**IMPROVED INCOME OF TUPENDANE WOMEN GROUP THROUGH FOOD SPICES PRODUCTION AND PACKAGING IN KIGOGO WARD, KINONDONI DISTRICT**

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**A DESSERTATION REPORT SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULLFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELPMENT (MCED)**

**DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS AND COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

**THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA**

**2024**

## CERTIFICATION

The undersigned certifies that she has read and hereby recommends for the acceptance by the Open University of Tanzania (OUT) entitled; **“Improved Income of Tupendane Women Group Through Food Spices Production and Packaging in Kigogo Ward, Kinondoni District”,** in partialfulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Master of Community of Economic Development (MCED).

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……………………………………

Signature

……………………….……………

Date

## DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to my husband and my family members whose encouraged and supported me to undergo the program, also to my lovely children for their tolerance, integrity and obedience during my study period. Others include my fellow workmates for their support through entire master program journey.

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## ACKNOWLEDGENMENT

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Finally, special thanks should also go to fellow students for their prayers and encouragement to me during preparing this dissertation work. He was so helpful to my studies.

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

## ABSTRACT

This project report is the result of a project to increase women’s income through food spices processing in Kigogo Ward, Kinondoni District Council. Prior to the intervention, a thorough Community Needs Assessment (CNA) which was conducted to determine the community’s needs and project relevant to women group. The case study was used as blueprint for the project implementation. Purposive and simple random samplings were used in selecting respondents such as women group and extension officers. CNA revealed that the needs confronting the majority of women in Kigogo Ward involved in food spices processing were capital, training, packaging and processing technology, office and market network for selling food spices products. To prepare an office for food spice processing and packaging by 5 women through renting by July, 2024, train five members of TUPENDANE women group on food spice processing and packaging through workshop by August, 2024 and 100 packages of containers prepared for packing food spices through purchasing from manufacturer by September, 2024 and link the group with buyers and raise 4,000,000 Tsh by October, 2024. Since a number of women were encouraged to develop other projects in the Kigogo area, the project was implemented and lessons to all community members were provided. The obstacles to project implementation insufficient capital, bureaucracy from government agencies, particularly when seeking a letter of approval, negative views from community members and poverty for community members.

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## LIST ABBREVIATIONS

## CED- Community Economic Development

## CNA - Community Needs Assessment

## FAO - Food and Agriculture Organization

## IFAD- International Fund for Agricultural Development

## LGA - Local Government Authority

## MCED - Master of Community Economic Development

## NGO - Non-Governmental Organization

## SME - Small and Medium Enterprises

## TAWOSO - Tanzania Women Spice Organization

## TBS - Tanzania Bureau of Statistics

## TZS- Tanzanian Shilling

## CHAPTER ONE

## PARTICIPATORY NEEDS ASSESSMENT

## 

## 1.0 Introduction

This chapter presents background information based on the community profile, Community Needs Assessment, CNA Objectives, research questions, CNA methodology and its sub-sections such as research design, sampling techniques, data collection methods, data analysis methods and CNA findings, community needs priotization and chapter conclusion. The role of food spices in industries process and economy cannot be overstated, particularly in developing countries. In Tanzania, food spices processing holds significant cultural and economic value, providing not only culinary enhancement but also opportunities for livelihood and economic empowerment, especially for women in both rural and urban communities. This chapter explores the intersection of food spices and women empowerment, delineating the challenges and opportunities faced by women spice sellers.

**1.1 Community Profile**

The Tupendande women’s group represents an inspiring example of collective empowerment through food spice processing in Kigogo Ward, Kinondoni District, Tanzania. Situated within the urban landscape of Dar es Salaam, this community embodies resilience and tenacity as its members navigate socio-economic challenges while working towards improving their livelihoods. This profile provides a detailed overview of the community, its demographics, socio-economic attributes, challenges faced, and their engagement in Community Economic Development (CED) initiatives.

The Tupendande women’s group is composed predominantly of local women, often from similar ethnic, cultural, and socioeconomic backgrounds. This homogeneity fosters a strong sense of community and mutual support among members. Key demographic characteristics include age range, family structure, and educational background.

Members typically range from young adults to seniors, with most participants being in their 20s to 50s years. This age range allows for a diversity of experience and knowledge within the group. Many women are heads of households, balancing responsibilities such as childcare and domestic tasks with their entrepreneurial activities. This role imbues them with a unique understanding of their community’s economic needs.

While there is variability in educational attainment, many members have undergone basic education, and some women may have pursued vocational training related to food processing, enhancing their skills in the trade. Food spices processing and packaging are at the core of the Tupendande women’s economic activities. The group processes a variety of local spice products, including cloves, black pepper, cardamom, and herbal blends.

Cloves, being a key cash crop, provide significant income, allowing the women to engage in local processing and exporting to larger markets. The processing of black pepper and cardamom caters to both local and international cuisine, offering additional avenues for revenue. Furthermore, the women create unique spice blends that resonate with local tastes, providing added value to their products. This focus on spice-based economic activities not only serves as a vital income source but also contributes to local food culture, making the group an integral part of their community.

Despite their efforts, members of the Tupendande group face various socio-economic challenges that hinder their progress. Many women struggle to access larger markets due to a lack of marketing knowledge, inadequate distribution channels, and the influence of middlemen who absorb profits. Additionally, access to credit remains limited, as women often lack collateral and formal banking relationships. This financial gap restricts their capacity to invest in improving equipment and scaling production.

Moreover, disparities in access to essential resources such as raw materials and training can impede growth. While many women possess basic education, access to training programs focused on advanced business skills, marketing, and modern processing techniques is often lacking. This gap can hinder productivity and innovation within the group.

The shared socio-economic challenges faced by Tupendande women have led to a strong spirit of collective action within the community. The group has structured itself to include members in decision-making processes and responsibility-sharing. This approach not only fosters empowerment but also strengthens community bonds.

Members organize workshops to share knowledge and skills, enhancing the collective capacity of the group. Through cooperative marketing efforts, they pool resources and knowledge, reducing individual costs and maximizing profits. Emotional and practical support is a hallmark of their collective, providing solidarity in facing challenges and celebrating successes.

**1.2 Community Needs Assessment (CNA)**

For a long time, women in Tanzania are working hard in different economic activities in order to create income for their needs by establishing different local projects like food spices processing, food spices business, poultry business, petty business and food vendors still are living in poor conditions. Tanzania Bureau of Statistics (TBS, 2022) indicates that women involved in food spice processing in Tanzania often endure poor living conditions, as reflected in their limited access income, health services, water services, food and medications services.

Also it is approximately 60% of female food spice producers lack access to clean water and adequate sanitation, significantly impacting their health and productivity. Moreover, about 70% of these women work under harsh poor working conditions with minimal pay, earning less than half of the national average wage, which exacerbates their vulnerability and economic disparities (Mbwana, & Bundala, 2024).

Despite the strong representation of women in food spices processing, their potential is inadequately exploited. Due to these many contributing factors, women rarely benefit from the income generated by the processing of food spices. Involvement of women in food spices processing has been contributed to improvement of income and socio-economic lives of women, especially in many areas of Tanzania (Johnso, 2024).

In Tanzania, areas like Zanzibar, Tanga, Dar es Salaam, Morogoro, Kagera, Mbeya, Shinyanga, Coast, Kilimanjaro, and Iringa offer efforts in food spice processing, which is responsible for nutrition as well as the country's income. They supplement as well as substitute for income obtained from selling single crops such as cotton, tobacco, coffee, or tea due to the scarcity of their international market prices. Some of the leading spices in Tanzania that add value to the country's income, in addition to black pepper, cardamom, and cloves, are ginger, coriander, nutmeg, chillies and turmeric. Almost half of the cardamom processing and nearly all the nutmeg is grown in Zanzibar. Zanzibar is the largest global exporter of cloves, and the sector provides a livelihood to over 60% of households living on the island (TAWOSO, 2022).

Food Spices processing in Tanzania play vital roles as they are used for flavor, fragrance, color, and preservation in both food and beverages, also they are regarded as an aphrodisiac for centuries, making them a source of attraction for traders. Food spices such as cardamom, black pepper, cloves, cinnamon, and vanilla, together with tropical fruits such as lychee, mango, banana, pineapple, citrus fruits, avocado, and papaya, are recognized as very important to the world commodity trade. Tanzania, being a member that is recognized as the importance of area for food spices processing and supply in country like India, USA, China and other European and Asian countries. The country ensures that households get a portion of the wealth through spice cultivation or growing herbs for better income (TAWOSO, 2022).

The women involved in food spice processing in Tanzania is marked by significant challenges, characterized by low income, poor living conditions of lives, difficult to access important basic needs, inability to afford medication services and limited access to financial resources. According to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO, 2022), women in the spice sector earn an average of 100,000 TZS per month, which is significantly below the national poverty line. Additionally, the Tanzania Gender and Poverty Assessment report (2021) indicates that only about 20% of women in spice farming have access to credit facilities, severely limiting their ability to invest in their businesses and improve processing.

These economic constraints are further compounded by a lack of training, capital, access to market, technology and resources need for food spices processing, with over 75% of women reporting inadequate access to agricultural extension services that could enhance their skills and productivity (United Nations Development Programme, 2021). Consequently, while women play a critical role in the food spice industry processing, their economic status remains precarious and requires targeted interventions to promote financial inclusion and capacity building.

Furthermore, the government of Tanzania has also implemented policies and programs to support women in the agriculture and agribusiness sector, including the spice industry. For example, the Tanzania Investment Centre (TIC) offers incentives and support to women entrepreneurs in the food processing and packaging sector, including access to financing and business facilitation services (TIC, 2022).

In 2024, government and Non-Governmental Organization (NGOs) in Tanzania implemented several initiatives aimed at empowering women involved in food spice processing whereby 2,000 women involved in food spices processing received training on technology of processing, packaging and branding, access to capital and market and financial literacy through a program supported by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). Tanzania Gender Commission noted that over 50 women cooperatives received grants totaling 1 billion TZS (about $433,000) to enhance processing capacity and market access for spices (Tanzania Gender Commission, 2024). Also government of Tanzania through BBT prepare various workshops for over 1,500 women, helping them develop business plans and access microfinance opportunities in order to increase values for food spices processing (Oxfam, 2024). These efforts have resulted in a reported 25% increase in income among participating women in spice processing, demonstrating the effectiveness of these empowerment initiatives (IFAD, 2024).

The production of food spices has a wide array of uses that extend beyond culinary applications. Spices play a significant role in enhancing flavor and nutritional value in dishes, which are paramount in dietary practices (Sharma et al., 2016). In addition to their flavoring qualities, many spices possess medicinal and preservative properties, contributing to traditional medicine and food preservation techniques. For instance, the antimicrobial properties of spices like garlic and ginger are well-documented, and their usage can help in preventing food spoilage (Nadeem et al., 2020). The Tupendande women leverage these qualities, producing spices that enhance the health and well-being of their community while also nurturing local traditions surrounding food preparation and preservation.

The involvement of women in food spices processing, packaging, and distribution in Dar es Salaam is crucial for promoting sustainable economic development and gender equality in the region. By empowering women in food spices processing sector, they can contribute to poverty reduction, job creation, and increased food security for their families and communities (Kajembe, Bostedt, Ngaga, & Abdallah, 2024). Apart from involvement of women in making food spices processing in Tanzania at larger extent yet majority of them are still suffering from poor income, lack of income generating income, low supports from government and Non-Government Organizations. Therefore, more efforts are needed to empower women through establishing projects that will empower them in form of market network, funds and technical assistance.

