

**IMPROVED LIVELIHOOD OPPORTUNITIES FOR KALE WOMEN
GROUP THROUGH LOCAL FOOD PROCESSING SCHEME IN PICHA YA**

NDEGE KIBAHA

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CERTIFICATION

The undersigned certifies that he has read and hereby recommends for acceptance by the Open University of Tanzania a dissertation titled, “**Improved Livelihood Opportunities for Kale Women Group Through Local Food Processing Scheme in Picha ya Ndege Kibaha**” in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Master of Community and Economic Development (MCED).

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.....
Signature

.....
Date

DEDICATION

This project is dedicated to my wife and children's who suffered consequences but remained my source of encouragement. It also dedicated to all women in Tanzania.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First and foremost, I thank God who gave me life and strength to do it. Without the grace of God to grant me good health I could not have managed to write this project report. This work was impossible if not because of you, God. I would like to sincerely appreciate my academic supervisor, Prof. Ngaruko D. D. He was very encouraging and motivating throughout the writing of this project report and he will always be remembered for that.

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ABSTRACT

A research project studied on improved livelihood opportunities for Kale women group through local food processing scheme in Picha ya Ndege Kibaha is a result of the Community Needs Assessments (CNA) conducted in Picha ya Ndege Kibaha area in Kibaha district. Prior to project intervention, the CNA exercise was conducted which came up with the community needs and challenges. The main challenge unveiled with CNA exercise which faces women in Picha ya Ndege Kibaha area was improved livelihood. The establishment of women empowerment group through Union of Economic & Development Group of Picha ya Ndege Division (UEDGPD) was a project established in October 2022 after arrangement and sensitization of community members at Picha ya Ndege ward in Kale Women Group Community (GWGC). Questionnaires were administered to a sample of 40 respondents, using participatory methods and tools like Questionnaire, Focus Group Discussions, Unstructured Interviews and Documentary Reviews. Major findings indicated that the majority of the community members have no access of reliable market for agricultural product and low price was a great challenge for the farmers in Picha ya Ndege ward. Furthermore, the majority of women in the community have no access to organized marketing channels for rural group product especially perishable. The study concluded that the low income was major reason of poor participation in community economic development initiatives. The study recommended that the implementation of the project should include training on entrepreneurship and business skills that can assist them in developing local capital to be used for income generation activities.

Keywords:

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LIST OF ABBREVIATION

ADP	Area Development Programme
ASDP	Agricultural Sector Development Programme
CBO	Community Based Organization
CED	Community Economic Development
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GEL	Governance Ecosystem & Livelihood
GEP	Gender Education Performance
NDC	National Development Corporation
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
PNA	Participatory Need Assessment
SACCOS	Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies
SLA	Sustainable Livelihood Approach
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Science
UDEC	University of Dar es salaam Entrepreneurship Centre
WDF	Women Development Fund
WED	Women Entrepreneurship Development
WFP	World Food Programme
WID	Women in Development

CHAPTER ONE

PARTICIPATORY NEEDS ASSESSMENT

1.1 Background Information

The chapter presents the outcomes of a Community Needs Assessment (CNA) conducted in Picha ya ndege ward in Kibaha Municipal Council (Juma, 2011). The CNA process engages the community in identifying and addressing their needs and opportunities through various methods such as direct and indirect interviews, personal observations, and literature reviews. This approach was crucial in determining a specific population necessary resources and needs.

The participatory approach of the CNA process ensures community members' voices were heard, and their priorities were considered (Juma, 2013; Mbilinyi, 2017). The results of the CNA provided practitioners and community members with the necessary information to prioritize community problems and develop projects that aim to intervene and address those issues. The Participatory Needs Assessment (PNA) process involves community members in learning about their needs and opportunities and working together to determine the necessary actions to address those needs, resulting in more successful and sustainable outcomes.

Women work long hours and many of their activities are not defined as “economically active employment” in national accounts but are essential to the well-being of their households (FAO, 2011a). They also constitute a significant proportion of the labour on their family farms – whether producing for household consumption or for enterprise or both (UNIFEM, 2005). Their potential to do so is limited by multiple and diverse constraints by persistent structural gender disparities

that prevent them from enjoying their economic and other rights.

They are hampered in their ability to access decent work which they could leverage to improve their economic and overall well-being and importantly their social advancement and political participation (FAO/IFAD/ILO, 2010b). Rural women are constrained by unequal access to productive resources and services and inadequate or inaccessible infrastructure. The limitations rural women face in turn impose huge social, economic, and environmental costs on society as a whole and rural development in particular including lags in agricultural productivity. Economic empowerment is important as a means for guaranteeing families' secure livelihoods and overall well-being.

Women's economic empowerment can have a positive impact on, and is interconnected with, their social and political empowerment, through their increased respect, status, and self-confidence and increased decision-making power in households, communities, and institutions. While there is a strong "business case" for addressing rural women's economic empowerment – namely alleviating poverty and hunger vis-à-vis all of the Millennium Development Goals, particularly MDG 1, there is an equally important argument for pursuing the goal of rural women's empowerment in and of itself in accordance with internationally agreed human rights treaties including convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women (CEDAW).

1.2 Community Profile

The Kale Women Group was a community-based organization located in Picha ya ndege ward in Kibaha Town Council that focuses on capacity-building and

entrepreneurship development for women in the food processing industry (UNIDO, 1999). Their primary goal was to improve existing micro-enterprises managed by women and encourage new ventures that can grow into small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) through Women Entrepreneurship Development (WED). The Kale Women Group's efforts aim to empower Tanzanian women, create jobs, and distribute income more equitably, promoting gender equality and poverty alleviation. The Kale Women Group produces a diverse range of food products, including peanut butter, weaning food, vegetable pickles, fruits in syrups, jam, tomato sauce, honey, garlic paste, cakes, bread, wheat flour, maize flour, sausages, and wines, demonstrating their commitment to developing a sustainable food processing industry in their community.



Figure 1.1: Coast Regional Map Community Profile

Source: www.tanzania.go.tz/regions/Coast (2022).

1.2.1 Population

The Kale Women Group was located in Picha ya ndege ward, which is part of Tanzania's population of 128,488 people, as reported by the 2012 national population

census (United Republic of Tanzania). Consisting of 51.08% women and 49.2% men (URT, 2013). Understanding the population demographics is essential for identifying the specific needs and challenges facing different groups, such as women entrepreneurs in the food processing industry. The Kale Women Group aims to empower women in this sector to promote gender equality and poverty reduction in Tanzania, which requires designing targeted interventions based on the population's demographics.

1.2.2 Social Economic Activities

The social economic activities of the Kale Women Group's community in Picha ya Ndege ward in Kibaha Town Council revolve around agriculture, petty business, poultry keeping, and livestock keeping, which were the primary sources of income for the community. However, unfavourable weather conditions and limited access to resources and markets affect these small-scale businesses' profitability and sustainability. By understanding the limitations and opportunities of these economic activities, it was possible to identify the needs and develop interventions that can support sustainable economic development and improve the livelihoods of the community members.

1.3 Community Need Assessment

Kanaskar and Kulkarni, (2012) explained community needs assessment as a way of collecting information on community's opinions, needs, challenges, and assets used to determine a project which will meet the real needs of a community. Israel and Iivento, (1995) argued that needs assessment can identify unmet needs in the community, provide evidence of support for policy options, and increases public

involvement in policy making. Community needs assessment was conducted in Picha ya Ndege at Kibaha in order to determine strengths, weakness, challenges and opportunities available to improved livelihood opportunities for kale women group through local food processing scheme and then to develop participatory intervention measures aimed to solve identified issues by utilizing available strengths and opportunities.

Community Needs Assessment (CNA) was an essential tool for identifying and addressing the needs of a community. Involving community members in the process of identifying their own needs ensures a comprehensive understanding of the community's challenges (Minkler and Wallerstein 2011). This knowledge can be used to develop tailored interventions and solutions that address their specific needs. The participatory nature of the CNA process ensures that the community's voice was heard and their priorities are considered, leading to a more sustainable and successful outcome (Kosecoff, 1985). The results of a CNA can also inform local government and stakeholders on how to allocate resources and prioritize projects that was have the most significant impact on the community. Ultimately, a well-conducted CNA can lead to improved living conditions, increased community engagement and empowerment, and a more sustainable and resilient community (Bracht and Tsouros, 1999).

1.4 Objectives of CNA

The overall objective to improved livelihood opportunities for kale women group through local food processing scheme. The objective of the Community Needs Assessment (CNA) in Kale Women Group was to explore the extent of women's

empowerment in the food processing scheme and identify the causes and effects of the challenges they faced in accessing financial resources. The assessment aimed to identify existing opportunities to improve these conditions and prioritize the needs of the community to design an effective intervention project. The CNA was essential for understanding the community's needs and developing interventions to enhance their economic and social well-being.

1.4.1 Specific Objectives of Community Needs Assessment

- i. To assess the livelihood of women in Picha ya Ndege Kibaha district.
- ii. To examine the socio economic status of women in Picha ya Ndege Kibaha district.
- iii. To identify the priority need of the women in Picha ya Ndege Kibaha district.
- iv. To find out factors influencing low household income to marginalized women in Picha ya Ndege Kibaha district.

1.4.2 CNA Questions /Research Questions

The research questions that enable CNA to achieve its objectives are:

- i. What are the factors were assessed on the livelihood of women in Picha ya Ndege Kibaha district?
- ii. How was examined the socio economic status of women in Picha ya Ndege Kibaha district?
- iii. How was identified the priority need of the women in Picha ya Ndege Kibaha district?
- iv. How was find out factors influencing low household income to marginalized women in Picha ya Ndege Kibaha district?

1.5 Community Needs Assessment Methodology

The community needs assessment study primarily uses a qualitative approach, which involves gathering detailed information through interviews and discussions with community members. This methodology was essential in determining the various activities, livelihood sources, gender and quality issues, and challenges that the community faces in addressing poverty. The study was also use a quantitative approach to analyse socio-economic variables like population, family size, income level, and education. This statistical basis was complementing the information gathered through qualitative methods, achieving a comprehensive understanding of the community's needs. By combining both methods, appropriate strategies and interventions can be developed to address poverty and improve livelihoods.

1.5.1 Research Design

The selection of appropriate research design for this study was reached after consideration of available time, resources, conditions and situations of respondents, and for that case cross-section research design was used. The method was selected to allow a researcher to look at numerous things simultaneously. Then appropriate data collection tools and methods were then developed. The research design provides a framework for effective implementation of the study, outlining the plan for data collection, measurement, and analysis. As noted by (Kothari 2016) and (Mwiria and Wamahiu 2015), the research design was a crucial strategic framework that bridges research questions and their implementation.

This study was used a combination of qualitative and quantitative approaches to explore multiple factors impacting Kale women groups. The descriptive research

cross-sectional design was examining social and economic factors affecting the groups, while an exploratory approach was gained a deeper understanding of women entrepreneurs in the food processing sector. Overall, this approach was providing a robust framework for data collection and analysis, enabling evidence-based recommendations to empower Kale women and support the food processing sector.

1.5.2 Sampling Techniques

The sampling technique used in this project was purposive sampling, which involves handpicking participants who can provide the required information related to the research topic. In this case, a total of thirty-two (32) community women members were selected as the sample size. The selection criteria included Kale women group members, ward executive officers, and village executive officers. The use of Purposive sampling was deemed necessary in this project due to the unique nature of the sample group. As such, it was important to select participants who could provide in-depth information on environmental issues in the ward. By selecting a specific group of individuals, the study was able to gather the most relevant and accurate data that would inform the research questions. Purposive sampling was crucial in gathering high-quality data that accurately represented the research topic. By selecting participants with the necessary knowledge and experience, detailed insights into environmental issues were obtained.

1.5.3 Data Collection Methods

These are the way that a researcher uses to gather information of the findings during research. The following methods used include:

1.5.3.1 Questionnaire

The questionnaire was a crucial tool in efficiently collecting socio-economic data from a large sample size, which could impact access to financial resources. The design of the questionnaire minimized bias and ensured the validity and reliability of the data. Despite a slight reduction in respondents, the data collected was stilling relevant and valuable to the research objectives. Proper training and briefing of interviewees before the survey ensured high-quality data collection. Overall, the questionnaire was a well-designed tool that provided comprehensive data for the project.

1.5.3.2 Structured Interview

The structured interview approach was important for this project because it allowed for standardized questioning and reliable data collection from officials and ward leaders who had limited time for questionnaires. This ensured accurate comparisons between sample subgroups or survey periods. Overall, this method contributed to the project's success and validity.

1.5.4 Focus Group Discussion

Focus group discussions (FGDs) were important for this project as they provided qualitative data that complemented other data collection methods. The FGDs allowed for a deeper understanding of attitudes, opinions, and behaviours of selected community leaders and identified available resources. Participants were grouped based on age and sex, and a checklist guide was used to ensure all relevant topics were covered. FGDs provided valuable insights and perspectives, making them an essential part of the project.



Figure 1.2: Respondents in a Focus Group Discussion during the Research
Source: Researcher, (2023).

1.5.5 Data Analysis Method

Both quantitative and qualitative data analysis was used in this project. Descriptive statistics, including frequencies and percentages, was used to analyse primary data, while structured questionnaires and focus group discussions were aid in data verification and coding. SPSS was used to facilitate coding and provide clear frequencies and percentages. Results were presented in tables and charts such as pie charts and bar graphs. This method was essential for obtaining reliable and valid conclusions.

1.5.6 Target Population

This research project focuses on kale women group (KWG), women entrepreneurs in the food processing sector, and stakeholders invested in women's development. Purposive and random sampling techniques was used to capture diverse perspectives from various groups, including kale women, community members, ward executive

officers, and community neighborhood organizations (CBOs). This approach aims to gain a comprehensive understanding of the factors affecting the targeted population and provide insights for effective policies and programs.

1.5.7 The Sample of the Study

A sample size of 32 respondents has been chosen for a comprehensive research project. The sample was carefully selected to ensure relevant participants were included. It comprises 12 Kale women group members, 6 community women members, 2 ward and village executive officers, 5 community neighbourhood organization members, and 7 stakeholders invested in women's development. The sampling frame captures the target population and meets the criterion of constituting at least 10-15% of the population for representativeness. This approach generates a comprehensive understanding of the factors affecting women's development and practical solutions to promote their well-being. The chosen sample size and participant selection ensure the study's validity and reliability, making it useful for policymakers, stakeholders, and practitioners invested in advancing women's development.

1.5.8 Sample Size

The sample size for the research project included participants from the target population, such as Kale women's group, community members, ward and village executive officers, community neighbourhood organizations (CBOs), and stakeholders. The selection of participants was based on specific criteria using non-probability sampling to recruit relevant and informative respondents for the study. A sampling frame was used to determine the appropriate sample size. The study's

sample size of 32 was chosen based on a predetermined sampling frame to capture the target population and ensure representation of various groups. This sample size generated reliable and valid data, providing valuable insights into the factors affecting women's development in the food processing sector. Overall, the sample size ensured the research project's credibility and reliability, making the findings useful for policymakers, stakeholders, and practitioners invested in advancing women's development.

1.6 Community Needs Assessment Findings

The Community Needs Assessment projects were organized based on specific objectives to gather comprehensive information on economic development in Pichaya Ndege Ward. Each subsection of the assessment aligned with the defined CNA objectives and provided insights into the community's perspectives on various issues related to economic development. A community needs Assessment is an exercise by which a collaborative partnership gathers information on the current strengths, concerns, and condition of individuals, children, families, and the community at large.

