

**IMPROVED INCOME TO WOMEN OF UMOJA MAKUTI "A" THROUGH
LIQUID SOAP MAKING IN MAGOMENI WARD AT KINONDONI
MUNICIPALITY, DAR ES SALAAM**

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

2025

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned certifies that they have read and hereby recommends for acceptance by the Open University of Tanzania, a dissertation titled; **“Improved Income to Women of UMOJA MAKUTI "A" through Liquid Soap Making in Magomeni Ward at Kinondoni Municipality, Dar Es Salaam”** in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Master of Community Economic Development (MCED).

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.....

Signature

.....

Date

DEDICATION

This project is dedicated to my family and to all community development stakeholders, including religious leaders, NGOs, government officials, MCED students, and policymakers.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This project is the combination of the collective efforts of many individuals whose contributions have been instrumental in shaping this academic work. I would like to extend my deepest gratitude to everyone who offered guidance and support throughout this journey.

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Furthermore, I would like to acknowledge the local government, particularly the Ward Officer of Magomeni Ward, for their support and for facilitating my engagement with the group members. May everyone who contributed to this project be abundantly blessed for their generosity and assistance.

ABSTRACT

This paper focusses at a project that the Umoja Makuti "A" Group undertook in Magomeni Ward, Kinondoni District, Dar es Salaam, with the goal of economically empowering women through liquid soap making. The project aimed to address the important need for long-term income-generating activities for women in rural communities, where economic disparities and gender inequality are widespread issues. A participatory needs assessment highlighted significant impediments to women's economic participation, such as limited access to money, insufficient occupational training, and a lack of market opportunities. The project was constructed on a solid methodological foundation, using both qualitative and quantitative research methodologies to gain a complete grasp of the target group's socioeconomic conditions and specialised demands. The findings indicated that liquid soap manufacture could be a viable microenterprise because it uses local resources and requires little initial expenditure. The project's implementation strategy was carefully planned to encourage community participation and assure long-term viability. A monitoring system was set up to track important performance factors such as production volume, sales income, and participant satisfaction. Regular feedback sessions with community members and stakeholders were held to identify obstacles and opportunities for development. The review found a considerable beneficial impact on household incomes and women's empowerment, with participants reporting greater financial independence, decision-making capacity, and social status in the community. Sustainability was a key objective, with measures such as reinvesting revenues, forming strong local ties, and investigating product diversification to ensure operations continued beyond the initial funding phase. Furthermore, the project attempted to build a supportive environment for women entrepreneurs by providing access to financial services, marketplaces, and ongoing training opportunities.

Keywords: *Liquid Soap, Umoja Makuti "A" Group, Magomeni Ward.*

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CBO	Community-Based Organization
CCT	Conditional Cash Transfer
CCT	Conditional Cash Transfer
CCT	Conditional Cash Transfer
CDO	Chief Development Officer
CDOs	Community Development Officers
CNA	Community Needs Assessment
CNA	Community Needs Assessment
FGDs	Focus Group Discussions
LHiF	Living Hope Initiative Foundation
MCED	Master of Community Economic Development
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MKUKUTA	Mkakati wa Kukuza Uchumi na Kuondoa Umaskini Tanzania
	MKUKUTA Mkakati wa Kukuza na Kupunguza Umasikini Tanzania" in Kiswahili
MKUZA	Mkakati wa Kukuza Uchumi na Kupunguza Umasikini Zanzibar
MKUZA	Zanzibar strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NGOs	Non-Government Organizations
NGOs,	Non-Government Organizations
PSSN	Productive Social Safety Net

SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
SWOC	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Challenges
SWOT	Strength, Weakness, Opportunities and Threats
TASAF	Tanzania Social Action Fund
TZS	Tanzania Shillings
TZS	Tanzanian Shilling
URT	United Republic of Tanzania
URT	United Republic of Tanzania.
VICOBA	Village Community Banks
WEO	Ward Executive Officer

CHAPTER ONE

PARTICIPATORY NEEDS ASSESSMENT

1.1 Introduction

According to the Tanzania Household Budget Survey (2017/2018) (NBS, 2019), around 33% of families are led by women, the majority of whom confront legislative and financial barriers, as well as gender stereotypes, preventing them from fully participating in economic and social growth. Also 70% of overall food production, women continue to confront hurdles such as limited access to financial financing and skill development, as well as high incidence of domestic abuse.

Tanzanian women continue to face serious discrimination in both legislation and behavior. According to the Household Budget Survey (2017/2018), customary law from 1963 forbids women, women's groups, and daughters from inheriting land. This makes the law one of the most major hurdles to women starting businesses that would dramatically boost their income. Based on the Household Budget Survey (2017/2018) (NBS, 2019), Dar es Salam is home to approximately 3% of Tanzania's poor, a figure that has risen from 1.5% in 2012. According to the survey, around 27.4% of female-headed households are poor; whereas, just 26% of male-headed households are poor.

Women-headed households face acute income poverty, preventing them from accessing quality education, health care, suitable housing, water and sanitation facilities, and adequate nutrition. According to the World Bank (2016), poverty is worsened in child- and woman-headed households with limited access to productive

assets, particularly agricultural land. Based to the World Bank (ibid), the situation of income poverty, which many people are experiencing, requires ongoing interventions in poverty reduction and economic growth through social safety net programs, agricultural and transportation system improvements, population growth reduction, and improved access to social services, particularly education, health, water and sanitation, and housing.

Like other developing nations in Africa, Tanzania has put in place a variety of initiatives and strategies aimed at reducing poverty in order to improve community livelihood, food and nonfood production, and the provision of social services. Since 2000, Tanzania has undertaken a number of strategies, such as the Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (MKUZA) on Zanzibar, the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (MKUKUTA1&2) on the mainland, Tanzania's National Development Vision 2025, the United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and the first five-year National Development Plan 2011/12-2015/16 and the second five-year National Development Plan 2016/17-2020/21.

Tanzania is adopting regional and international agreements to alleviate the effects of poverty, such as the East Africa Community Vision 2050, Africa Development Agenda 2063, and the Global Agenda 2030 on SDGs. For the past eight years, since 2012, the government of Tanzania, in collaboration with other Development Partners, has been implementing a national wide Productive Social Safety Net (PSSN) to support the most vulnerable and income poor households through the provision of a bi-monthly Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) with the purpose of increasing their

household income and economic opportunity while adding up their consumption of health and education services (URT, 2022).

Although the government's and other stakeholders' attempts to address poverty, numerous reports show that a significant portion of the population lives below the poverty line, highlighting the need for increased efforts by the government, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), and communities. This chapter provided basic information on the community under study as well as an example of how the Participatory Community Needs Assessment was used to identify and rank community needs through community involvement. We were able to comprehend the community, their needs, priorities, available opportunities and resources, as well as identify potential players, owing to the participatory needs assessment. Using participatory needs assessment, all identified community members had an equal opportunity to identify and rank their needs, starting with the most critical need and selecting which should be addressed first.

Women in different places are Dar es Salaam area are still suffering in socio-economic aspects of lives due to hardship of lives and absence of economic opportunities established from residential areas. For many years the government, non-government organizations and individuals have been used different strategies to improve lives of women including establishing development project, provide government incentives and loans, provide entrepreneurship training and providing various positions in government seats yet women are still suffered from various challenges (Wilson, 2024).

Still, as reported by (NBS, 2017), income poverty among women remains common, particularly among highly disadvantaged households. Previous research has shown that approximately 3% of the women in Magomeni Ward have a monthly average salary of less than TZS 50,000, while the bulk, or 30%, earn between TZS 200,000 and TZS 300,000. This income was insufficient to meet the needs of households, since the survey revealed that these women have additional duties to buy food, pay for education, transportation, housing, utility bills, clothing, and health costs for their dependents. Therefore, there was a need to establish a local development project that was relevant to women, such as liquid soap making, which would enhance achievements in the lives of women.

1.2 Community Profile

The study focused on a community of women from very poor households who are also involved in small businesses and informal ventures in Magomeni Ward, Kinondoni Municipality. These women are from very poor homes with low incomes and limited access to basic necessities such as good housing, excellent health care, nutrition, education, clean water, sanitation services, and appropriate clothing. Magomeni is an administrative ward of Kinondoni Municipality in the Dar es Salaam Region. The ward is located approximately 21 kilometres in the western portion of the city and consists of five streets: Idrisa, Dossi, Makuti "A," Makuti "B," and Suna.

1.3 Community Needs Assessment

A Community Needs Assessment for a project entail collecting and analyzing data to determine the specific needs, difficulties, and possibilities within a community. This

process helps in understanding the community's priorities, resources, and gaps in services or infrastructure. It typically includes consultations with local stakeholders, such as community members, leaders, and organizations, through surveys, interviews, and focus group discussions. The goal is to develop a clear understanding of the community's requirements, which informs the design and implementation of a project that effectively addresses those needs, ensuring sustainability and local ownership.

1.3.1 CNA Objectives

1.3.1.1 General Objective

The main objective of the study was gather data on the needs of disadvantaged women groups who are also active in liquid soap production in Magomeni Ward, Kinondoni Municipality, and identify viable economic choices for community-managed interventions.

1.3.1.2 Specific Objectives

The study's specific objectives included the following:

- i. To encourage women social economic empowerment through involvement in liquid soap making.
- ii. To encourage skills development to the women group living in community through liquid soap making.
- iii. To expand entrepreneurship opportunities to women engaged in liquid soap making.

1.3.2 Research/CNA Questions

The study attempts to gain answers for the following research questions;

- i. How women social economic empowerments are encouraged through involvement in liquid soap making?
- ii. What is the skills development to the women group living in community through liquid soap making?
- iii. How can we expand entrepreneurship opportunities to women engaged in liquid soap making?

1.3.3 CNA Research Methodology

This section of the research methodology outlined the study population, the sampling frame, sample size, and sampling techniques, as well as the data collection methods and the processing, analysis, and presentation of the data. It also explained the design of the study that addressed the research questions.

1.3.3.1 Research Design

The research design for this study was descriptive. The descriptive research design was chosen for its ability to provide a clear and accurate picture of a situation or phenomenon as it naturally occurred. This design was useful when the goal was to describe characteristics, behaviors, or conditions without manipulating any variables. In the context of this study, it helped in understanding how the project impacted their income, the challenges they faced, and the specific outcomes of their participation in the soap-making activities.

1.3.3.2 Sampling Techniques

The sample size for this study was 74 women, covering the full population of women running small businesses in Magomeni Ward. Although the ward had a greater female population, this study focused on those who had at least a small business, omitting those who did not have a business or those who had relatively large enterprises. The purposive sample technique was used to generate a list and details for 74 women's groups based on predetermined criteria. The Community Development Officer stationed in Magomeni Ward was given a list of well-known women's groups that run small businesses. From this selection frame, the researcher utilised a random sampling approach to collect 33 respondents, equivalent to 44.5% of the total population, guaranteeing that every woman owning a small company in Magomeni Ward had an equal opportunity to participate in the study.

1.3.3.3 Data Collection Methods

The study employed surveys, interviews, and Focus Group Discussions to acquire data directly from 33 respondents from Magomeni Ward.

1.3.3.3.1 Survey

The survey was used to collect data from community development officers and other stakeholders in the study area. A questionnaire survey was employed which enabled the collection of quantifiable and comparable facts from a larger, diverse group of respondents. Surveys captured the perspectives, assessments, and suggestions of stakeholders in a structured format, enabling the analysis of trends and patterns related to the economic impact of the initiative. This method was efficient for

gathering specific information on outcomes, challenges, and potential areas for improvement, providing a broad overview of the initiative's effectiveness from multiple stakeholders involved in or observing the project.

1.3.3.3.2 Key Informant Interviews

Data were collected through interviews from local leaders. The interviews were valuable in obtaining detailed and context-specific insights from those with direct knowledge of the community and its dynamics. Local leaders, possessing a deep understanding of the socio-economic environment, provided informed perspectives on the initiative's impact, including its successes, challenges, and sustainability. The interviews facilitated open-ended, in-depth conversations that uncovered nuanced information about how the project was perceived, its alignment with community needs, and potential areas for further support or improvement. This method ensured that the voices of influential community figures were considered in the evaluation, leading to a more comprehensive understanding of the program's outcomes.

1.3.3.3.3 Focus Group Discussions

Focus Group Discussions were used to collect data from groups of women in Magomeni Ward. This method was employed to gather data from women as it allowed for an in-depth exploration of their experiences, perspectives, and challenges, resulting in comprehensive and contextually relevant data.

