

**IMPROVING WOMEN'S INCOME THROUGH ESTABLISHMENT OF
MILK PROCESSING PROJECT IN SHINYANGA MUNICIPALITY: A
CASE OF CHIBE WOMEN GROUP**

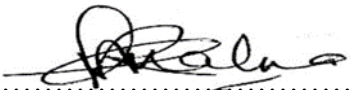
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**A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT FOR
THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTERS IN
COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS AND COMMUNITY ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT
OF THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA**

2023

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned certifies that she has read and hereby recommends for acceptance by The Open University of Tanzania, a dissertation titled, **“Improving Women's Income through Establishment of Milk Processing Project in Shinyanga Municipality, A Case Of Chibe Women Group”**, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of Degree of Masters in Community Economic Development (MCED).



.....

Dr. Regina Malima

(Signature)

.....

Date

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DECLARATION

I, **Bestina Gunje**, do hereby declare to the research senate of the Open University of Tanzania that this dissertation is my own original work and that it has not been submitted for a master's degree in any other university.

.....

Signature

.....

Date

DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to my family: Mr Simon Chacha (my husband), my son Ferdinand Simon Chacha and my daughter Felicia Simon Chacha.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This project is the result of work of useful advice and grateful to all with whom I have had pleasure to work with. First, I would like to cast special thanks to Mr.Santura who was the DED of Shinyanga municipal and Mr. John Richard Tesha who is the the head of community Development department of Shinyanga municipal for having been giving me permission to attend my CED project training at Chibe.

I am grateful to Dr. Regina Malima, my Supervisor, for her valuable inputs, comments and editing to ensure that this quality piece of work is successfully completed.

I would like to express my sincere thanks to the leadership and members of Chibe Women Group for inviting me provide technical assistance to their organization.

I would also like to thank the Local Government particularly the Village Council of Chibe and Woodard council of Chibe for the support, introducing me to villagers, ensuring me with security and above all, influencing people especially women to participate in this important project. Completing would not have been possible without their valuable assistance.

Lastly, I would like to thank my family; my husband Mr. Simion Chacha and my son Ferdinand and my daughter, Felicia for allowing me devote to complete this work.

ABSTRACT

Women should be generally, economically empowered so that they can engage in economic activities that enable them to have independent reliable income. The researcher collected data and systematically analyzed them to determine the need of the community, specifically the women of Chibe. Then by using a pairwise method; she identified Milk Processing Project as an intervention to the low income as a need or problem facing the women. The researcher trained and organized the group of 30 women who were eager to establish such project. They contributed money and started buying fresh milk from animal keepers in Chibe ward and successfully sold the processed milk in Shinyanga town to earn big income.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CNA	Community Need Assessment
CED	Community Economic Development
CRDB	Commercial Rural Development Bank
DED	District Executive Officer
MCED	Masters in Community and Economic Development
MKUKUTA	Mkakati wa Kukuza Uchumi na Kupunguza Umaskini Tanzania
NMB	National Microfinance Bank
NSGPR	National Strategy for Growth and Poverty Reduction
TANESCO:	Tanzania Electrical Supply Company
MPESA:	Mobile Pesa
TPB:	Tanzanian Postal Bank
SIM:	Subscriber Identification Module
UN:	United Nations

CHAPTER ONE

PARTICIPATORY NEEDS ASSESSMENT

1.0 Introduction

This chapter presents how the community was engaged in identifying the need. It points out how the researcher reached at the problem that faced the community. In other words, the chapter aims at describing or giving description on how the project responded to the actual need of the community of people of Chibe ward. It further explains how the community development stakeholders were fully engaged into the project by identifying the need and its respective intervention project.

The community Needs Assessment was carried out at Chibe ward and three Sub-villages of Chibe village were involved. These were Ndode, Busambilo and Ilulambuli. The Community Need Assessment involved the CED student, leaders of the village particularly the VEO, village chairman and CED student. The community development officer of Chibe and the veterinary officer accompanied the CED student and they provided maximum support in the whole process of conducting CNA in collaboration with the volunteers, village government leaders and experts (the vet) and CD officer organized a number of women who were kindly asked to opinion on the problems that they thought were barriers towards their economic prosperity. The CED student as a researcher, discovered, through their opinions, that they needed milk processing project and they needed to be trained first because they lacked sufficient knowledge and skills concerning dairy farming and dairy in general. They insisted that milk produced is of poor quality because cows are traditionally kept, hence milk lacked market.

1.1 Community Profile of Shinyanga Municipality

1.1.1 Location

Shinyanga Municipal Council is one of the six councils of Shinyanga Region. The council is bordered by Shinyanga Rural District to the south and west, and Kishapu District to the North - East. The choice of CHIBE ward - Shinyanga Municipality as the area of study is to achieve the Third Five-Year Development Plan, which aims to reduce poverty and increase family income, as well as to ensure that the economic status of Tanzanians, women being inclusive at the household level, is reduced to a greater extent by ensuring that there is high chance of accessing income through income generating activities ,milk processing being inclusive. There are various strategies by which poverty can be addressed .These include (i) Processing loans from banking or any other financial institutions/ financial service providers for most poor households in urban and rural areas. (National Five-Year Development Plan 2021/22–2025/26). ii. Engaging in small business (National Strategy for Growth and Poverty Reduction, 2010).