The Community Assessment focuses on local Assets, resources, activities as well as gaps, barriers or emerging needs. The process of identifying and appraising this information help to clearly understand the context in which marginalized women live .Issues community wanted to address ,locate hidden strengths or underutilized resources that could be developed ,determine which resources could contribute to comprehensive strategies, design effective and collaborative strategies that engage e the entire community, women and families because they respond to real and

important conditions, and empower them to have the role in designing and implementing the strategies were the information assessed as helped to get real community concern.

1.6.1 Education Level of the Respondents

The results in the figure 1.3 indicates that, the level of education of the respondents ranges from informal education to university, from the graph above reveals that 4.0% of respondents have never attended school, 65.0% have attended primary school, 10% have attended secondary school, and just 1.0% has attended university. Several of the materials can be used to train participants on the value addition of technologies. The findings show that some community members were able to participate in community planning processes and were aware of future developments within and around their community. The imply that the majority of people in the study area were attended primary education.

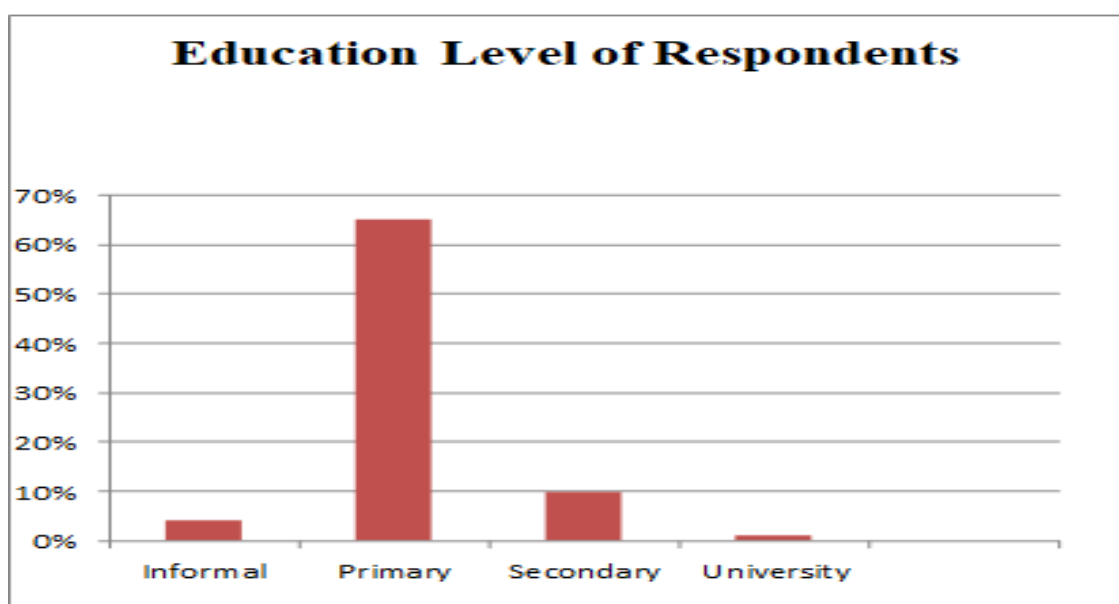


Figure 1. 2: Education Level of Respondents

Source: Field Findings, (2022).

1.6.2 Age of Respondents

Figure 1.4 shown that 9.0% of the respondent were between 18-30, 26, % were aged 31-40,30% were aged between 41-50 and another 15.0% were between 51-60 as shown on their graph above. The results reveal that the community has resource people who were motivated to engage in income generating activities. The finding results revealed that 9.0% of interviewed respondents aged below 30 years; while majority of respondents are 56.0% were at the age between 31 -50 years, this is because the respondents at this age is the productive forces who engage in economic activities with the purpose of earning income.

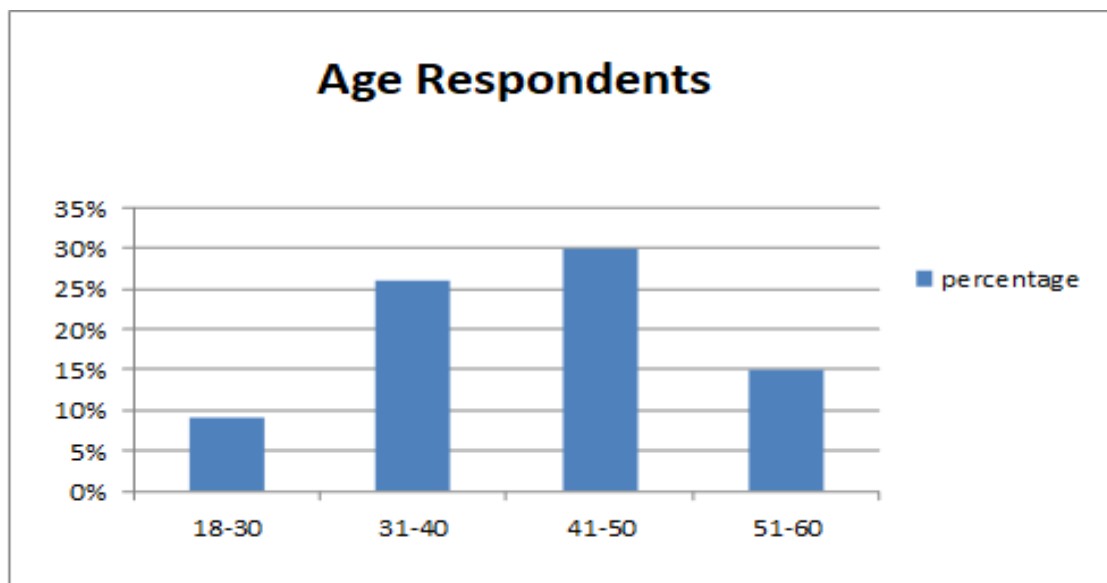


Figure 1.3: Age of Respondents

Source: Field Findings, (2022).

1.6.3 Marital Status of the Respondents

According to Table 1.1 shown that majority of the marital status of the respondent is 68.8% of the respondents interviewed were married, 18.8% were single, and 12.5% were widows. This indicates that most respondents were responsible for household tasks and need to work hard to meet family needs. This reveals that all groups of

marital status were involved in CNA.

Table 1.1: Marital Status

Status	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Single	6	18.8	18.8
Married	22	68.8	68.8
Widow	4	12.5	12.5
Total	32	100	100

Source: Field Findings, (2022).

1.6.4 Source of income of the Respondents

Based on table 1.2 the highest source of income was maize production (44%), followed by livestock production (17%), petty business (8%), vegetable cultivation (3%), shopkeepers (3%), and food processing (2%). Thus, most of the community members were involved in farming although the number of people engaged in food processing was very limited due to the technology available in the area.

Table 1. 2: Source of income

Income	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Vegetable	3	3.0	3.0	3.0
Shopkeeper	3	3.0	3.0	6.0
Petty business	8	8.0	8.0	14.0
Livestock	17	17.0	17.0	31.0
Food processing	2	2.0	2.0	33.0
Maize production	44	64.0	64.0	97.0
Others	3	3.0	3.0	100
Total	80	100	100	

Source: Field Findings, (2022)

1.6.5 Monthly Income of the Respondents

Table 1.3 above indicates that 37.5% of the respondents earned income from TSHs. 50,000.00 per month while 18.8% get between 51,000 and 100,000 per month were 3.1% earned income 100,000-100,001 per month while 40.6% earned 300,001-500,000. This evidence shows that most of the community members live on low

income do not meet the requirement of the household this shows that the community was still economically poor and need to reduce that state. The cost of living was still high especially food and medical.

Table 1. 3: Monthly income

Income	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1000-50,000	12	37.5	37.5	37.5
51,000-100,000	6	18.8	18.8	56.2
100,001-300,0000	1	3.1	3.1	59.4
300,001-500,000	13	40.6	40.6	100
Total	32	100	100	

Source: Field Findings, (2022).

1.6.6 Harvest of the Respondents

From table 1.4 above it was observed that 23% of the respondents harvested 1 to 2 bags. Only 3% of respondents harvest 3 to 5 bags, while 22% and 30% pick more than 6 to 10 bags. This implies that some families were not being able to survive due to low production.

Table 1.4: Harvest per Hectare

Harvest	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 to 2 bags	23	23.0	23.0	23.0
3 to 5 bags	25	34.0	34.0	62.0
6 to 10 bags	29	39.0	39.0	96.0
Above 11	3	3.0	3.0	99.0
Total	88	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Findings, (2022).

1.6.7 Role of Women in Vegetable Production of the Respondents

According the Table 1.5 the analysis of the role of women in vegetable production showed that 72% of respondents take care of gardening, 13% of respondents watering the garden, 8% of respondents selling of the vegetable, 6% of respondents

are farming and 1% harvest the vegetable. This implies that if women are capacitated they can take care of the family for improving position of the community.

Table 1.5: Role of Women in Vegetable Production

Role of Women in Vegetable	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Take care of gardening	52	72.0	72.0	72
watering,	13	13.0	13.0	85
harvest,	1	1.0	1.0	86
farming	6	6.0	6.0	92
Selling	8	8.0	8.0	100
Total	80	100	100	

Source: Field Findings, (2022).

1.6.8 Number of Dependants at Household

According to figure 1.6 shows that 37.5% of respondents have 1-2 dependents, 25% have 3-4 dependents, and 18.8% have 7-8 dependents, while 12.5% and 6.2% have 5-6 dependents and no dependents, respectively. Given their income levels and number of dependents, the respondents' standard of living was poor, requiring them to work hard to meet basic needs. Additionally, the extended family depends on economically better-off individuals for relief from poverty.

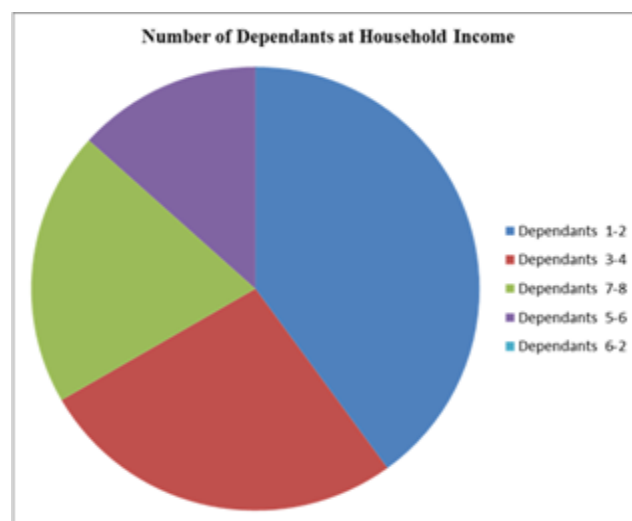


Figure 1.4: Number of Dependants at Household

Source: Field Findings, (2022).

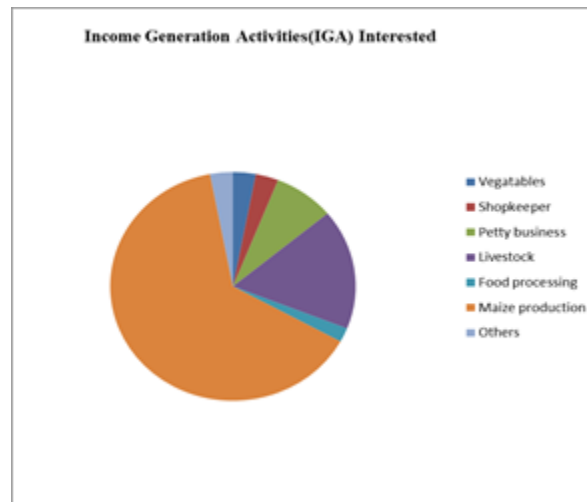


Figure 1.5: Income Generation Activities Interested

Source: Field Findings, (2022).

According to the pie chart, 58.8% of respondents are interested in maize production, followed by livestock at 17.3%, petty business at 8%, and other activities at 3%. Only 2% are interested in food processing, and 3% in shop keeping, while 3% were interested in vegetable production. This indicates that respondents were seeking additional income-generating opportunities beyond their current sources. To address this, training, technology, and entrepreneurship skills should be provided to enable them to engage in these activities and increase their income.

Table 1.6: Reason for Cultivating Vegetable

Reasons for Cultivation Vegetable	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Increase cost	16	16.0	16.0	16
No capital for processing	8	8.0	8.0	24
Don't know how to process	51	71.0	71.0	95
No processing centre	5	5.0	5.0	100
Total	80	100	100	

Source: Field Finding, (2022).

According the table 1.6 the analysis of the reason for cultivating vegetable the results shows that 83% of the respondents increase income, 7% improves nutrition status

and 6% increase both income and nutrition. This involves that if the community members invested in cultivation of vegetable they can increase community income.

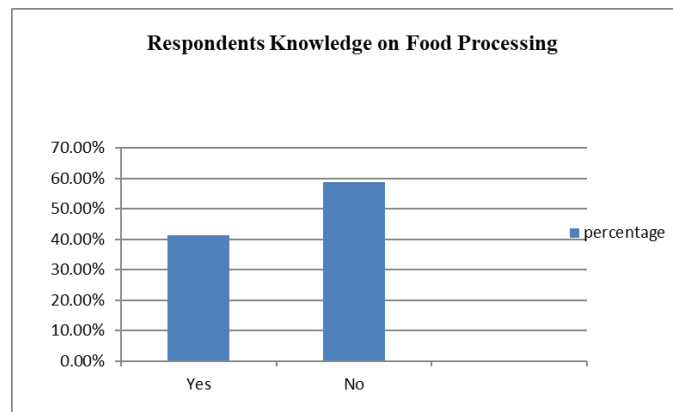


Figure 1.6: Respondents' Knowledge on Food Processing
Source: Field Findings, (2022).

It was levels that 41.2% of the respondents had knowledge on food processing skills while 58.8% of respondents do not have knowledge and technology used in food processing skills. This indicated that the majority of respondents need training on technology on food processing skills so as to be able to run their own generating income.

Table 1.7: Category of Proccession Technology Used

Technology used	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Sunflower processing machine	66	86.0	66.0	86
Not applicable	8	8.0	8.0	94
Power tiller	4	4.0	4.0	98
Solar drier	2	2.0	2.0	100
Total	80	100	100	

Source: Field Findings, 2022

Table 1:7 reveals that types of food processing showed that 86% of respondents sunflower processing, 8% power tiller in farming activities and 2% on use of solar drier. This result shown that very low technology is used by community for

processing of local food.

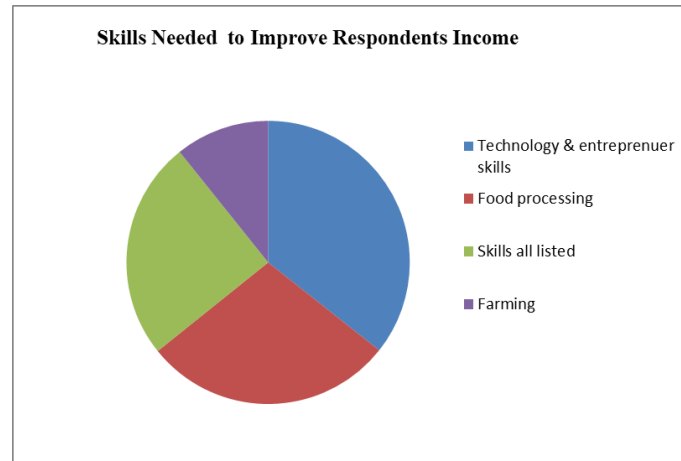


Figure 1. 7: Skills needed to Improve Respondents Income
Source: Field Findings, (2022).