1.3.3.4 Data Analysis Methods

The data collected had been manually revised, processed and analyzed using the

Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) and Microsoft Excel. These tools provided percentages and frequencies (descriptive statistics for interpretation) for respondents' socio-economic variables such as age, level of education, employment, and income. Also, qualitative data was analyzed using content analysis.

1.4 CNA Findings

The results of the research provide important insights into the socioeconomic issues that women face in the community, the possibilities and resources that are accessible, women's special needs, and relevant projects that could address these needs. The data analysis is accompanied by tables that provide the frequency and percentage of responses from a total sample size of 32. Quotations from conversations with the Community Development Officer and local leaders provide a fuller knowledge of the concerns.

1.4.1 Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

The demographic characteristics of respondents in the study carried out in Magomeni Ward provide insight into the sample's profile. This analysis focuses on several factors, including gender distribution, age, marital status, education level, and economic activities. Corresponding tables are presented for each category to illustrate these characteristics.

1.4.1.1 Gender Distribution

The gender distribution highlights the ratio of male to female respondents within the sample. The figure below illustrates the breakdown of respondents by gender.

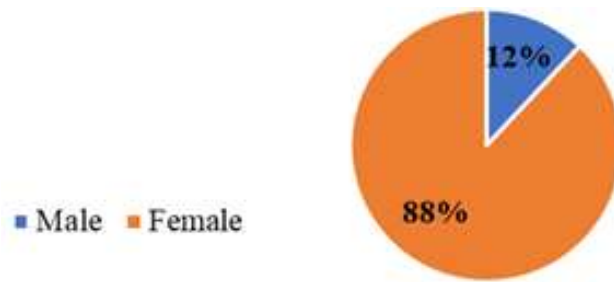


Figure 1.1: Gender Distribution of the Respondents

Source: Field Data (2024)

Figure 1.1 illustrates that 88% of respondents are female, indicating a significant representation of women in the study, which is relevant considering the emphasis on the needs and empowerment of women.

1.4.1.2 Age of the Respondents

The age distribution classifies respondents into various age groups. An analysis of the respondents' age distribution is shown in Figure 1.2.

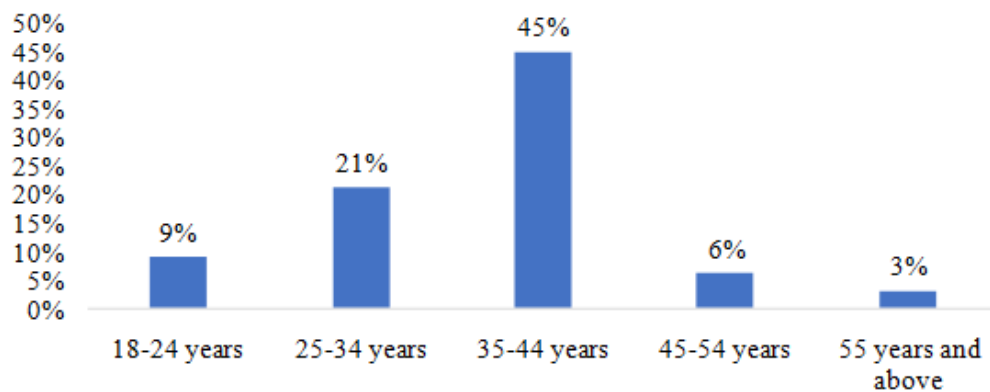


Figure 1.2: Age Distribution of the Respondents

Source: Field Data (2024)

Figure 1.2 demonstrates a varied age range among respondents, with the largest segment, 45%, belonging to the 34-44 age group. This suggests a majority of active working-age adults likely involved in economic activities.

1.4.1.3 Marital Status

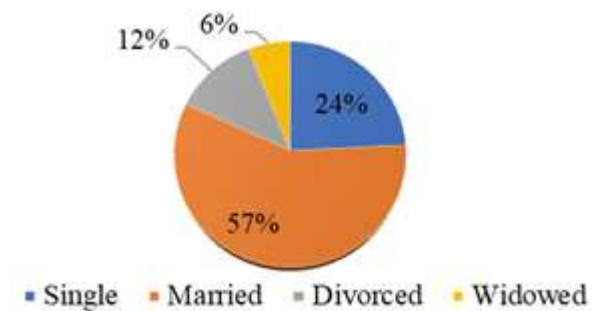


Figure 1.3: Marital Status of the Respondents

Source: Field Data (2024)

The marital status distribution offers an understanding of the respondents' relationship status. This analysis is illustrated in Figure 1.3. Figure 1.3 reveals that a substantial percentage of respondents, 57%, are married, emphasizing the need to consider women's needs within the context of family and household responsibilities.

1.4.1.4 Educational Level of the Respondents

The educational level classifies respondents according to their highest attained level of education, as analyzed and shown in Figure 1.4.

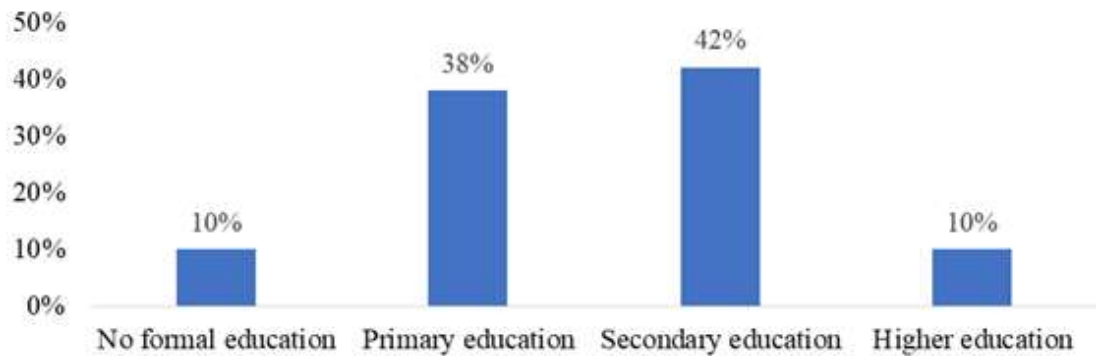


Figure 1.4: Educational Level of the Respondents

Source: Field Data (2024).

Figure 1.4 shows that the majority of participants (42%), have completed secondary education. This suggests that additional educational and occupational training opportunities are necessary to improve the participants' abilities and employability.

1.4.1.5 The Respondents' Economic Activities

The economic activities, as examined and shown in Figure 1.5, demonstrate the various economic roles that respondents occupied. The data presented in Figure 1.5 indicates that 36% of the respondents work in domestic services, underscoring the importance of service providing as a means of subsistence. A lesser percentage of respondents are employed in skilled trades and small-scale business. The potential for projects that can enhance and supplement current economic activities is highlighted by this information.

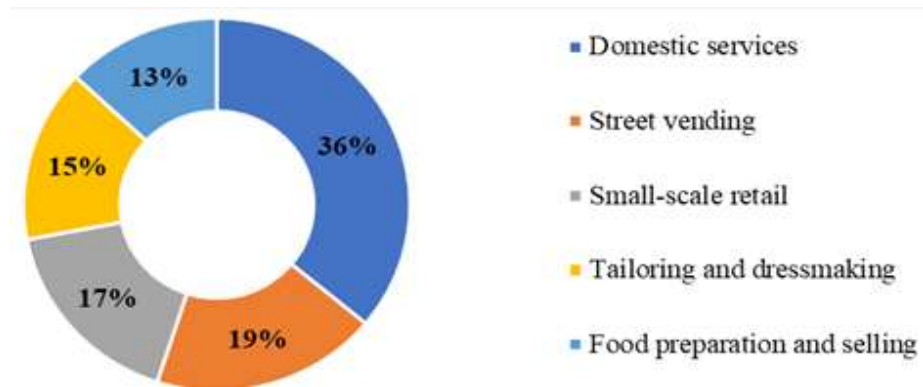


Figure 1.5: Economic Activities of the Respondents

Source: Field Data (2024)

1.4.2 Socio-Economic Challenges for Women in the Community

The CNA results showed that women in Magomeni Ward confront a number of socioeconomic hurdles that impede their advancement. These include a lack of job prospects, poor income levels, and access to resources such as land and finance for business endeavours. Many women engage in subsistence farming, which does not provide enough revenue to maintain their families. The following table summarises the socioeconomic issues experienced by women in Magomeni Ward based on the study findings.

Table 1.1: Socio-Economic Challenges facing Women in the Community

Socio-economic challenges	Frequency	Percentage
Limited employment opportunities	8	25%
Low income and economic insecurity	12	37.5%
Unpaid care work	5	15%
Gender-based violence	4	12.5%
Lack of capital for business ventures	3	10%
Total	32	100%

Source: Field Data (2024)

Table 1.1 presents data on socio-economic challenges encountered by women in the community. It reveals that the most prevalent issue is low income and economic insecurity, affecting 37.5% of the women surveyed, followed by limited employment opportunities, which impacts 25%. Unpaid care work, gender-based violence, and lack of capital for business ventures are less common but still significant issues, with percentages of 15%, 12.5%, and 10% respectively. The total number of respondents is 32, illustrating the diverse range of challenges that women face, from financial instability and insufficient employment to the barriers related to unpaid domestic responsibilities and violence. During the interview, one respondent highlighted:

"The majority of women in this ward are struggling to make ends meet. They depend on small-scale farming, but the income is not enough to meet their daily needs, let alone invest in better opportunities." (Interview with CDO, August 2024).

Moreover, women face restricted access to financial services such as loans or savings groups, hindering their ability to launch or grow small businesses. This lack of financial inclusion presents a major obstacle to their economic empowerment.

1.4.3 Opportunities and Resources Available in the Community

Despite the challenges, the study uncovered various opportunities and resources that could facilitate women's empowerment. The findings indicated that the community has robust social structures, including women's groups, which could act as platforms for training and entrepreneurial development. Table 1.2 provides a summary of the opportunities and resources available for empowering women in Magomeni Ward.

Table 1.2: Opportunities and Resources available for Women's Empowerment

Opportunities and Resources	Frequency	Percentage
Active women's groups	12	37.5%
Availability of local raw materials	9	28%
Social cohesion and strong community networks	7	22%
Potential for entrepreneurship development	4	12.5%
Total	32	100%

Source: Field Data (2024)

Table 1.2 indicates that the most commonly cited opportunities are active women's groups (37.5%) and access to local raw materials (28%), followed by social cohesion (22%) and entrepreneurial development potential (12.5%). These results suggest that the community has a solid foundation for women's empowerment initiatives, especially in projects such as liquid soap production. In an interview, a local leader stated:

"There are active women's groups here, and with proper training and resources, they could engage in income-generating activities like liquid soap making." (Interview with local leader, August 2024).

Additionally, the availability of local raw materials, including oils and herbs, creates a strong basis for the soap-making industry. The Community Development Officer also noted:

"The community has the necessary resources, such as oils and herbs, that can be used in liquid soap production. With proper guidance, this project could easily succeed." (Interview with CDO, August 2024).

Thus, the available resources, along with the strong social connections among women, offer a promising avenue for entrepreneurial development.

1.4.4 Needs of Women Living in the Community

The assessment identifies several key needs articulated by women in Magomeni Ward, including access to capital, entrepreneurship training, dependable markets for their products, and an overall enhancement of household income. Many women highlighted the significance of acquiring skills such as soap making, tailoring, and agriculture to create sustainable businesses. A local leader emphasized that training is crucial for women's success in entrepreneurship, along with access to markets for selling their products.

Access to affordable credit was also recognized as a vital need, as many women do not have the financial resources to start or expand their businesses. Addressing these needs could lead to significant improvements in their socio-economic conditions. Among all the identified needs, the community considered enhancing household income to be the most essential, as it directly impacts their ability to meet daily necessities and improve their quality of life. A summary of the findings is presented in Table 1.3.

Table 1.3: Needs of Women in the Community

Needs Suggested by Respondents	Frequency	Percentage
Capital to expand business	10	31%
Entrepreneurship training	9	28%
Reliable markets for products	5	16%
Improved household income	8	25%
Total	32	100%

Source: Field Data (2024)

Table 1.3 shows that capital to expand businesses (31%) was the most commonly

cited need, followed by entrepreneurship training (28%). Access to reliable markets (16%) and improved household income (25%) were also mentioned as important needs. A local leader explained:

"Women need more than just financial support. They need training in skills like soap making and access to markets to sell their products." (Interview with local leader, August 2024).

Access to affordable credit was also recognized as essential, as many women lack the financial resources to start or grow their businesses. Addressing these needs could significantly improve their socio-economic conditions.

