ESTABLISHMENT OF A BICYCLE ASSEMBLING AND SELLING PROJECT FOR VULNERABLE YOUTH ABOVE 20 YEARS IN NSHAMBA AND BIIRABO WARDS IN MULEBA DISTRICT IN KAGERA REGION

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A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREEE OF MASTER IN COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA

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CERTIFICATION

The undersigned certifies that he have read and hereby recommend for the acceptance by the Open University of Tanzania (OUT) a project titled, *"Influence of NGOs in the Vulnerable Children, Youth above 20 Years Bicycle Assembling and Selling Project in Nshamba and Biilabo Wards Muleba District",* in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Community Economic Development of the Open University of Tanzania.

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Dr. Chacha Matoka

Supervisor

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Date

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DECLARATION

I, Kainunula Priscus Ernest, hereby declare that this CED project report is my own original work carried out by me. It has not been previously presented and will not be submitted to any other university for the award of any academic qualification.

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Signature

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Date

DEDICATION

To my lovely wife Adelina Kokushubila, my darling daughter Mourine Kokwenda and my son Brian Magezi as well as my parents father Ernest Bulaye and mother Clotilda Ernest praise the Lord.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ABSTRACT

A study on the establishment of a bicycle assembling and selling project for vulnerable youth above 20 was conducted using a case of Humuliza Organization in Nshamba and Biilabo wards in Muleba District in Kagera Region. The main objective of this study was to assess the influence of NGOs in supporting vulnerable children and its contribution in changing their lives both economically and socially. The study applied non-sampling probability where by the sample size of 100 respondents was selected. Data for the study were collected using interviews, observation, questionnaires and focused group discussion. SPSS computer programme was used to analyze the collected data. It was found that the support provided by NGOs to vulnerable children has brought changes even though it is not enough to satisfy all needs. Before the establishment of Humuliza Organization, vulnerable youth were not able to access basic needs like food, health services, school materials and shelter. With the support from Humuliza Organization vulnerable youth are now able to access social services. Among problems facing vulnerable children food and shelter are still acute ones. The Organization is facing the problem of inadequate funds to support all children in need. Also youth above 20 years are not eligible to continue getting support most of them are loose truck since they are used to receive. It is recommended that more support and provision of basic needs to vulnerable children is still required. Much attention to youth above 20 years is vital unless the support from the little age will be nothing to them since they fail where to start after the organizations stopping supporting them. This will be reduced if there will be project successes.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CAN   Community Need Assessment

CBOs   Community Based Organization

CHH   Children headed households

CRC   Convention on the Rights of the Child

HIV/AIDS Human Immune Virus Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome

MFS   Mobile Farm School

NGOs   Non-Governmental Organizations

OVC   Orphans and Vulnerable Children

PSS   Psychosocial support initiative

RM   Rafiki Mdogo

SD   Self Defense

SFA   Solution focused Approach

SPSS   Statistical Package for Social Science

URT   United Republic of Tanzania

VSI   Vijana Simama Imara

WOSCA   Women serving and credit association

Y2Y   Youth 2 Youth

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT

1.1   Introduction

Tanzania like many other African countries has been experiencing rapid increasing rates of vulnerable children. Basically this is a global problem. Vulnerable children make a very big number about 10% of children below the age of 18 years in the society. One of the reasons behind this trend is HIV/AIDS which leads to children to become vulnerable and some relatives are not ready to take care of them after the deaths of their parents (URT census, 2002). Apart from deaths of parents and relatives other reasons that cause children to become vulnerable include irresponsibility of parents, early marriages and pregnancies, family conflicts, poverty and truancy. The main aim of this research was to look on the influence of NGOs in supporting vulnerable children in Muleba District, (URT, 2007a).

The research looked on vulnerability as a case into two perspectives which one was to look on vulnerability to children less than 20 years who are getting full support from the organization. The second perspective was children when they reach above 20 years the organization stop supporting them while they are still in need. Therefore the research wanted to look on the challenges facing youth above 20 years and through CNA the researcher and the youth to come up with the possible solutions of the challenges which makes them vulnerable. It was so important for the researcher to look on the life style of children less than 20 years and the kind of support they are provided and its impact to them. The researcher could not deal with youth above 20

year because the trend show that this group was vulnerable when they were less than 20 year and how there life is after reaching above 20 years and the organization is not in position to support them, (URT, 2007b).

Vulnerable children are increasing every now and then in Muleba District. It has been estimated that more than ten thousand children in Muleba are vulnerable due to the reasons mentioned above. Many children are living their homes and going to islands along Lake Victoria. Others are doing petty business in Muleba town, employed as house girls; many boys are employed as cowboys while many others are jobless roaming in the streets. Many efforts to support vulnerable children have been done by several Non- governmental Organizations and the Government through the Ministry of Community Development Gender and Children, (UN, 2002).

In Muleba District particularly Nshamba Division in Nshamba Ward and Biirabo ward where community Needs Assessment was conducted there are many institutions supporting vulnerable children with each having different vision and mission. They include World Vision Tanzania, Humuliza Organization, Tumain Letu and Kwa Wazee Project. This is due to the fact that Nshamba and Biirabo Wards seem to have many vulnerable children. For example, Humuliza supports about 2,500 children (Humuliza Profile, 2007), World Vision 1,850 children, Kwa wazee project 700 childrern and Tumaini letu 600 children in the ward.

Similarly each Organization has a different approach, procedures and types of support they provide to vulnerable children. Support provided to vulnerable children ranges from health care, support to HIV infected children, paying school fees,

trainings in saving and credit, leadership training, house construction for the needy children, provision of agricultural inputs and livestock, individual and group advice, HIV/AIDS counseling and testing and entrepreneurship skills provision.

Despite the on- going efforts to support vulnerable children done by various organizations, little is known on the contribution of these efforts in improving the livelihoods of the vulnerable children. In other words, what is the nature and scope of the support being provided to vulnerable children? Are they really sustainable for the dependence time of the child being supported? This project therefore intends to fill this information gap by looking at the contribution of NGOs in supporting vulnerable children using a case of Humuliza Organization by establishing a youth revolving fund project which will include bicycle assembling and selling project.

