

**IMPROVING INCOME OF TUNAWEZA YOUTH GROUP THROUGH
ESTABLISHMENT OF VEGETABLE FARMING AT MOREMBE STREET,
BWERI WARD IN MUSOMA MUNICIPAL, MARA REGION**

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**A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF COMMUNITY
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (MCED)**

**DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS AND COMMUNITY ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT**

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CERTIFICATION

The undersigned certifies that they have read and hereby recommends for acceptance by the Open University of Tanzania a dissertation titled: **“Improving Income of Tunaweza Youth Group through Establishment of Vegetable Farming at Morembe Street, Bweri Ward in Musoma Municipal, Mara Region”**, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Master of Community Economic Development (MCED) of the Open University of Tanzania.



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DECLARATION

I, **Florida Yusuph Magori**, declare that, the work presented in this dissertation is original. It has never been presented to any other University or Institution. Where other people's works have been used, references have been provided. It is in this regard that I declare this work as originally mine. It is hereby presented in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Master of Community Economic Development (MCED) of the Open University of Tanzania.



Signature



Date

DEDICATION

This work dedicated to my husband, Andrew Mbai for his encouragement and financial support in this study, also I extend my dedication to my beloved Children, Elizabeth, Christiana, Charles and Christian for their patience and obedience in the whole period of my study. Likewise, to my beloved mother Christiana B. Magembe for taking care my family when I was busy with studies.

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individuals who contributed their support in various aspects that led to the successful results of this project report and the course as a whole.

ABSTRACT

This project report presents the findings of a Community Needs Assessment (CNA) carried out by a researcher focusing on unemployed youth aged 18 to 35 years located at Morembe Street, Bweri Ward in Musoma Municipality, Mara Region. Participatory methodologies were employed to engage stakeholders in identifying community needs and formulating solutions to enhance livelihoods. The primary aim of the CNA was to gather significant information that would assist in identifying needs, assets, and opportunities, as well as to prioritize the most critical interventions to enhance the income of the Tunaweza Youth Group. The CNA outlined four distinct objectives: to ascertain the demographic characteristics of male youth aged 18 to 35 residing on Morembe Street. The objective is to detect the opportunities and challenges faced by the male youth demographic aged 18 to 35 on Morembe Street, as well as to evaluate the primary community needs pertinent to this group within the same age range at Morembe Street. To formulate strategies aimed at addressing the specific needs identified within the community. The CNA exercise employed a range of research methodologies and instruments, encompassing Focused Group Discussions, Interviews, and a Discussion Guide. The primary finding of the Community Needs Assessment regarding the requirements of the community was the absence of a dependable income source for the youth. In response to that necessity, a CED initiative focused on vegetable farming was established with the subsequent objectives: By September 2024, five members of the Tunaweza Youth Group received training in mixed vegetable farming skills. Additionally, an area of 2000 square kilometers acquired for this purpose. The initiation of mixed vegetable farming by the group started by October 2024, where by the first products sold by December 2024. The ultimate aim of realizing these objectives was to enhance the financial prospects of youth and bolster the livelihoods within the community.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AICT	African Inland Church Tanzania
AIDs	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CBO	Community Based Organization
CDO	Community Development Officer
CED	Community Economic Development
CNA	Community Needs Assessment
CSO	Civil Society Organization
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Viruses
IGA	Income Generating Activity
PED	Planning and Evaluation Department
PPE	Participatory Project Evaluation
WEO	Ward Executive Officer
WHO	World Health Organization

CHAPTER ONE

PARTICIPATORY NEEDS ASSESSMENT

1.1 Background Information

A Participatory Needs Assessment and a Community Needs Assessment were carried out in Morembe Street, Bweri Ward, Musoma Municipal Council. This chapter covers the results of both of these assessments. Through the process of assuring the participation of the community and other stakeholders in the process of identifying resources and the actual needs of the community, a Participatory Needs Assessment is established. Community practitioners and the community itself are able to develop programs that propose to intervene in the most pressing issues facing the community as a result of conduct of a Community Needs Assessment. For the purpose of determining the needs and preferences of a people, they are strong and helpful instruments. Interviews, both direct and indirect, personal observations, and a review of the relevant literature are all essential components of this process. Participants are involved in the process of identifying their own needs, the possibilities that are accessible to them, and the activities that are necessary to satisfy those needs through the use of a participatory needs assessment.

The researcher, in collaboration with the host organization, the Ward Executive Officer (WEO), the Mtaa Executive Officer, the Community Development Officer, and other key stakeholders, conducted a community needs assessment. The assessment concentrated on community, economic, and social targeting by identifying opportunities and challenges within the community, as well as the needs and interventions required to address those needs.

1.2 Community Profile

1.2.1 Location

Tunaweza Youth Group found in Morembe Street, where by the street is located in Musoma Municipal Council at Bweri Ward, Musoma Mjini Division. Morembe Street is among five sub wards found in Bweri Ward other sub wards are Nyabisare, Songe, Bweri and Bukoba. Morembe Street is bordering with other streets and nearby district; where as in the north is Lake Victoria, in the East is Nyabange Street -Butiama district, in the West is Songe Street, and in the South is Bweri street. The Street is located 7 kilometers from township center.

1.2.2 Topography and Vegetation

Morembe Street presents a landscape characterized by its mountainous and hilly terrain, accompanied by a warm, humid, and overcast atmosphere. The region is predominantly characterized by an expanse of grasses and indigenous trees, interspersed with swampy zones and banks utilized for the cultivation of vegetables.

1.2.3 Climate

Morembe Street has a climate similar to eastern Lake Victoria, with two rainy seasons. The short rains begin in September and end in November, while the long rains begin in December and last until March. The months of June and August are scorching.

1.2.4 Population

According to 2022 Census Morembe Street has the Population of 2770 out of which 1,303 are male and 1,467 are female (National Bureau of statistics- NBS 2022).

1.2.5 Social Services

The street has two primary school, one secondary school, and a vocational training facility. There are reliable transports network as the street is along the tarmac road of the important Musoma-Mwanza route road, People in Morembe are communicating easily due to the availability of mobile networks, TTCL landlines, and postal services.

1.2.6 Financial Services

There are financial services in the ward, where services available are financial agent centers like mobile agents such as Tigo-Pesa, M-Pesa, and bank agents such as NMB, CRDB in the nearby street. Also, the street has established 9 VICOBA groups.

1.2.7 Economic Services

Individuals in the region primarily sustain themselves through fishing, gardening, small-scale fish trading, and various modest enterprises. The prevalence of unemployment is notably pronounced, particularly among women and youth, attributable to a deficiency in resources, opportunities, and skills.

1.2.8 Ethnicity

The predominant ethnic groups on Morembe Street are the Kiroba, Kwaya, and Jita, comprising a significant portion of the area's population, but the Kurya and Luo are also present. The majority of the Ward inhabitants are Christians.

1.3 Community Need Assessment

The researcher achieved a Community Needs Assessment (CNA) with assistance from the host organisation, community people, and government authorities. The participants consist of the youth group, Ward Executive Officer, Chairperson, Ward Community Development Officer (CDO), and Religious Leaders. The CNA was predicated on socio-economic activity. The objective was to discern the opportunities and problems confronting the community under examination, as well as to address the primary need.

1.3.1 General Objective

The general objective was to collect important information, which will help to identify needs, assets, and opportunities, and to prioritize the most important interventions to improve the income of the Tunaweza Youth Group at Morembe Street, Bweri Ward, in Musoma Municipal, Mara Region.

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

The specific objectives for conducting CNA were as follows:

- i. To identify demographic features of male youth aged 18- 35 at Morembe Street
- ii. To identify opportunities and challenges of male youth aged 18 - 35 groups at Morembe Street.
- iii. To assess major community needs of male youth group aged 18 – 35 at Morembe Street.
- iv. To develop intervention to address identified community needs.

1.3.3 Research Questions

- i. What are demographic features of male youth aged 18- 35 at Morembe Street?
- ii. What are the main Opportunities and Challenges of male youth aged 18 - 35 at Morembe Street?
- iii. What are the major Community needs of male youth aged 18 - 35 groups at Morembe Street?
- iv. What are possible intervention to address the major needs identified?

1.4 CNA Methods

1.4.1 Research Design

The study employed a descriptive research methodology, utilizing both qualitative and quantitative approaches for data gathering, which yielded meaningful and precise information. Descriptive research enables a researcher to have a more profound understanding of the study issue. McCombes (2023) asserts that descriptive research design seeks to methodically and properly delineate a population, situation, or phenomena, making it suitable for identifying traits, frequencies, trends, and categories.

1.4.2 Sample Design and Technique

1.4.2.1 Sample Size

Sample size denotes the quantity of objects chosen from the research population to form a sample. Questionnaires were filled by 45 respondents from a population of 443, resulting in a sample size of 10%, which constituted a reliable representation of the population for analytical purposes (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2003).

Table 1.1: Distribution of Respondents in the Sample

Number of Respondents	Sample Size
Unemployed youths	40
Vegetable farmers	3
Local leaders	2
Total	45

Source: Study Findings, 2024

1.4.2.2 Snow ball Sampling

Snowball sampling is non-probability sampling where by the researcher initially selects a small number of participants who meet the study's criteria and ask them to identify and refer other potential participants who also meet the criteria (Noy, 2008). Therefore, researcher selected this technique to the respondents because is easy for unemployed male participants aged 18 – 35 to refer individuals similar to themselves of who are easily found. A researcher was able to obtain a sample of 45 respondents in the whole Street.

1.4.3 Data Collection Methods

During data collection, various methods and tools were employed to obtain clear information. The methods utilized comprised interviews, observations, and document review, while the tools implemented included questionnaires, question guides, notebooks, and printed documents.

1.4.3.1 Secondary Data

A review of the documentary was conducted by analyzing various extracts concerning income enhancement via mixed vegetable farming. The documentary review encompassed both printed and electronic sources, including municipal socioeconomic data.

1.4.3.2 Primary Data

The researcher obtained primary data by directly collecting them from the respondents who were selected using the techniques that were decided to be the sample procedures. For the purpose of soliciting and collecting primary data, interviews were conducted by completing the questionnaires. During the activity, the following strategies and instruments were employed.

1.4.3.3 Questionnaire

One of the methods that the researcher utilized in the process of data collection was conducting interviews with residents of Morembe Street where by questionnaires used in order to get a variety of information. Male youth between the ages of 18 and 35, local leaders, key informants, and some officials from Musoma Municipal were among the individuals who participated in the interview process. It was the intention of the information that was acquired to provide the researcher with information on the socio-economic and demographic data of youth at Morembe Street.

1.4.3.4 Focus Group Discussions

The researcher conducted a focus group discussion with respondents, whereby 1 group of unemployed youth with twelve members and a group of street leaders had discussions; the purpose was to get different views on identifying a community need. The discussions revealed available opportunities and needs of the community members in terms of socioeconomic, and at last, the discussion identified a need to be addressed. The respondents also were able to prioritize solutions to resolve the identified need. Figure Na. 1.1 and 1.2 show how Focus Group Discussion conducted.



Figure 1.1: Youth group conducting in Focus Group Discussion



Figure 1.2: Morembe Street Leaders in Focus Group Discussion

1.4.3.5 Observation

Additionally, the researcher utilized observational methods in order to study the activities of the community. This was accomplished by strolling around the region and seeing how the community members are participating in various activities that generate income as well as other opportunities available in the area.

1.4.4 Data Processing and Analysis

The statistical software for the social sciences (SPSS) was used to verify, code, and analyze quantitative data from the main source. Content analysis was employed to examine qualitative data. To get the right data, we used quantitative and qualitative descriptive statistics. Data was summarized using descriptive statistics, including percentages and frequencies.

1.5 Community Assessment Findings

The results obtained from the data that was gathered, validated, coded, and examined in detailed in this part. The following are narratives and tables that describe the demographics, needs, challenges, and potential of the community.