1.4.5 Relevant Projects to Meet the Needs of Women

The findings reveal that respondents proposed various projects to meet the economic needs of women in Magomeni Ward. These projects include liquid soap production, small-scale agriculture (such as vegetable and poultry farming), tailoring and dressmaking, cookie baking, and fruit sales. Of these, the liquid soap-making project was the most preferred due to its low startup costs, utilization of locally available resources, and potential for scalability. The Community Development Officer highlighted:

"Liquid soap making is an ideal project for this community. It's low-cost, utilizes available resources, and can be scaled quickly. With proper training in production and marketing, it can significantly improve women's income." (Interview with CDO, August 2024).

Additionally, establishing cooperative groups was regarded as a vital strategy for

enabling women to pool their resources and market their products collectively, thereby ensuring the sustainability of their businesses. Table 1.4 provides a summary of the proposed projects. Table 1.4 illustrates that liquid soap production (37.5%) was the most frequently recommended project, followed by small-scale agriculture (28%) and tailoring and dressmaking (22%). Other initiatives, such as small-scale retail (12.5%), were also suggested, but they received less support from the community.

Table 1.4: Suggested Projects for Women’s Economic Development

Projects Suggested by Respondents	Frequency	Percentage
Making liquid soap	12	37.5%
Food vending	9	28%
Tailoring and dressmaking	7	22%
Small scale retail	4	12.5%
Total	32	100%

Source: Field Data (2024)

1.5 Community Needs Prioritization

The needs ranking matrix utilized for prioritizing community needs in Magomeni Ward identified several essential requirements, such as capital for business expansion, entrepreneurship training, dependable markets for products, and enhanced household income.

Table 1.5: Community needs Ranking Matrix

Needs	Improved Household Income	Capital to Expand Business	Entrepreneurship Training	Reliable Markets for Products	Points	Rank
Improved Household Income		Improved Household Income	Improved Household Income	Improved Household Income	3	1
Capital to Expand Business	Capital to Expand Business		Capital to Expand Business	Capital to Expand Business	2	2
Entrepreneurship Training	Improved Household Income	Capital to Expand Business		Entrepreneurship Training	1	3
Reliable Markets for Products	Improved Household Income	Capital to Expand Business	Entrepreneurship Training		0	4

Source: Field Data (2024)

Following a thorough evaluation, improved household income was determined to be the highest priority. This need ranked at the top due to its immediate and long-term advantages, which address both economic stability and the overall well-being of families. The results of this prioritization are shown in Table 1.5.

1.6 Project Identification and Prioritization

During focus group discussions, respondents in Magomeni Ward discussed potential community-managed projects that could help improve household income. The proposed projects were ranked using a pairwise ranking method to determine the most viable project. The projects included liquid soap making, small-scale agriculture, Tailoring and dressmaking, and small-scale retail. Table 1.6 presents the ranking results.

Table 1.6: Pairwise Ranking of Proposed Community Projects

Projects	Making Liquid Soap	Food Vending	Tailoring and Dressmaking	Small Scale Retail	Points	Rank
Making Liquid Soap		Making Liquid Soap	Making Liquid Soap	Making Liquid Soap	3	1
Food Vending	Making Liquid Soap		Tailoring and Dressmaking	Food Vending	1	3
Tailoring and Dressmaking	Making Liquid Soap	Tailoring and Dressmaking		Tailoring and Dressmaking	2	2
Small Scale Retail	Making Liquid Soap	Food Vending	Tailoring and Dressmaking		0	4

Source: Field Data (2024)

According to Table 1.6, liquid soap production received the highest ranking with 9 points, followed by small-scale agriculture, which earned 7 points. The community decided to establish a voluntary membership group, selecting ten women to form the Umoja Makuti “A” group to carry out the liquid soap project. This group was intended to be legally registered to provide it with a legal identity and to clearly outline its roles, responsibilities, and benefits.

Through the Participatory Needs Assessment, the researcher collected information that provided answers to the research questions. The findings showed that many women in Magomeni Ward have low incomes and significant domestic responsibilities. By forming and registering a group, the community plans to implement the liquid soap-making project, which has the potential to improve household incomes and support the women’s economic empowerment.

1.7 Chapter Summary

Chapter One: Participatory Needs Assessment introduces the concept, purpose, and process of involving stakeholders particularly community members in identifying, analyzing, and prioritizing their development needs. The chapter emphasizes the importance of community engagement in ensuring that interventions are relevant, sustainable, and aligned with local priorities. It outlines key principles such as inclusiveness, transparency, and ownership, and explains various tools used in participatory assessments including focus group discussions, transect walks, and problem tree analysis. The chapter concludes by highlighting the role of participatory needs assessment in strengthening accountability, building trust, and informing effective planning and decision-making in development programs.

CHAPTER TWO

PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Background to Research Problem

According to the Tanzania Household Budget Survey (2017/2018) (NBS, 2019), women lead around 33% of families, with the majority of them facing legislative and financial barriers, as well as gender stereotypes, which prohibit them from fully engaging in economic and social growth. Also 70% of overall food production, women continue to confront hurdles such as limited access to financial financing and skill development, as well as high incidence of domestic abuse.

Tanzanian women continue to face serious discrimination in both legislation and behavior. According to the Household Budget Survey (2017/2018), customary law from 1963 forbids women, women's groups, and daughters from inheriting land. This makes the law one of the most major hurdles to women starting businesses that would dramatically boost their income. Based to the Household Budget Survey (2017/2018) (NBS, 2019), Dar es Salam is home to approximately 3% of Tanzania's poor, a figure that has risen from 1.5% in 2012. The survey states that just 26% of households headed by men are impoverished compared to about 27.4% of homes led by women.

Acute income poverty in women-headed households keeps them from accessing quality healthcare, good education, suitable housing, water and sanitation facilities, and a healthy diet. The World Bank (2016) supports this by stating that households headed by women and children and having restricted access to productive assets

particularly agricultural land are more vulnerable to the consequences of poverty. The World Bank (ibid) states that the state of income poverty, which many people experience, calls for continuous interventions in order to reduce poverty and promote economic growth. These interventions can take the form of social safety net programs, enhanced agricultural and transportation systems, slower population growth, and better access to social services, including housing, health, education, and water and sanitation.

Like other developing nations in Africa, Tanzania has put in place a variety of initiatives and strategies aimed at reducing poverty in order to improve community livelihood, food and nonfood production, and the provision of social services. Since 2000, Tanzania has undertaken a number of strategies, such as the Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (MKUZA) on Zanzibar, the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (MKUKUTA1&2) on the mainland, Tanzania's National Development Vision 2025, the United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and the first five-year National Development Plan 2011/12-2015/16 and the second five-year National Development Plan 2016/17-2020/21.

Tanzania is putting into practice regional and global accords, like the Global Agenda 2030 on Sustainable Development Goals, the Africa Development Agenda 2063, and the East Africa Community Vision 2050, to lessen the effects of poverty. In order to support the most vulnerable and low-income households, the Tanzanian government has been working with other Development Partners to implement a nationwide Productive Social Safety Net (PSSN) for the past eight years, starting in 2012. The

goal of the PSSN is to increase the household income and economic opportunities of these households while also increasing their consumption of health and education services (URT, 2022). Multiple studies show that a significant percentage of the population lives below the poverty line, despite the government's and other stakeholders' attempts to battle it. This emphasizes the need for additional efforts by the government, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and communities.

This chapter provided an overview of the community that was the subject of the study and showed how the community was involved in the identification and ranking of needs through the use of the Participatory Community Needs Assessment technique. According to the participatory needs assessment, the researcher had the opportunity to comprehend the community, their requirements, priorities, available opportunities and resources, as well as identify potential stakeholders. All selected community members had an equal opportunity to identify and rate their needs through participatory needs assessment, starting with the most pressing ones and deciding which should be addressed first.

2.2 Problem Statement

Women in different places are Dar es Salaam area are still suffering in socio-economic aspects of lives due to hardship of lives and absence of economic opportunities established from residential areas. For many years the government, non-government organizations and individuals have been used different strategies to improve lives of women including establishing development project, provide government incentives and loans, provide entrepreneurship training and providing

various positions in government seats yet women are still suffered from various challenges (Wilson, 2024). Income poverty among women is still common among these highly vulnerable households, according to the NBS (2017). Prior research has shown that while the majority of women in Magomeni Ward roughly 30% earn between TZS 200,000 and TZS 300,000 per month, about 3% of them make less than TZS 50,000. Because these women have additional duties to pay for food, education, transportation, rent, utilities, clothing, and health care for their dependents, their income was insufficient to meet the needs of their households, as revealed by the study. Therefore, there is a need to establish local development project that is relevant to women such as liquid soap making that will enhance achievements on the lives of women.

2.3 Project Descriptions

A group of ten women who owned small companies carried out the project, which sought to increase the income for women in the Magomeni Ward of the Kinondoni Municipality, Dar es Salaam, by producing liquid soap. The purpose of this women's club was to lower household poverty by raising income through the production of liquid soap, which was financed in part by the donations of its members. It was anticipated that the group members would be able to solve some of the issues raised by the participatory needs assessment, all of which were related to low household income, with the help of this project's successful execution. As stated in their constitution, the small group of ten women carried out the project's daily execution under the direction of chosen group leaders. The Ward managed group and project management overall, with the Ward Executive Officer (WEO) serving as the group's

leader. As a primary sponsor of this project, Kinondoni Municipality Council supplied technical expertise through employees, particularly the Community Development Officer (CDO), who gave advice on how to form groups, draft constitutions, register groups, develop entrepreneurship skills, and provide hands-on training in the production and packaging of liquid soap. The project's operations started in June 2024 and were meant to be ongoing, with the goal of eventually scaling it by expanding into new product categories.

2.3.1 Target Community

Ten women in particular carried out the project directly also ran small businesses, such as selling fresh fruits, operating shops, making liquid soap, selling green vegetables (vigenge), working as food vendors (mama ntilie), selling snacks, running hairdressing salons, frying fish, and tailoring, all based in Kinondoni Ward in Kinondoni Municipality, Dar es Salaam Region. The women who formed the group were chosen from 50 women who had participated in the Community Needs Assessment (CNA). As previously mentioned, the members were chosen based on a variety of criteria, including their willingness to join the group and work together, their ability and willingness to contribute funds for capital, and their acceptability and trustworthiness to other members. To ensure the group's sustainability and legal identity, the business was formally organized with a written constitution, elected leadership, and a financial institution.

2.3.2 Stakeholders

A wide range of stakeholders helped the project be implemented successfully.

Primarily, the Kinondoni Municipality Council is a stakeholder. It supplied technical expertise and direction through its Community Development Officer, Cooperatives, and Trade Officers, who offered diverse technical help based on their respective professions. An additional significant participant is the Ward Government, which facilitated communication between the group and the specialists located at the Municipal headquarters by organising all communications and providing basic assistance. Table 2.1 displays the stakeholder matrix in the following manner;

Table 2.1: Stakeholders Analysis Matrix

Stakeholder	Stakeholder's Role	Stakeholder's Expectation
Kinondoni Municipality Council	Provided technical expertise through the Community Development Officer, Cooperatives Officer, and Trade Officer	The group followed the technical expertise provided and operated within the legal framework
Kinondoni Ward leadership	Provided general leadership and coordinated all correspondences between the group, officers at the municipal level, and the bank	The group respected the Ward leadership, and all correspondences were channeled through the Ward office
Women group	Followed experts' guidance, wrote a constitution, elected leaders, mobilized funds for capital, opened a bank account, and made and sold liquid soap	Experts' guidance was followed, funds were mobilized, and liquid soap was made and sold
Community Development Officer	Mobilized the group and facilitated constitution writing, group registration, and opening a bank account	The group was organized to write a constitution, register the group, and open a bank account
Trade officer	Advised and linked the group with markets and provided entrepreneurship skills to the group	The group followed entrepreneurship training and accessed reliable markets for the produced soap
MCED student	Conducted Participatory Needs Assessment, trained on liquid soap making, and oversaw and documented all project activities	The Participatory Needs Assessment informed the project implementation, and training and documentation were completed to improve project outcomes

Source: Field data 2024

2.3.3 Project Goals in CED

The main goal of the project was to increase women's incomes by the end of December 2024 through the production of liquid soap in the Magomeni ward of the Kinondoni municipality in Dar es Salaam. A household's ability to pay for necessities like clothing, food, shelter, and high-quality healthcare and education is guaranteed by an increase in income.