This NGO has been selected as a case study because it is a local NGO with its base in Nshamba Division and Nshamba Wards. Its activities have been extended almost in all wards of Muleba District, the Organization is serving youth up to 18 years hence lets them to depend on themselves while they have nothing and since it provides them with entrepreneurship skills it will be easy to use that skills to run the established project. The focus of this project will be Nshamba and Biirabo Wards where the NGO is serving vulnerable children.

The exercise of needs assessment was undertaken by the researcher using various methods to collect data from Humuliza Organization e.g. office records, Focus Group Discussion, observation and interviews. The collected data were used by

researchers in collaboration with youth to identify the existing problems and propose possible solutions of those problems..

1.2 Community Profile

The CNA was conducted in Nshamba and Biirabo wards in Muleba District. Muleba is one of 8 Districts in Kagera Region found in the southern part of the Region about 78 km from Bukoba Township the headquarter of Kagera Region. Basing on 2012 census Nshamba ward has 5 villages with the total population of 28,556 whereby 11,686 are male and 16,870 are female and Biirabo ward has 6 villages with the total population of 31,221 whereby 19,334 are male and 11,887 are male. Majority of residents almost 99.5% are Haya. Children population (under 18 years) comprise of 49% of the total population. Both wards have the average household of 8 people with household of 8540. The area is getting rainfall 3 seasons annually which means 1200- 1500mm that climate is enabling most of the people to deal with agriculture throughout the year. The temperature ranges between 90^0 C- 23^0.

1.2.2 Social Economic Activities

The people of Muleba are mostly dealing with agriculture cultivating banana as food production, Coffee as trade crop production maize and beans for food. Almost 70% of residents are farmers and the rest are both farmers and livestock keepers. It is also important to talk about 25% of the residents who are dealing with trading and farming as well. Only 3% of the people are government and Non- governmental Organizations employees. There are also groundnuts and vegetables cultivated in different areas of Muleba District for both selling and personal use.

Many women and youth groups have been formed and engaged in business due to the availability of different Organization enabling them to save and crediting and providing them with entrepreneurship skills. These Non-Governmental Organizations are Women saving and Credit Association (WOSCA) which provides loans to women and VSI bank a department in Humuliza Organization which provides loan to youth.

Both organizations are doing so with the aim of enabling groups to establish economic activities like agriculture activities, livestock keeping and small trades like KIOSKI. According to WOSCA annually report 2012 there are 154 women groups in the District and according to Humuliza annual report 2012 there 89 youth groups provided with loans both in terms of money and animals who are dealing with horticulture activities and animal keeping.

1.2.3 Social Economic Infrastructure

Nshamba ward has 6 primary schools and one of them being a medium school and 3 secondary school one of them being a private secondary school. There is one registered SACCOS and 28 local credit schemes which contribute to the growth of micro entrepreneurship. There is also an agriculture training institute which provides agricultural knowledge and skills to youth. Many Non-Governmental Organizations providing support to vulnerable children are found in Nshamba ward though they work beyond Nshamba boundary which is Humuliza Organization, Women saving and Credit Association (WOSCA) and Kwa Wazee Project. Like-wise in Biirabo ward there are 6 primary schools and one secondary school. There is one police

station in both Nshamba and Biirabo wards, there are different religious faith which are Roman Catholic (RC), Islamic and Kanisa la Kiinjiri la Kilutheli Tanzania (KKKT). At Nshamba center there is a one day market which facilitates people from both ward to access their needs.

1.2.4   Social Services

In Nshamba and Biirabo wards, there are insufficient health services in which people have to travel long distance to go to Rubya Hospital for health services. Other people depend on 3 health centers which are found in Nshamba and Biirabo wards. Both wards have got an accessibility of water services since there are so many water sources. Good communication has contributed to development of trading activities, this is because of the availability AIRTEL, VODACOM AND TOGO which enables a capable person to buy and use cell phone.

The sector of transport is also providing good transportation services to be possible, roads are annually maintained and make them passable throughout the year. The area is well equipped with electricity services connected from the National Grid which help many people to establish small scale industries and this has contributed much to the establishment of many social economic activities and income generating activities.

1.3   Community Needs Assessment

Community needs assessment for Nshamba and Biirabo wards was done so that to examine the level of development in that community, to identify the accessible needs

and non-accessible needs looking on the available resources and opportunities which community can utilize to solve its economic gaps. CNA was conducted using participatory method so that to identify the real demands of that community hence make an intervention of the critical problem. Research design was put into consideration when conducting CNA as well as research methods so that to acquire relevant data. The assessment conducted has got big contribution in coming up with economic transformation interested by the community itself.

The significance of the findings will help the community, caretakers, government officials, NGOs and youth above 20 years to identify social economic problems facing youth above 20 years when organizations supporting them stops to support them. After identifying problems facing the youth above 20 years also youth will be able to identify common problem and look for the possible solution which will be coming up with a project to address that problem.

1.3.1 Research Objectives

The study intended to collect information and data to be used in assessing needs, challenges and opportunities in community facing vulnerable youth above 20 years. After identifying needs and challenges youth above 20 years are going to use available opportunities to propose possible solution for the identified challenges. The information would rather help decision makers in the community and NGOs as well. Also the information will provide the community with the knowledge and opportunities available in that particular community and how to use that opportunity to solve problems existing in the community.

1.3.1.1 Overall Objective

Assessing the social and economic needs, challenges and opportunities of youth above 20 years in the community.

1.3.1.2 Specific Objectives

(i) To identify social and economic needs, challenges and opportunities of vulnerable youth above 20 years in a study area.

(ii) To identify causes of challenges facing vulnerable youth above 20 years in the study area.

(iii) To examine the nature, scope and impact of the support provided to vulnerable youth above 20 years by Humuliza organization when they were less than 20 years.

