

**IMPROVED LIVELIHOODS OF EAGLE IGAWA YOUTH GROUP
THROUGH ONION PRODUCTION AT LUGELELE WARD IN MBARALI
DISTRICT**

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

2025

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned certifies that I have read and hereby recommend for the acceptance by the Open University of Tanzania (OUT) a project entitled, Improved Livelihoods of Eagle Igawa Youth group through Onion production at Lugelele Ward in Mbarali District which found in Mbeya Region, Tanzania, in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Community Economic Development of the Open University of Tanzania.

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DECLARATION

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

.....

Signature

.....

Date

DEDICATION

To my beloved My children Miriam Kelvin, Mary Kelvin and Keshas Kelvin who
pray for me all the time God keep my child safe any time.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

First of all, I would like to show my gratitude to almighty God who is full of love, grace and mercy for granting me health and life. This work has been made possible due to contribution and support from many people and organization. My sincere thanks to the My Supervisor Chacha Matoka for tireless support he accorded me during the whole course of my CED Project, I feel honored to have the opportunity to work under his supervision. Thanks for being there for me. I would like also to express my thanks to the Research respondents, Focus Group Discussion, Ward Executive Officer (WEO), Ward community development officer as well as Ward agricultural officer.

Special thanks to my Husband Kelvin Mwaigaga and my children Miriam, Mary and Keshas for the love and tolerance they showed me all the time I was studying, they real missed my care and support. It is my pleasure to thank very much all lecturers in all modules I studied for their materials provided has in one way or another contributed in accomplishing this work. I would like not to forget my sincere thanks to Mbarali District to allow me to attend this course. Finally, warmly thanks are forwarded to my colleague Bertha Ng'eve and others for their close cooperation all the time they take time to make sure I complete my study on time.

ABSTRACT

The project aimed to improve livelihoods of Eagle Igawa Youth Group at Lugelele Ward in Mbarali District. The project resulted from Community Needs Assessment which was conducted to determine challenges facing the community and available resources to support required interventions. The general objective of CNA was to assess the contribution of onion production on improving the livelihoods of Eagle Igawa Youth Group in Lugelele Ward. The research used three data collection methods: Questionnaires, Interview and Focus Group Discussion. After analysis of data, the findings indicated that, the community members under the study were facing the challenge of low income; inadequate source of income was the major community need. By using FGD participants proposed to form Eagle Igawa Youth group through which they suggested economic activity to improve their livelihoods. Through pairwise ranking techniques, Eagle Igawa Youth Group formulated the project of 'Production of Onion'. The project was implemented in 3 months from August to October 2024. The outcome of the project was to train 10 group members about the production of onion. The group was able to produce 220 bags per three months and secured reliable market to sell all bags of onion at the local market. At a full scale of operations, the group was able to earn a monthly average income of TZS 37,400,000. Results from participatory monitoring and evaluation indicated that the project was successfully implemented, and Eagle Igawa Group at Lugelele Ward was able to improve livelihoods at individual levels and raise standard of living at household levels.

Keywords: *Onion production, Youth, Livelihoods, Poverty*

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

BDS	Business Development Services
CBO	Community Based Organization
CED	Community Economic Development
CNA	Community Needs Assessment
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
HIV	Human Immune Virus
LGAs	Local Government Authorities
MCED	Master in Community Economic Development
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NGO	Non –governmental of Organization
OUT	The Open University of Tanzania
PNA	Participatory Needs Assessment
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Science
SAGCOT	Southern Agriculture Growth Corridor
WUA	Water Users Association
TZS	Tanzania Shillings
TDS	Tanzania Development Vision 2025
RDS	Rural Development Strategy
MDC	Mbarali District Council
UN	United Nations
URT	United Republic of Tanzania
WEO	Ward Executive Officer

WAEO Ward Agriculture Extension Officers

CHAPTER ONE

PARTICIPATORY NEEDS ASSESSMENT

1.1 Background Information

The study was conducted at Lugelele Ward in Mbarali District, Mbeya Region. The purpose of was to engage local community, especially youth groups to determine community needs, identify available resources and opportunities, and develop viable intervention(s). Participatory Needs Assessment (PNA) is a research method in which community participants are directly involved in identifying needs or problems and the results obtained from research determine the action to be taken. The importance of this method is to encourage active participation of community members and other stakeholders in the study (Sandru, 2014). To that end, the selected youth groups from Lugelele Ward were involved in determining their needs and proposing desired projects which could be implemented to improve their livelihood.

Community Needs Assessment (CNA), identified community challenges and opportunities, and techniques used to prioritize community needs and selecting desired intervention(s). Through (CAN) Youth Groups considered Onion production to be feasible means to improve their livelihood in comparison to other economic activities.

1.2 Community Profile

1.2.1 Location

Eagle Igawa Youth Group is located at Lugelele ward one of the four Streets (4)

namely Kanioga, Igomelo, Mayota and Lugelele. The Eagle Igawa Youth was formulated within Igomelo Street Since it is not possible to cover the whole population in the Ward. the youth population in Igomelo street are 654 who participate in agriculture and only 65 youth was used as the respondents during the project implementation. The group member who formulated in order to identify the project which to be implemented to the community they have (10) members (3 females and 7 male).

1.2.2 Climate and Precipitation

Lugelele Ward lies in a semi -arid climate receiving about 681 mm of rainfall. Rainfall starts in November and ends in April with peak in either January or February, the rest of the months in a year are dry. The mean monthly temperatures vary from 25.80C in November and 21.1°C in June. The small temperature difference's (4.7 0C) indicates that there is favorable warm condition for crop growing throughout the year (Mbarali District Council Socio-Economic Profile 2015).

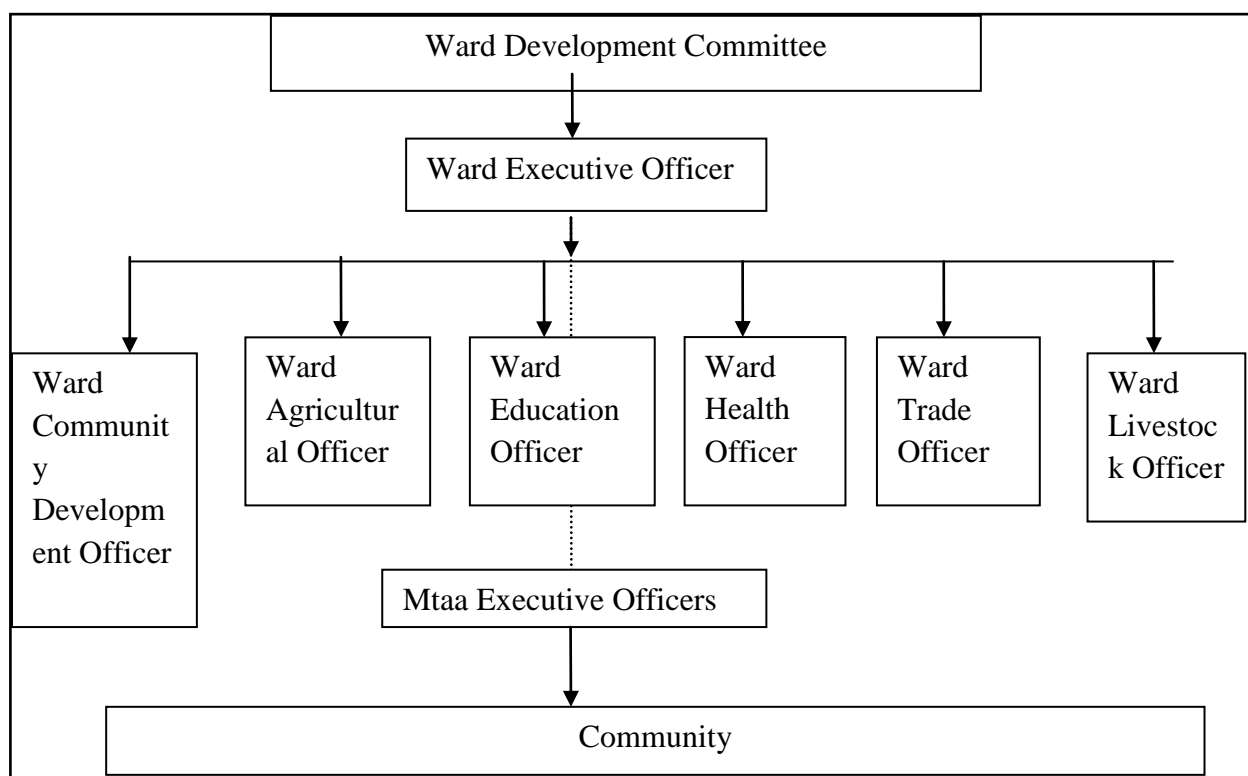
1.2.3 Population

Population is an important source of labor for production of goods and services as well as consumer of various products. Lugelele ward has a total population of 8,673 people out of which 4,262 are male and 4,411 are female. According to 2012 Census, Mbarali District population was 300,517, which indicated an annual growth rate of 28.4 %.

1.2.4 Administrative structure

The Ward comprises of the four Street and its headed by ward canceller as a political leader and Ward Executive Officer (WEO). The supreme body in the Street is Ward council, which comprising 25 members. Under this, there are three (3) committees. These committees are Administration, Finance and planning committee, security committee, community development services committee (which include issues of Health, Community Development, Land, environment and Education). Each Committee has their different responsibility within the Ward Officer as indicated in

Figure 1.1 The Organization Structure of the Ward



Source: Field data ,2024

1.2.5 Health Services

There is one Government Dispensary in Lugelele ward which found in Igomelo Street at Igawa business center. Also in this ward there is District Hospital constructed in Igomelo Street.

1.2.6 Agriculture and Livestock

Agriculture is the back bone of the Mbarali District Council economy and most of its residents (about 83 percent of the people) depend on it as their main source of livelihood. (Mbarali District Council Socio-Economic Profile 2015).

1.2.7 Education Services

The Ward has five primary schools and two Secondary school which cater for the whole ward The name of these primary school are Igomelo Primary School, Mbarali English medium, Riverside primary School, Lugelele primary School, and Igawa primary school and Secondary school are Secondary School namely Igomelo Secondary school and Riverside Secondary School.

1.2.8 Ethnicity

The major dominant ethnic group in Lugelele ward is the Hehe, Bena, Sukuma and Sangu who constitute about of the whole population of the ward (Mbarali District Council Socio-Economic Profile 2015).

1.3 Community Needs Assessment Objectives

According to Sharma et al (2000), a straight forward way of estimating the needs of

community is simply to ask residents their opinions about the development of the services within the locality, their satisfaction and what particular services are needed in compelling needs. This process is used as an accurate appraisal of community's current situation, through which researcher get firsthand information from the relevant audiences in the assessed area. The CNA enables identification of real needs and developing clear strategies to address identified needs.

In this project, the Community Needs Assessment involved youth group to determine the current situation of Lugelele ward. It considered the insider's point of view, what activities were done and whether the community was recognizing the available needs as well as if they were reasonable and practical.

1.3.1 General Objective

General objective of CNA was to assess the contribution of onion production on improving the livelihoods of Eagle Igawa Youth Group in Lugelele Ward.

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

- i. To determine livelihoods situations of youth group in Lugelele ward.
- ii. To identify main community needs for youth in Lugelele ward.
- iii To identify interventions projects for youth in Lugelele ward.

1.3.3 Research Questions

- i. What are the Livelihoods situations of Youth Group in Lugelele ward?
- ii. What are the main community needs of youth in Lugelele ward?
- iii What are possible intervention to improve youth conditions in Lugelele ward?