* + 1. **CNA Objectives**

**1.2.1.1 General Objective**

To improve income of women group through food spices processing and packaging at Kigogo ward in Kinondoni district.

**1.2.1.2 Specific Objectives**

1. To assess the demographics and social economic status of the Tupendane women group in Kigogo ward, Kinondoni District.
2. To examine the income systems of Tupendane women group including source of income and employment opportunities.
3. To identify and categorize the most pressing community needs, prioritizing those relevant to enhancing income through food spices processing.
4. To analyze and rank potential interventions aimed meeting the identified priority needs of the Tupendane women group.

**1.2.2 CNA Questions**

1. What are the demographics and social economic status of the Tupendane women group in Kigogo ward, Kinondoni District?
2. What are income systems of Tupendane women group including source of income and employment opportunities?
3. What are the categorize the most pressing community needs, prioritizing those relevant to enhancing income through food spices processing?
4. What are the rank potential interventions aimed meeting the identified priority needs of the Tupendane women group?

**1.2.3 Community Needs Methodology**

**1.2.3.1 Research Design**

The researcher chose Kigogo Ward as a case study to gather the necessary information for the study. This approach allowed for a concentrated investigation within a limited timeframe and budget (Kothari, 2019). Kigogo Ward was selected because it offered flexibility in data collection methods, enabling the use of various techniques such as observation, interviews, and document reviews. Additionally, the case study design was deemed appropriate as it could effectively represent other areas in Tanzania, particularly regarding the ethical considerations in research practices. Also this research design can enable to shift project to another area.

**1.2.3.2 Sampling Techniques**

In this project researcher used purposive and simple random sampling in selecting members of project. The researcher was able to utilize case studies that provided relevant information aligned with the study's objectives (Mishra & Alok, 2022). A sample size of 70 participants was determined through purposive and simple random sampling methods.

**1.2.3.3 Purposive Sampling**

Purposive sampling was employed to select key individuals such as leaders from the TUPENDANE community group, the Ward Executive Officer (WEO), the Entrepreneurship Officer, and the Community Development Officer (CDO). This approach facilitated the identification of specific respondents essential for the project's implementation. Additionally, purposive sampling made it easier to conduct interviews for data collection and to identify the targeted participants necessary for the food spices project, including the Community Development Officer and the Ward Executive Officer.

**1.2.3.4 Simple Random Sampling**

According to Noor et al. (2022), simple random sampling is a statistical method used to select a group of individuals from a larger population, ensuring that each individual has an equal and independent chance of being selected. This method was employed to choose women participating in food spices processing.

**1.2.3.5 Sample Size**

Kigogo Ward has a total of 2,500 populations and 1,500 women. The researcher organized a meeting with 150 women, representing the target population, out of a total of 300. From this group, a sample was drawn that included 60 women, 2 local government officials, and 8 representatives from host organizations who were interviewed. Both random sampling and non-probability sampling techniques were utilized. Specifically, purposive sampling was employed to select local government officials and members of the host organizations (TBS, 2022).

* + - 1. **Data Collection Tools**

**1.2.3.6.1 Questionnaire**

The open-ended questionnaires were created to allow respondents to share their insights on improving project operations. These questionnaires were distributed to government officials overseeing project implementation. This method facilitated the collection of feedback from multiple respondents simultaneously, resulting in a broader range of perspectives being gathered (Kothari, 2019).

**1.2.3.6.2 Focus Group Discussion**

In this method, participants were organized into six groups and each group contain ten women: The women's group, which is involved in local economic activities. The researcher prepared a set of questions to be shared with each group for discussion. This approach was chosen because it facilitated data collection from women residing in the same locality, making it easier for the researcher to access participants in a group setting.

**1.2.3.6.3 Interview Method**

During the interview process, the researcher utilized both structured and unstructured methods to gather data from extension officers, including the Ward Executive Officer, Community Development Officer (CDO), and members of host organizations. This approach allowed the researcher to address emerging issues and clarify questions for the respondents. Interviews proved beneficial as they helped establish a strong rapport with participants and provided access to information that would be difficult to obtain through questionnaires.

**1.2.3.6.3.1 Data Validity and Reliability**

To ensure the validity and reliability of data collected from women involved in food spices processing, the researcher should adopt a comprehensive approach that incorporates well-structured questionnaires and semi-structured interviews to capture both quantitative and qualitative data. Pre-testing these instruments in a similar context can help identify and refine any unclear or biased questions. Furthermore, triangulating data sources such as combining self-reported information with observational data or insights from previous group discussions can bolster the credibility of the results. It's also vital to ensure a representative sample by accounting for demographic factors like age, education, and geographic location to enhance generalizability. Additionally, training data collectors to reduce biases and errors during the data collection process is essential. Finally, performing periodic reliability checks, such as assessing inter-rater reliability for qualitative data, can further enhance the consistency of the findings.

**1.2.3.7 Data Analysis Methods**

The researcher employed thematic analysis to interpret the data gathered through the interview guide and focus group discussions. For the data collected via the questionnaire, Excel was used for analysis.

**1.3 CNA Findings**

Unemployed women encountered various challenges, which informed the design and implementation of projects aimed at addressing their specific community needs. The findings were displayed using tables, descriptive text, figures, and charts. Conclusions were drawn by highlighting different stakeholders and the recommended data collection techniques used to assess community needs, considering factors such as gender, age, ethnicity, religion, education, family size, political and administrative context, economic activities, and cultural traditions of women engaged in the projects.

**1.3.1 Age**

This section outlines the age categories of respondents involved in the study, along with their percentages, valid percentages, and cumulative percentages. Information regarding the respondents' ages was useful for identifying individuals capable of contributing data for project implementation. It also assisted in recognizing women, adults, and elders who are relevant as participants in the project.

**Table 1.1: Age of Respondents**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Age category (Years) | | Frequency | Percentage |
|  | 17-25 | 19 | 27 |
| Valid | 26-30 | 10 | 14 |
|  | 31-35 | 10 | 14 |
|  | 36-40 | 30 | 43 |
|  | 41+ | 1 | 1 |
|  | Total | 70 | 100 |

**Source:** Community Needs Assessment Findings (2024)

Understanding community characteristics is essential for developing projects based on community needs assessments. This information helps the researcher identify the types of community members who will assist in data collection. In this assessment, the researcher gathered data regarding gender, age, education level, and family size. The findings from the questionnaires showed that among respondents, 19 individuals aged 17-25 years represented 27%, while 10 individuals aged 26-30 years accounted for 14%. Similarly, 10 respondents aged 31-35 also made up 14%, and 30 respondents aged 36-40 years constituted 43%. Lastly, there was 1 respondent over the age of 41, representing 1%. These results indicate that the majority of participants were aged 36-40 years, comprising 43% of the sample, which aligns with the working-age population involved in various community economic projects. Additionally, during the needs assessment, the women’s group expressed their readiness to contribute data for the development of community economic initiatives.

**1.3.2 Education Level of Respondents**

**Table 1.2: Education Level of Respondents**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Education level | | Frequency (F) | Percentage (%) |
| Valid | Standard seven | 39 | 56 |
|  | Form four leaver | 17 | 24 |
|  | Vocational education | 7 | 10 |
|  | University level | 4 | 6 |
|  | College | 3 | 4 |
|  | Total | 70 | 100 |

**Source:** Community Needs Assessment Findings (2024)

The researcher also aimed to assess the educational backgrounds of the respondents, as understanding their literacy levels is essential for project implementation and for raising awareness among community members. Findings from the interviews revealed that respondents had varying levels of education: 39 individuals (56%) had completed standard seven, 17 (24%) had finished form four, 7 (10%) had participated in vocational programs, 4 (6%) had attended university, and 3 (4%) had pursued college-level education. The educational levels among group members varied significantly. During data collection, individuals from different educational backgrounds were included, allowing the researcher to capture a diverse range of perspectives regarding project implementation within the community.

**1.3.3 Family Size of Respondents**

Family size plays a crucial role in assessing economic output and growth. Understanding the size of a family offers valuable insights into various aspects of their lives. By examining family size, one can better understand the socio-economic background, which can significantly impact community development and overall achievement. Thus, recognizing family size is essential, as it helps determine how well family members can meet basic needs and their capacity to initiate community development projects aimed at improving the quality of life for the community.

**Table 1.3: Family Size of Respondents**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Family Size |  | Frequency | Percent |
| Valid | Lessthan10 members | 7 | 10 |
|  | Morethan10 members | 43 | 61 |
|  | Many family members | 20 | 29 |
|  | Total | 70 | 100 |

**Source:** CNA Findings (2024)

Community members have varying family sizes, which significantly affects the establishment of projects at the family level. Data collected revealed that 7 respondents (10%) reported having fewer than 10 family members, while 43 respondents (61%) indicated they had more than 10. Additionally, 20 respondents (29%) mentioned having a large number of family members. This indicates that the size of households has contributed to poor living conditions, as the burden of supporting dependents can be overwhelming. Furthermore, this situation has posed a significant challenge for community members seeking to initiate economic projects. To achieve a surplus of resources, it is essential to maintain a smaller family size.

**1.3.4 Annual Income Respondents**

The researcher requested respondents to report their annual income generated from various economic activities through a questionnaire administered to community members. The results concerning the annual income of respondents participating in the project are summarized in Table 1.4.

**Table 1.4: Annual Income Respondents**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Annual Income (Tshs) | | Frequency (F) | Percentage |
| Valid | 500,000-800,000 | 60 | 86 |
|  | 900,000-1,000,000 | 7 | 10 |
|  | 1,100,000 and above | 3 | 4 |
|  | Total | 70 | 100 |

**Source:** CNA Findings (2024)

Table 1.4 illustrates that the questionnaire results indicated that 60 respondents, or 86%, reported an annual income ranging from 500,000 to 800,000 TZS. Additionally, 7 respondents, accounting for 10%, stated their income fell between 900,000 and 1,000,000 TZS, while 3 respondents, representing 4%, indicated they earned over 1,100,000 TZS per year. These findings reveal that the majority of respondents have relatively low annual incomes, making it challenging for them to meet essential basic needs such as food, healthcare, water, and electricity bills.

**1.3.5. Economic Activities Conducted by Women Group**

The researcher also sought to understand the economic activities undertaken by community members, particularly women, through interviews. The study findings revealed that respondents participated in a variety of economic activities essential for their daily lives. Specifically, 50 respondents (71%) reported that food spice processing was the primary economic activity, while 10 respondents (14%) indicated basket making. Additionally, 6 respondents (9%) stated that food vending was their main source of income, and 4 respondents (6%) mentioned that petty business contributed to their earnings. These results highlight that a significant number of respondents are engaged in food spice processing as their primary economic activity within the women’s group.

**Table 1.5: Economic Activities Conducted by Women Group**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Economic activities |  | Frequency | Percent |
| Valid | Food spice making | 50 | 71 |
|  | Basket making | 10 | 14 |
|  | Food vendors | 6 | 9 |
|  | Petty business | 4 | 6 |
|  | Total | 70 | 100 |

**Source:** CNA Findings (2024)

**1.3.6 Ranking of Economic Activities Conducted by Women Group**

The researcher aimed to assess the ranking of economic activities conducted by the women’s group in the community through a questionnaire. The findings are presented in Table 1.6.

**Table1.6: Ranking of Economic Activities Conducted by Women Group**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Economic  activities | Frequency (F) | Percentage  (%) | Ranking |
| Food spices | 53 | 76 | 1 |
| Basket making | 7 | 10 | 2 |
| Food vendors | 6 | 9 | 3 |
| Petty business | 4 | 6 | 4 |
| Total | 70 | 100 |  |

**Source:** CNA Findings (2024)

The results presented in Table 1.6 indicate that 53 respondents (76%) prefer participating in food spice processing, earning it the top rank (1). In second place, 7 respondents (10%) chose basket making, while 6 respondents (9%) preferred food vending, placing it third. Finally, 4 respondents (6%) indicated that they favored petty business activities, ranking it fourth. These findings suggest that food spice processing is the most popular economic activity among the respondents.