(iv) To determine the possible solutions of the challenges facing vulnerable youth above 20 years in the study area.

1.3.2 Research Questions

In order to come up with different solutions of challenges facing vulnerable youth above 20 year supported by Humuliza Organization the following research questions were administered to community to address/ identify those needs, challenges and opportunities and coming up with possible solutions of those challenges:

(i) What are the social economic needs, challenges and opportunities of vulnerable youth in the study area?

(ii) What are the causes of challenges facing vulnerable youth above 20 years in the study area?

(iii) What is the nature and extent of support provided by Humuliza Organisation to vulnerable children?

(iv) What is the impact of the support provided by Humuliza organization to beneficiaries?

(v) What are opportunities and possible solution of the challenges facing vulnerable youth above 20 years in the study area?

1.3.3   Community Needs Assessment Methodology

In selecting research method the situation and conditions of respondents were put into consideration, time available and the easy way of collecting data and resources available for the study on vulnerable youth above 20 years. Due to that the cross – section research method was selected to compute data collection methods and tools were developed.

1.3.3.1 Research Design

The researcher applied descriptive research design in this study because it serves time and resources. The targeted respondents were 100 who comprised the all groups of respondents who are youth, caretakers and government official and organization workers. The intention of the study to include government official was to gather information about the involvement of the government in supporting vulnerable children.

1.3.3.2 Sampling Technique

The purposive sampling technique was employed in selecting study unity. Every village was given the priority where by Nshamba ward has 6 villages and Biirabo

ward has 5 villages, children and care takers were selected to join respondent groups. This sample was small compared to the whole population due to the time and financial constrains to support the study. Respondents were selected using the non probability particularly simple random sampling where by a list of respondents was provided to a researcher and selected randomly respondents to obtain group of respondents which involved staffs, village leaders, children themselves and their care takers.

1.3.3.3 Data Collection Methods

Data were collected using questionnaires, direct observation, in depth interviews and documentary review methods. Primary data were collected using direct observation, questionnaire and semi-structured interview. The methods are good in obtaining facts about current prevailing practices or behaviors hence is preferred to and widely employed by most social science researchers. Secondary data were collected mainly by documentary reviews.

1.3.3.3.1 Questionnaires

The researcher applied questionnaires (structured) and distributed them to respondents who were able to read and write and this helped the researcher to capture those respondents who had no time to be interviewed since the questionnaire can be filled anywhere. The questions were both open and closed to provide a room the respondent to add any information found to be important.

1.3.3.3.2 Observation

During data collection the researcher was also able to make a direct observation regarding the life standard of the youth supported by the organization and kind of

support. Also it was an ample time for the researcher to observe the way and ability of youth to participate in different economic activities which can help them to improve their lives regardless of the support provided by the organization.

1.3.3.3.3 Interview

The researcher conducted interview to 15 people even though others were already given questionnaires and filled them. The intention was to gather more information since a human being can write little but talk much. Therefore with interview more information was collected more to what was collected in the questionnaires.

1.3.3.3.4 Documentary

It was so important for the researcher to pass through documents in the organization, these are different reports prepared by the organization monthly, quarterly and annually. Most of the important information is documented, so it is likely to get more information than that provided in the questionnaire.

1.3.3.4 Data Analysis Methods

In order to analyze data first data were edited, screened, computer data entry and verification. After that the quantitative data processing was carried out by Statistical Package for social Science (SPSS) which supported to prepare tables. For the case multivariate analysis, descriptive statistics was employed to find the sample means and percentages for studied variables. Also it was used for drawing important tables. For the case of qualitative data, these were analyzed manually since they were collected through discussion therefore the researcher used them to draw a conclusion.

1.4 Community Needs Assessment Findings

This section is devoted to the presentation, analysis of data and interpretation of the study findings. The presentation, analysis and discussion of findings is sequenced in line with the specific objectives developed before. This research aimed at identifying the causes of children vulnerability and assessing the nature and scope of the support provided by Humuliza organization and if the life of a child to become sustainable after the organization stops to support the child at 18 years. The study tried to identify different characteristics of respondents. These include sex, age, and organizations supporting vulnerable children in the study area.

1.4.1 Findings on Personal Particulars

The interest of the study was to investigate if sex of children caretakers is a factor contributing to children to become vulnerable. For the group of children caretakers many respondents were female especially grandparents who care children whom their parents have died. This situation increases children vulnerability because many caretakers are old that they can't work to get basic needs for their grand children. The table 1 shows the sex of children caretakers where by female respondents accounted for 93.1% of all caretakers.

Table 1: Caretakers Respondents' Sex

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Male	2	6.9
Female	27	93.1
Total	**29**	**100**

Source: Research findings in Nshamba and Biirabo wards (2012)

Table 2 presents the distribution of children respondents by sex. Findings also show that vulnerable children sex has no any influence to their vulnerability because both males and female seem to face the same problem even though it can differ because of different environment.

Table 2: Vulnerable Children Respondent Sex

Sex	Frequency	Percentage
Male	20	48.8
Female	21	51.2
Total	**41**	**100.0**

Source: Research findings in Nshamba and Biirabo wards (2012)

1.4.1.1 Age of Respondents

The interest of the study was to investigate if the age has a direct influence to children vulnerability. It was found out that it is difficult for the old care takers to satisfy the needs of a child and many children are cared by old women. Also many children are faced with problems when they are below 20 years because for them it is difficult to access social services like food, health care and school materials. As shown in table 3 many vulnerable were of the age between 16 – 18 years (48.8%). However, a significant proportion of the children were between 11- 15 years (36.6%) while 14.6% were between 6- 10 years.