From the chart above it was revealed that 30% of respondents needed to develop technology and entrepreneurship skills. In addition, 20% of the candidates required skills related to food processing. 21% possessed all the skills listed while only 9% possessed skills related to farming. Therefore, respondents need to have skills, including knowledge and technology used, to acquire knowledge that was increase production and improve income.

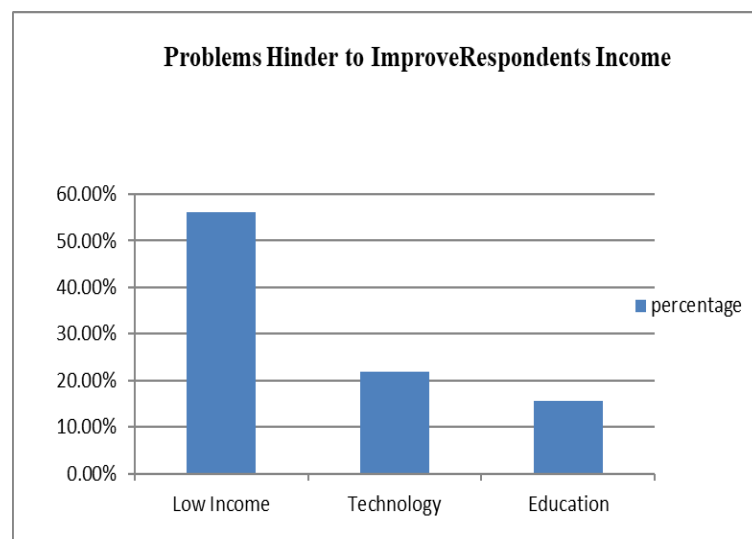


Figure 1.8: Problems Hinder to Improve Respondents Income
Source: Field Findings, (2022).

The above bar graph shows problems that hinder the efforts respondents to improve their income were 56.2% among those surveyed, 52.2% reported low income, 21.9% had grammar difficulties, or were illiterate. Therefore, something needs to be done to improve respondents' income by enabling them to have access to knowledge and information technology. This was because they need to engage in production and harvesting in order to increase their income.

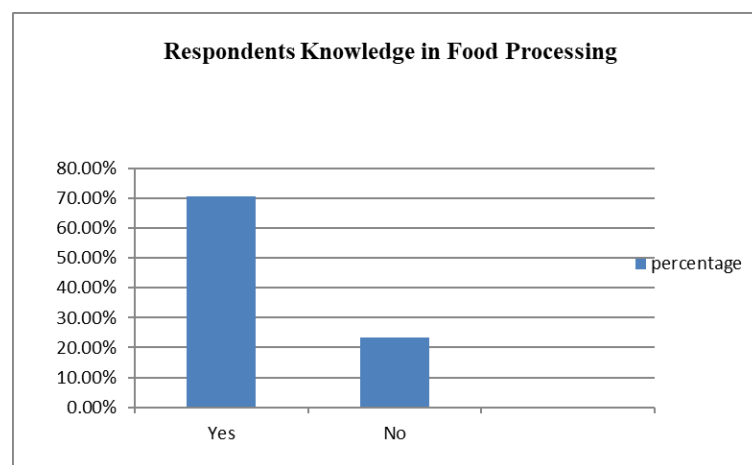


Figure 1.9: Respondents Knowledge in Food Processing

Source: Field Findings, (2022).

The findings reveal that 70.6% of respondents are aware of the food processing initiative but haven't considered its usefulness, whereas only 23.5% are unfamiliar with it. This highlights the necessity of motivating community members to embrace food processing to leverage knowledge, technology, and industry opportunities that can boost their income

Table 1. 8: Reason for not use Processing Technology

Processing Technology	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Increase cost	16	16.0	16.0	16
No capital for processing	8	8.0	8.0	24
Don't know how to process	51	71.0	71.0	95
No processing centre	5	5.0	5.0	100
Total	80	100	100	

Source: Field Findings, (2022).

The table 1.8 indicates that 71% of the respondents are not knowledgeable about processing technology, while 16% experienced increased costs, 8% had no capital for processing, and 5% had no processing centre. This suggests that a significant portion of the community lacks knowledge of food processing using solar dryers.

Table 1. 9: How Technology Help

Technology Help	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Increase the value of product	67	3.1	3.1	3.1
Reduce market cost	9	34.4	34.4	37.5
Attract more customer	4	59.4	59.4	100
Total	80	100	100	
Increase the value of product	67	3.1	3.1	3.1

Source: Field Findings, (2022).

Table 1.9 shows that 67% of respondents reported an increase in the value of production due to technology, while 9% reduced their market costs and 4% attracted new customers. This suggests that local food production can be processed to increase product value with community efforts.

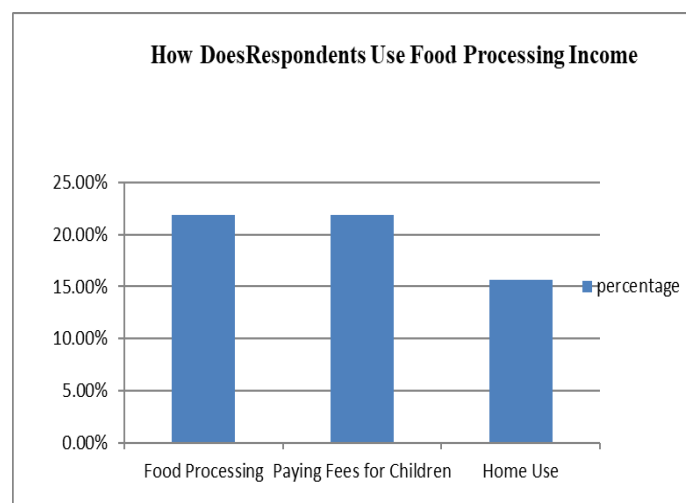


Figure 1. 10: How do Respondents use Food Processing Income

Source: Field Findings, (2022).

The bar graph shows that 21.9% of food processing respondents have additional income-generating activities. The majority of these respondents use their income to cover basic needs and reduce poverty, with 21.9% paying for their children's school fees and 15.6% for household expenses. The Kale women should receive training on food processing and be engaged in an economic development group to gain access to technology, knowledge, and entrepreneurship.

During focus group discussions, three age groups (18-20, 31-40, and 41-60) noted that despite earning income from various sources, the residents of Picha ya Ndege remain poor. Lack of assets, such as land for growing crops, hinders their ability to generate more income. One respondent raising livestock cited limited project budget as a major issue due to a lack of capital.

A study conducted by ward officers, village executives, and the Kale Women Group identified key problems in the community such as lack of skills, knowledge, and technology, disease, low income, and absence of financial institutions for credit. Unemployment was also a major issue for women in the Picha ya Ndege ward. The community identified needs such as employment, access to financial institutions for soft loans, entrepreneurship training, food processing knowledge, and lending institutions, mainly stemming from middle-income households who rely on small businesses to meet their basic needs.

1.7 Community Needs Prioritization

The Community Needs Prioritization project aimed to identify the most critical need in the community. A pair-wise ranking technique was used by selected respondents

to prioritize the needs; ensuring resources were allocated effectively to address the most pressing issues. These findings were guide the development of future community projects and ensure that resources are directed towards the areas with the greatest impact.

Various identified needs through the community needs assessment conducted in Picha ya Ndege at Kibaha were discussed by farmers group so as to identify the need which 28 requires immediate intervention and whose intervention would lead into easily intervention of other needs identified. The ranking of the needs is shown in the Table 1:10.

Table 1: 10: Pair Wise Ranking Needs Identification

Needs	Access to Financial Services	Access knowledge on post-harvest processing	Income Generation Activities	Access of financial institution to access loan	Access of entrepreneur skills	Number of Household Dependents	Total Score	Rank
Access to Financial Services	--	Access knowledge on post-harvest processing	Access to financial services,	Access of entrepreneur skills	Access knowledge on post-harvest processing	Access of entrepreneur skills	5	4
Access knowledge on post-harvest processing	Access knowledge on post-harvest processing		Number of Household Dependents	Access of entrepreneur skills	Access knowledge on post-harvest processing	Access of entrepreneur skills	6	3
Income Generation Activities	Income Generation Activities	Access to financial resources		Access of entrepreneur skills	Access of increase income	Income Generation Activities	8	2
Access of financial institution to access loan	Access of financial institution to access loan	Access of financial institution to access loan	access to financial resources		Access of financial institution to access loan	Access of financial institution to access loan	11	1
Access of entrepreneur skills	Access of entrepreneur skills	Access of increase income	Access of entrepreneur skills	Access of increase income		Access of entrepreneur skills	2	5
Number of Household Dependents	access to financial resources	Access of entrepreneur skills	Access of financial institution to access loan	Access to financial resources	Access of increase income	--	0	6

Source: Field Findings (2022).

1.8 Chapter Summary

Community needs assessment conducted in Picha ya Ndege at Kibaha enabled to identify community strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats. Among the strengths identified were the access of financial institution to access loan, presence of local food processing scheme, satisfactory village leadership, and willingness of villagers to participate in community development activities. Among the challenges identified was lack of reliable markets for local food processing scheme and hence the improving of marketing for produced crops was ranked as a need which requires immediate participatory intervention strategy.

The participatory needs assessment was conducted by the Kale Women Group community in Picha ya Ndege district. The assessment started by examining the community profile where a number of problems were identified. Based on the findings it was learnt that a large number of respondents said inadequate knowledge, technology and skill training are still problems. Through the establishment of the Union of Economic and Development Groups of Picha ya Ndege Division (UEDGPD), the Kale Women Group Community at Picha ya Ndege ward may organize, manage and sustain their food processing initiative to improve their livelihood to cover basic needs. There was being a union of economic and development groups in Picha ya Ndege division.

CHAPTER TWO

PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Background to Research Problem

This chapter focuses on the key problems identified in the previous chapter, which were recognized as community problems that required a development project agreed upon by most stakeholders. Low income was identified as a core problem that contributes to other issues in the community, such as lack of economic self-sufficiency, marketing information, and food insecurity. Access to reliable markets was a challenge, and poverty persists due to inadequate economic resources. To alleviate poverty, income-generating activities must be developed, and markets for the products must be created.

The survey conducted in Picha ya Ndege scheme showed that agriculture, livestock, petty business, vegetables, shop keeping, and food were the main sources of income for the community. However, food processing was minimal due to lack of technology and market skills, which perpetuates poverty. Therefore, the community needs to be equipped with knowledge, technology, and training skills to access knowledge on food processing through solar dryers and reliable markets. This was increasing production, income, and investment in income-generating activities. Better recordkeeping, customer service, and innovation are crucial for the project's success.

2.2 Problem Statement

The Picha ya Ndege community was facing poverty and a low standard of living due to low income and lack of necessary resources. The proposed solution was the

establishment of the Union of Economic and Development Groups for the Picha ya Ndege Division (UEDGPD), which aims to empower community members through farming, domestic outputs, and food processing. This was increasing income-generating activities and improves the economy of the community. The Kale community group in Picha ya Ndege ward was benefit from this initiative, as it was provided access to local products and food processing to improve living standards.

2.3 Project Description

The Community and Neighbourhood Organization (CBO) in Picha ya Ndege ward will establish the Union of Economic and Development Groups for the Picha ya Ndege Division (UEDGPD) in October 2022. The project aims to improve income by accessing reliable markets for domestic products and food processing. The issue of food safety in Picha ya Ndege Ward was closely tied to food availability and was a critical concern for many people suffering from persistent hunger and under nutrition worldwide. The use of solar dryers was being explored to preserve local food supplies, and the project was supporting the community in finding sustainable solutions to food security and livelihood challenges at the household level. The majority of residents in the area are peasants who produce agricultural products with little surplus for cash income.

2.3.1 Target Community

In October 2022, the Kale Women Group (KWG) formed a group of members to implement a project aimed at enhancing knowledge. The group was introduced to UEDGPD and adopted by 32 members, who implemented the project with research assistance. This was making it easier to spread knowledge to the Municipal Council

and other areas in the Picha ya Ndege Ward. Members were encouraged others interested in adding value to local food to understand the process and product quality.

2.4 Stakeholders

Stakeholders were individuals or groups with direct or indirect influence on a project's development. Identifying stakeholders and their relationship to the project was essential for addressing their lawful interests. The UEDGPD was partner with local organizations, including those in agriculture, food security, natural resources, education, and community development. The community collaboration with the researcher identified key stakeholders, including village development committees, and those who played a significant role were:

- i. Group members and other interested community members.
- ii. Community leaders
- iii. Town council officers
- iv. Trainers from Women Development Fund (TWDF)
- v. CED student
- vi. TASAF (Tanzania Social Action Fund)
- vii. WFP (World Food Programme)

All these organizations play a key role in their area of operation to contribute to the target group sustainable goals. Following is a summary of their role and expectations in the group.

Table 2:11: Stakeholders Analysis

No	Name of the stakeholder	Role of the Stakeholder	Expectations	Strength
1	Group members of (UEDGPD) and other interested community members	Project beneficiaries and to collect information	Participate to inform the society about the division project and structure capital base	To inform the society
2	Community leaders and central government	Mobilize community and general oversee of the groups	Link the group with other support services from the government and other donors	Formulation of policies and regulations empowerment of the society
3	Trainers from TASAF and WFP	Facilitate training to the members on technology, knowledge of market strategies skills and food processing technology	Information sharing and technical assistance in other social economic issues	Prepare training profession by using expertise
4	CED student and Supervisor	Technical advices, identification of trainers and donor for the Project	To encourage the community members to engage provision of food school and mobilize contribution and to be a model in the community	Community empowerment for self-reliance
5	Community Based Organization	To be role model on social services and economic services of the community	To be the catalyst of income generation activities and model in the community	Improving community standard of life

Source: Field Findings, (2022).

2.4.1 Project Goals in CED Terms

With the project, the main goal was to improve the socio-economic conditions of the poor and to enable them to secure a better livelihood for themselves and their families through additional agricultural products. By running small projects, the (UEDGPD) was increasing the community's income.

2.4.2 Project Objectives

2.4.2.1 General Objective

The project main objective is to increase income in Kale Women Group Community in Picha ya Ndege ward through establishing food processing for sustainable

economic development. by march 2023 in order to realize the project goal, the following specific objectives was being met.

2.4.2.2 Specific Objective

- i. To establish registration of the Kale Women Group Community by March 2023
- ii. To establish chicken's house construction by March 2023
- iii. To establish a business, raising and selling chickens and 300 – 400 eggs per day by 2023 (poultry products)
- iv. To improve the economic welfare of the Picha ya Ndege community through “poultry farming project” by December 2023.

2.5 Host Organization

Kale was a women's community group located in Sofu village, about 5kms from Kibaha Town in the Picha ya Ndege ward. The group aims to empower the people in the area to participate in economic activities and meet their basic daily needs. They have a registration number of PW/07/016 and run the UEDGPD centre which offers services to members and the wider community. By providing information on market needs, training on market strategies and food processing technology, Kale has helped to reduce poverty and other social problems in the Picha ya Ndege ward.