1.5.1 Community Demographic Characteristics

1.5.1.1 Age Distribution of Respondent

Age of respondents were from 18 up 35, Findings in Table 1.2 Shows that most of the respondents were in group of 18-24 age of which has 46 percentages, followed by age 25 – 31 age with 28.9 percentages and the group with low percentage is 32 – 35 which has 24 percentages. These results indicate that the community has energetic

and young population who need to generate income through different income generating activities. Study done by Silvano et al. 2020 noted that most of young age inclined to new agricultural methods and long-term commitment to farming initiatives (Silvano et al., 2020). Younger farmers may be more inclined to embrace new technologies, while older farmers might rely on traditional methods, a study conducted by Osei-Kofi, (2023) in Ghana revealed that middle -aged farmers were predominantly involved in agricultural, suggesting that age plays a role in farming engagement and information dissemination.

Table 1.2: Age of Respondents

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	18-24	21	46.7	46.7	46.7
	25-31	13	28.9	28.9	75.6
	32-35	11	24.4	24.4	100.0
	Total	45	100.0	100.0	

Source: Study Findings, 2024

1.5.1.2 Marital Status

The result shown in Table 1.3 revealed that 82.2% of youth interviewed were single and 17.8% were married, this indicates that the population is more flexible in farming practices, potentially leading to different methods of cultivation and business management compared to married youth who might juggle family responsibilities. Marital status can reflect labour availability and decision – making in farming activities Married individuals might have additional responsibilities, influencing their participation in labour – intensive agricultural projects (Mamun-Ur-Rashid et al., 2017). Also, Mulema, (2019) pinpoints that participation in agricultural activities

requires commitments and efforts to facilitate the implementation of agricultural activities hence married individuals have less participation in agricultural services.

Table 1.3: Marital Status

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Single	37	82.2	82.2	82.2
	Married	8	17.8	17.8	100.0
	Total	45	100.0	100.0	

Source: Study Findings, 2024

1.5.2 Level of Education

According to Table 1.4, 71% of the participants had completed secondary school, 11.1% had completed primary education, 13.3% had completed vocational training, and 4% had completed higher education. The findings show that participants can be trained to gain required skills to undertake the project. The capacity to understand and use sophisticated agricultural practices is strongly correlated with one's degree of education, according to research by Arfan et al. (2015). A greater level of education increases the likelihood that farmers will use new methods of farm management and use cutting-edge techniques, both of which boost output. Corner Thomas et al. (2015), indicates that educational background influences the effectiveness of disseminating agricultural information among farmers.

Table 1.4: Level of education of Respondents

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Primary education	5	11.1	11.1	11.1
	Secondary education	32	71.1	71.1	82.2
	Vocational Training	6	13.3	13.3	95.6
	Higher Education	2	4.4	4.4	100.0
	Total	45	100.0	100.0	

Source: Study Findings, 2024

1.5.3 Economic Activities Awareness

The findings in Table 1.5 revealed that respondents were aware with the economic activities found in their area including fishing, agriculture, small business, animal keeping as 86.7 % were aware with presence of economic activities and 13.3% partially know them. During focus group discussion the researcher revealed that most youth failed to engage in economic activities due to lack of knowledge on starting a project. According to Anastasiadis and Kolympari (2019), awareness of existing economic activities enables farmers enables to identify opportunities for diversification and income enhancement. Being informed about market trends and alternative farming practices can lead to better decision – making and increased resilience against economic challenges. Burton, (2014) highlight that demographic factor, including economic awareness, influence farmers’ environmental behaviors and adoption of sustainable practices.

Table 1.5: Economic Activities Awareness

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Know	39	86.7	86.7	86.7
	Partially known	6	13.3	13.3	100.0
	Total	45	100.0	100.0	

Source: Study Findings, 2024

1.5.4 Economic Challenges

Table 1.6 outlines the challenges confronting the youth of the Morembe Community. The most significant challenge is unemployment, which accounts for 48.9%. This is followed by a lack of capital at 31.1%. Other challenges include limited knowledge and skills at 13.3%, and insecurity at 6.7%. The results indicate delays for

community participants in improving their living conditions, necessitating actions such as the establishment of economic activities and training programs. Young individuals in this region must enhance their quality of life by tackling existing challenges and utilizing the resources available in the area. Nadolnyak et al. (2019) assert that recognizing economic challenges, including restricted access to credit, variable market prices, and elevated input costs, is essential. Carlisle et al. (2019) argued that comprehending these challenges facilitates the formulation of targeted strategies to alleviate them, thus enhancing income levels. Research highlights the necessity of addressing economic factors to improve the sustainability of agricultural enterprises.

Table 1.6: Economic challenges facing Morembe Community

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Unemployment	22	48.9	48.9	48.9
	Lack of Capital	14	31.1	31.1	80.0
	Limited Knowledge Skills	6	13.3	13.	93.3
	Insecurity	3	6.7	6.7	100.0
	Total	45	100.0	100.0	

Source: Study Findings, 2024

1.5.5 Community Needs

Findings which show community need are indicated in Table 1.7 where by establishment of income generating activity raised as the most community need by acquired 48.9% of respondents, followed by training and skill development 24.4, then financial assistance 20% and to improve security particularly in business area. All needs reveal that youth need income to improve their life. Purnomo et al (2020)

opined that conducting a community needs assessment ensures that intervention align with the specific requirement and preferences of the community. This participatory approach fosters ownership and increases the likelihood of success in agricultural projects (Mi et al., 2014). Engaging the community helps in identifying gaps and adapting solutions effectively.

Table 1.7: Methods to address Morembe Community Challenges

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Establishment of income generating activity	22	48.9	48.9	48.9
	Financial Assistance	9	20.0	20.0	68.9
	Training and Skill development	11	24.4	24.4	93.3
	Improve Security	3	6.7	6.7	100.0
	Total	45	100.0	100.0	

Source: Study Findings, 2024

1.5.6 Way to Address Challenge

In this case findings in Table 1.8 Show that vegetable farming considered as the first priority way of addressing the challenges by 62.2%, also it was shown that poultry keeping was another way of addressing the challenges as it suggested by 31.1%, there are other ways such as Night security 4.4% and food vending 2.2%.

Table 1.8: Ways to Address Challenge

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Poultry keeping	14	31.1	31.1	31.1
	Vegetable farming	28	62.2	62.2	93.3
	Night Security	2	4.4	4.4	97.8
	Food Vending	1	2.2	2.2	100.0
	Total	45	100.0	100.0	

Source: Study Findings, 2024

1.7 General Opinion from the Focus Group Discussion

The adolescents talked about their engagement, the difficulties they face, the economic possibilities that are accessible, and how to make the most of the resources that are available during the focus group discussion. They listed other prospects, such as their interest in vegetable gardening, which has proven to be a highly sought-after source of revenue. Due to the availability of space, water, time, favourable weather, and a local market, beginning a vegetable farm sometimes involves less money and resources than other ventures. They also identified the following challenges: insecurity, lack of entrepreneurial knowledge and skills, and finance. However, they believed that they would be able to produce their own revenue to improve their lives once they were empowered and equipped with the necessary skills.

1.8 Need Prioritization

In needs identification exercises, all community needs were documented to facilitate participants in prioritizing the most pressing needs. The researcher facilitated the focus group discussion, employing a pairwise ranking technique to rank and prioritize all identified needs. The ranking identified the establishment of income-generating activities as the primary need, followed by financial assistance, training and skill development, and enhancing area security. Table Na. 1.9 shows findings of needs prioritization

Table 1.9: Finding Prioritization of Needs

Communit y Needs	Establishm ent of IGA	Financial Assistance	Training and Skill Developm ent	Improved Security	Scor e	Ranki ng
Establishm ent of IGA		Establishm ent of IGA	Establishm ent of IGA	Establishm ent of IGA	3	1
Financial Assistance	Establishme nt of IGA		Financial assistance	Financial assistance	2	2
Training and Skill Developme nt	Establishme nt of IGA	Financial Assistance		Training and developme nt skills	1	3
Improved Security	Establishme nt of IGA	Financial Assistance	Training and skill Developme nt		0	4

Source: Study Findings, 2024

1.9 Selection of Major Project to Intervene Needs

The researcher employed a pairwise ranking technique to identify appropriate projects that address group needs. Participants ranked all activities identified through questionnaires and those discussed in focus groups. The results indicated that the primary selected activity for enhancing youth income was the establishment of vegetable farming, followed by poultry keeping, food vending, and night security. The analysis was conducted as presented in Table 1.10 below. The Tunaweza Youth group from Morembe Street has decided to engage in vegetable farming to enhance their income and promote community health.

Table 1.10: Pairwise Ranking to Select Project

Major Project	Poultry Keeping	Food Vending	Vegetable farming	Night Security	Score	Ranking
Poultry Keeping		Poultry Keeping	Vegetable farming	Poultry Keeping	2	2
Food Vending	Poultry Keeping		Vegetable farming	Food vending	1	3
Vegetable farming	Vegetable farming	Vegetable farming		Vegetable farming	3	1
Night Security	Poultry Keeping	Food vending	Vegetable farming		0	4

Source: Study Findings, 2024

1.10 Chapter Conclusion

The Tunaweza Youth Group, together with other stakeholders, participated in a community needs assessment that was conducted at Morembe Street in Bweri Ward. There were four main goals and research questions that came out of the study. Prioritization and pairwise ranking methods helped to determine the community's needs and the suitable project to meet the need. The analysis reveal that to work on vegetable gardening venture will establish income to Tunaweza Youth Group found at Morembe Street in Bweri Ward inside the Musoma Municipal Council, Mara Region, as the chosen group has promised to work together to reach their income goal.

CHAPTER TWO

COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Background Information

CED project identification was done by doing comprehensive community need assessment which was conducted by identifying the specific challenges and opportunities for unemployed youth aged 18 – 35 of Morembe Street, Bweri Ward in Musoma Municipal Council where by the assessment was based on economic challenges, available sources of income, economic activities and available resources skill gaps, community engagement and stakeholders involvement hence came up with the project that addressed the need of unemployed male youth aged 18 – 35 in the area.

Therefore, the community need assessment involves organizing workshops or meetings with the Tunaweza Youth Group and other stakeholders to facilitate participatory planning. Encourage brainstorming sessions, group discussions, and idea sharing to identify potential CED project ideas. Ensure that the project aligns with the interests and needs of the Tunaweza youth Group while also addressing the economic challenges faced by the group members. However, availability of community local resources such as land and presence of water from Lake Victoria was an opportunity in the area to solve the problem and improve the participants' livelihood. The establishment of vegetable farming by the Tunaweza Youth Group became strategic response to the economic challenges faced by youth in the community Vegetable production that plays an important role in food security,

poverty reduction and household income. Also, vegetables are an important emerging cash crop for the agricultural sector (Rai et al., (2019). By growing vegetables, youth will improve their income.

2.2 Problem Statement

Many urban youths in developing countries including Tunaweza Youth Group are facing limited employment opportunities and lack of stable income sources that create significant obstacles for them to become self-reliant (Banks,2016) to support themselves and their families, at the same time with rapid urbanization there is increasing demand of fresh locally grown produce in urban areas. This creates urban youth to supplement their income through mixed vegetable farming as one potential solution, which can provide sustainable source of income and employment for this demographic (Lal, 2020).

However, urban youth often lack access to land, capital, necessary knowledge and markets to effectively engage in mixed vegetable farming (Orsini et al., 2013). Despite these challenges, there is significant potential for urban youth to improve their incomes through mixed vegetable farming as in mixed vegetable farming high production can be obtained in a small area as vegetables can be harvested over a long period of time and no space wasted during production. Also cultivating a variety of crops can help spread risks, ensure more consistent cash flows and meet diverse consumer demands. Study done by the University of Nairobi found that urban youth engaged in mixed farming in Nairobi were able to increase their salary by an average of 35% (Ochieng et al., 2019).

Tunaweza Youth Group will highlight the potential of mixed vegetable farming to improve their incomes by addressing the challenges they face in accessing land, acquiring technical knowledge and securing the necessary resources to engage in this form of agriculture.

2.3 Project Description

The project is known as mixed vegetable farming for improving income of Tunaweza youth group at Morembe Street, Bweri Ward in Musoma Municipal Council. The project aims to have sustainable economic development of male youth aged 18- 35 who are unemployed by dealing with mixed vegetable farming, as majority of the youth in the Street are unemployed due to low knowledge of identifying economic opportunities. Hence by establishing this project youth will be able to generate income and sustain their livelihood.