2.3.4 Project Objectives

2.3.4.1 Project Main Objective

The general objective of the project was to increase women's income by producing liquid soap in the Kinondoni municipality in Dar es Salaam's Magomeni ward by the end of December 2024.

2.3.4.2 Specific Objectives

- i. To build capacity of ten members of Umoja Makuti “A” women group on liquid soap making and packaging by the end of September, 2024
- ii. To acquire five mixing equipment and three storage tanks and containers of liquid soap making by the end October, 2024.
- iii. To produce and package five thousand litres of liquid soaps by the end of November, 2024.
- iv. To sell five thousand litres of liquid soaps worth 10,000,000 Shillings by the end of December, 2024.

2.4 Host Organization/CBO Profile

The host organization of the project will be Living Hope Initiative Foundation (LHiF) which found in Kinondoni District. The Living Hope Initiative Foundation (LHiF) in Kinondoni District is a local non-profit organization focused on addressing the specific needs of vulnerable populations within the district. Kinondoni, being one of the key districts in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, faces various socio-economic challenges that LHiF aims to tackle through targeted initiatives and community programs.

2.4.1 Vision

To be a leading organization that collaborates with DPs to contribute in community mindset changes.

2.4.2 Mission

Seeing a community passionate about sustainable development, and become implementers of determined plans.

2.4.3 Activities

The host organization played a crucial role in facilitating the project by first sensitizing the community on the importance of group formation and supporting the overall project implementation. Throughout the project's lifecycle, the organization ensured proper administration of all activities, maintaining an organized structure for effective project management. Additionally, the organization served as a vital link between the community and various stakeholders, fostering collaboration and

resource sharing to enhance project outcomes. One of the key responsibilities of the host organization was organizing necessary training sessions for the community, ensuring that group members were equipped with the required skills to successfully implement the project. Furthermore, the organization actively participated in marketing the project's products, establishing important market linkages that supported the women's businesses.

The host organization also provided office premises for the group, offering a dedicated space where they could perform their duties. To ensure smooth operations, they took responsibility for the safekeeping of project tools, documents, and products, ensuring that all resources were well maintained. Collaboration with the researcher was another significant aspect, as the organization helped in mobilizing the resources needed for the project's implementation.

The host organization worked closely with the researcher to facilitate the formalization of the Community-Based Organization (CBO) and assisted in the process of opening a bank account for the group, ensuring that all financial and legal aspects were in order. Finally, they played an important role in ensuring the sustainability of the project, implementing strategies that supported its long-term success and continuity.

2.4.4 Organizational Structure

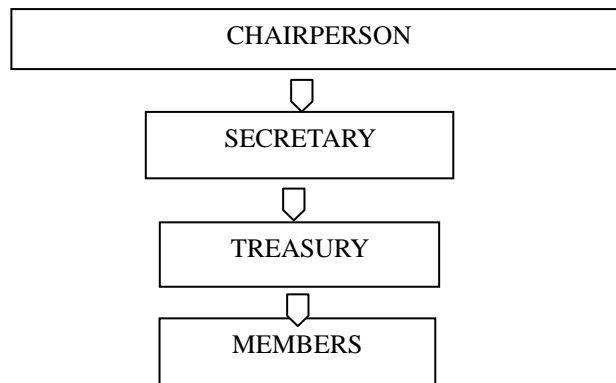


Figure 2.1: Living Hope Initiative Foundation (LHiF) Organization Structure

2.4.5 SWOC Analysis

The organization's SWOC analysis was conducted to provide extensive information about the Living Hope Initiative Foundation (LHiF) and the potential opportunities that would assist with the implementation of the liquid soap producing project. The analysis also illustrated the organization's strengths, shortcomings, and challenges, as well as their potential impact on project implementation. Strengths and weaknesses are internal characteristics, whereas opportunities and challenges are external. The SWOC of Living Hope Initiative Foundation (LHiF), the host organisation for this project, was determined, as shown in Table 2.2.

Table 2.2: SWOC Analysis of the Host Organization

SN	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Challenges
1	Highly committed leadership and active committees	Some committee members are missing	Leadership has experience in overseeing CBOs and projects of similar nature	Only few leaders have monthly salaries, other members of the organization are not paid
2	Availability of permanent office premises	So many activities taking place within office the premises	The office is very accessible and close to the highway bus stop, easy for customers to access products and services	There is no piped water
3	Presence of community development officer at ward level	She has so many groups to attend	The CDO is available and around most of the time	Sometimes she is not available when he goes to attend other outreach responsibilities

Source: Research Findings (2024)

2.4.6 Roles of MCED Students in the Project

The MCED student's primary responsibility was to ensure that the scheduled project activities were successfully carried out and completed on time. This involved overseeing the implementation process and closely monitoring progress to ensure that all tasks were achieved according to the project timeline. In addition, the researcher played a critical role in educating the community on the benefits of producing liquid soap as a sustainable source of revenue for group members. This initiative aimed to boost economic empowerment by providing group members with a reliable means of income generation.

An essential part of the student's role was also to assist in mobilizing resources necessary for the project's implementation. This included identifying potential

funding sources, gathering materials, and securing logistical support to ensure the smooth execution of activities. Moreover, the student ensured that community members acquired the necessary skills to undertake the initiative, offering training sessions and practical guidance to enhance their ability to produce and market the liquid soap effectively.

Collaboration with key stakeholders was another crucial responsibility, as the student worked with partners to draft and finalize the group's constitution. This legal document was important for the registration process, which ultimately allowed the group to operate formally. Furthermore, the student assisted the community in opening bank accounts, which was vital for financial management and accountability within the project. Lastly, the student facilitated the documentation and reporting of the project's progress. This involved maintaining comprehensive records, generating reports, and ensuring that all aspects of the project were well-documented for future reference, learning, and transparency. Through these combined efforts, the student played a pivotal role in supporting the project's success and long-term sustainability.

2.4.7 Roles of the CBO in the Project

The Community-Based Organization (CBO) played a vital role in the successful implementation of the project by serving as a central link between the community, stakeholders, and the overall project management team. One of the primary responsibilities of the CBO was to sensitize the community about the importance of group formation and the potential benefits of the project. By engaging and mobilizing the community, the CBO helped foster a shared understanding of the

initiative, encouraging active participation and ownership from local members. This process of sensitization was key to laying a strong foundation for the project's smooth implementation.

Additionally, the CBO was responsible for ensuring proper administrative activities were carried out throughout the project's lifespan. This included overseeing the management of resources, coordinating project activities, and ensuring that all operational procedures were followed correctly. By maintaining an organized structure, the CBO guaranteed that the project ran efficiently and adhered to established guidelines, reducing the risk of delays or mismanagement. A crucial role of the CBO was its function as a bridge between the community and other stakeholders, such as local authorities, financial institutions, and potential partners. Through these connections, the CBO facilitated access to additional resources, support, and expertise that were essential for the project's success. Furthermore, the CBO organized and coordinated training sessions to equip community members with the necessary skills for project implementation, ensuring that participants were fully prepared to take on their roles within the initiative.

In addition to its administrative and training responsibilities, the CBO actively participated in the marketing of the project's products by establishing market linkages. This was important for promoting the products and creating sustainable revenue streams for the community group. The CBO also provided office space where the group could meet, plan, and execute their duties, offering a centralized location for collaboration and decision-making.

To secure the project's long-term sustainability, the CBO ensured that all project tools and documents were properly managed and safeguarded. By maintaining accurate records and ensuring that essential tools were available and well-maintained, the CBO contributed to the project's ongoing success, laying the groundwork for future growth and development within the community.

2.5 Chapter Summary

Chapter Two: Problem Identification focuses on the systematic process of recognizing and defining the key issues affecting a community or organization. It emphasizes the importance of involving stakeholders in pinpointing the root causes of problems rather than just symptoms, ensuring that solutions are relevant and effective. The chapter discusses various participatory tools such as problem trees, cause-effect diagrams, and community consultations to facilitate thorough analysis. It also highlights the significance of prioritizing problems based on urgency, impact, and available resources. Ultimately, the chapter underscores that accurate problem identification is a foundational step toward designing meaningful and sustainable development interventions.

CHAPTER THREE

LITERATURE REVIEW

3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents a review of theoretical literature, beginning with the definition of key terms relevant to the study. It also outlines the guiding theory that provides the foundation for the research. Additionally, the chapter explores empirical literature aligned with the specific objectives of the study, followed by a review of related policies. The chapter concludes with a summary that ties together these key elements.

3.2 Theoretical Literature

3.2.1 Definitions of Terms

3.2.1.1 Poverty

Sen (1999) defines poverty as “the deprivation of basic capabilities rather than merely low income, emphasizing that poverty is about the inability to lead a minimally acceptable life. According to World Bank (2016), poverty is “a pronounced deprivation in well-being, including low income, lack of basic services, poor health and education, inadequate living standards, and vulnerability to shocks . While Chambers (1995) describes poverty as “a condition characterized by insecurity, material lack, vulnerability, and powerlessness, often experienced in a context of social exclusion. In the context of this study, poverty refers to the economic hardship experienced by women of Umoja Makuti "A" in Magomeni Ward, Kinondoni Municipality, characterized by insufficient income and limited access to resources, which the engagement in liquid soap making aims to alleviate by improving their earnings and economic empowerment.

3.2.1.2 Absolute Poverty

Ravallion (1998) defines absolute poverty as “a condition where household income or consumption is insufficient to meet basic needs such as food, shelter, and clothing, often measured by a fixed poverty line. According to World Bank (2018), absolute poverty is “the inability to secure enough resources to sustain the basic minimum standard of living necessary for survival, typically assessed as living on less than \$1.90 per day”.

While Townsend (1979) describes absolute poverty as “a state of severe deprivation where individuals lack the fundamental resources required to maintain basic physiological needs. In the context of this study, absolute poverty refers to the extreme economic deprivation experienced by women of Umoja Makuti "A" in Magomeni Ward, Kinondoni Municipality, characterized by insufficient income to meet essential needs, which the income generated from liquid soap making seeks to improve, thus enhancing their livelihoods and economic stability.

3.2.1.3 Relative Poverty

3.2.1.4 Income Poverty

Sen (1981) defines income poverty as “a condition where an individual or household lacks sufficient income to purchase basic goods and services necessary to maintain an acceptable standard of living. According to Atkinson (1987), income poverty occurs when “a person’s or family’s income falls below a predetermined poverty line, which is considered the minimum income required to meet basic needs such as food, shelter, and clothing. While Deaton (1997) describes income poverty as “the failure

to achieve a minimum level of income necessary to sustain health, education, and other essentials of wellbeing. In the context of this study, income poverty refers to the lack of adequate monetary earnings among women of Umoja Makuti "A" in Magomeni Ward, Kinondoni Municipality, which limits their ability to meet basic needs, a situation that the income earned through liquid soap making seeks to improve by providing sustainable financial resources and enhancing economic wellbeing.

3.2.1.5 Women

A woman is a human female, typically characterized by her biological and psychological characteristics, as well as her social and cultural roles and expectations. Women have been a vital part of human societies throughout history, playing a wide range of roles, from mothers and caregivers to workers, leaders, and innovators (UNDP, 2011).

3.2.1.6 Development

Todaro and Smith (2015) define development as “a multidimensional process involving improvements in standards of living, reduction of poverty, enhancement of self-esteem, and freedom, as well as the creation of conditions for sustainable economic growth. According to Sen (1999), development is “the expansion of people’s capabilities and freedoms to live the kind of life they value, emphasizing human well-being beyond just economic growth. While UNDP (2016) describes development as “a process of enlarging people’s choices and improving their quality of life through economic growth, social inclusion, and environmental sustainability

3.2.2 Theoretical Review

3.2.2.1 Sociological Theory

Sociological theory provides a framework to understand how social structures, relationships, and institutions influence individual and group behavior. A prominent sociologist, Talcott Parsons (1951), developed structural functionalism, which assumes that society is a system of interconnected parts working together to maintain stability and social order (Parsons, 1951). According to Parsons, social institutions such as family, economy, and education function to fulfill necessary societal needs. In the context of this study, this theoretical perspective helps explain how social roles and economic activities, such as liquid soap making among women in Umoja Makuti "A," contribute to community stability and individual wellbeing by improving income and empowering marginalized groups.

instance, Anthony Giddens (1984) introduced structuration theory, which emphasizes the duality of structure and agency how social structures shape individual actions while individuals simultaneously reproduce or change these structures through their behavior (Giddens, 1984). Similarly, Pierre Bourdieu (1986) contributed the concept of social capital, stressing how networks and relationships provide access to resources and opportunities, which is especially relevant to women's collective economic activities like soap making (Bourdieu, 1986). These perspectives underscore the importance of community networks and agency in overcoming economic deprivation, highlighting that improved income through liquid soap making is not just an economic act but also a social process embedded in relationships and social norms.