Table 3: Sample Vulnerable Children by Age

Age Category	Frequency	Percent
6- 10	6	14.6
11- 15	15	36.6
16 and above	20	48.8
Total	**41**	**100.0**

Source: Research findings in Nshamba and Biirabo wards (2012)

With regard to age of caretakers, most of the respondents were 45 or more years (82.8%) while only 17.2% were between 35-45 years (Table 4). This shows that most caretakers are the elderly who can sometimes not meet all the basic needs of children

Table 4: Sample Caretakers by Age

Age category	Frequency	Percentage
35- 45	5	17.2
45-55	12	41.4
65 and above	12	41.4
Total	**29**	**100.0**

Source: Research findings in Nshamba and Biirabo wards (2012)

1.4.2   Types and Categories of Vulnerable Children

One of the specific objectives of this study was to identify types and categories of vulnerable children. The interest on this objective was to see whether variables like age, sex, HIV/AIDS status of the respondents had influence on children vulnerability. Study findings as shown in table 3 above show that the majority of respondents were 16 years and above which accounted for 48.8%. This group was followed by respondents aged 11-15 years who accounted for 36.6%. This clearly shows that age has a great influence to the child to become vulnerable when he or she loses parents and misses some one to take care. Also children cannot manage to look for possible opportunities which can make him or her to access social services. To solve the problem children decide to join what is so called child labor like petty business, cow boy and house girl even though with this study there were no such cases because many children are getting support from NGOs particularly Humuliza organization.

Also sex was one of the variables which showed the influence of a child to become vulnerable. Table 2 above shows that both male and female fall under the same category of being vulnerable as shown by 48.8% and 51.2% of males and females respectively.

It was so difficult in the selection of respondent to come up with the respondent who could speak out that she or he is HIV positive even though the secondary data show that among the services provided by the organizations is to take care of such children. Similarly no respondent said that he or she is living with sick parents but the study shows that many children are cared by grandparents because parents died and left children to be cared by their grandparents and some to be cared themselves. The table 5 shows that 43.9% of respondents are cared by grandparents followed by 41.5% cared by mothers only. Further results show that 7.3% of respondents are cared by relatives, 4.9% by fathers only while 2% are cared by their older siblings.

Table 5: Vulnerable Children Guardian

Categories	Frequency	Percentage
Mother	17	41.5
Father	2	4.9
Grandparents	18	43.9
Elder brothers	1	2.4
Other relatives	3	7.3
Total	**41**	**100.0**

Source: Research findings in Nshamba and Biirabo wards (2012)

Another group of vulnerable children is street children in which children leave their home and go to live in streets thinking that life is somehow easier. The findings do not show any respondent stating that he or she is living in the streets because of missing someone to support him or her. Therefore the establishment of NGOs particularly Humuliza organization has helped to support children and prevent them from rooming in streets.

1.4.2.1 Causes of Children Vulnerability

Both primary and secondary data show that problems facing vulnerable children in the study area are missing parental care which has been seen as the common problem to many respondents. Other problems are missing health care, food, school materials, shelter and clothes. Due to the support from the organizations it shows that respondents have been provided with many human needs except parental care which is so difficult to get whenever a parent dies.

Table 6: Causes of Children Vulnerability

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Missing parental care	18	43.9
Missing school materials	9	22.0
Missing food	11	26.8
Missing health care	1	2.4
Missing shelter	1	2.4
Missing clothes	1	2.4
Total	**41**	**100.0**

Source: Research findings in Nshamba and Biirabo wards (2012)

Table 6 shows that about 43.9% of respondents stated that, missing parental care is the problem facing them when their parents die. This was followed by missing food as a problem which was stated by 26.2 % of respondents. Basing on the procedures of the organizations this is possible because these two mentioned problems are daily problem and it is difficult to maintain their accessibility to children. This means that they are provided periodically at monthly bases.

Death of parents is the most source of children vulnerability compared to irresponsible parents. Both primary and secondary data show that many children are facing problems after losing their parents and relatives. This is shown in Table 7 where children caretakers said that they are living with children because their parents died (93%), was sick (3.4%) or were not living in the village (3.4%).

Table 7: Problems Happened to Children Parents

Problems	Frequency	Percent
Sick	1	3.4
Died	27	93.1
Not living here	1	3.4
Total	**29**	**100.0**

Source: Research findings in Nshamba and Biirabo wards, (2012)

It can also be seen that many caretakers are grandparent of children which 55.2% as compared to mothers (37.9%) and uncles and aunts (6.9%).

Table 8: Relationship of a Child and Caretaker

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Uncle and aunt	2	6.9
Grand parents	16	55.2
Mother	11	37.9
Total	**29**	**100.0**

Source: Research findings in Nshamba and Biirabo ward, (2012)

After the death of parents children are remaining under grandparent's care in which even grandparents are not able to work and fulfill the interests and needs of children. Another group is cared by women who are also not able to provide all necessary basic needs to children. The presence of Humuliza Organization has contributed to the provision of basic needs to save the caretakers. Results in Table 8 imply that grandparents are more responsible in taking care of vulnerable children, followed by mothers who also take the same responsibility. The findings show that relatives do not participate much in taking care of vulnerable children. This always increases the burden to unable group which is women and old people to care vulnerable children alone hence children to miss basic needs.

1.4.3 Type of Support Provided to Children

Another specific objective was to examine the nature and scope of support provided to vulnerable children by Humuliza Organization. Study findings show that Humuliza Organizations do support vulnerable children with health care, food, school facilities, shelter, and psychological support. It was difficult for the staff to provide the number of children supported and not supported in the study area instead they have the total number of children. It was observed that all children respondents had been supported by these organizations in one way or another. The findings show that both organizations were supporting vulnerable children with psychosocial support so as to change the mind and altitude of children. Secondary data show that when children loose their parents and close relatives tend also to loose the direction of their lives. From there a child decides to do whatever comes in front of him or her. Also they think that they have nobody to stop them misbehaving and free from

everything. Psychosocial support makes them to recognize their rights, responsibilities and their positions in the community. Together with that social services like food, health care, school materials, agricultural and business skills, shelter and loans in terms of animals are provided to vulnerable children.