2.3.1 Target Community

The target community implemented the project was male youth aged between 18 – 35 years old living at Morembe Street, Bweri Ward in Musoma Municipality. Where by the street has 443 population of male youth aged 18- 35 from the total population of 2770 people found in the street out of which male are 1,303 and female are 1,467. According to ILO (2013) this age variety selected for the project is entitled for decent employment. In many cases youth who are unemployed face social economic challenges which need to be addressed. By working on this project, the youth group was improved their income. The project done by formed and registered group called Tunaweza Youth Group.

2.3.2 Stakeholders Analysis

Identified number of stakeholders whom participated in bringing positive impact to the project of Improved income of Tunaweza Youth Group, Therefore, the active involvement of these stakeholders implies a collaborative and coordination effort that ensured the success of the project by addressing the needs of the youth group and fostering sustainable economy through establishment of vegetable farming. Table 2.1 shows Stakeholders involved in the project.

Table 2.1: Stakeholders Analysis

Stakeholder	Affiliation	Role
Tunaweza Youth Group	Local community	Primary beneficiaries; active participation and engagement in project activities
Local Authorities	Government (Municipal Council and ward levels)	Register the group, provide advisory and technical support
Customers	Buyers, traders, local community	Buyers of vegetables
AIC	Host Organization	Provides material and technical support
Morembe Secondary School	Institution within the area	Land provider
CED Student	Provide technical assistance through training and advisory services	Achievement of outputs, specific objectives and overall project goal

Source: Researcher data, 2024

2.3.3 Project Goal in CED Terms

The project focused on empowering Tunaweza Youth Group who are unemployed male youth aged 18 – 35 years by improving their income through mixed agriculture farming by enhancing vegetable farming skills, and strengthening market connections, fostering self-sufficiency and reducing dependency, while also

promoting social and economic inclusion and advocating for sustainable practices to ensure long-term well-being and prosperity at Morembe Street, Bweri Ward, Musoma Municipal Council, in Mara Region Tanzania.

2.3.4 Project Objective

The overall objective of a project was to improve the income of Tunaweza Youth Group through mixed vegetable farming by February, 2024. The specific objectives of the project were: -

- i. 5 Youth of Tunaweza Youth Group trained on mixed vegetable farming skills by October, 2024
- ii. 2000 sq metre of land for mixed vegetable farming acquired by October, 2024
- iii. Mixed vegetable farming started by the 5 members of Tunaweza youth group by October, 2024.
- iv. Produced mixed vegetable products sold by December 2024.

2.4 Host Organization Profile

African Inland Church of Tanzania (AICT) is Community Based Organization (CBO) registered in 2010 with registration number S.A 6242 with the aim of enabling community on overcoming poverty and advocating for human rights in the light of God's word.

2.4.1 Physical location of Host Organization

African Inland Church Tanzania (AICT) is located at Bweri Area, Plot Na 697, near by AIC health center. The contact of the organization is P.O.BOX 1390, MUSOMA, TANZANIA Tel: 028– 2620892/0784- 625896, Email: aictmara@yahoo.com

2.4.2 Vision

People living a life that glorifies God and whose basic needs are met.

2.4.3 Mission

To worship God, make disciples of Jesus Christ, serve and enable the community to overcome poverty and advocate for human rights in the light of God's Word.

2.4.4 Host Organization Activities

Among program offered by AICT are:-Integrated Community Mobilization, Conservation agriculture, Health services operations, Supporting People living with HIV/AIDs, provision of education on animal keeping

2.4.5 Host Organization Structure

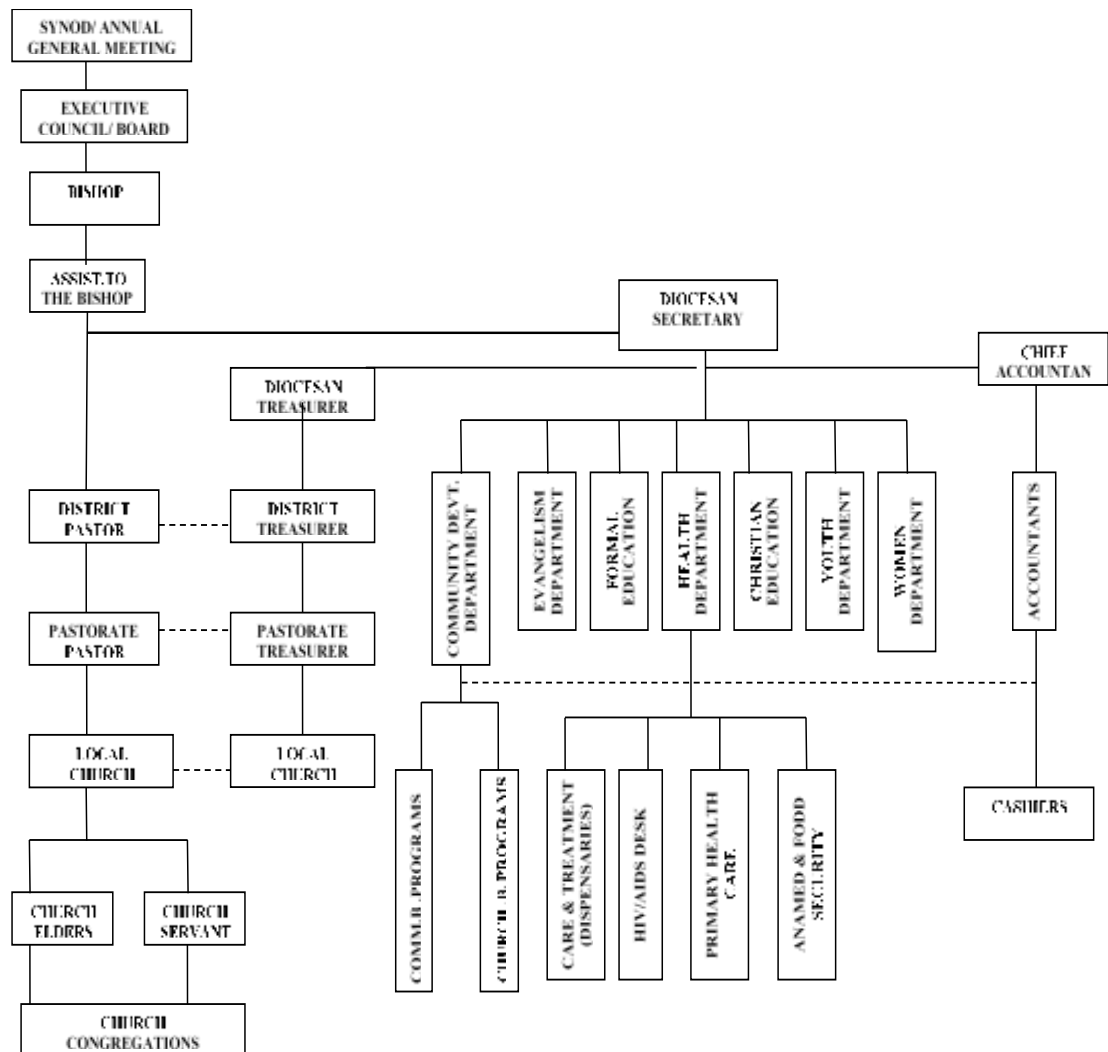


Figure 2.1: Organization Structure

2.4.6 SWOC/T Analysis of the Project

The project encountered internal strengths and weaknesses, as well as external opportunities and threats, as detailed in Table 2.2 below.

Table 2.2: SWOC/T Analysis

Strength <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good public relations with stakeholders • Support from host organization • Available local Market 	Weakness <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of technical knowhow • Limited fund for the project • Presence of diseases and pests • Market price frustrations
Opportunities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing population • Availability of export market • Technological advancement • Available resources (Land and water) 	Challenges/Threats <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Change • Competition • Change of laws/regulations

Source: Research finding, 2024

2.4.7 The Roles of CED Student in the Project

The CED student acted as a change agent, collaborating with the community to facilitate the project's implementation while offering technical assistance to participants. Specifically, the duties of the students encompassed:

- i. To identify the host organization to support project participants,
- ii. To provide technical support for the sake of Project sustainability,
- iii. To coordinate project activities until the end, and
- iv. To mobilize and create awareness among project participants

The Roles of Host Organization

The host organization role was to support to the implementation of the project and ensure its continuity. Specifically, host organization's roles included: -

- i. To locate and mobilize project participants,
- ii. To coordinate the project and make it to be sustainable
- iii. To donate equipment's required for the project take off
- iv. To ensure the sustainability of the project

Role of Tunaweza Youth Group in the Project

- i. To own the project.
- ii. To attend trainings, meetings and all project sessions.
- iii. To implement the project.
- iv. To market vegetable products.
- v. To conduct monitoring and evaluation of the project.
- vi. To make the project sustainable

CHAPTER THREE

LITERATURE REVIEW

3.1 Introduction

This chapter examines several literatures related to community economic development. Literature is examined through many sources, including journals, studies, articles, and policy documents, which provide the researcher with valuable information for enhancing young income production.

3.2 Conceptual Definitions

3.2.1 Income

Income can be defined variably for distinct reasons, including taxation, transfers, national production assessment, household production evaluation, household resource measurement, and individual well-being assessment (Brooks, 2017). Income is the remuneration received for work or goods delivered. Income can possess varying meanings based on the situation, such as taxation, financial accounting, or economic research. For the majority, income comprises total earnings from wages and salaries, investment returns, pension payouts, and other sources. For companies, income comprises revenue generated from the sale of services and products, as well as any interest and dividends accrued from cash accounts and reserves associated with the enterprise (Scott, 2024).

3.2.2 Youth

Tanzania's youth development policy defines youth as individuals aged 15 to 35 years. The United Nations (2019) defines 'youth' as individuals aged 15 to 24. Youth

represents a transitional phase from the dependency characteristic of childhood to the independence associated with adulthood. Youth, as a category, exhibits greater fluidity compared to other fixed age groups. Age serves as a straightforward criterion for defining this group, especially concerning education and employment, as 'youth' typically refers to individuals transitioning from compulsory education to their initial employment (UNESCO, 2018).

3.2.3 Vegetable

Vegetables constitute the fresh, consumable portion of herbaceous plants. The edible portion can include the root, exemplified by rutabagas, beets, carrots, and sweet potatoes. Storage tubers or stalks include potatoes and taro; stems encompass asparagus and kohlrabi; buds consist of Brussels sprouts; bulbs feature onions and garlic; petioles or leaf petioles include celery and rhubarb; leaves comprise cabbage, lettuce, parsley, spinach, and green onions; immature flowers consist of cauliflower, broccoli, and artichokes; seeds include peas and lima beans; unripe fruits encompass eggplant, cucumbers, and sweet corn; mature fruits consist of tomatoes and peppers. Kumar, & Saharan, (2022).

3.3 Theoretical Literature Review

Human Capital Theory, articulated by economists such as Theodore Schultz and Gary Becker, posits that investments in education, training, and health significantly enhance the productivity and efficiency of individuals. Schultz (1961) emphasized that human capital, much like physical capital, requires investment to yield returns. In the context of labor economics, enhancing human capital is seen as a pivotal

strategy for economic development and poverty alleviation, as it equips individuals with the capabilities to participate more effectively in productive activities (Teixeira, 2014).

Applying Human Capital Theory to vegetable farming for the Tunaweza Youth Group highlights the importance of training in modern mixed vegetable farming practices. By investing in comprehensive training programs, the project aims to increase the human capital of the group members, thereby improving their farming outcomes. Such training can cover aspects such as disease management and market strategies, equipping the farmers with the necessary skills to enhance productivity and efficiency.

3.4 Empirical Literature

Under the empirical review attention is given to the elements on how vegetable can be economic activity and its relationship with government policies like agriculture policy and youth policy.

