related to Tomato production reports on various projects as well as different policies that are related to Tomato production in Tanzania. In this chapter there were theoretical review which provide an understanding of a variety of concepts that are related to this topic. Also, an empirical review which narrate the work that was done by others in this area, and finally the policy review, analyses a number of policies related to poverty reduction strategies, community development and their practical relevance to development initiatives in worldwide including Tanzania.

## 

## 3.2 The Concept of Tomato production

Tomato production is an action that involve farming through the process of cultivating tomato products for the purpose of domestic, industrial and business. Tomato production is among important farming activity in Tanzania. It is grown on approximately 40820 ha with a total production of 627788 tonnes (FAOSTAT, 2019). In Tanzania, Morogoro region has the highest annual production of about 155745 tonnes (URT, 2017). The average tomato yield attained by smallholders in Tanzania varies from 2.2 to 16 t/ha (Msogoya and Mamiro, 2016). The estimated average yield of tomato in Tanzania is 15.4 t/ha (FAOSTAT, 2019) which is significantly lower than the average yield of 20.4 t/ha attained in Kenya and much less than the world average yield of 35.9 t/ha (FAOSTAT, 2019).

Tomato production is constrained by biotic factors including, unavailability of quality seeds, pests and diseases. The abiotic factors include moisture stress, heat, low soil fertility and lack of appropriate cultural practices (Testen et al., 2018; Palilo, 2019). Root-knot nematodes are among the serious biotic factors which cause low tomato productivity in Tanzania (Mamiro et al., 2015). They initiate galls in tomato roots which tend to appear about 25 days post infection(Lu et al., 2020). According to García and Sánchez-Puerta (2012), successful host infection depends on the particular interaction between a specific nematode species and race and a specific plant species and cultivar. Moreover, the level of damage generally depends on factors such as the nematode species, host plant, crop rotation regime, season and soil type (Moens et al., 2009; Olsen, 2011).

## 3.3 Theoretical Review Literature Review

## 3.3.1 Restricted Opportunity Theory

The restricted opportunity theory was developed by Economist Bradley Schiller in 1972. The theory asserts that poverty results from absence of economic opportunities or the lack of access to economic opportunities. Central to the theory is an argument that poor people lack suitable and relatively abundant access to economic opportunities. They cannot avoid poverty or would not be able to get out of their impoverished conditions unless they have access to the economic opportunities. The restricted opportunity theory explains that economic opportunities such as anagricultural, business and industrial activities are factors that can determine the socioeconomic status of an individual. The theory implies that if individuals involve in agricultural activities, such as tomato production they can be able to get out of their impoverished conditions of poverty. Since, tomato production will provide individuals with income that may be used to meet people’s basic needs for food, clothing, and shelter. People can be able to afford social services, such as healthcare, water, electricity, transport and education that will improve their living standard (Schiller, 1972).

## 3.3.2 Policy Review of Agriculture in Tanzania

The government of Tanzania recognizes the challenges and constraints facing the agricultural sector. A number of measures and strategies have been taking place including the establishment of various policies such as the Agricultural and Livestock Policy (ALP) of 1997, the Agricultural Marketing Policy (AMP) of 2008, the Food and Nutrition Policy for Tanzania of 1992, the National Trade Policy of 2003, Cooperative Development Policy of 2002, Rural Development Policy, Agricultural Sector Development Strategy (ASDS) of 2001, and Agricultural Sector Development Programme (ASDP) of 2005 to mention but a few. The focus of the Agricultural and Livestock Policy of 1997 was to commercialize agriculture so as to increase income levels and wellbeing of the people whose principal occupation and way of life is based on agriculture (URT, 1997).

In this policy, the government sought to assure basic food security for the nation and to improve national standards of nutrition by increasing output, quality and availability of food commodities, to collect and disseminate market information in order to integrate the domestic markets and make foreign markets accessible, to improve the agricultural extension services, and to facilitate the provision of a good infrastructure, especially transport and storage facilities.

The National Agriculture Policy is the result of macroeconomic, regional, and global economic changes that affect agricultural development. The Tanzania Development Vision (TDV - 2025), the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP), the National Strategy for Growth and Poverty Reduction (NSGRP I & NSGRP II), the Long-term Perspective Plan, and the Five Year Development Plan have all resulted in significant changes to the National Policy Framework at the national level (URT, 2013). The macro policy framework is cantered on the development of an efficient, modern, commercial, competitive, and lucrative agricultural industry that contributes to the betterment of Tanzanians' livelihoods and the achievement of broad-based economic growth and poverty alleviation. This is because Tanzania's agriculture is the driving force behind the country's economy, hence its development is critical. To do this, the sector must expand at least 6% every year. However, the pace of growth has been around 4.4 percent over the last decade, indicating stagnating growth.

## To address stagnant growth, a number of reforms, including the KILIMO KWANZA Resolve, the Tanzania Food Security Investment Plan (TAFSIP), the Southern Agriculture Growth Corridor of Tanzania (SAGCOT), the Feed the Future Programme, and the Bread Basket Initiative, have been launched to supplement the rapid implementation of ASDP. The activities are tied to the Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP), an African Union program to revitalize agricultural development in Africa through the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD). The reforms aim to create an enabling environment for ensuring household food security, enhancing agricultural production, profitability, farm incomes, and eliminating rural poverty. These initiatives will result in a re-orientation of approaches for public-private partnership in sector development, with a focus on scaling up investment as a move toward modernizing small, medium, and large-scale farming for increased productivity and profitability, as well as promotion of off-farm activities such as small and medium-sized enterprises, with a particular emphasis on agro processing. The project made use of Tanzanian agriculture policy initiatives to promote the sustainability of tomato farming in Misugusugu ward

## 3.4 Empirical Literature Review of Tomato Production

Mende (2014) employed interview, Focus Group Discussion and questionnaire to collect data from the 80 respondents, also the study employed thematic and descriptive techniques to analyses the data. The study revealed that the major crops grown in Mbeya nad Makete Districts, tomato was the main source of income to the households. Other sources of household income were non-agricultural activities which included casual labour, local brewing, petty business, remittances, lumbering, loan seeking, renting out houses and livestock keeping. The study also revealed that there were constraints for tomato production and other crops included inadequate land, high prices of inputs (fertilizers, pesticides), lack of capital, and inadequate knowledge of improved technologies. However, the relationship between tomato production and households’ poverty reduction was not well clarified in this study.

Mutayoba and Ngaruko (2018) used the sample size of 100 respondents and questionnaire was used as main data collection instrument for the study. Other methods employed included structured and semi structured interviews, checklists for focus group discussions and field observations. The descriptive statistics and thematic techniques were used to analyze the data. The study revealed that profits generated from tomato production differ across marketing channels that farmers use.

Production technology employed suggests the intensive nature of sustained and profitable production of the crop where lack or inadequate availability of inputs could greatly constrain tomato production and lead to low income. However, the study did not explain in details the findings. There is a need to know exact income generated by tomato production across in market channels that have been used by farmers, and which technology was used by farmers on tomato production. The relationship between tomato production and households‟ poverty reduction was also not well clarified.

Masung (2014) used a combination of methods to collect primary data for this study, and the combination included smallholder tomato farmer’s interviews using structured questionnaire, focused group discussion and key informant interview to collect primary data from 124 respondents. The study also employed Chi-square test and cross tabulations to compare productivity levels of various categories of respondents and were used to obtain inferential statistics to determine if there were significant differences among the different categories of farmers in terms of tomato productivity and to determine the influence of different socio-economic factors in tomato productivity among farmers in Musoma municipality. The study revealed tomato production was the source of income for 53.3% of the farmers in the study area, and contributed to the poverty reduction of households in Musoma Municipality, whereby tomato farmers now can afford the cost of social services for 34 their families. However, the validity and ratability of the study instruments were not tested, thus there is a question on whether the research instruments provided accurate and consistent information for the study.

Tanzania ranked from the twentieth in 2016 to fifteenth position in 2017 (FAOSTAT, 2018). In fact, during this period, Tanzania remained in the top 20 vegetable producers in the world. The greatest bulk of the vegetables produced in Tanzania tomato is the single most dominant vegetable crop (URT, 2017). It is estimated that, the area planted with tomatoes in Tanzania is 26,612 ha. Tomatoes contribute the highest percent of harvested quantity (314,986 tons 64%) to the total harvested quantity of vegetables.

Tanzania’s contribution in the global production of tomato shows that between 2007 and 2013, the subsector experienced an increasing growth rate of production (FAOSTAT, 2018). Production of tomatoes was highest in 2013 at 203,909 tons. On the other hand, between the same period, tomato exports showed a fluctuating trend. From 2012 to 2013, exports of tomatoes more than doubled from 1184 tons in 2012 to 2624 tons in 2013. From 2013, exports of tomatoes declined sharply and remained low before the abrupt rise in 2015.

Tanzania has started to export horticultural products, including vegetables such as tomatoes. Mnenwa et al (2017) reported that export destinations for vegetables from Tanzania include neighbouring countries (Kenya, DRC Congo, Zambia, Comoro), the Middle East and Europe. However the country is struggling to expand exports in competition with world producers whose production and marketing systems are more efficient and meet standards required by the European consumers. Tanzania has a potential to export these produce with trade liberalization under the regime of World Trade Organization.

The potential for increasing production of vegetable in Tanzania is enormous (URT, 2017). Tanzania is endowed with ideal climatic conditions for growing a variety of vegetables, and does not face labour shortages. In spite of this potential, Tanzania’s production and export levels of tomatoes are not stable and fall below other countries.

Vegetables such as tomato provide the most input intensive production systems where in most parts of Tanzania with predominantly rainfall tomato production is limited to irrigation practices and therefore two cycles in a year are very common. Generally smallholder farmers are so informed about appropriate farming practices and technologies such as weeding, disease management, pest control, harvesting and fertilizer use as well as about the use of improved land preparation and irrigation technologies (Sabo and Dia, 2017).