1.4 Research Methodology

Research methodology is the way of studying how scientifically research is conducted, in which various steps adopted by researcher to solve a research question is analyzed (Kothari and Garg, 2019). In this study, the researcher undertook several steps to complete CNA process, which covered stages of planning, organizing and implementing different research methods and tools. Suitable approach enabled researcher to locate and meet community members, to choose respondents, and to collect and analyze data.

The following subsections describe research design, sampling techniques, methods and tools of data collection, and ways of data analysis. The aim of deploying various research methodologies to complete CNA was to get means of examining important information found in the community to allow them choose right solutions to solve their challenges.

1.4.1 Research Design

Aakar (2002) cited in Adam and Kamuzora (2008) defines research design as the detailed blue print used to guide a research study towards its objectives. The research design provides a paradigm where relevant evidence can be conducted with minimum expenditure of time, finance and energy. In this study, a cross sectional research design was used because it facilitated the researcher to do a thorough investigation to the section of the population for a well specified place. This design allows data to be collected at a single point in time and is used in descriptive studies to determine relationship between variables. The design has been recommended as it

is economical in terms of both time and money (Kothari, 2004; Bailey, 1998; Babbie, 1990).

Descriptive survey was applied in conducting the study which involved both qualitative and quantitative methods for data collection together with Participatory Rural Appraisal Research methods. Qualitative approach was used because it gives an opportunity analysis of collected data since different data analysis techniques can be used such as open -coding and content analysis can be used interchangeably during data analysis (Bell, 1998). Quantitative approach involves collection of quantifiable data which are normally inters of numbers, tables, charts and figures. In this case, quantitative research approach is the approach which is used to collect quantified data.

1.4.2 Sampling Techniques

Sampling is the process of choosing fewer items to be used in research from which the results are obtained to represent the whole population under study. Igomelo Street has a total number of 654 Youth. The sample will be drawn from the population and 65 Youth was drawn which represent the whole population. Since it is not possible to cover the whole population in the Ward sampling is inevitable. In this study researcher used non-probabilistic sampling technique whereby purposive sampling method was used to get required representation. Purposive sampling was a convenient way of using researcher's judgment to subjectively reach a targeted group of research population

Through such convenient sampling the researcher selected participants to take part in CED project. To gather information about Lugelele community, three categories of

respondents were considered as indicated on Table 1.1. The first category comprised of leaders and officials of Local Government Authorities; the second category comprised of NGO/CBO and business representatives; and the third category comprised of youth group members.

Table 1.1: List of Respondents

Respondent category	Population	Sample size
LGA leaders and Officials	4	4
NGO/CBO/Business representatives	3	3
Youth Groups representatives	654	58
Total		65

Source: Field data ,2024

1.4.3 Data Collection Methods

The community needs assessment used different methods to gather data. The data gathered were from both primary and secondary sources. Primary data were collected directly from 58 youth using structured questionnaires which were supplemented with interviews, and observations. Other primary data were gathered from key informants using structured interviews and discussion guides. Secondary data were information already published, and were obtained from documented sources in printed and or stored in electronic materials

1.4.3.1 Questionnaires

A questionnaire is a research instrument consisting of series of questions for the purpose of gathering information from respondents (Saul, 2018). To facilitate collection of primary data for this study, structured questionnaire with close-ended questions was designed and administered to 58 youth for self-filling.

1.4.3.2 Interview

Dubey and Kothari, (2022) define interview as the method of collecting data involving presentation of verbal stimuli and reply in terms of oral-verbal responses. Data are collected by oral information from participants based on their views (Kothari, 2012). By using interviews, researcher got advantage to probe on some leading issues that emerged and to clarify questions for respondents. Responses were recorded in notebook for further processing. The method was helpful to researcher to establish good relationship and gather information not easy to access by questionnaires.

1.4.3.3 Focus Group Discussions

For both FGD and interviews, the FGD method was used to collect more qualitative information from a chosen group of community leaders. The focus group discussion served primarily as a confirmatory method to research findings in order to gain additional insights into respondents' attitudes, opinions, and behaviors. It also served to support the questionnaire and clarify the rationalization. It was employed to help CNA participants locate nearby resources. To ensure that each participant could contribute effectively to the debate, participants were divided into groups of similarly aged and sexed community members. Following this, questions were asked to encourage discussion.

1.4.4 Data Handling

1.4.4.1 Data Analysis Methods

Data from both qualitative and quantitative sources were examined. Quantitative

field data were analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). This comprised statistical means, frequencies, and percentages that were established using descriptive statistics.

1.4.4.2 Data Presentation

The analyzed data were presented by using figures and tables. Tables and figures were interpreted and presented as findings.

1.5 Community Needs Prioritization

FGD was used to undertake a community needs assessment. The CNA was intended to find one priority need of the community that would be addressed. Five community needs were mentioned and pair wise ranking was used to select one priority need during the process. FGD members actively participated in the activity by ranking the needs to get the most priority one.

Table 1.2 Prioritization of Needs

Needs	Access to Clean Water	Good Health	Improved livelihoods	Environmental protection	Food security	Score	Position
Access to Clean Water		Access to Clean Water	Improved livelihoods	Access to Clean Water	Food security	3	2
Good Health			Improved livelihoods	Good Health	Food security	1	4
Improved livelihood					Improved livelihood	Improved livelihood	4
Environmental protection					Food security	0	5
Food security						2	3

1.6 Community Needs Assessment Findings

This part presents results from data analysis made to complete CNA exercise. It summarizes information about their livelihood conditions, challenges and opportunities they face, and identified needs and suggested interventions. Statistical information was tabulated for clear understanding.

1.6.1 Gender Distribution of Respondents

The survey included gender analysis to determine power relations of men and women. The results indicated in Table 1.3 shows that 74% of respondents were men and 26% were women. This result indicated male dominance in groups involved in the survey. However, it was recognized that a large number of men were actively participating in groups dealing with onion production and other economic activities taking place in Lugelele ward.

Table 1.3 Gender Distribution of Respondents

	Frequencies	Percentages	Valid Percentages	Commutative percentage
Valid Male	48	74	74	74
Female	17	26	26	100.0
Total	65	100.0		

Source: Field data 2024

1.6.2 Age Distribution of Respondents

The results of age assessment of respondents are presented in Table 1.4. The observations indicated that, respondents aged from 20-25 years were 9%; respondents aged from 25-30 years were 23%; respondents aged from 31-35 years were 65%; These results revealed that about 23% of all respondents were aged 25 or above years, indicating high composition of youth, and active workforce within members of groups under study.

Table 1.4 Age Distribution of Respondents

	Age/Years	Frequency	Percent (%)	Valid percent	Cumulative percent
Valid	20-25	6	9	9	9
	25-30	15	23	23	32
	31-35	42	65	65	97
	≥ 36	2	3	3	100
	Total	65	100		

Source: Field data (2024)

1.6.3 Marital Status of Respondents

Information about marital status of respondents is presented in Table 1.5 below. The results indicate that 86% of respondents were married and 11% were single, while 3% were either separated. Marital status was analyzed to determine the level of commitment of respondents to take part in group projects when they are initiated.

Table 1. 5: Marital Status of Respondents

	Marital Status	Frequency	Percentage%	Valid%	Cumulative%
Valid	Single	7	11	11	11
	Married	56	86	86	97
	Separated	2	3	3	100
	Total	65	100		

Source: Field survey findings 2024

Findings from the survey below (table 1.6 show that 63 % had attained Primary school education, 23% who attained secondary school education level, 6% attained technical education/ vocational skills, 5% attained College and 3% attained higher education respectively. This finding reveals that most of the famers in a study area they have low education hence there is a need to create more awareness to them to

study in order to improve their production and be conversant in managing and run the project after sensitization and training.

Table 1.6: Education Level of Respondents

	Frequencies	Percentages	Valid %	Commutative (%)
Valid primary	41	63	63	63
Secondary	15	23	23	86
Technical				
educational/vocational	4	6	6	92
College	3	5	5	97
Higher education	2	3	3	100
Total	65	100.0		

Source: Field Data 2024

Field survey findings 2024

1.6.4 Community Livelihood

The analysis on community livelihood helped the researcher to determine respondents' occupation, skills and experience, income and income sources and available opportunities and challenges. This information was important to understand the level of income poverty and available opportunities which can be used to address challenges found.

1.6.5 Status of Employment of Respondents

Various information was analyzed to establish general status of employment which occupied respondents. Table 1.7 shows that both 86% of respondents were unemployed or self-employed, and both 11% and 3% were salaried or supporting parents in family activities. The results revealed that 86% of all respondents lived

without occupation to bring to improve their livelihoods and would need intervention from stakeholders.

Table 1.7: Status of Employment of Respondents

	Employment type	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative percent
Valid	Unemployed	56	86	86	86
	Salaried	0	0	0	86
	Self employed	7	11	11	97
	Support parent's	2	3	3	100
	Total	65	100		

Source: Field survey findings 2024.

1.6.6 Finding Youth Needs

The major Youth needs as seen on the Table 1.8 indicate that 74% of respondents interviewed revealed that in order to handle their daily life in Lugelele Ward they should improve agriculture production, followed by 9% who pinpoint food security, Good health was mentioned by 9% respondents, followed by access to clean and safe water 6% and Environmental protection was mentioned by 3% respondents. Generally, in order to improve the livelihood of the people in Lugelele Ward we need to improve agriculture production so as to ensure food security hence poverty reduction. By improving agriculture in a study area, will attract more youth to engaged in agriculture production which will help them to increase their income hence manage their lives.

Table 1.8 Major Youth Needs

Needs	Frequency	Percent (%)	Valid (%)	Commutative (%)
Food security	6	9	9	9
Improved Agriculture production	48	74	74	83
Access to clean and safe water	4	6	6	89
Good health	5	8	8	97
Environmental protection	2	3	3	100.0
Total	65	100.0		

Source: Field data findings 2024

1.6.7 Income Level of Respondent

In table 1.9 it was revealed that 28% earning an income of between Tanzanian shillings 40,000-79,000, followed by those earning an income of 80,000-99,000 more than shillings 100,000 which is about 14%. This is an indication that there is lack of viable income generating opportunities. Therefore, this study will blow up viable activities which will attracts Youth and other change agent to take part toward increasing income to the Youth and other people within the study area to improve their livelihood.

Table 1.9 Average Monthly Income

Average income	Frequency	Percent (%)	Valid (%)	Commutative (%)
less than 39,999	6	9	9	9
Tsh 40,000 -79,000	18	28	28	37
Tsh 80,000-99,999	32	49	49	86
More than 100,000	9	14	14	100.0
Total	65	100.0		

Source: Field data findings 2024.

1.6.8 Skills and Experience of Respondent's

The skills and experience of respondents were analyzed and presented in Table 1.10 below. Results indicate that, 17% were experienced in Farming, 55% had farming and business, Business 5% had either business or professional experience. Results showed that a handful (9%) of respondents had academic profession unlike the majority who gained skills from friends or by occasional trainings from skills development agents.

Table 1.10: Skills and Experience of the Youth

Skills /experience	Frequency	Percent (%)	Valid percent (%)	Commutative (%)
Farming and Business	36	55	55	55
Farming	11	17	17	72
Livestock keeping	5	8	8	80
Business	4	6	6	86
Professional	9	14	14	100.0
Total	65	100		

Source: Field survey findings 2024.

1.6.9 Source of Income

Income sources of respondents varied as shown in Table 1.11. The results indicated that majority by 75% were earning from business as self-employed people, while 20% depended on casual labors. From parent's respondents making 5% of respondents included those working in formal sector. These ratios helped to know respondents without formal means of making regular income who can also join CED projects to improve livelihood.