**1.3.7 Satisfaction of Income Collected Per Year**

The researcher also sought to determine whether community members were satisfied with their annual income. The responses from the participants are summarized in Table 1.7.

**Table 1.7: Satisfaction of Income Collected Per Year**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Levels of Satisfaction | | Frequency | Percent |
|  | Absolute low | 1 | 1 |
| Valid | Very low income | 61 | 88 |
|  | Income is relative low | 4 | 6 |
|  | Somehow income is adequate | 3 | 4 |
|  | Satisfied but not for investments | 1 | 1 |
|  | Total | 70 | 100 |

**Source:** CNA Findings (2024)

The results in Table 1.7 indicate that 1 (1) of respondents indicate absolute low, 61 community members (88%) expressed dissatisfaction with their ability to meet daily needs, stating that their income is very low. Meanwhile, 4 respondents (6%) reported that their income is relatively low, and 3 respondents (4%) felt that their income is somewhat adequate.

Additionally, 1 respondent (1%) indicated satisfaction with their income, though not for investment purposes, while another respondent (1%) stated that their income is extremely low. These findings suggest that those involved in the community needs assessments collectively agree that the income generated from daily economic activities is insufficient.

**1.3.8 Source of Funds for Women Involved from Various Economic Activities**

During data collection, community members were asked to identify the sources of funds for women engaged in various economic activities. The community development student aimed to assess the capacity of these members to finance suitable projects that could enhance their income and improve their quality of life. The findings are presented in Table 1.8.

**Table 1.8: Source of Funds for Women Involved from Various Economic**

**Activities**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Sources of Funds | | Frequency | Percent |
| Valid | Group contributions | 10 | 33.4 |
|  | Bank loans | 7 | 23.3 |
|  | Women groups | 7 | 23.3 |
|  | Fundraising | 3 | 10.0 |
|  | Government incentives | 3 | 10.0 |
|  | Total | 30 | 100 |

**Source:** CNA Findings (2024)

Table 1.8 indicates that 10 respondents (33.4%) reported obtaining their funds from group contributions, while 7 respondents (23.3%) cited bank loans as their source. Additionally, 7 respondents (23.3%) mentioned that their funds came from women’s groups, and 3 respondents (10%) indicated that fundraising from community members was a source of funds. Another 3 respondents (10%) noted that government incentives contributed to their funding. These findings suggest that group contributions are the most common source of funds among community members.

**1.3.9 Project Prioritization for Women Group**

The researcher sought to understand the prioritization of projects for the women’s group. Findings from the focus group discussion revealed that 52 respondents (74%) identified food spice processing as the most suitable project for community members. Additionally, 7 respondents (10%) indicated that basket making was a suitable project, while 1 respondent (1%) suggested food vending. Furthermore, 2 respondents (3%) mentioned petty business as a suitable option, and 8 respondents (11%) pointed to poultry farming. These results indicate that food spice processing is the preferred project among respondents, reflecting the significant involvement of women in this activity. The findings are presented in Table 1.9.

**Table 1.9: Project Prioritization for Women Group**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Types of Projects | | Frequency | Percentage |
| Valid | Food spices processing | 52 | 74 |
|  | Basket making | 7 | 10 |
|  | Food vending | 1 | 1 |
|  | Petty business | 2 | 3 |
|  | Poultry farming | 8 | 11 |
|  | Total | 70 | 100 |

**Source**: CNA Findings (2024)

**1.4 Community Needs Prioritization/Leveling Needs**

A Community Needs Assessment was conducted, which included focus group discussions to identify and prioritize community needs. This process aimed to determine the most pressing need that should be addressed through a community-designed project.

Prioritization was carried out using pairwise ranking. The researcher facilitated focus group discussions where community members compared the identified needs and ranked them through voting, as detailed below. After discussions among the community development student, community members, and processing specialists, a consensus was reached through voting using the pairwise ranking method.

**Table 1.10: The Ranks of Community Needs Prioritization/Levelling Needs**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Needs** | **Capital** | **Training on Foods spices** | **Packaging and Processing Technology** | **Office** | **Network** | **Score** | **Rank** |
| Capital |  | Capital | Capital | Capital | Capital | 5 | 1ST |
| Training |  |  | Training | Training | Training | 4 | 2ND |
| Packaging and processing technology |  |  |  | Packaging and processing technology | Packaging and processing technology | 3 | 3RD |
| An office |  |  |  | An office | An office | 2 | 4TH |
| Market Network |  |  |  |  | Market network | 1 | 5TH |

**Source:** Researcher Findings (2024)

The table 1.10 above illustrates the ranking of needs based on their priority for project implementation, arranged from most preferred to least preferred. The results indicate that the top priority was capital, which received a score of five. The second priority was training, with a score of four. Packaging and processing technology scored three, an office for processing and selling products scored 2 and last was market network scored 2.

**1.5 Chapter Conclusion**

In this chapter, the Community Needs Assessment (CNA) for the Tupendande women's group in Kigogo Ward, Kinondoni District, was conducted to evaluate the socio-economic status, challenges, and economic activities of women involved in food spice processing. The assessment revealed a community facing significant difficulties, including low income, inadequate access to essential services, and limited opportunities for financial investment. Despite the strong presence of women in the spice processing industry, their earnings remain below the national poverty line, largely due to poor working conditions and insufficient access to training, technology, and market networks. The findings highlighted the importance of group contributions, government support, and community solidarity in addressing these challenges. Notably, food spice processing was universally recognized as the primary economic activity among participants, indicating its central role in enhancing income and community resilience.

Based on the findings of this assessment, it is recommended that targeted interventions be established to enhance the economic empowerment of the Tupendande women's group. Firstly, prioritized training programs focused on modern processing techniques, marketing strategies, and financial management should be implemented to equip women with the skills needed to increase productivity and profitability in the spice industry. Additionally, fostering partnerships between the women’s group and local government, NGOs, and private sector stakeholders can facilitate access to capital and market networks, leading to improved income generation and business sustainability. By addressing these critical areas, the women in Kigogo Ward can significantly elevate their socio-economic status, break the cycle of poverty, and contribute meaningfully to the local economy.



**Figure1.1: MCED students collecting Data for Needs Assessment with**

**Tupendane Women Group**

**Source**: Field Area (2024)



**Source**: Field Area (2024)

**Figure 1.2: MCED responded to questions asked from Tupendane Women**

**Group**

# CHAPTER TWO

# PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION

# 

# 2.0 Background to the Problem

Following the needs assessment conducted in the community with women through interviews and questionnaires, it was found that most women are engaged in food spice processing, basket making, vending, petty businesses, and poultry farming. The majority expressed a preference for food spices as their project focus. However, they face several challenges, including a lack of sufficient capital to establish projects, insufficient modern machinery for processing and packaging, inadequate office space for selling their products, as well as a need for training and market networking.

# 2.1 Problem Statement

Community members, particularly women engaged in various projects, have reported a lack of ongoing income-generating activities, inadequate technical training, insufficient packaging and storage standards, and limited market networking. These factors have contributed to increased poverty and a low standard of living (Community Development Officer (CDO), 2024). Additionally, TAWOSA (2022) noted that many projects, such as petty businesses, basket making, food vending, food spice processing, and poultry farming, have had minimal impact, with most women still living in poor conditions.

Therefore, following the needs assessment, women, students from MCED, stakeholders, and local government officials have agreed to establish a food spice processing initiative to address the needs of women in the community.

Despite previous research studies and community development projects targeting similar issues, the problem continues to persist, highlighting a gap in effectively tackling the underlying factors that limit access to the processing of quality food spices (Nkya et al., 2022).

Research studies and community development projects have been implemented to tackle the key issues faced by the Tupendane group. For instance, Nchimbi et al. (2022) highlighted that women spice farmers in Tanzania's coastal regions benefited from cooperative societies, which improved their bargaining power, access to market information, and networking opportunities. While these initiatives have provided valuable insights and actions, the ongoing nature of the problem indicates that they have not fully addressed the fundamental causes or delivered sustainable solutions. Although these projects offer advantages, they may lack a comprehensive approach that integrates access to inputs with capacity building and market development strategies specifically tailored to the needs and constraints of the Tupendane group.

The current project aims to address the identified research gap by implementing a comprehensive intervention designed to enhance the income of women in the Tupendane group in Kigogo ward, Kinondoni District. By integrating access to inputs with capacity-building initiatives and market development strategies, the project seeks to provide a holistic solution that empowers the group to improve their food spice processing methods and income-generating skills in a sustainable way. To effectively tackle the challenges faced by women engaged in food spice processing in Kigogo ward, Kinondoni District, a relevant project must focus on capacity building, resource access, and market integration. This initiative will involve offering targeted training programs that enhance technological, financial management, and entrepreneurial skills, enabling women to adopt sustainable practices and improve the quality of their food spice products. Additionally, the project should facilitate access to microfinance and credit services, empowering women to invest in their businesses and expand their operations. Strengthening women’s cooperatives will foster collective bargaining power, improve market access, and increase profitability. Furthermore, collaboration with local food spice producers and extension services will ensure that women receive continuous support and knowledge transfer. The project's aim is to bridge the existing gap and create long-term positive impacts on household income in the community through targeted interventions and ongoing assistance.

**2.2 Project Description**

# Food spice production refers to the systematic cultivation, harvesting, processing, and distribution of various plant-derived substances that are used to enhance the flavor, aroma, color, and preservation of food. Spices, which include a wide range of seeds, berries, roots, and bark, not only contribute distinctive tastes to culinary dishes but also offer health benefits due to their natural preservative and medicinal properties (Johnso, 2024). Women living at Kigogo ward in Kinondoni district, Dar es Salaam were interested in processing and packaging food spices product for income generation. This influence MCED student to establish project that met with their needs.

# The project was titled "Improved Income for Women’s Group Through Food Spices Processing and Packaging in Kigogo Ward, Kinondoni District." Its goal was to enhance women's income by facilitating the processing and packaging of food spices for customers in Kigogo ward. In this initiative, the group of women aimed to mobilize 1,500,000 Tsh as capital for the food spice processing necessary for project implementation. The project was scheduled to run for six months, from July to October, 2024.

# 2.2.1 Target Community

The community chosen for project implementation is women from TUPENDANE group in Kigogo Ward, Kinondoni District. In this ward, women group were involved in a variety economic activity such as petty business, basket making and food spices processing. The project was carried out by the host organizations such as UMATI (Umuhimu wa Maendeleo Tanzania), Food Spices Processing Association (FSPA), Department of Community Development, Kinondoni District and Kigogo local government officers and community members.

## During project implementation, women’s groups was motivated and supported to engage in food spice processing through community participatory methods. The project beneficiaries were included women, community members, and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) that sell food spice products in both wholesale and retail markets within the neighbourhood, along with individuals interested in the products offered by these women.

## 2.2.2 Stakeholders Analysis

This included all individuals, organizations, and other entities involved in the execution of the project, as well as those who benefited from or participated in any aspect of its success.