Figure 1.1 A Map of Shinyanga

1.1.2 Economic activities carried out in Shinyanga Region

The economy of Shinyanga region, as in many other regions, depends on subsistence agriculture, livestock keeping, and mining particularly mining of Gold at Kakola, Bulyanhulu, Mwime, Buzwagi and Mwabomba (all in Kahama district) and Diamond mining at Mwadui in Kishapu and Gold mining at Mwakitolyo in Shinyanga rural district. The major cash crops grown are tobacco (Kahama and Ushetu districts), and cotton in Kishapu, Kahama, Ushetu and Msalala district councils. Food crops grown in Shinyanga include cassava, maize, beans, millet, sorghum, cow peas, pumpkins, rice and sweet potatoes but the dominant food crops are maize, ice, millet and sweet potatoes.

Livestock- keeping

The indigenous inhabitants keep traditional cattle for milk, meat and prestige. They keep large herds of cattle and they have large grazing field. They practice sedentary and nomadic pastoralism that keep some of them moving seasonally searching for water and pasture especially during the dry season.

To a large extent, food production is undertaken by smallholders, while cash crop production is carried out by both small- and large-scale farmers (public and private institutions). The leading and prominent food crops in terms of area coverage are maize, cassava, banana, pulses, beans, and rice. Important cash crops include sisal, cotton, coffee, tea, cardamom, coconut, tobacco, and cashew nuts. The livestock reared included cattle, goats, and sheep. Mining (gold), both small- scale and large-scale, trade and tourism.

1.1.3 Administrative structure.

CHIBE Ward administratively is structured like other wards in Tanzania where the Ward councillor is the top leader followed by the Ward Executive officer (WEO), Ward Development Committee then experts. Chibe ward has four villages: Mwamapalala, Mwalugoye, Chibe and Ilulambuli.

1.1.4 Social Services

Education and Health services

Chibe Village offers social services that facilitate the livelihood of the community. There is one health centre Chibe health centre, four primary schools: Chibe primary school, Mwalugoye primary school, Mwamapalala and Ilolangulu.

1.1 .5 Water Supply

Water supply is also a service as there is Ning'hwa dam constructed by the Colonial German government in 1910s.

Energy resources

Charcoal is a common energy resource among the inhabitants of CHIBE Ward. However, use of electricity, which is offered by TANESCO, is an alternative energy resource. This energy is used for both domestic and commercial purposes in Shinyanga region.

1.1.6 Transport and Communication

Chibe village has access to transport services as their infrastructure that facilitate movements of people (passengers) and goods from one place to other places

surrounding the ward. These include minibuses motorcycles, bicycles and Lorries to carry goods to Shinyanga town Centre There is a morrow road that leads into old Shinyanga road which a tarmac road leading into Shinyanga town. So transport is reliable all the time.

1.1.7 Financial services

Chibe, like any other places has financial facilities that are operated by cellular networks such as Airtel, Vodacom, TIGO, and Halotel. Financial services are available to ease monetary transactions in Chibe ward and hence there are M-pesa, Tigo Pesa, Airtel money, and Halopesa services especially at CHIBE mall shopping Centre. NMB PLCs, NBC, CRDB PLCs TPB Plc. SIM banking services are available for both cash withdrawal and cash deposit through agents and serverces in Shinyanga town.

1.1.8 Security

Chibe is ensured with good security service whereas community police groups traditionally called Sungusungu which makes night patrols to discourage and where necessary to arrest night wanderers and robbers, who would, in one or another, threaten people's security and their property. The security community guard works under the Ward Police Officer to maintain peace and security. This has made the area a good place for people to live, invest, and open businesses owing to the presence of security services.

1.1.9. Manufacturing

Shinyanga is endowed with processing and manufacturing industries such as Jambo Company Group that makes water and juice. Water made by Jambo Group Company goes by the trademark name "*Jamkaya*" a favorite and pride of people of Shinyanga. There is Diamond Rock Company which makes spirits. There are also ginneries for Processing Cotton for example Gaki investment ginneries. All these are located at Viwandani Street in Shinyanga town, just 8 kilometers from Chibe ward.

1.2 Community Needs Assessment

Community Needs Assessment (CNA) identifies the strengths and resources available in the community to meet the needs youths, women and even children. It focuses on the capacity of the community, agencies and organizations (Andy,2019). The community Need Assessment was conducted in Chibe ward in Cube village by involving three Sub- villages of Ndode, Busambilo and Ilulambuli by CED student in collaboration with village government leaders who were actually good hosts towards this important project. After mobilizing women, a discussion on problems they face was aired and the problems were identified. This was poor income among themselves and the needs were prioritized by use of pairwise matrix.

Both quantitative and qualitative data were collected from respondents, most of whom were women as a targeted group. The community was fully involved. The results of the assessment indicated that most they wanted Milk Processing Project because more than 70 % of them come from pastoral households. The results, therefore, were used as a guide towards project planning implementation and

involving the community was done to ensure that the Project is owned by the community

1.2.1 Community Needs Assessment Objective

The main objective of this project was to gather information on the economic status of women in Chibe Village in order to improve their income through establishment of milk processing project.

1.2.2 Specific objectives

- i. To identify women economic needs of Chibe Village.
- ii. To examine economic status of Chibe Women, opportunities and obstacles.
- iii. To identify possible intervention for the identified community economic needs of women in Chibe Village.