Table 1.11: Income Source of the Youth

	Source of income	Frequency	Percent	Valid percentage	Cumulative percentage
Valid	Salary	0	0	0	0
	Business	49	75	75	75
	Casual labor	13	20	20	95
	From parents	3	5	5	100
		65	100		

Source: Field data findings 2024.

1.6.10 Opportunities available in Community

Since the findings in table number 1.12 revealed that 80% of Lugelele Youth engaged in farming, as a major source of income, the researcher inquire which crop will increase Youth income. As per table number 1.12 below, 80 percent of respondent declared that Onion will raise their income for the following reasons, ‘‘if Onion produced in large quantity can be used as cash crop, Onion is very important to make the food to have good taste. This information was important to understand how community member were seeing opportunities and how can use them when provided with skills capacity and capital inputs. Therefore, by producing onion in larger quantity will rise up their income hence improved their livelihood.

Table 1.12 Opportunities Available in Community

	Type of Crops	Frequency	Percent (%)	Valid (%)	Commutative (%)
Valid	Farming Maize	4	6	6	6
	Farming Onion	52	80	80	86
	Farming Paddy	7	11	11	97
	Farming Sunflower	2	3	3	100.0
	Total	65	100.0		

Source: Field data findings 2024

The table below from table 1.13 revealed that 6% of respondents grow Onion below less than half acre, followed by 45% grow Onion from one to 2 acre. Only 26 % grow Onion from 1acre to 3 acres and 5acre above and 9 % grow Onion from 1 acre to 5 acres. Generally growing Onion below 1 acre is just for consumption and it can't create a huge change of youth livelihood. Therefore, it is recommended that at least 2 acres will fulfill the real needs of the Youth towards improving their livelihoods due to increasing their income. Small scale production of onion (are half acre) is an obstacle to the development of Onion production in a study area

Table 1.13 Areas that youth grow Onion

	Frequency	Percent (%)	Valid (%)	Commutative (%)
Less than half acre	4	6	6	6
1 acre to 2 acre	29	45	45	51
1 acre to 3acre	17	26	26	77
2 acre ha to 4 acre	9	14	14	91
5 acre and above	6	9	9	100.0
Total	65	100		

Source: Field data findings 2024

1.6.11 Challenges Facing Youth

Findings 1.14 reveals that 55% of respondents declared that shortage of quality seeds is one of the obstacles which hinder Onion production followed by 28% that argue that, they lack of appropriate farming implements, 5% shortage of reliable market and 12% argued the application of poor farming methods. These limitations contributing to low level of Onion production in Lugelele ward to improve the livelihood of the youth towards onion production in a study area, the up listed reasons above should be addressed by the Youth themselves in collaboration with other stakeholders so as to improve the livelihood.

Table 1.14 Challenges Facing the Youth

	Challenges	Frequency	Percent (%)	Valid (%)	Commutative (%)
Valid	Lack of appropriate farming implements	18	28	28	28
	Shortage of quality seeds	36	55	55	83
	Application of Poor farming method	8	12	12	95
	Shortage of reliable Market	3	5	5	100.0
	Total	65	100		

Source: Field data findings 2024

1.6.12 Use of Onion

Finding below table 1.15 show that 72% of the majority of respondents utilize Onion as source food while 28% use to earn income which is used to resolve a variety of

domestic requirements, such as school fees for their children, health expenses and excess served for future use (table 1.15). This excess served by youth is very vital because season is unpredictable.

Table 1.15 Major use of Onion

Uses	Frequency	Percent (%)	Valid (%)	Commutative (%)
Valid Domestic Expenditure	18	28	28	28
Source of Food	47	72	72	100
Total	65	100.0		

Source: Field data findings 2024

1.7 Chapter Conclusion

The chapter on Participatory Needs Assessment concludes the situation of livelihood of selected community. It was revealed that participants have low income due to limitations they face. By using CNA methods, Eagle Igawa youth group and other stakeholders were encouraged to actively participate in needs assessment. The analysis showed that, youth were constrained with limited access to resources, skills, Knowledge capital and markets to start and maintain stable economic activities. However, it was found that youth are potentially keen to take part and develop viable economic activities if better conditions are provided. Through various options, Eagle Igawa youth group was able to determine their needs and decide on economic activity to improve their Livelihoods, whereby Onion production was decided a viable CED project.

CHAPTER TWO

PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Background Information

Through participatory methods, the CNA was conducted by involving youth at Lugelele Ward in Mbarali District to identify needs and develop intervention(s). The CNA resulted in creating supportive materials for participants to design suitable economic project for effective outcomes. This chapter details specific areas targeted to effect changes in livelihood of participants. It generally provides how the needs can be redressed through suggested project. It specifically elaborates the community involvement in project design, describing problem statement, target community, stakeholders analysis, project goals and objectives, and details of host organization. Therefore, this project will help in improving livelihood of youth in small scale entrepreneurs in Mbarali District council particularly Lugelele Ward through improved Onion production.

2.2 Statement of the Problem

Many youths in rural areas see few income and employment opportunities ahead of them. Hence, many are leaving agriculture and their communities to other areas, in search of opportunities in urban areas or abroad. To make agriculture and livelihoods sustainable and achieve food security, better and more environmentally friendly practices need to be introduced. Youth can be the drivers of agricultural and rural transformations that create more inclusive and sustainable food systems. Yet, youth need to see agriculture-related activities as viable and attractive livelihoods that are profitable and match their aspirations for a better future this is according to Global

forum on food security and Nutrition (Fao,2016). Agriculture is the back bone of the Mbarali District Council economy and most of its residents (about 83 percent of the people) depend on it as their main source of livelihood. (Mbarali District Council Socio-Economic Profile 2015).

Therefore, the Mbarali District Council should put more emphasis on the use of modern and improved agricultural implements, crops and chemical fertilizers for better production. (Mbarali District Profile, 2015). Government policies focus to improve youth economic situation. The Local Government Finance Act, 2019 requires LGAs to set aside 10% of own source revenue to fund economic activities of women, youth and people with disabilities, of which 40% is for youth (URT, 2019). To implement the Act, Mbarali dc developed five years' strategy to create enablement of establishing youth economic activities. But, due to needed formalizations and inadequate funding sources, few youths are reached. For example, in 2015 there were 18 registered youth economic groups with total of 235 members whereas 133 were males and 102 were females. Looking at ward, only five (5) wards out of 20 wards in the District had youth economic groups for the year 2015. (Mbarali District Council Socio-Economic Profile 2015).

Also, it should be noted that in 2015, there was no youth economic groups that received assistance of loans (Mbarali District Council Socio-Economic Profile 2015). Thus, there still limiting factors in securing District funding to improve Youth economic activities. This study intends to engage youth in Lugelele Ward to appreciate available opportunities in their area and mitigate identified limiting

factors. Therefore, the current project aims to improve livelihoods of targeted Eagle Igawa Youth Group through Onion production at Lugelele Ward in Mbarali District.

2.3 Project Description

This subsection details the project idea and contexts; describing the involved community and stakeholders, project goals and objectives, involved people and organizations, and relevant information required to start the project. Primarily, selected youth at Lugelele Ward in Mbarali District were engaged through participatory methods to identify appropriate economic project which could address their major needs. Through pairwise ranking technique they identified Onion Production to improve their livelihoods. Before starting the project, researcher identified primary beneficiaries, whereby 10 youth formed Eagle Igawa Youth Group from the 654 youth who found in Igomelo Street. The project is located at Lugelele Ward in Igomelo Street. The host organization are the Ward Executive Office facilitates project and researcher provides technical support to both project team and host organization.

2.3.1 Target Group

The target community to implement the project is Eagle Igawa Youth group located at Lugelele Ward, Mbarali District. The group is primary beneficiary and Lugelele residents are secondary beneficiaries. Primary beneficiary actively was contributed in project by providing resources from initial planning, and gaining from ultimate outcome of livelihoods improvement.

2.3.2 Stakeholders Analysis

A stakeholder is anyone who has a vested interest in a project. If your stakeholders aren't satisfied with the results of a project, you've failed. It organizes stakeholders into groups according to how much they participate in the project, what their interest level is and how much influence they have. (Peter Landau,2023). The stakeholders to the project will be Lugelele Ward Executive Officer, Water Users Association, Igomelo Farmers Association and MCED Student.

Table 2.1 Analysis of Stakeholders Involved in the Project

Stakeholder	Role of stakeholders	Expectations	Assumptions
Eagle Igawa Group	Primary beneficiaries, initiate, manage, and own the project.	Identify and implement project, ensure sustainability, and improve their livelihoods	Group to remain cohesive beyond 1 year, group members to transfer skills to other youth in the area
Lugelele Ward Executive Office	Host organization, to facilitate group registration process	Mobilize groups, provide facilities, monitors and ensures project sustainability	No political interference to group members and group activities
Customers	Buyer of Onion	Availability of Onion production, quality and quantity	Availability of quality onion production
Water use association	Provide water to the farmers	Conserve the environment for better flow of water	Wise use of water for sustainable use.
Igomelo farmers association	To provide knowledge to the farmers	Higher Onion productivity	Improve Onion Productivity Continued project support for sustainability
MCED Students	Provide technical support to project team and host organization	Ensure training and activities are implemented to meet project objectives	Not stopping active role before $\geq 75\%$ of project activities are implemented

2.3.3 Project Goals in CED Terms

The project goal is enhancement of living standard of Lugelele Ward Youth by raising income, employment opportunities and food security through Onion production. The successful implementation of project creates employment to youth with multiplied effect of improving livelihoods for long term outcome of poverty reduction.

2.3.4 Project General Objectives

The general objective of the project is to improve livelihoods of Eagle Igawa Youth Group through onion production at Lugelele Ward by December, 2024.

2.3.5 Project Outputs

- (i) To sensitize and train 10 youth on improved Onion production techniques, entrepreneurial and business management skills by Oct. 2024.
- (ii) To determine the means which beneficiaries will acquire land for Onion production by Oct. 2024.
- (iii) To utilize 220bags per two acre of onion production per three months by Oct.2024
- (iv) To sell TZS 37,400,000 from 220bags onion production per three months by Oct. 2024

2.3.6 Project Activities Ideation

Table 2.2 helps in outlining clear objectives, expected outputs and specific activities required to achieve the project goals, ensuring a structured approach to improving livelihoods through onion production.

Table 2.2 Project Ideation Table

Project Objectives	Project Outputs	Project Activities
(i)To sensitize and train 10 youth on improved Onion production techniques, entrepreneurial and business management skills by Oct. 2024.	1.1 A total of 10 youth are identified and mobilized to join as the beneficiaries of the project .	1. 1 Carry out a beneficiary mapping exercise
	1.2 Five needs were mentioned and prioritized	1.2 .1 Conducting community need assessment
	1.3 Two days preliminary training on Onion cultivation is conducted to 2 acre	1.3.1 Two days Theoretical and practical trainings on Onion production are conducted.
	1.4 One group were formed and trained	1.4.1 Training on group formation.
		1.4.2 Formulation of the groups constitutions
		1.4.3 Registration of the groups to the district council
	1.5 Training concerning entrepreneurial skills and business management skills were conducted to youth Onion entrepreneurs	1.5.1 Provision of business skills manual and entrepreneurial skills to the project group
2.To determine the means which beneficiaries will acquire land for Onion production by Oct. 2024.	2.1 The project group is linked to Land Office department in Ward office for acquiring land for Onion production	2.1.1 Identify plot which is suitable for group
		2.1.2 Preparing letter of land contract
		2.1.3 Preparation of farm (2 acre
		2.1.4 Removing of seed bed to farm for planting
3 To utilize 220 bags per two acre of onion production to improve livelihoods of youth per three months by	3.1 Participants in the project received Seeds for Onion activities	3.1.1 Provide the handouts for Onion activities
	3.2 Continuous technical support is provided through regular project visits	3.1.2 Setting up the area for Onion project
		3.2.1 Conduct time to time project visit by the technical team.