2.5.1 CBO Leadership

The CBO has strong leadership staff, including a Chairperson, an Assistant Chairperson, a Deputy Chairperson, a Secretary and a Treasurer. Both work hand in hand with the community committee.

2.5.2 Vision Statement

CBO was committed to empowering the community to achieve success mentally, physically, and spiritually. This was with a special focus on food processing skills and technology, as well as the Kale Women Group Community. UEDGPD's vision was to be recognized as leaders in building a community in which everyone in Picha ya Ndege has access to a reliable market for domestic products, agricultural products, and food processing.

2.5.3 Mission Statement

Committed to educate community members and to help them to identify their own potential and develop in all aspects of human life by providing stimulating learning experiences, as well as Kale Women group and UEDGPD mission was to improve the quality of lives of low-income earning families in Picha ya Ndege with the provision of skills training through a sustainable institution. However, to attain national and international standing and recognition of the UEDGPD leadership in the provision, spread and reach of micro service in Picha ya Ndege ward at Kibaha Town Council and beyond were to ensure profitability and long-term sustainability of the community.

2.5.4 CBO Objectives

This was a dynamic learning community that equips all members with the knowledge and skills needed to achieve personal success, within a safe and caring community. Positive human relationships were developed through specific training in human values and social skills. These values and skills assist Kale and community members to understand and respect diversity within our changing society.

2.5.5 Organization Structure for Kale Women Group in Picha ya Ndege

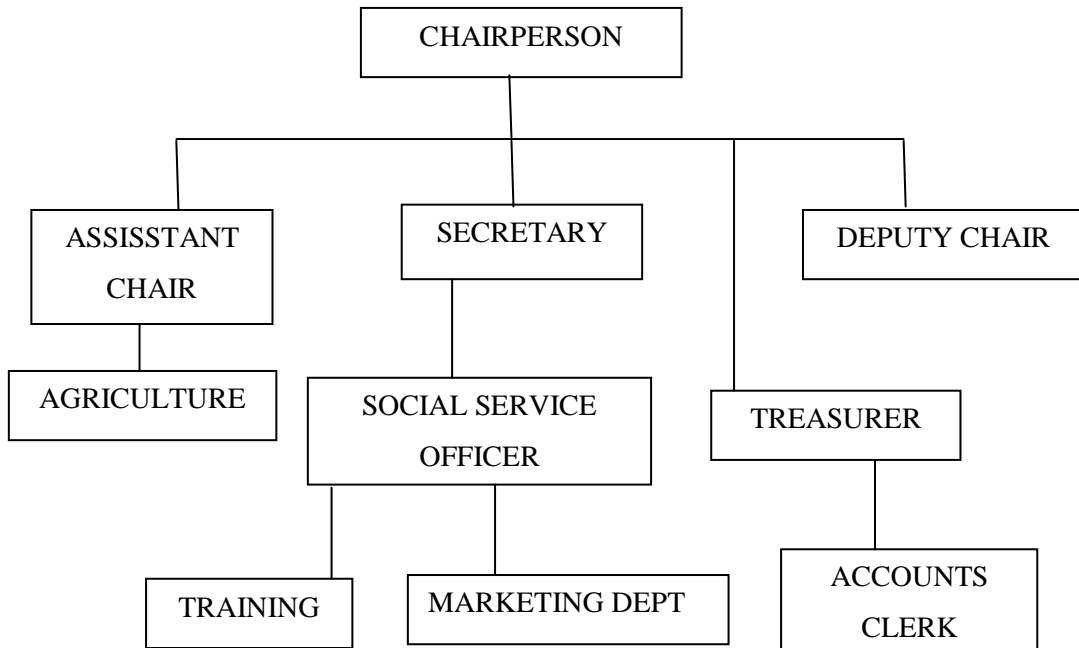


Figure 2.12: Organization Structure for Kale Women Group in Picha ya Ndege
Source: Picha ya Ndege, (2022).

2.5.6 SWOT Analysis for Kale Women Group

The Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats of Kale, for which the sample participated, are shown in Table 2.12.

Table 2. 12: SWOT Analysis for Kale Women Group

No	Strength	Weakness	Opportunity	Threats
1	Strong and committed leadership	Income generating is still very low	Members are trainable	Challenges from other competitors
2	Availability of community members to engage in food processing scheme	To delays in implementation of the projects due to the delays in disbursement of fund	Technique support from other stake holders	They underutilize the opportunity they have. The usually invest in small project
3	Presence of income generating activities	To cover small areas regarding community requirement	Support and encouragement from political figures	Completion of projects takes too long for single project
4	Members engage in domestic product, food processing and agricultural production for developing their income activities	Majority of members are single hence no permanent settlement	Support from government institutions and private sectors	Members are from one category (Kale Women Group)

Source: Field Findings, (2022).

2.5.7 Role of CED Student in Project

CED students report to the program manager and his roles include:

- i. Supervise the project activities are implemented as they are planned.
- ii. Make sure financial records are handled properly
- iii. Supervise UEDGPD activities through collaboration with the UEDGPD committee.
- iv. Assisting the UEDGPD committee in preparing monthly, quarterly, semi-annual and annual financial reports.
- v. Coordinate and facilitate committee members and meetings.
- vi. Prepare and present an evaluation report of the program to all stakeholders, including the supervisor at evaluation meetings.
- vii. To facilitate knowledge, skills and technology training in food processing

2.5.8 Roles of Kale Women Group in the Project

The roles of the organization in the project include;

- i. Making sure that all material such as training manual, kit, log book and cash book etc are in place at a time they are needed.
- ii. Participating in a stakeholder meeting
- iii. Advise CED students on project progress.

2.5.9 CBO Roles

The roles of the organization in the project include:

- i. Make sure all materials, such as training manuals, kits, logs, and cashbooks, are available when they are needed.

- ii. Participating in a stakeholder meeting
- iii. Advice CED students on project progress.
- iv. To attend UEDGPD project management training
- v. The purchase of equipment is necessary for the start of the project take off

CHAPTER THREE

LITERATURE REVIEW

3.1 Chapter Overview

This chapter provides a theoretical overview of previous research and projects related to the Union of Economic and Development Group of Picha ya Ndege Division (UEDGPD), with a focus on improving the income of low-income earners. Specifically, the literature review covers topics such as food demand, food supply, the food system, preservation techniques, sustainable agriculture, marketing strategies, and solar food processing. These issues are of particular importance to the Kale Community Base Organization in Picha ya Ndege.

3.2 Theoretical Literature

Poverty was a complex and multidimensional phenomenon resulting from deeply embedded structural imbalances in all realms of human existence, the economy, society culture and the environment. Poverty was defined as a lack of physical necessities, assets and income. He said that poverty includes but was more than being income deficient (Chamber, 1995). Union of Economic and Development Groups of Picha ya Ndege Division (UEDGPD) provide conducive services to low income and very low income, self-employed people. It aims to provide poor people with capital bases in order to combat poverty at the individual level as well as at the community level. It seeks to create a union that delivers services to the poor who are continuously ignored by the formal economic sector (Otero, 1999).

Poverty was also compounded by lack of access to research and extension services to train, markets and market information, as well as lack of legal rights and political

influence to make the collective voice heard. The existence of a power differential was both a cause and consequence of the income gap separating the haves from the have not. Poverty is kept invisible by this power differential because it isolates marginalized and vulnerable people economically. Although poverty was commonly viewed in terms of low income (Amartya Sen, 1999) defines poverty in terms of deprivation of capabilities, which means not being able to access education, health care, knowledge, or political freedom.

Schreiner and Columbat, (2001) define economic development as the attempt to improve access to income generation activities for low-income household people. Therefore, UEDGPD involves the provision of social services like domestic product, vegetable and gardening to the poor people living in both urban and non-urban areas. These people cannot obtain such services from the formal sector. UEDGPD consists of empowering usually small for economically productive people usually women to establish self-sustaining business, while rural income generation scheme was the same as economic development, the only difference was that rural income scheme depends on agricultural product and reliable market is more than non-formal economic development.

The basic problem was poor people it hard to capital which enables them to engage in income generation activities which would increase income to cover basic needs of daily life, therefore UEDGPD enable to create union communities to provide conducive services to the community easily. (Nayaran, et al., 2000) describe a world with misfortune, shame, and disempowerment in their "voice of the poor" series. Narayan's voices express frustration of increasing poverty and disparity caused by

geography, gender, corruption and lack access to power and resources.

UEDGPD has very significant role to play development according to proponent of the economic development, (Economic Development Fund, 2004) state that studies have shown that community economic development plays as a key role in development. It allows poor people to meet basic needs and protect against risks. It was associated with improvement of the household, financial welfare, empowers women in financial participation and so promotes gender equality. (Otero, 1999) illustrates that the various ways in which community development creates access to useful capital for the poor people together with human capital addressed through education and training, social capital achieved through local organization enable people to tackle poverty. By providing resources such as capital, their dignity is strengthened. This can help empower both men and women to participate in the economic system in general, according to (Economic Development Fund, 2004).

The aim of UEDGPD according to (Economic Development Fund, 2004) was not just about providing capital to the poor in order to engage in income generation activities and poverty on an individual level it seeks to create foundations that deliver economic services to the people who are stated that poor are generally excluded from the financial services sector of the economy so that the organization of UEDGPD has emerged to address this market failure. By addressing this gap in the reliable market for a domestic product and food processing as a sustainable method, they become part of the formal economic system of a country and can access capital markets to find their lending portfolios allowing them to dramatically increase the number of marginalized people they can reach (Otero,1999).

UEDGPD was grass roots-based lending model which focuses on fostering participant's ability to innovate and manage viable income generation activities. This was central to its UEDGPD whereby the participants enable to engage in production. There were both farmers and customers involved in the economic development process. They manage all the economic activity there at the Kale Women Group Community. The model expert provides them with skills in leadership, economic development, and entrepreneurship (URT, 2009).

3.3 Historical background of Union of Economic and Development Group of Picha ya Ndege Division (UEDGPD)

The acronym (UEDGPD) stands for an economic community development, with part of its origin in the Union and another in the economic natural resources. The word economic can be misleading because Union of Economic and Development Group of Picha ya Ndege Division was basically a community work association in corporation informal business association structure with modern financial foundation (Gegasha, 2011). The model is designed in a way that members of UEDGPD participate in training on technology of food processing and skills knowledge in rotation bases under condition that they should be engaged in production of domestic product, vegetable and food processing for the reason of providing training in order to give members hands on experience with business planning and reliable market of their product. In order to reduce poverty throughout the community.

According to (ASDP, 2008) the history of UEDGPD started in 2000 with Mata Masu Debara (MMO) Nigerian Vernacular for women in a course to liberate themselves from poverty MMD model was innovated by FAO international in Niger west

Africa. The model was later exported to Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Uganda and Eritrea. It was later modified and adopted in the main land of Tanzania by the ASDP staff in 2005 and thus named Union of Economic and Development Group of Picha ya Ndege Division (UEDGPD).

The village in Niger West Africa where the MMD model started had shown three symptoms causes of poverty, agricultural produce fetches low price and unreliable market due to mutual reinforcing factors including lack of awareness of food processing quality parameters and which were most obvious among others. It was a combination of poor living conditions, insufficient capital and poor entrepreneurship strategies, inadequate economic self-sufficiency, as well as lack of a realistic and appropriate vision, which would empower them. It was an irritating situation, not a spirit irritation, but something historical that could be changed. In developing countries like Tanzania, the situation was not only serious in Niger, but everywhere else as well.

Community members in this situation are most often engaged in production but also in other social economic and environmental degradation. We now have many ways of preserving commodities. These include salting and bringing fish, meat and vegetable the sugaring of fruits and drying of grain and many other food staff as developed but for this case a study will be using the solar dryer techniques in the rural areas as a simple technology that can be used by community members in preserving the local food (FAO, 1981).

A tool called Mata Masu Debara (MMD) was coined by FAO international that was used in Niger in 2000 to liberate women. UEDGPD is a special Union of Economic

and Development Group of Picha ya Ndege Division (UEDGPD) formed to revive its economic vision and empower entrepreneurs through sensitization meetings and training. Entrepreneurial strategies are updated through training, knowledge, and technology skills.

Besides Kale Women Community members, there are no external economic development partners. What external partners can accomplish was to support the group by providing training skills, knowledge and technology in food processing and domestic products. This was done through engaging in income generation activities that can be used by the group. Another thing was the entrepreneurship training package (Economic Development Fund, 2004). After two years, innovation in Niger has produced recommendable fruits. Women showed a defined more out of poverty. Living conditions of women changed remarkably. The innovation was exported to Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Uganda and Eritrea and finally modified by ASDP staff and adopted in Tanzania Islands and the Mainland in 2000 and 2002 respectively (ASDP, 2008).

3.3.1 Livelihood

A livelihood comprises the capabilities, assets and activities required for a living. It was deemed sustainable when it can cope with and recover from stress and maintain its capability assets and activities both now and future. This was not undermining the natural resources base (www.adb.org). People-centered development was promoted through livelihood approaches. Livelihood approaches generate a deeper understanding of the wide range of livelihood strategies pursued by people that poverty reduction measures address. An acknowledgement of the interaction

between the micro-cosmos of individual households and their larger socioeconomic, cultural, and political contexts. In other words, they give access to the complexity of poverty and livelihood while acknowledging the need to reduce difficulty in a responsible way. This was for drafting policies and designing programme and project (Economic Development Fund, 2004).

People-centred sustainable poverty reduction was being achieved only if external support focuses on what matters to people, understands the differences between groups of people and works with them in a way that was congruent with their current livelihood strategies, social environment and ability to adapt. Poor people themselves must be key actors in identifying and addressing livelihood priorities. Development agents need processes that enable them to listen and respond to the poor. The livelihood approach can be applied to work with any stakeholder group. To be effective in a poverty programme, the sustainable. Poor people's livelihood benefit should be maximized through livelihood approaches that are based on poverty reduction.

3.3.2 Empowerment

It was a process of change by which individuals or groups with a small or no power gain the power and ability to make choices that affect their lives. Empowerment is about choice and power (Stanley, 1993). The structure of power that has it, its sources, and how it was exercised directly affect the choice people can make in their lives. Empowerment takes place beyond participation. This implies enabling people to understand the realities of their surroundings, reflect on the influences shaping their environment, and take steps to make changes to improve their surroundings by

understanding and reflecting on these influences.

3.3.3 Economic

In Bishop's (2004) definition, economics was the study of how society uses scarce resources. Without scarce resources (land, labor, raw materials, capital, entrepreneurial spirit and time) there would be no need to make choices about how to utilize those things to the greatest effect and thus no need for economics. The economic system makes people the right choices at least, it shows them the most efficient way to maximize scarce resources in the process of achieving goals. When scarce things are used more efficiently, they were less wasted, and people were able to achieve their goals more easily, but choosing one thing means choosing not to do another.

3.3.4 Market System

Classical economists assumed that prices would automatically being set by demand and supply. As prices rise more supplies find it profitable to enter the market. However, the demand for the product falls because fewer customers think the product falls because fewer customers think the product is worth the money. In contrast, as prices fall, there was more demand, but few suppliers feel that supplying the product was worthwhile. Eventually a state of equilibrium was reached where the quantity produced was equal to the quantity consumed, and the price of the product is fixed, (Blythe, 2008). Suppose consumer taste changes in the local economy.