**Table 2.1: Stakeholders Analysis**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **SN** | **STAKEHOLDERS** | **AFFILIATION** | **ROLES** |
| 1 | Food Spices Processing Association (FSA) | NGOs | • Host organization • Organize training • Provide guidance on product standards and quality • Assist with market strategies |
| 2 | UMATI (Umuhimu wa Maendeleo Tanzania) | NGOs | • Consultation • Capacity building |
| 3 | Department of Community Development | LGA | • Facilitate access to project areas • Support extension services • Connect the project with buyers • Raise awareness about the project |
| 4 | Kigogo Local Government Officers | LGA | • Grant project permissions • Identify target groups |
| 5 | Community Members | Customers | • Utilize the products • Mobilize resources |

**Source:** Field Area

# 2.2.3 Project Goals

The goal of the project was to improve income of women group through food spices processing and packaging in kigogo ward, Kinondoni district.

## 2.2.4 Project Objectives

The project aimed to achieve the following objectives:

1. To prepare an office for food spice processing and packaging by 5 women through renting by July, 2024.
2. To train five members of TUPENDANE women group on food spice processing and packaging through workshop by August, 2024.
3. 100 containers prepared for packing food spices through purchasing from manufacturer by September, 2024.
4. Link the group with buyers and raise 4,000,000 Tsh by October, 2024.

## 2.2.5 Project Ideation

Improved Income of Women Group through food spices processing and packaging in Kigogo Ward, Kinondoni District.

**Table 2.2: Project Objectives, Output and Activities**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **OBJECTIVES** | **OUTPUT** | **ACTIVITIES** | **PERFORMANCE INDICATORS** | **EXPECTED OUTPUT** | **ACTUAL OUTCOMES** |
| **Objective 1:** To prepare an office for food spice processing and packaging by 5 women through renting by July 2024. | **Output 1:** Project office is successfully identified. | **Activity 1:** Renting office building for processing and selling point of products. | Office lease finalized | Office building rented and ready for use | Office rented and operational |
|  |  | **Activity 2:** Preparing necessary office facilities for food spice processing. | Office facilities set up | Office facilities prepared for processing | Facilities set up and functional |
|  | **Output 2:** Permanent location for food spice processing activities found. | **Activity 1:** Official launching of the office building for the project activities. | Launch event held | Office officially launched | Launch event successfully held |
|  |  | **Activity 2:** Creating billboard and fliers showing office location. | Marketing materials displayed | Billboards and fliers created and displayed | Marketing materials produced and displayed |
| **Objective 2:** To train five members of TUPENDANE women group on food spice processing and packaging through workshop by August 2024. | **Output 1:** Training report on food spice processing is successfully prepared. | **Activity 1:** Preparing list of women for training on food spice processing. | Training list prepared | List of 5 women for training | List of participants prepared |
|  |  | **Activity 2:** Preparing trainers of trainees. | Trainers selected and prepared | Trainers ready for the workshop | Trainers prepared and briefed |
|  | **Output 2:** Ability to produce quality food spice products. | **Activity 1:** Training women on packaging and branding of food spice products. | Training effectiveness and participant feedback | Women trained on packaging and branding | Training conducted successfully |
|  |  | **Activity 2:** Training women on good storage and logistics of food spice products. | Training effectiveness and participant feedback | Women trained on storage and logistics | Training conducted successfully |
| **Objective 3:** 100 containers prepared for packing food spices through purchasing from manufacturer by September 2024. | **Output 1:** Design and Development of Packaging Containers. | **Activity 1:** Collaborate with a graphic designer to create aesthetically appealing and functional container designs. | Design approval and functionality | Packaging designs finalized | Designs finalized and approved |
|  |  | **Activity 2:** Obtain necessary approvals and certifications for the packaging materials. | Certifications and approvals obtained | Approvals and certifications for packaging | Approvals and certifications obtained |
|  | **Output 2:** Processing of Packaging Containers. | **Activity 1:** Identify and select a reliable manufacturer for producing the packaging containers. | Manufacturer selection completed | Manufacturer selected and contracted | Manufacturer selected and contracted |
|  |  | **Activity 2:** Store the containers in a clean and secure environment to maintain their quality. | Storage conditions monitored | Containers stored properly | Containers stored and maintained |
| **Objective 4:** Link the group with buyers and raise 4,000,000 Tsh by October 2024. | **Output 1:** Established connections with potential buyers. | **Activity 1:** Research and identify potential buyers for food spice products. | Number of potential buyers identified | List of at least 10 potential buyers created | Potential buyers were identified and created. |
|  |  | **Activity 2:** Organize networking events with local food producers and retailers. | Number of events held and participants engaged | At least 2 networking events conducted | Networking were created. |
|  | **Output 2:** Increased sales of food spice products to raise 4,000,000 Tsh. | **Activity 1:** Implement a sales campaign targeting identified buyers. | Total sales amount tracked against the target | 4,000,000 Tsh raised through sales | 4,000,000 Tsh were raised. |
|  |  | **Activity 2:** Collect feedback from buyers to improve product offerings. | Number of feedback responses collected | Feedback collected from at least 50% of buyers | Positive feedback were collected from buyers. |

**Source:** Research Data, 2024

# 2.3. Host Organization Profile

## UMATI (Umuhimu wa Maendeleo Tanzania) is a non-governmental organization established in Tanzania in 2001. Its mission focuses on empowering Tanzanian communities, especially women and youth, to achieve sustainable development through education, healthcare, and economic empowerment. UMATI operates across various regions in Tanzania, including Dar es Salaam, Zanzibar, Mtwara, and Songea, collaborating with local communities to tackle issues such as HIV/AIDS, poverty, and gender inequality.

## The organization offers a variety of services, including educational and skills training programs for women and youth, as well as healthcare services like HIV/AIDS testing and treatment. Additionally, UMATI partners with local governments and other organizations to advocate for policy changes and promote community-based initiatives that support marginalized groups.

## 2.3.1 Vision

“Empowered communities, especially women and youth, contribute to sustainable development through education, healthcare and economic empowerment"

# 2.3.2 Mission

# "To collaborate with local communities in recognizing and addressing their needs, while promoting education, healthcare, and economic empowerment, especially for women and youth, so they can take control of their lives and contribute to sustainable development in Tanzania."

# 2.3.3 SWOT Analysis for UMATI Organization

SWOT analysis is a technique for evaluating strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats (Patrick, 2022). It is commonly employed to guide discussions and assess the performance level of an organization.

**Table 2.3: Analysis for UMATI organization**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Strengths** | **Weaknesses** | **Opportunities** | **Challenges** |
| 1. Availability of land for cultivation | 1. Growing population in the area | 1. Presence of support from host organizations | 1. Limited capital resources |
| 2. Availability of plots for farming | 2. Job and family responsibilities impacting women | 2. Access to government support | 2. Absence of government incentives |
| 3. Supportive policies for entrepreneurship | 3. Rise in pests and diseases affecting crops | 3. Simplified process for obtaining business permits | 3. Increased use of insecticides impacting food spice processing |

**Source:** Field Area (2024)

**2.3.4 Roles of UMATI Organization**

* To improve quality of life for an individual especially living in community.
* To create an environment favourable for women involvement in agriculture activities.
* To involve local communities and stakeholders in municipal affairs to involve local communities and stakeholders in municipal affairs in from community.
* To improve visible and sustainable local government structure government structure.
* To deliver services efficiently and effectively to the community members.

**2.3.5 The Roles of CED Student**

CED students' responsibility in carrying out the project which is to guarantee that all project members followed out their goals, objectives, and activities as planned. However, it is also vital to assist community in designing, developing, functioning, and sustaining their own business activities, as well as to provide targeted hygiene education so that they can benefit from project execution.

During the project's implementation, it is important to provide groups with modern business tools that align with their needs and are manageable within their physical and financial capabilities. Additionally, training women to assess progress and identify both material and non-material resources necessary for food spice processing in the community is essential.

**CHAPTER THREE**

**LITERATURE REVIEW**

**3.0 Introduction**

This chapter offers a comprehensive review of the existing literature on enhancing women's income through food spice processing and packaging, with a particular emphasis on the Tupendande women group in Kigogo Ward, Kinondoni District. It examines both the theoretical frameworks and practical experiences of similar initiatives, highlighting how access to quality inputs, training in modern spice processing and packaging, and improved market connections can foster economic empowerment.

Additionally, the chapter evaluates case studies and prior research that shed light on the successes and challenges encountered in comparable situations. By integrating this information, the literature review lays the groundwork for understanding the essential factors that contribute to the success of food spice processing and packaging as a sustainable income strategy for the Tupendande women group.

**3.1 Theoretical Literature Review**

The theoretical literature pertinent to the project aimed at enhancing women's income through food spice processing for the Tupendande women group in Kigogo Ward, Kinondoni District, includes a range of concepts and frameworks. This section delves into these key ideas, referencing textbooks, journals, reports, and other relevant materials.

**3.1.1 Definitions and Description of Core Concepts**

**3.1.1.1 Food Spices**

Food spices are natural ingredients derived from seeds, roots, barks, fruits, or buds that are used to season, flavor, and enhance the taste of various dishes. They are typically added in small amounts to introduce extra layers of flavor, aroma, and complexity. Common examples of food spices include pepper, cinnamon, turmeric, cumin, and paprika (Rajan, 2018). Other frequently used spices are onions, garlic, ginger, coriander, chili peppers, black pepper, and paprika. These spices are often blended with ingredients like tomatoes, peppers, and leafy greens to create rich, flavorful sauces and stews.

**3.1.1.2 Food Spices Processing**

Food spices processing encompasses the cultivation, harvesting, processing, and packaging of natural ingredients like seeds, roots, barks, fruits, or buds that enhance the flavor and taste of dishes. This process usually begins with the cultivation of spice plants, which may include varieties such as pepper, cinnamon, turmeric, cumin, and paprika, among others (Mdee, 2017).

**3.1.2 Social Enterprises Theory**

Social Enterprises Theory refers to the concept that organizations can simultaneously pursue social and economic objectives, creating value for both the community and their stakeholders. The theory emerged in the late 20th century but was significantly popularized by figures like Muhammad Yunus, the founder of the Grameen Bank in Bangladesh, in the 1980s. Yunus's work, which culminated in the establishment of the Grameen Bank in 1983, demonstrated how microfinance could empower impoverished communities, particularly women, by providing them with access to financial resources and entrepreneurial opportunities. This approach laid the groundwork for understanding social enterprises as entities that blend business practices with social missions, contributing to sustainable development while addressing pressing social issues.

The application of Social Enterprises Theory to food spice processing among Tupendane women group in Kigogo Ward, Kinondoni District, can significantly enhance their economic empowerment and community development. Social enterprises operate at the intersection of social goals and commercial viability, allowing women to engage in spice processing not just as a means of livelihood but as a driver for social change. By establishing cooperative models, women can collectively manage resources, share knowledge, and access larger markets, thus increasing their bargaining power and income.

For instance, a social enterprise could focus on training women in sustainable food spices processing practices and value addition techniques, such as packaging and branding their spices. This could be implemented through partnerships with NGOs and local governments, which could provide resources, financial, technology and technical support. According to research by the United Nations Development Programme (2022), social enterprises have been effective in improving women's livelihoods by providing them with the necessary skills and access to markets, with reported income increases of up to 40%.

**3.2 Empirical Literature Review**

Tanzania has been facing significant poverty challenges, especially among women, who make up a substantial portion of the small and medium enterprises in Tanzania especially those who are involved in food spices processing in Dar es Salaam Region. According to the World Bank (2020), about 26.4% of the Tanzanian population lives below the national poverty line due to. Women, who often engage in subsistence economic activities such as food spices processing, petty business, food vendors and soft drinks are particularly vulnerable due to limited access to resources, education, and financial services. These socio-economic challenges severely affect their ability to invest in higher-value crops, including food spices, which could elevate their income levels (World Bank, 2020).