3.4.1 Vegetable Farming as Economic Activity

Kajara, (2020) conducted a study on the enhancing income of unemployed youth from low-income families through green vegetable farming at Nyamwilolelwa Hamlet in Ilemela Municipality, Mwanza. By June 2020, the first goal is to educate five unemployed adolescents in Nyamwilolelwa Hamlet about income-generating activities. Secondly, by June 2020, to impart green vegetable-producing skills and procedures to five unemployed kids. Third, by June 2020, a group of five

unemployed kids will begin a green vegetable project aimed at cultivating greens in five gardens. Fourth, by August 2020, to assist five young people without jobs in promoting the cauliflower that has been grown. The teenagers without jobs completed their initiative to plant cauliflower and market the crop. This demonstrates that young people can work for themselves and make money for their well-being if they are given the necessary tools and support. As a result, they can greatly advance efforts to end poverty and achieve sustainable development.

Research by Mukaila et al. (2022) examined how growing vegetables affected the financial well-being of Nigerian rural families. Data from 400 households who grew vegetables were analyzed using descriptive statistics and multiple regression analysis in this study. According to the results, women make up the vast majority of vegetable growers (89.4%). Regression results demonstrated that vegetable production had a favorable and statistically significant effect on rural families' income. Farm size, loan availability, and household size were further factors that affected farmers' income. Additionally, the cultivation of vegetables improved the level of life and nutritional status of rural households while also generating work, revenue, and food for basic needs and school fees. The major obstacles to vegetable production were pests and illnesses, inadequate storage facilities, post-harvest loss, insufficient credit facilities, excessive input costs, lack of irrigation knowledge, poor transportation, and subpar extension services.

Motlatla, (2018) researched improving the Livelihood of Unemployed Youth, Through Vegetable Gardening at Damara7, Katutura-East Constituency in

Windhoek, Khomas Region. The project's foundation is a needs assessment that was carried out in late June 2017 on Damara 7 households with young people without jobs. Based on the assessment's results, the researcher started a project to improve the quality of life for young people without jobs in Damara 7 families by starting a vegetable growing initiative. The project was implemented using a participatory methodology. The youth's empowerment and self-ownership of the project were prioritized from the start. From the beginning, all parties involved in the implementation process made sure that all scheduled activities were effectively completed and that the home of the seven unemployed kids from Damara benefited fully from them.

Rai et al., (2019) examined commercial vegetable farming: Constraints and opportunities of farmers in Kirtipur, Nepal. The purpose of this essay is to examine the potential and challenges faced by Kirtipur's vegetable farmers. In all, 80 farm households were surveyed in Kirtipur's four main regions. Twenty key informant interviews (KII) were also carried out to ascertain farm residents' opinions regarding commercial vegetable farming. The findings indicate that approximately 94% of the farm households in the sample possess leasehold farmland that has extended to several villages within the Kirtipur Municipality. Sixty-nine per cent of leasehold farmers have a formal agreement with the landlord.

The outcome also reveals that the farmers grow vegetables on an average of 5.67 ropani (2884.49 m²), with the majority of the green leafy vegetables (Brassica oleracea) grown as secondary vegetable products. Vegetable farming in Kirtipur

offers numerous prospects despite a few limitations like price fluctuation (81%) and large middleman margins (71%). In particular, it is a key source of income and livelihood (93%), generates self-employment (87%), and is responding to expanding market demand (83%).

Mazhar et al (2019) assessed improving value chain in Pakistan for sustainable livelihood of farming communities. The goal of this study was to find sustainable ways to raise the standard of living for these villages in Punjab, especially for women and young people. The four main vegetables onion, potato, tomato, and chillies were chosen in order to find possible interventions along the value chains at every point. The results verified the erratic supply of vegetables to the market in terms of both quantity and quality. If this is resolved, small-scale vegetable growers and other value chain players stand to gain a great deal in terms of increased financial rewards. Obstacles to production encompass issues like seed quality, input costs, pests, and illnesses, as well as economic issues like loan availability, tenancy/land, and capital access mechanisms. The main socio-cultural reasons include women's limited agency and a lack of understanding about how to resolve these limitations, which include poor extension services.

Ali & Mdendemi, (2020) conducted a study on reducing income poverty through financial support to the poor in Zanzibar are small scale vegetables farmers' worthy government attentions. The majority of farmers from ZEEF received training on agribusiness and microcredits, according to the results. The welfare of vegetable growers was enhanced by ZEEF's efforts, which increased income and savings.

Based on these results, it was suggested that ZEEF step up its efforts to support farmers, concentrating on connecting them with other financial institutions, input suppliers, and research organizations; offering training in agribusiness skills; and enhancing extension services and other crucial services in the vegetable value chain.

3.4.2 Youth Involvement in Agriculture

Kartikasari & Harieni, (2021) conducted a study on vegetable sustainability of youth farmer groups. The study intended to use the IFE, EFE, IE, and SWOT matrix to examine the internal and external aspects influencing the performance of young farmers and their development strategies. The findings of the internal variables indicated that the most significant contribution of human resources came from young, productive farmers, while the main shortcoming was the poor use of technology for promotion and information dissemination.

However, because of the rising demand for organic vegetable products, the results of external factors indicated an above-average position based on EFE matrix analysis. Moreover, the biggest danger these people confront is the belief that agriculture is not a profitable industry. In summary, the circumstances surrounding youth farmer groups indicated a strong emphasis on optimizing prospects and mitigating current risks.

3.4.3 Dietary Contribution of Vegetables

Vegetables are rich in vitamin A, Calcium, Iron and folate, WHO recommend consuming at least 400g of vegetables each day, bring health and nutrition benefits to

a person. Data show that in 2017 3.9 deaths occurred due to lack of fruits and vegetables.

3.4.4 Vegetables Contribution in Food Security

Vegetables contribute much on food availability, accessible and affordability as every person can easily cultivate vegetables Mtuguja *et al*, (2023) conducted an overview on vegetable farming in Tanzania, in this study it was noted that, Vegetable farming is an important sector in Tanzania's agriculture economic branch, contributing to the country's food security and economic growth. The most cultivated vegetables grown in Tanzania include tomatoes, onions, green peppers, carrots, cabbage, eggplant and okra.

Also, Sanyang et al, (2023) conducted a study to assess improving income security through vegetable production from MDG1c intervention sites upper river region in the Gambia. assess the output potential and financial stability of female vegetable growers in the Gambia's Upper River Region. According to the outcome, a total output of 5,914 kg and a total income of \$4,139,800 were earned from the production of onions. Furthermore, the results show that, with an average yield of 30.6 kg/bed, the highest yield was 45,000 kg/ha and the lowest yield was 26,000 kg/ha. The revenue and yield of vegetable farmers in rural communities are increased through the use of appropriate agricultural technologies, capacity building, and best agricultural practices. Provided that the female farmers continue to adapt and utilize the most advanced agricultural methods, this would significantly enhance the lives and means of subsistence for women producers.

3.4.5 Market Strategies on Vegetable Production

Maselle et al (2022) examined production and marketing strategies by young vegetable farmers in urban settlements in Tanzania. Using a maximum variation purposive sample technique, the four young vegetable producers who served as the paper's cases were chosen. In addition, 14 KI interviews and 9 FGDs were held. Emerging themes were identified by transcription and coding of the FGD, KI, and in-depth transcripts. The results of the research show a relationship between the marketing and production techniques for vegetables. As a result, marketing methods influence production strategies. However, some of the tactics associated with a good business outcome included scheduling the production season appropriately and growing products that were outside the farmers' comfort zones to draw in customers.

3.5 Policy Reviews

3.5.1 Youth Development Policy 2006

It is clear from Tanzania's employment, underemployment, and unemployment rates that the country needs a comprehensive, employment-oriented development plan that prioritizes agriculture, urban employment, data, mining, natural resources, education, training, services, and infrastructure development for tourism. For the time being, we will focus on the informal economy and agriculture. As part of an all-encompassing plan to alleviate poverty, the circumstances of informal work will be systematically enhanced and dealt with.

3.5.2 National Employment Policy 2008

The National Employment Policy of 2008 outlines objectives aimed at altering youth perceptions regarding self-employment by increasing awareness of employment

opportunities within the private sector. This can be achieved by identifying needs and addressing them to improve employability and effective participation in the labor market. Additionally, creating an enabling environment through infrastructure, skills training, vocational guidance and counseling, capacity building, business development, and financial services for business startups and improvements will involve collaboration among government, private sector, civil society organizations, and other stakeholders.

3.5.3 Tanzania Agriculture Policy (2013)

This policy aims to create an environment that enables farmers to transition from subsistence to modern commercial agriculture, while ensuring food security and generating surplus for development. The initiative seeks to enable farmers to express their requirements effectively. The policy demonstrates risk mitigation and youth engagement in agriculture. Related issues require the implementation of regulatory mechanisms to ensure production is not compromised.

3.6 Summary of Literature Review

Various literature detected that the involvement of youth in vegetable farming can improve their income especially when proper method of farming is utilized, also by supporting them with capital and required skills. Different policies in Tanzania supporting youth on improving their income, hence this project will supplement government initiatives to reduce unemployment gap among youth.

CHAPTER FOUR

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

4.1 Overview

The essential milestones in the project life cycle are included in this chapter. It also discusses the planning process for the project as well as the actions that were performed at each stage of the project's execution. It provides an analysis of the goods and outputs that were produced by the project, as well as the actions that were carried out in order to achieve the target, the resources that were necessary, the responsible persons, and the time period that was established in order to complete the project. include the outputs and activities of the project, as well as the project's goals and objectives. Goals and objectives are the targets or outcomes of a project. These are the aims towards which the efforts of the project are built up on the numerous products and services that are supplied to the beneficiaries of the specific project. Goals and objectives are also known as targets or results. During the course of the project, resources were generated at a cost of Tshs 575,000/=, which was supported by AICT through the acquisition of materials.

4.2 Products and Output

The implementation phase consists of a range of activities anticipated to be accomplished through the planned initiatives. The examination presented in Table 4.1 elucidates the manner in which each objective will be achieved by executing concrete tasks designed to yield quantifiable outcomes.

Table 4.1: The Project Objectives, Output and Activities

Objective	Output	Activity
5 youth of Tunaweza Youth Group trained on mixed vegetable farming skills by October, 2024	1.1 One group of 5 unemployed youth formed	1.1.1 Mobilization of unemployed youth at Bweri Ward
		1.1.2. Register the group in authorities
	1.2 5 youth trained	1.2.2 Invite training personnel 1.2.3 Conduct training
2000 sq metre of land for mixed vegetable farming acquired by October, 2024	2.1. A letter of permit use of 2000 sq metre of land	2.1.1 Send a request for land acquisition
		2.1.2 Receiving letter for accepting land use
	2.2 Agro- inputs acquired	2.2.1 Develop list and budget of inputs such as seeds to be procured 2.2.2 Mobilize resources to purchase tools and equipment.
Mixed vegetable farming started by the 5 members of Tunaweza youth group by October, 2024.	3.1 40 small plots cultivated	3.1.1 Preparation of garden by cultivate the land
		3.1.2. plant mixed vegetables like Amaranthus (mchicha), okra, Sukuma wiki, Bitter tomato, Chinese, spinach, cabbage. cauliflower
	3.2 Records kept	3.2.1 Procure stationaries 3.2.2. Record keeping training
Produced mixed vegetable products sold by December, 2024.	4.1. 40 portion of cultivated vegetable sold @ 150,000 after every two months	4.1.1. Market linkages
		4.1.2 Sell 40 portion of cultivated vegetable sold
	4.2. 6,000,000 obtained for two months	4.2.1. Open account 4.2.2 Reconcile account transactions regularly.
	4.3 Project Evaluation	4.3.1 Conduct participatory project evaluation (PPE).

Source: Field data, 2024

4.3 Project Planning

Planning may be described in a variety of ways; however, the traditional definition of planning is the process of determining in broad strokes the activities that need to be carried out and the strategies that will be utilized to carry them out in order to

achieve the desired outcome (Gulick, 1936). Because it involves establishing the project's objectives, deciding the necessary procedures to attain those objectives, and detailing how to successfully manage resources, project planning is a vital phase in project managing. It is regarded to be an essential contributor to the success of the project because it involves all of these things.

4.3.1 Project Implementation Plan

This is a sequential organization of activities with the purpose of making use of the resources that are available. The plan for the execution of the project is shown in Table 4.2 which includes a description of the project's objectives, the activities and the results of those activities, the amount of time required for implementation, the resources that are required, and the person who is accountable for the project. Beginning in October 2024 and continuing through December 2024, the project will be completed within a span of three months.