The consumer, for example, decides they want more fruit juice and less milk than the current local economy offers. Those changes in consumer tastes would be

communicated to producers through an increase in demand for fruits and a decline in demand for milk and the price was falling. The increase in economic profit that initially follows the increase in fruit demand was not only inducing that industry to expand. It was also giving it the revenue needed to obtain resources essential to its growth. By raising the price of fruits, fruit producers would be able to pay higher prices for resources, thereby increasing the demand for resources and draining resources from less urgent alternative jobs. As a result, the milk industry experiences a decline in resource demand and was unable to hire workers and other resources. As a result of these adjustments in the local economy, consumers are able to change their taste by altering product prices and profits, which may result in the expansion of some industries while contraction of others, according to Petty (2011).

3.4 Empirical Literature

The UEDGPD has brought a number of socio-economic achievements in various places where it has operated since its evolution. In UEDGPD the study done by, (Lamp,2007), on economic development of the future in Picha ya Ndege District, reduced poverty level as members and their families live more economically protected life, income from UEDGPD has been used to finance income generation activities, (Almas,2011).

In Kibaha Town Council through UEDGPD project they 10 groups started between 2008 and 2010 under facilitation of ASDP have achieved an addition of approximately economic development and profit around the community and to its members enable to engage in production but now because of an improved income of each group member they have raised up the value of product, (ASDP 2008).

According to the study conducted by (Kihongo, 2005) on the impact of assessment of the UEDGPD through economic development project of Ukonga Mazizini it has been evidenced that there was effectiveness in capacity building through various skills by provision of training ranging from simple knowledge and technology skills as part of UEDGPD project operations. These training haven't only helped UEDGPD operate successfully but also growth of their economic activities confidently. Most of the members now have confidence in many issues pertaining to their reliable market for domestic products and food processing. This was compared to the past. This was very important for the individual in adapting the changes of growing market due to the production increase through the project (Economic Development Fund, 2004).

Furthermore, Kihongo contends that during the survey it was learned that during 100 respondents (97.5%) out of 30 were of opinion that given sufficient time to engage in production. In UEDGPD project if one can get employed in an economic entity to generate income and adapt certain skills which would make him/her productive and marketable. This also increases the level of economic development, therefore UEDGPD project can be used to reduce income poverty in the long run. According URT it was estimated that about 65% of domestic agriculture producers in Tanzania are affected by market forces. This leads to low producer prices and reliable markets thus reducing cash available to farmers to meet production cost, (URT, 2003).

Generally low prices and unreliable market was the result of many and often mutually reinforcing factors including lack of awareness on the quality parameters, poor marketing information on the domestic market requirements, insufficient

volumes of produce, lack of training on marketing strategies, lack of reliable storage facilities. Women were most disadvantaged because of low literacy levels and are traditionally left behind when it comes to attending school. As a result, they lack access to market information and technological advancements. Studies indicate that women have been recognized as farmers for some time. However, it has not been sufficiently considered when developing and disseminating agricultural technologies (Challe, 2003).

3.4.1 Women and Income Generation Activities

An assessment of the adoption of agricultural. Technologies done by TARP II SUA outlines the concept of sustainable livelihood approach companionable with an actor-oriented perspective on the use of agricultural technologies. The assumption underlying this approach was that at any particular time, people pursue various livelihood outcomes (low income) by drawing on a range of assets (financial, human, social & physical capital) to pursue a variety of activities (Farrington et al, 1999). Challe (2003) defines coastal women as being disadvantageous because they lack literacy and were traditionally left behind in schooling. Due to this phenomenon, they have limited access to improved technologies and market information. Studies indicate that women have been recognized as farmers for some time. However, it has not been sufficiently considered when developing and disseminating agricultural technologies.

3.4.2 Gender and Economic Activities

Kasuga (1998), reveals that although women in Tanzania operate a larger proportion of businesses they were least economically empowered. The majority of them run

small businesses like snack selling food vending, sales and second-hand clothes selling. These businesses run with small capital and unreliable premises where returns are not guaranteed. Kashuliza, (1996) suggests that the cultural climate in rural Tanzania places women at a disadvantage regarding credit accessibility. According to Mkwizu, (1992), Tanzanian women save more than men, so more funds were available to them, but the opposite is true since males dominate opportunities, causing women to have social and legal disadvantages.

3.4.3 Local Sustainable Agricultural and Seasonal Diets

Haughton (1982), studies reveal that local sustainable agriculture with seasoning was effective. Several studies include a review of the history of agricultural production in the surrounding area. They describe a rich variety of indigenous crops and livestock once produced and eaten by residents. The loss of local food processing capabilities often influences the foods that are grown and eaten in the local area. Researchers then identified food availability locally in season. Herrin and Gussow (1981) created nutritionally adequate menus using locally available foods for each season of the year. Promoted the development of regional and seasonal food guides. All these studies intentionally link local agriculture products with new dietary of guidance based on seasonal food instead of food without help group.

3.4.4 Marketing and Consumer Studies

Another significant dimension of the local food economy was the marketing potential for indigenous sustainable foods. In all these studies (Arthur, 1985), Minnesota Project (1986), (Campbell and Peaman, 1994), and Midwest Organic Alliance's (1995) focus on developing local markets for growers. Four others studies

by (Lockeretz, 1986) examined consumer demand for local food. Researchers and community members examined local food supply and demand through survey, focus groups, and interviews. According to these marketing studies, cooperative marketing strategies that emphasize local markets and technical assistance may contribute to the expansion of the local food economy. According to the studies, successful marketing strategies consist of three key components. First, the establishment of a regional identity based on high quality products. This includes logos, promotion materials and celebratory events to build support from consumers and local processing.

3.4.5 Perspective of Solar Food Processing in the World (Fruits and Vegetable Dehydration)

According to Palaniappan (1999), a way to tackle food security and undernourishment amidst increased population in third world countries could be through solar drying of food products. It also contributes to the employment generation of numerous rural youths in these countries. In addition, it reduces greenhouse gases emanating from large quantities of fossil fuels. Used in agro processing and other processing industries. One of its initiatives, Planters Energy Network (PEN) has introduced roof mounted solar hot air technology either as a preheating unit depending on the temperature requirement for processing large quantity of food products.

His article describes the technology adopted and its application in the processing of various food products ranging from tea to fish, fruit and vegetable, pulses and grains. Sustainability for these units is proven as 15-year-old units still function. The

company has demonstrated successful driers in Ladakh and in cost regions of India using smaller flat collectors coupled with SPV. Concessions and incentives from the government of India make solar units have a low payback period and have a greater potential in the countries.

3.5 The Tanzania Development Vision 2025 (Policy Review)

Tanzania Development Vision foresees that by 2025, Tanzania should have created a diversified, resilient and competitive economy. This economy can effectively cope with development challenges and which can also easily and confidently adapt to the changing market and technology conditions in the regional and global economy. The challenge was therefore to mobilize human and other resources towards that goal. The vision has three principle objectives namely achieving high quality livelihoods for its citizens, achieving effective governance through the rule of law and building a strong and resilient economy that can effectively withstand global competition.

Tanzania Development Vision 2025 seeks to transform from a low productivity agricultural economy to a semi industrialized one led by modernized and highly productive agricultural activities which are reinforced by supportive industrial and services activities through actively mobilization of people and other resources towards the achievement of shared goals. In the poverty reduction strategy, the government has decided to promote private sector participation including small and medium enterprises.

3.5.1 The Sustainable Industrial Development Policy (SIDP) 1996-2020

The Sustainable Industrial Development Policy (SIDP 1996-2020) places specific

emphasis on the promotion of small and medium industries through the following measures:

- i. Providing support to existing and new promotion institutions, simplifying taxation, licensing, and registering SMEs, and improving access to financial services are key components.
- ii. As part of SIDP, informal sector businesses are encouraged to grow and become formalized.
- iii. Indigenous entrepreneurs, women, youth and people with disabilities were encouraged to participate in economic activities under the policy.

3.5.2 The National Micro Finance Policy

The National Micro Finance Policy covers financial services to small and micro enterprises in rural areas and the urban sector. These enterprises are engaged in all types of legal and economic activities. Furthermore, the agricultural and livestock policy was aimed at the development of agricultural and livestock activities performed by both small farmers and livestock keepers. Priority is given to resource-based enterprises particularly activities that add value to agricultural products. Nevertheless, agriculture was still the backbone of our economy. It contributes more than 50% of the country's GDP and accounts for about 60% of the country's foreign earnings.

3.5.3 Small and Medium Enterprise Development Policy (2014)

In Tanzania the SME sector has been recognized as a significant sector in employment creation income generation and poverty alleviation and as a base for industrial development. The sector was estimated to generate about a third of GDP,

employ about 20% of the Tanzanian labour force and has great potential for further employment generation. However, Tanzania has never had a specific policy focusing on the development of the SME sector. The different policies have various uncoordinated programmes and interventions aimed at supporting the sector with limited impact. This has resulted in a number of gaps leading to the inability to address the core constraints inhibiting the sector's growth. This has made it difficult to exploit the existing potentials for acceleration of SME development. It limits its ability to exploit SME's exciting potential to accelerate growth.

3.5.4 National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP)

This was the second national organization framework for putting poverty reduction at the top of the country's development agenda. The NSGRP was informed by the aspirations of the Tanzania Development Vision (2025) for high and shared growth high quality livelihoods, peace, stability and unity, effective governance, high quality education and international competitiveness. It was committed to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) as internationally agreed targets for reducing poverty, hunger, diseases, illiteracy, environmental degradation and discrimination against women by 2015.

3.5.5 Women and Gender Development Policy (2010)

The aim was to mainstream gender issues in all aspects of policy in planning, resource allocation and implementation. The government has enacted several significant pieces of legislation to support women's right to land tenure and inheritance and against gender-based violence. Tanzania has adopted four Beijing priority areas for its own national action platform:

- i. Enhancement of woman's legal capacity
- ii. Economic empowerment of women
- iii. Political empowerment of women
- iv. Improvement of women access to education and training

In addition, the new Tanzania Strategy for Growth Reduction of Poverty (MKUKUTA) has included gender as a cross cutting issue, stakeholders were trying to increase attention to the monitoring of the gender indication.

3.6 Literature Review Summary

The gap observed in the empirical literature was that none of the case study countries had organized marketing channels for rural products especially perishables. Although the marketing system was not well organized, there were many opportunities for farmers to sell their vegetables in big hotels, restaurants, supermarkets and urban markets provided they were organized in groups and trained in good agricultural practices and technology to have better quality and presentable vegetables which could fetch higher prices.

The right policies and strategies were available if the implementers were sticking on to them for political support of varied projects regarding marketing agricultural produce. However, the major gap that affects several communities and Picha ya Ndege Kibaha as a whole was the networking and coordination of activities within the same locality. This was for effective supply chain management. Effort was fragmented and not transparent. Many people do not know policy opportunities available to them for their development. Implementation of this particular project

fills this gap through awareness creation and a mind shift of the community. This was necessary as prerequisite information in the course of implementing the project.

CHAPTER FOUR

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

4.1 Chapter overview

This chapter contains information on how the project was planned, action taken at each step of project implementation. It additionally describes the project products and output activities conducted and resources deployed in an attempt to achieve specific objectives. The overall goal of the project was to contribute to improving the standard of living of Picha ya Ndege community through additional value to agricultural products, time frame and responsibility person or institution for the project intervention. It records the expected and actual products, staffing and budget details. Presentation was by both narrative and tabulation forms.

4.2 Product and Outputs

The project was planned to be accomplished in its first cycle by the end of March 2023. Several outputs such as increasing the number of community members applied food processing scheme, formation of nutrition group, increased number of solar driers, increased number of community members knowing how to use the solar drier and increase number of community members applied market skills and knowledge. The planned project product was to increase access to economic resources for Picha ya Ndege community by establishment of UEDGPD. Product and output of the project were set based on the project objectives with their respective activities as details below: -

4.2.1 To establish registration of the Kale Women Group Community by March 2023, product outputs:

i. Sensitization and Mobilization Report:

- a) A report detailing the sensitization process conducted for the community members and community leader about the project.
- b) Documentation of the methods used for mobilizing the community to establish the UEDGPD (assuming UEDGPD stands for "Upper East Development Group for Poverty Alleviation" based on the context).

ii. Advocacy Meeting Report:

- a) A comprehensive report on the two-day advocacy meeting held with the Picha ya Ndege community.
- b) Summary of the topics discussed during the meeting, including income-generating activities and their potential impacts on poverty alleviation.
- c) Feedback and insights gathered from community members during the meeting.

4.2.2 To establish chicken's house construction by March 2023, product output:

i. Business and Entrepreneurship Skills Training Materials:

- a) Development of comprehensive training materials focusing on business and entrepreneurship skills.
- b) The training materials should cover topics such as business planning, financial management, marketing strategies, customer relations, and other essential skills for successful entrepreneurship.
- c) The materials are developed in collaboration with relevant stakeholders, ensuring that they are tailored to the specific needs and context of the UEDGPD (Upper East Development Group for Poverty Alleviation).

ii. UEDGPD Constitution:

- a) Formulation of a well-structured constitution for the UEDGPD, defining its purpose, goals, roles of members, decision-making processes, and governance structure.
- b) The constitution should be developed through consultation and input from the community members and relevant stakeholders, ensuring inclusivity and representation.
- c) The finalized constitution will serve as a guiding document for the UEDGPD's operations, providing a framework for effective management and decision-making.

4.2.3 To establish a business, raising and selling chickens and 300 – 400 eggs per day by 2023 (poultry products) product output:

- i. Agricultural Skills Training Toolkit:
 - a) Development and assembly of a comprehensive agricultural skills training toolkit contained in one toolkit box.
 - b) The toolkit should include training materials, guides, and resources related to agricultural production, food processing, and domestic product development.
 - c) The toolkit is securely stored in the community base organization's strong room, ensuring easy accessibility for community members during training sessions and workshops.
- ii. UEDGPD Establishment Report:
 - a) A report documenting the process of mobilizing 32 community members to engage in the production of food processing and domestic products.
 - b) Details of how the UEDGPD (Upper East Development Group for Poverty Alleviation) was initiated, including the roles and responsibilities of the

members involved.

- c) Description of the goals and objectives of the UEDGPD, focusing on how it aims to increase financial resources within the community through agricultural activities and product development.

4.2.4 To improve the economic welfare of the Picha ya Ndege community through “poultry farming project” by December 2023, product output:

- i. Business and Entrepreneurship Skills Training Materials:
 - a) Development of comprehensive training materials focusing on business and entrepreneurship skills.
 - b) The training materials should cover topics such as business planning, financial management, marketing strategies, customer relations, and other essential skills for successful entrepreneurship.
 - c) The materials are developed in collaboration with relevant stakeholders, ensuring that they are tailored to the specific needs and context of the UEDGPD (Upper East Development Group for Poverty Alleviation).
- ii. UEDGPD Constitution:
 - a) Formulation of a well-structured constitution for the UEDGPD, defining its purpose, goals, roles of members, decision-making processes, and governance structure.
 - b) The constitution should be developed through consultation and input from the community members and relevant stakeholders, ensuring inclusivity and representation.
 - c) The finalized constitution will serve as a guiding document for the UEDGPD's operations, providing a framework for effective management and

decision-making.