Tanzania has a large area suitable for horticultural cultivation but only a small portion of this is under cultivation. Regions with suitable conditions for vegetable cultivation are situated in the area of Morogoro, Tanga, Iringa, Moshi, Arusha and Mbeya. The region near Lake Tanganyika has potential for vegetable cultivation but no information is found that horticultural cultivation takes place here. Arusha and Tanga are situated in the north-eastern part and are bordering Kenya. Mbeya and Iringa are located in the south and bordering to Malawi and Morogoro is situated west of Dar es Salaam. Altitude of these suitable areas is between 1,000 meters and 2,500 meters above the sea level, and the precipitation varies between 500 millimeters and 2,000 millimeters annually.

The regions practicing the horticulture including the coastal zone, central plateau, Lake Zone and the highlands. The farms in the coastal zone are relatively small and not sufficient for supplying Dar es Salaam. The central plateau suffers too much from drought and poor infrastructure. Crops grown in this area are tomatoes, onions and sweet potatoes. In the lake zone a lot of tropical fruits is grown and exported to the neighboring countries. The highlands are the best suited for vegetable production due to the varied climatic conditions, reliable and well distributed rainfall and possibilities for irrigation and the presence of relatively good roads for distribution (Swai, 2016).

Tomato production is very important in Tanzania’s agricultural sector because of its high potential to generate profits to smallholder farmers. The bulk of fresh market tomatoes are produced by small-scale farmers. Farmers are interested in tomato production more than any other vegetables for its Linear harvests, which result in high profit per unit area. The realization of profit depends on market revenues. The realization of profit also requires increased production efficiency using modern inputs and technologies (Branson and Norvell, 2015).

Production of tomato is the highest vegetable production with a total production of 247,135 tons in the 2018 of which 237,465 tons (96.1%) were in Tanzania Mainland and 9,670 tons (3.9 %) in Zanzibar, with an average yield of 5.6 tons/ha and 2.9 tons/ha respectively. The second vegetable crop is cabbage and third crop is onion. Carrots are a minor crop with a production of 4,029 tons for home consumption only 10% of the yield is used. The remaining is for selling but for all kind of vegetables losses are high. It is estimated that about 31% of vegetable is lost leaving only 59% for selling. Losses are caused by pest and diseases, inadequate sorting/grading, rough handling, lack of cooled storage facilities and lack of adequate packing material. Besides this also a good quality control system and grading system is lacking. Only 13% of the farmers perform some sort of grading where only rotten or misshaped fruits are removed (NBS, 2018).

The accessibility to extension services, credit, market, farmers‟ organization is very important for raising tomato production (Bonabana-Wabbi, 2015). Access to credit is regarded as one of the key elements in raising agricultural productivity (Anyiro and Oriaku, 2013). Micro credit is the name given to extremely small loans made to poor borrowers whose role is to enhance the production capacity of the poor resource farmers through financial investment in their human and physical capital (Okurut et al., 2004).

Thus, tomato farmers with access to credit may be of help in obtaining the capital required for adopting the higher profit production technologies and therefore increase productivity (Wachira, 2012). According to Oladeebo (2008), availability of adequate and timely credit help farmers in expanding the scope of operation and adoption of new technology as well as enhancing the purchase and use of some improved inputs which are not available on the farm.

Tomato farmers ‘organization help them to participate in group activities, as they may tend to share ideas on profitable enterprises and adopt them as well as engage in market activities of inputs acquisition or selling of produce and thereby improve their profits. Consequently, organized farmer groups are promoted as useful avenues for increasing tomato production (Lenis, 2012). Moreover, socio-economic factors have great contribution to increase tomato production (Altarawneh, 2012). The socio-economic factors of tomato farmers include gender, age, income, and level of education, labour availability, farm size, marital status, and household size. (Chapoto et al.,2012).

Main source of income is also among the socio-economic factors that influence farming decisions by the farmer because farm practices depend on capital investment especially when the capital is dependent on the existing sources of income (Mathenge and Tschirley, 2008). Under such circumstances, it is plausible that earnings from off the farm may often be used to compensate for the missing and imperfect credit markets by providing ready cash for input purchases as well as other household needs. In addition, off and on farm earnings could be used to spread the risk of using these modern farm inputs to the extent that farmers choose traditional over modern inputs in order to lower their risk. Thus, any mechanism that allows farmers to smoothen consumption will raise the use of modern inputs and increase farm productivity (Ogundari, 2008).

**3.5.1 Tomato Production in Tanzania**

According to URAT (2019), in the year 2018, tomato was planted by 184,567 operators of which 163,916 (88.8 %) were in Tanzania Mainland and 20,651 (11.2 %) in Zanzibar. During the short rainy season, the number of operators planted tomato were 90,275 (48.9 %) while in the long rainy season were 94,293 (51.1 %).

The total planted area for Tanzania was 54,520 ha of which 50,645 ha (92.9 %) were in Mainland and 3,876 ha (7.1 %) in Zanzibar. Among regions in Mainland, Morogoro had the largest planted area with tomato which was 19,195 ha (37.9 %), followed by Iringa (3,890 ha; 7.7 %) and Kilimanjaro 3,890 ha (7.7%). Singida region recorded the lowest planted area with tomato 78 ha (0.2 %). In Zanzibar, Kaskazini Unguja was leading with 1,423 ha which is 36.7% of planted area with tomato followed by Kusini Unguja 890 ha (23.0%) while the lowest planted area was in, Kusini Pemba 208 ha (5.4%)

The total harvested area with tomato in Tanzania was 45,604 ha of which 42,318 ha (92.8 %) was in Mainland and 3,286 ha (7.2 %) in Zanzibar. Total production of tomato in Tanzania was 247,135 tons of which 237,465 tons (96.1 %) were in Tanzania Mainland and 9,670 tons (3.9 %) in Zanzibar, with an average yield of 5.6 tons/ha and 2.9 tons/ha respectively.

In Mainland, Morogoro region recorded the highest tomato production of 155,745 tons (65.6 %) with crop yield of 9.5 tons/ha, followed by Kilimanjaro 18,630.5 tons (7.8 %) with yield 6.5 tons/ha and Mtwara was 13,336 tons (5.6 %) with a yield of 6.5 tons/ha while Singida region reported the lowest tomato production of 83 tons (0.04 %) with crop yield of 1.1 tons/ha.

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## 3.5 Importance of Tomato Production

Tomatoes contribute to a healthy, well-balanced diet. They are rich in minerals, vitamins, essential amino acids, sugars and dietary fibres. Tomato contains much of the vitamins A, B and C, and minerals such as iron and phosphorus. Tomato fruits are consumed fresh in salads or cooked in sauces, soup and meat or fish dishes. They can be processed into purées, juices and ketchup. Canned and dried tomatoes are economically important processed products (Naika et al., 2005; Tshiala and Olwoch, 2010). In amplifying its importance, Tshiala and Olwoch (2010) observe that tomato is a major vegetable crop and commonly grown by both poor and rich farmers in South Africa. It is used worldwide as a fresh vegetable or as a spice in food preparation. Currently, it is one of the main vegetables used for hawking by smallscale entrepreneurs in the informal sector.

In Tanzania, according to Maerere et al. (2006) tomato is the most important vegetable crop in terms of production and use. Vegetables, especially tomatoes, are the best resource for overcoming micronutrient deficiencies and provide smallholder farmers with much higher income and more jobs per hectare than staple crops (AVRDC, 2006).

Vegetables generally include sweet pepper, cauliflower, carrot, cabbage, lettuce, spinach, tomato, potato, reddish, onions and cucumbers, which are fresh and edible portions of herbaceous plants. Vegetables are important source of food and highly beneficial for the maintenance of health and prevention of diseases. They contain valuable food ingredients which can be successfully utilized to build up and repair the body (Hanif et al., 2006). Tomato is the next most important vegetable crop after potato in the world (FAO, 2005).

## 3.6 Challenges of Tomato Production

Challenges facing tomato production in Tanzania Like other vegetables, tomato production and productivity are faced with a number of constraints; as a horticultural crop, tomato is faced by biotic factors such as lack of improved seeds, pests and diseases and abiotic factors which include drought, markets, input supply and soil nutrients (Anang et al., 2017). Pests and diseases are one of the critical challenges in tomato production systems (Maerere et al., 2015). As Nouhoheflin et al. (2017) point out that pests and diseases caused by bacteria, nematodes, fungi and viruses cause significant losses of tomato in West Africa. It is argued that the main disease reported by most farmers is tomato leaf curl viruses transmitted by whitefly (Bemissia tabaci).

Furthermore, in Kenya, Masinde et al, (2018) points out that the most ubiquitous and devastating pathogen that infects tomatoes in the North Rift Kenya is Phytophthora infestans that causes late blight and Alternaria solani that causes early blight. In Tanzania, bacterial speck and bacterial spot diseases of tomato caused by Pseudomonas syringae and Xanthomonas vesicatoria respectively are considered to be the most important foliar diseases of tomato in most production areas (Shenge et al., 2017).

Tomato is also particularly sensitive to pest pressure and is therefore subject to intensive application of chemical pesticides including toxic ones. Resistance to pests, low awareness about risks, and availability of cheap but high toxic pesticides has increased the risks in tomato production. The misuse of pesticides has raised concerns about health hazards linked to intoxications resulting in morbidity, deaths and environmental pollution (Coulibaly et al., 2017; Sibuga et al., 2016).

**Livelihood**

Livelihoods are complicated notions that extend beyond standard job descriptions. A livelihood is dependent on revenue from occupations as well as other sources such as owning or having access to resources, having sufficient food and cash to meet basic necessities, and implementing sustainable practices. The livelihoods are about providing for oneself and one's family. The concept of sustainable rural livelihoods involves several dimensions, including net sustainable livelihood effects, which focus on environmental and social factors that influence the sustainability of a livelihood. This notion highlights the necessity for a comprehensive approach to economic, social, and environmental sustainability.

**Income**

In general, income refers to the wages and sources of money received by an individual or a corporation. This can include wages, salaries, investment returns, pension distributions, and other types of payments. Income is used in economics to assess the output of commodities and services within an economy. Income is often excluded from national accounting and focuses on actual earnings and distributes.