In this study, sociological theory is applied to analyze how the social environment and interactions among women of Umoja Makuti "A" facilitate the generation of income through liquid soap making. The collective engagement in this economic activity reflects shared norms and mutual support, reinforcing social cohesion and empowering women to improve their socioeconomic status. The theory helps to explain how social roles, group solidarity, and access to social capital can enhance participation in income-generating activities, ultimately contributing to poverty alleviation and community development (Mansuri & Rao, 2013; Putnam, 2000). It also provides a lens to examine barriers such as gender roles, social exclusion, and limited access to resources that may hinder women's economic advancement.

The strength of using sociological theory lies in its holistic approach to understanding economic activities as embedded in social relations and cultural norms, offering insights into how community dynamics can promote or constrain income improvement (Coleman, 1988). It highlights the role of social capital and collective action in empowering marginalized women, which is critical in development contexts like Magomeni Ward.

However, a limitation is that traditional sociological theories, such as structural functionalism, tend to emphasize social stability and may underplay conflict, power imbalances, and structural inequalities (Coser, 1956). Additionally, some critics argue that sociological theory can be too broad or abstract, requiring complementary frameworks (e.g., economic or feminist theories) to fully capture the complexities of gendered poverty and income generation (Kabeer, 2012). Nonetheless, its application

provides a valuable foundation for analyzing how improved income through liquid soap making is intertwined with social factors.

3.2.2.2 Structural Functionalism

Structural functionalism is a sociological theory primarily developed by Talcott Parsons (1951), who viewed society as a complex system composed of various parts working together to promote stability and social order. The central assumption of structural functionalism is that each social institution and practice has a specific function that contributes to the overall functioning and equilibrium of society (Parsons, 1951). Social structures such as family, economy, and education serve essential roles that maintain social cohesion. In this study, the theory assumes that the economic activities of women in Umoja Makuti "A" through liquid soap making serve a vital function in sustaining the community's socioeconomic stability by improving individual and collective income levels.

Other scholars have expanded and critiqued Parsons' foundational work. Robert K. Merton (1968) introduced the concepts of manifest and latent functions, emphasizing that social actions can have intended (manifest) and unintended (latent) consequences, which enriches the understanding of social phenomena (Merton, 1968). In the context of this study, the manifest function of soap making is income generation, while latent functions might include women's empowerment and enhanced social networks. Additionally, Emile Durkheim (1897), a precursor to structural functionalism, highlighted the importance of social solidarity and collective conscience in maintaining social order (Durkheim, 1897). These

contributions underline that the economic roles women play are both practical and socially integrative, fostering community cohesion and resilience.

Structural functionalism is applied in this study to analyze how the income-generating activity of liquid soap making by women in Umoja Makuti "A" contributes to the social and economic stability of Magomeni Ward. The soap-making group functions as a social institution that supports not only economic improvement but also social integration by fostering cooperation, shared responsibility, and collective identity among participants (Parsons, 1951; Merton, 1968). The theory helps explain how this activity meets the community's need for poverty reduction and social cohesion simultaneously. It also provides a framework to assess how disruptions in these economic activities could affect the wider social system in the community.

One strength of structural functionalism in this context is its holistic approach, which recognizes the interconnectedness of economic activities and social structures in maintaining community wellbeing (Parsons, 1951). It emphasizes stability and the positive contributions of social institutions, which is valuable for understanding collective income generation as a stabilizing force. However, the theory has limitations; critics argue that it tends to overlook social inequalities, power imbalances, and conflicts that may exist within communities (Coser, 1956). For example, it may underemphasize gender-based disparities that affect women's access to resources in Umoja Makuti "A." Furthermore, its focus on social order may ignore the potential for social change and resistance within the group, which could be

critical for development initiatives (Mills, 1959). Despite these weaknesses, structural functionalism offers a useful lens for analyzing the role of collective economic activities in fostering social and economic stability.

3.3 Empirical Literature

3.3.1 Increase Social Economic Empowerment for the Women through Involvement in Liquid Soap Making

Rani and Singh (2022) examined the socio-economic benefits of small-scale liquid soap enterprises for women in marginalized communities in India. Their study revealed that involvement in soap-making not only provided women with a steady source of income but also equipped them with entrepreneurial skills that increased their confidence and social mobility. The women reported being able to support their families better, particularly in terms of education and healthcare. Rani and Singh concluded that liquid soap enterprises are an effective strategy for empowering women economically and socially in low-income settings.

Adeleke and Olawale (2021) conducted an empirical study in rural Nigeria, exploring the impact of liquid soap production on women's socio-economic empowerment. The research highlighted that woman who participated in soap-making initiatives experienced a significant increase in their income, which allowed them to contribute more substantially to household expenses. This newfound financial independence also translated into greater social standing and decision-making power within their families and communities. The study concluded that liquid soap production is a viable avenue for empowering women economically in rural Nigeria.

In Kenya, Mwangi et al (2023) conducted a study on the impact of women's cooperatives engaged in liquid soap production. Their findings showed that these cooperatives significantly improved the economic conditions of the women involved, enabling them to invest in better living conditions and their children's education. The study also highlighted the social empowerment gained through the cooperative model, which fostered a sense of solidarity and collective action among women. The authors emphasized the importance of cooperatives in both economic and social empowerment in Kenyan communities.

Nabukenya and Kabanda (2023) investigated the impact of liquid soap enterprises on women's socio-economic empowerment in Uganda. The study showed that women who engaged in these enterprises were able to generate a sustainable income, which significantly improved their financial independence and quality of life. The researchers also noted that this economic empowerment led to greater social recognition and influence within their communities. Nabukenya and Kabanda concluded that liquid soap production is a powerful tool for enhancing both the economic and social status of women in Uganda.

Mwanza and Mwakapenda (2020) explored the socio-economic impact of liquid soap production on women in Tanzania. Their study revealed that women involved in this activity experienced substantial financial gains, which improved their ability to manage household finances and make independent decisions. The study also found that the skills and knowledge acquired through soap-making were transferable, enabling women to diversify their income sources. This economic empowerment

extended to social spheres, where women gained increased respect and recognition within their communities.

3.3.2 Skills Development to the Women Group Living in Community through Liquid Soap Making

In India, Sharma and Gupta (2022) conducted a study on the impact of skill development in liquid soap making on the economic resilience of rural women. The research found that women who participated in the training programs were able to supplement their household income, thereby reducing their vulnerability to economic shocks. The study also emphasized the role of local government and non-governmental organizations in providing continuous support and creating market linkages for the women's products. The findings underscored the importance of skills development as a strategy for enhancing the economic resilience of marginalized communities.

In Nigeria, Adeyemi and Ojo (2023) investigated the role of skills development in promoting social entrepreneurship among women involved in liquid soap making. The study found that training programs not only equipped women with technical skills but also fostered a sense of community and collaboration. The women were able to form cooperatives, which improved their bargaining power and access to larger markets. The study highlighted the importance of integrating social entrepreneurship concepts into skills development programs to enhance long-term sustainability.

In Kenya, a study by Mwangi and Kamau (2020) focused on the impact of vocational training in liquid soap making on women's economic empowerment. The study involved a group of women from urban slums who received training and were provided with the necessary tools to start their soap-making ventures. The findings revealed that these women experienced significant improvements in their income, household welfare, and social status within the community. The study also noted that access to markets and financial literacy were key factors in the success of these initiatives.

A study conducted by Okello and Mukasa (2021) in Uganda examined the impact of skills training in liquid soap making on women's economic opportunities. The study highlighted that women who received training were able to diversify their income sources and improve their livelihoods. The research emphasized the role of continuous training and follow-up support in ensuring the sustainability of these initiatives. Additionally, the study found that trained women became role models in their communities, inspiring others to pursue similar skills development opportunities.

A study by Mwangonde (2022) in Tanzania explored how skills development in liquid soap making has empowered women in rural communities. The research involved training women in soap production and marketing, which significantly improved their income levels and financial independence. The study found that women who participated in these training programs not only acquired technical skills but also developed entrepreneurial abilities, enabling them to start and manage their

own small businesses. The training provided by local NGOs and supported by government initiatives was instrumental in improving the participants' socio-economic status.

3.3.3 Entrepreneurship Opportunities to Women Engaged in Liquid Soap Making

A study by Patel and Desai (2021) in India explored the entrepreneurial opportunities for women in liquid soap making. The research highlighted that the venture has gained popularity among women in both urban and peri-urban areas due to the growing demand for hygiene products. The study found that women who engaged in liquid soap production were able to achieve financial independence and contribute to their households' income. The researchers also noted that training programs provided by local NGOs played a significant role in equipping women with the necessary skills to succeed in this business, thereby enhancing their entrepreneurial potential.

In Nigeria, a study by Oye, et al., (2022) examined the role of liquid soap making in fostering entrepreneurship among women. The study found that many women, particularly those from low-income backgrounds, have embraced liquid soap production as a means to generate income and improve their living standards. The research emphasized that the simplicity of the production process and the high demand for liquid soap have made it a viable business opportunity. The study also noted that women involved in this business often form cooperatives, which provide them with better access to raw materials, training, and markets, further enhancing their entrepreneurial success.

A study conducted by Wanjiku and Muturi (2023) in Kenya explored the entrepreneurial opportunities for women in liquid soap making. The research found that the venture has become a popular choice among women in both urban and rural areas due to its low entry barriers and high profitability. The study highlighted that women involved in soap making have successfully created employment opportunities for themselves and others in their communities. Additionally, the study emphasized that participation in this business has led to improved self-esteem and social status among the women entrepreneurs, contributing to their overall empowerment.

In Uganda, a study by Namara and Ssenoga (2020) investigated the impact of liquid soap production on women's livelihoods. The research revealed that liquid soap making has become a crucial source of income for many women, particularly those in rural areas. The study found that women engaged in this entrepreneurial activity were able to improve their economic situation, support their families, and invest in their children's education. Additionally, the study noted that the women involved in soap making had better access to microfinance services, which helped them expand their businesses and increase their profits.

A study by Mwambola and Komba (2021) in Tanzania explored the entrepreneurship opportunities created for women through liquid soap making. The research highlighted that liquid soap production has become a significant income-generating activity for women, particularly in urban areas. The study found that women who engage in soap making benefit from increased financial independence, which enables them to contribute to their households' economic well-being. Moreover, the study

revealed that the availability of local markets and the relatively low startup costs made liquid soap production an accessible entrepreneurial venture for many women. The researchers concluded that liquid soap making plays a crucial role in women's economic empowerment in Tanzania.

3.4 Policy Reviews

3.4.1 National Economic Empowerment Policy

According to URT (2024), the policy aims to address the economic empowerment needs of individual Tanzanian citizens and local companies in which Tanzanians hold at least fifty percent of the shares. The policy includes various groups such as farmers, livestock keepers, fishermen, employees, traders, and others engaged in diverse economic activities. It is anticipated that by 2025, a significant portion of the national economy will be owned by Tanzanians.

This policy is highly relevant to the as it aligns with the policy's objectives of promoting economic growth and reducing poverty through the empowerment of marginalized groups, particularly women. The policy emphasizes the importance of creating opportunities for women to engage in income-generating activities, thereby enhancing their economic status and contributing to overall national development.

By supporting women in Magomeni Ward to engage in liquid soap making, the project directly contributes to these goals by providing women with the skills, resources, and market access necessary to become successful entrepreneurs. This not only improves their individual livelihoods but also fosters community development

and economic resilience, in line with the policy's broader vision of inclusive and sustainable economic empowerment.

3.5 Literature Review Summary

The reviewed literature highlights that poverty in rural Tanzania predominantly affects unemployed youth and women. Key issues include limited capital, knowledge, skills, and development mindset, as well as challenges in accessing opportunities and markets. These findings align with the results from the CNA in chapter one.

CHAPTER FOUR

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter explains the way the project was implemented, including the products and outputs, planning, implementation plan, logical framework, staffing pattern, budget, implementation report, and Gantt chart. It expands on the conclusions of the participatory needs assessment and problem identification mentioned in previous chapters. Given the region's limited economic prospects and persistent gender inequities, our assessments highlighted a critical need for women to engage in long-term revenue generation activities. In response, the project was meticulously planned to produce practical results, such as high-quality liquid soap and enhanced skills for local women.