Oct.2024		3.2.2 Observing and recording the changes of the project behaviors.
		3.2.3 Address the technical challenges that are likely to affect the project.
	3.1. At least 110 bags of Onion are made per acre of Farm	3.1.1. Prepare bags for Onion pack
		3.1.2. Produce and control production
	3.2. The complete products are ready for market use	3.2.1. Cool drying of Onion produced
4.To sell 220 of bags of Onion production for three Month by Oct 2024	4.1. Market is secured to sell 220 bag of Onion production per three month	4.1.1. Train youth on sales technique
		4.1.2. Conduct sales activities/advert
		4.2.1. Record sales regularly
	4.2. TZS 37,400,000 is obtained from Three months sales	4.2.3. Audit income regularly

Source: Field data, 2024

2.4 Host Organization Profile

The project is hosted by Lugelele Ward office, a local governmental authority mandated to implement District and central government policies. The ward is composed of five Hamlets of Lugelele ward which are Kanioga, Igomelo, Temeke and Lugelele, it is governed through Ward Development Committee (WDC) chaired by Councilor under coordinating secretary of Ward Executive Officer (WEO). The

choice of ward office to host the project was due to proximity and roles of mobilizing youth for economic empowerment programs.

2.4.1 Physical Location of Host Organization

Lugelele Ward office is located off Mbeya Road, Mbarali District, in Mbeya Region. Its operations are directed by Executive Director Mbarali District Council.

2.4.2 Vision and Mission of Host Organization

Vision; Lugelele Ward are to be excellent centers in Vocational Training, Counseling and Guidance to the youth of rural areas.

Mission;

- i) Providing competent vocational education, training and products/services,
- ii) Providing quality social services to the rural societies,
- iii) Empowering vulnerable groups to be self-reliant,
- iv) Implementation of Sustainable Agriculture via Igomelo Farmers Association

2.4.3 Activities of Host Organization

The office of Ward Executive Officer (WEO) supervises the implementations of various government strategies and policies. It oversees the provision of primary and secondary school education, the performance of agriculture and livestock sectors, and the quality of community development plans, primary health services, trade, environment and natural resources. It also discharges activities of sub-wards in its administrative area.

2.4.4 Host Organizational Structure

The ward is administered under vertical organization structure, where main organ is the Ward Development Committee (WDC) chaired by the Councilor. The Ward Executive Officer is the secretary to the committee. All technical personnel have direct reporting lines to WEO; they include Education Officer, Agricultural Officers, Livestock Officer, Community Development Officer, Trade Officer, and Health Officer. Also sub ward Executive Officers report functionary to Ward Executive Officer.

2.4.5 SWOC/T Analysis of the Project

SWOC/T analysis is a technique of analyzing Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Challenges/Threats of a decision, problem or place. In community development and urban planning, SWOC/T is often used at community meetings to structure conversations about quality of life in a neighborhood or a controversial project (FAO, 2018). The SWOC/T analysis is comprised four components (Table 2.3), namely Strength and Weakness identifying internal variables of the project; and the Opportunities and Challenges /Threats identifying external variables of the project.

Table 2. 3: SWOC/T Analysis of the Project

Strength <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination from host organization • Skilled /trainable youth in project • The use of local technology • Having strong group cohesion 	Weakness <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of reliable funding sources • Lack of space for project activities • Low production capacity • Lack of financial literacy to members
Opportunities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical advice of CED student • Easy access to land to the community • Access to markets of products • Available training from experts • Support from host organization 	Challenges /Threats <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Competition from market of Onion • Political interference to youth group • Cost inflation of onion • Change in customer taste /technology

Source: Researcher own analysis ,2024

2.4.6 Roles of CED Student in the Project

The role of CED student was to coordinate execution of project activities by providing technical support to project participants and host organization, including: -

- i. To identify the host organization,
- ii. To guide community to assess needs and select intervention activities,
- iii. To ensure active participation of beneficiaries and other stakeholders,
- iv. To build capacities of beneficiaries and host organization teams,
- v. To ensure the project monitoring and evaluation, and sustainability.

2.4.7 Role of Host Organization

The role of host organization was to support the implementation of the project and to ensure its continuity and sustainability, including: -

- i. To mobilize youth to participate in projects,

- ii. To support registrations of groups formed for projects,
- iii. To recommend the project group for municipal funding,
- iv. To provide facilities for project take-up process,
- v. To monitor success implementation of project activities.

2.5 Chapter Conclusion

Many youths in rural areas see few income and employment opportunities ahead of them. Hence, many are leaving agriculture and their communities to migrate, in search of opportunities in urban areas or abroad. To make agriculture and livelihoods sustainable and achieve food security, better and more environmentally friendly practices need to be introduced. Youth can be the drivers of agricultural and rural transformations that create more inclusive and sustainable food systems. Yet, youth need to see agriculture-related activities as viable and attractive livelihoods that are profitable and match their aspirations for a better future this is according to Global forum on food security and Nutrition

CHAPTER THREE

LITERATURE REVIEW

3.1 Introduction

The chapter on literature review presents the work documented by other researchers discussing the subject under study. This part details theoretical and empirical literatures, and some policies and strategies concerning youth Livelihoods and production of Onion. It provides definitions and descriptions of core concepts used in this report. The source documents referred include textbooks, journals, and published reports.

3.2 Theoretical Literature

The subsection on theoretical literature explains concepts and theories related to the subject matter. It describes relationships of study variables of livelihoods, youth, community, and youth activities; by referring to source documents of textbooks, journals and reports. The theory used it was According to NEF consulting Ltd (2024), CED approach will enable you to build on the knowledge, experience and resources in your community, to identify and make the most of local economic opportunities.

In general, CED is described as a ‘bottom-up’ approach to development in which the beneficiaries of development are its protagonists. The Canadian CED Network describes CED as ‘action by people locally to create economic opportunities that improve social conditions, particularly for those who are most disadvantaged’. Co-operatives UK, says CED is ‘unlike conventional approaches to

local economic development’ because it is ‘a process that is led by local residents and focuses on generating wealth and jobs that stay local’. Co-operatives UK says CED is a way ‘to give people real power in the local area’.

This project is related to project of Onion production which encourage using local economic priorities which resources is available to the community such as Land and water. Also the project will tackle the problem of unemployment, improving energy efficiency and it will support the community to shape their local economic future .and their livelihood to be improved by generating their own solutions to economic problem.

3.2.1 Definition of Key Concepts

3.2.2 Livelihood

A livelihood comprises the capabilities, assets, and activities required for a means of living Chamber and Conway (1992). It is deemed sustainable when it can cope with and recover from stresses and shocks and maintain or enhance its capabilities, assets, and activities both now and in the future, while not undermining the natural resource base. (Gweshengwe, B,2021)

3.2.3 Youth

In Tanzania context youth are grouped as young men and women aged between 15 to 35 years old (NBS, 2022) . It is a transition age group from childhood to adulthood consisting 34.5% of country’s total populations. About 18.1% are female youth and 16.5% are male youth (NBS, 2022). Youth are characterized by being large in

number, energetic, innovative, and positive risk takers (USAID, 2020), making important group of workforce.

3.2.4 Production

Production may be defined as a process through which a firm transforms inputs into output. It is the process of creating goods and services with the help of factors of production or inputs for satisfaction of human wants. In other words, ‘transformation of inputs into output’ whereby value is added, is broadly called production. Whatever is used in the production of a commodity is called input. The relationship between inputs and output of a commodity depends upon the state of technology because with the help of advanced technology more can be produced with the help of same inputs or same output can be produced with the help of less inputs. Debertin, D. L. (2012).

3.2.5 Onion

Onion (*Allium cepa* L.) has been valued as a food and medicinal plant since ancient times. It is widely cultivated, second only to tomato, and is a vegetable bulb crop known to most cultures and consumed worldwide (FAO, 2012). Onion is one of the important horticultural products in the urban markets in Tanzania and their potentiality in some areas of the country cannot be over emphasized. Tanzania ranks 72 in the world ranking of onion producing countries with the world share of only

3.2.6 Onion Production as an Economic Activity to Improve the Livelihoods

Youth employment opportunities are said to be readily available in agriculture as agreed by African Green Revolution Forum, (2017) and (Oyekele ,2011) who

postulate that agriculture can ably employ the youths (Tembo et al,2023). Onions (*Allium cepa*) are important horticultural products in the urban market in Tanzania. The report of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD, 2017) revealed that, onions of whatever type, albeit in small quantities are the most consumed vegetable in any household in East Africa. FAO ,2013) statistics show, the average production of onion in the country is about 10.06 tones/ha while the world's average stands at 19.31 tones/ha.

3.2.7 Features and Sources of Household Income to Improve Livelihoods

Onions (*Allium Cepa* L.) are cool-season biennial crops belonging to the family, Liliaceous (Boukary et al., 2012). It is the most consumed food ingredient globally, making it a crop with unique market opportunities in agribusiness (Ren et al., 2020). This vegetable typically cultivated throughout the world as an annual crop is said to have originated in Southwest Asia (Jo et al., 2020). Onions can be consumed as raw as many other vegetable species. As a spice, they add flavor to meals and also carry some restorative components important for health. The crop is rich in carbohydrates, proteins, water-soluble vitamins, calcium, iron, and other nutrients (Li et al., 2020).

3.2.8 Youth Challenges and Opportunities to Improve their Livelihoods

Tanzania is one of the countries with the youngest population in the world [World Population Review, 2022]. It has a median age of 18 years and youth and children accounting for 31% and 44% of population respectively. With the median age of 18 years, this is a population preparing to enter the labor market but faces several barriers including but not limited to: negative perception towards agriculture, limited

agricultural entrepreneurial skills, poor access to land, limited accessibility to financial services, markets; and modern agricultural labor saving and digital technologies.

percent (FAO, 2012).

Despite the immense merits of onion to farmers, their production has been constrained by a myriad of biotic and abiotic factors as well as institutional. The majority of the sample producers indicate disease and pests attack, weeds, shortage of quality seed, lack of pesticide and lack of irrigation water/pump for irrigation as major constraints of onion production in the area. Similarly, a survey in rift valley (major onion growing area) confirmed that pests and diseases, coupled with a low level of improved agricultural technology, recurrent droughts, and decreases in soil fertility levels are some of the major contributors to the low and unstable crop yields in Ethiopia (Eshetu et al, 2006).

According to Dinham, (2003) vegetables, generally, are susceptible to a wide range of pests and diseases, and require intensive pest management. According to the research report, about 77.78 % of the respondent's ranked insect attack is the most important production problem followed by disease attack and lack of pesticide/poor management, 75% and 70%, respectively. In addition to disease and pest problems, the results from the key informants and farmers group discussions stress the critical importance of postharvest losses which occur due to the perishable nature of onion and lack of appropriate postharvest handling practices and processing technologies. The high incidence of insect pest and diseases infestation further accentuates high pre-harvest and postharvest losses.

3.3 Empirical Literature

Empirical literature presents previous related researches from other authors regarding the subject. They include researches done in the community and outside the community.

(i) Onion (*Allium cepa* L.) belongs to the genus *Allium* of the family Alliaceae which was believed to be originated in southwestern Asia, (ii) The center of domestication and variability, from where it was spread first across the world and has been cultivated for over 4700 years as annuals for bulb production purposes (Brewster, 2008). The introduction of onion crop to Africa in general and in Ethiopia, in particular, was not well known. However, it has suggested that as introduced by foreigners recently and by now produced widely in many parts of the country than the traditionally grown shallot (Adgo, 2008). Currently, *Allium* species have adapted to several ecological niches and Onion is cultivated around the world for its important benefits (Brewster, 2008).