**Poverty**

In this project term poverty has been defined as the circumstance in which individuals or families lack the resources, such as money or material goods, to meet their fundamental requirements, such as food, clothing, and shelter. It is more than just a lack of cash; it can also include social marginalization and limited access to education, healthcare, and other necessary services.

## 3.7 Summary of the Chapter

This chapter presented literature review based on concepts of tomato production that explaining of tomato production, theoretical literature review that intends to influence poverty elimination through tomato production in the community to women but also includes, policy framework of agriculture in Tanzania, empirical reviews that shows tomato production in various parts of Tanzania and outside of country as well as importance and challenges of tomato production.

**CHAPTER FOUR**

**PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION**

## 4.1 Chapter Overview

The owners of the project are the unemployed women and are the main project implementers whereas the researcher was the project facilitator and advisor in the provision of knowledge and skills. The economic breakthrough and development of the unemployed women through tomato project started on May 2023 with 5 unemployed women from Misugusugu ward. The women were empowered with skills, knowledge, and were provided with the equipment and seed on Tomato production. They were also given a piece of land measuring one acre freely for their tomatos growing endeavour. The CED unemployed women undertook all duties with the support of local government of Misugusugu ward which supported for legislation of project as well as permission for project implementation.

The unemployed women are required to sell the generated tomato products at a wholesale price to the tomato vendor at the Kibaha market. Tomatoes were predicted to be ready for harvest after three months from the start. The project implementation stage is a critical stage in the project life cycle that involves putting the planned actions into action in order to achieve project objectives.

## 4.2 Products and Outputs

In the implementation phase of the project, the following product and outputs were expected to be achieved out of the planned activities.

## 4.2.1 Project Outputs

Project outputs are the real and intangible things that come from project activities. Are project achievements obtained in a short period of time, implying rapid wins and instant results that contribute to the achievement of the outcome. In this project, the predicted results were directly related to the project goal, as summarized below from the project objectives and outputs.

Table 15:4.1: Project Objectives and Outputs

| **OBJECTIVE** | **OUTPUT** | **ACTIVITY** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1.To create awareness on income generating activities to 5 unemployed women of Misugusugu Ward on creating income opportunities by September 2023. | * 1. 5 unemployed women members are aware about tomato farming project. | 1.1.1 Mobilization of unemployed women at Misugusugu Ward. |
| 1.1.2Discussion session with tomato farmers, 5 unemployed women and local leaders for networking, experience sharing. |
| 1. To empower 5 unemployed women on tomato production skills and techniques by September 2023. | 2.1. 5 unemployed women member trained and impacted with tomato cultivation skills. | 2.1.1 Preparing the training needs and establish training program. |
| 2.1.2 Invitation call to 5 unemployed women to attend meeting. |
| 2.1.3 Conducting one week training on seedling growing procedures, prinking seedling from seed beds to seedling farm. |
| 2.2. 5 tomato gardens prepared for starting Tomato planting. | 2.2.1 Orientation of garden preparation to 5 unemployed women |
| 2.2.2 Local government of Misugusugu support 5 unemployed women by giving them 5 plots of land for garden farm. |
| 1. To start a tomato project for cultivation of greens in 5 gardens by the 5 unemployed women group by July 2023. | 3.1: 2 Members of project planning meetings conducted | 3.1.1 Organize stakeholders meeting. |
| 3.1.2: Kick-off meeting with members of project |
| 3.2 Garden tools provided to 5 unemployed women to start the project. | 3.2.1. Preparation of project budget by 5 unemployed women and host organization. |
| 3.2.2 Purchase of garden tools by host organisation. |
| 3.3: Farming and growing of Tomato started. | 3.3.1: Planting of the 60 Tomato seedling to 5 gardens. |
| 1. Facilitate 5 unemployed women in marketing of the produced Tomato by August 2023. | 4.1. 1 Empowerment session on the marketing strategy conducted to 5 unemployed women. | 4.1.1 Empowerment session with CED women group by CED student. |
| 4.2 Inputs and knowledge from tomato market place | 4.2.1 Exchange visit by CED women group to the tomato marketing place |
| 4.3 Participatory Project monitoring and evaluation Report. | 4.3.1 Prepare monitoring and evaluation planning |
| 4.3.2 Appoint monitoring and evaluation team  4.3.3 Conduct monitoring and evaluation |

## 4.2.2 Project Products

The CED women's group anticipates earning the project product as a result of the output after carrying out the specified activities. The project's anticipated product, Tomato, will increase unemployed women's opportunities for earning revenue by selling the product at a market price by the end of September 2023.

## 4.3 Project Planning

Planning is the process of establishing project objectives and deciding the most effective activities to be undertaken, as well as resource mobilization, allocation, and utilization, all with the goal of attaining or achieving the stated. It describes the activities, the time, cost, and target, as well as the performance milestones that aid in the effective attainment of the project objectives. The project objectives were defined to be implemented in various activities in this project, while resources were mobilized, allocated, and used for the purpose of effective project implementation. Human resources, land, capital, and human talents were all needed.

## 4.3.1 Logical Framework

Table 4.2 depicts the project's logical structure, which describes what the project will achieve and what the project must perform. The first column depicts the project's logical intervention, while the second column depicts the indicators that reflect the amount to which the objectives have been met (verifiable indicators), followed by verification. The last column obtains the assumptions, which are the external elements that may influence the project.

## 4.3.2 Project Implementation Plan

It is a series of operations designed to maximize the use of existing resources. The project objectives, actions and outcomes, implementation time, required resources, and accountable person are all shown in Table 4.2 of the project implementation plan.

Table 16:4.2: Project Implementation Plan

| **Objectives** | **Outputs** | **Activities** | **Project Implementation**  **Month** | | | | **Resources Needed** | **Responsible Person** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 1. To create awareness on income generating activities to 5 unemployed women of Misugusugu Ward on creating income opportunities by September 2023. | 1. 5 Unemployed women members are aware about tomato farming project. | 1.1.1 Mobilization of unemployed women at Misugusugu Ward. |  |  |  |  | Financial resources for transport | Host organization, CED student, unemployed women. |
| 1.1.2 Discussion session with tomato farmers, 5 unemployed women and local leaders for networking, experience sharing. |  |  |  |  | Human resources | Tomato farmers, unemployed women, CED student, local leader. |
| 2. To empower 5 unemployed women on tomato production skills and techniques by September 2023. | 2.1.5 Unemployed female members were instructed and influenced with tomato cultivation skills. | 2.1.1 Preparing the training needs and establish training program. |  |  |  |  | Human resources, stationaries, Transport | Host organization, CED student, trainers |
| 2.1.2 Invitation call to 5 unemployed women to attend meeting. |  |  |  |  | Financial resources | CED student |
| 2.1.3 Conducting one week training on seedling growing procedures, prinking seedling from seed beds to seedling farm. |  |  |  |  | Financial and human resources | Unemployed women, CED student, trainers |
| 2.2 5 tomato gardens prepared for starting Tomato plantating. | 2.2.1 Orientation of garden preparation to 5 unemployed women. |  |  |  |  | Human and financial resources | Unemployed women, CED student, Trainers |
| 2.2.2 Government of Misugusugu support 5 unemployed women by giving them 5 gardens farm. |  |  |  |  | Human | Pastor, unemployed women, CED student, host organization. |
| 3. To start a tomato project for cultivation of greens in 5 gardens by the 5 unemployed women group by July 2023. | 3.1 2 Stakeholders planning meetings conducted. | 3.1.1 Organize stakeholders meeting. |  |  |  |  | Human and Financial | CED student,  Host organization |
| 3.1.2 Kick-off meeting with stakeholders. |  |  |  |  | Human and financial resources | CED student,  host organization, unemployed women, Government of Misugusugu |
| 3.2 Garden tools provided to 5 unemployed women to start the project. | 3.2.1. Preparation of project budget by 5 unemployed women and host organization. |  |  |  |  | Human resources | Host organization, unemployed women, CED student |
| 3.2.2 Purchase of garden tools by host organisation. |  |  |  |  | Human and financial resources | Host organization, CED student |
| 3.3 Farming and Growing of Tomato started. | 3.3.1 Planting of the 60 Tomato seedling to 5 gardens |  |  |  |  | Human and Financial resources | CED student, Unemployed women. |
| 4. Facilitate 5 unemployed women in marketing of the produced Tomato by August 2023. | 4.1. 1Empowerment session on the marketing strategy conducted to 5 unemployed women. | 4.1.1 Empowerment session with CED women group by CED student. |  |  |  |  | Human and financial for stationary | CED student, unemployed women |
| 4.2 : Inputs and knowledge from tomato local market | 4.2.1 Exchange visit by CED women group to the tomato marketing place. |  |  |  |  | Human and financial resources | CED student, unemployed women, tomato suppliers |