Low achievements for women involved in food spices processing is challenged by gender inequality which is critical factor that perpetuates poverty among women in Tanzania, especially in agricultural sectors such as spice processing. Kweka and Kihaule (2021) indicates that cultural norms often prioritize male ownership of land and resources, leaving women with limited access. This inequality translates into lower productivity rates and income, with women farmers earning significantly less than their male counterparts. As a result, the disparity in income generation only intensifies their poverty conditions, illustrating the broader socio-economic inequalities at play (Kweka & Kihaule, 2021).

Access to markets remains a considerable challenge for women involved in food spices processing in Tanzania. A study by Kinyanjui (2021) found that women entrepreneurs often lack market information, resulting in lower bargaining power and profits when selling their products. This access issue is compounded by transportation barriers and infrastructural deficiencies, which disproportionately affect women, thus limiting their ability to engage with larger markets. The resultant effect is a constricted income that perpetuates cycles of poverty among women spice producers (Kinyanjui, 2021).

Financial inclusion remains a pressing issue for women engaged in food spice processing in Tanzania. According to Mshinda (2020), less than 30% of women have access to formal financial services, which restricts their ability to invest in agricultural inputs, technology, and other essentials for scaling processing. The lack of credit facilities directly affects their business operations, limiting productivity and exacerbating poverty levels. Without access to financial resources, women's potential in the spice industry remains unrealized, consequently perpetuating poverty (Mshinda, 2020).

Training and capacity building initiatives are crucial to improving the socio-economic status of women in the food spices sector. Mwanga (2020) indicates that targeted programs focusing on sustainable agricultural practices, value addition, and business management can significantly uplift women's capabilities. Empowering women through education and skill development not only enhances productivity but also leads to increased household incomes, thereby addressing poverty (Mwanga, 2020). Effective policy interventions are necessary to alleviate the poverty status facing women in food spices processing. According to Nyoni (2022), government policies that prioritize gender-responsive agricultural practices can help create equitable access to resources and markets. Collaborations between governmental agencies and NGOs can also facilitate targeted programs that support women's entrepreneurship in spice processing. Such policies not only enhance women's income potential but also contribute to broader economic development goals (Nyoni, 2022).

**3.3 Policy Review**

**3.3.1 The Tanzania 2003 SME Development Policy**

The Tanzania 2003 SME Development Policy serves as a crucial framework for enhancing the viability and competitiveness of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) within the country, particularly in the agricultural and food processing sectors, including the important realm of food spices (URT, 2018). By fostering an enabling environment that allows for the establishment of new enterprises and the improvement of existing ones, the policy directly contributes to key objectives such as job creation and income generation, which are vital for economic growth.

In the context of food spice processing, the policy's emphasis on legal and regulatory reform can lead to clearer guidelines and better protection for small-scale processors, ensuring that they can operate within a formalized structure that encourages growth. Improving physical infrastructure, such as roads and transportation networks, enhances the accessibility of markets for spice producers, allowing them to reach consumers more effectively and reduce costs associated with logistics.

Additionally, by focusing on entrepreneurship and business skills, the policy helps equip small enterprise owners particularly women involved in spice processing with the necessary knowledge to enhance production methods, manage operations efficiently, and innovate in product development. Access to information is crucial in this sector, as it can empower these entrepreneurs with knowledge of best practices, market trends, and consumer preferences, enabling them to tailor their products accordingly.

Furthermore, the policy's push for improved access to markets can encourage the growth of export opportunities for Tanzanian spices, allowing local producers to reach international consumers and increase their profitability. The establishment and strengthening of institutional frameworks dedicated to SME development can also create networks and support systems that facilitate training, resource sharing, and collaboration amongst small processors, fostering a culture of cooperation and shared growth.

Yet, despite these comprehensive measures, the policy's oversight of informal enterprises especially those significant players comprising about 50% of small enterprises poses a challenge. Many women engaged in spice processing operate within the informal sector, limiting their access to the benefits outlined in the policy. Recognizing and integrating these informal enterprises into the mainstream economy through targeted support programs will be essential for harnessing their potential in contributing to food spice production and overall economic development. Strengthening their capacities, providing access to finance, and ensuring that women entrepreneurs receive tailored assistance could catalyse significant advancements in the food processing industry, benefiting not only the processors but also local communities and the economy at large.

**3.4 Literature Review Summary**

Despite the existing body of research highlighting the socio-economic challenges faced by women in the food spices processing sector in Tanzania, there remains a notable gap in comprehensive studies that explore the intersectionality of these challenges with specific cultural, social, and economic factors influencing women's success in this industry. While various studies have documented issues of poverty, gender inequality, market accessibility, and financial inclusion, there is limited empirical evidence examining how these factors coalesce and affect women's decision-making processes, entrepreneurship strategies, and resilience in the face of adversity. Furthermore, research that focuses on the effectiveness of targeted training and capacity-building programs, particularly those that incorporate indigenous knowledge and community engagement, remains scarce. Addressing this gap is essential for developing holistic interventions that are contextually relevant and can effectively promote women's empowerment and economic advancement within the food spices processing sector.

# CHAPTER FOUR

# PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

## Overview

This chapter outlines the key activities, timelines, resources, and stakeholders involved in the implementation of the food spice processing project for women in Kigogo Ward. It builds on the previous chapter, where the goals, objectives, and overall project framework were introduced. The chapter highlights the structured approach taken to achieve the objectives set forth, including the establishment of an office for processing, the training of women on spice production and packaging, the procurement of containers, and the linkage of the women’s group with potential buyers. It provides a comprehensive overview of the project’s implementation plan, detailing each step necessary to ensure the successful execution and eventual sustainability of the project. Through a detailed Gantt chart and accompanying resource allocation plan, this chapter emphasizes the strategic management of resources, stakeholder roles, and financial considerations crucial to the achievement of the desired outcomes.

## Products and Output

The goal of this project is to satisfy the requirements identified by the community through project implementation advantages for women in the Kigogo ward. This would be accomplished upon the confirmation of pay from the Food spices processing arrangements. By communicating with the following precise goals in mind:

1. To examine and prioritize needs of women at community.
2. To identify available resources and their opportunities which can be used during the project implementation.
3. To examine the possibilities of establishing income generating activities for women group.

## Project Output

**Table 4.1: Indicators of the Project Output**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Objective** | **Output** | **Activities** |
| **Objective i:** To prepare an office for food spice processing and packaging by 5 women through renting by July 2024. | **Output 1:** Office space rented and set up for food spice processing and packaging. | 1. Identify and inspect potential rental spaces.  2. Negotiate lease terms and finalize rental agreement.  3. Set up the office with necessary equipment for processing and packaging. |
| **Objective ii:** To train five members of TUPENDANE women group on food spice processing and packaging through workshop by August 2024. | **Output 1:** Five members trained on food spice processing and packaging. | 1. Organize and schedule workshops for training.  2. Develop training materials and curriculum.  3. Conduct workshops covering food spice processing and packaging techniques. |
| **Objective iii:** 100 packages of containers prepared for packing food spices through purchasing from manufacturer by September 2024. | **Output 1:** 100 spices packaging of containers purchased and ready for use. | 1. Identify and contact manufacturers of food spice containers.  2. Place an order for 100 containers.  3. Arrange for delivery and inspect containers for quality. |
| **Objective iv:** Link the group with buyers and raise 4,000,000 Tsh by October 2024. | **Output 1:** Established connections with buyers and raised 4,000,000 Tsh. | 1. Research potential buyers and markets for food spices.  2. Develop marketing materials and product samples.  3. Schedule meetings with potential buyers to present products. |

**Source:** Research Data,2024

## Project Planning

The achievement of this project’s objectives requires legitimate planning to enable the execution of activities to bring the project to fruition. This section includes the execution plan, people who organize, and the financial plan evaluation. Project execution includes exercise management and evaluation, as well as the dedication of each child involved in project implementation. Women group from Kigogo ward, CDO, CDO, and MCED understudy are dependable project members.

## Project Implementation Plan

The project execution plan outlines the exercises and resource needed to complete referenced task targets within a specific time limit within the project activities.

## Table 4.2: Project Implementation Plan

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **OBJECTIVES** | **OUTPUT** | **ACTIVITIES** | **PROJECT MONTH** | **RESOURCES NEEDED** | **RESPONSIBLE PERSON** |
| **Objective 1:** To prepare an office for food spice processing and packaging by 5 women through renting by July, 2024. | **Output 1:** Office space rented and set up. | Activity 1: Identify and inspect potential rental spaces. Activity 2: Negotiate lease terms and finalize rental. Activity 3: Set up office with necessary equipment. | JUNE | Financial resource for rent Physical resources for office setup | Women group MCED student |
|  |  |  |  | Buildings | CDO CDO |
|  |  |  |  |  | Women group MCED student |
|  |  |  |  |  | CDO CDO |
| **Objective 2:** To train five members of TUPENDANE women group on food spice processing and packaging through workshop by August, 2024. | **Output 1:** Five members trained. | Activity 1: Organize and schedule workshops. Activity 2: Develop training materials and curriculum. Activity 3: Conduct workshops on processing and packaging techniques. | August | Financial resource, Technical resources for training. | MCED student Women group |
|  |  |  |  | Human resource for training Technical resources | CDO CDO |
|  |  |  |  |  | Women group MCED student |
|  |  |  |  |  | CDO CDO |
| **Objective 3:** 100 containers prepared for packing food spices through purchasing from manufacturer by September, 2024. | **Output 1:** 100 containers purchased and ready. | Activity 1: Identify and contact manufacturers. Activity 2: Place order for 100 containers. Activity 3: Arrange delivery and inspect containers. | September | Financial resource for purchasing containers Technical resources for inspection | MCED student Women group |
|  |  |  |  | Technical resources for procurement Human resource for quality check | CDO CDO |
|  |  |  |  |  | Women group MCED student |
| **Objective 4:** Link the group with buyers and raise 4,000,000 Tsh by October, 2024. | **Output 1:** Established connections with buyers and raised 4,000,000 Tsh. | 1. Research potential buyers and markets for food spices.  2. Develop marketing materials and product samples.  3. Schedule meetings with potential buyers to present products. | October, 2024. | Funds  Human resources  Technical resources. | Women group  MCED student  CDO |

**Source: Field Data (2024)**

**4.3.2 Project Input**

These all resources that were used during implementation of the project. The project mobilized 1500,000 Tsh as capital. They include building resource, buildings, funds, human and machine tools or any physical materials. They are physical and non-physical assets that are used as basis for adding value to the given project and contributing to achieving of goals of the project. So group members used money to rent one room for processing and selling products, buy containers for packaging, conducting training to women also for transportation and other cost. The women obtained raw materials for food spices processing at market.