1.2.3 Research Questions

- i. What are the economic needs of women in Chibe Village?
- ii. What are the economic status, opportunities and obstacles of Women in Chibe village?
- iii. What should be done to address the identified obstacles in Chibe Village?

1.2.4 Research Methodology

According to Kothari, (2004) research methodology refers to a set of principles and methods that the researcher uses in getting samples, collecting, analyzing and

presenting data. In this regard. The study employed a qualitative approach and data and hence the data that were collected were qualitative in nature.

1.2.5 Research Design

A research design is the decision regarding what, where, when, how much by what means concerning an inquiry or research study (Kothari, 2004). It is a plan on how the research project will be conducted to enable the researcher to get answers to the research questions to prove a theory or solve a problem (Kumar, 2011). The project employed a case study design to meet the community assessment needs. Research design gives direction on what the research has to focus on (Creswell, 2011).

1.2.6. Study population

Population- This refers to a total element from which a sample will be drawn.

All the women of Busambilo, Nnode and Nhendegese streets of Chibe village constituted a study population.

1.2.7 Sample and Sampling Techniques

Samples

A sample is a set of individuals or participant selected from a larger population whose properties are studied to gain information about the entire population and it is the representation of a population under study (Kothari, 2004).

Sampling Techniques

The sampling technique that was used to select sample was be *purposive sampling*. December (2010) defines purposive sampling as a type of non-probability sampling

which involves selecting respondents that the researcher believes to have information required. In this case, therefore only the very poor women from Chibe village were interviewed to assess needs and finally data were analyzed and presented tabular.

The reasons for using purposive sampling were:

- i. It simplifies data analysis because valid, reliable and meaningful data are obtained through due to the fact that only the respondents with required information are carefully and logically selected.
- ii. It saves time and money since the researcher selects only few respondents who are skilled and have required information flexibly

Sample size: There was a total of 60 respondents as shown in the table below.

Table 1.1 Distribution of Sample According Sub- villages of Chibe village.

SN	Sub-Village	Frequency	Percentage
1	Busambilo	20	33.3
2	Ndode	20	33.3
3	Nhendegese	20	33.3
	Total	60	100.00

1.2.8 Methods of Data Collection.

Data collection involved interviews and questionnaire and observations.

1.2.8.1 Interview

An interview is a method of collecting data through talks between a researcher and the respondent. This conversation revealed a lot of information. It is suitable for exploring the opinions of or ideas of the respondents about a certain phenomenon

under investigation. It is very useful method because it is not selective as both illiterate and literate respondents can be involved (Kothari, 2004).

According to December (2010) interview is a set of assumptions and an understanding of the situation that is normally associated with casual conversation, aimed at collecting data about a particular subject at hand. The interview is suitable for projects that investigate issues involving feelings, emotions, opinions, or in-depth and detailed information. The researcher chose the interview because of the sensitivity of the project, which required detailed information about the milk process project to improve the income of the women of Chibe.

To maintain trust to the respondents during the interview, the researcher asked for consent from the participants who were involved in the interview method. After their consent, she explained the purpose of the study and that their information were confidential. . Thereafter, all those who agreed and shared their information were recorded for ease analysis. The researcher assured them that the audio visual recording was confidential and only aimed to serve the purpose of this study.

1.2.8.2 Observation

This method of data collection the researcher experiences the real setting with his or her senses. It appeals to five senses of hearing and seeing. It can be direct or indirect. When the researcher is involved in interacting with the subjects he is observing, we say this is Direct or participant observation. In case he is not interacting with them

and they don't know that they are being watched, we call this non-participatory observation.

Researcher used direct observations in which the researcher did observations openly. So the women with low income knew that they are being observed. This helped the researcher to get raw and meaningful and detailed information.

1.2.9 Data analysis

Data was collected and analyzed using quantitative approach.

1.2.10 Validity and Reliability of data

In order to ensure that the data collected were valid and reliable, the researcher was careful during collecting and analyzing.

1.2.11 Ethical considerations

The researcher kept the information confidential and ensured respondents of this. Consent and safety to respond was given a priority and high consideration. The researcher did not commit any plagiarism for doing so is unlawful and unethical in research as a discipline.

1.3 Community needs assessment findings

The researcher presented the characteristics of the population in terms of age and sex, as presented in Table 2.

Table 1 2: Age and Sex distribution of respondents

SN	Item	Variables	Frequency	Percentage
1	Sex	Male	13	32.5
		Female	47	67.5
		Total	60	100
2	Age	18-27 years	12	20
		28-37years	13	21.6
		38-47years	16	26.6
		48+	10	16.6
		Total	60	100

Source: Survey (July, 2023)

Table 3 shows the most of those interviewed were married (61.6%) followed by 30% respondents who were separated and 8.5% respondents were single. The largest number of unmarried individuals was found to be large among the respondents. This indicates that majority was people with family and also head of families responsible for and had sufficient knowledge with their environment and their poor economic conditions.

Table 1.3: Marital status (n = 60)

S/N	Marital Status	Frequency	Percent
1	Single	18	30
2	Married	37	61.6
3	Separated	5	8.5
	Total	60	100

Source: Survey (2023).