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average production of onion in the country is about 10.06 tones/ha while the world's average stands at 19.31 tones/ha.

3.3.1 Research Gap

Onions are one of the most popular and highly-demanded crops within, and around, Tanzania. In 2017 study by Kilimo Trust estimates about 65 percent of onions produced in Tanzania are locally consumed, while 35 percent are exported to East African Countries. The study reveals onions have continuously gained popularity due to population growth, expansion of the tourism industry, and increased demand for vegetable-feeding programs through educational institutions such as universities and primary/secondary schools. Despite its potential, farmers have traditionally done a poor job of farming the crop, resulting in low yields and income. Production issues have generally been caused by the use of poor farming technology and methodologies, such as sunken beds accompanied by flood or furrow irrigation and lack of knowledge on seed selection, low planting densities and crop management. This has become a limiting factor for many farmers, and has hampered their ability to tap into profitable markets (Feed The Future Tanzania Mboga na Matunda,2020)

Agriculture is the back bone of the Mbarali District Council economy and most of its residents (about 83 percent of the people) depend on it as their main source of livelihood. Although agriculture is the leading sub-sector in the Council, its production has been declining due to some factors like using of agricultural local tools such as hand hoe, inadequate knowledge of agricultural products, pests' problem and low level of purchasing power of the agricultural implements (Mbarali District Council Socio-Economic Profile,2015)

In order to tackle those problems much effort must be done so as to increase onion production and also changing of policy makers and farmer's mindset towards onion cultivation. This will encourage public and private investments in the onion sub-sector also facilitate small scale entrepreneurs to actively participate in the value chain effectively. As a result, contribute to reducing income poverty among small scale entrepreneurs of onion cultivation. Therefore, this project will help in improving livelihood of youth in small scale entrepreneurs in Mbarali District council particularly Lugelele Ward through improved Onion production.

3.4. Policy Reviews

3.4.1 Agricultural Policy

The Tanzanian government remains steadfast in its commitment to advancing the agricultural sector. Future efforts are anticipated to emphasize the need for sustainable practices, technological innovations, and inclusive policies to address challenges and promote long-term growth. (FAO, 2023). In 2010 agriculture contributed 24.1% to the total national income reflecting an increase on business based agricultural activities rather than subsistence agriculture (URT, 2011)).

3.4.2 Tanzania Local Policies and Strategies

Tanzania Development Vision (TDV) 2025 envision the country to reach high quality livelihood, maintaining peace, stability and unity, cherish for good governance, strive for well-educated and learned population, and strong and competitive economy (URT, 1999).

3.4.3 Water Policy

Water is a shared natural resource fundamental to life and in sustaining the environment and plays a central role in the social, cultural and economic development of Tanzania. It touches all spheres of life including domestic, agriculture, food security, livestock, fisheries, wildlife, industry, mineral processing, hydropower production, transportation, forestry, recreation, sanitation, cultural and other socio-economic activities necessary for sustainable economic development. (water policy version,2023)

3.4.4. Youth Policy

The National Youth Policy 2020 (NYP, 2020) builds on the 2009 Policy Document but several issues have been reframed, changed and strengthened, in light of the ever-evolving nature of youth issues. This is a two-pillar policy, focused, firstly on building the capabilities of young people and secondly, on the creation of opportunities for young people to utilize their capabilities.

3.4.5 Agricultural Sector Development Strategy

The Agricultural Sector Development Strategy II (ASDS-2) is a guiding tool for implementing the sectoral policies for the period 2015–2025. The Goal of the Strategy is to contribute to Tanzania’s national economic growth and poverty reduction (Vision 2025/LTPP) by: promoting inclusive and sustainable agricultural growth; reducing rural poverty by 2025/26); improving food and nutrition security (reduce % of rural HHs below food poverty line by 2025/26)

3.5 Literature Review Summary

Agriculture remains one of the most important sectors of Tanzania's economy, responsible for approximately 25% of GDP and 85% of exports. It is estimated that agriculture is the main economic activity for 70% of Tanzanian households and 75% of all Tanzanian jobs are within the agricultural sector, with up to 80% of all agricultural produce being produced by smallholder farmers. As such, robust and inclusive growth in the agriculture sector is critical for Tanzania to achieve economic transformation and poverty reduction, with the sector's benefits able to reach the lowest income and most vulnerable groups in rural areas.

Agriculture is the back bone of the Mbarali District Council economy and most of its residents (about 83 percent of the people) depend on it as their main source of livelihood. Although agriculture is the leading sub-sector in the Council, its production has been declining due to some factors like using of agricultural local tools such as hand hoe, inadequate knowledge of agricultural products, pests' problem and low level of purchasing power of the agricultural implements.

CHAPTER FOUR

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

4.1 Overview

The project implementation is the stage where resources are identified, mobilized, and organized to produce required outputs. All resources are directed to meet each project objective; in which, project outputs are indicative deliverables reached through implementing some activities. The implementation phase completes intervention(s) identified during the CNA process to meet project objectives introduced in chapter two.

This chapter explains the schedule of activities and allocation of resources. Every project objective has project outputs, activities, responsible persons, resources needed, and timelines. This implementation started by building capacity of primary beneficiaries in July 2024; followed by resources mobilization in August 2024; the Onion production took place in August 2024; and marketing and sales of products was in October 2024. The project monitoring was ongoing process, and project evaluation was completed in October through November 2024. When all activities are implemented, project products will be improved income of youth for better livelihood.

4.2 Project Products and Outputs

The project products and outputs are shown in Table 4.1 all project objectives have list of outputs and related activities to be implemented. The project will achieve its goals when activities are timely attended and outputs are correctly measured.

Table 4. 1: Project Outputs and Activities (Activity Plan)

Project Objectives	Project Outputs	Project Activities
1. To build capacity by training 10 youth on Onion production by July 2024	1.1. At least 10 youth acquired skills of Onion production	1.1.1. Engage training expert(s)
		1.1.2. Develop training materials
		1.1.3. Conduct training to youth
	1.2. At least 1 group of youth is formed and registered	1.2.1. Create group constitution
		1.2.2. Register group with authorities
2. To determine the means which beneficiaries will acquire land for Onion production by Oct. 2024	2.1 The project group is linked to Land Office department in Ward office for acquiring land for Onion production	2.1.1. Identify plot which is suitable for group
		2.1.2. Preparing letter of land contract
		2.1.3 Preparation of farm (2 acre
		2.1.4 Removing of seed bed to farm for planting.
		2.1.4 Removing of seed bed to farm for planting
3. To utilize 220 bags per two acre of onion production to improve livelihoods of youth per three months by Oct.2024	3.2 Continuous technical support is provided through regular project visits	3.1.1 Provide the handouts for Onion activities
		3.1.2. Produce and control products
		3.1.2 Setting up the area for Onion project
	3.1. At least 110 bags of Onion are made per acre of Farm	3.1.2. Produce and control production
	3.2. The complete products are ready for market use	3.2.1. Cool drying of products
4.To sell 220 of bags of Onion production for three Month by Oct 2024	4.1. Market is secured to sell 220 bags of onion per three months	3.2.2. Pack all quality of onion to bags
		4.1.1. Train youth on sales technique
	4.2. TZS 37,400,000 is obtained from three months sales	4.1.2. Conduct sales activities/advert
		4.2.1. Record sales regularly
		4.2.2. Audit income regularly

Source: Field data, 2024

4.3 Project Planning

The process of project planning involves identification of all activities and all required resources. This process comprises the activity of setting project implementation timelines, organizing and mobilizing all required resources, and assigning responsible personnel.

4.3.1 Project Implementation Plan

The implementation of this project lasted for four (4) months. After group members formerly identified the project, the implementation started immediately in July 2024 through November 2024; and evaluation was completed in October 2024. Table 4.2 indicates project implementation schedules, resources inputs, and responsible persons.

Table 4. 2: Project Implementation Plan

Project Objectives	Project Outputs	Project Activities	Implementation (months)					Resources/inputs	Responsible person
			J	A	S	O	N		
1. To sensitize and train 10 Youth on improved Onion production techniques, entrepreneurial and business management skills by Oct. 2024.	1.1 A total of 10 Youth are identified and mobilized to join as the beneficiaries of the project	1. 1 Carry out a beneficiary mapping exercise						Personnel, funds,transport	CED student
		1.2 .1 Conducting community need assessment						Personnel, stationery,venue	Trainer, CED student
		1.3.1 Two days Theoretical and practical trainings on Onion cultivation are conducted. Selection of the area for starting project e conducted.						Personnel, stationery, venue, refreshment	CED students
	1.2 Five needs were mentioned and prioritized	1.4.1 Training on group formation.						Personnel, stationery,venue	Group members, CED student
		1.4.2 Formulation of the groups constitutions							

Project Objectives	Project Outputs	Project Activities	Implementation (months)					Resources/inputs	Responsible person
			J	A	S	O	N		
		1.4.3 Registration of the groups to the district council							
		1.5.1 Provision of business skills manual and entrepreneurial skills to the project group						Stationery, personnel, funds	Group leaders, LGA leaders, CED student
	1.3 Two days preliminary training on Onion cultivation is conducted to 2 acre	1. 1 Carry out a beneficiary mapping exercise							
	1.4 One group were formed and trained	1.2 .1 Conducting community need assessment							
	1.5 Training concerning entrepreneurial skills and business management	1.3.1 Two days Theoretical and practical trainings on onion are conducted.							

Project Objectives	Project Outputs	Project Activities	Implementation (months)					Resources/inputs	Responsible person
			J	A	S	O	N		
	skills were conducted to youth on Onion entrepreneurs								
2.To determine the means which beneficiaries will acquire land for Onion production by Oct. 2024	2.1 The project group is linked to Land Office department in Ward office for acquiring land for Onion production	2.1.1 Identify plot which is suitable for group						Personnel, funds	Group leaders, CED student
		2.1.2 Preparing letter of land contract						Personnel, funds	Group leaders, CED student
		2.1.4 Removing of seed bed to farm for planting						Personnel, seed, transport	Group members
	3.1 Participants in the project received Seeds for Onion activities	3.1.1 Provide the handouts for Onion activities							
3. To utilize 220 bags per two acre of onion production to improve livelihoods of youth per three months by	3.2 Continuous technical support is provided through regular project visits	3.2.1 Conduct time to time project visit by the technical team. 3.2.2 Observing and recording the changes of the project behaviors.						Personnel, transport	Group members

Project Objectives	Project Outputs	Project Activities	Implementation (months)					Resources/inputs	Responsible person
			J	A	S	O	N		
Oct.2024									
	3.3 At least 110 bags of Onion are made per acre of Farm	3.1.1. Prepare bags for Onion pack						Personnel	Group members
		3.1.2. Produce and control production						Personnel, display place	Group members
	3.4The complete products are ready for market use								
4.To sell 220 of bags of Onion production for three Month by Oct 2024	4.1. Market is secured to sell 220 bag of Onion production per three month	4.1.1. Train youth on sales technique						Personnel, stationery, venue, refreshment	CED student
		4.1.2. Conduct sales activities/advert						Personnel, transport	CED student, group members
	4.2. TZS 37,400,000 is obtained from Three months sales	4.2.1. Record sales regularly						Stationery, personnel	Group leaders

4.3.2 Logical Framework

The systematic structure of relationship of main elements in this project is summarized in Logical Framework indicated in Table 4.3. The log-frame links the project main goals, project objectives, project outputs, activities, and expected results. It is important for project planning, monitoring, and evaluation, in which all project inputs and outputs are connected.