# Table 4.3: Input for Project

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Activity** | **Explanation** | **Quantity** | **Unit Price (Tshs)** | **Total (Tshs)** |
| **1.** | Meet with Group Members for Sensitization | Fare to Kigogo ward to meet members by motorcycle | 1 person x 4,000.00 x 2 trips | 8,000.00 |  |
|  |  | Sitting allowance to MCED student | 1 person x 20,000.00 x 2 days | 40,000.00 |  |
|  | **Total** |  |  |  | **48,000.00** |
| **2.** | Conduct Community Needs Assessment | Allowance to local experts in food spices processing | 2 persons x 10,000.00 x 3 days | 60,000.00 |  |
|  | **Total** |  |  |  | **60,000.00** |
| **3.** | Project Design and Formulation | Allowance to participants | 100 persons x 5,000.00 x 1 day | 500,000.00 |  |
|  | **Total** |  |  |  | **500,000.00** |
| **4.** | Organize Forum Awareness Meeting | Training handouts | 10 sets x 2,000.00 | 20,000.00 |  |
|  |  | Hire of training hall | 150,000.00 x 2 days | 100,000.00 |  |
|  |  | Allowance to participants | 30 persons x 5,000.00 x 1 day | 150,000.00 |  |
|  | **Total** |  |  |  | **270,000.00** |
| **5.** | Organize Forum Awareness Meeting (Additional) | Training handouts | 32 sets x 5000.00 | 160,000.00 |  |
|  |  | Hire of training hall | 10,000.00 x 2 days | 20,000.00 |  |
|  | **Total** |  |  |  | **180,000** |
| **6.** | Containers | Containers | 1 container x 700.00 x 100 containers | 7,000.00 |  |
|  | Total |  |  |  | **7,000** |
| 7. | Rent for office | Office for selling products | 40,000 Tsh x 6 | 240,000 Tsh | **240,000** |
|  | **Grand Total** |  |  |  | **1,468,000 Tsh** |

## Source: Field Area (2024)

## 4.3.3 Staffing Pattern

## This part explaining different roles needed from project implementation, responsibilities for each member, number of each member required as presented from Table 4.4:

**Table 4.4: Staffing Pattern**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Participants** | **Responsibilities** | **Number of members** | **Remarks** |
| Women group | Oversee project implementation, manage staff, budget, and timelines. | 5 | Ensures overall project success. |
| MCED Student | Assist in project mobilization, coordination, and training sessions. | 1 | Support role, often involved in fieldwork. |
| Local Experts in Food Spices Processing | Provide technical expertise, conduct assessments, and offer training. | 2 | Specialized knowledge for training and assessment. |
| Training Facilitators | Conduct training workshops, develop curriculum, and deliver content. | 2 | Essential for training the women group. |
| Extension officers | Handle documentation, communication, and office management. | 5 | Supports the administrative aspects of the project. |
| Local government officers at Kigogo ward | Conduct site visits, liaise with local communities, and assist with project activities. | 2 | Directly involved in fieldwork and community interaction. |

## Source: Field Area (2024)

## 4.3.4 Project Budget

The estimated budget for project implementation was TZS1500,000/=. The women themselves mobilized TZS1200,000/= from this spending plan, with CED student taking the excess expense of TZS 300,000/= for writing supplies and producing materials.



**Figure 4.1: Sample of Raw materials were bought from Market**

## Table 4.5: Project Budget

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **OBJECTIVES** | **OUTPUT** | **ACTIVITIES** | **RESOURCES NEEDED** | **QUANTITY** | **UNIT PRICE (Tsh)** | **TOTAL (Tsh)** |
| i. To prepare an office for food spice processing and packaging by 5 women through renting by July, 2024. | Output 1: Office space rented and set up. | Activity 1: Identify and inspect potential rental spaces. Activity 2: Negotiate lease terms and finalize rental. Activity 3: Set up office with necessary equipment. | Office rent | 1 room (6 months) | 40,000 | 240,000 |
|  |  |  | Office equipment | 5 pieces | 60,000 | 300,000 |
|  |  |  | Printing log and name | 100 containers | 500 | 50,000 |
| ii. To train five members of TUPENDANE women group on food spice processing and packaging through workshop by August, 2024. | Output 1: Five members trained. | Activity 1: Organize and schedule workshops. Activity 2: Develop training materials and curriculum. Activity 3: Conduct workshops on processing and packaging techniques. | Stationaries | 1 set | 100,000 | 100,000 |
|  |  |  | Human (Trainers) | 2 trainers | 20,000 | 40,000 |
|  |  |  | Meals | 5 people | 5,000 | 25,000 |
| iii. 100 containers prepared for packing food spices through purchasing from manufacturer by September, 2024. | Output 1: 100 containers purchased and ready. | Activity 1: Identify and contact manufacturers. Activity 2: Place order for 100 containers. Activity 3: Arrange delivery and inspect containers. | Plastic containers | 100 containers | 1,000 | 100,000 |
| **iv:** Link the group with buyers and raise 4,000,000 Tsh by October 2024. | **Output 1:** Established connections with buyers and raised 4,000,000 Tsh. | 1. Research potential buyers and markets for food spices.  2. Develop marketing materials and product samples.  3. Schedule meetings with potential buyers to present products. | Human resources  Funds | 10 individuals  100,000 Tsh |  | 100,000Tsh |
| **TOTAL** |  |  |  |  |  | **955,000 Tsh** |

**Source:** Research Data, 2024

**4.4 Project Implementation**

The project implementation for food spices processing at Kigogo Ward involves a multi-faceted approach to enhance local women’s capacity in spice processing and business management. Initially, the project will mobilize and train 5 women on food spice processing with the support of MCED students and local. The project also aims to secure 1,500,000 Tshs in capital through fundraising and loans by July 2024, and to establish an office space for processing and packaging. By August 2024, a workshop held to train women group in processing and packaging techniques. Additionally, 100 containers for packing spices were purchased by September 2024.



## 4.4.1 Project Implementation Report

This section illustrating the actual project exercises began at the end of July 2024. The exercises carried out were among those planned throughout the project implementation stage. The project operations were carried out in accordance with the execution plan. As shown below, the task execution is divided into two major subsections: project execution report and project execution Gantt chart.

**Figure 4.2: Food Spices Materials Prepared for Grinding the Ingredients**





**Figure 4.3: Grinding of Materials for Food Spices at Grinding Machine**



## Table 4.6: Project Implementation Report

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **OBJECTIVES** | **OUTPUT** | **ACTIVITIES** | **MEANS OF VERIFICATION** | **REMARKS** |
| i. To prepare an office for food spice processing and packaging by 5 women through renting by July, 2024. | **Output 1:** Office space rented and set up. | Activity 1: Identify and inspect potential rental spaces. Activity 2: Negotiate lease terms and finalize rental. Activity 3: Set up office with necessary equipment. | Project report | Organized by MCED student, women group, and trade officer. |
| ii. To train five members of TUPENDANE women group on food spice processing and packaging through workshop by August, 2024. | **Output 1:** Five members trained. | Activity 1: Organize and schedule workshops. Activity 2: Develop training materials and curriculum. Activity 3: Conduct workshops on processing and packaging techniques. | Session attendance list Training report Project report | Organized by MCED student, women group, and trade officer. |
| iii. 100 containers prepared for packing food spices through purchasing from manufacturer by September, 2024. | **Output 1:** 100 containers purchased and ready. | Activity 1: Identify and contact manufacturers. Activity 2: Place order for 100 containers. Activity 3: Arrange delivery and inspect containers. | Project report | Coordinated by MCED student, women group, and trade officer. |
| iv. Link the group with buyers and raise 4,000,000 Tsh by October, 2024 | **Output 1:** Established connections with buyers and raised 4,000,000 Tsh. | 1. Research potential buyers and markets for food spices.  2. Develop marketing materials and product samples.  3. Schedule meetings with potential buyers to present products. | Identification of potential buyers. | Organized by MCED student, women group, and trade officer. |

**Source:** Field Area (2024)

**4.4.2 Project implementation Gantt Chart**

The accompanying table underneath had shown the objectives, output and activities and explicit time frame during the execution of the undertaking.

## Table4.7: Project Gantt Chart

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **OBJECTIVES** | **OUTPUT** | **ACTIVITIES** | **PROJECT MONTH FOR THE YEAR 2024** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| i. To prepare an office for food spice processing and packaging by 5 women through renting by July 2024. | Output 1: Office space rented and set up. | Activity 1: Identify and inspect potential rental spaces. | J | F | M | A | M | J | J | A | S | | O | N | D |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |
| Activity 2: Negotiate lease terms and finalize rental. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |
| Activity 3: Set up office with necessary equipment. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |
| ii. To train five members of TUPENDANE women group on food spice processing and packaging through workshop by August 2024. | Output 1: Five members trained. | Activity 1: Organize and schedule workshops. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |
| Activity 2: Develop training materials and curriculum. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |
| Activity 3: Conduct workshops on processing and packaging techniques. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |
| iii. To prepare 100 of containers for packing food spices through purchasing from manufacturer by September 2024. | Output 1: 100 packages of containers purchased and ready. | Activity 1: Identify and contact manufacturers. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  | |
| Activity 2: Place order for 100 containers. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  | |
| Activity 3: Arrange delivery and inspect containers. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  | |
| iv. Link group with buyers and raise 4,000,000 Tsh by October, 2024. | **Output 1:** Established connections with buyers and raised 4,000,000 Tsh. | 1. Research potential buyers and markets for food spices.  2. Develop marketing materials and product samples.  3. Schedule meetings with potential buyers to present products. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |

# 

# CHAPTER FIVE

**PROJECT PARTICIPATORY MONITORING, EVALUATION AND SUSTAINABILITY**

## Introduction

This section discusses the participatory monitoring, assessment, and sustainability of a project established by an MCED student, Food spices processing at Kigogo ward in Kinondoni district. All tactics used in observation and assessment will be thoroughly explained, including participation checking and participatory assessment, which cover execution pointers, assessment participatory technique, and performing assessment rundown. Project sustainability will also be considered, including institutional, monetary, and political supportability. Monitoring is the ongoing or irregular examination of how a project is being carried out in order to assess delivery, identify challenges, identify problem areas, and recommend remedial actions. It is the exact and ongoing gathering and examination of information regarding the development of a piece of work across time. Checking is a fundamental and universal management tool for identifying strengths and weaknesses in any project.

Evaluation is the infrequent review of a piece of work’s significance, execution, effectiveness, and impact in relation to its stated goals. The key is to assess the significance, satisfaction, appropriateness, effect, and supportability of the goals. An evaluation should be possible during execution at the "last assessment" or later, either to assist in project coordination or to provide examples for upcoming projects and programming. Evaluation is a decision to move forward, correct a mistake, or terminate. The outcomes and recommendations should also be taken into account when planning and carrying out similar future projects. The purpose of assessment is to determine a program’s feasibility, to demonstrate the impact, strengths, and weaknesses of a task, and to promote the replication of effective interventions.

## Participatory Monitoring

Participatory monitoring is the process of collecting data on all project activities that engage a group of people in project execution on a regular basis. The goal of participatory checking is to comprehend the goals of neighborhood improvement programs, identify the measures done to attain those goals, and estimate survey findings or demonstrate progress. It also supports in the creation of estimating guidelines, plans, and data collection methods.

In this undertaking, participatory monitoring exercise from began since leading CNA to creation process. From the beginning to the end of the initiative, all partners are involved in participatory monitoring activities. Members are helped to become aware of the project’s growth and advancement thanks to this. Additionally, it helps in determining whether the project is sound and will succeed regardless of changes in outside support or internal resources.

During the execution of this task the participatory checking was directed after at regular interval month to see whether exercises are carried out according plan. The participatory observing intends to monitory all arranged exercises incorporate all gatherings, choice of ranchers for preparing and limit building, visiting day and the entire execution plan.

## Monitoring Information System

A monitoring information system collects and reports data on numerous project activities, allowing a task manager to plan, monitor, rate, and evaluate project activities and execution. The monitoring information system was supposed to keep the project on track and measure its progress. The monitoring information system was completed with the help of several partners, including an MCED student, a women group, local government authorities, and an agriculture officer. The gathered data was studied, progressed, and announced back to the gathering and partners for various uses.