Table 4.2: Project Objectives, Output and Activities

Objective	Output	Activity	Time in month				Needed Resources	Responsible Person
			O	N	D	J		
5 youth of Tunaweza Youth Group trained on mixed vegetable farming skills by October 2024	1.1 Group of 5 unemployed youth formed	1.1.1 Mobilization of unemployed youth at Morembe Street					Transport, Refreshment, Stationaries	CED Student, Ward Community development Officer, Mtaa Chairpersons unemployed youth.
		1.1.2. Register the group in authorities					Registration fee, Transport, Stationaries	Group member, Ward Community Development Officer
	1.2 5 youth trained	1.2.2 Invite training personnel					Mobile Voucher, Stationaries	CED Student, Host Organization
		1.2.3 Conduct training					Transport, Refreshment, Stationaries	Host Organization, CED Student, trainer, group members
2000 sq metre of land for mixed vegetable farming acquired by October, 2024	2.1. A letter of permit use of 2000 sq metre of land	2.1.1 Send a request for land acquisition					Stationaries, Transport	Group member
		2.1.2 Receiving letter for accepting land use					Stationary	Group, member, owner of the land, CED Student, Village Chairperson
	2.2 Agro- inputs acquired	2.2.1 Develop list and budget of inputs such as seeds to be procured					Stationaries, Financial resource	Group member, Ward Agricultural Officer, CED Student
		2.2.2 Mobilize resources to					Human resource, Transport	Host Organization, CED Student, Ward

		purchase tools and equipment.					Executive Officer
Mixed vegetable farming started by the 5 member of Tunaweza youth group by October, 2024.	3.1 40 small plots cultivated	3.1.1 Preparation of garden by cultivate the land				Refreshment	Group member, Ward Agricultural Officer
		3.1.2. plant mixed vegetables like Amaranthus (mchicha), okra, Sukuma wiki, Bitter tomato, Chinese				Refreshment, Transport	Group member, Ward Agricultural Officer
	3.2 Records kept	3.2.1 Procure stationaries				Stationaries	Group member
		3.2.2. Record keeping training				Transport, Refreshment, human, stationary	Host Organization, CED Student
Produced mixed vegetable products sold by December 2024.	4.1. 40 portion of cultivated vegetable sold @ 150,000 after every two month	4.1.1. Market linkages				Mobile voucher (Internet Bundle and calls) and stationaries	Group Member, CED Student, Host Organization Ward CDO
		4.1.2 Sell 40 portion of cultivated vegetable sold				Transport	Group Member
	4.2. 6,000,000 obtained for two months	4.2.1. Open account				Transport, Refreshment, Stationaries	Group members
		4.2.2 Reconcile account transactions				Transport, Honoraria	Group Treasures and bank signatories

		regularly.						
	4.3 Project Evaluation	4.3.1 Conduct participatory project evaluation (PPE).					Transport, Stationaries	Group member, Host Organization, WEO, CDO

Source: Field data, 2024

4.3.2 Project Logical Framework

Table 4.3 presents the project's logical framework, which is a useful planning tool for summarizing important concerns related to development plans (Dale, 2010). Four columns make up the matrix. The project's rationale is laid out in the first column, followed by the methods of verification; indications of goal fulfillment extent (verifiable indicators) are shown in the second column. In the last column, you'll see the assumptions, or potential outside influences on the project.

Table 4.3: Logical Framework

Hierarchy of Objective	Objectively Verifiable Indicator(OVIs)	Means of Verification	Assumptions
Goal: Improving Income of Tunaweza Youth Group through establishment of vegetable farming	Vegetable farming started	Daily and monthly Reports	Willingness of Unemployed youth to start vegetable farming
Objective 1: 5 youth of Tunaweza youth group trained on vegetable farming skills by October, 2024			
Output 1: One group formed	Tunaweza youth group registered	Registration Certificate	Group Sustainability
Output 2: youth Trained	Training Conducted	Attendance list	Active youth participation
Activities			
1.1.1 Mobilization of unemployed youth at Bweri Ward	5 youth mobilized	Attendance list	Active youth participation
1.1.2 Register the group in authorities	One group registered	Registration certificate	Group sustainability
1.2.1 Invite training personnel	Invitation letter	Training conducted	Vegetable farming knowledge acquired by youth
1.2.2 Conduct training	5 youth trained	Attendance list	Knowledge on farming activities acquired
Objective 2: 2000 sq km of land for vegetable farming acquired by October, 2024			
Output 1: A letter of permit use of 2000 sq metre of land	Land use permit	A permit letter	Sustainability of farming activity
Output 2: Agro - inputs acquired	Agro – Input acquired	List of Agro – input provided	Host organization will provide agro – inputs
Activities			
2.1.1 Send a request for land acquisition	Land acquisition	Permit letter	Vegetable farming will be sustainable

2.1.2 Receiving letter for accepting land use	Received letter	Acceptance letter	Youth will work hard
2.2.1 Develop list and budget of inputs such as seeds to be procured.	List of tools developed	Agro – input list	Garden tools will be purchased
2.2.2 Mobilize resources to purchase tools and equipment.	Stakeholder meeting	List of stakeholders	Stakeholders will accept invitation
Objective 3: Mixed vegetable farming started by the 5 members of Tunaweza youth group by October, 2024			
Output 1: 40 small plots cultivated Output 2: Records kept	40 small plots started Kept records	Reports Reports	Farming work will start 1 youth will be trained
Activities			
3.1.1 Preparation of garden by cultivate the land	40 small plots prepared	Prepared farm	Vegetables will be planted
3.1.2. plant mixed vegetables like Amaranthus (mchicha), okra, Sukuma wiki, Bitter tomato, Chinese, spinach, cabbage. Cauliflower.	Vegetables planted	40 planted plots	The garden will be taken care
3.2.1 Procure stationaries	Stationaries procured	List of stationaries	Records will be well kept
3.2.2. Record keeping training	Training conducted	report	5 youth will be trained
Objective 4: Produced vegetable products sold by December, 2024.			
Output 1: 40 portion of cultivated vegetable sold @ 150,000 after every two months Output 2: 6,000,000 obtained for two months	40 plots of vegetables sold Amount obtained from sold vegetables	40 plots with vegetables Sold vegetables	Vegetables will grow well Presence of markets
Activities			
4.1.1. Market linkages	Number of market area	List of market areas	Market Sustainability

4.1.2 Sell 40 portion of cultivated vegetable sold	obtained 40 portion of vegetables sold	Sold vegetables	Market availability
4.2.1. Open account	Opened Account	Account Number	Project Sustainability
4.2.2 Reconcile account transactions regularly.	Reconciled account	Reconciliation Report	Good project management skills
4.3.1 Conduct participatory project evaluation (PPE).	PPE Conducted	PPE report	Project Sustainability

4.3.3 Project Input

Several inputs were used to guarantee that the project was executed without interruption, efficiently, and productively. Both human and non-human resources, including land, tools, seeds, fertilizer, stationery, food, transportation, and time, were inputs that were crucial to the execution of operations. The activities could not have been carried out without these inputs. The host organization, Morembe Secondary School, community members and the CED student had a role in making sure these events went off without a hitch. The estimated input cost for the project is 575,000.00 shillings, which was necessary to carry out the project operations satisfactorily. Table 4.4 shows project Input.

Table 4.4: Project Input

Objective	Output	Activity	Resource	Responsible Person
5 youth of Tunaweza Youth Group trained on mixed vegetable farming skills by October 2024	1.1 One group of 5 unemployed youth formed	1.1.1 Mobilization of unemployed youth at Morembe Street	Transport, Refreshment, Stationaries	CED Student, Ward Community development Officer, Mtaa Chairpersons unemployed youth.
		1.1.2. Register the group in authorities	Registration fee, Transport, Stationaries	Group member, Ward Community Development Officer
	1.2 5 youth trained	1.2.2 Invite training personnel	Mobile Voucher, Stationaries	CED Student, Host Organization
		1.2.3 Conduct training	Transport, Refreshment, Stationaries	Host Organization, CED Student, trainer, group members
2000 sq metre of land for mixed vegetable farming acquired by October, 2024	2.1. A letter of permit use of 2000 sq metre of land	2.1.1 Send a request for land acquisition	Stationaries, Transport	Group member
		2.1.2 Receiving acceptance letter for land use	Stationary	Group, member, owner of the land, CED Student, Village Chairperson
	2.2 Agro- inputs acquired	2.2.1 Develop list and budget of inputs such as seeds to be procured	Stationaries, Financial resource	Group member, Ward Agricultural Officer, CED Student
		2.2.2 Mobilize resources to purchase tools and equipment.	Human resource, Transport	Host Organization, CED Student, Ward Executive Officer
Mixed vegetable farming started by the 5 member of Tunaweza youth group by	3.1 40 small plots cultivated	3.1.1 Preparation of garden by cultivate the land	Refreshment	Group member, Ward Agricultural Officer
		3.1.2. plant mixed vegetables like Amaranthus (mchicha),	Refreshment, Transport	Group member, Ward Agricultural Officer

October, 2024.		okra, Sukuma wiki, Bitter tomato, Chinese		
	3.2 Records kept	3.2.1 Procure stationaries	Stationaries	Group member
		3.2.2. Record keeping training	Transport, Refreshment, human, stationary	Host Organization, CED Student
Produced mixed vegetable products sold by December 2024.	4.1. 40 portion of cultivated vegetable sold @ 150,000 after every two month	4.1.1. Market linkages	Mobile voucher (Internet Bundle and calls) and stationaries	Group Member, CED Student, Host Organization Ward CDO
		4.1.2 Sell 40 portion of cultivated vegetable sold	Transport	Group Member
	4.2. 6,000,000 obtained for two months	4.2.1. Open account	Transport, Refreshment, Stationaries	Group members
		4.2.2 Reconcile account transactions regularly.	Transport, Honoraria	Group Treasures and bank signatories
	4.3 Project Evaluation	4.3.1 Conduct participatory project evaluation (PPE).	Transport, Stationaries	Group member, Host Organization, WEO, CDO

Source: Field data, 2024

4.3.4 Staffing Pattern

The goal of growing vegetables on Morembe Street in Bweri Ward is to help unemployed youths supplement their income by making use of what is already available. The group's activities are overseen by the group Chairperson, who also serves as the team leader for the project. The secretary is another key leader whose major responsibility is to keep records and documentation of projects up to date. Financial management and record keeping are responsibilities of the corporate treasury. Table 4.5 shows summary of Staffing Pattern.

Table 4.5: Summary of Staffing Pattern

The Office Bearer	Main duties
Group Chairperson	Chairing meeting, keeping relationship with stakeholders, Supervising the implementation Plan Schedule
Group Secretary	taking meeting minutes, keeping project documents
Group Treasurer	Following on Commissions, Managing financial resources and their records
Group members	Performing vegetable farming

Source: Field 2024

4.3.5 Project Budget

The budget for the project is an essential component for the execution of the project since it defines the financing that is required and the amount of cash that is available. It is of the utmost significance to take into consideration the problem of the quantity of financing that is available in order to carry out the actions that are necessary for the implementation of the project. During the course of this project, the budget for all activities and the necessary inputs was 575,000Tsh /=, apart from a piece of land. All of these resources, including the land, was acquired from various stakeholders, including the Host Organization. Table 4.6 shows Project Implementation Budget.