It was difficult to obtain the number of supported children by age and sex. The organization staffs ward and village officials could not give the figure of children supported and non- supported in the study area. This can show to what extent children in need are many and there is no proper program prepared to identify them. Organizations are facing the problem of insufficient fund to support all children in need that is why many of them remain unsupported. Table 9 verifies this argument where by 91.7% of the staff respondents stated that funds constraints is the big challenge to their organization.

Table 9: Reasons for the Unsupported Children

Reasons	Frequency	Percent
Lack of fund	11	91.7
Lack of government support	1	8.3
Total	**12**	**100.0**

Source: Research findings in Nshamba and Biirabo wards (2012)

The age of a child to be supported by organizations is 6- 12 and 13 – 18, after that they believe that the child is able to depend on him or her self. Discussions with staff respondents reveled that the limited age for supporting a child is due to shortage of funds to continue supporting all children up to above 18 years since the grown up children could leave others to be registered and get support. All staff respondents

stated that at the age of 18 years children should stop receiving support from the organizations.

Among the reasons for stopping supporting a child at the age of 18 years is luck of fund but also lack of government support is contributing to the problem. The study finding show that if government could be providing subsides to NGOs it could reduce the problem to a certain extent. Table 10 shows that the reasons for unsupported children.

Table 10: Reasons for the Unsupported Children

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Lack of funds	11	91.7
Lack of government support	1	8.3
Total	**12**	**100.0**

Source: Research findings in Nshamba and Biirabo wards (2012)

1.4.4 Impact of the Support Provided to Vulnerable Children

The findings show that the accessibility of social services of vulnerable children before being supported by Humuliza Organization was very poor compared to the current status. Children could not access social services like health services, food, school materials, shelter, clothes as well as being confident in participating in different activities in the community. Humuliza Organization have contributed to changing the life status of vulnerable children after joining those organizations where by children can work together and depend on them since they are also provided with entrepreneurship skills like mobile farm school (MFS), animal loans which support them to initiate small shops and business which assist them to access their basic

needs. The big challenge is the sustainability of their small projects because of lack of enough capita, market and other important environment contributing to the development of an individual in the community.

Table 11: Ability of a Child to Buy School Materials After Being Supported

Possibility of managing	Frequency	Percent
Yes	36	87.8
No	5	12.2
Total	**41**	**100.0**

Source: Research findings in Nshamba and Biirabo wards (2012)

As shown in Table 12 about 87.8% of children respondents are now able to meet school expenses because of the support being provided.

Table 12: Child Ability to Access Health Services Before Being Supported

Possibility of managing	Frequency	Percent
Yes	4	9.8
No	37	90.2
Total	**41**	**100.0**

Source: Research findings in Nshamba and Biirabo wards (2012)

Table 12 shows that 90.2% of respondents were not able to access health services. The respondents from the group of caretakers had the negative responses on the access of social services. Secondary data also showed that children are able to access social services after they had joined the organizations and this is quit true even if respondents from the caretakers group and children respondents have negative

response that children are not able to access social services. It was pointed out by respondents that if the support will stop children cannot manage to live themselves. The support provided to children makes them to survive for the time of being supported and it shows that the support has no sustainability. The findings show that children need much entrepreneurship skills.

The findings from the observation method of data collection show that it is difficult for youth above 20 year to use the agricultural knowledge they got during the organization support to establish small farms. Since many youth are heading families and the elder have to take care of their younger sisters and brothers while they have no any income generating activity to do, that situations make them become vulnerable by lacking social needs lake closes, shelter and food.

During the interview conducted by researcher, the findings show that youth above 20 years have an opportunity of having agricultural knowledge which they got through mobile farm school from the organization but they can not establish agricultural activities because they have no funds to buy agricultural inputs, they have no reliable and productive land in which they can establish. Also the findings from the interview show that youth above 20 years have business management knowledge which they obtained when they were dealing with VSI KIOSKI where by the organization had selected few of children who were running the small shop called VSI KIOSKI. They were given capital to buy commodities and sell them. The profit obtained used to support children in need by providing them with health care, food and shelter. When the supports ended, children could not establish any business venture because they lacked capital and they had no access to institutions providing credits.

For those youth above 20 years who tried to look for possibilities of establishing agricultural activities they found them lacking market for their products. Due to low level of education children were not able to get employed anywhere and this situation made them to employ themselves while they are faced with all those challenges even though they have some opportunities.

Therefore, services provided by Humuliza Organization had a positive impact but since it was services delivery and when it stops youth have found them in a situation of demanding empowerment services something which was not delivered to them before. Due to that youth above 20 years are faced with lacking income generating activities to do in the new life of having no support from the organization.

1.5   Community Needs Prioritization/ Leveling of Needs

Youth supported by Humuliza Organization in Nshamba and Biirabo wards have several problems which should be addressed in order to enhance development in different sectors and improve their income throughout their lives in their locality. A participatory survey was done to two wards using children supported by Humuliza organization in order to identify the critical problems which face them in that community. Pair wise ranking method was used to come up with the first problem to be solved. After the discussion with youth and their caretakers in a participatory way, they come up with the following problems. (i) Lack of youth employment opportunities. (ii) Lack of reliable market in agricultural sector (iii) Lack of income generating activities (iv) Lack of agricultural equipments (v) Lack of access to credit facilities to raise the capital. (vi) Lack of vocational training centers, (vii) Lack of

reliable land for agriculture. After the mentioned problems had been identified, pair wise ranking was done and the problem with high score was identified**.**

Table 13: Pair Wise Ranking Table

S/N	PROBLEM	SCORE	POSITION
1	Lack of youth employment opportunities	11	3
2	Lack of reliable market in agricultural sector	14	2
3	Lack of income generating activity	18	1
4	Lack of agriculture equipments	9	4
5	Lack of access credit to facilities to raise capital	5	7
6	Lack of vocational training centers	6	6
7	Lack of reliable land for agriculture	7	5
	TOTAL	**70**	

Source Field Data (2013)

According to the pair wise ranking shown above, the youth choose the lack of income generating activities to be their major problem. The other problems were ranked accordingly, the Table 13 shows the results. The youth supported by Humuliza organization believes that if there will be a sustainable income generating activity, youth who reach the age of 20 and above who can not continue to be supported by the organization according to its policy should not be let become street venders instead they establish a small project to deal with.