Table 4. 3: Logical Framework (Log-frame matrix)

Hierarch of Objectives	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Means of Verification (MOV)	Assumption
Goal: Lugelele Ward Youth level of life be improved their livelihood of income level increased	(i) Improved life of the youth to be increased (ii) Increased ability to afford basic life needs and social services	(i) Project evaluation reports Socio-economic to youth survey by Lugelele Ward office	The socio-economic status of the youth has increased and more people are interested in investing in Onion activities
Objective 1: To sensitize and train 10 youth on improved Onion production techniques, entrepreneurial and business management skills by Oct. 2024			
Output 1.1: A total of 10 youth are identified and mobilized to join as the beneficiaries of the project.	Response from the youth members in Lugelele Ward 10 youth recruited and joined the project	Project reports Mapping report	The youth members in Lugelele Ward became aware of the project and were interested in participating and supporting the project.
Activities			
1.1.1. Conduct beneficiary mapping exercise	Number of the Youth visited and recruited in the project	Project report	The beneficiary youth identified and recruited in the project
1.1.2. Evaluating the needs of the community	Five needs were listed and given priority	Project report	Council members' willingness to support the Project
1.1.3. Two days Onion training is conducted	The training on Onion	Project report	Positive Participants

Hierarch of Objectives	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Means of Verification (MOV)	Assumption
both theoretically and practically	cultivation was attended by 10 participant		attitude towards onion production
1.2.1. Training on group formation.	One group was formed	Project report	Positive Participants attitude towards onion production
1.2.2. Register group with authorities	Group enlisted in registrar office	Registration certificate	Document accessed
1.2.3 Provision of business skills manual and entrepreneurial skills to the project group	16 participant attended training	Project reports	Positive Participants attitude towards onion production
Objective 2: To determine the means which beneficiaries will acquire land for Onion production by Oct. 2024			
Output 2.1: The project group is linked to Land Office department in Ward office for acquiring land for Onion production	• Title deed was prepared	Title deed Project report	Land officer's capacity to provide project support
Activities			
2.1.1. Identify plot which is suitable for group	Plot was identified	Project reports	Readiness of the group members
2.1.2. Preparing letter of land contract	Title deed prepared	Project reports	Land officer to support the Project
2.2.1. Removing of seed bed to farm for planting	Seed bed was moved for planting area	Report of seed bed moved	Readiness of group members
Objective 3: To utilize 220 bags per two acre of onion production to improve livelihoods of youth per three months by Oct.2024			
Output 3.1: At least 110 bags of Onion are made per one acre of Farm .	Number of bags output produced per three months of inputs	Project reports	Positive Participants attitude towards onion production
Activities			

Hierarch of Objectives	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Means of Verification (MOV)	Assumption
3.1.1. Provide the handouts for Onion activities	Handouts were provided to participants	Project reports	Positive Participants attitude towards onion production
3.1.2. Setting up the area for Onion project	Number of seed bed planted	Project reports	Positive Participants attitude towards onion production
3.2.1. Produce and control production	Availability of drying spaces	Project reports	Positive Participants attitude towards onion production
3.2.2. Observing and recording the changes of the project behaviors	Availability of seedpests	Project reports	To conduct site visit
Objective 4: To sell 220 of bags of Onion production for three Month by Oct 2024			
Output 4.1: Market is secured to sell 220 bag of Onion production per three month	Increase amount of onion bags sold	Project reports	Active sales book is kept
Output 4.2: TZS 37,400,000 is obtained from Three months sales	Amount of cash obtained per three months	Sales record	Active sales book is kept
Activities			
4.1.1. Train youth on sales technique	Knowledge gained from training	Training report	Access to report

Source: Field data, 2024

4.4 Project Inputs

The inputs injected to assist the execution of the project goal are:

- i) Financial resources
- ii) Human resources
- iii) Transports
- iv) Stationeries

4.5 Staffing Pattern

Onion production project was designed to improve the livelihoods of the youth in Lugelele Ward. The project was running under the project committee that was formulated to include all project stakeholders. The committee included the Ward council and the youth members.

Table 4.4: Staffing Pattern

Position	Role
Chairperson	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main spokesperson of the project
Secretary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keeping records and minutes of meeting • Guide members to obey on constitution of the project • Initiate and help to prepare project group constitution • Follow through with the resolutions for the project's improvement
Treasurer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keeping track of all project-related financial transaction • Creating and submitting monthly and quarterly financial projection and expense reports
Other members of the project committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in the project activities.

Table 4.5: Project Budget

Objectives	Outputs	Activities	Resources needed	Quantity	Unit price	Total (Tshs)
To sensitize and train 10 youth on improved Onion production techniques, entrepreneurial and business management skills by Oct. 2024.	• A total of 10 youth are identified and mobilized to join as the beneficiaries of the project.	• Conduct beneficiary mapping activity • Produce and provide beneficiary registration questionnaires	Stationaries	25	100	2,500
			Ream	1	20,000	20,000
			Sub total			
	• Prioritized lists of five needs were provide	• Making an assessment of community needs	Stationaries	2	20,000	40,000
			Flip chart	2	12,000	24,000
			Marker pen	5	500	2,500
			Facilitation allowance	2	50,000	100,000
			Refreshments	1000	3,000	300,000
			Transport	4	5,000	20,000
	Sub total					486,500
	To conduct one day Sensitization Meeting to Lugelele Ward youth	16 members attend Meeting	Stationaries	1	20,000	20,000
			Flip chart	1	12,000	12,000
			Marker pen	3	500	1,500
			Facilitation allowance	1	50,000	50,000
			Refreshments	20	3,000	60,000
			Transport	2	5,000	10,000
	Sub total					153,500
	1. Two days preliminary training on Onion cultivation is	1. Two days Theoretical and practical trainings on Onion are	Stationaries	1	20,000	20,000
			Flip chart	1	12,000	12,000
			Marker pen	4	500	2,000

Objectives	Outputs	Activities	Resources needed	Quantity	Unit price	Total (Tshs)
	conducted to 10 Youth	conducted. 2. Provision of business skills manual and entrepreneurial skills to the project group. 3. Selection of the area for starting project	Facilitation allowance	3	50,000	150,000
			Refreshments	65	5,000	325,000
			Transport	4	10,000	40,000
	Sub total					544,000
	One group were formed and trained	2. Group formation instruction. 3. Constitutions for the groups being drafted 4. Group membership registration with the district council	Stationaries	2	20,000	40,000
			Flip chart	1	12,000	12,000
			Marker pen	3	5,00	1,500
			Registration fee	1	15,000	15,000
	Sub total					68,500
	Training concerning entrepreneurial skills and business management skills were conducted to youth Onion entrepreneurs.	• Provision of business skills manual and entrepreneurial skills to the project group • Number of entrepreneurs attended	Stationaries (copy)	200	100	20,000
			Flip chart	2	12,000	24,000
			Marker pen	4	5,00	2,000
			Facilitation allowance	3	40,000	120,000
	Sub total					166,000
Sub total						
To determine the means which beneficiaries will acquire land for Onion production by April	The project group is linked to Land Office department in Mbarali District Council for acquiring land for Onion	• Identify plot which is suitable for group • Preparing Title deed	Fund for title deed	2	300,000	600,000

Objectives	Outputs	Activities	Resources needed	Quantity		Unit price	Total (Tshs)
2024.	production.						
. To utilize 220 bags per two acre of onion production to improve livelihoods of youth per three months by Oct.2024	At least 110 bags of Onion are made per acre of Farm	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Prepare bags for Onion pack	Fund for buying bags	220	3500		770,000
Subtotal							600,000
To sell 220 of bags of Onion production for three Month by Oct 2024	1. Handouts for Onion activities were provided to project participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Provide the handouts for Onion activitiesSetting up the area for onion project	Stationaries (copy)	65	100		65,000
			Onion seed	2	200,000		400,000
			Pesticide’s box of agrochemicals	16	28000		448,000
			Fungicides of packet	10	20000		200,000
			Water bill for irrigation	2	60,0000		120,000
			Packing products (bag)	10000	5		50,000
	Sub total						1,283,000
	Continuous technical support is provided through regular project visits	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The technical team makes periodic project visits.Address the technical challenges that are likely to affect the project	Stationaries	1	20,000		20,000
			Transport	10	20,000		200,000
			Person allowance	5	30,000		150,000
Sub total							390,000
Grand Total							4,464,000

Source: Project data, 2024

4.5.1 Project Implementation

This part displays the completed actions that were planned, and the project implementation report and project implementation Gantt chart provide a thorough analysis of them. Narrative analysis of the implemented activities is well analyzed in the project implementation report of which modality and achievement of the planned activities is well shown and in the Gantt chart the duration of the implemented activities is well shown.

4.5.2 Project Implementation Report

CED student started actual execution of the project on August 2024 with the collaboration with target group (Youth), host organization WEO, and CDOs by which helped in preparing the project plan. The implementation of this project involved sensitization and training of youth on improved Onion production techniques, entrepreneurship and business management skills and helping the group to acquire land for production of Onion as well as raising the entrepreneur's income levels from 200,000 TZS in 2022 to 400,000 TZS through Onion project.

The implementation of the project involved the following activities, sensitization and training of youth on improved Onion production techniques, entrepreneurship and business management skills. Meeting was conducted to 10 Youth entrepreneurs of Lugelele Ward. Before starting this meeting there was a meeting with Ward council leaders which aimed to familiarize them CNA and the need for project identification. After that they accepted it and CNA was conducted through FGD and pair wise ranking which came out with five prioritized needs.



Figure 4.1: Some Project Beneficiaries Attending Training Sessions and Selecting their Needs

Source: Filed data, 2024

Sensitization meeting was done about Onion project to 10 Youth members who attended the meeting. After that they were able to attend the training about skills, techniques and business management skills. The meeting was conducted in two days. Training was conducted in collaboration with CDOs, agricultural officers, onion facilitator and CED student. For sustainability those attended the meeting they were needed to train other Youth on the best techniques on how to cultivate onion



Figure 4. 2: Some Project Beneficiaries Prepare the Onion Seed Bed

Source: Filed data, 2024



Figure 4.3: Group Members Removing Onion from Seed Bed in Order to Plant to the Prepared Farm for Cultivation Area.

Source: Filed data, 2024



Figure 4.4: Group Members Already Prepared the area to Cultivate Onion Seed Farm

Source: Filed data, 2024



Figure 4.5: Group Members Are Planting Onion Seed to the Farm Prepared

Source: Filed data, 2024



Figure 4.6: Group Members Onion Seed Already Planted and are Growing to the Farm

Source: Filed data, 2024



Figure 4.7: Group Members Harvesting Onion

Source: Filed data, 2024



Figure 4.8: Group Members Selecting the Best Quality of Onion Harvested and Packing to the Bags



Figure 4.9 Group Members Are Already Sale the Onion to the Farm area and 220 Bags are Packed to the Bag

4.5.3 Marketing and Sales of Products

The marketing and sales process was achieved through three steps. Started by training project beneficiaries in sales techniques, then identifying potential markets,

and later displayed products to buyers. Main buyers were from Mbeya and Tunduma which found by the Agent.

4.5.4 Project Time Management Plan (Gantt Chart)

The project Gantt chart specifies project time management plan. It indicates the calendar of implementing all planned activities to provide outputs and achieve objectives. Table 4.6 below shows project implementation schedule on weekly basis.