4.3 Project Planning

The main objective of the project was to have an efficient marketing system in place in order to increase income status and employment opportunity by the end of 2023.

The project has specific objective:

- i. Knowledgeable community on food processing by ensuring number of communities who will be applying it and information of 10 nutritional groups
- ii. Empowered community members on the use of 10 solar driers in the community
- iii. Enhanced marketing skills to 12 community members by establish marketing system of value-added products by 2023.

4.3.1 Implementation Plan

The implementation plan is designed such that activities intend to achieve project objectives of this report the plan.

Table 4.1 indicates that the implementation plan is designed and shown the activities intend to achieve the project objectives of this report the plan was shown in this table.

Table 10.1: Implementation Plan Chart

Objective	Output	Activity	Project Implementation Month																Resources	Responsibility people
			O 2022	N 2022	D 2022	J 2023	F 2023	M 2023	A 2023	M 2023	J 2023	J 2023	A 2023	S 2023	O 2023	N 2024	D 2024	J 2024		
1.To establish registration of the Kale Women Group Community by March 2023	Sensitization and Mobilization Report	1.Purchaseoutsources experts																	Personnel fund and stationeries.	CED student and other stakeholders
		2.Conduct workshop																		
	Advocacy Meeting Report	1. Propagate advertisement. 2.To organize the community apple days																	Human means of transport, time and stationary	CED student and the target group
2. .To establish chicken's house construction by March 2023	1. Business and Entrepreneurship Skills Training Materials	1. Training manual distributed to trainees. 2.Experts to facilitate training																	Human means special transport disabled, time and stationeries	Project committee and CED student and other stakeholders
	2. UEDGPD Constitution	1. Photocopy and distribute to each member. 2.Members discuss the constitution																	Personnel and time	Project committee, CED student
3. To establish a business, raising and selling chickens and 300–400 eggs per day by 2023 (poultry products)	1. Agricultural Skills Training Toolkit	1. Outsources3key keepers. 2.To organize special room to keep the kit																	Human means special transport for disabled, time and stationeries.	Project committee student and another stakeholder
	2.. UEDGPD Establishment Report	1. Start of entrepreneurship project. 2.Members engage in income generation activities																	Human means of transport, time and stationeries	Project committee student and other stakeholder
4..To improve the economic welfare of the Picha ya Ndege community through “poultry farming project” by December 2023.	1.Entrepreneurship Needs Assessment Report	1. To conduct formative evaluative with the project committee. 2.10 people participate																	Human means of transport, time and stationeries	Project committee student and other stakeholder
	2. Immediate Profit Distribution Report	1.To evaluate on how member have used the entrepreneurship 2.To visit projects run by member																	Human means of transport, time and stationeries	Project committee student and other stakeholder

Sources: Field finding (2023).

Table 11.2: Project Logical Framework

Hierarchy of Objectives	Objectively Verifiable Indicators(OVIs)	Means of Verification(MOV)	Assumption
Goals (impact):Improve the economic situation amongst stakeholders	Increase income & improved standard of living	Survey and auditing quarterly & annual reports at beginning and end of project	People are aware & are open and honest about their income status
Objective 1. To establish registration of the Kale Women Group Community by March 2023			
Output 1: 2 Days Advocacy Meeting Conducted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Introduction and Engagement Presentation on Income Generating Activities (IGAs) Group Discussions and Brainstorming SWOT Analysis (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats) Market Research and Assessment 	Project progress report	Community member became aware about the project
Activities			
Community Surveys and Interviews	Identification of Local Resources	Project progressive report	Readiness of community members to support the project
Market Research and Analysis	Training and Entrepreneurship Workshops	Project progressive report	Readiness of community members to support the project
Objective 2: To establish chickens house construction by Mach 2023			
Output 2: Two Training Manuals Developed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business Skills Training Manual Entrepreneurship Development Manual 	Availability of four documents	motivation & willingness of CBO members to attend training
Activities			
2. 1 training manual distributed to trainees	2 experts facilitate the training	Training report	Willingness of a kale members to attend the training
2.2 photocopy & distribute to trainee	Members discuss the constitution	Training report	Willingness of kale to attend the training
Objective 3 To establish a business, raising and selling chickens and 300 – 400 eggs per day by 2023 (poultry products)			
Output 3: Toolkit Box Purchased	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procurement of the Agricultural Skills Toolkit Training and Capacity Building 	Records of the material support in project stock	Willingness and inclination of CBO members to engage in entrepreneurship project
Activities			
3:1 Needs Assessment and Toolkit Planning	Organize room to keep the kit box	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records of material support Report Compilation and Presentation 	Willingness and readiness of CBO members to attend training
3:2 Vendor Selection and Procurement	Members to engage in income generation activities	List of participant who engage in production	Willingness and readiness of CBO members to attend training
Objectives 4. To improve the economic welfare of the Picha ya Ndege community through “poultry farming project” by December 2023.			
Community Engagement and Outreach	All 32 members get profit first round of production	Weekly and monthly report	Readiness of members to get knowledge of poultry keeping
Activities			
4.1 Training Program Development 4.2Community Workshops and Seminars	10 people to participate	Weekly and monthly report	Recipient become aware about the project
4.3 Evaluation on how members have used the entrepreneurship training given	Visit the projects run by members	6 months & annual evaluation of the project implementation	Recipient become aware about the project

Sources: Field finding (2023).

Based on Table 4.2 shown logical framework of the project including seminar and training, capacity building and human resources & services necessary for carrying out activities.

4.3.2 Inputs

The Projects inputs needed to accomplish the above logical framework analysis including seminar and training, capacity building and human resources & services necessary for carrying out activities. Normally were supposed to be started in specific and measurable terms follow up monitoring, making solar drier and project training manual.

4.4 Staffing Pattern

The UEDGPD project at Picha ya Ndege at ward was established purposely to enhance Picha ya Ndege community and the community around have increased and access to economic resources to engage income generation activities that would be invested into micro venture so as to improve their income so as their standard of living. The management team of the project was headed by chairperson who has a responsibility of chairing all the meeting that were conducted twice a month when members meet for various project activities such as production of domestic product and food processing and the social services contributions, the chairperson and the secretary of the project whose responsibilities includes taking the roads in every meeting.

Other position includes project treasurer who keep records ensures all issued correctly with the assistance of two clerks who assist the treasurer to count the profit, social services contribution and being kept in kit or handled to members who has

keep the records of community. A long side with all mentioned above four keys handles for a kit are important who have the responsibility to ensure that the key was safe always CED student is a consultant and coordinator.

4.4.1 Project Budget

The cost of implementation was approximated at Tanzania shilling 6,693,000/= as outline in table 4.3 of the budget below. Inputs needed for fulfilling the objectives include stationaries, venue, refreshment, training manual, agricultural raw materials, processing tools equipment and cash for facilitating transport and transportation activities. Table 4.3 indicates that the cost of implementation project budget including stationaries, venue, refreshment, training manual, agricultural raw materials, processing tools equipment and cash for facilitating transport and transportation activities.

Table 12.3: Project Budget

Objective	Output	Activities	Resource needed	Quantity	Unit price	Total TSh.
1. To establish registration of the Kale Women Group Community by March 2023	A total of 32 members of kale women group attended a workshop	1.Purchase expert 2.To conduct workshop	Stationary Photocopy paper ream	2	12,000	24,000
			Mark pens	20	600	120,000
			Flip chart	2	10,000	20,000
	Conducting two days advocacy meeting	1.spread advertisement 2.To organize the community apple days	Soft drinks & snacks	100	12,000	1,200,000
			fuel	20 liters	2100	42,000
2. To establish chicken’s house construction by March 2023	1.Two raining manual developed 2.Formation of constitution	1.Training manual distributed to trainees 2.Experts to facilitate training	Stationary flip chart	4	10,000	40,000
			Mark pens	20	600	120,000
			Facilitator allowance	3	30,000	90,000
			Soft drink & snacks	100	12,000	1,200,000
			Photocopy paper ream	2	10,000	20,000
			Fuel	20	2100	42,000
			Facilitator allowance	2	30,000	60,000
3.To establish a business, raising and selling chickens and 300 – 400 eggs per day by 2023 (poultry products)	1. one tool kit box is bought 2.32 members mobilized to buy shares & join UEDGPD project equipment’s purchased	1.Induction of UEDGPD project 2. Members to engage in income generation activities	Participant allowance	39	20,000	780,000
			Passbook & ledgers	2	10,000	40,000
4. To improve the economic welfare of the Picha ya Ndege community through “poultry farming project” by December 2023.	1.25 members have accessed in production of domestic, agro and food processing	1. To conduct formative evaluation after 6 months of the project implementation	Facilitators allowance	3	30,000	90,000
			Stationary flip chart	2	10,000	20,000
	2. All the 25 members get the profit in first production on time	1. Evaluation on how members have used the training given 2. To visit project run by members	Participant allowance	4	20,000	80,000
			Fuel	30 liters	2100	63,000
			Project report writing	1	400,000	400,000
GRAND TOTAL						6,693,000

Sources: Field Findings (2023).

4.5 Project Implementation Report

In order to achieve project objectives. It was the responsibility of CED student, target group and other stakeholder to ensure that project activities are efficiently implemented. The implementation followed the sequential order of activities that resulted into project objectives achievement. Mobilizing the target group on the importance of developing economic spirit was the first project activity to be conducted. The meeting was organized by CED student with Picha ya Ndege ward community and the trainer in Oct 2023 the target group was mobilized to serve four times in a month whatever little they had of them were for the idea. Table 4.4 indicates that the project implementation report of all objectives activities are efficiently implemented including mobilizing the target group, and the trainer as well mobilized to serve four times in a month.

Table 13.4: Project Implementation Report

Objective	Description	Timeline	Product Output	Date of Completion 1 st Month	Date of Completion 2 nd Month	Date of Completion 3 rd Month	Date of Completion 4 th Month
1	1. To establish registration of the Kale Women Group Community by March 2023	Oct 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of UEDGPI • Community Sensitization Report • Mobilization Report • UEDGPD Constitution 	Oct 2022	Nov 2022	Dec 2022	January 2023
2	2. To establish chicken's house construction by March 2023	Oct 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training members on food processing and domestic product knowledge and skills. • Training Manual on Food Processing and Domestic Product 	Oct 2022	Nov 2022	Dec 2022	January 2023
3	3. To establish a business, raising and selling chickens and 300 – 400 eggs per day by 2023 (poultry products)	March 2023.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement Report for UEDGPD Toolkit • UEDGPD Toolkit 	March 2023.	April 2023	May 2023	June 2023
4	4. To improve the economic welfare of the Picha ya Ndege community through "poultry farming project" by December 2023.	March 2023.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Income Generation Activities Report • Monthly Progress Reports (for four months) 	March 2023.	April 2023	May 2023	June 2023

Sources: Field Findings (2023).



Figure 4.13: CBO members following the training from facilitator



Figure 4.14: CBO members get session training from facilitator

After target group mobilization on developing serving strength and its advantage the members started to establish UEDGPD with the name Kale Women Group Community it was necessary for the group in coordination of CED student to develop constitution which guide the operation of the UEDGPD. It required economic development that every member should engage in production and other important guide lines on how the community would carry out its day to day operations.



Figure 4.15: UEDGPD Members Carefully Following the Training From Facilitator

Mobilizing the target group to join UEDGPD by contributing the community members engage in production activity so as to ensure that the community takes rotten 25 members joined in income generation activities. Every UEDGPD member was supposed to engage in production of domestic product, agro and food processing as well as to find reliable market for their product. All of them agreed to meet on the second and fourth Fridays of the month they agreed to meet in the evening.

Once the crops sold and profit would be able to contribution of social services and all money are collected are kept in kit. The kit has four locks and therefore different four keys. In this case there are four UEDGPD members who were key holders so to maintain security of the money and the kit stays with none of these four individuals with keys. On this ledger where the collections are recorded are also kept in this kit.



Figure 4.16: CBO Members Following the Training from Facilitator

In order for the project activities to take place smoothly it was necessary for the UEDGPD members to elect their leaders forming, project committee which was required to ensure that project activities were carried out accordingly through a bidding to the constitution. The committee comprises of twelve members. Usually leadership exists for one year meaning that election should be conducted annually as per constitution. For the group recognition at district level it was necessary to ensure that the group was registered.

The establishment of UEDGPD for household income improvement focuses at ensuring that the target group access to training that would be helping as resources to

engage in agro and food processing initiatives based on this fact one of the project objective was to build capacity of UEDGPD members on economic development by Oct 2023. This objective was achieved through preparing training manual by collaborating with stakeholder train UEDGPD members on technology and knowledge skills and monitoring thereafter training progress on production of domestic, agro and food processing initiatives.



Figure 4.17: CBO Members Following the Training on to Use the Kit and How to Keep

The training manual on agricultural production skills and agro and food processing was developed by CED student in collaboration with other project stakeholder. It focuses on reliable market skills such as starting to sold crops, record keeping, market searching technique project appraisal specifically cost benefit analysis and features of entrepreneurs.

Another project activity conducted after training manual preparation was to use the training manual to train UEDGPD members on the technology skills as specific in the train manual. These skills helped members to start profitable business after

accessing reliable market from their finished goods. Training was successfully conducted as 91.3% of the UEDGPD members attended the training and therefore being equipped with technology skills. CED with expert from Agricultural Sector Development Programme (ASDP) conducted training.



Figure 4.18: UEDGPD Members Attentively Following the Training from Facilitator

After training UEDGPD members started to engage in production of food processing so as to find reliable market. Every 15th and 30th of month UEDGPD members meet in order to engage in production of agro and food processing enable the community members to improve the income generation activities. Usually UEDGPD members used their money from sold their product to invest on various income generating activities such as expanding their small shop other start new business such as tailoring matte, poultry keeping preparing fruit and vegetables garden and stationeries. This business would do better as owner use the knowledge skills that were obtained during the course of training.



Figure 4.19: CBO Members Developing the Constitution for the UEDGPD

In order to ensure sustainability of the project even after project period there was a need to make sure that the project committee was empowered with supervision skills and therefore the third project objective which states as to empower project committee on supervision exercise sustainable development activities by November 2022. The objective has activities such as preparing and implements and the monitoring sheet of the project activities together with project committee conducting formative evaluation of the project with the project committee after three months of the project together with the project committee with other key stakeholders in the project area.

4.5.1 Project Implementation Chart

This section covers the project implementation report where details on how the activities were carried out and the project implementation chart which indicates time used in project activities implementation.

Table 4.5 shown project implementation chart of all activities carried out which indicates time used in project activities implementation.