Table 4 below shows that 40 respondents (66.6%) had attended primary school. Secondary education had been attained by 20 respondents (33.4%). This gives us a

picture that most of respondents never attended secondary school. During the interview they claimed that their parents refused to take them to secondary schools when they were girls so that they could marry for their family to get dowries especially cattle as sources of family wealth. It was a custom of the Sukuma to marry off a daughter for this purpose. Shortage of secondary schools in Shinyanga region as a whole since independence was also another genuine reason for many women to have ended in class seven and therefore, low level of education placed them into the pool of poverty.

Table 1.4: Education level of respondents (n =60).

Education level	Freqence	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Primary	40	66.6	66.6	66.6
Secondary	20	33.4	33.4	100
	60	100	100.0	

Source: Survey (July,2023).

Findings on Women Economic Needs Opportunities and Obstacles of Chibe Village.

The findings revealed that Chibe women needed five projects. These projects are milk processing, basketry, tailoring, Poultry and soap making. However, Milk Processing Project ranked first as 41 respondents opted for it.

Findings on Economic status of Chibe Women, Opportunities and Obstacles.

The findings revealed that the economic status of women in Chibe is very poor. Their daily income ranges between Tsh 3000/ to Tsh3500= because they engaged in low

income generating activities such as working in the farms as casual laborers and selling firewood. Opportunities include high demand of fresh milk in Shinyanga town and, Straws of weaving baskets, great demand of chickens in Shinyanga town.

Findings of Possible Interventions for the identified needs of Women in Chibe

After The assessment of needs, it was revealed that the women in Chibe needed Milk Processing project because 41 out of 60 respondents (68%) proposed it.

Table 1.5 Pairwise Ranking showing how priority of needs been done and ranked by the community (n = 50).

Community Activities	Frequency	Percent	Rank
Milk processing	41	68	1
Basketry	6	10	2
Tailoring	4	6.6	4
Poultry Project	5	8.3	3
Soap making	4	6.6	4
TOTAL	60	100	14

Source: Participatory Survey (2023)

From the findings above, it was revealed that most of the respondents (68%) voted for milk processing project. Milk processing project seemed to be easy for them because most of them were from families.

Practicing peasantry and animal husbandry. So they claimed that they were more skilled in dairy farming than the rest of proposed projects.

1.4 Conclusion

The findings revealed that the women in Chibe village needed Milk Processing Project as intervention because they have experience with processing milk due to the fact most of them come from families practicing animal husbandry.

CHAPTER TWO

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

2.0 Background Information

This part puts into consideration the results the Community Need Assessment produced. These results were obtained from a Participatory Community Needs Assessment that involved 60 villagers of Chibe majority of whom were women as a target population. The major problem (need) was identified after an interview, observation, and questionnaire as tools of research. The priority needs were identified through Participatory Needs Assessment. The researcher used pair wise matrix to prioritize the needs which, in one way or another, have negatively affected Chibe community. The researcher started with asking participants questions pertaining to what they thought would be their favorite project that would ultimately lead to eradication of poverty among themselves. Since the CED student had assessed the community in terms of available resources, nature of economic activities conducted and demographic characteristics, she was ready to accept any project that was in line with the community social and economic situation. Participants gave their opinions openly, and then major problems were highlighted. The major problem among women of Chibe village was low income. Five major interventions were tabled for prioritization and then ranking them in order to determine which one had to be picked out as a solution following the largest number of respondents who proposed it. Milk Project ranked first in the pair wise matrix as it scored 68%.

2.1 Statement of the Problem

Lack of reliable income generating activities has put the community under study to be trapped into absolute poverty which has persisted for a long time especially among the women of Chibe ward, Shinyanga municipality. Most of the women were engaged into different works in the study area such as petty business, food vending, growing vegetables, selling fish and working in farms as casual laborers. However, these income generating activities didn't help them towards improvement in income. Through observation, it was revealed that most of the women in this village engaged in farming and selling milk in town but they did this so traditionally because they had not been trained to conduct these businesses technically. Hence they continued to get less and less income. This situation resulted into economic hardships, hunger and poverty. This project therefore intends to make efforts to improve the income of women by engaging them into modern Milk processing project.

2.2 Project Description

The project was meant to serve members of the milk Processing Project. The project is located in Chibe where the group members have secured a dairy where milk is bought from various farmers around the village, processed and canned ready to be sold in Shinyanga town at a better price.

2.2.1 Target Community

The target community of this project was the women of Chibe village in Chibe ward whereby 60 sampled villagers were asked to identify the project that they thought would be used to generate big income among poor women, and train them to have

knowledge on how to solicit funds for the project and establish an important milk Processing project that members who would be willing to join were expected to benefit from it. The direct beneficiaries were all direct members of the milk processing project that was chosen.

2.2.2 Stakeholders Analysis

This project involved various key players including groups, government Institutions and financial practitioners. Each stakeholder had their own or specific key role to play such as advising, registration, advocacy, training on accounting, etc.