Table 17:4.3: Logical Framework

| **Hierarchy of Objectives** | **Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVIs)** | **Means of verification (MOV)** | **Assumptions** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Goal**: To increase income generation to Misugusugu unemployed women for their sustainable economic wellbeing. | Unemployed women income status . | Monthly income and expenditure report. | Readiness of unemployed women to share their income and expenditure status. |
| **Objective 1: To create awareness on income generating activities to 5 unemployed women of Misugusugu by creating income**  **opportunities by September 2023.** | | | |
| Output 1: 5 unemployed women members are aware  about tomato farming project.  aresssss seaware about tomato farming project | Sensitization meeting conducted. | Meeting report | Active participation by unemployed women.. |
| **Activities** | | | |
| 1.1.1: Mobilization of unemployed women at Misugusugu Ward. | 5 women mobilized . | Attendance registration form. | Unemployed women will participate full. |
| 1.1.2: Discussion session with tomato farmers, 5  unemployed women and local leaders for  networking, experience sharing. | One Discussion session with tomato farmers, 5 unemployed women and local leaders conducted. | Attendance registration form.  Activity report | tomato farmers, 5 unemployed women and local leaders will attend discussion session. |
| **Objective 2:**  **To empower 5 unemployed women on tomato production skills and techniques by September 2023.** | | | |
| Output 2.1: 5 Unemployed women member trained and  impacted with tomato cultivation skills. | 5 Unemployed women members trained and impacted with tomato cultivation skills. | Attendance registration form. | 5 unemployed women  member attend training. |
| Output 2.2: 5 Tomato gardens prepared for starting  Tomato planting. | 5 Tomato gardens  prepared. | 5 gardens | 5unemployed women participate on the preparation of gardens. |
| Activities. | | | |
| 2.2.1: Orientation of garden preparation to 5 unemployed  women. | 5 unemployed women participated on garden preparation orientation. | Attendance registration form. | 5 Unemployed women  participate on orientation. |
| 2.2.2: Government of Misugusugu support 5 unemployed  women by giving them 5 gardens farm. | 5 gardens handled to unemployed women. | Farm agreement. | Government of Misugusugu will support the women to get land. |
| **Objective 3: To start a tomato project for cultivation of greens in 5 gardens by the 5 unemployed women group by July 2023.** | | | |
| Output 3.1 2: stakeholders planning meetings conducted. | 2 stakeholders meeting conducted. | Stakeholders meeting report. | Positive response from stakeholders. |
| Output 3.2: Garden tools provided to 5 unemployed  women to start the project. | Garden tools provided. | Signed list of tools. | Host organization will provide tools. |
| Output 3.3:Farming and growing of Tomato started. | 5 gardens planted. | 5 gardens with Tomato plant. | 5 unemployed women start greens planting |
| Activities | | | |
| 3.1.1: Organize stakeholders meeting. | 1 stakeholder meeting organized. | List of stakeholders. | Stakeholders will accept invitation to attend meeting. |
| 3.1.2 :Kick-off meeting with stakeholders. | 1 kick-off meeting conducted. | Kick-off meeting report. | Stakeholders will attend the meeting. |
| 3.2.1: Preparation of project budget by 5 unemployed  women and host organization. | Project budget of 700,000/=Tsh was prepared. | Project budget. | Project budget will be prepared. |
| 3.2.2 :Purchase of garden tools by host organisation. | Garden tools with the sum of 292000/=Tsh purchased. | Tools list | Garden tools will be purchased. |
| 3.3.3:Planting of the 60 Tomato seedling to 5 gardens. | 60 Tomato planted | 5 gardens with Tomato plants | Tomato will be planted |
| **Objective 4: Facilitate 5 unemployed women in marketing of the produced Tomato by August 2023.** | | | |
| Output 4.1: 1 empowerment session on the marketing strategy conducted to 5 unemployed women. | 1 empowerment session conducted. | Meeting report. | 5 unemployed women will attend the session. |
| 4.2: Inputs and knowledge from tomato local market. | 1 exchange visit conducted. | Activity report. | 5 unemployment women will visit Kibaha local market . |
| Activities | | | |
| 4.1:1 empowerment session with CED women group by CED student. | 1 empowerment session conducted. | Activity report | Empowerment session will be conducted. |
| 4.2:1 Exchange visit by CED women group to the tomato marketing place. | 1 exchange visit conducted. | Exchange visit report. | Exchange visit will be conducted. |

**4.3.3 Project Inputs**

Several inputs were used to ensure the project's seamless, effective, and successful implementation. These inputs, which were vital in the execution of tasks, included both human and non-human resources such as financial capital, land, tools, seeds, fertilizers, stationeries, soft drinks, transportation, and time. All of this was made possible by the host organization, community members, and the CED student. The project inputs are projected to cost 700000/= Tsh for effective project implementation.

Table 18:4.4: Actual Project Implementation Summary

| **Objective** | **Output** | **Activity** | **Resource Allocation** | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Human** | **Non-Human** |
| 1.To create awareness on income generating activities to 5 unemployed women of Misugusugu ward on creating income opportunities by September 2023. | 1.1:5 unemployed women members are aware about tomato farming project. | 1.1:1 Mobilization of unemployed women at Misugusugu Ward. | Facilitator expert  Participants. | Stationary  Soft drinks  Allowances. |
| 1.1.2: Discussion session with tomato farmers, 5 unemployed women and local leaders for networking, experience sharing. | Facilitator expert  Participant. | Transport |
| 1. To empower 5 unemployed women on tomato production skills and techniques by September 2023. | 2.1: 5 unemployed women member trained and impacted with tomato cultivation skills. | 2.1.1: Preparing the training needs and establish training program. | Facilitator expert.  Participants. | Stationary |
| 2.1.2: Invitation call to 5 unemployed women to attend meeting. | Facilitator Expert.  Participants. | Mobile voucher  Stationary.  Transport allowance. |
| 2.1.3 Conducting one-week training on seedling growing procedures, prinking seedling from seed beds to seedling farm | Facilitator Expert.  Participant target group | Stationary,  Soft drinkss Transport fuel |
| 2.2: 5 tomato gardens prepared for starting Tomato planting. | 2.2.1: Orientation of garden preparation to 5 unemployed women. | An expert.  Participant | Soft drinkss  Transport fuel |
| 2.2.2: Government of Misugusugu support 5 unemployed women by giving them 5 garden farm. | Local government of Misugusugu,  Host organisation  Unemployed women group. | Transport fuel. |
| 1. To start a tomato project for cultivation of greens in 5 gardens by the 5 unemployed women group by July 2023. | 3.1: 2 Stakeholders planning meetings conducted. | 3.1.1: Organize stakeholders meeting. | Stakeholders  Unemployed women group. | Stationeries  Lunch  Transport fuel |
| 3.1.2 Kick-off meeting with stakeholders | Members, Facilitator  Unemployed women group | Soft drinkss  Stationeries  Transport cost |
| 3.2: Garden tools provided to 5 unemployed women to start the project. | 3.2.1. Preparation of project budget by 5 unemployed women and host organization. | Stakeholders  Host organisation  Unemployed women group | Stationeries  Transport cost |
| 3.2.2 Purchase of garden tools by host organisation | Host organisation | Transport cost  Garden tools |
| 3.3: Farming and growing of Tomato started. | 3.3.1: Planting of the 60 Tomato  seedling to 5 gardens | CED student  Women group | Transport cost  Breakfast. |
| 1. Facilitate 5 unemployed women in marketing of the produced Tomato by August 2023 | 4.1:1 Empowerment session on the marketing strategy conducted to 5 unemployed women. | 4.1.1: Empowerment session with CED women group by CED student. | CED student  Women group. | Transport cost  Stationary |
| 4.2 Inputs and knowledge from tomato market place. | 4.2.1 Exchange visit by CED women group to the tomato marketing place . | Women group  CED student  Tomato vendors | Transport cost |

## 4.3.4 Staffing Pattern

The staffing pattern is a crucial aspect of project success since it deals with the distribution and deployment of workers. The distribution and assignment of people with their roles throughout project execution aids in the simplification of project activities. The personnel pattern in this project includes the project beneficiary, the jobless women group, people from outside the project group, and stakeholders.

Table 19:4.5: Staff Pattern

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Staff position** | **Staff Responsibilities** |
| 1 | Woman group leader | Organize project activities and keep track of team duties. |
| 2 | Assistance woman group leader | Assist the team leader with project activities and project documentation. |
| 3 | Cashier | Maintain financial records and oversee the project's budgeted activity. |
| 5 | Team organizer | Provides agricultural technical assistance and project management. |
| 6 | Tomato experts | Give mentorship advice to the women in the group. |

## 4.3.5 Project budget

Since it set the required funding and its availability, the project budget was a crucial part of the project's implementation. It is vital to assess the availability of funds to carry out project implementation tasks. The host organization contributed the budget for all activities and critical inputs in this project, which was Tsh 652000/=.

Table 20:4.6: Project Implementation Budget

| **Objective** | **Output** | **Activity** | **Inputs** | **Unit** | **Unity cost** | **Quantity** | **Total** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1.To create awareness on income generating activities to 5 unemployed women of Misugusugu Ward on creating income opportunities by September 2023. | 1.1: 5 unemployed women members are aware about important of tomato farming project. | 1.1.1: Mobilization of unemployed  women at Misugusugu Ward. | Soft drinks | Person | 1000 | 10 | 10000 |
| Stationary | Each | 2000 | 10 | 20000 |
| Transport | Person | 10000 | 3 | 30000 |
| **Sub Total** |  |  |  | **60000** |
| 1.1.2: Discussion session with tomato farmers, 5 unemployed women and local leaders for networking, experience sharing. | Transport | Person | 10000 | 1 | 10000 |
| 2.To empower 5 unemployed women on tomato production skills and techniques by September 2023. | 2.1. 5 unemployed women member trained and impacted with tomato cultivation skills. | 2.1.1: Preparing the training needs  and establish training  program. | Stationary | Person | 1000 | 7 | 7000 |
| 2.1.2: Invitation call to 5 unemployed women to attend meeting. | Mobile voucher | person | 5000 | 1 | 5000 |
| Stationary | person | 100 | 7 | 7000 |
| Transport | person | 10000 | 1 | 10000 |
| Sub Total |  |  |  | **22000** |
| 2.1.3 :Conducting one week training on seedling growing procedures, prinking seedling from seed beds to seedling farm. | Soft drinks | Person | 1000 | 10 | 10000 |
| Transport | Persons | 10000 | 3 | 30000 |
| Stationary | Person | 1000 | 10 | 10000 |
| **Sub Total** |  |  |  | **50000** |
| 2.2: 5 tomato gardens prepared for starting Tomato planting. | 2.2.1: Orientation of garden preparation to 5 unemployed women | Soft drinks | Person | 1000 | 10 | 10000 |
| Transport | Person | 10000 | 1 | 10000 |
| **Sub Total** |  |  |  | **20000** |
| 2.2.2 : Government of Misugusugu support 5 unemployed women by giving them 5 garden farm. | Transport | Person | 3 |  | 30000 |
| 3.To start a tomato project for cultivation of greens in 5 gardens by the 5 unemployed women group by July 2023. | 3.1: 2 stakeholders planning meetings conducted. | 3.1.1: Organize stakeholders meeting. | Stationary | Person | 1000 | 5 | 5000 |
| Lunch | Person | 5000 | 5 | 25000 |
| Transport | Person | 10000 | 5 | 50000 |
| **Sub Total** |  |  |  | **80000** |
| 3.1.2: Kick-off meeting with stakeholders. | Soft drinks | Person | 1000 | 5 | 5000 |
| Stationary | Person | 1000 | 5 | 5000 |
| Transport | Person | 10000 | 3 | 30000 |
| **Sub Total** |  |  |  | **40000** |
| 3.2: Garden tools provided to 5 unemployed women to start the project. | 3.2.1: Preparation of project budget by 5 unemployed women and host organization. | Stationary | Person | 1000 | 7 | 7000 |
| Transport | Person | 10000 | 3 | 30000 |
| **Sub Total** |  |  |  | **37000** |
| 3.2.2 Purchase of garden tools by host organisation. | Transport | Person | 20000 | 2 | 40000 |
| 5 hoes | Each | 4583 | 5 | 22915 |
| 5 reck | Each | 5000 | 5 | 25000 |
| 5 Irrigation cans | Each | 8500 | 5 | 42500 |
| Hoes poles | Each | 1500 | 5 | 7500 |
| 5 backets | Each | 2600 | 5 | 13000 |
| 2 pacts of Tomato seeds | Each | 30000 | 2 | 60000 |
| **Sub Total** |  |  |  | **210915** |
| 3.3: farming and growing of Tomato started. | 3.3.1: Planting of the 60 Tomato Seedling to 5 gardens. | Breakfast | Person | 1000 | 5 | 5000 |
| Transport | Person | 10000 | 1 | 10000 |
| **Sub Total** |  |  |  | **15000** |
| 4.Facilitate 5 unemployed women in marketing of the produced Tomato by August 2023. | 4.1: 1 empowerment session on the marketing strategy conducted to 5 unemployed women. | 4.1.1 Empowerment session with CED women group by CED student. | Transport | Person | 10000 | 1 | 10000 |
| Stationary | Person | 1000 | 5 | 5000 |
| **Sub Total** |  |  |  | **15000** |
| 4.2 Inputs and knowledge from tomato market place. | 4.2.1: Exchange visit by CED women group to the tomato marketing place. | Transport | Person | 6000 | 5 | 30000 |
| 4.3: Participatory M& E | 4.3.1: Conduct M&E with the women for their best practice of Tomato production. | Transport  Stationaries | Person  Person | 10000  1000 | 3  8 | 30000  8000 |
| Sub Total |  |  |  | **38000** |
| GRAND TOTAL | | | |  |  |  | TSh 664915 |