Table 4.6: Project Implementation Budget

Objective	Output	Activity	Input	Unit	Unity Cost	Quantity	Total
5 youth of Tunaweza Youth Group trained on mixed vegetable farming skills by October, 2024	1.1 One group of 5 unemployed youth formed	1.1.1 Mobilization of unemployed youth at Morembe Street	Refreshment	Person	1500	10	15000
			Stationary	set	1200	10	12000
			Transport	Person	10000	2	20000
			Sub Total				47000
		1.1.2. Register the group in authorities	Stationaries	Set	20000	1	20000
			Registration fee	each	15000	1	15000
			Transport	Person	5000	1	5000
			Sub Total				40000
	1.2 5 youth trained	1.2.2 Invite training personnel	Mobile voucher	Person	5000	1	5000
			Stationary	set	1000	3	3000
			Sub Total				8000
		1.2.3 Conduct training	Refreshment	Person	1500	10	15000
			Transport	Person	10000	3	10000
			Stationary	set	1200	10	12000
			Sub Total				37000
2000 sq metre of land for mixed vegetable farming acquired by October, 2024	2.1. A letter of permit use of 2000 sq metre of land	2.1.1 Send a request for land acquisition	Stationary	set	3000	1	3000
			Transport	Person	6000	1	6000
			Sub Total				9000
		2.1.2 Preparing agreement for land use	Stationary	set	5000	1	5000
			Sub Total				5000
	2.2 Agro- inputs	2.2.1 Develop	Stationary	set	2000	1	2000

	acquired	list and budget of inputs such as seeds to be procured	Hoes	Each	8000	5	40000
			Reck	Each	10000	2	20000
			Irrigation cans	Each	13,000	5	65,000
			Pact of Seed(Amaranthus (mchicha), okra, Sukuma wiki, Bitter tomato, Chinese)	Each	10000	5	50000
			Buckets	Each	5000	5	25000
			Sub Total				
		2.2.2 Mobilize resources to purchase tools and equipment	CED Student	Person	5000	2	10000
			WEO	Person	5000	2	10000
			Mtaa Chairpersons	Each	5000	5	25,000
			1 group member	Person	2000	2	40000
			Sub Total				49,000
Mixed vegetable farming started by the 5 member of Tunaweza youth group by October, 2024.	3.1 40 small plots cultivated	3.1.1 Preparation of garden by cultivate the land	Refreshment	Person	1000	50	50,000
		3.1.2. plant mixed vegetables like Amaranthus (mchicha), okra, Sukuma wiki, Bitter tomato,	Refreshment	Person	1000	50	50,000

		Chinese					
	3.2 Records kept	3.2.1 Procure stationaries	Stationaries	Set	10000	1	10000
		3.2.2. Records keeping training	Refreshments	Person	1500	8	12000
			Transport	Person	10000	1	10000
			Sub Total				32000
Produced mixed vegetable products sold by December 2024.	4.1. 40 portion of cultivated vegetable sold @ 150,000 after every two month	4.1.1. Market linkages	Mobile Voucher	Person	10000	1	10000
			Stationaries(Brochures)	each	1000	20	20000
			Sub Total				30000
		4.1.2 Sell 40 portion of cultivated vegetable sold	Transport	trip	2000	20	40000
			Sub Total				40000
	4.2. 6,000,000Tsh obtained for two months	4.2.1. Open account	Transport	Person	2000	5	10000
			Passport size	Person	2000	3	6000
			Sub Total				16000
		4.2.2 Reconcile account transactions regularly.	Project Treasure	Person	5000	1	5000
			Account Signatories	Person	5000	3	15000
			Sub Total				20000
	4.3 Project Evaluation	4.3.1 Conduct participatory project evaluation (PPE).	Transport	Person	10000	3	30000
			Stationary	Set	10000	1	10000
			Sub Total				40000
GRAND TOTAL							575000

4.4 Actual Project Implementation

The planned actions shown in the logical structure provide a picture of the actual implementation in this section. Here we detail, in words, the steps that were taken to implement the plans. Photographs captured throughout project implementation, which encompasses training activities and garden preparation, and a tabulated time management plan presented via a Gantt chart.

4.4.1 Project Implementation Report

The project carried out from October 2024, activities carried out by Tunaweza Youth Group. The implemented activities are described below: -

We conducted a community needs assessment and recruited 5 unemployed youth to undertake the vegetable farming project. We trained 5 youths on farm preparation, seed selection, vegetable planting techniques, and farm maintenance up to the final product. Five youth groups engaged in the cultivation of vegetables, which they then sold to generate revenue for the betterment of their members' lives. The Tunaweza youth group started a project under CED Students with the collaboration of the African Inland Church of Tanzania (AICT) as the host organization by requesting land from the administration of Morembe Secondary School, which has a potential area for vegetable production.

Also, the host organization provided a focal person, Mr. Justine Koko, who specialized in horticulture production for training and close follow-up on the vegetable farming done by the Tunaweza youth group. On top of that, the Tunaweza youth group got 2 days of training on proper management of a farm, whereby a

trainer, Mr. Justine Koko, trained them on when to prepare a farm and how to prepare it by arranging the farm in small plots to make planting and irrigation easy, together with making a wider chance of mixing vegetable varieties. Also, the group trained on the natural fertilization of land; one of them was leaving farm residue for a while before entering the next production season. This is a natural method of safeguarding vegetables from diseases and pests. Additionally, the group received training on market strategies, which begin with the selection of products based on their marketability.

Furthermore, CED students helped the Tunaweza youth group mobilize resources, including five hoes, five buckets, and 20 packs of seeds weighing 25 kilograms each, together with one borrowed irrigation machine. Moreover, after land access, training, and mobilization of resources, five members of the youth group started the project by irrigating the area to make it easier to dig. Mr. Sikinde, the machine's owner and a vegetable grower at the nearby garden, assisted in the irrigation process. Next, they cleared the land and divided it into 30 small planting plots. Vegetables planted were Amaranthus, okra, kale, Chinese, green pepper, and Cleome gynandra.



Figure 4.1: Training on Vegetable Farming



Figure 4.2: Training on Soil Protection



Figure 4.3: Training on Vegetable Planting



Figure 4.4: Installation of Irrigation Machine during Farm Preparation



Figure 4.5: Preparation of Vegetable Farm by Tunaweza Youth Group

4.4.2 Project time Management Plan

Time management plan was based on Gantt chart. The table 4.7 display the Gantt chart of vegetable farming project done by Tunaweza Youth Group.

Table 4.7: Time Management Plan (Gantt Chart)

Objective	Output	Activity	Time in month		
			Oct	Nov	Dec
5 youth of Tunaweza Youth Group trained on mixed vegetable farming skills by October 2024	1.1 One group of 5 unemployed youth formed	1.1.1 Mobilization of unemployed youth at Bweri Ward			
		1.1.2. Register the group in authorities			
	1.2 5 youth trained	1.2.2 Invite training personnel			
		1.2.3 Conduct training			
2000 sq metre of land for mixed vegetable farming acquired by October, 2024	2.1. A letter of permit use of 2000 sq metre of land	2.1.1 Send a request for land acquisition			
		2.1.2 Receiving letter for accepting land use			
	2.2 Agro- inputs acquired	2.2.1 Develop list and budget of inputs such as seeds to be procured			
		2.2.2 Mobilize resources to purchase tools and equipment.			
Mixed vegetable farming started by the 5 member of Tunaweza youth group by October, 2024.	3.1 40 small plots cultivated	3.1.1 Preparation of garden by cultivate the land			
		3.1.2. plant mixed vegetables like Amaranthus (mchicha), okra, Kale, Bitter tomato, Chinese			
	3.2 Records kept	3.2.1 Procure stationaries			
		3.2.2. Record keeping training			
Produced mixed vegetable products sold by December 2024.	4.1. 40 portion of cultivated vegetable sold @ 150,000 after every two month	4.1.1. Market linkages			
		4.1.2 Sell 40 portion of cultivated			

		vegetable sold			
	4.2. 6,000,000 obtained for two months	4.2.1. Open account			
		4.2.2 Reconcile account transactions regularly.			
	4.3 Project Evaluation	4.3.1 Conduct participatory project evaluation (PPE).			

Source: Field data 2024

4.5 Project Implementation Summary

The empowerment done to the youths in skills, knowledge, and the provision of the equipment and seed enabled the implementation to move smoothly and effectively. The youths undertook all their duties effectively and with passion, which turned out to contribute to the effective implementation of the project. The project activities were well executed as planned. Resources were well organized, allocated, and utilized and hence accomplished the stated objectives.

CHAPTER FIVE

PROJECT PARTICIPATORY MONITORING, EVALUATION AND SUSTAINABILITY

5.0 Introduction

This section explained how monitoring and evaluation was conducted throughout the project. Monitoring is an ongoing activity tends to focus in what is happening while evaluation is conducted at a specific point in time to assess how well it happened and what the difference is made.

5.1 Participatory Monitoring

Participatory Monitoring is the way of making project successful and sustainable by involving other stakeholders in the process of routinely gathering information on all aspect of the project. Tunaweza Youth Group. implementing farming activities like formulation of a group, trainings, preparation of the farm.

5.1.1 Monitoring Information System

A system engineered to gather and disseminate information regarding a project and its activities, facilitating a project manager's ability to plan, monitor, and assess the project's operations and performance.

The Monitoring and Information System (MIS) is intended to create a database by documenting pertinent information related to activities scheduled within a designated timeframe. Information needed includes the required and available project facilities, as well as the required and available staff.

5.1.2 Participatory Monitoring Methods

Various methods and techniques were used to involve CED Student, Host Organization members and Tunaweza Youth Group in monitoring of project activities. Methods used were Focus Group Discussion, Observation and documentation.

5.1.2.1 Focus Group Discussion

Focused Group Discussion was done by youth through discussing planned activities on how will be implemented to get desired results. Like knowledge acquired during training sessions, agro – inputs supplied by Host Organization, area cultivated, types and quality of seeds planted. To make sure the area for cultivation obtained and cultivation are in place.

5.1.2.2 Observation

The researcher and Host Organization monitor all activities to make sure they are implemented as planned. Thus observed training and advocacy meeting carried out timely, what to be taught in trainings, number of participants required, list of purchased project equipment and make sure all needed materials for project are in place. Also all stakeholders should be involved in arrangements for project to take off. That includes daily routine of project.

5.1.2.3 Documentation

Documentation included minutes from monthly meetings where Tunaweza Youth Group members, CED students, and the host organization convene to discuss project

progress. The group secretary needed to document each agenda item during the meeting, particularly focusing on discussions regarding achievements, challenges, solutions, and future directions. Extension staff and other invited stakeholders participate in meetings to address technical issues and challenges faced by members, while also reviewing the group's plan. If any problems arise, this forum provides an opportunity for discussion and consensus on measures to enhance the situation. Meetings serve as a crucial platform for all stakeholders engaged in the project.

5.1.3 Participatory Monitoring Plan

Participatory monitoring plan has been described in Table 5.1 where by the plan show how the project will be monitored to achieve desired impact.

Table 5.1: Project Monitoring Information System

Categories of Information	What to Monitor	What Record to Keep	Who Collects Data	Who Uses Data	How to use Information	What Decisions can be made
Work plan Activities	Duration of planned activities and utilization of resources.	Resources' Utilization Record.	Unemployed youth team and CED Researcher.	Unemployed youth team, FBO and CED researcher.	Ensure youth group and other resources are available.	Readjust Activities where Necessary.
Cost and Expenditure	All tools and seedlings Efficiently acquired.	Stock control Records booking record (income and expenditure)	Unemployed youth team and CED researcher.	Unemployed youth team, FBO and CED researcher.	To ensure spending funds kept within budget limits.	Budget review.
Staff and Supervision	Monitoring performance of Unemployed youth members and support supervision.	Progress report	Unemployed youth team, CED researcher and FBO.	Unemployed youth team, FBO and CED researcher.	Performance assessment of unemployed youth.	Resolve work challenges.
Tools and Seedlings	Amount, Quality of tools and Seedlings purchased.	Stock reports and reports.	Unemployed youth team and CED researcher. FBO	Unemployed youth team, FBO and CED researcher.	Quality assurance of the tools and seedlings followed.	Reverse of any deviation of the agreed quality standard

Results	Empowerment and training provided for the best practices of vegetable farming	Training report.	CED researcher.	CED researcher and FBO.	Assessment of training report and the quality of the training provided against the objectives.	Retrain unemployed youth.
Project sustainability	Proper utilization of resources and ownership of the project by beneficiaries.	Assessment Reports	Unemployed youth team, FBO and CED researcher.	Unemployed youth team, FBO and CED researcher.	Assess community Response to project of the community against their initial viewpoint.	Extend the project, involvement of the new youth group.