**5.1.2 Participatory Monitoring Methods used to engage community in the Monitoring**

In monitoring food spice processing projects, participatory methods like action planning, self-assessment, SARA (Service Availability and Readiness Assessment), and PRA (Participatory Rural Appraisal) are instrumental in actively engaging the community. **Action planning** involves collaborative workshops where community members identify priorities, set goals, and develop strategies for project implementation and monitoring. **Self-assessment methods** empower local participants to evaluate their progress and performance, fostering a sense of ownership and accountability. **SARA** provides a structured approach to assess the availability and readiness of services and resources, ensuring that the community's needs are met effectively. **PRA** techniques, such as mapping, focus group discussions, and seasonal calendars, enable the community to visually and verbally express their perspectives, analyze local conditions, and identify opportunities and challenges in food spice processing. These methods collectively enhance the inclusivity and effectiveness of monitoring by integrating local knowledge and perspectives into the evaluation process.

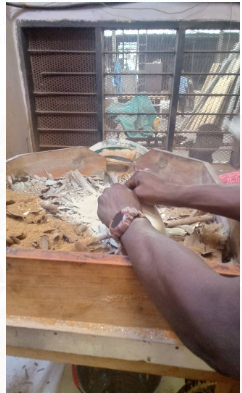
## 

## Table5.1: Monitoring Information Management

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Categories** | **Elements for Monitoring** | **Records Types Kept** | **Person Responsible** | **Users of Collected Information** | **Usage of Collected Information** | **Decision to be Arrived at and Achieved Outputs** |
| Project Implementation Plan | Available resources, Project Duration | Monthly Reports | CED Student, CDO, Women Group | Key Project Stakeholders, Women | Identifying the scope of project activities; Filling activity gaps to complete the project | Ensure that project activities renting an office, training, prepare containers and link with customers are on track and complete as planned |
| Cost and Expenditures | Amount of fund investment, Budgeting | Financial Reports | CDO | Key Project Stakeholders, Women | Assessing the efficiency and usefulness of financial resources; Controlling financial use | Manage financial resources effectively and ensure proper use of funds |
| Staffing and Supervision | Staff’s skills and knowledge, Roles and responsibilities | Staff Qualification Records, Attitude Reports | CED Student, CDO | Key Project Stakeholders, Women | Assessing the performance of human resources in the project; Evaluating ability of human resources | Ensure that staff performance meets project requirements and improve as needed |
| Other Resources | Other required reports, Extra inputs for project | Additional Resource Requests, Reports | CDO, CED Student, Women’s Group Leader | Key Project Stakeholders, Women | Examining implementation of planned resources and identifying additional resources needed | Identify and obtain additional inputs for effective project implementation |

**Source: Field Data (2024)**

The data obtained in the checking data framework includes classifications of data and exercises to focus on, types of records to retain capable staff, results, and successes. Various tactics and procedures are utilized to involve partners in the observation of venture exercises. Prior to social event data, including arranged conversational gatherings, were used to assemble data on best seeds, seed organization, pesticides, fertilizer creation strategies, and other data with respect to Food spices processing treatments.



**Figure 5.1: Mixing of Food Spices with different Ingredients by Grinding**

**Machine**

**Figure 5.2: Food Spices Products at Grinding with Machine Ready for**

**Packaging**





## Participatory Monitoring Plan

This type of verification was intended to monitor the project execution process as it progressed through the planned exercises. As a result, the MCED student and his or her peers watched how the scheduled gatherings and preparation phases were carried out in order to fulfill the short-term goals summarized in the table below.

**Figure 5.3: Food Spices Products at Grinding with Machine Ready for**

**Packaging**



**Source:** Field Area (2024)

## Table 5.2 Participatory Monitoring Plan

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **OBJECTIVES** | **OUTPUT** | **ACTIVITIES** | **OUTPUT INDICATORS** | **DATA SOURCE** | **METHODS** | **PERSON RESPONSIBLE** | **TIME** |
| i. To prepare an office for food spice processing and packaging by 5 women through renting by July, 2024. | Output 1: Office space rented and set up | Activity 1: Identify and inspect rental spaces | Lease agreement signed | Rental Agreement | Documentation, Observation | CED Student, Women Group | July, 2024 |
|  |  | Activity 2: Negotiate lease terms and finalize rental | Office setup completed | Office Setup Report | Documentation, Observation | CED Student, Women Group | July, 2024 |
|  |  | Activity 3: Set up office with necessary equipment | Equipment purchased and installed | Equipment Purchase Report | Documentation, Observation | CED Student, Women Group | July, 2024 |
| ii. To train five members of TUPENDANE women group on food spice processing and packaging through workshop by August, 2024. | Output 1: Five members trained | Activity 1: Organize and schedule workshops | Number of participants trained | Training Report | Documentation, Observation | CED Student, Women Group | August, 2024 |
|  |  | Activity 2: Develop training materials and curriculum | Quality of training materials | Training Materials | Documentation, Observation | CED Student, Women Group | August, 2024 |
|  |  | Activity 3: Conduct workshops on processing and packaging techniques | Workshop completion and feedback | Training Report | Documentation, Observation | CED Student, Women Group | August, 2024 |
| iii. 100 containers prepared for packing food spices through purchasing from manufacturer by September, 2024. | Output 1: 100 containers purchased and ready | Activity 1: Identify and contact manufacturers | Purchase order placed and containers received | Purchase Order | Documentation, Observation | CED Student, Women Group | September, 2024 |
|  |  | Activity 2: Place order for 100 containers | Containers delivered and inspected | Delivery Report | Documentation, Observation | CED Student, Women Group | September, 2024 |
|  |  | Activity 3: Arrange delivery and inspect containers | Containers quality checked | Inspection Report | Documentation, Observation | CED Student, Women Group | September, 2024 |
| iv. Link the group with buyers and raise 4,000,000 Tsh by October,2024. | Output 1:  Established connections with buyers and raised 4,000,000 Tsh by September, 2024. | 1. Research potential buyers and markets for food spices.  2. Develop marketing materials and product samples.  3. Schedule meetings with potential buyers to present products. | Number of potential buyers identified |  | Documentation, Observation | CED Student, Women Group | October,2024. |

## Participatory Evaluation

Participatory evaluation is the collection of project partners' assessments and appraisals of successes of endeavor goals. Its role is to determine the viability of a program by demonstrating the effect, qualities, and inadequacies of a task, and advancing replication of fruitful mediations. This task was evaluated twice: once at the mid-term end of October, 2024 and once at the summative end of August, 2024.

## Performance Indicators

The performance indicators reveal what was completed and the outcomes of the conducted exercises; overall, execution markers measure the outcome of the carried out goals.

## Table5.3: Performance Indicators

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **OBJECTIVES** | **OUTPUT** | **ACTIVITIES** | **RESOURCES NEEDED** | **PERFORMANCE INDICATORS** | **RESPONSIBLE PERSONS** |
| i. To prepare an office for food spice processing and packaging by 5 women through renting by July, 2024. | Output 1: Office space rented and set up | **Activity 1:** Identify and inspect rental spaces | Human and Financial Resources | Lease agreement signed | CED Student, Women Group |
|  |  | **Activity 2:** Negotiate lease terms and finalize rental | Human and Financial Resources | Office setup completed | CED Student, Women Group |
|  |  | **Activity 3:** Set up office with necessary equipment | Human and Financial Resources | Equipment purchased and installed | CED Student, Women Group |
| ii. To train five members of TUPENDANE women group on food spice processing and packaging through workshop by August, 2024. | Output 1: Five members trained | **Activity 1:** Organize and schedule workshops | Human and Financial Resources | Number of participants trained | CED Student, Women Group |
|  |  | **Activity 2:** Develop training materials and curriculum | Human and Financial Resources | Quality of training materials | CED Student, Women Group |
|  |  | **Activity 3:** Conduct workshops on processing and packaging techniques | Human and Financial Resources | Workshop completion and feedback | CED Student, Women Group |
| iii. 100 containers prepared for packing food spices through purchasing from manufacturer by September, 2024. | Output 1: 100 containers purchased and ready | **Activity 1:** Identify and contact manufacturers | Human and Financial Resources | Purchase order placed and containers received | CED Student, Women Group |
|  |  | **Activity 2:** Place order for 100 containers | Human and Financial Resources | Containers delivered and inspected | CED Student, Women Group |
|  |  | **Activity 3:** Arrange delivery and inspect containers | Human and Financial Resources | Containers quality checked | CED Student, Women Group |
| Objective 3: 10 women were facilitated on capital formation on Food spices processing. | Output 1: 10 women forming a group | **Activity 1:** Elaborating on the importance of forming groups to women | Human and Financial Resources | Seminars Participation | CED Student, Women Group |
|  |  | **Activity 2:** Analyzing the effects of group towards increasing their income | Human and Financial Resources | Seminars Participation | CED Student, Women Group |
|  | Output 2: Facilitating fund mobilization | **Activity 1:** Facilitating the use of funds | Human and Financial Resources | Seminars Reports | CED Student, Women Group |
|  |  | **Activity 2:** Tools for processing purchased | Human and Financial Resources | Training Reports | CED Student, Women Group |
| Objective 4: Increased income of 10 women from 30,000 to 100,000 Tshs per month for selling of Food spices processing products by Aug, 2024. | Output 1: Women know how to extend their market | **Activity 1:** Facilitating them on producing quality products | Human Resources | Training Reports | CED Student, Women Group |
|  |  | **Activity 2:** Incentive and frequent training on effective processing | Human Resources | Training Reports | CED Student, Women Group |
|  | Output 2: New markets for the products obtained | **Activity 1:** Facilitation on acquiring new markets | Human Resources | Seminar and Training Participation | CED Student, Women Group |
|  |  | **Activity 2:** Making them understand the new markets | Human Resources | Seminar and Training Participation | CED Student, Women Group |
| **Objective 4:** Link the group with buyers and raise 4,000,000 Tsh by October 2024. | **Output 1:** Established connections with potential buyers. | 1. Research potential buyers and markets for food spices.  2. Develop marketing materials and product samples.  3. Schedule meetings with potential buyers to present products. | Human and Financial Resources | Potential buyers were identified and created | CED Student, Women Group |

## Source: Field Area (2024)

## 

## Project Evaluation Summary

The Table 5.4 indicated evaluation of the project in terms of its goals, dates, execution milestones, projected outcomes, and actual outcomes. Prioritizing completed project goals, targets, and exercises with the anticipation of evaluation after many months of project implementation.

## Table 5.4: Project Evaluation Summary

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **OBJECTIVES** | **OUTPUT** | **ACTIVITIES** | **PERFORMANCE INDICATORS** | **EXPECTED OUTPUT** | **ACTUAL OUTCOMES** |
| i. To prepare an office for food spice processing and packaging by 5 women through renting by July, 2024. | Output 1: Office space rented and set up | Activity 1: Identify and inspect rental spaces | Lease agreement signed | Lease agreement signed and office set up | Lease agreement signed; office set up completed |
|  |  | Activity 2: Negotiate lease terms and finalize rental | Office setup completed | Office equipped for processing and packaging | Office setup and equipment purchase completed |
|  |  | Activity 3: Set up office with necessary equipment | Equipment purchased and installed | Equipment installed and office operational | Equipment purchased; office fully operational |
| ii. To train five members of TUPENDANE women group on food spice processing and packaging through workshop by August, 2024. | Output 1: Five members trained | Activity 1: Organize and schedule workshops | Number of participants trained | 5 members trained on processing and packaging | 5 members successfully trained |
|  |  | Activity 2: Develop training materials and curriculum | Quality of training materials | Effective training materials developed | Training materials developed |
|  |  | Activity 3: Conduct workshops on processing and packaging techniques | Workshop completion and feedback | Workshops conducted with positive feedback | Workshops successfully conducted |
| iii. 100 containers prepared for packing food spices through purchasing from manufacturer by September, 2024. | Output 1: 100 containers purchased and ready | Activity 1: Identify and contact manufacturers | Purchase order placed and containers received | 100 containers purchased | 100 containers successfully purchased |
|  |  | Activity 2: Place order for 100 containers | Containers delivered and inspected | Containers delivered and inspected | Containers delivered and quality checked |
|  |  | Activity 3: Arrange delivery and inspect containers | Containers quality checked | Containers ready for packing | Delivery arranged; containers inspected |

## Participatory Evaluation Methods

The project implementation was truly reviewed through a range of tactics, including project meetings, planning, and a center gathering conversation toward the end of the preparation. During the gathering, the goals, activities, and conversation focused on how the project has been progressed and what has succeeded implemented. The success of the preparation was assessed in the center gathering conversation by asking participants to share new information they had learned both during and after the preparation. As tools, the project evaluation will include an audit of various project reports, a project execution plan, and meeting minutes.