## 4.4 Project Implementation Report

This section describes the actual project implementation. The project activities in the logical framework were used to carry out the implementation. The mentioned activities aimed to contribute to the achievement of the project's anticipated goals by September 2023. The implementation is presented through activity descriptions, a Gantt chart, and images taken during the implementation. Project formulation, capacity building and empowerment sessions, farm preparation, plant planting, garden care and irrigation, marketing, harvesting, monitoring and evaluation are all scheduled activities under this segment.

## 4.4.1 Project Design and Formulation

In May 2023, the project design and formulation process was completed, and various activities were carried out, such as teaching the 5 women on the concept of planning and project implementation, as well as empowerment sessions on project monitoring. In addition, marketing the created product was a continuous activity in the project design, as was harvesting the produced greens, which was subsequently followed by the project evaluation stage.

## 4.4.2 Project Implementation Report

The actions are carried out in accordance with the implementation plan, which is explained in the parts that follow.

## 4.4.3 Women Group Training on Tomato Production

The 5 days’ women group training took place with different session on farm preparation, seedling, farm management, roles and responsibility distribution, and planning of the project activities. The first day of the training was on roles and responsibilities of the team member, the concept of leadership, commitment, team work was explained to the women group. The second day the practical training on the farm, seedling, and farm preparation was conducted. In addition, the seedling growing processes, such as transplanting seedlings from seedbed to seedling farm, were carried out in a practical manner. On the third day of instruction, the emphasis was on farm preparation, measuring tiny gardens for matured seedlings, adequate watering, pesticide control, and farm administration. Finally, on the final day, training focused mostly on project planning and administration as well as group member relationships.

## 4.4.4 Preparation of Gardens for Tomato’s Production

The women's group was able to begin garden preparation after receiving training. The process began with the transfer of a one-acre farm from the Misugusugu Local Government. The farm preparation was a big effort that was completed in one week in the third week of May, along with planting of the seeds in the seed bed. Within two weeks of seedling, the planted seeds were mature and suitable for replanting in the gardens. The women's group managed the gardens by doing things like irrigation and pesticide control. The women took an active part in these stages.



Figure 3:4.1: CED Women Group at Misugusugu Ward

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Figure 4:4.2: Some of Women Group at Tomato Farm

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Figure 5:4.3: Women Uprooting Leaves nearby Tomato Trees

## 4.4.5 Project Implementation Gantt Chart

The Gantt chart was created as a technique of assessing project time, determining needed resources, simplifying the intervention process, and indicating the series of actions to be undertaken for the implementation of the planned activities. The Gantt chart in this project report was a way of illustrating actions with their respective months to be implemented; it indicates the project objectives, expected outcomes, and activities.



Figure 6: 4.6: The CED Women Taking Care over the Tomato Plant

Table 21:4.7: Project Implementation Plan

| **Objectives** | **Outputs** | **Activities** | **Project Implementation Months** | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 1. To create awareness on income generating activities to 5 unemployed women of Misugusugu Ward on creating income opportunities by September 2023. | 1.1: 5 unemployed women members are aware about tomato farming project. | 1.1.1 Mobilization of unemployed women at Misugusugu Ward. |  |  |  |  |
| 1.1.2 Discussion session with tomato farmers, 5 unemployed women and local leaders for networking, experience sharing. |  |  |  |  |
| 2. To empower 5 unemployed women on tomato production skills and techniques by September 2023. | 2.1. 5 unemployed women member trained and impacted with tomato cultivation skills. | 2.1.1 Preparing the training needs and establish training program. |  |  |  |  |
| 2.1.2 Invitation call to 5 unemployed women to attend meeting. |  |  |  |  |
| 2.1.3 Conducting one week training on seedling growing procedures, prinking seedling from seed beds to seedling farm. |  |  |  |  |
| 2.2 5 tomato gardens prepared for Tomato planting | 2.2.1 Orientation of garden preparation to 5 unemployed women. |  |  |  |  |
| 2.2.2 Government of Misugusugu support 5 unemployed women by giving them 5 gardens farm. |  |  |  |  |
| 3. To start a tomato project for cultivation of greens in 5 gardens by the 5 unemployed women group by July 2023. | 3.1 2 stakeholders planning meetings conducted. | 3.1.1 Organize stakeholders meeting. |  |  |  |  |
| 3.1.2 Kick-off meeting with stakeholders. |  |  |  |  |
| 3.2 Garden tools provided to 5 unemployed women to start the project. | 3.2.1. Preparation of project budget by 5 unemployed women and host organization. |  |  |  |  |
| 3.2.2 Purchase of garden tools by host organisation. |  |  |  |  |
| 3.3 Farming and growing of Tomato started. | 3.3.1 Planting of the 60 Tomato seedling to 5 gardens. |  |  |  |  |
| 4. Facilitate 5 unemployed women in marketing of the produced Tomato by August 2023. | 4.1. 1 empowerment session on the marketing strategy conducted to 5 unemployed women. | 4.1.1 Empowerment session with CED women group by CED student |  |  |  |  |
| 4.2 Inputs and knowledge from tomato market place. | 4.2.1 Exchange visit by CED women group to the tomato marketing place. |  |  |  |  |

**Source:** researcher, 2023

## 4.5 Project Implementation Summary

The empowering of women in terms of skills and knowledge, as well as the provision of equipment and seed, enabled the implementation to proceed easily and successfully. The women carried out all of their responsibilities efficiently and enthusiastically, which contributed to the project's success. The project operations were carried out as anticipated. Because resources were efficiently mobilized, allocated, and utilized, the specified objectives were met.

## CHAPTER FIVE

## PARTICIPATORY MONITORING, EVALUATION AND SUSTAINABILITY

## 

## 5.1 Overview

This chapter discusses three topics: project participatory monitoring and assessment, project sustainability, and project sustainability. Monitoring and evaluation are powerful instruments for improving the quality of project planning and management. Monitoring allows the project management to determine whether the project is on track, and assessment allows the project manager to determine the extent to which the project met its objectives.

Monitoring is the routine monitoring of information on progress to ensure that it is happening in the right direction. It entails monthly to quarterly reporting on outputs, activities, and resource utilization. And assessment is used to check that the chosen path is valid and that the appropriate balance of tactics and resources was employed to get there. It displays the level of performance by focusing on outcomes and their relationship to outputs.

Project sustainability means the context in which the project is carried out influences its long-term viability. From the standpoint of sustainability, the project delivery phase and the final product have outcomes that may be very helpful in the present but may have a detrimental impact on many stakeholders in future scenarios. Each project consumes energy and has social, economic, and environmental consequences, which determine the overall sustainability of the project (Armenia et al, 2023).

The chapter is organized into the following sections: monitoring information system, participatory monitoring methods, participatory monitoring plan, participatory evaluation plan, performance indicator, participatory evaluation methods, project assessment summary, and project sustainability.

## 5.2 Participatory Monitoring

The section discusses project participatory monitoring, assessment, and tomato production sustainability. As a collaborative problem-solving process based on the development and application of knowledge, information has been systematically collected, analyzed, and documented in order to monitor, assess, and determine whether the project will be sustainable to the targeted community. Monitoring and evaluation were carried out to guarantee that the planned operations for green tomato production were carried out successfully. All project beneficiaries were included in the planning process, and they took part in the project life cycle monitoring and assessment.

## 

## 5.2.1 Monitoring Information System

Monitoring information system is a system designed during the project planning phase to aid in the gathering and analysis of information. It seeks to assist all users in collecting, processing, and disseminating information in a systematic manner for the purpose of monitoring project success (Thomson, 2022). The performance of the monitoring system should be designed such that data on actual results can be collected on a frequent basis (Davis, 2023). The monitoring information system is divided into four categories: work plan, cost and expenditure, staff and supervision, commodities and results. The information is displayed in the work plan category.