Table 14.5: Project Implementation Chart

Objective & Priorities Marketing of Agricultural product & Food Processing	Output	Activity	Project Month												
			O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O
1. To establish registration of the Kale Women Group Community by March 2023	1.A total of 32 community members attended a workshop	1.Purchase outsources experts 2.To conduct workshop													
	2.Two days advocacy meetings conducted	1.spread advertisement 2.To organize the community apple days													
2. To establish chicken's house construction by March 2023	1 Two training manual developed	1.Training manual distributed to trainees 2.Experts facilitate training													
	2. Formation of constitution 3. 32 community members applying market skills 4. CBO members skilled on packing local food	1. Photocopy and distribute to each member. 2.Members discuss the constitution													
3.To establish a business, raising and selling chickens and 300 – 400 eggs per day by 2023 (poultry products)	1.One tool kit box is bought	1.Outsources 3 key keepers 2.To organize room to keep the kit													
	2.32 community members mobilized to join and establish UEDGPD	1.Launch UEDGPD project 2.Members to engage in production 3. The goal of this project is to contribute in improved standard of living of Picha ya Ndege community through additional value of agricultural crops. This is to be achieved by building capacity of the target goal of CBO to join plan and manager development													
4. To improve the economic welfare of the Picha ya Ndege community through “poultry farming project” by December 2023.	1.25 members have accessed to engage in production	1.To conduct formative evaluation of the project committee after six months of project implementation													
	2.All 25 members get the profit for the first production	1.To evaluate on how members have used the train given 2. To visit project run by members													

Sources: Field Findings 2023

CHAPTER FIVE

PROJECT PARTICIPATORY MONITORING, EVALUATION AND SUSTAINABILITY

5.1 Introduction

This chapter covers participatory monitoring, participatory evaluation and project sustainability. Participatory monitoring as part of this chapter was essential to the wellbeing of the project as it analyze the current situation, identify problems and find solutions discover trends and pattern, keep project activities on schedule, measure progress towards objectives formulate future goals and objectives and make decision about human, financial and material resources. On the other hand, participatory evaluation analyzes information to determine whether the project was carrying out its planned activities and the extent to which the project was achieving its was stated objectives through these activities to find out how effective the project was to learn from experience so future activities can be improved.

5.2 Participatory Monitoring

The participatory monitoring was the systematic recording and periodic analysis of the information that has been chosen and recorded by insiders in the help of outsiders. Participatory monitoring was intended to monitor all project activities which included mobilizing the target group on importance of developing saving spirit developing constitution for the UEDGPD , mobilize the target group to join the UEDGPD by contributing to their arrangement collaborate with town council community development officer to ensuring the registration process was taking place, preparing training materials by collaborating with stakeholders train

UEDGPD members on microenterprise skills, monitor thereafter training progress on business initiatives prepare and implement the monitoring sheet for project activities together with project committee conduct formative evaluation of the project with the project committee after three months of the project implementation, conduct a summative evaluation of the project together with the project committee during the end of the project and conduct a phase I out strategy workshop to project committee with other key stakeholders in the project.

Phase II was designed to have the groups develop the skills to think more adaptively and forwardly to ensure their future plan are flexible and can deal with shocks and trends. This phase was being seen the researcher take on a slightly capacity building role which may not be entirely in line with the PAR tenets, but does respond to a need. In recent discussion with the CBO on expansion of IGA forward thinking in decision making was absent. Other community members have requested assistance in identifying challenges. The final outcomes of phase II was an action plan.

5.2.1 Monitoring Information System

The system to monitor the information were collected to established in a form where all the information collected can show the project performance as planned. The monitoring information system based on the weekly recorded information pertaining to activities that were arranged in a specified period of time. It included community members participated in the exercises for instance in mobilizing target group members agreed to join UEDGPD and ready to engage in production enable to provides good information for project monitoring.

In this case monitoring information such as number of members engage in production on time when the meeting was conducted and easily be traced and therefore giving monitoring information which shows how the process of agro and food processing as well domestic product produced was proceeding. Prepared documents also provide information for participatory monitoring as monitoring team can see and read the document. For example, UEDGPD constitution was a document which can easily be seen and its contents be skimmed while observing what was contained in.

5.3 Participatory Monitoring Methods

Five participatory methods were applied in monitoring the project implementation. These were observation, focus group discussion, formative assessment was used during training session, beneficiary assessment and field visit. They were treated as the primary data which were collected directly. Observation was used to observe new establishment of reliable market by the group members and meeting held twice monthly to provide good information about market of their products.

Focus group discussion was applied to assess time as important element UEDGPD members were asked as to whether every activity was implemented according to the plan and if there was need to reserve the implementation plan. During the discussion every member was given an opportunity to assess how time used in project operation and hence responses were recorded for further analysis. The CED student acted as a facilitator to keep the discussion on. Formative assessment was a type of assessment that direct has linked with instructional practices. The kind of participatory monitoring was mainly applicable during capacity building on community

empowerment and studying women activities was carried out. This helped the facilitator to gain an understanding to establish the Kale Women Group to understanding the insight of the organization capabilities in order to make response changes in teaching and learning techniques such as facilitator observation and participants observation.

Beneficiary assessment methods were used to collect information from the project beneficiaries and project facilitators. The target community which men and women who realize changes in the livelihood of the community. Field visit monitoring was also conducted in a participatory manner whereby it was done by UEDGPD and MCED student where they visited ward in which women group were established to see the project progress this accompanied by writing a field report.

5.3.1 Participatory Monitoring Plan

The objective of participatory monitoring was to monitor project objectives, activities implemented and outcomes of the project. Also, to monitor project inputs assess if the action plan was implemented accordingly and whether the project stakeholders were kept informed of the progress, challenges and lessons learnt during the implementation.

Table 5.1 indicate participatory monitoring plan of the objective activities implemented as agreed by the team involved in project operation.

Table 15.1: Participatory Monitoring Plan

Objectives	Output	Activities	Indicators	Data sources	Methods	Responsible	Time frame
1. To establish registration of the Kale Women Group Community by March 2023	1.A total of 32 community members attended a workshop	1.To purchase the outsources experts 2.To conduct workshop	List of attendant attended the training Community members applied agro and food processing in Dec 2022	CBO records	Meetings	CBO members & CED student	Oct 2022
	2.Two days sponsorship meeting conducted	1.spread advertisement 2.To organize the community apple days	Monthly report The community member functioning food processing by Dec 2022	CBO report	Mobile product promotion advertisements	Project manager target group and CED student	Oct 2022
2. To establish chicken's house construction by March 2023	1.Two training manual developed	1.Training manual distributed to trainees 2.Experts to facilitate training	Training report list of participants The community members sensitized by Dec 2022	CBO progressive report	CBO progressive report	Project manager CED student & CBO members	Oct 2022
	2.Formulation of constitution	1.Photocopy and distribute to each member 2.members discuss the constitution	Budget and trend and items bought The community have ability to use solar drier	Budget and items bought	Observation and focus group discussion	CED student and CBO members	Oct 2022
3.To establish a business, raising and selling chickens and 300 – 400 eggs per day by 2023 (poultry products)	1.One toolkit box is bought	Outsource four key keepers 2.To organize room to keep the kit	Budget trend items bought Community applied marketing skills by Dec 2022	Budget trend items bought	Record review	Project committee and CED student	Oct 2022
	2.32 community members mobilized to join the UEDGPD	1.start on of UEDGPD project 2.Members to engage in production	Mobile product promotion advertisement CBO members used package skills by Dec 2022	CBO Progress report	Mobile product promotion advertisement	CED student & UEDGPD members	April 2023
44. To improve the economic welfare of the Picha ya Ndege community through “poultry farming project” by December 2023.	1.25 members have access to engage in production	1. Conduct formative evaluation of the project with the project committee 2.20 people to participate.	Monthly reports and secretary minutes	Training reports and list of participants	Mobile product promotion advertisement	Project manager and CED student & project committee	April 2023
			Number of evaluation conducted list of participant Community members able to use the solar drier	CBO report	Participatory evaluation	CBO leaders sector experts other stakeholders	After six month and twelve months
	2.All 25 members get the profit in first round of production	1. Evaluation on how members have used the training given. 2.Visit project run by members					

Sources: Field Findings 2023

Members participated in the whole exercise showing ownership of the impact. The question why should we evaluate, gave the evaluation team and UEDGPD members a number of answers. First was to collect evidence on the effectiveness of a project. Second was to identify ways to improve a project in this regard determine what works, what does not work and why assessing future needs and improving the usefulness of project materials. Finally, was to compare a project with other projects. Participatory evaluation was conducted by focusing at project goal which started as using target group-based initiatives through accessing reliable market for agro and food processing and domestic product from UEDGPD so established to improve their income that enable household to support their families to cover the basic needs.

5.3.2 Performance Indicators

The performance indicators were variable that spread the extent of change that resulted from the project. They help to measure what actually happened in terms of quantity, quality and timelines against what planned. They measure progress in achieving outputs and outcomes. They show relevance performance and effectiveness of the project as well as progress in the direction of meeting its output and outcomes.

Based on the table 5.2 shown the project objective and project goals performance indicators, indicators were helps to measure developed progress in achieving outputs with relevance performance and effectiveness of the projects.

Table 16.2: Performance Indicators

Objective	Output	Activity	Resources needed	Performance indicators
1. To establish registration of the Kale Women Group Community by March 2023	1.A total of 32 community members attended a workshop	1.Outsources experts 2.To conduct workshop	Stationary facilitators allowance	1.Number of participants attended the encouragement
	2. two days support meeting developed	1.spread advertisement 2.To organize community apple days	Stationary facilitators allowance	1.List of trainees
2. To establish chicken's house construction by March 2023	1.Two training manual developed	1.Training manual distributed to trainees 2.Experts to facilitate training	Stationary facilitators allowance soft drink & snacks	1.Prepared and used training manual on technology and knowledge development skills
	2. Formulation of constitution.	1.Photocopy and distribute to each member 2.members discuss the constitution	Stationary allowance	1.Number of copies prepared and distributed
3To establish a business, raising and selling chickens and 300 – 400 eggs per day by 2023 (poultry products)	1.One toolkit box is brought	1.Outcomes four key keepers 2.Organize room to keep the kit	Participants allowances travelling fare	1.List of equipment's purchases
	2.32 people mobilized to join the UEDGPD	1.Launch of UEDGPD project 2.Members to buy shares	Facilitators allowance stationary	1.CBO members running micro business activities using the skills obtained
4 To improve the economic welfare of the Picha ya Ndege community through "poultry farming project" by December 2023.	1.25 members have accessed to engage in production	1.To conduct formative evaluation of the project with the project committee after six months of the project implementation	Facilitators allowance stationary	1. Prepared a monitoring sheet. 2. Prepared formative evaluation report
	2.25 members get profit of the first round of production	1.Evaluation on how members have used the training given 2.To visit projects run by members	Facilitators allowance stationary	1Prepared summative evaluation report

Sources: Field Findings 2023

5.4 Participatory Evaluation methods

A combination of data collection methods and technique were used such as questionnaire, checklist, interview, observation and group discussion to find out whether the project is on schedule. Individual interview, focused group discussion was conducted to beneficiaries in this case UEDGPD by the use checklist. Informal discussion with the key informants and direct observation as means of data collection were also employed in order to have a wide variety of information on the progress and achievement of the activities and objectives. Any information gathered was shared with all project stakeholders for assistance and to keep them all up dated to enhance contribution of new ideas for progress and for better performance of the project.

Based on participatory evaluation exercise the following results were observed:

- i. Two objectives were hardly achieved through beneficiary's participation in accomplishing the activities which were planned. Still there were a lot to be done as far as third objective was concerned. Resources were effectively utilized through the members of participant thought to attend the training was not meet to 80%. The training was for 25 UEDGPD members but the attendance showed 25 participants which is equivalent to 60% which also indicate a success in the exercise.
- ii. Establishment of agro and food processing as well domestic product have been established as most members have already started plan to establish food processing.
- iii. Success in modify different initiatives including training and reliable market that now are taking place locally instead of moving to one community group to another.
- iv. A UEDGPD member's participant in project implementation is improved and has attracted other community members to join the UEDGPD.
- v. A project performance promise household income improvement as members continue engage in production and reliable market to establish and improve existing micro business scheme through applying micro business skills which enables them to run the business profitability and exploit any opportunity in the area. This would be improving the life style in the future especially on improving the standard of living.

5.4.1 Project Evaluation Summary

During evaluation three major project objectives were examined using several

performance indicators for each objective. Expected outcomes and actual outcomes were also examined and noted in detail during the midterm evaluation exercise which was conducted in April 2023. Table 5.3 indicates the project evaluation summary based on the project goal, objectives, performance indicators, output, expected outcomes and actual outcomes.

Table 17.3: Project Evaluation Summary

Objective	Output	Activity	Performance indicator	Expected outcomes	Actual outcome
1. To establish registration of the Kale Women Group Community by March 2023	1.Two days support meeting conducted	1.spread advertisement 2.Experts to facilitate training	1.List of participants attended the meeting 2.List of facilitators to mobilize the community	1.Positive response	Committee members were mobilized
	2.A total of 32 community members attended a workshop	1.Outsources experts 2. To conduct workshop	1.Two facilitators conducted the workshop 2.List of participants attended the meeting	Positive responses	1.A total of 32 people attended
2. To establish chicken's house construction by March 2023	1.Two training manual developed	1.Training manual distributed to trainees 2.Experts to facilitate training	1.Prepared and used training manual on micro business development skills 2.Three facilitators were present	Participants gained knowledge and experience	Committee members were trained
	2.Formulation of constitution	1.Photocopy and distribute to each other members 2.Members discuss the constitution	Constitution is available to give guide to members operations	Improved efficiency in proper project management	Constitution was made
3To establish a business, raising and selling chickens and 300 – 400 eggs per day by 2023 (poultry products)	1.One tool kit box is bought	1.Outsources four key keepers 2.Organize room to keep the kit	1.List of equipment purchased 2.A room is available	All project tools purchased timely	All project tools purchased timely
	2.32 community members mobilized to join UEDGPD	1.start on UEDGPD project 2.members to engage in production	1.Number of people attended	Positive responses	Would be examined later
4 To improve the economic welfare of the Picha ya Ndege community through “poultry farming project” by December 2023.	1.25 members have accessed to engage in production	1.Conduct formative evaluation of the project with the project committee 2.20 people to participate	1.Prepare a monitoring sheet for formative evaluation report 2.Twenty people already chosen	Well prepared monitoring sheet	Well prepared monitoring sheet and fully utilized.
	2.All 25 members get of the profit in the first production	1. Evaluate on how members have used the training given. 2.Visit projects run by members	1.Prepared report summative evaluation report 2.Twenty out of twenty-five project were visited	Well prepared summative evaluation report ready for documentation	Summative evaluation is in preparation.

Source: Field finding 2023

5.5 Project Sustainability

Project sustainability refers to the capacity of project to continue functioning supported by its own resources. This project intends to assist target group to identify their own workable initiatives which were sustainability and appropriate for their area. These initiatives were being tell more about ways of generating household income. Attainments of these initiatives needs through analysis and creativity changing diversification and integration of different sustainable initiatives. Therefore, a sustainability project was one that can deliver benefits to the target group for an extended period of time after the main assistance has come to an end however sustainability of this project can be observed at the following aspects:

5.5.1 Institutional Sustainability

The sustainability of UEDGPD project at Picha ya Ndege community were most likely to be sustainable since human resource is readily available towards project implementation. The project committee which includes UEDGPD chairperson, secretary, treasure, clerk, agricultural department, social service department, training department and market department has been appointed and be able to manage their position well, monitoring and evaluation on economic development scheme. Thus, establishment of UEDGPD were emancipation since it was enabling the community to be able to run other socio-economic activities due to easy of engaged in production and to arrange their reliable market.

Also training to community base organization (CBO) members and project staff on business management would contribute to the project sustainability since they are sure of profit making and employment. The community participation in identifying

designing planning implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the project were the key issue that creates sense of ownership that leads to sustainability of the project. Also, the environment was shaped by the laws that were set by the members themselves as stipulated in their constitution. The constitution bides the members to the bylaws and penalties are given to any member who goes against them as result sustainability of the project were ensured.