Table 2.1. Stakeholders Analysis

Stakeholders	Stakeholders' role	Concern	Stakeholders Expectations
District level	To recognize, support the efforts of small community based groups and the contribution to development	Allow flexibility in the economy	Deliver the expected results to meet the Objectives.
Community Department	To involve in supporting development organization to alleviate poverty. Set the baseline for by-laws for starting projects/ organizations and their operations in the community.	Ready to help efforts made by organization and other development stakeholders	Working according to the set standards of operation within the community
Community measures	To accept initiatives for development made by organization s or projects and to be part of such efforts	Participation in the development activities/Program	Get the required services according to the set standards

Other community-based organization	Helping the organization by setting or providing the standard measures and support them materially , financially as well as skills and knowledge necessary	Lack of skills for fund application s	Be able to supply and get support for development
Ward level	To help the organizations on recognition and registration support of local organization	Organizations/Projects are scarce, so they need to be fully supported	More organization or projects to be established to meet the demand in the community

2.2.3 Project Goal

The overall project objective of CNA was to collect, organize and analyze information needed to establish milk processing project for women in Chibe Ward in order to improve their income towards reduction of poverty.

2.2.4 Project objectives (Project specific Objectives)

The project aimed at fulfilling the following Objectives towards Women income improvement.

2.2.4.1 Specific objectives

- i. To increase the income of the group members by (per capita income at least to TZS 5000/- per day through selling of milk by November 2023 in Chibe Village.
- ii. To train women on milk processing in order to increase production capacity from 200 liters to 400 liters per day by September 2023.
- iii. To train women on marketing skills in order to secure markets for selling of their milk products.

iv. To create employment opportunities for the women and Youth in Chibe Village by 4% (from 30 % to 34%) by December 2023.

2.3 Host Organization Profile

Shinyanga Municipality council undertakes functions such as maintaining law, order and good governance , promotion of economic status of people within the particular areas proper allocation and utilization of revenues, environmental conversations and encouragement of people to part in community economic development projects and providing social services to the local residents .It has a council of ward councilor, District Executive Director, and heads of department s such as Internal Auditor, Education Officers, Commercial officer District Agricultural officer, District Community Development officer etc.

CHAPTER THREE

LITERATURE REVIEW

3.0 Introduction

This part covers the theoretical review, empirical literature review and policy review. Literature review leads the researcher to relevant information by reading different books, journals and policy review of Tanzania on women empowerment. Through various literature reviews the information about how milk is processed was revealed.

3.1 Definition of key Terms

3.1.1 Income

This is a the money that one has acquired in a specific period of time by engaging in a certain legal economic activity like selling milk, crops, minerals ,etc.

3.1.2 Milk

This is a white liquid substance produced by animals such as cow, goats and sheep. It is rich in protein and can be processed into butter, yogurt, cheese, milk Powder etc. Fresh milk can be made into tea.

3.1.4 Milk processing

Is the process of pasteurizing and preserving milk normally by using certain machines processed milk is durable and healthy?

3.1.5 Women Group

This is an organized class of women normally with an intention of conducting a

business to raise income through a certain project like milk processing.

3.1.6 Poverty

Poverty is a complex issue that both developing and developed countries are incurring a lot of costs, effort and time to address it. Women, Youth and the elders are the most affected groups by poverty.

According to UN Report (2012) poverty has caused many adverse problems such as exposures to diseases, disrespect, suicide, and conflicts among people over resources such as land houses etc. And the most affected population is women population. Some individuals have been experiencing life stress because of poverty.

According to World Bank (2019), poor populations suffer shortage of social services. Women who are poor are likely to engage in ill ways of getting income such as prostitution. Studies by Gloria (2021) in Olusagun, Nigeria showed that women who are very poor are in danger of being discriminated, oppressed and humiliated.

Her study showed that 56 percent of single mothers were poor and that poverty influenced them to be divorced by their husbands. Low income is connected to humiliation and suffering among women.

3.2 Theoretical Literature Review

3.2.1 Theory of poverty

The theory states that people are poor because they are poor. This means that the failure of individuals to use the available resources leads them into poverty and this

situation can continue affecting generation to generation if not fixed. So women are not trained and empowered to use resources around them are likely to be poor.

3.3 Policy Review

3.3.1 Policy Framework

Policies are statements of intent that act as guidelines in implementation of an agreed government or institutional regulation or decree. Tanzania, like other African countries, has formulated and implemented a number of policies addressing poverty. The rates of Poverty in Tanzania have been decreasing, although they still remain high (National Bureau of Statistics, 2014). Poverty rates differ across individual people.

The National Poverty Eradication Strategy has been being used to as a benchmark against which the rate of poverty is gauged. It has in fact encouraged women to double efforts in combating poverty. (Ministry of Finance and Economic planning, 2017). Tanzania Development vision of 2025 stresses a shift from dependence on agriculture into diversifying economy to industrialized economy. The former president of the united Republic of Tanzania, the late Dr. John Pombe Magufuli emphasized industrialized economy as way of reducing poverty from individual to national level. However, industrialization lacks a political base since no one is stressing industrialization policy since the demise of Dr. Magufuli.

3.3.2 Women and Gender Development Policy (2000)

This policy was adopted in 2000 to make sure that all government policies, programs, and strategies are well reflecting gender equality and equal participation in

all matters affecting people. This policy' discourages patriarchal system which has been a barrier towards sustainable development. However, the policy has failed to reach women who are living in rural areas and those from pastoral societies like the Masai (World Bank, 2010).

3.3.3 National Community Development Policy (2016-2021)

The policy will thus contribute to improved livelihoods, meaningful participation of local communities in Development Projects and programmers through promoting participation in Development Process and self – help spirit among community's hens ensuring sustainability of programs. This will result in sustainable social economic development of the country.