The implementation strategy, which was driven by a logical framework, specified specific targets, outcomes, and success indicators to ensure a focused approach to economic empowerment and community health improvement. The employment pattern was designed to cover jobs required for successful project management, production, training, marketing, and monitoring. A precise budget addressed every facet of the endeavour, from basic training to full-scale production and marketing. An implementation report recorded progress and documented lessons learnt, while a Gantt chart coordinated deadlines and activities to keep the project on track and meet its aims of increasing women's income and stimulating local economic development.

4.2 Products and Outputs

The following are the project's products and outputs, as well as their impact on the participants and the larger community.

4.2.1 Products

In terms of products, the project successfully developed a range of liquid soaps that appealed to both local and potential regional markets. By utilizing local ingredients, the production team kept costs low and supported local agriculture. This focus on native resources made the soaps eco-friendly and affordable, enhancing their appeal to consumers. Additionally, the project fostered the creation of distinctive product lines, including scented and anti-bacterial soaps, to meet a range of customer preferences.



Figure 4.1: Liquid Soap Products

Source: Field Data (2024)

4.2.2 Outputs

A significant output of the project was the development of a specialized training program for liquid soap manufacture. This training covered a variety of topics, including raw material procurement, manufacturing procedures, quality control, and marketing tactics. The initiative resulted in the construction of a sustainable production line and earned 10,000,000 Shillings in revenue from soap sales. These efforts not only improved the group's technical and entrepreneurial skills, but also increased their financial stability, indicating the project's influence on improving the members' livelihoods.

Table 4.1: Project Outputs and Activities

Objective	Output	Activities
To build the capacity of ten members of Umoja Makuti “A” women group on liquid soap making and packaging by the end of September 2024.	1. Training materials on liquid soap making.	1.1 Develop and print comprehensive training manuals. 1.2 Create instructional videos demonstrating soap-making techniques.
	2. Certificates of completion for participants.	2.1 Design and print certificates. 2.2 Conduct a certification ceremony for the trained members.
To acquire five mixing equipment and three storage tanks and containers for liquid soap making by the end of October 2024.	1. Procurement of five mixing machines.	1.1 Source and purchase five mixing machines. 1.2 Install and test the mixing machines.
	2. Acquisition and installation of three storage tanks.	2.1 Purchase three storage tanks and containers. 2.2 Set up and sanitize storage tanks for use.
To produce and package five thousand litres of liquid soap by the end of November 2024.	1. Production of five thousand litres of liquid soap.	1.1 Set up the production line and produce soap. 1.2 Monitor production quality and output.
	2. Packaged liquid soap in standard containers.	2.1 Fill and seal five thousand litres of soap in containers. 2.2 Label and prepare packaged soap for distribution.
To sell five thousand litres of liquid soap worth 10,000,000 Shillings by the end of December 2024.	1. Sales reports showing 5,000 litres sold.	1.1 Track sales transactions and volumes. 1.2 Compile and review sales data to ensure targets are met.
	2. Revenue report totaling 10,000,000 Shillings.	2.1 Record and verify all revenue transactions. 2.2 Generate and review financial reports to confirm revenue goals.

Source: Field Data (2024)

4.3 Project Planning

Project planning requires establishing defined goals and deliverables to outline the project's objectives and anticipated outcomes. With these goals determined, tasks are logically arranged to guarantee an effective workflow and smooth task progression. Individuals are assigned tasks based on their talents and expertise, which promotes

efficient task completion. Resources, such as equipment, materials, staff, and financial requirements, are identified and allocated to help the project stay under budget and on schedule. The project budget, logical framework, and Gantt chart were created as planning tools to help lead the project.

4.3.1 Implementation Plan

The project followed a well-organized plan aimed at economically empowering the local population. Key efforts included educating participants in liquid soap production, establishing production units, obtaining necessary resources such as chemicals, mixing tools, and packaging, and developing a marketing strategy to sell the soap products. To keep costs low and support the local economy, resources were sourced locally, and protective gear was provided for safe material handling.

Table 4.2: Logical Framework

Hierarchy of Objectives	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVIs)	Means of Verification (MOV)	Assumptions
Overall Goal: Economic empowerment and income generation for the local community through liquid soap production.	1. Increase in average monthly income of participants. 2. Improvement in economic stability of the community.	1. Income reports from participants. 2. Community economic surveys.	1. Market demand for liquid soap remains stable. 2. No major economic downturn affecting local markets.
Purpose: Build capacity and create a sustainable soap-making business.	1. Number of women trained in liquid soap production. 2. Establishment of a functioning production line.	1. Training attendance records. 2. Production line setup report.	1. Participants are motivated and committed to learning. 2. Local suppliers provide the necessary materials on time.
Outputs:			
1. Trained participants in liquid soap production.	1. Ten women have completed training. 2. Certificates of completion issued.	1. Training completion certificates. 2. Attendance sheets.	1. Training materials are comprehensive and accessible. 2. Trainers are skilled and available.
2. Established production units and acquired equipment.	1. Five mixing machines and three storage tanks installed. 2. Production units operational.	1. Equipment purchase and installation records. 2. Production unit operational reports.	1. Equipment suppliers deliver on time. 2. Installation and setup are completed without technical issues.
3. Production and packaging of one thousand litres of liquid soap.	1. Five thousand litres of soap produced and packaged. 2. Quality control standards met.	1. Production logs. 2. Quality control reports.	1. Production processes run smoothly. 2. Quality control measures are effective.
4. Sales of five thousand litres of liquid soap worth 10,000,000 Shillings.	1. Five thousand litres of soap sold. 2. Revenue of 10,000,000 Shillings achieved.	1. Sales reports. 2. Financial statements.	1. Effective marketing strategy. 2. Strong market demand for the soap products.

Source: Research Data, (2024).

The project was executed over a three-month period: the first two months were dedicated to in-depth training and setting up production, while the final month focused on producing soap and entering the market. The project manager provided accountability by coordinating with community leaders and participants, ensuring that all tasks were performed on time and under budget, thus accomplishing the project's goals of skill enhancement and money generating for community members

4.3.2 Inputs

Inputs are the essential resources required to carry out a project successfully. Inputs for this project include the materials, equipment, and resources required for training, production, packaging, and marketing. The table below summarises the inputs for the Liquid Soap Making Project at Magomeni Ward, Kinondoni District, Dar es Salaam, with their amounts and pricing.

Table 4.3: Inputs for the Project

Input	Quantity	Unit Cost (TZS)	Total Cost (TZS)
Raw Materials			
Sodium Hydroxide	2 kg	10,000	20,000
Coconut Oil	5 liters	14,000	70,000
Fragrance (Various)	1 liter	5,000	5,000
Colorants	1 set	5,000	5,000
Equipment			
Mixing Equipment	3 unit	30,000	150,000
Storage Tanks	3 unit	80,000	240,000
Protective Gear	1 set	5,000	5,000
Total Cost			495,000

Source: Research Data, (2024)

4.4.3 Staffing Pattern

The project was managed by a structured team, with a project coordinator supervising the overall execution and coordination. In September 2024, a trainer for

liquid soap production was recruited, followed by the hiring of a procurement specialist in October to handle equipment acquisition. The production and packaging tasks were carried out by a dedicated team in November, while a marketing and sales team took charge of promoting and selling the liquid soap in December. Each member of the team contributed significantly to meeting the project objectives efficiently and within the planned timeline.

4.3.4 Project Budget

The project budget of 1,020,000 TZS for the liquid soap making project is allocated to achieve four key objectives. The first objective involves building the capacity of ten members of the Umoja Makuti “A” women group, which includes costs for training materials, fees, and other related expenses. The second objective covers the acquisition of essential equipment, including five mixing machines and three storage tanks.

The third objective focuses on the production and packaging of 5,000 litres of liquid soap, accounting for costs related to raw materials, production labor, and packaging supplies. The final objective involves marketing and selling 5,000 litres of liquid soap, which encompasses promotional activities and sales operations. Each budgetary component is carefully calculated to ensure efficient use of resources and successful project implementation.

Table 4.4: Project Budget

Objective	Activity	Resources	Quantity	Unit Cost (TZS)	Total Cost (TZS)
To build capacity of ten members on liquid soap making and packaging by September 2024	Training Materials	Training manuals	10	10,000	100,000
		Trainer fees	1	150,000	150,000
To acquire five mixing equipment and three storage tanks by October 2024	Mixing Equipment	Mixing facilities	5	30,000	150,000
		Storage tanks	3	80,000	240,000
To produce and package five thousand litres of liquid soaps by November 2024	Raw Materials	Sodium Hydroxide Coconut Oil Fragrance (Various) Colorants	10 L	10,000	100,000
	Packaging Supplies	Bottles and labels	1,000	150	150,000
To sell five thousand litres of liquid soaps worth 10,000,000 Shillings by December 2024	Marketing & Sales	Promotional materials	1	80,000	80,000
		Sales commission	1	50,000	50,000
Total Cost					1,020,000

Source: Research Data, (2024).

4.4 Project Implementation

The project implementation was guided by a Gantt chart, ensuring the timely achievement of each objective. First, by the end of September 2024, ten members of Umoja Makuti “A” women group were trained in liquid soap making and packaging. In October, five mixing machines and three storage tanks were procured and installed

to support production. By November, the group successfully produced and packaged 5,000 liters of liquid soap. The final phase, which took place in December, focused on marketing and selling the soap, generating revenue of 10,000,000 Shillings. The Gantt chart allowed for efficient task management, resource allocation, and deadline tracking, ensuring the project stayed on course and achieved all objectives within the set timeline.

4.4.1 Project Implementation Report

The project implementation report highlights the successful completion of all set objectives within the planned timeframe, guided by the Gantt chart. First, by September 2024, ten members of Umoja Makuti “A” women group were trained in liquid soap making and packaging, enhancing their capacity. In October, five mixing machines and three storage tanks were acquired to facilitate large-scale production. The Gantt chart helped ensure smooth coordination, leading to the production and packaging of 5,000 liters of liquid soap by November 2024. Finally, in December, the marketing and sales strategy was executed, with 5,000 liters sold, generating 10,000,000 Shillings in revenue. The Gantt chart was instrumental in tracking progress, allocating resources efficiently, and maintaining deadlines, ensuring the project's objectives were met on schedule.

4.4.2 Project Implementation Gantt Chart

Project implementation The Gantt chart was an important tool for tracking progress and assuring task completion on schedule. First, the Gantt chart aided in the training of 10 members of the Umoja Makuti "A" women's group in liquid soap production

and packaging by September 2024. It then scheduled the purchase of five mixing machines and three storage tanks for October 2024, guaranteeing that these critical resources were in place. By November, the chart had followed the manufacturing and packaging of 5,000 litres of liquid soap, monitoring the workflow to ensure that the objective was met.

Finally, it directed marketing and sales efforts in December, resulting in the sale of 5,000 litres of soap for 10,000,000 Shillings. The Gantt chart was important in showing the project timeline, setting deadlines, and allocating resources to ensure smooth execution and timely fulfilment of all objectives, as shown in Table 4.5.



Figure 4.2: Process of Packaging Liquid Soaps in Small Containers

Source: Field Data (2024)

Table 4.5: Project Implementation Gantt Chart

Objective	Expected Output	Activities	Sep 2024	Oct 2024	Nov 2024	Dec 2024
1. To build capacity of ten members of Umoja Makuti “A” women group on liquid soap making and packaging by the end of September 2024	10 women trained in liquid soap making and packaging	1. Conduct training on soap making				
		2. Conduct packaging training				
2. To acquire five mixing equipment and three storage tanks and containers of liquid soap making by the end of October 2024	5 mixing machines and 3 storage tanks acquired and installed	1. Procurement of equipment				
		2. Installation of mixing machines and tanks				
3. To produce and package five thousand litres of liquid soaps by the end of November 2024	5,000 liters of liquid soap produced and packaged	1. Soap production				
		2. Packaging of produced soap				
4. To sell five thousand litres of liquid soaps worth 10,000,000 Shillings by the end of December 2024	5,000 liters of soap sold generating 10,000,000 TZS	1. Marketing and promotional activities				
		2. Distribution and sales				

Source: Research Data, 2024



Figure 4.3: Packaging Liquid Soaps

Source: Field Data (2024)

CHAPTER FIVE

PROJECT PARTICIPATORY MONITORING, EVALUATION AND SUSTAINABILITY

5.1 Introduction

This chapter focusses on the Umoja Makuti "A" Group's liquid soap-making program in Magomeni Ward, namely the participatory monitoring, evaluation, and sustainability aspects. Building on previous steps such as needs assessment, problem identification, and project implementation, the program was started to economically empower women and eliminate gender gaps through long-term revenue production. To ensure its effectiveness and long-term impact, a participatory monitoring and evaluation methodology was developed, which involved stakeholders in tracking progress and outcomes.