Table 4. 6: Project Gantt Chart

[illegible]

[illegible]

Source: Field data, 2024

4.5.5 Chapter Conclusion

Sensitization meeting was done about Onion project to 10 Youth members who attended the meeting. After that they were able to attend the training about skills, techniques and business management skills. The meeting was conducted in two days. Training was conducted in collaboration with CDOs, agricultural officers, onion facilitator and CED student. For sustainability those attended the meeting they were needed to train other Youth on the best techniques on how to cultivate onion production so as to improve their livelihoods through onion production to all youth in the community.

CHAPTER FIVE

PROJECT PARTICIPATORY MONITORING, EVALUATION AND SUSTAINABILITY

5.1 Introduction

This chapter provides information on how the project was monitored to see whether it is complying with the planned project activities and the evaluation process to see whether the project is accomplishing the intended goal. Monitoring is the process of continuously gathering and evaluating data to assess how well a project, program, or policy is being carried out in comparison to the results anticipated. Monitoring gives frequent feedback and early warnings of progress or lack thereof—in the attainment of desired outcomes (Dillon, 2020).

An ongoing or completed project, program, or policy's conception, implementation, and results are all subject to systematic, unbiased evaluation. Efficiency, effectiveness, impact, and sustainability are all factors that are evaluated to see if they are relevant and that the objectives have been met. For both donors and beneficiaries to be able to incorporate the lessons learned into their decision-making, an assessment should give information that is reliable and practical (Dillon, 2020)

5.2 Participatory Monitoring

The systematic collecting of data at regular periods for initial evaluation and change monitoring is known as participatory monitoring. With the assistance of outsiders, locals in a community who lack formal training carry out this collection. Participatory project monitoring was done with the intention of assessing the

activities to determine whether they are on track and contribute to the achievement of the project's goals.

After the initial monitoring, monitoring was done every first week of the next month. This window of time allowed the project to advance while the project implementers worked on the issues discovered during the prior monitoring. It evaluated the efficiency and effectiveness of the project's processes and tools as well as how well the project was performing in relation to its primary objective.

5.2.1 Monitoring Information System

Focus Group Discussions (FGD) and observations were used as the two monitoring techniques for the project. . The project participants participated in a FGD. To observe and document the changes that were seen during the monitoring, field trips were made. The team member found it useful to track changes in onion growing and to observe them. Furthermore, it aids in the project's success.

5.2.2 Participatory Monitoring Plan

The objective of the participatory monitoring plan was to monitor the project's objective, its actions, and its results. Additionally, it is important to keep track of project inputs, determine whether the action plan was carried out correctly, and determine whether project stakeholders were informed of developments, difficulties, and lessons learned as the project was completed. Table 20 shows the participative plan that was approved by the project operations team.

Table 5. 1: Participatory Monitoring Plan

Project Objectives	Project Outputs	Project Activities	Indicator	Data source	Methods /tools	Responsible person	Timeframe
1. To build capacity by training 10 youth on production of Onion production by October 2024	A total of 10 youth are identified and mobilized to join as the beneficiaries of the project.	1.1 carry out a beneficiary mapping exercise	Total number of youth visited	Activity report	Interviews and meetings	CED student	July 2024
		1.2 Produce and provide beneficiary registration questionnaires	10 youth recruited for the project	Activity report	Review materials	CED student	July 2024
	Five needs were listed and given a priority order	1.3 Conducting community need assessment	Written rules	Activity report	Review group file	CED student	July 2024
		1.2.2. Register group with authorities	16 participants attended the meeting	Group file	Review group file	CED student	July 2024
	21 members attend Meeting	1.4 To conduct one day Sensitization Meeting to Lugelele Ward community	21 participants attended the meeting	Activity and project report			
	Two days preliminary training on onion cultivation is conducted to 10 members	1.5 Two days Theoretical and practical trainings on onion are conducted	10 participants in the project attended the training	Training report, attendance record	Observation, FGD	CED Student	August 2024
		1.6 Provision of onion handouts/manuals/guidelines to the participants.	10 project participants provided with	Project report, training	Observation, FGD	CED Students	August 2024

Project Objectives	Project Outputs	Project Activities	Indicator	Data source	Methods /tools	Responsible person	Timeframe
			handouts	report			
		1.7 Selection of the area for starting project	1 site selected	Activity and project reports	Observation, FGD	CED Students	August 2024
	One group were formed and trained	1.8 Training on group formation.	1 group was formed	Activity and project report	Meetings and trainings	CED Students	July 2024
		Training concerning Onion cultivation skills and business management skills were conducted to youth.	1.10 Provision of onion cultivation manual and entrepreneurial skills to the project group	10 youth trained on onion skills	FGD and training	CED Students	August 2024
2 To determine the means which beneficiaries will acquire land for Onion production	The project group is linked to Land Office department in Lugelele ward for acquiring land for onion production	2.1 Identify acre which is suitable for youth group and preparing Title deed	2 acre prepared Title deed	Storage facility	Compare contract letter	Group leader	Aug, 2024

Project Objectives	Project Outputs	Project Activities	Indicator	Data source	Methods /tools	Responsible person	Timeframe
by April 2024.							
3. To utilize 220 bags per two acre of onion production to improve livelihoods of youth per three months by Oct.2024	3.1. At least 110 of onion are produced per acre within three monthly	3.1.1. Prepare bags	Amount of bags prepared	Project report Activity report	Site visits	Group leader	Sept 2024
	3.2. The complete products are ready for market use	3.2.1. Cool drying of products	Group of Bags produced	Bag package	Compare packed bags	Group leader Host Org.	Sept 2024
		3.2.2. Pack on bags products	Group of bags produced	Bag package	Compare stock register	Group leader Host Org.	Sept 2024
4.To sell 220 of bags of Onion production for three Month by Oct 2024	4.1. Market is secured to sell 220 onion of bags per three months	4.1.1. Train youth on sales technique	Number of people trained	Group file	Review training reports	CED student	Oct 2024
		4.1.2. Conduct sales activities/advert	Improved sales	Group file	Sales reports	CED student	Oct 2024
	4.2. TZS37,400,000 is obtained from three monthly sales	4.2.1. Record sales regularly	Sales reports	Group file	Review sales reports	CED student	Oct 2024
		4.2.3. Audit income regularly	Integrity of information	Group file	Review of project reports	CED student Stakeholders	Oct 2024

Source: Research analysis, 2024

5.3 Participatory Evaluation

Stakeholders in a program are involved in the evaluation process through the use of participatory evaluation. It aims to boost participant empowerment, enhance program performance, increase capacity, and develop leaders and teams. It also aims to improve the accuracy and relevancy of reporting. As a result of their participation in the assessment process, the Onion project group and other stakeholders had the chance to consider how well the project was performing and whether its objectives were being met.

The project underwent two rounds of evaluation; the initial round took place in September 2024, and the annual evaluation was scheduled for October 2024. This will make it easier to assess how well the project is performing and determine whether it has met its planned goals, thereby achieving its overall project aim.

5.4 Performance Indicators

A performance indicator is a sort of performance measurement that assesses an organization's performance in relation to a certain activity. Performance indicators are measurements of a project's impacts, results, outputs, and inputs that are kept track of during project execution to judge how well the project is doing toward its goals. They are also employed subsequently to assess the accomplishment of a project.

The performance indicators listed in Table 5.2 above demonstrate how the project objective, output, activities to be carried out, and resources required are all linked. When resources are requested at the appropriate time and are used efficiently, results are observed and objectives are met in a timely manner.

Table 5. 2: Project Performance Indicators

Project Objectives	Project Outputs	Project Activities	Performance Indicators	Indicator type
1. To build capacity by training 10 youth on production of Onion production by October 2024	1.1A total of 10 youth are identified and mobilized to join as the beneficiaries of the project.	1.1.1. Engage training expert(s)	Quality of training	Output indicator
		1.1.2. Develop training materials	Content of materials	Input indicator
		1.1.3. Conduct training to youth	Number of people trained	Impact indicator
	Five needs were listed and given a priority order	1.2.1. Create group constitution	Documented rules	Output indicator
		1.2.2. Register group with authorities	Issued certificates	Output indicator
2 To determine the means which beneficiaries will acquire land for Onion production by October 2024.	2.1. Enough area of land to produce onion	2.1.1. To identify Land for onion production	Amount of acre acquired	Input indicator
	2.2. At least 2 acre of land acquired to onion production	2.2.1. Purchase Onion Seeds of Onion	Amount of Seed of onion purchased	Input indicator
		2.2.2. Preparation of Area for seed	Completion of seed land	Output indicator
3. To utilize 220 bags per two acre of onion production to improve livelihoods of youth per three months by Oct.2024	3.1. At least 110 of bags per acre made per three months	3.1.1. Prepare of bags	Amount bags prepared	Output indicator
	3.2. The complete Onion are ready for market sales	3.2.1. Cool drying of products	finished products	Output indicator
		3.2.2. Pack and sell the production of Onion	products sold	Output indicator
4.To sell 220 of bags of Onion production for three Month by Oct 2024	4.1. Market is secured to sell 220 onion of bags per three months	4.1.1. Train youth on sales technique	Number of people trained	Impact indicator
		4.1.2. Conduct sales activities/advert	Improved sales	Impact indicator
	4.2. TZS37,400,000 is obtained from three monthly sales	4.2.1. Record sales regularly	Records kept	Output indicator

Source: Field data, 2024

5.4.1 Participatory Evaluation Methods

The project midterm assessment exercise, which was held in October 2024, used PRA; as a result, the following data collection methods were used in participatory evaluation: a questionnaire, participatory observations, and focus group discussions. Project participants and other stakeholders found the information beneficial for improving project planning and development.

5.4.2 Participatory Evaluation Summary

Participatory evaluation was carried out while the project was being implemented, and each objective's performance indicators were assessed. During the midterm review exercise, which was carried out in October 2024, project expected and actual outcomes were also examined and detailed notes were made. Table 10 below provides a summary of the evaluation.

Table 5. 3: Project Evaluation Summary

Project Objectives	Project Outputs	Project Activities	Performance Indicators	Expected Outcome	Actual Outcome
1.To build capacity by training 10 youth on production of Onion production by October 2024	1.1A total of 10 youth are identified and mobilized to join as the beneficiaries of the project.	1.1.1. Engage training expert(s)	Quality of training	1 trainer engaged	Was done
		1.1.2. Develop training materials	Content of materials	3 rd part review	Was done
		1.1.3. Conduct training to youth	Number of people trained	Train 10 people	10 were trained
	Five needs were listed and given a priority order	1.2.1. Create group constitution	Documented rules	Constitution	Was written
		1.2.2. Register group with authorities	Issued certificates	Group registration	Was done
2 To determine the means which beneficiaries will acquire land for Onion production by October 2024	2.1. Enough area of land to produce onion	2.1.1. To identify Land for onion production	Amount of Land acquired	Timely obtained	Was done
		2.2.1. Purchase Onion Seeds of Onion	Number of bags purchased	Timely purchase	Was done
	2.2. At least 2 acre of land acquired to onion production	2.2.1. Purchase Onion Seeds of Onion	Amount purchased	Buy all things needs for agriculture production	90% bought
		2.2.2. Preparation of Area for seed	Completion of seed area	Work completion	90% done
3. To utilize 220 bags per two acre of onion production to improve livelihoods of youth per three	3.1. At least 110 of bags per acre made per three months	3.1.1. Prepare of bags	Bags prepared	Assess quality	Done regular
		3.2.1. Cool drying of products	Onion dried	Quality of work	Checked
	3.2. The complete	3.2.1. Cool drying of products	Amount of bags	Quality of work	Checked

months by Oct.2024	Onion are ready for market sales	3.2.2. Pack and stock products	Amount of bags products in stock	Stock control	Controlled
4.To sell 220 of bags of Onion production for three Month by Oct 2024	4.1. Market is secured to sell 220 onion of bags per three months	4.1.1. Train youth on sales technique	Number of people trained	Train 10 youth	10 trained
		4.1.2. Conduct sales activities/advert	Improved sales	Achieve 95% sales	80% was achieved
	4.2. TZS37,400,000 is obtained from three monthly sales	4.2.1. Record sales regularly	Records kept	Record all sales	Done

Source: Field data, 2024

5.4.3 Sustainability of the Project

Project sustainability is the capacity of the project to carry on and to provide revenue for a period of its existence. The idea behind sustainable project development is that once a project is established and starts to produce benefits of some kind, it will be possible to keep using the same broad strategies to enable the project to continue to supply those benefits for however long is necessary.