3.3.4 Policy gap

The Policies aren't well implemented by the government and hence women continue to be poor economically.

3.4 Literature review summary

The literature review has shown that the government has been struggling to improve the economic conditions of women at different times. The policies formulated and adopted have reduced poverty among people but to small extent. They are also a sign that the government is serious with people's welfare despite their difficulty in implementation.

CHAPTER FOUR

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

4.0 Introduction

A project is set of proposal for the investment of resources into a clearly identifiable set of action that were expected to produce future benefits of the fairly specific community. Project planning process was undertaken based on the process of appraising priority need established by the community after conducting Participatory Assessment in Chibe village in Chibe Ward. This part gives details of the planned project implementation and what has actually been implemented by describing the project activities conducted and inputs/resources deployed in an attempt to achieve specific objectives and overall goal, time frame and responsible person/institution for the project intervention. Milk Processing Project Group members are the owners of the project thus the main project implementer. The researcher was the project facilitator providing some technical advice or consultations.

4.1. Project products and outputs

4.1.1 Project Products

Having identified the project to be used as intervention, the next step was to start implementation by starting buying milk and processing it as shown in the chapter two. The products involved in this products are fresh milk.

4.1.2 Project outputs

These are results brought about by the Project. In simple terms, they are what the project has achieved in a short term

- i. Income of Chibe Women has increased. They are selling 100 liters of milk although the target is to process and sell 200 liters per day
- ii. Chibe Women have been trained on milk processing in order to increase their production capacity.
- iii. Chibe women been trained on marketing skills where they are now securing markets for selling of their milk products i.e. 400 liters are sold per day.
- iv. Employment opportunities have been created for the women and youth in Chibe village through establishing Milk Processing Project.

4.2 Project Planning

4.2.1 Project plan

This section describes how the project was implemented. The Group members contributed a total amount of Tsh 3,000,000/= .Each of 30 members contributed Tsh100, 000/=through self-contribution. The key stakeholders were the women group members, CED student and the village and ward government leaders as advocates, mentors and influencers.

4.2.2 Inputs

These all resources that were used during implementation of the project. They include land resource, buildings, water, funds, employees/ labor force, and, tools or any other hardware. They are physical and nonphysical assets that are used as basis for adding value to the given project and contributing to achieving of goals of the project. So group members used money to buy buckets, cans, fridge and machine for processing milk (milk process machine).

Table 4.1: Project Financial Budget

No	Activity	Explanation	Total (Tshs)
1.0	Meet with Group member for sensitization in order to conduct CAN, Project Identification and training.		
	Fare to Chibe to meet members by motorcycle	1Person x 4,000.00x2 trips	8,000.00
	Sitting allowance to MCED student.	1Person x20,000.00x2 days	40,000.00
		Total	48,000.00
2.0	Conduct Community Needs Assessment.		
	Allowance to local experts in Milk processing	2Persons x10,000.00 x 3days	60,000.00
		Total	60,000.00
3.0	Project design and formulation.		
	Allowance to participants.	330 persons x 5000.00x1 day	150000.00
		Total	210,000.00
4.0	To organize forum awareness meeting		
	Training handouts.	10 sets x 2,000.00	20,000.00
	Hire of training hall.	150000.00 x 2days	100,000.00
	Allowance to participants.	30Persons x 5,000.00x1 day	150,000.00
		Total	270,000.00
	Training handouts.	32 Sets x 10,000.00	320,000.00
	Hire of training hall.	10000.00 x 2days	20,000.00
		Total	340,000.00

No	Activity	Explanation	Total (Tshs)
	Allowance to Council Lawyer	1 Person x30000.00x2days	60,000.00
	Production of Constitution	34 copies@3000	102,000.00
		Total	162,000

4.3 Project Implementation

Project implementation is a very important section. It is the heart of any project planning. This part gives a description of actually implemented project activities by end of December 2023. The implemented activities were among those which were planned during project design phase. This section is divided into major subsections;

project implementation report and the project implementation Gantt chart which shows the actual implementation period of each activity planned.

4.3.1 Project Implementation Report

The following activities have been conducted and some have been accomplished and some are still going on.

Meet with Group members for sensitization in order to conduct CAN, Project identification and training.

Meeting was held with the women of group members and other stakeholders; was for two days in June 2023. This was as part of entry point for familiarization and way forward preparing baseline or community needs assessment exercise and project design.

Conduct Community Needs Assessment

Community Needs Assessment was conducted for 7 days in the month of June 2023, carried out in order to identify pressing needs of the community. Several research methods were applied in conducting the research which meant for identifying community needs. The identified needs were prioritized by using pair wise matrix.

Project Design and Formulation

Project Design and Formulation was done in July 2023 this followed immediately after conducting Community Needs Assessment and identification of the priority needs. It was decided there was a need for designing and formulating a project

which could address the identified most pressing community problem. Improving community livelihood opportunities in empowering women through selling processed milk.

Participatory Project Monitoring

Project Monitoring and Evaluation was very crucial. The implication of concept participatory monitoring is an ongoing process to make sure the project is on track which involve beneficiaries. It measures effectiveness and efficiency in terms of use of inputs, activities outputs and assumptions. This was conducted throughout the project duration. Participatory monitoring is a partnership approach to monitor in which stakeholders actively engage in developing the monitoring and all phases of its implementation.