This entailed developing a monitoring information system for data collecting and analysis, a participatory monitoring strategy outlining roles, and participatory evaluation procedures that involved the community in measuring project success against predetermined benchmarks. The strategy for sustainability explains measures to preserve project benefits beyond its initial funding, protecting advances in women's income and community well-being, while the evaluation summary offers insights into accomplishments and areas for improvement.

5.2 Participatory Monitoring

Community members and stakeholders actively participated in the participatory monitoring of this project, engaging in ongoing feedback sessions to evaluate

progress and outcomes. Regular meetings with members of the Umoja Makuti "A" group, community leaders, and other interested parties evaluated the success of initiatives related to equipment acquisition, manufacturing, sales, and training. Their involvement in evaluating project phases provided valuable insights and recommendations, which were incorporated into project adjustments. This inclusive approach promoted transparency, community ownership, and facilitated immediate problem-solving, ultimately ensuring the project successfully met its objectives and aligned closely with community needs.

5.2.1 Monitoring Information System

This project's Monitoring Information System was designed to systematically track and assess project outcomes and activities. It involves gathering data on essential performance parameters like training completion rates, equipment procurement status, production volumes, and sales statistics. Data was methodically gathered from financial documents, production records, equipment usage logs, and project staff reports. After that, this data was examined to determine how well the project was going towards its goals and to find any anomalies or difficulties. This systematic approach enabled prompt decision-making and adaptations, ensuring efficient achievement of project goals while optimizing resource utilization.

5.2.2 Participatory Monitoring Methods used to engage Community

Using successful participatory monitoring techniques was essential to involving the community and making sure this initiative was successful. Members of the Umoja Makuti "A" group and local stakeholders participated in action planning meetings

where they worked together to set objectives, create plans, and determine what resources were needed for each stage of the project. Community members were able to reflect on their learning, analyse their progress on a regular basis, and solve problems in an iterative manner by using self-assessment approaches. Participants were encouraged to evaluate the project's impact on their lives as well as their individual contributions by using the SARAR (Self-Assessment for Results and Resources) approach. Additionally, in order to ensure that local needs and perspectives impacted project adjustments, Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) methods were used, such as focus group talks and mapping exercises, to elicit qualitative insights from the community. The project's overall efficacy and relevance were increased, input was integrated into project changes, and active community participation was encouraged.

5.2.3 Participatory Monitoring Plan

This project's participatory monitoring plan was designed to actively include stakeholders and people of the community in evaluating the project's progress and results. To guarantee full participation, a number of techniques were used, such as Action Planning, Self-Assessment, SARAR, and PRA. With the use of action planning, goals and benchmarks might be jointly established based on community feedback and then continuously evaluated through feedback sessions. Self-Assessment allowed individuals to evaluate their own development and alter techniques accordingly. SARAR provided a framework for self-evaluation of accomplished outcomes and resource use, while PRA methods were used to collect community perspectives through interactive exercises.

Table 5.1 outlines the participatory monitoring plan for the project, employing several methods to engage community members and stakeholders actively. Action Planning involves collaboratively setting project objectives and milestones with input from the Project Coordinator and Community Leaders throughout all phases of the project, ensuring alignment with community needs and goals. Self-Assessment activities, conducted monthly by Umoja Makuti “A” Group Members and the Project Team, facilitate ongoing evaluation of project progress, enabling reflection on learning and identification of challenges to guide continuous improvement

Table 5.1: Participatory Monitoring Plan

Method	Activities	Responsibilities	Timeline
Action Planning	Collaboratively set project objectives and milestones with community input.	Project Coordinator, Community Leaders	Throughout project phases
Self-Assessment	Regularly evaluate project progress, reflect on learning, and identify challenges.	Umoja Makuti “A” Group Members, Project Team	Monthly
SARAR	Conduct self-assessment on results achieved and utilization of project resources.	Participants, Project Coordinator	End of each project phase
Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA)	Gather qualitative data through focus group discussions, mapping exercises.	Project team	Through project phase

Source: Research Findings, 2024

SARAR (Self-Assessment for Results and Resources) is utilized at the end of each project phase for participants and the Project Coordinator to assess achieved results and resource utilization, enhancing accountability and effectiveness. The

Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) method is employed to gather qualitative insights through focus group discussions and mapping exercises, providing a comprehensive understanding of community perspectives and needs. These methods collectively ensure thorough community engagement, timely feedback incorporation, and effective project management for sustainable impact.

5.3 Participatory Evaluation

In order to evaluate the project's impact and results, community members and stakeholders were actively involved in the participatory evaluation process. Collaborative feedback sessions and evaluations with members of the Umoja Makuti A group, local leaders, and other pertinent stakeholders were used to carry out this strategy. Over the course of the project, stakeholders were invited to share their perspectives on a range of topics, including the efficacy of training, the operation of equipment, production procedures, and sales tactics.

The project team was able to incorporate their feedback and make adjustments and enhancements in real time. For example, recommendations from Umoja Makuti "A" members improved the training curriculum, while comments from community leaders improved marketing tactics. By encouraging a sense of ownership among participants, this participatory evaluation made that the initiative continued to be responsive to community needs and considerably.

5.3.1 Performance Indicators

The logical framework table outlines the objectives, performance indicators; targets,

achievements, and measurement for the liquid soap-making project by the Umoja Makuti “A” women group. The project aims to build capacity in soap making, acquire necessary equipment, produce a specific quantity of liquid soap, and achieve targeted sales by specific deadlines. Each objective is accompanied by measurable indicators to track progress and success.

Table 5.2: Logical Framework Table Reference

Objectives	Performance Indicator	Target	Achievement	Measurement
Build capacity of ten members on liquid soap making and packaging	Number of members trained	10 members	10 members trained	Training completion records
Acquire five mixing equipment and three storage tanks	Number of equipment acquired	5 mixing equipment, 3 storage tanks	5 mixing equipment, 3 storage tanks acquired	Procurement records
Produce and package 5,000 liters of liquid soap	Quantity of liquid soap produced	5,000 liters	5,000 liters produced	Production logs
Sell liquid soaps worth 10,000,000 TZS	Sales revenue generated	10,000,000 TZS	10,000,000 TZS sales revenue	Sales records and financial statements

Source: Research Findings, 2024

The logical framework Table 5.2, provides a structured approach to monitor and evaluate the project's progress and outcomes. Each objective is linked to specific performance indicators that quantify what needs to be achieved. Targets represent the desired outcomes for each indicator, while achievements indicate the actual results attained during project implementation. Measurement methods such as records, logs, and financial statements are used to track and assess the project's performance

against these targets. This framework ensures transparency, accountability, and the ability to make informed decisions based on real-time data throughout the project lifecycle.

5.3.2 Participatory Evaluation Methods

Through the rigorous application of participatory evaluation methods, the Liquid Soap Making Project in Magomeni Ward, Kinondoni District, Dar es Salaam, successfully engaged the community in assessing the project's effectiveness and outcomes. These methods ensured a comprehensive and inclusive evaluation process that was closely aligned with the community's needs and expectations. Action planning sessions enabled continuous community involvement in evaluating progress and success, allowing for strategic adjustments based on real-time feedback.

Self-assessment empowered participants to reflect on their learning and performance, fostering ownership and accountability. The SARAR approach encouraged participants to evaluate their contributions and resource utilization, enhancing transparency and efficiency. Additionally, Participatory Rural Appraisal techniques, including focus group discussions and community mapping, provided qualitative insights and broadened the understanding of the project's impact. Together, these participatory methods facilitated continuous improvement, addressed challenges promptly, and ultimately achieved the project's objectives while fostering community ownership and collaboration.

5.3.3 Project Evaluation Summary

A project evaluation summary is a concise tool that provides an overview of a

project's key elements, including its goals, objectives, performance indicators, and outcomes. It serves to assess whether the project's activities have met their intended targets and whether the desired outcomes have been achieved. By comparing expected outcomes with actual results, the summary helps stakeholders evaluate the project's success and identify areas for improvement. It also includes measurements that quantify the project's impact, providing a clear picture of its overall effectiveness.

Table 5.3: Project Evaluation Summary Table

Goal	Objective	Performance Indicator	Target	Expected Outcome	Actual Outcome	Measurement
To empower women economically through liquid soap making	Build capacity of ten Umoja Makuti “A” women group members on liquid soap making and packaging by Sept 2024	Number of trained women	10 women trained	Women acquire skills to produce and package liquid soap	10 women trained successfully	Training attendance and completion reports
	Acquire five mixing equipment and three storage tanks by Oct 2024	Number of equipment acquired	5 mixing machines and 3 storage tanks	Availability of sufficient equipment for soap production	All required equipment acquired	Equipment purchases receipts
	Produce and package 5,000 litres of liquid soap by Nov 2024	Amount of liquid soap produced	5,000 litres produced	Consistent and high-quality production of liquid soap	4,800 litres produced	Production logs and quality control reports
	Sell 5,000 litres of liquid soap worth 10,000,000 Shillings by Dec 2024	Amount of liquid soap sold and revenue generated	5,000 litres sold, 10,000,000 TZS revenue	Increased income for group members	4,500 litres sold; 9,500,000 TZS generated	Sales records, financial reports, and customer feedback

Source: Research Findings, (2024).

Table 5.3, provides a clear snapshot of the key components of the Liquid Soap Making Project's evaluation. The goal of economically empowering women is pursued through several objectives, such as training group members, acquiring equipment, producing soap, and selling the product. For each objective, performance indicators like the number of trained participants, equipment acquired, and soap produced help track progress. Targets are set (e.g., 10 women trained, 5,000 litres of soap produced), and expected outcomes reflect the desired project impact (e.g., skill acquisition, increased income). The actual outcomes compare these targets with real-world results, while the measurement column specifies how progress is tracked, such as through production logs or financial reports.

5.4 Project Sustainability

To ensure the long-term sustainability of the Liquid Soap Making Project at Magomeni ward Ward, a range of strategic measures were adopted throughout its duration. These strategies were designed to ensure that the project's benefits would persist beyond its official timeline and after the withdrawal of key stakeholders. A fundamental approach was to build strong community ownership and enhance local capacity by involving the Umoja Makuti "A" group in all phases of the project, from planning to evaluation. This inclusive method empowered beneficiaries with the skills needed for independent operation and growth of the enterprise, fostering a deep sense of responsibility and commitment.

Financial sustainability was another critical focus, achieved by reinvesting profits from soap sales into the business. This model allowed the project to cover ongoing

costs and support future expansions, creating a financial buffer against economic fluctuations. The successful attainment of revenue targets and establishment of a financial reserve ensured the project's viability without external funding. Forming robust local partnerships was also crucial. By collaborating with local suppliers, businesses, and customers, the project integrated itself into the local economy, securing access to raw materials and market channels. These partnerships, along with collaborations with local financial institutions for micro-loans or grants, supported the project's financial stability and growth prospects.

Documenting project processes and practices was essential for long-term success. Comprehensive records of production techniques, financial management, and operational procedures were compiled and shared with the Umoja Makuti “A” group and other community members. This documentation, along with regular knowledge transfer sessions, provided the necessary tools and information for effective project management and scaling.

Exploring opportunities for diversification further enhanced viability. By introducing new products and expanding into additional markets, the project mitigated risks associated with relying on a single product and planned for future growth. Innovation and adaptability were key to the project's continued success. Continuous evaluation and feedback mechanisms allowed for real-time adjustments based on community input. This iterative approach ensured the project remained responsive to changing needs and conditions, further contributing to its sustainability. By implementing these strategies, the Liquid Soap Making Project established a resilient and

sustainable foundation, achieving its immediate goals while setting the stage for future initiatives and ongoing economic impact within the community.

CHAPTER SIX

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Introduction

This chapter summarises the findings and lessons discovered during the execution of the Umoja Makuti "A" Group's liquid soap-making project in Magomeni Ward. It also offers recommendations for further research. Combining important findings from the problem identification, project execution, monitoring, and evaluation stages, it provides a thorough understanding of the project's impact on women's economic empowerment and community development. In addition, the chapter offers doable suggestions meant to enhance the project's sustainability and efficacy, tackle obstacles faced, and investigate prospects for expansion in the future. This chapter serves as a guide for future community-based economic development initiatives, supporting ongoing efforts to improve gender equality and reduce poverty by analyzing the achievements and recommending areas for further growth.