Table 22:5.1: Project Monitoring Information System

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Categories of Information | **What to Monitor** | **What Record to Keep** | **Who Collects Data** | **Who Uses Data** | **How to use Information** | **What Decisions can be made** |
| Work plan  Activities | Duration of planned activities and utilization of resources. | Resources’ Utilization  Record. | Unemployed women team and CED  Researcher. | Unemployed women team, FBO and CED researcher. | Ensure women group and other resources are available. | Readjust  Activities where  Necessary. |
| Cost and  Expenditure | All tools and seedlings  Efficiently acquired. | Stock control  Records booking record (income and expenditure) | Unemployed women team and CED researcher. | Unemployed women team, FBO and CED researcher. | To ensure spending funds kept within budget limits. | Budget review. |
| Staff and  Supervision | Monitoring performance of  Unemployed women members and support supervision. | Progress report | Unemployed women team, CED researcher and FBO. | Unemployed women team, FBO and CED researcher. | Performance assessment of unemployed women. | Resolve work challenges. |
| Tools  and  Seedlings | Quality of tools and  Seedlings purchased. | Stock reports  and reports. | Unemployed women team and CED researcher. FBO | Unemployed women team, FBO and CED researcher. | Quality assurance of the tools and seedlings followed. | Reverse of any deviation of the agreed quality standard |
| Results | Empowerment and training provided for the best practices of Tomato gardening. | Training report. | CED researcher. | CED researcher and FBO. | Assessment of training report and the quality of the training provided against the objectives. | Retrain unemployed women. |
| Project  sustainability | Proper utilization of resources and ownership of the project by beneficiaries. | Assessment  Reports | Unemployed women team, FBO and  CED researcher. | Unemployed women team, FBO and CED researcher. | Assess community  Response to project of the community against their initial viewpoint. | Extend the  project, involvement  of the new women group. |

## 5.2.2 Participatory Monitoring Methods

Participatory monitoring and evaluation is a process of self-assessment, collective knowledge generation, and cooperative action in which stakeholders in a program or intervention identify monitoring and evaluation issues substantively and collaboratively, collect and analyze data, and take action based on what they learn (Brown, 2018). The project's participatory monitoring takes into account the following question: Is the project on schedule? Is the project on time and on budget? Is the number of people serviced in line with the goal? The method strives to analyze the project's success and obstacles, as well as to track progress toward fulfilling the project's goals and objectives. Furthermore, it examines the techniques and deadlines, as well as the project's influence on the individual and community (Peace Corps, 2002). Two methods were used to monitor the project's implementation: focus group discussions and observation methods.

**Focus Group Discussion:** A small group of women used this strategy to address various issues relating project performance, experiences, and obstacles. These were discussed in order to improve further, avoid weaknesses, and raise the level of performance. The conversation made a substantial contribution to the project's success and sustainability.

**Observation:** This was accomplished through visits to beneficiary households and the garden field to monitor and actively participate in the implementation process.

## 5.2.3 Participatory Monitoring Plan

The monitoring plan was done for the purpose of tracking and monitoring the data.

The CED women's group, CED student, and the FBO team participated in this process to regulate the situation, identify potential difficulties, and put collective action into action. The responsible personnel for monitoring the activities are specified in the outlined monitoring plan, as well as the methods to be employed and the time frame. Table 5.2 shows them.

Table 23:5.2: Project Monitoring Plan

| **Objective** | **Output** | **Activity** | **Indicators** | **Data Sources** | **Methods/ Tools** | **Person Responsible** | **Time frame** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. To create awareness on income generating activities to 5 unemployed women of Misugusugu Ward on creating income opportunities by September 2023. | * 1. 5 unemployed women members are aware about tomato farming project. | 1.1.1 Mobilization of unemployed women at Misugusugu Ward. | Number of Household visited | FBO Records | Field visit | CED researcher  FBO administration staff | May 2023 |
| 1.1.2Discussion session with tomato farmers, 5 unemployed women and local leaders for networking, experience sharing. | Number of women and tomato farmers attended the meeting. | FBO Records. | Discussion session | CED researcher  Ward local leader | May 2023 |
| 1. To empower 5 unemployed women on tomato production skills and techniques by September 2023. | 2.1. 5 Unemployed women members trained and impacted with tomato cultivation skills. | 2.1.1 Preparing the training needs and establish training program. | Knowledge acquired by the women on tomato production | Training report | Training manual contents | Tomato expert | September 2023 |
| 2.1.2 Invitation call to 5 unemployed women to attend the training. | Number of women attended | Training report | Training manual contents | CED researcher | September 2023 |
| 2.1.3 Conducting one week training on seedling growing procedures, prinking seedling from seed beds to seedling farm. | Knowledge acquired on the processes from seedling growing to planting in farm. | Training report | Training manual contents. | Tomato expert | September 2023 |
| 2.2. 5 tomato gardens prepared for starting Tomato planting. | 2.2.1 Demonstration of garden preparation to 5 unemployed women. | Number of demonstrations. | Training report | Assessment of participants | Tomato expert | September 2023 |
| 2.2.2 Government of Misugusugu support 5 unemployed women by giving them 5 garden farm. | Number of garden identified | Borrowing contract | Signing of contract | Local government of Misugusugu | September 2023 |
| 1. To start a tomato project for cultivation of greens in 5 gardens by the 5 unemployed women group by July 2023. | 3.1:2stakeholdersplanningmeetings conducted. | 3.1.1 Organize stakeholders meeting. | Number of stakeholder attended the meeting. | Meeting report | Meeting | CED researcher | September 2023 |
| 3.1.2: Kick-off meeting with stakeholders. | Number of stakeholders attended the meeting. | Meeting report | meeting | CED researcher | September 2023 |
| 3.2 Garden tools provided to 5 unemployed women to start the project. | 3.2.1. Preparation of project budget by 5 unemployed women and host organization. | Successful take off of the project. | FBO records | Active participation | FBO staff  CED researcher  CED women group | July 2023 |
| 3.2.2 Purchase of garden tools by host organisation. | Number of purchased tools | FBO records | Records keeping | FBO | July 2023 |
| 3.3: Farming and growing of Tomato started. | 3.3.1: Preparation of the Tomato gardens by women. | Number of prepared gardens | Field report | Active participation | CED researcher  Tomato expert Women | July 2023 |
| 3.3.3 planting of 60 Tomato seedlings to 5 garden. | Number of Tomato seedlings | Field report | Active participation | CED researcher  Tomato expert Women | July 2023 |
| 1. Facilitate 5 unemployed women in marketing of the produced Tomato | 4.1. 1 empowerment session on the marketing strategy conducted to 5 unemployed women | 4.1.1 Empowerment session with CED women group by CED student. | Number of women attended | FBO report | Training manual content | CED researcher | August 2023 |
| 4.2 Inputs and knowledge from tomato market place | 4.2.1 Exchange visit by CED women group to the tomato marketing place | Number of participants | Field report | Field visit | CED researcher | August 2023 |
| 4.3 sell of the Tomato tomatos | 3.3.4 Harvesting of Tomato tomatos | Harvested Tomato tomatos | Field report | Active participation | CED researcher  Women FBO | Sept 2023 |
| 4.3 Participatory M& E | 4.3.1 Conduct M&E with the women for their best practice of Tomato production | Monitoring and Evaluation Report | Project status report | Observation and focus group discussion | CED researcher,  FBO Office  Women | Sept 2023 |

## 5.3 Participatory Evaluation

Participatory evaluation is an approach which involves key stake holders especially the intended beneficiaries of a project program, in the designing and implementation of the evaluation. It is carried to empower beneficiaries to better analyze and improve their own situation and to produce better and more reliable findings and recommendations (INTRAC, 2017). In the evaluation process stakeholders were actively involved in all project life cycle to maximize the effectiveness of the approach.

## 5.3.1 Performance Indicators

Performance indicators are tangible quantities that are used to assess, compare, and manage an organization's overall performance. Quality, finance, flexibility, delivery reliability, employee satisfaction, customer satisfaction, safety, the environment, learning, and growth are among them. The indicators used to evaluate the Tomato Production Project are listed in the Table 5.3.

Table 24:5.3: Project Performance Indicators

| **Objective** | **Output** | **Activity** | **Resources/Input needed** | **Performance Indicators** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1.To create awareness on income generating activities to 5 unemployed women of Misugusugu Ward on creating income opportunities by September 2023 | * 1. 5 unemployed women members are aware about tomato farming project. | 1.1.1 Mobilization of unemployed women at Misugusugu Ward. | CED researcher, Women , FBO, Transport | Number of participants |
| 1.1.2Discussion session with tomato farmers, 5 unemployed women and local leaders for networking, experience sharing | CED researcher,  Women, tomato farmers and transport | Number of participants attended |
| 2.To empower 5 unemployed women on tomato production skills and techniques by September 2023. | 2.1. 5 unemployed women member trained and impacted with tomato cultivation skills | 2.1.1 preparing the training needs and establish training program | Tomato expert, CED researcher, Women, | Attendance register of unemployed women. |
| 2.1.2 Invitation call to 5 unemployed women to attend meeting | Airtime credit | Number of women participated |
| 2.1.3 Conducting one week training on seedling growing procedures, prinking seedling from seed beds to seedling farm | Tomato expert, stationeries, CED researcher, Women | Training manual |
| 2.2. 5 tomato gardens prepared for starting Tomato planting. | 2.2.1 Demonstration of garden preparation to 5 unemployed women | Tomato expert, CED researcher, Women | Number of Demonstration |
| 2.2.2 Government of Misugusugu support 5 unemployed women by giving them 5 garden farm | Contract letter, CED researcher, women | Number of garden plots acquired |
| 3.To start a tomato project for cultivation of greens in 5 gardens by the 5 unemployed women group by July 2023 | 3.1: 2 stakeholders planning meetings conducted | 3.1.1 Organize stakeholders meeting | CED researcher, Women, FBO, local leaders, Misugusugu government | Number of participants |
| 3.1.2: Kick-off meeting with stakeholders and Local government of Misugusugu ward | CED researcher, Women, FBO, local leaders, | Number of participants. |
| 3.2 Garden tools provided to 5 unemployed women to start the project | 3.2.1. Preparation of project budget by 5 unemployed women and host organization | FBO, CED researcher, women, | Available Funds to be used |
| 3.2.2 Purchase of garden tools by host organisation | FBO team | Number of tool purchased |
| 3.3: Farming and growing of Tomato started | 3.3.1: planting of the 60 Tomato seedling to 5 gardens | CED researcher  Women | Number of planted Tomato seedling. |
| 4.Facilitate 5 unemployed women in marketing of the produced Tomato by August 2023 | 4.1. 1 empowerment session on the marketing strategy conducted to 5 unemployed women | 4.1.1 Empowerment session with CED women group by CED student. | CED researcher  Women | Number of Participants |
| 4.2Inputs and knowledge from tomato market place | 4.2.1 Exchange visit by CED women group to the tomato marketing place | CED researcher  Women | Field Report |
| 4.3 Participatory M& E | 4.3.1 Conduct M&E with the women for their best practice of Tomato production | CED researcher  Women  FBO  Tomato expert. | Monitoring and Evaluation Report. |

**Source:** Researcher, 2023

## 5.3.2 Participatory Evaluation Methods

There are procedures and methods were tried to determine whether the project is on track. These include activities such as observation, interviews, group discussions, and meetings. The project team performed field and family visits, as well as interviews and informal gatherings, to determine whether the project was carrying out its intended activities.