In order to improve income per capital, youth decided to establish a revolving fund bicycle assembling and selling project as an income generating activity which will employ many of them. This project was reached after the observation done by youth themselves that those bicycles have a very high demand in their locality. The donor will provide them two container of bicycle as an initial capital, from that they will be assembling, selling and re ordering other containers.

1.6   Conclusion

Chapter one has in detail dealt with participatory assessment which involved effectively the community to identify their own problems, causes of the problems and available opportunities in their locality. The findings obtained are very useful to the community to identify and rank their problems according to the scope multitude of the problem. It was found out that children less than 18 years are more likely to become vulnerable, other categories of vulnerable children are orphans, vulnerability due to family poverty, children having sick parents as well as children affected by HIV/AIDS. Children above 20 years are vulnerable because when the organization stops supporting them they find themselves having not capital to establish business.

Support being provided to vulnerable children by Humuliza Organization is in terms of materials like school materials, food, household basic needs like fuel, soap and shelter, social services like health care and cloths. The scope of the support has limitations, in which a child should be registered by the organization, be an orphan, children headed households and children in need even if he/she has both parents. Also the maximum age for the children to stop being supported is 18 years. This is a challenge to supported children because when the support is stopped children have nothing to do that is why there is a need to establish special project which will contribute to the economic sustainability of their lives. Due to that matter, the establishment of bicycle assembling and selling project is so vital to youth above 20 years who are no long supported by Humuliza organization.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION

2.1   Background of Research Problem

Participatory assessment planning is an important tool in identifying problems facing youth/ vulnerable children in Nshamba and Biirabo wards. This potential undertaking exercise supported much the researcher to involve the community in identifying potential needs and problems in their daily life and making plans on how to solve them. Many Institutions are trying their level best to support vulnerable children as it is the case in Nshamba and Biirabo wards in Muleba District. The type of support provided to vulnerable children mostly are material and psychosocial support something which does not reflect its sustainability after an NGO stops to support a child.

The supports provided by Humuliza organization is school materials like uniforms, exercise books, health support and agriculture education. Humuliza Organization profile, (2011). The conducted study reflected that youth who are 20 years and above and whom the organization has stopped supporting them rose the life truck because they lack entrepreneurship skills and capital to sustain their life. Most of them look as if they have never had any support.

The other factor that contributes to youth to lose truck is dependence life they are used to from the organization. The organization is providing them free material support, when it comes time that youth has to depend on his or herself it becomes a problem to them. Many of them would like to join agricultural activities but they

lack market for their products. The researcher recognized that there is no any other support to youth after reaching 20 years.

However the study has realized that there are no government initiatives to support youth above 20 years when the organizations stops supporting them despite of having youth policy. When youth try to visit different financial institutions they find themselves having no qualifications of getting loan since they lack collateral, bear in mind they are affected by being vulnerable. Most of youth are orphans therefore they safer the consequence of having no parents and having no properties which can stand for collateral. Other financial Institutions have the regulations that you have to save and then they provide credit, since youth have no money to save they cannot be provided with any credit as the capital to initiate business.

Therefore the only potential youth can be proud is togetherness and unity they have built before in their groups which can allow funders to use those groups to support them by providing them funds and any other possible materials which can help them. The study has gone further and identifies opportunities around the community of Nshamba and Biirabo wards one of them being the availability of bicycle users in the area and neighboring wards and the district as well.

This opportunity is very potential since the organization is ready to use youth groups which were formed before to provide them containers of bicycle as the revolving capital. The best advantage youth know each other in their groups and they are ready to work together as they are used to do. Secondly youth will become technicians in assembling bicycle the knowledge they did not have before. The opportunity of

many people to use bicycle is already a possible market therefore the bicycle assembling and selling project is viable.

The significance of the proposed project is to reduce the number of youth who will be rooming in streets looking for something to do, providing knowledge and skills to youth about bicycle assembling and selling hence entrepreneurship skills, youth to become technicians in bicycle assembling a skill which could not be obtained in streets, improvement of youth income which is sustainable, accessibility of simple transport to community. Therefore it is very important to encourage this project which is supportive to youth.

2.2   Problem Statement

Children vulnerability is the situation facing children by lacking basic needs and social economic support in their lives. Many Non Governmental organizations have had established to support vulnerable children in Nshamba and Biirabo wards. Many children are becoming vulnerable because of being orphans, irresponsible parents, poverty and unplanned pregnancy. Most of the organizations which were established to support vulnerable children have difference policy in providing support including age and type of support provided and scope of the support.

For the case of Humuliza organization the policy state that youth above 20 years are no longer to be provided with any support and the type and scope of support provided does not sustain them after that period of Organization support ends. The intention of the study was to identify the key problem facing youth in Nshamba and

Biirabo ward after the supports end and suggesting for the intervention even though many organizations have been established to support youth in the area.

From the study, findings show that youth above 20 years are suffering much from lacking support after when support from the particular organization ends and problems facing them are lack of employment, lack of market for agricultural products, lack of agricultural inputs, lack of income generating activities, lack of access to credit facilities lack of opportunity to join vocational training and lack of reliable land for agriculture. Therefore the current study bridge the knowledge gapes through conducting a study which can help to identify potential activities that can be done and contribute to the sustainability of the lives of youth above 20 years in a study area.

2.3   Project Description

The project is known as establishing of a bicycle Assembling and Selling project for vulnerable Youth above 20 years in Nshamba and Biirabo Wards in Muleba District in Kagera Region. The project head office is located in Nshamba Township along the road going to Bunyagogo village. Nshamba center is the head office for Nshamba village, ward and Division which makes it potential area for everybody to come for different concerns and it is a business center. Nsahamba town is the place where people of Nshamba ward have a very big market weekly, a place where cars starts trips to Muleba the headquarter of Muleba District.