Participatory Project evaluation

Participatory evaluation is not just a matter of using participatory techniques within a conventional monitoring and evaluation setting. It is about radically rethinking who initiates and undertakes the process, and who learns or benefits from the findings. Participatory evaluation is a partnership approach in which stakeholders actively engage in developing the evaluation at all phases of its implementation.

The exercise of carrying out evaluation meant to measure long term impact and sustainability in terms of achievement of purpose and goal and unplanned changes. This involved the assessment of the results achieved and the lessons drawn for future improvement.

Project Reporting

Project Reporting; this normally carries monitoring report, and two types of interim reports were prepared. The narrative report is about the monitoring information presented to project stakeholders and financial reports which reports on inputs deployed in financial terms and compares with items as indicated in the project budget.

4.3.2 Project implementation Gantt chart

Table 4.2 Project implementation Gantt

S/N	Activity	2023	2023					Resources/inputs	Responsible people
		July	Jul	Aug	Sep	Sep	Oct		
1	Meet with Group members for sensitization in order to conduct CAN, Project Identification and training.							-Human capital -Fund -Stationery	MCED student, Village community, and Influential people.
2	Conduct Community Needs Assessment.							-Human capital -Fund -Stationery	MCED student and Survey team
3	To organize forum awareness meeting on vegetables farming							-Human capital -Fund -Stationery	Facilitator, MCED student.
4	To mobilize and solicit fund raising meeting							-Human capital -Fund -Stationery	NGO members and construction expert.
5	To prepare and register the group							-Human capital -Fund -Stationery	NGO members, MCED student and Extension Officer.
6	Project Monitoring							-Human capital -Fund -Stationery	NGO members, MCED student and Extension officer
7	Project evaluation							-Human capital -Fund -Stationery	External Consultant.
8	Project Reporting							-Human capital -Fund -Stationery	MCED Student.

CHAPTER FIVE

PARTICIPATORY MONITORING, EVALUATION AND SUSTAINABILITY

5.0 Introduction

This part describes how monitoring and evaluation of Women Empowerment through Cabbage and Tomatoes project. This helped to gather information needed to keep the project on schedule. Monitoring and evaluation are important for any project on progress in order to track objectives of the project. Monitoring and evaluation was a useful tool in reviewing and observing the project to ensure it functions regardless of changes in internal and external circumstances. Monitoring and evaluation was part of the project implementation on which it was done continuously since CAN which was the beginning of this project up to the reporting phase.

5.1 Participatory monitoring

Participatory monitoring helps to provide information during the life of the project so that adjustment can be done if necessary. Participatory monitoring provides an ongoing picture that allows the community to determine whether activities are progressing as planned, it may also show when activities are not leading to objectives so that early adjustment can be made. Essence of monitoring is to ascertain whether the project is implemented as planned. Under Participatory monitoring which was taken during the project implementation served to provide an early warning which identifies problems at an early stage. Solution can then be sought before the problems get out.

Monitoring of this project was done with MCED the Ward extension officer and Ward Community Development Officer, and Women economic groups leader(chairperson).All parties participated on Monitoring of the project in two different levels.

5.1.1 Monitoring Information System

The systems to monitor information collected were established in a form, where all the information collected could show the project performance as planned. All parties who were responsible for evaluation have had a given copy of form in which the expected objectives, activities to be done, resources required and output to be archived were shown on the paper. Monitoring information system performed in terms of ongoing review (to observe changes in project implementation); systematic documentation (to document this process of change); and analysis and decision-making (to reflect, to adjust and to rectify the-operation).

5.1.2 Participatory Monitoring Methods used to engage Community in the monitoring of the Project

Participatory monitoring methods were as follows;

Formative Assessment is type of assessment that is directly linked with instructional practices. The kind of participatory monitoring was mainly applicable during capacity building training on women empowerment and studying women activity carried on site. This helped the facilitator to gain an understanding to women capability.

Beneficiary Assessment method

This was used to collect information from the project beneficiaries and project facilitators. The target community women who realized changes in the livelihood of the community.

Field visit

Monitoring was also conducted in a participatory manner whereby MCED student visited the group established to see the project progress and this was accompanied by writing a field report.

5.2 Participatory Evaluation

Evaluation is the process of gathering and analyzing information to determine whether the project was carrying out its planned activities and the extent to which the project is achieving its stated objectives through these activities. According to participatory evaluation is a partnership approach to evaluation in which stakeholders actively engage in developing the evaluation and all phases of its implementation. Those who have the most at stake in the program partners, program beneficiaries, funders and key decision makers to play active roles in Improve program performance.

5.2.1 Performance Indicators

Indicators used for evaluation used were based on objectives and its activities as were in the logical framework. The first objective was to carryout training for Chibe women economic group members on empowerment and entrepreneurship by June

2023. The performance indicator was to run 4 meetings all of which were carried successfully. Another performance indicator is the land bought, cabbage and tomatoes grown. The good number of participants who attended the training and maximum support from the village government was another indicator of performance.

5.2.2 Participatory evaluation methods

The project for the participatory evaluation methods used key Informant Interviews, here extension workers, ward government official and some of the women members of the group who gave out useful information concerning the progress of the project.