Source: Field 2024

Table 5.2: Participatory Monitoring Plan

Objective	Output	Activity	Indicators	Data source	Method/Tools	Responsible Person	Time frame
5 youth of Tunaweza Youth Group trained on mixed vegetable farming skills by October 2024	1.1 One group of 5 unemployed youth formed	1.1.1 Mobilization of unemployed youth at Bweri Ward	Number of youth mobilized	Ward Records	Meetings	Group Member, CED, Student	October, 2024
		1.1.2. Register the group in authorities	Registration Certificate	Group records	Group Documents	Group member, CDO	October, 2024
	1.2 5 youth trained	1.2.2 Invite training personnel	1 trainer invited	Group Records	Letter	Host Organization	October, 2024
		1.2.3 Conduct training	5 youth acquired knowledge	Training Report	Training manual contents	Host Organization	October, 2024
2000 sq metre of land for mixed vegetable farming acquired by October, 2024	2.1. A letter of permit use of 2000 sq metre of land	2.1.1 Send a request for land acquisition	Sent letter	Group records	Group Documents	Group Secretary	October, 2024
		2.1.2 Receiving Acceptance Letter	Received letter	Group records	Group Documents	Group Member	October, 2024
	2.2 Agro-inputs acquired	2.2.1 Develop list and budget of inputs such	List developed	Group Records	Group Documents	Group member, Host Organization	October, 2024

		as seeds to be procured					
		2.2.2 Mobilize resources to purchase tools and equipment.	Number of equipment	Group Records	Group Documents	Researcher	October, 2024
Mixed vegetable farming started by the 5 member of Tunaweza youth group by October, 2024.	3.1 40 small plots cultivated	3.1.1 Preparation of garden by cultivate the land	Number of plots prepared	Group Records	Active participation	Group member, Host Organization	October, 2024
		3.1.2. plant mixed vegetables like Amaranthus (mchicha), okra, Sukuma wiki, Bitter tomato, Chinese	Number of mixed vegetables planted	Group Records	Active participation	Researcher	October, 2024
	3.2 Records kept	3.2.1 Procure stationaries	Number of stationary procured	Group Records	Groups Documents	Group Member, Researcher	October, 2024
		3.2.2. Record keeping training	Number of member trained	Training Report	Training manual contents	Researcher	October, 2024
Produced mixed vegetable	4.1. 40 portion of cultivated vegetable sold	4.1.1. Market linkages	Number of Market identified	Ward Records	Meeting	Group Member, Researcher	December, 2024

products sold by December 2024.	@ 150,000 after every two month						
		4.1.2 Sell 40 portion of cultivated vegetable sold	Number of vegetable cultivated sold	Group Records	Group Documents	Researcher	December, 2024
	4.2. 6,000,000 obtained for two months	4.2.1. Open account	Account number	Ward Records	Group Documents	Researcher	December, 2024
		4.2.2 Reconcile account transactions regularly.	Increase of income	Pay in slip and cash flows	Bank statement	Project treasurer, chairperson and secretary	December, 2024
	4.3 Project Evaluation	4.3.1 Conduct participatory project evaluation (PPE).	Project sustainability	Host Organization records	Project reports	Researcher and project members	December, 2024

Source: Field, 2024

5.2 Participatory Evaluation

Evaluation is the process of collecting and evaluating data to ascertain if the project executed its intended activities and to what degree it is fulfilling its specified objectives through the activities undertaken (CEDPA, 1994). Participatory evaluation involves the engagement of all stakeholders in evaluation efforts. In the vegetable growing project, the researcher, host organization, and Tunaweza youth group are all engaged in evaluating the actual implementation activities in comparison to the planned activities.

5.2.1 Performance Indicators

Rather than being based on assumptions or guesswork, objective criteria drawn from project goals, activities, outputs, and results are essential for effective and efficient performance indicators. Project goals and the log frame formed the basis for the project's monitoring and evaluation indicators. To find out how well the Vegetable farming program carried out, look at Table 5.3.

Table 5.3: Performance Indicator

Objective	Output	Activity	Resource	Performance Indicators
5 youth of Tunaweza Youth Group trained on mixed vegetable farming skills by October 2024	1.1 One group of 5 unemployed youth formed	1.1.1 Mobilization of unemployed youth at Bweri Ward	Transport, Refreshment, Stationaries	Number of youth mobilized
		1.1.2. Register the group in authorities	Registration fee, Transport, Stationaries	Registration Certificate
	1.2 5 youth trained	1.2.2 Invite training personnel	Mobile Voucher, Stationaries	1 trainer invited
		1.2.3 Conduct training	Transport, Refreshment, Stationaries	5 youth acquired knowledge
2000 sq metre of land for mixed vegetable farming acquired by October, 2024	2.1. A letter of permit use of 2000 sq metre of land	2.1.1 Send a request for land acquisition	Stationaries, Transport	Sent letter
		2.1.2 Preparing agreement for land use	Stationary	Received letter
	2.2 Agro- inputs acquired	2.2.1 Develop list and budget of inputs such as seeds to be procured	Stationaries, Financial resource	List developed
		2.2.2 Mobilize resources to purchase tools and equipment.	Human resource, Transport	Number of equipment
Mixed vegetable farming started by the 5 member of Tunaweza youth group by October,	3.1 40 small plots cultivated	3.1.1 Preparation of garden by cultivate the land	Refreshment	Number of plots prepared
		3.1.2. plant mixed vegetables like Amaranthus (mchicha), okra, Kal, Bitter tomato, Chinese	Refreshment, Transport	Number of mixed vegetables planted

2024.	3.2 Records kept	3.2.1 Procure stationaries	Stationaries	Number of stationary procured
		3.2.2. Record keeping training	Transport, Refreshment, human, stationary	Number of member trained
Produced mixed vegetable products sold by December 2024.	4.1. 40 portion of cultivated vegetable sold @ 150,000 after every two month	4.1.1. Market linkages	Mobile voucher (Internet Bundle and calls) and stationaries	Number of Market identified
		4.1.2 Sell 40 portion of cultivated vegetable sold	Transport	Number of vegetable cultivated sold
	4.2. 6,000,000 obtained for two months	4.2.1. Open account	Transport, Refreshment, Stationaries	Account number obtained
		4.2.2 Reconcile account transactions regularly.	Transport, Honoraria	Reconciliation Report
	4.3 Project Evaluation	4.3.1 Conduct participatory project evaluation (PPE).	Transport, Stationaries	Project sustainability

Source: Field, 2024

5.2.2 Participatory Evaluation Methods

This done by youth through meetings where by Meetings headed by CED student, during the discussion every member was given equal chance to elaborate whether planned activities were implemented according to the plan and if there is need to reverse the implementation plan.

5.2.3 Participatory Evaluation Summary

Summary of Participatory Evaluation Summary displayed in table 5.4 where actual outcome shown against planned activities. During Implementation Tunaweza youth group performed different activities marked in a plan. So evaluation session shows whether the planned activities adhered to what has been planned, together with amendments during monitoring.

Table 5.4: Participatory Evaluation Summary

Objective	Output	Activity	Performance Indicators	Expected Outcome	Actual Outcome	Remarks
5 youth of Tunaweza Youth Group trained on mixed vegetable farming skills by October 2024	1.1 One group of 5 unemployed youth formed	1.1.1 Mobilization of unemployed youth at Bweri Ward	Number of youth mobilized	Vegetable farming awareness	Positive respond and increase in knowledge	Successful mobilization
		1.1.2. Register the group in authorities	Registration Certificate	Presence of certification	Group registered with certificate	One group resisted
	1.2 5 youth trained	1.2.2 Invite training personnel	1 trainer invited	5 youth acquired knowledge	1 member trained	Active participation
		1.2.3 Conduct training	5 youth trained acquired knowledge	5 youth acquired knowledge	5 youth trained and acquired knowledge	Knowledge used in the project
2000 sq metre of land for mixed vegetable farming acquired by October, 2024	2.1. A letter of permit use of 2000 sq metre of land	2.1.1 Send a request for land acquisition	Sent letter	Accepting letter	Letter has sent	Letter sent
		2.1.2 Receiving Acceptance Letter	Received letter	Youth attendance	5 youth members attends	Satisfactory attends
	2.2 Agro- inputs acquired	2.2.1 Develop list and budget of inputs such as seeds to be procured	List developed	Agro-inputs acquired	List developed and sent to Host Organization	All Stakeholders participated

		2.2.2 Mobilize resources to purchase tools and equipment.	Number of equipment	Inputs Mobilized	5 hoes, 1, 5 buckets, 20 packs of seeds with 25 kilograms each together with one borrowed irrigation machine mobilized	All inputs obtained ready for work
Mixed vegetable farming started by the 5 member of Tunaweza youth group by October, 2024.	3.1 40 small plots cultivated	3.1.1 Preparation of garden by cultivate the land	Number of garden Cultivated	Growing Vegetables in 40 plots	30 plots cultivated	All member participated
		3.1.2. plant mixed vegetables like Amaranthus (mchicha), okra, Kale, Bitter tomato, Chinese	Number of mixed vegetables planted	Number of planted mixed vegetables	Amaranthus, okra, Chinese, Kale, Green Paper and Cleome gynandra.	Collective and active participation
	3.2 Records kept	3.2.1 Procure stationaries	Number of stationary procured	Presence of Stationaries	10 Notebooks, 10 pens, 1 ream paper file procured	All needed stationaries procured
		3.2.2. Record keeping training	Number of member trained	Knowledge acquired	5 member acquired knowledge	Project records are Kept
Produced mixed vegetable products sold	4.1. 40 portion of cultivated vegetable sold @ 150,000 after	4.1.1. Market linkages	Number of Market identified	Market	Whole sale market identified	Vegetables sold @ plot 40,000 and 1,200,000 obtained

by December 2024.	every two month					
		4.1.2 Sell 40 portion of cultivated vegetable sold	Number of vegetable plots cultivated sold	Cultivated vegetables sold	30 plots sold	All member participated
	4.2. 6,000,000 obtained for two months	4.2.1. Open account	Account number	Opened account	Account did not opened	Group member agreed to use obtained money the account will be opened in future
		4.2.2 Reconcile account transactions regularly.	Increase of income	Project Account reconciled	Money obtained distributed to meet basic needs of members	Every member got fair distribution
	4.3 Project Evaluation	4.3.1 Conduct participatory project evaluation (PPE).	Project sustainability	Project Evaluated	Evaluation done	All Stakeholders Participated

Source: Field 2024

5.3 Project Sustainability

Project Sustainability is a key element to any project because it shows the life of a project. Vegetable farming project undertakings different sustainability measures to ensure that the project is implemented and have fulfilled the need of youth which is improved income.

5.3.1 Institutional Sustainability

The project of vegetable farming implemented with consideration of sustainability element since it started for mobilizing homogeneity unemployed youth who were ready and willing to deal with vegetable farming, who formed and register a group. The active involvement of youth in all project activities brought sense of ownership especially trainings which done to ensure capability of youth to undergo the project with maximum output. Also presence of Host Organization is there to ensure sustainability of the project.

5.3.2 Financial Sustainability

During first season the group was capacitated with farming knowledge and material support to start the project by different Stakeholders including host Organization, CED Student, nearby School which provided a land for cultivation but next season 20% of amount obtained will be used as a capital for continuity of the project. Furthermore, the Host organization will continue to support the project particularly on farming skills and knowledge. Also the group is ready to expand the project to get more income.

5.3.3 Environmental Sustainability

The project Implemented by adhering to local method of farming involved the use of animal manure, the use of grass to protect moisture where by obtained vegetables are healthier to human

CHAPTER SIX

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

6.1 Introduction

Vegetable growing on Morembe Street in Bweri Ward, Musoma Municipality, increased the revenue of the Tunaweza Youth Group, as summarized in this chapter. From identifying the project to its ultimate outcomes, it provides a concise analysis of the following processes: community needs assessments; problem identification; literature research; project execution; participatory monitoring and evaluation; and project sustainability. With the crucial information about the project provided in the chapter's conclusion, researchers, decision makers, policy makers, and other development partners in the agricultural sector, especially vegetable farmers, would be able to build better programs.