The project will be implemented under the supervision of Humuliza Organization who was taking care of groups of youth above 20 years. The organization will be

responsible for donor communications and give professional care to youth so that eventually the project will be handled over to youth after they have gained enough experience of supervising the project themselves.

After the project has been handled over to youth Humuliza organization will remain advisors to youth. The involvement of Humuliza Organization in the project is very vital because staffs will help youth by providing them with the skills of project management and make proper communication with funding donor so that to faster implementation.

2.3.1 Target Community

The target communities are people of Nshamba and Biirabo and near by wards where people will be coming to buy bicycles. The research shows that people of Nshamba and Biirabo are able economically and ready to buy bicycles hence the project to have reliable market. Since youth will be assembling bicycles themselves, this will reduce running cost of the project. If that is the case, the project will be able to make super profit and can run itself in a very short time hence avoiding depending funds from donor.

2.3.2 Stakeholders

The stakeholders who have been identified by researcher are Humuliza organization, Youth above 20 years, donor funding (TDH Switzerland) and the community of bicycle users. All these will contribute to the success of the project and each group has its vital role to play.

Table 14: Roles and Expectations of each Stakeholder

S/N	Name of the stakeholder	Role of the stakeholder	Expectations
01.	Humuliza Organization	- Making communication to TDH Switzerland and Youth. - Project implementation report writing**.	Ensure project sustainability. Ensure good project implementation.
02.	TDH (Switzerland) Donor funding project.	- Collecting funds from the people of Switzerland. - Buying Bicycles - Transporting bicycle containers from Switzerland to Nshamba.	Ensure access to good quality bicycles Ensure availability of funds to buy bicycles
03.	Youth above 20 years	- Assembling bicycles - Selling bicycles - Providing reports to Humuliza organization	Search for reliable market Ensure good communication among stakeholders.
04.	Bicycle users (the community of people using bicycles	- Buying bicycles - Using bicycles	Using bicycle for their daily transport.

Source: Study findings (2013)

2.3.3 Project Goal

The project goal is ensuring sustainability of income to youth above 20 years hence improvement of their social economic status eventually improve their living standard. The establishment of a bicycle assembling and selling project for vulnerable Youth above 20 years intends to improve the living standard of youth

who were supported by the organization but they are no longer supported due to the policy of the organization. Since it has been recognized that youth are not stable in living, it was found important to establish the project that can support them to improve their living standard.

The project is going to start with one container of the bicycle which will be assembled by youth and sell them after that they make new order. Bicycles will be of different grads and each grad will be having different price. The training will be provided to youth so that they get how to assemble and arrange different procedures on how the project will be implemented.

2.3.4   Project Objective

2.3.4.1 General Objective

Improved life standard of youth above 20 years who were supported by Humuliza organization in Nshanba and Biirabo wards by establishing of bicycle assembling and selling project for sustainable access of basic needs by July 2014. In order to justify project goal, the following objectives will be achieved.

2.3.4.2 Specific Objectives

(a) Reforming of youth groups and ensure each group is having administration

(b) Entrepreneurship training to youth so that to provide them with knowledge and skills on how to run business.

(c) Youth division of labor in project implementation

(d) Arranging chain of command from top to down that is youth, Humuliza organization and TDH.

(e) Ensuring the availability of reliable market of bicycles.

2.4   Host Organization Profile

Humuliza is a non-governmental organisation (NGO) that was established in 1997 to provide psychosocial support (PSS) to orphans and vulnerable children (OVCs). It is situated in Nshamba Ward, Muleba District in the Kagera region of Tanzania. The organization was created in response to a household survey conducted in 1996 which discovered that it was high levels of HIV/AIDS which were responsible for a growing number of child headed households (CHH) as well as orphans in the area. In fact, the Kagera region was one of the hardest hit by HIV/AIDS in Tanzania at the time. Local inhabitants of Nshamba describe the late 80's and early 90's as a time of devastation in their community.

Since its establishment in 1997, Humuliza has grown from an experimental pilot project into an internationally recognized pioneer in the use of PSS to support OVCs. It has developed a range of programmes, training materials, training manuals and models for supporting OVCs in holistic and meaningful ways. Its "signature" programme is Vijana Simama Imara (VSI) which emerged in response to the needs of orphans 3 years after the organization started its work in Nshamba. VSI is essentially an association for orphans. It is a youth-directed association which is based on the concept that youth are significant social actors and need to be respected as such. This orphan association model was created as an alternative to orphanages.

The activities around this association are informed by a concept of psychosocial wellbeing, derived from PSS. Children and youth are supported psychologically,

emotionally, socially and materially. They are guided to create their own "society" within the group and to form linkages with the community they are embedded within. It is about supporting orphans to develop a sense of belonging and connectedness, to make a contribution, feel valued and become self-sufficient.

In 2005 an external evaluation of VSI and Rafiki Modogo (an orphan association for younger children) confirmed that the impact of these programmes on the lives of the beneficiaries were both profound and meaningful. At the time, Humuliza served more than 2000 beneficiaries between the ages of 6 and 18 in a number of different villages around Nshamba. The organization had also developed a range of specialized programmes to support the needs of orphans who were part of the VSI and RM groups. These included the Mobile Farm School (MFS), Self Defense (SD) training, HIV/AIDS peer prevention and VSI bank.

2.4.1 An Overview of Humuliza

This overview includes the explanations of vision, mission and objectives of Humuliza organization and its programmes. To do this it is important to provide a foundation of the assessment by first looking at what Humuliza is and what it does.

2.4.2 Vision of Humuliza Organization

Orphans/youths living in difficult situations are empowered and coped with their situation.

2.4.3 Mission of Humuliza Organization

Humuliza's mission is to help orphans to cope with their difficult situations using available internal and external resources.