5.3 Project Sustainability

The ability of a system of any kind to endure and be healthy over the long term. A “sustainable project” is one that is healthy, vital, resilient, and able to creatively adapt to changing conditions over time. This project has been implemented in a participatory approach which contributed lots to the targeted community. The target community had sense of ownership in this project as everyone participated in one way or another. Awareness and training done to women economic group on empowerment. The CED student shall continue to communicate with the Group members to help them make the project sustainable for future generations.

Training Activities

Training of women's groups in business skills, book-keeping, leadership and accounting appears empower and give significant impact on the women given the poor state of their

management systems, accounts, and repayment records.

Table 5.1. Project Evaluation Summary

Objectives	Performance Indicators	Expected outcomes	Actual outcomes	Degree of
To identify the project that suits women of CHIBE	Project identified	90% participation of participants in the project has been noted	70% participation level increased by August,2023	90% of the outcome archived
To identify the economic challenges facing the women of Chibe	Economic challenges facing women of Chibe identified	Low income as challenge identified	Milk Processing project established and income among women has started to improve	70% of the outcome achieved

5.2.3 Project Evaluation Summary

Goal: Improving women of Chibe by empowering them through milk processing project.

CHAPTER SIX

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

6.0 Introduction

This part presents the conclusion and recommendations and the way forward towards the project being undertaken. This conclusion summarizes the findings of the participatory needs assessment, literature review, reasons which guided the choice of the project, the report on the project implementation and indicates the project objectives which have been achieved so far. Also the part shows the summary of the findings of the project participatory monitoring, evaluation and the sustainability plan and description of the outcomes that may be expected if the project is successfully completed.

6.1 Conclusion

During participatory needs assessment, four major needs were identified and were prioritized, result showered that women opted for Milk Processing project besides other suggested projects such as tailoring, poultry project, and grocery. In the literature review it was revealed that, In Tanzania, although women constitute at least 51% of the entire population, social and economic indicators consistently show that women suffer economically a great deal.

Their access to and control of resources is low and they seldom control any cash or have independent incomes. Even though there are some aspects of poverty. Women suffer discrimination and subordination based on social and cultural beliefs and attitudes. In Tanzania, many women perceive themselves to be poorer than men

owing to their vulnerability, their lack of access to economic freedom due to weak asset ownership (including land and livestock) and limited schooling.

Participatory Monitoring

It was done using the Formative Assessment during training session where the facilitator gained an understanding of what the participants know (and don't know), and then observation and participants' observation. This went alongside with group discussions and questionnaire concerning the topic discussed. Beneficiary Assessment was done. Observation was applicable where all the project partners involved in visiting the project areas and observe the project progress.

Participatory evaluation

It was conducted where key Informants were interviewed especially, Members of the group, village government leaders. Community Development worker's e in the communities were the key people who gave out deep information concerning the progress of the empowerment of women.

6.2 Recommendations

Assisting women to process milk using modern technology is a better means of helping women liberate themselves economically.

The following are recommendations

6.2.1 The government

The government should encourage civil societies and private sector development to

empower women by educating them on economic exploitation done to them by men. Shinyanga Municipal Council should use Radio Faraja ,Kahama Fm and Jambo Fm to encourage women participate in income generating activities especially modern dairy farming to produce high quality milk for sale.

Shinyanga Municipal Council should train women and give loans to women entrepreneurs using 10% of her revenue to boost income of women.bn

6.2.2 Policy makers

Policy makers should formulate policies that promote active participation of women in sustainable farming.

6.2.3. Financial Institutions

Commercial banks such NMB ,CRDB TPB and NBC should reduce the interest rate from 16% to 8% of money lent to Women lenders/Women Economic Groups (SACCOs) in Shinyanga Municipal council, especially in the countryside

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Questionnaire for Community Needs Assessment

Dear respondent!

My name is Bestina Nyangeta Gunje. I'm a master's student from the Open University of Tanzania. I request your time in order to fill this questionnaire. Any information collected will be treated confidential and only used for academic purpose. Your participation is important and will be appreciated. Thank you.

(Please tick \surd appropriately)

1. What is your age?

- a) 18-25
- b) 28-35
- c) 38-45
- d) 48-55

2. What is your Education level?

- i. Primary School education
- ii. Secondary School education
- iii. Technical collage
- iv. University education

3. What is your Marital Status?

- (a)Married
- (b)Single
- (c)Divorced
- (d)Widow /widower

4. What are your economic activity?

- (a) Agriculture
- (b) Petty business
- (c) Salaried work
- (d) Other activities
- (e) Pasto list

5. What are the economic needs to women's of Chibe Village?

- (a).....
- (b).....
- (c).....,

6. What are the economic status of Women's at Chibe Village par day?

CHAPTER ONE <50,000

CHAPTER TWO 50,000-100,0000

CHAPTER THREE 100,000-150,000

CHAPTER FOUR 150,000-200,000

APPENDIX 2: FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION GUIDE

Date of Discussion _____/_____/_____

Place of Discussion _____

Number of People Involved _____

The Topic: Improve income of Women through Milk processing in Chibe Village

Hints: These questions are a guide. Participants are free to raise any issue of concern and be discussed freely by fellow participants.

Time: 45mn

1. What are the economic needs of women in Chibe Village?

2. What are the economic status, opportunities and obstacles of women in Chibe Village?

3. What should be done to address the identified obstacles in Chibe Village?