## Project Sustainability

The following project sustainability factors were implemented: financial sustainability, management sustainability, and political sustainability.

## 5.3.1 Financial Sustainability

Financial sustainability refers to the group’s ability to generate assets and assets that will allow the project to run independently without the need for outside reserves. The venture funder will be accountable for retaining the proceeds from the sale of the delivered Food spices processing items. The project council meetings will decide how to spend assets on various farming issues.

## 5.3.2 Management Sustainability

Management sustainability refers to a company’s ability to plan, manage, change, and monitor the progress of a project. Administration difficulties, sincerity, responsibility, and forthrightness are critical in administration. MCED students connect the group with the local area advancement office, which promises to connect the group on various limit working inside and outside the Ward. Other partners who will continue to assist with project execution, include task advisory group members and the Ward Executive Officer.

## 5.3.3 Political Sustainability

Project implementation must be sustainable in order for initiatives to be sustainable. The project’s purpose is to raise the wages of women in the women’s group through Food spices processing cultivation. Because legislators and government leaders are continuously considering new strategies for improving local citizens’ incomes in order to prevent destitution, this aim will play a vital part in political manageability.

## 5.3.4 Environmental Sustainability

Environment sustainability is the ability of women from the women group to maintain the balance of nature through Food spices processing in a natural environment, in order to protect natural resources to promote the wellness of present and future generations.

**Figure 5.4: Food Spices Products at Grinding with Machine Ready for Packaging**



**Source:** Field Area (2024)

**Figure 5.5: Food spice products Packed by Tupendane Women Group Read for Sale**

**Source:** Field Area (2024)

**CHAPTER SIX**

**DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND RESULTS**

## Introduction

This chapter presents an overview of Food spices processing as a means of increasing income for women in Kigogo Ward in Kinondoni District. It provides a summary of the entire process and stages done from project identification to project implementation outputs. This chapter summarizes the following topics: community needs assessments (CNA), problem identification, literature research, project implementation, participatory monitoring, evaluation, and, finally, project sustainability.

## 6.1 Conclusion

The focus of this project was to mobilization 1,500,000 Tsh as capital for establishing food spices project for women group who lived in Kigogo ward. The project is implemented in order to address rate of poverty to women. Tanzania has long struggled with poverty among its population. Women and young people in particular are performing poorly, with little aid from the government and other development partners, but other segments in society are doing better in terms of enhancing their well-being. Women from Kigogo Ward are among those experiencing income poverty to women since they failed to have sufficient capital for implementing project in Kinondoni district.

The CNA conducted in Kigogo Ward with the assistance of CED students who helped women group in conducting needs assessment, capital mobilization, link with extension officers and market. The CED student guide women from project identification, project planning, project implementation, and project monitoring and evaluation of planned activities, in order to ensure that the project implementated leads to long- term economic development. The participatory monitoring and evaluation benefited both the CED student and the women group during project implementation. Monitoring and evaluation, on the other hand, is particularly beneficial for the successful execution and sustainability of a project since it allows local people to participate in every step of project intervention. Furthermore, it instils a sense of responsibility in the project group members, resulting in project sustainability.



**Figure 6.1: Food spice products Packed by Tupendane Women and MCED student**

**Source:** Field Area (2024)

## 6.2. Recommendations

The formulation and execution of a project implementation is a delicate and significant undertaking that requires the individual’s entire dedication. To complete a project, all project design and management principles must be followed. Because resources are committed at the project level, they must be used effectively and efficiently. From the identification to the evaluation stages, a participatory approach should be used at each step.

According to the lessons learned from the implementation of a women’s Food spices processing project, community people are willing to participate in the implementation of any project when there is positive awareness, sufficient resources as well as transparent manner.

But also participants are ready to provide materials resources for project, people resources, and time to the project once they have completely participated in it from the beginning.

Effective participatory assessment is critical when creating a project that will affect the majority of the community. Accurate, authentic, and genuine data are critical in conducting the assessment exercise, which leads to a solid CNA exercise that revealsa real core problem in the community in question. Participatory evaluation allows community members to learn about various problems in their community and collaborate on possible solutions. To include all relevant topics, participatory assessment should be representative of the community under investigation.

It is critical throughout project design and implementation to consider time in relation to the nature of the project in order to arrange appropriate time for project completion. Some initiatives require a large number of participants and require longer time to get started. Food spices processing, for example, required extra time to complete the crop. However, the problems and obstacles that Tanzanian Food spices processing producers confront, such as an uncertain market, have been identified and thoroughly examined.

The government, in partnership with other Non-Government Organization, should act on the identified challenges facing most of local projects and address them to boost community development. Among other things, the following must be committed to: sensitizing the creation of sustainable local projects are establishing processing enterprises, provide capital to community, support with local technology and link with the market. The government should provide a reliable market for Food spices processing.

Monitoring and evaluation are critical components of project intervention for ensuring sustainability. Different stakeholders should adhere to participatory monitoring and evaluation, which provides a clear chance for various parties to air their opinions and contributions on the topic at hand. When a person is actively involved in the entire project design and implementation process, he or she becomes familiar with all activities in the project and devotes his or her efforts to ensuring project implementation. This will simply result in project sustainability because they will become a part of the project. As a result, participatory monitoring and evaluation should be encouraged.

The CNA strategy and the participatory method in the project intervention have been useful in this study. The CNA allows relevant information to be gathered from the community at the grassroots level, which is also the project area. This provide sense of ownership in the project from the start. According to the data acquired, the interview approach was utilized to display in-depth information from the community and came up with useful information.

Microsoft Excel was used to analyze quantitative data analyzed and thematic method was used for analyzing explanatory data collected from field area. Given the nature of the activity, also interview method and questionnaire guide were used for collecting data from field area hence enough data to were collected and supported to meet the goals.

**Figure 6.2**: **MCED student guiding Tupendane Women Group on Arranging Food** **Spice**

**Source**: Field Area (2024)

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**APPENDICES**

**Appendix I**

**QUESTIONNAIREFOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICERS**

**Introduction**

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

Demographic Information

1. Living place................................................................................................................
2. Name of respondent (optional)………………………… ………………………...
3. Gender

(a)Male [ ] (b) Female [ ]

1. Age (years)

(a)15-20 [ ] (b)21-30 [ ] (c)31-40 [ ] (d) 41-50 [ ] (e) 50- [ ]

1. Education level
   1. Primary level …………………..
   2. Secondary level………………...
   3. College…………………….
   4. University…………………

Specify others…………………………………………………………………

1. What are the local resources accessible and available at Kigogo ward?
2. What are the list the needs that should be attained to women through project?
3. Is there any trainings and capacity to building to women on income generating activity? YES [ ] NO [ ]

If Yes mention them.

If no, why?

1. What are the incomes generating activities conducted by women from your area?
2. Point projects that your interest to implement in your area?
3. What are the main needs needed for project implementation successfully?

**Appendix II**

**INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR WOMEN GROUP**

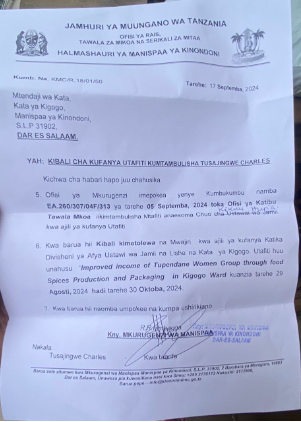
1. What are the main challenges do you face in your locality?
2. What are the local resources accessible and available at your area?
3. What are the needs do want to achieve in your community through your economic activities? Indicate according to its importance.
4. Is there any trainings and capacity to building do you receive to improve your participation in economic activities? YES [ ] NO [ ]

If YES mention them.

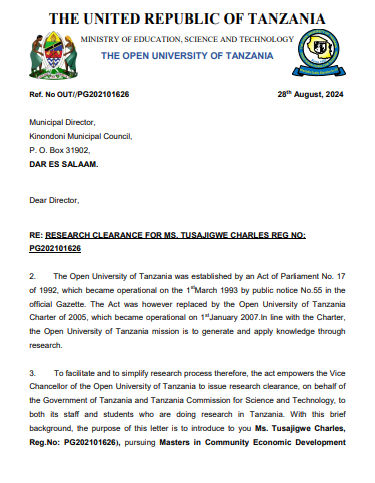
If NO why.

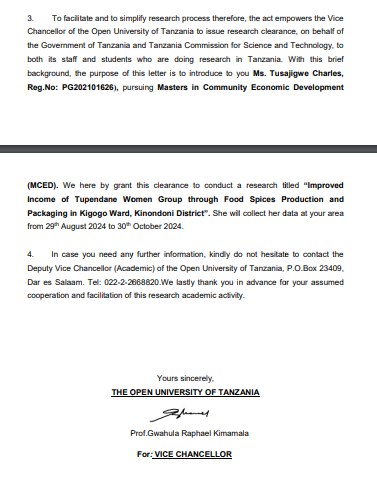
1. What are the kinds of training and capacity do want to acquire as an entrepreneur?
2. What are the income generating activities conducted by women from your area?

**Appendix III**



**Appendix IV**





**MKATABA WA KUPANGISHA OFISI**

Tarehe…………Mimi ndugu KHAMIS A. KONDO nimepangisha sehemu ya nyumba yangu kama ofisi kwaajili ya kuuzia viungo vya pilau, Plot 634 Block 10 iliyopo Mtaa wa Kigogo Mwisho, Msikitini.

Ndugu: KIKUNDI CHA WANAWAKE TUPENDANE GROUP

Ametoa kiasi cha Tsh 240,00 Tsh Kama kodi ya pango miezi sita.

Mkataba huu utaanza rasmi tarehe 01/07/2024 na kumalizika tarehe 01/01/2025.

**MASHARTI YA MKATABA**

* Pesa ya kodi ilipwe mapema baada ya mkataba kuisha.
* Usumbufu wa kulipa kodi utapelekea kusitisha mkataba muda wowote.
* Gharama za umeme, maji na taka ni juu ya mpangaji.
* Kodi iliyokwisha lipwa haitarudishwa endapo utavunja mkataba huu mwenye mpangaji.
* Mpangaji haruhusiwi kuingiza madawa ya kulevya kwenye chumba endapo itajulikana mkataba utavunjwa.
* Mpangaji anatakiwa kushiriki katika mambo yote yanayohusiana na usafi wa mazingira.

**MWISHO**

Jina kamili la mwenye nyumba: KHAMIS A. KONDO

Sahihi…………………………..Tarehe………………………Namba ya simu………………

Jina kamili la mpangaji………………………………..

Sahihi……………….Tarehe……………………….Namba ya simu………………

Jina la shahidi………………Sahihi……………………..Namba ya simu………………

Jina la shahidi…………………….Sahihi…………….....Namba ya simu………………