5.5.2 Project Sustainability

The ability of a system of any kind to endure and to be healthy over the long time. A sustainable project was one that was 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 all community had sense of ownership in this project as everyone participated in one way or another. Awareness and training done to community members on empowerment through UEDGPD. This development was one of the long-term strategies to sustain the UEDGPD however other community members in the village are joining. This situation promises project sustainability as the target community to engage in production and contribute to the social services pocket of the community member by provide little amount on the profit they after sold their products. On the other hand, the crops productions accessed by members to get big profit after sold crops on reliable market at the right price. This was another strategy towards ensuring project sustainability.

5.5.3 Political Sustainability

There is a good environment existing between local government and the community

members at Kale Women Group community at Picha ya Ndege ward Kibaha Town Council. Since the project was well known by the local government, local leader and even the councilors in the area it was easier to get support from the government where need arises. The project utilizes an opportunity of working with different people. The sub wards and wards leaders who were involved from the initiation stage of the project design. The implementation monitoring and evaluation. Also, Tanzania policy status in Tanzania for many years ensures political sustainability of the project.

CHAPTER SIX

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

6.1 Introduction

Based on the project implementation and findings the chapter elaborates briefly on the findings of the research tools used in the project from Participatory Needs Assessment, problem identification literature review and project implementation to participatory monitoring, participatory evaluation and sustainability. Based on these evidences gathered from findings. Some recommendations have put forward to assist other who would do the similar projects.

6.2 Conclusions

During participatory needs assessment it reveal that low price and lack of reliable market for agricultural product was the great challenge for the farmers in Picha ya Ndege community. Therefore, the population of Picha ya Ndege ward was in the trap of low income as well as resident in the community of Picha ya Ndege ward which enable to create Union Economic and Development Group of Picha ya Ndege Division (UEDGPD) in order to increase financial income to satisfy the basic needs of their family in general.

Only 30.5% of Kale Women Group have an average income of 50,000/= to 100,000/= per months and other 15.8% have an average income above 150,000/= and 200,000/= per month. Furthermore, other factors relating to poverty was dependency ratio being very high, only 6.2% had no dependents the remaining percent had more than one dependent, inadequate access to engage in income generation activities, insufficient skills and knowledge on agro and food processing,

domestic product and entrepreneurship were the common problem facing the community.

In view of various literatures some were focused on the performance and sustainability of UEDGPD. The study of findings showed that the UEDGPD had helped to improve the livelihood of its members and to reduce poverty in comparisons with baseline the numbers of economic activities that the numbers of UEDGPD were engaged have increased accumulation of resources for its members.

The researcher came out with the decision to work at Kale Women Group Community at Picha ya Ndege ward to look into major challenges and opportunities available in the ward. Based in the community need assessment conducted by the researcher it revealed that the ward was facing many challenges by prioritizing the few inadequate accesses of reliable market and low price and inadequate technology and knowledge skills, vegetable & fruits production contribute about 70% of the house hold income with a possibility of increasing its contribution to 80% with improved technologies, women dominate in most activities of crop production.

Addition (agro & food processing) micro enterprise was an effective and viable project to alleviate income poverty for women of Picha ya Ndege and some respondents receive training on value additional to horticultural crops. Hence the researcher with the agreement with the community decided to address the problem of inadequate access of reliable market and low price through the initiation of UEDGPD model. The project objectives were mobilizing the community members to introduce UEDGPD group members on engage in production of agro and food processing as well as technology and knowledge to improve Kale income through

access reliable market and good price, to equip the UEDGPD group with toolkit recommended. Most of the objectives were successfully achieved and other activities like entrepreneurship, mobilization and market acquisition are progressing up to the end of the first cycle of the project which was accomplish in April 2023.

In participatory monitoring and evaluation, it was evident that the lives of members had to some extent changes because of joining the UEDGPD. Increased income as a result of improved agro and food processing scheme was significantly notable with 56.2% of the group members mentioning it. Ability to improved standard of living especially in education ability to get reliable market and good price of product produced enable to increased income that is capital and improved housing were three main changes. All changes seem to be related either to business growth livelihood. The project was sustainable in terms of gender, project, institutional and political.

6.3 Recommendations

Based on the project work that arises from community need in order to help the development of UEDGPD and to assist other who would like to pursue the similar project. I recommend the following that have arisen from finding, literature, review, project monitoring and evaluation and sustainability. Some results in a community assessment show that majority of people especially the poor were not in a position to undertake economic activities because they lack business skills and even motivation for business.

Based on this UEDGPD was the best means to reach the poor because it does not require any complicated procedure that are necessary for provision of loan in

microfinance. Through project monitoring evaluation and sustainability, it revealed that UEDGPD was aimed at providing people safe place to engage in production and enable to contribute to welfare for members in the community. through the study done UEDGPD was beneficial and sustainable since groups can operate in remote areas where more formal economic services were not cost effective UEDGPD avoid most of the infrastructure communication remain in the group members determine their own rules and decision were made through agreement. Members keep on a flexible schedule agreed up on by the group and can vary the amount of products produced each period. Because members know each other well there was more flexibility in offering reliable market and right price and finally agency can help UEDGPD leverage their social resources and organizational capacity to link in agricultural development efforts and to improve financial income of the community in general.

‘Through project monitoring and evaluation and sustainability it revealed that UEDGPD was the model aimed at providing people especially the poor to engage in production of domestic, agro and food processing and contribute to improve standard life for members. Through the study done UEDGPD model was beneficial and sustainable since and effective. More training on value addition technologies was enhancing the production of horticultural crops and hence increases income. Agricultural advice and support that complements build on and value farmers own knowledge, giving the access to affordable appropriate technology to improve production and value to their produce. Development of the community based processed products can be a useful way of helping to meet the basic needs and gender needs of the rural population.

Training farmers on good agricultural practices was improving quality as well as maintain the supply. Empowering women to engage in income generation activities and train on business planning as well as to link them with financial institutions so as they were managed to access loan knowledge on financial management. Research on promotion of the best supply chain of hot cultural produce was important network at the village level is paramount for facilitating community development.

To those who intend to do the project in a similar field as I have done keep note of the following issue:

- i. Another study was needed to concentrate on impact of service providers of agricultural products for farmers' development. This study was established how effective they were working for information obtained can be used to advise government and other institution the best way of services provision for effective development.
- ii. Work hand in hand with a local government to support socio economic groups as they tend to help most of the poor families to reduce poverty.
- iii. Anyone who intend to initiate community project to make through literature review so as to have done such project and identify policies that comply with the project to be developed.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

Improved Livelihood Opportunities for Kale Women Group through Local Food Processing Scheme in Picha ya ndege Kibaha

In-Depth Interview Guide

Introduction

I am **Boniface Ezekiel Matete** Master's student in Community Economic Development at The Open University of Tanzania. Currently am doing Community Need Assessment (CNA) at your village as a part of partial fulfilment of the requirement for masters' degree. The information provided is confidential. Please be free to talk about the issues raised and will be used for the purpose of this study only. We therefore request your full cooperation in making this study a success. Thank you.

The Guide

1. How did you decide/reach a decision to join Kale Women Group (KWG)?
Or what pushed you to participate in KWG?
2. What is your highest level of education?
3. What is your age
- 4 What is marital status is married/divorced/single/widow. If you have marriage answer this question
 - (i) Did you need your husband's consent/permission?
 - ❖ To join in entrepreneur development for women in food processing through KWG
 - ❖ To start a microenterprise managed by women and new ventures with the potential to grow into small and medium enterprise (SMEs). (Work outside the household)?
 - ❖ What strategies (if any) do you use to ensure that you control income from your microenterprise?
- 5 How many members of households currently live within household?
- 6 How long you have been in this group?

- 7 What is your source of income? Please specify
- 8 Can you explain what your income per month?
- 9 What other skills do you need to improve your income?
- 10 Do have interested to attend a Women Entrepreneurship Development (WED) course?
- 11 What size of land are you using for farming?
- 12 What types of crops do you commonly produce in your farm?
- 13 How much are you harvest per hectare?
- 14 Are you getting surplus products to sell?
- 15 Where are you selling your surplus production?
- 16 What problem do you face in selling your crops product?
- 17 What benefits do you get from your microenterprise? Please focus on both financial and non-financial benefits.
- 18 What problems do you think hinder your effort toward improving your income?
- 19 Are you a member of any trade association? Please explain your answer.
- 20 Describe and compare your daily workload before and after (at present) starting your microenterprise.

Appendix II: Improved Livelihood Opportunities for Kale Women Group through Local Food Processing Scheme in Picha ya ndege Kibaha

Questionnaire for the Community Assessment

I am **Boniface Ezekiel Matete** Master's student in Community Economic Development at The Open University of Tanzania. Currently am doing Community Need Assessment (CNA) at your village as a part of partial fulfilment of the requirement for masters' degree. The information provided is confidential. Please be free to answer as there is no wrong and write answer.

Please circle the most appropriate information.

1.0 What is your highest level of education?

1. No formal education
2. Primary School
3. Secondary School

2.0 Gender

1. Male
2. Female

3.0 Age

1. 18-30
2. 31-40
3. 41-50
4. 51-60

4.0 Marital status

1. Single
2. Married
3. Divorced
4. Widow
5. Widower

5.0 How many members of household currently live within household?

1. 1 to 5
2. 5 to 10
3. Above 11

6.0 How long have you been in the group?

1. 1 to 5
2. 5 to 10 months
3. Above 11 months

7.0 What is your source of income?

1. Vegetable farming
2. Shopkeeper
3. Petty business
4. Livestock keeping
5. Food processing
6. Maize farming
7. Others specify.....

8.0 Can you please indicate your income categories per month?

1. 1000 to 50,000
2. 51,000 to 100,000
3. Above 100,001 per month

9.0 What size of land are you using for farming?

1. 0 to 2 acres
2. 2 to 5 acres
3. Above 5 acres

10.0 What types of crops do you commonly produce in your farm?

1. Maize
2. Sorghum
3. Millet

4. A, B&C

5. Others....

11.0 How much are you harvest per hectare?

1. 1 to 2 bags

2. 2 to 5 bags

3. 5 to 10 bags

4. Above 11

12.0 Are you getting surplus produce to sell?

1. Yes

2. No

13.0 What other skills do you need so as to improve your income?

1. Skills related to farming

2. Skills related to Livestock keeping

3. Skills on food processing

4. All the above

14.0 What problems do you think hinder your effort toward improving your income?

1. Lack of education and skills training

2. Technology problem

3. Health issues

4. Low income

5. Lack of capital

6. None of the above

15.0 Are you buying seed materials for your farm?

1. Yes

2. No

16.0 If yes, how much it cost?.....

- 17.0 What is the role of women in the vegetable production?.....
- 18.0 Where are you selling your surplus production?
1. In local market
 2. Middle man
 3. Kibaha town market
 4. Auction market
- 19.0 What problem do you face in selling your crops product?
.....
- 20.0 Do you process your product before selling?
- a) Yes
 - b) No
- 21.0 If yes, what type of processing technology do you use(explain).....
- 22.0 If no, why?
- a) Increased cost
 - b) No capital for processing
 - c) I don't know how to process
 - d) No process centre
- 23.0 Does the technology help you in the market?
- a) Yes
 - b) No
- 24.0 If yes, how does it help you?
- a) Increase the value of the product
 - b) Reduce market cost
 - c) Attract more customers
 - d) Other specify....
- 25.0 Where did you get the technology you are using for processing?
- a) From government agency
 - b) From NGO
 - c) Other specify.....
- 26.0 What kind of services are they providing you?

Appendix III: Letter for Research Clearance request

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Telegrams: "REGCOM COAST"
Tel. No. 023-2402287/2402066
Fax No. 023-2402358/2402151
E-Mail: ras@pwani.go.tz
barua@pwani.go.tz



Coast Regional Commissioner's Office,
2 Ishengoma street,
P.O. Box 30080,
61180 KIBAHA CBD, COAST REGION.

In reply please quote:
Ref. No. HA.270/325/01/155

12 July, 2023

District Administrative Secretary,
Kibaha District,
PWANI REGION.

RE: REQUEST FOR RESEARCH CLEARANCE

Please kindly refer to the subject above.

2. I would like to introduce to you **Mr. Boniface Ezekiel Matete** who is a bonafide student of The Open University of Tanzania.
3. Permission has been granted to him to conduct a research titled "Improved Livelihood Opportunities for Kale Women Group through Local Food Processing Scheme in Picha ya Ndege Kibaha District".
4. The period for which this permission has been granted is from 3rd July, 2023 to 3rd August, 2023.
5. You are requested to provide necessary assistance which will enable him to complete the research study successfully.

With kind regards.

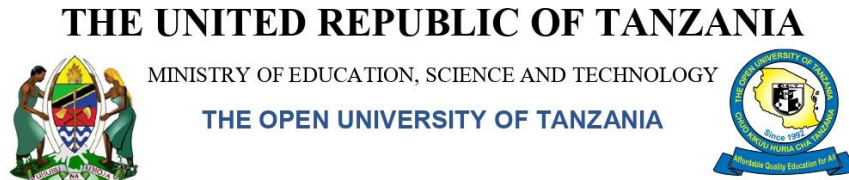
Zubeda O. Kwaang'w

For: REGIONAL ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY

Copy to: Vice Chancellor,
The Open University of Tanzania,
P. O. Box 23409,
DAR ES SALAAM.

" J Mr. Boniface Ezekiel Matete,
Researcher.

Appendix IV: OUT Clearance letter



Ref. No OUT/ PG202100570

29th May, 2023

Executive Officer,
Kibaha Ward,
P.O.Box 61104,
COAST.

Dear Ward Executive Officer,

RE: RESEARCH CLEARANCE FOR MR. BONIFACE EZEKIEL MATETE, REG NO: PG202100570

2. The Open University of Tanzania was established by an Act of Parliament No. 17 of 1992, which became operational on the 1st March 1993 by public notice No.55 in the official Gazette. The Act was however replaced by the Open University of Tanzania Charter of 2005, which became operational on 1st January 2007. In line with the Charter, the Open University of Tanzania mission is to generate and apply knowledge through research.

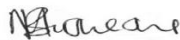
3. To facilitate and to simplify research process therefore, the act empowers the Vice Chancellor of the Open University of Tanzania to issue research clearance, on behalf of the Government of Tanzania and Tanzania Commission for Science and Technology, to both its staff and students who are doing research in Tanzania. With this brief background, the purpose of this letter is to introduce to you **Mr. Boniface Ezekiel Matete, Reg. No: PG202100570** pursuing **Masters in Community Economic**

Development (MCED). We here by grant this clearance to conduct a research titled **“Improved Livelihood Opportunities for Kale Women Group through Local Food Processing Scheme in Picha ya Ndege Kibaha”**. He will collect his data at your area from 30th May to 30th June 2023.

4. In case you need any further information, kindly do not hesitate to contact the Deputy Vice Chancellor (Academic) of the Open University of Tanzania, P.O.Box 23409, Dar es Salaam. Tel: 022-2-2668820. We lastly thank you in advance for your assumed cooperation and facilitation of this research academic activity.

Yours sincerely,

THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA



Prof. Magreth S. Bushesha

For: **VICE CHANCELLOR**