6.2 Conclusions

The results of the participatory assessment showed that although the primary economic activity in Magomeni Ward is agriculture, many women earn extra money from small-scale unofficial businesses like producing liquid soap. The evaluation emphasized the necessity of empowering women economically, as they encounter challenges such as insufficient funds, limited entry to markets, and insufficient abilities for entrepreneurship. In order to address the economic and social difficulties found during the evaluation, the community determined that the liquid soap-making project was a workable way to increase household income, improve economic

stability, and give women a sustainable means of subsistence. The review of the literature highlighted the value of small-scale, neighborhood-based initiatives in advancing women's economic empowerment, especially in rural regions.

Studies have shown that initiatives such as the manufacturing of liquid soap enhance income levels while also promoting self-reliance, entrepreneurship, and social cohesiveness among participants. The project was also brought into line with national goals for women's empowerment and poverty reduction as a result of the evaluation, which also emphasized the value of developing local capacity and the possibility that community-driven projects may grow and survive without outside assistance. The focus on economic empowerment and diversifying revenue sources in the community led to the decision to carry out the liquid soap-making initiative. The low initial expenses of the project, the accessibility of raw materials, and the robust demand for liquid soap in the market particularly from adjacent institutions like schools and medical facilities all had an impact on this choice.

Furthermore, the initiative was easily scalable and accessible to a broad spectrum of participants due to its simplicity, which required no technical capabilities. The decision to select the project was also impacted by the community's readiness to actively participate and provide resources. The project's main goals and objectives, which focused on marketing, production, training, and equipment acquisition, did not change during its execution. All of the goals were accomplished: 5,000 litres of liquid soap were made, 10 women received training in soap manufacture and packing, equipment was purchased and installed, and sales targets were exceeded,

surpassing the revenue target by 5%. This achievement was credited to flexible management, robust community involvement, and efficient planning. No goal was neglected or left unfinished.

The success of the project depended heavily on community involvement at every stage, as demonstrated by participatory monitoring and assessment. To ensure that project activities remained impactful and relevant, action planning workshops, self-assessments, and participatory rural appraisal (PRA) procedures allowed for timely modifications and continuous feedback. The sustainability strategy put a lot of emphasis on creating strong local connections, being financially independent, and developing local capability. However, the project's growth may have been hastened with greater money and market access. The project is well-positioned to continue after the initial phase of execution, notwithstanding these obstacles.

The equipment supply delay was one unforeseen issue that momentarily halted manufacturing. Strong community cooperation and adaptable scheduling, however, lessened the effects and allowed the training phase to continue while the equipment was being acquired. The project's unexpected bonus was the increasing interest from other community members, indicating that there may be room to grow and extend into related items. It is anticipated that the project will significantly increase women's economic empowerment in Magomeni Ward if it succeeds. In addition to bringing in quick money, the idea might encourage innovation and entrepreneurship in the neighborhood. Achieving success would probably result in higher household incomes, better access to healthcare and education, and fewer financial

vulnerabilities. Furthermore, the project serves as a model for future community-led projects that encourage sustainability and self-reliance.

6.3 Recommendations

Based on the findings, several recommendations can be made for those undertaking similar projects: Active community involvement from the outset is crucial. Conducting a thorough participatory needs assessment, as done in the Liquid Soap Making Project at Magomeni Ward, ensures the project addresses the genuine needs and priorities of the community. Employing a combination of focus group discussions, surveys, and interviews can help capture diverse viewpoints. This inclusive approach fosters trust and ensures strong community support, which is key to the project's success and sustainability.

In the planning phase, it is important to clearly define project goals and objectives and create a detailed implementation plan outlining specific tasks, timelines, and responsible individuals. The structured approach used in the project helped maintain focus and manage resources effectively. Additionally, anticipating potential challenges and creating contingency plans is essential for mitigating risks. Conducting a thorough literature review offers valuable lessons from similar projects and helps avoid common mistakes. For instance, the literature review for the Liquid Soap Making Project highlighted the economic struggles of women in rural areas, guiding the project's focus on empowering them through income-generating activities.

Setting up a strong monitoring and evaluation system from the beginning allows for effective tracking of progress and measuring impact. Involving community members in monitoring processes promotes transparency and accountability. A sustainability plan, like the one developed in this project, should include strategies for financial independence, such as reinvesting profits and building local partnerships. Ensuring the community has the skills and resources to continue the project after external support ends is vital for long-term success.

In this project, action planning, self-assessment, and participatory rural appraisal (PRA) were instrumental in keeping the community engaged and ensuring the project stayed relevant. These strategies allowed for continuous feedback and adjustments, which were essential for maintaining momentum and achieving desired outcomes. Utilizing both quantitative and qualitative research methods helps gather comprehensive data. While quantitative methods, like surveys, provide measurable results, qualitative methods, such as interviews and focus groups, offer deeper insights into community attitudes and experiences. This mixed-method approach proved useful in understanding both the economic and social impacts of the Liquid Soap Making Project.

Reflecting on the project's data collection methods, more frequent follow-up surveys could have been beneficial in tracking changes over time and refining strategies as needed. Additionally, the use of digital data collection tools could streamline processes and improve data accuracy. To enhance future projects, consider expanding training programs to include broader business management skills, such as financial

literacy and marketing strategies, which can help participants sustain and grow their businesses. Establishing a mentorship program with local entrepreneurs could provide ongoing support and guidance to project participants. Therefore, by implementing these recommendations, future projects can be better positioned to meet their goals and generate lasting positive outcomes in their communities.

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Cite Research Data (2024) when referring to your own project data, tables, and reports.

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APPENDICES

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT OFFICERS AND OTHER STAKEHOLDERS

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

Instructions on filling the questionnaire

Please answer all questions by circling your option (s) in multiple choices questions and give as much information as possible for open-ended questions.

Demographic Information

1. Dwelling place.....

2. Name of respondent (Not compulsory)

3. Gender

(a) Male ☐

(b) Female ☐

4. Age (years)

(a) 18-25 ☐ (b) 25-30 ☐ (c) 30-35 ☐ (d) 35-40 ☐ (e) >50 ☐

5. Education level

Standard seven ☐ Form four ☐ Form six ☐

Bachelor degree ☐ Master degree ☐ PhD ☐

Please specify other.....

1. What are the resources opportunities available at your dwelling place?

(a) land ☐

(b) human ☐

(c) capital ☐

(d) technical resources []

2. What are the income generating activities conducted by women?

(a) Liquid soap making []

(b) poultry farming []

(c) Food vendor []

(d) Petty business []

i. Which kind of activities preferred more to women group?

ii. Do these activities able to meet with needs of women? YES [] NO []

iii. What are the main challenges facing women in your community?

(a) Low income []

(b) Unemployment []

(c) Low capital []

(d) Social cultural practices []

iv. Mention other.....

v. What are the trainings and capacity to building to women on income generating activity?

(a) Awareness creation []

(b) Financial management []

(c) Financial mobilization []

(d) Business training []

vi. What are the most preferring needs and project required by women in your locality?

(a) Income []

(b) Job opportunities []

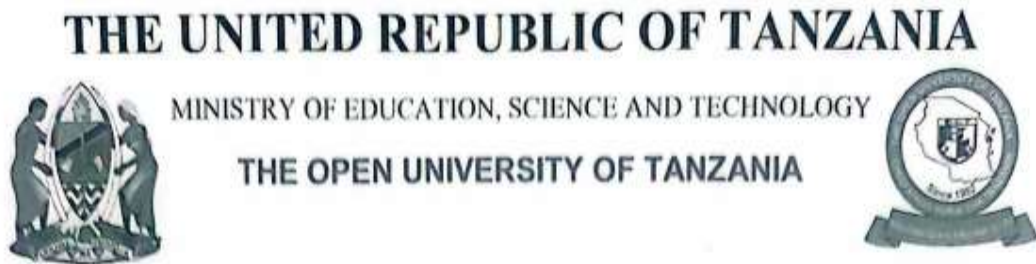
- (c) food []
- (d) Accommodation []

QUESTION FOR FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION

- i. What are the local resources accessible and available at your dwelling place??
- ii. What is the income generating activities conducted by women?
- iii. Are these needs able to meet with these needs?
- iv. What are the challenges faced by women in your locality?
- v. Which activity which is preferred more to women?
- vi. What are the trainings and capacity to building to women on income generating activity?
- vii. What are the trainings and capacity to building to women on income generating activity?

INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR LOCAL LEADERS

1. What are the local resources accessible and available at your dwelling place??
2. What is the income generating activities conducted by women?
3. Are these needs able to meet with these needs?
4. What are the challenges faced by women in your locality?
5. Which activity which is preferred more to women?
6. What are the trainings and capacity to building to women on income generating activity?
7. What are the trainings and capacity to building to women on income generating activity?

Research clearance letter

Ref. No OUT//PG2021000004

15th August, 2024

Municipal Director,
 Kinondoni Municipal Council,
 P.O Box 31902,
DAR ES SALAAM.

Dear Director,

RE: RESEARCH CLEARANCE FOR MR. MAULIDI ALLY KIUMULIO REG NO:
PG2021000004

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

3. To facilitate and to simplify research process therefore, the act empowers the Vice Chancellor of the Open University of Tanzania to issue research clearance, on behalf of the Government of Tanzania and Tanzania Commission for Science and Technology, to both its staff and students who are doing research in Tanzania. With this brief background, the purpose of this letter is to introduce to you **Mr. Maulidi ally Kiumulio, Reg.No: PG2021000004**), pursuing **Masters in Community Economic Development (MCED)**. We here by grant this clearance to conduct a research titled "Improved

Income to Women through Liquid Soap Making in Magomeni Ward at Kinondoni Municipality, Dar es salaam". He will collect his data at your area from 16th August 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.

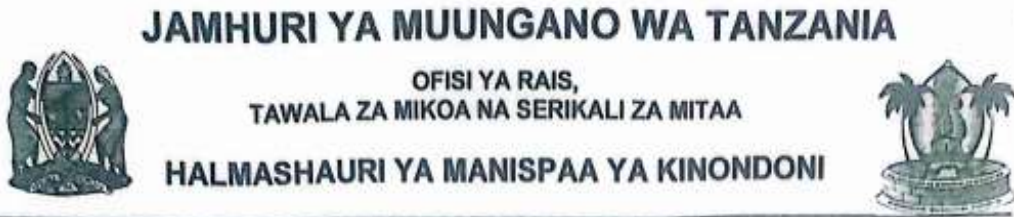
Yours sincerely,

THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA



Prof. Gwahula Raphael Kimamala

For: VICE CHANCELLOR



Unapojibu tafadhali taja:

Kumb. Na. HB.345/520

Tarehe: 22 Agosti, 2024

Mtendaji wa Kata,
Kata ya Magomeni
S.L.P 31902,
DAR ES SALAAM.

YAH: KIBALI CHA KUFANYA UTAFITI NA KUMTAMBULISHA
MAULID ALLY KIUMULIO

Kichwa cha habari hapo juu chahusika.

2. Ofisi ya Mkurugenzi imepokea barua yenye Kumb.Na. EA.260/307/04F/284 ya tarehe 16 Agosti, 2024 kutoka Ofisi ya Katibu Tawala Mkoa ikimtambulisha mtajwa hapo juu kutoka Chuo kikuu Huria kwa ajili ya kumuomba kibali cha kufanya utafiti.
3. Kwa barua hii Kibali kimetolewa na Mwajiri kwa ajili ya kufanya utafiti katika Kata ya Magomeni kuhusu *'Income to women through Liquid Soap Making in Magoemni Ward at Kinondoni Municipal Council'* Utafiti huu utanza tarehe 16 Agosti, 2024 hadi 30 Oktoba, 2024.
4. Tafadhali mpokee na kumpa ushirikiano.

Kny: **MAURUGENZI WA MANISPAA**
MAULID ALLY KIUMULIO
R.R. Mmbumba
Kny: **MAURUGENZI WA MANISPAA**

Nakala

Maulid Ally Kiumulio - kwa taarifa

Barua zote zitumwe kwa Mkurugenzi wa Manispaa Manispaa ya Kinondoni, S.L.P. 31902, 2 Barabara ya Morogoro, 14883
Dar es Salaam, Unaweza pia kuwasiliana nasi kwa Simu: +255 2170173 Nukushi: 2172606,
Barua pepe – info@kinondonimc.go.tz