6.2 Conclusion

This project encompassed a range of processes during its development. Key steps involve recognizing the target community, conducting a Community Needs Assessment, analyzing the findings from the Community Needs Assessment, and pinpointing the research problem. The Literature Review was conducted to provide insight into the discussions by review authors regarding studies on similar subjects. Through the application of participatory methods, the project objectives were established, leading to the assignment of the Tunaweza Youth Group from Morembe Street, Bweri Ward in Musoma Municipal to carry out the project. The African Inland Church of Tanzania was chosen as the Host Organization to support the project and equip participants with the necessary resources to make it successful. All

relevant literature, including theoretical and empirical works, was reviewed, in order for the researcher to understand the different parameters associated with vegetable farming as source of income, this literature was essential. Through literature, the researcher revealed that there is an urgent need to help young people since they are frequently excluded. Private citizens, public agencies, and NGOs are all potential sources of funding. An analysis of official initiatives showed that the government is seriously committed to helping young people improve their economic standing. However, there is still a lack of funding specifically for young initiatives like these. In light of this, community economic development projects should be prioritized as a critical strategy to fill the gaps left by government programs.

The project has successful help youth who often lack large landholding, skills and market information. The vegetable farming project enables Tunaweza Youth Group to obtain land, skills, access to quality seeds and market linkage, hence income to meet their needs obtained.

6.3 Recommendation

The following are recommendations concerning the experience gained out of conducting the project titled 'Improving income of Tunaweza Youth Group through establishment of Vegetable Farming.

First, Participatory Assessment should be conducted before undertaking any development project. It was realized that Participatory methodologies and Research tools if are used effectively, the Community or beneficiaries creates sense of project

ownership, feelings, togetherness, and Cooperation. Participatory Assessment also creates a room for local people and Stakeholders to plan together.

Second, Stakeholders especially NGOs, CBOs are advised to support youth with materials and knowledge on project establishment as the research revealed there is a significant number of youth who are unemployed this can be due to limited number of informal employment, so by establishing different income activities Unemployment gap can be reduced as well as increase in country GDP.

Third, through project evaluation the study revealed that vegetable farming can improve income of people especially youth, the researcher advised the community to start the project of the same kind particularly Home – Based Vegetable farming to get advantage of low capital project and enjoy the benefit of income and health improvement

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Questionnaire Respondents

Questionnaire for Morembe Unemployed Youth

I am Florida Yusuph Magori, a student at the Open University of Tanzania, pursuing a Master's degree in Community Economic Development. I am conducting a dissertation titled: Enhancing the income of the Tunaweza Youth Group through the establishment of vegetable farming on Morembe Street, Bweri Ward in Musoma Municipal, Mara Region. Please complete the provided questionnaires to facilitate the achievement of the study's objectives. All provided information is treated with confidentiality. (These questionnaires were translated into Swahili for the participants)

Appendix 1: Questionnaire Respondents

Section A: Background information

1. Age:

- i. 18-24 years ()
- ii. 25-31 years ()
- iii. 32-35 years ()

2. Marital Status: 1) single () 2) Married () 3) Divorced () 4) Separation ()

3. Level of education: i) no formal education () ii) primary education () iii) Secondary education () iv) Vocational Training v) Higher education ()

4 Do you know any economic activity found in your area?

i) Know ii) Partially know iii/ Not Aware

5. What are the economic activities found in your area?

- i.
- ii.
- iii.
- iv.
- v.

5. What are the economic challenges facing Morembe community?

- i. Unemployment ()
- ii. Lack of Capital ()
- iii. Limited Knowledge skills ()
- iv. Insecurity ()
- v. Other (Specify).....

6. What methods can be used to address Morembe community challenges?

- i. Establishment of income generating activity ()
- ii. Financial Assistance ()
- iii. Training and skill Development ()
- iv. Improve Security ()
- v. Other (Specify).....

7. Which project can generate income among youth in Morembe street?

- i. Establishment of vegetable farming ()
- ii. Poultry farming ()
- iii. Night Security ()
- iv. Food vending ()
- v. Other (Specify) ()

Thank you very much for your cooperation

Appendix II

Observation Guide used by Researcher

Things to observe by the researcher as part of data collection

A. Geographic information

- What are borders of Bweri ward?
- What are the main topographical features?
- What are the climatic conditions of the ward?

B. Provision of Social services

- What are the main social services?
- What the most challenges in provision of social services

C. Economic activities

- What are the main economic activities performed by residents?
- What are the challenges faced by residents when performing their economic activities?

Focus Group Discussion Guide

Things to discuss by respondents as part of data collection

A. Provision of Social services

- What are the main social services?
- What the most challenges in provision of social services

B. Economic activities

- What are the main economic activities performed by residents?

- What are the challenges faced by residents when performing their economic activities?
- What methods can be used to address Bweri community challenges

Appendix 3: Open University Clearance Letter



Ref. No OUT/PG2022000011

04th October, 2024

Head of department of Planning Investment and Economic African Inland Church Tanzania,

P.o Box 1390,

MUSOMA.

Dear Head of Planning ,

RE: RESEARCH CLEARANCE FOR MS.FLORIDA YUSUPH MAGORI REG NO: PG2

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

3. To facilitate and to simplify research process therefore, the act empowers the Vice Chancellor of the Open University of Tanzania to issue research clearance, on behalf of the Government of Tanzania and Tanzania Commission for Science and Technology, to both its staff and students who are doing research in Tanzania. With this brief background, the purpose of this letter is to introduce to you **Ms. Frolida Yusuph Magori, Reg. No: PG202001585**), pursuing **Master of Community Economic Development (MCED)**. We here by grant this clearance to conduct a research titled **"Improving Income of Tunaweza Youth Group Through Establishment of Vegetable Farming**

at Moremmbe Street ,Bweri Ward in Musoma Municipal , Mara Region".She will collect her data at your office from 10th October 2024 to 30th October,2024.

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

Yours sincerely,

THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA



Gwahula Raphael Kimamala

For: **VICE CHANCELLOR**



THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
PRESIDENTS OFFICE
REGIONAL ADMINISTRATIONS AND LOCAL
GOVERNMENTS
MUSOMA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.



Ref.No.MMC/S.20/S/V0LX113.

Date: 9th October 2024

Ms. FLORIDA YUSUPH MAGORI,
THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA,
P.O.BOX 23409,
DAR ES SALAAM.

RE: - RESEARCH CLEARENCE FOR FLORIDA YUSUPH MAGORI.

Reference is made to the above captioned heading.

2. The above- named student from Open University Of Tanzania has received permission to conduct research with the title of **IMPROVING INCOME OF TUNaweza YOUTH GROUP THROUGH ESTABLISHMENT OF VEGETABLE FARMING AT MOREMBE STREET,BWERI WARD IN MUSOMA MUNICIPAL MARA REGION..**
3. Permission is hereby granted for her to conduct research from 10th October, 2025 to 30th October, 2025.
4. I wish you all the best.


Obuya Philipo.

**FOR: MUNICIPAL DIRECTOR.
MUSOMA MANICIPAL COUNCIL.**

Appendix 1: Tunaweza Youth Group Registration Certificate



OFISI YA RAIS
TAWALA ZA MIKOA NA SERIKALI ZA MITAA
HALMASHAURI YA MANISPAA YA MUSOMA



Na. 0843

Hii ni uthibitisho kwamba,

Nkundi cha **TUNaweza YOUTH GROUP** mitaa wa **MOREMBE** Kata ya **BWERI**

Kinajishughulisha na **KILIMO CHA MBOGAMBOGA**

Kimesajiliwa chini ya sheria ndogo ya ada na uhariri za mwaka 2018
 kipegele cha 13(i) na (ii) na kuingizwa katika Rejista ya Nkundi rya
 Halmashauri ya Manispaa ya Musoma leo Tarehe 17 Mwezi 10 Mwaka 2024

Mpaka Tarehe 17 Mwezi 10 Mwaka 2028 Kuna nambari ya uzipiri **HMM/USA/JVK/0843**

Imetirwa zini na Laki ya Halmashauri na:


JACQUELINE E. WANZAGI
 AFISA MAENDELEO YA JAMII
 HALMASHAURI YA MANISPAA - MUSOMA


BOSCO O. NDUNGURU
 MKURUGENZI WA MANISPAA
 HALMASHAURI YA MANISPAA - MUSOMA

Appendix 2: Host Organisation Acceptance



AFRICA INLAND CHURCH TANZANIA.

Diocese of Mara & Ukerewe.

P.O.BOX 1390 MUSOMA, TANZANIA

Telephone/Fax: (255) 28-2622806 (Off) (Res) +255 763064007/0759884462

E-Mail, aictmara@yahoo.com

Website, www.aictmud.org

September 1, 2024

Florida Magori,
P. O. Box 194,
Musoma.

RE: REQUEST FOR BEING ORGANIZATION OF TUNAWEZA YOUTH GROUP-BWERI WARD

Refer to your letter dated August 8, 2024, with the heading above.

AICT Diocese of Mara and Ukerewe, through the Planning, Investment, Economics, and Development Department, supports undergraduate, graduate, and postgraduate students in pursuing their careers for their benefit and our country. Our programs and financial teams are working collaboratively towards capacity building of the groups onboard to strengthen and sharpen their careers in research and field-placements.

The management has agreed to accept and approve your request in undertaking your respective research. You are advised to contact the Program Officer at our Integrated Food Security and Livelihood Program, Mr. Patrick Boniface, through his mobile phone at +255 756 833 627/719 783 460.

My technical team and I will give you what is required with what we have.

Do not hesitate to contact me for clarification if needed at any time.

Charles Mashauri

Head of Department,

Planning, Investment, Economics and Development.

CC: Diocesan Secretary

Program Officer, IFSL

AFRICA INLAND CHURCH TANZANIA
DIOCESE OF MARA & UKEREWE
P O BOX 1390
MUSOMA

Appendix 4: Letter for Requesting land

TUNaweza YOUTH GROUP,
S.L.P 194,
MUSOMA
18/10/2024.

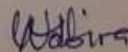
MKUU WA SHULE,
SHULE YA SEKONDARI MOREMBE,
S.L.P 194,
MUSOMA.

**YAH: KUOMBA KUAZIMWA ENEO LA KUFANYA KILIMO CHA MBOGAMBOGA
KWA MUDA WA MIAKA MIWILI.**

Mada hapo juu yahusika

Sisi vijana tunaoishi mtaa wa Morembe, karibu na shule yako, tuna kikundi kinachoitwa Tunaweza Youth Group ambapo tuna lengo kuu la kujiinua kiuchumi, hivyo tunaomba kuazimwa eneo lenye ukubwa wa nusu ekari kwa ajili ya kutekeleza mradi wa kilimo cha mbogamboga ili kujiongezea kipato, lengo letu ni kulima mboga za aina mbalimbali na kuuza.

Ni matumaini yetu kuwa maombi letu litakubaliwa.



Masele Mwabila,

**KATIBU WA KIKUNDI,
TUNaweza YOUTH GROUP.**

Appendix 5: Acceptance Letter for land use

SHULE YA SEKONDARI MOREMBE,
S.L.P 128,
MUSOMA
20/10/2024.

TUNAWEZA YOUTH GROUP,
KATA YA BWERI,
S.L.P 194,
MUSOMA.

**YAH: KUAZIMWA ENEO LA KUFANYA KILIMO CHA MBOGAMBOGA KWA
MUDA WA MIAKA MIWILI.**

Mada hapo juu yahusika.

Ofisi yangu imeridhia kuwaazima eneo kwa ajili ya shughuli za kilimo cha mbogamboga kwa muda mliomba ila kwa masharti ya kuwa mnaomba tena kila baada ya miezi minne, kwa sasa miezi minne itaisha Mwezi February 2025. Pia mnatakiwa kutumia mbinu bora za kilimo hasa za asili ili kulinda ubora wa ardhi.

Endapo itatokea dharua ya eneo kubadilishiwa matumizi mtataarifiwa mapema na mtapewa muda wa kukamilisha msimu wa mazao yenu.

Nawatakia utekelezaji mwema wa mradi wenu.


Raphael Katikiro, MKUU WA SHULE
MOREMBE SEKONDARI
S. L. P 128 MUSOMA

MKUU WA SHULE,
SHULE YA SEKONDARI MOREMBE.