## 5.3.3 Project Evaluation Summary

The expected outcomes were compared to the actual outcomes during the evaluation process. A discussion on flaws was held, and the participants proposed corrective steps to be implemented. The tomato project provided the project team with detailed information on the intervention required to manage tomato production in terms of pesticide control, garden care, irrigation techniques, tomato plant care, and harvesting time and processes. A summary on project evaluation is given below in Table 5.4.

Table 25:5.4: Project Evaluation Summary

| **Objective** | **Output** | **Activity** | **Performance Indicators** | **Expected Outcome** | **Actual Outcome** | **Remarks** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. To create awareness on income generating activities to 5 unemployed women of Misugusugu Ward on creating income opportunities by September 2023. | * 1. 5 unemployed women members are aware about tomato farming project. | 1.1.1 Mobilization of unemployed women at Misugusugu Ward. | Number of household visited | Tomato farming awareness | Positive respond and increase in knowledge | Successful mobilization |
| 1.1.2Discussion session with tomato farmers, 5 unemployed women and local leaders for networking, experience sharing. | Number of women and tomato farmers attended the meeting. | Networking and experience inputs to the women | Beginning of new networking of women and tomato farmers | Production networking started |
| 1. To empower 5 unemployed women on tomato production skills and techniques by September 2023. | 2.1. 5 unemployed women member trained and impacted with tomato cultivation skills | 2.1.1 preparing the training needs and establish training program | Knowledge acquired by the unemployed women. | Women attendance | 5 women members attends | Passion among women |
| 2.1.2 Invitation call to 5 unemployed women to attend meeting | Attendance of the invited  Women | Women attendance | 5 women members attends | Satisfactory attends |
| 2.1.3 Conducting one week training on seedling growing procedures, prinking seedling from seed beds to seedling farm | Knowledge acquired by the attendants. | Skills and capacity development. | Training manual and training program completed | Manual covered relevant topics |
| 2.2. 5 tomato gardens prepared for starting Tomato planting. | 2.2.1 Demonstration of garden preparation to 5 unemployed women | Garden preparation and readiness to start. | Conducted number of crop growing demonstrations | Crop growing demonstration conducted | Active participation |
| 2.2.2 Government of Misugusugu support 5 unemployed women by giving them 5 garden farm | Number of garden identified | 5 garden plots identified |  |  |
| 1. To start a tomato project for cultivation of greens in 5 gardens by the 5 unemployed women group by July 2023 | 3.1: 2 stakeholders planning meetings conducted | 3.1.1 Organize stakeholders meeting | Number of stakeholder attended the meeting | Stakeholders attendance | Meeting conducted | Mutual agreement over the meeting topic |
| 3.1.2: Kick-off meeting with stakeholders | Number of stakeholders attended the meeting | Stakeholders attendance | Meeting conducted | Satisfaction among members |
| 3.2 Garden tools provided to 5 unemployed women to start the project | 3.2.1. Preparation of project budget by 5 unemployed women and host organization | Adequacy of the Budget and the availability of funds |  |  |  |
| 3.2.2 Purchase of garden tools by host organisation | Number of purchased tools | Availability of the tools at the field |  |  |
| 3.3: Farming and growing of Tomato started | 3.3.1: Preparation of the Tomato garden by women. | Number of prepared gardens | Number of plots prepared | Garden plots are prepared | Collective and active participation |
| 3.3.2: planting of the 60 Tomato seedling to 5 gardens | Number of Tomato seedling planted |  |  |  |
| 1. Facilitate 5 unemployed women in marketing of the produced Tomato by August 2023 | 4.1. 1 empowerment session on the marketing strategy conducted to 5 unemployed women | 4.1.1 Empowerment session with CED women group by CED student. | Number of women attended | Skills development | Acquired necessary skills and techniques | Successful empowerment |
| 4.2Inputs and knowledge from tomato market place | 4.2.1 Exchange visit by CED women group to the tomato marketing place | Number of participants | New understanding of doing things | Exposure and change of mind-set | New input and knowledge |
| 4.3 Sell of the Tomato. | 4.3.1 Harvesting of Tomato tomatoes | Number of harvested Tomato | Harvested Tomato tomatoes | Produced Tomato harvested | Active participation |
| 4.4 Participatory M& E | 4.4.1 Conduct M&E with the women for their best practice of Tomato production | Monitoring and Evaluation Report on the success of the product | Report on Monitoring and Evaluation finalized | Report on Monitoring and Evaluation |  |

## 5.4 Project Sustainability

Sustainability is the component of a project that eliminates potential hazards and makes it dependable. It is the analysis and elimination of various types of duplication in a specific project. It is the capacity to launch a successful initiative with little or no risk. Although there are uncertainties, the project outputs will be able to reduce the level of uncertainty (Davis, 2013). The women's groups agreed to develop their formed group during the project period and to continue with additional projects for money generating. They also resolved to persuade their fellow women to create such groups in order to begin on income-generating ventures that will improve their economic situation.

## 5.4.1 Institutional Sustainability

The complete participation of stakeholders increased women's expertise in tomato production management. The training and empowerment seminars instilled in the women the need to be adaptable to internal and external environmental changes. The effective participation of women in tomato production has greatly reinforced the support that stakeholders such as local government, host organizations, the church, and society would give to such women's economic activities. Misugusugu has generated a sense of ownership over the project in preparation for future development of additional ventures.

## 5.4.2 Political Sustainability

The project demonstrated government and community support a seven from the inception to the implementation stage, demonstrating readiness and acceptance of the initiative. The government and the community embraced this idea as a means of addressing women's poverty. The networking of women and tomato producers on tomato production issues is a strong start for expanding production and influencing the community's economic well-being in the area.

## 5.4.3 Financial Sustainability

The project's financial sustainability is defined as the maximizing of shareholders at an acceptable level of risk, using the optimal combination of investments and accessible funding sources (Patrick 2023). The right plan for outsourcing finances from stakeholders has assisted the women's group in understanding and persuading possible contributors who will be there for their future sustainable economic well-being. For the tomato garden farming, the FBO, the church, and community involvement have created a chance to launch new community economic ventures for diverse economically disadvantaged groups. As a result of the project's skills, knowledge, and experience, the CED women's group investigated new ways to improve their income. Also, women participating in future investment pledged to save 100,000 Tsh from their profits in order to increase their capital for future investment.

## 5.4.4 Environmental Sustainability

The project was completed with the goal of guaranteeing environmental sustainability. In this case, it was ensured that issues such as natural wealth protection, nonrenewable resource consumption control, pollution emission control, biodiversity preservation, flora and fauna preservation, and population health are taken into account and observed. This is consistent with the concept that implementing environmental sustainability practices might present chances to boost organizations' innovative capability and competitiveness while reducing waste of water and energy.

It is in this sense that the right use of land, water, and fertilizers makes tomato cultivation environmentally beneficial and sustainable. The water for irrigation was taken from adjacent water ponds, and the fertilizer utilized in the soil was from animal manure, which produced organic tomatoes. The CED women were taught how to generate revenue by using available potential resources in imaginative and inventive ways.

## CHAPTER SIX

## CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

## 

## 6.1 Overview

This chapter consists of the summary of the findings obtained from community need assessment, literature review, project implementation, participatory, monitoring, evaluation and the sustainability of the project, and finally recommendations are given following the work done.

## 6.2 Conclusion

There are various social and economic findings were acquired in the Misugusugu community through proper research design, techniques, and tools during the participatory need assessment. The Misugusugu women's community faces an education difficulty because the majority of the interviewed women, 70%, are only in primary school. This, in turn, causes the unemployment problem among women. With such a low level of education, it is difficult for these women to obtain official and well-paying positions. It is widely acknowledged that inadequate educational accomplishment is one of the factors impeding people's advancement in global development processes. It is claimed that higher education levels, such as graduates or postgraduates, prepare people to be more well informed and responsive in terms of work chances.

Also, findings showed that among the 30 interviewed unemployed women, most of them, being 79% in percentage, were not above 24 years old, and had only reached primary school level. This shows that if this age group could have managed to go as far as to higher learning institutions, the challenge of the unemployed women in Misugusugu ward could have been lessened. This could serve to be a solution to the unemployment challenge through securing employment opportunities. Moreover, in the same group the percentage of male was 64% while that of female was 36%. With the percentage of male being higher than that of female, it implies that the participation of women in social and economic activities in Misugusugu is lower than that of men.

Various economic activities were observed and identified at the Misugusugu ward such as small-scale pastoralist, tomato farming, crop farming, retail shops and food vendors. From the carried out interview, the majority of the population were involved in fishing activities, as well as agricultural and cattle keeping activities as their source of income. The majority of the household earn an income not higher than Tsh. 500,000/- per year which implies that most of household earn very low income and hence being incapable of undertaking family responsibilities, as far as finances are concerned.