5.4.4 Institutional Sustainability

The Onion project, which aims to increase Youth to owners' income, has a higher chance of success because it involved real participation from the beginning of the planning process until the end of execution. As soon as the project began, the entrepreneurs were prepared and eager to participate. Throughout the project, hosting organizations and the project committee provided excellent support. The project will still be managed by WEO. This will increase the project's effectiveness and enable it to engage more members of the neighborhood.

5.4.5 Financial Sustainability

Lugelele Ward according to Youth themselves they supported their project by contributing Tshs. 4,000,000. Next time the project will not depend on other are because they have enough capital they will depend supportive knowledge on Onion Cultivation sustainability.

5.4.6 Political Sustainability

Lugelele Ward leadership which includes Councilor, Mtaa Executive Officer that is Igomelo where the project located and the Ward Council. These leaders are important in making sure sustainability of the project.

CHAPTER SIX

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Introduction

The project's conclusions and recommendations are presented in this chapter. The conclusion highlights the results of the project idea formulation, the literature study, the participatory needs assessment, and the project implementation. This chapter also includes a summary of the project's monitoring and assessment procedure. The chapter also includes suggestions for enhancing both this specific effort and any future community-based initiatives

6.2 Conclusion

Generally, youth in the community of Tanzania is fast growing in terms of technology and other development areas; the rate of migration from rural to urban areas has increased the need for the sustainable income generating activities to raise the income of household in the community. For the need of economic development, the community need places to save their money for the investment purposes. From the participatory point of view, the community and the organization participated from the project implementation to the project evaluation and more than 60% of the expected number of people to be trained to peruse the project.

As the main need of the community were to receive training on the resource mobilization, motivation and the establishment of the group that would be the center for youth who are dealing with Onion production. From the literature review pint of view, it gave the researcher the ability to impart knowledge to the community

members and the organization members, it was not easy to get the empirical literature review through the explanation found to satisfy to be an example to the livelihood keeping in the community.

Second, most of the people in Lugelele Ward lacked enough knowledge of onion production thus creating markets for youth dealing with onion production. In general, the project will be sustainable for the people have the spirit of doing the work and they most income generating activity in Lugelele including Agricultural production. Not only that but also the lack of knowledge, lack of farming methods, lack of fund, poor economic growth and massive unemployment were the main factors that if they would be improved, they would help the researcher to do the implementation very clearly.

6.3 Recommendations

Basing on the experience gained from this particular project, the researcher was able to provide the following recommendations for the continuity of the project and for future planned projects. The Community Needs Assessment provided the inspiration for the project, which turned out to be a success because it exceeded peoples' expectations. In light of this, the researcher advises that project implementers thoroughly examine the community needs in a particular community where the initiative is planned to be executed before introducing a project. This will encourage individuals to participate in the project, help it live up to community expectations, and assure its sustainability.

Monitoring, evaluation, and sustainability of the project It was stated that the initiative aimed to assist youth in improving their livelihoods through a sustainable project that would help them to raise money from which they could use to support both their daily lives and other socio-economic activities. Onion cultivation is proved to be beneficial and sustainable since the participants of the project were able to understand the ways of managing the project, transform the skills they got through trainings to actual practices and make the project implementable. Therefore, the project recommends that community projects should consider empowering the beneficiaries through capacity building sessions as it will help the project participants to carry on with the project activities.

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APPENDICES

DODOSO LA KUTATHIMINI MAHITAJI YA JAMII

Naitwa Neema. J. Swila kutoka Chuo Kikuu Huria Cha Tanzania nakuomba ujaze dodoso hili la maswali 12 yenye majibu ya kuchagua. Tafadhali zingatia kua taarifa hizi ni kwa ajili ya utafiti na zitahifadhiwa kwa siri na kutumika kwa kazi za kitaluma tu. Ushiriki wako ni wa muhimu, hata hivyo kama kuna swali gumu huwezi kulijibu unaweza kuwa huru kuliacha wazi asante.

Tafadhari chagua jibu moja linalofaa kwa kuweka alama ya tiki kwenye jibu sahihi

(A) TAARIFA ZA JUMLA

1; Je jinsia yako ni ipi?

(a) Kiume ()

(b) Kike ()

2: Je una umri gani?

(a) Miaka 18 mpaka 30

(b) Miaka 31 Mpaka 40

(c) Miaka 41 Mpaka 50

(d) Miaka 51 Mpaka 60

(e) Miaka 60 na kuendelea

3: Je hali yako ya Ndoa ikoje? (a) sijaolewa/sijaoa, (b). Nimeoa/Sijaoa

(c) Nimetalikiwa. (d) Tumetengana (e). Mjane (f) Mgane

4: Je kiwango chako cha elimu ni kipi?

(1) Elimu ya Msingi (2) Elimu ya Sekondari (3) Elimu ya ufundi au Elimu ya Chuo

(4) Stashahada ya chuo. (5) Shahada ya chuo Kikuu au Zaidi (6) Sikuenda shule

yoyote

B. KUHUSU HALI YA MAISHA

5. Je kazi yako ya Msingi ni ipi?

- (a) sina kazi maalumu ya kuajiriwa
- (b) Nimeajiriliwa
- (c) Nimejiajiri
- (e) Nimwanafunzi wa chuo
- (f) Nafanya biashara ndogondogo
- (g) Kilimo

6. Je unao ujuzi au uzoefu gani?

- (a) Kilimo na biashara
- (b) Kilimo
- (c) Ufugaji
- (d) Biashara
- (e) Ufundi

7. Je wastani wa Kipato chako kwa mwezi ni kiasi gani??

- (a) 00 -39,999/=
- (b) 40,000-79,000=
- (c) 80,000-99,000/=
- (d) Zaidi ya 100,000/=

8. Je chanzo cha Mapato yako ni kipi?

- (a) Mshahara
- (b) Biashara/Kilimo/Ufugaji
- (c) Kazi ya kutwa au vibarua

(e) Kutoka kwa wazazi

9.Ni changamoto gani unakabiliana nayo katika eneo lako?

(a) ukosefu wa mitaji na elimu ya kilimo

(b) Ukosefu wa kupata mbegu bora

(c) Ukosefu wa vifaa ubora katika kilimo

(d)Ukosefu wa Masoko

10. Je ni fursa gani za kiuchumi zilizopo katika eneo lako?

(a) Uwepo wa ardhi ya kilimo

(b) uwepo wa masoko ya uhakika

(c) uwepo wa mbegu bora za kilimo

C.TATHIMINI YA MAHITAJI VIJANA

11. Je mahitaji ya Vijana katika Jamii yako ninyapi?

(a) Kuinua kipato chao

(b) Kuwajengea uwezo/ujuzi wa ajira

(c) kuwawezesha kupata Mitaji

(d) kuwawezesha kupata masoko ya uhakika

(f) kuwajengea uwezo wa uzalishaji wao

12. Je ni kitu gani kinaweza kuboresha mahitaji ya Vijana katika jamii yako?

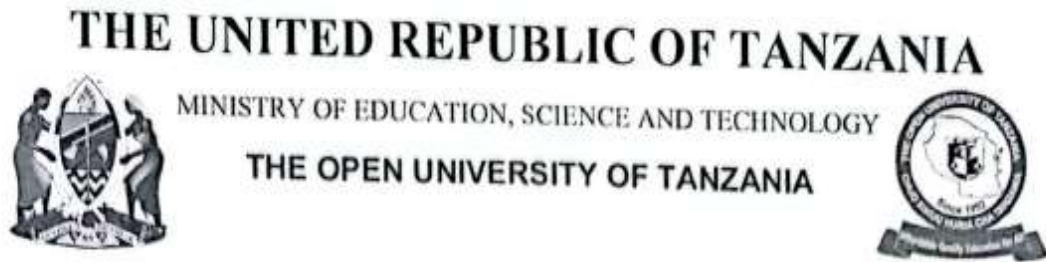
(a) kuanzisha mradi wa kiuchumi ili kuinua hali ya kipato chao

(b) kuwapatia mafunzo ili kuwajengea uwezo

(c) kuwapatia mikopo ili kukuza mitaji ya kilimo chao

(d) kuwapa mikakati juu ya kilimo chao na uuzaji

(e) kukuza uwezo wa uzalishaji katika shughuli zao



Ref. No OUT/PG202101627

12th Sept, 2024

District Executive Director (DED),
P.O Box 239,
MBALALI-MBEYA.

Dear District Executive Director,

RE: RESEARCH CLEARANCE FOR MS. NEEMA SWILA NO: PG202101627

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

3. To facilitate and to simplify research process therefore, the act empowers the Vice Chancellor of the Open University of Tanzania to issue research clearance, on behalf of the Government of Tanzania and Tanzania Commission for Science and Technology, to both its staff and students who are doing research in Tanzania. With this brief background, the purpose of this letter is to introduce to you **Ms. Neema Jemson Swila Reg. No (PG202101627:),** pursuing **Master of Community Economic Development(MCED).** We here by grant this clearance to conduct a research titled **"Improved livelihood Eagle Igawa Youth Group Through Onion Production at Lugelele Ward**

in Mbarali District ". She will collect his data at your area from 17th Sept, 2024 to 30th October , 2024.

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

Yours sincerely,

THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA



Gwahula Raphael Kimamala

For: **VICE CHANCELLOR**



JAMHURI YA MUUNGANO WA TANZANIA

OFISI YA RAIS
TAWALA ZA MIKOA NA SERIKALI ZA MITAA

HALMASHAURI YA WILAYA YA MBARALI



Unapojibu tafadhali taja

Kumb. Na. MDC/R.40/VOL.X/91

04/10/2024

Mkuu wa Chuo,
Chuo Kikuu Huria,
S.L.P. 23409,
DAR ES SALAAM.

YAH: KIBALI CHA KUFANYA UTAFITI

Husika na mada tajwa hapo juu.

2. Kwa barua hii kibali kimetolewa kwa Bi. Neema J. Swila kufanya **utafiti** kuhusu "Improved livelihood Eagle Igawa Youth Group Through Onion Production" katika Wilaya ya Mbarali kuanzia tarehe 17/09/2024 hadi tarehe 30/10/2025. Hivyo anatakiwa kuripoti kwa Mtendaji wa Kata ya Lugelele Halmashauri ya Wilaya ya Mbarali.
3. Aidha muda wote atakaokuwa anafanya utafiti anapaswa kufuata Sheria, Kanuni na Taratibu za Utumishi wa Umma.
4. Nashukuru kwa ushirikiano wako.

Nsanya B. Yisambi
Kny: MKURUGENZI MTENDAJI
HALMASHAURI YA WILAYA
MBARALI



Nakala:	Mkurugenzi Mtendaji, Halmashauri ya Wilaya, MBARALI.	-	Aisome kwenye jalada
"	Mtendaji wa Kata, KATA YA YA LUGELELE ushirikiano	-	Tafadhali mpokee na umpe
"	Neema J. Swila.		