The interviewed unemployed women of Misugusugu ward showed to face a number of challenges which tending to jeopardize their wellbeing. These challenges included a lack of education, unemployment, capital to start their own firm, capacity building, and entrepreneur education. The identified challenges were ranked in order to identify the most pressing need for intervention. Education, insufficient income creation, food security, agricultural product markets, and capacity building emerged as the most pressing issues. Inadequate income was rated as the most important requirement, ranking first.

With the inadequate income being the most burning need, however, the unemployed women of Misugusugu showed interest in engaging in tomato farming as means of generating income. It is in this manner that the tomato farming became the intervention to be done from the listed prioritized economic activities. Therefore, as a result of this, the unemployed women of Misugusugu ward engaged themselves with the Tomato gardening.

The projected goal aimed at increasing income generation to Misugusugu unemployed women for their sustainable wellbeing. The choice of the project, namely the Tomato gardening, was guided through participatory community need assessment at Misugusugu Ward. The targeted community for this project was the unemployed women of the Misugusugu Ward who were involved in growing of Tomato gardening. The project was an intervention of their most burning need of inadequate income generation to generate income and create self-employment.

According to a survey of the literature, tomato growing has been a source of income for many household families, particularly women at Misugusugu ward. Tanzanian policies in place, such as the Tanzania women policy, agriculture policy, small and medium enterprise development policy, and Tanzania 2025 development vision, support the establishment of projects, such as the one undertaken in this study, that aim to improve women's well-being.

The project's goals and objectives were only partially met in a short period of time. With the active engagement of women, the project implementation progressed smoothly. Women were empowered and instructed to improve their tomato production and marketing abilities. The CED women's group successfully planted and cared for the project's projected product (tomato). The project's real results revealed a greater degree of success. The project had a positive impact with little ambiguity. The FBO engaged and the local government have been encouraged by the project's outcomes to empower and support underprivileged groups in society in economic development activities for long-term economic well-being.

## 

## 6.3 Recommendations

The following are important recommendations suggested for further improvement of future project implementation:

* The government and Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) should support local development projects like tomato farming in community in order to increase its sustainability for purpose of improving living standard of community members especially women who are involved in project.
* There should trainings to community members especially women who are involved in tomato farming in the community. It will enable them to obtain skills and knowledge that improve their effective involvement in tomato farming project in community.
* The government should prepare special project areas such as plot of land for tomato farming in order to give more opportunities for those community who are interest to participate in agriculture. It increases motivation for community to participate in agriculture activities.
* For projects done in the rural areas, when it comes to the project implementation stage, a very close follow-up and monitoring on the project progress should be done to avoid the failure to achieve the project objectives.
* The researcher in this project devised a successful method for connecting and networking local tomato producers and CED women in order to share ideas and experiences. It was a type of mentorship that could provide women with information, skills, and experience, as well as the confidence to fully engage in the project. The CED women's group should become greater change agents for their community living at Misugusugu ward toward participating in local project activities.

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## APEENDICES

## Appendix 1

**QUESTIONNAIRE FOR WOMEN GROUP**

Dear respondent, I am a postgraduate student conducting “Community needs Assessment”. I would appreciate if you could spare a few minutes to provide information for this study. The information provided will be treated as confidential.

**Instructions on filling the questionnaire**

Please indicate answer for the question by circling your option (s) in multiple choices questions and give as much information for those question need elaboration

Demographic Information

1. Living place................................................................................................................

2. Name of respondent (optional)………………………… ………………………...

3. Age (years)

(a) 18-25 [ ] (b) 26-30 [ ] (c) 31-40 [ ] (d) 41-50 [ ] (e) >50 [ ]

5. Education level

(a) Informal education (b) Primary education (c) Secondary education

(d)Vocational Training (e) Adult education (f) Higher education

(h) Please specify other...............................................................................................

6. What are the main sources of cash for your household apart from Tomatoes production?

(a) Saving contributions (b) Loan (c) Fund raising (d) Incentives

Other sources please specify.....................................

7. Explain the estimated annual income:………………………………………………

8. Which of the following best characterizes the role and adequacy of income to your family?

(a) Inadequate income for obtaining basic needs………………………………………

(b) Cash income is more than adequate to meet subsistence needs………………………

(c) Cash income is adequate to maintain a higher than average standard of living for the area and a substantial part of the income could be used for saving

9. What are the main cash expenditures of your household?

a) Medication b) Family c) Food

d) Education e) Transport

Please specify others………………………………………………………………..

10. What are members of your household? Please specify the number according to the following categories:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Members | Male | Female | Total |
| Below 18 years |  |  |  |
| Above 18 years |  |  |  |
| Adults |  |  |  |

11. What are local resources available in Misugusugu which can be used to solve the problems facing women?

a)………………………………………………………………………………………

b)………………………………………………………………………………………

c)………………………………………………………………………………………

d)………………………………………………………………………………………

e)………………………………………………………………………………………

12. What are the main opportunities for projects to solve the problems you mention above?

a)………………………………………………………………………………………

b)………………………………………………………………………………………

c)………………………………………………………………………………………

d)………………………………………………………………………………………

13. What are current actions taken to solve the problems to women?

a) ………………………………………………………………………………………

b) ………………………………………………………………………………………

c) ………………………………………………………………………………………

d)………………………………………………………………………………………

14. Who works with the current problems in women in the community?

a)………………………………………………………………………………………

b) ………………………………………………………………………………………

c) ………………………………………………………………………………………

15. Are you satisfied with the way the problems are tackled?

a) Yes b) No

If yes, please explain how...

If No, please explain why?

.................................................................................................................

16. What are the barriers in implementing projects solve problems you mentioned?

a) ………………………………………………………………………………………

b) ………………………………………………………………………………………

c) ………………………………………………………………………………………

d)………………………………………………………………………………………

17. How do women involved in solving problems?

a) ………………………………………………………………………………………

b) ………………………………………………………………………………………

c) ………………………………………………………………………………………

d)………………………………………………………………………………………

18. What is your opinions on which method should be used to solve the problems you mention above?

a)……………………………………………………………………………………..

b)…………………………………………………………………………………….

c)……………………………………………………………………………………….

d)………………………………………………………………………………………

## 

## Appendix 2

**Questionnaire for Stakeholders**

Dear respondent, I am a postgraduate student conducting “Community needs Assessment”. I would appreciate if you could spare a few minutes to provide information for this study. The information provided will be treated as confidential

Demographic Information

1. Respondent No. ...................................

2. Age (years)

a) 18-25 b) 26-30 c) 31-40 d) 41-50 e) Over 50

3. Gender

a) Male c) Female

4. Education level

a) No formal education b) Primary education c) Secondary education

d) Vocational Training e) Adult education f) Higher education

Others, please specify.............................................................................

5. Do you provide any services to the people living with community problem?

a) Yes b) No

6. If yes, what services

a) …………………………………………………………………………………

b) ………………………………………………………………………………..

c). ……………………………………………………………………………..

7. If yes which method do you use to provide services to the women?

a) …………………………………………………………………………………….

b) …………………………………………………………………………………..

c) ……………………………………………….. ………………………………….

d) ………………………………………………….. ………………………………

8. Do you think providing timely and comprehensive service will develop the women? (Please tick)

a) Yes b) No

If yes please explain.......................................................

9. To what extent have you been successful in providing services to the women?

a) Very successful b) Successful c) Uncertain

d) Less successful

10. Do you encounter any problems in providing service to the women?

a) Yes b) No

11. If yes, what are those problems (please mention them)

a)…………………………………………………………………………………

b)………………………………………………………………………………

c)…………………………………………………………………………………

d)…………………………………………………………………………………

12. What strategies do you have to make sustainable services to the women?

………………………………………………………………………………….

## Appendix 3

**Question for focus Group discussion**

1. What are the problems of women in the community?
2. What are local resources available in the community which can be used to solve the problems you mention above?
3. What are the main opportunities for projects solve the problems you mention above?
4. What are current actions taken to solve the problems of women?
5. Who works with the current problems of women?
6. Are you satisfied with the way the problems are tackled?
7. What are the barriers in implementing projects solve problems you mentioned?
8. How members of group involved in solving problems?
9. What are your opinions on which method should be used to end the problems you mention above?

## Appendix 4

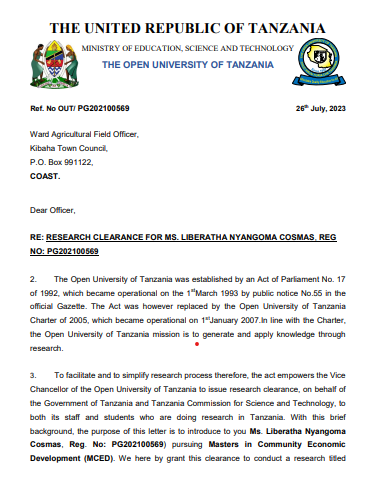
**Key Informant Interview Local Government Officers**

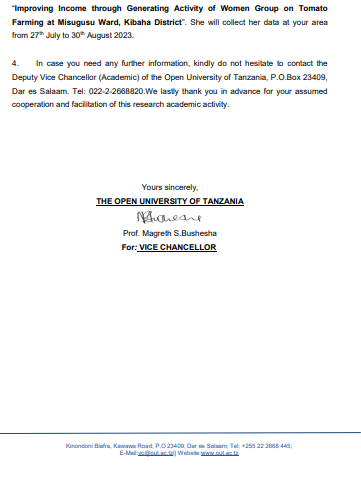
* + - 1. What are the problems of women in the group?

1. What are local resources available to women which can be used to solve the problems you mention above?
2. What are the main opportunities for projects solve the problems you mention above?
3. What are current actions taken to solve the problems of women?
4. Who works with the current problems of women?
5. Are you satisfied with the way the problems are tackled?
6. What are the barriers in implementing projects solve problems of women involved in project?
7. How women involved their own solving problems?
8. What are your opinions on which method should be used to end the problems you mention above?

## Appendix 4

**Research Clearance Letter**





## Appendix 5

**Research Authorized**