2.4.4 Objectives of Humuliza organization

2.4.4.1 General Objective

The overall organization objective is:

To empower orphans to develop their capacity to cope with the loss of their resilience through psychosocial support.

2.4.4.2 Specific Objectives

1. To enable OVC's/Youth deal with feelings and related psychological problems

2. To improve the Psychological wellbeing of OVC's/youth within their communities.

3. To strengthen the social support system among OVC's between 6-12 years. (6-18)

4. To facilitate sustainable economic empowerment for OVCs /youths

5. To enhance HIV'AIDS prevention and management interventions

6. To advocate for children rights and facilitate sustainable socio- economic empowerment for girls

7. To improve and increase the OVCs/ youth participation.

2.4.5 Humuliza Organisational Structure

Humuliza's administrative structure consists of a Board of Directors and a Steering committee. There are 16 staff members, most of whom are programme staff. There are 7 departments within the organisation – Rafiki Mdogo, Vijana Simama Imara (VSI), Psychosocial Support (PSS), HIV/AIDS prevention, Self Defense (SD), Educational Support and Mobile Farm School (MFS).
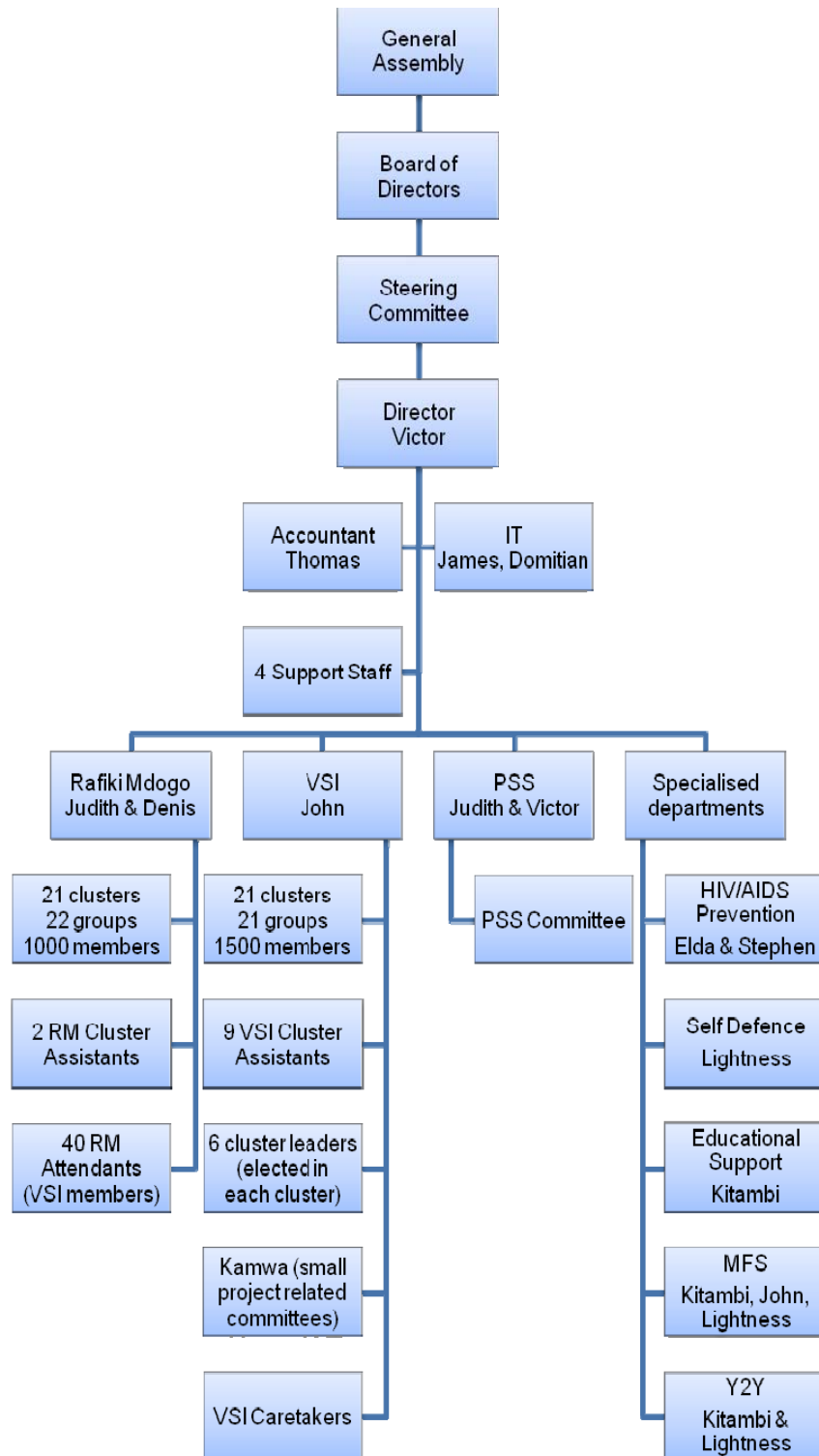
Figure 1: Humuliza Ogranization Profile

Source: Humuliza Organization profile (2007)

There an additional activity, Solution Focused Approach (SFA) which is a relatively new cross cutting programme activity that is not a separate department but is recognized as a distinct activity. The diagram below provides an overview of the current organizational structure. The programmes that fall under "specialized department" are distinct departments apart from SFA.

2.5   Humuliza's Programmes

2.5.1   Vijana Simama Imara (VSI)

This is a child directed orphans' organization. It is an instrument for enabling children and young people to participate in finding their own solutions for their problems. The programme serves youth between the ages of 13 and 18. There are currently 1500 VSI members situated in 21 clusters within Muleba District, Kagera region.

2.5.2   Rafiki Mdogo (RM)

Rafiki Mdogo are two Swahili words with a meaning of "little friends". Rafiki Mdogo (RM) comprises of the orphans aged 6 -12 years old. There are 22 groups of RM in 21clusters with a total number of 1000 RM members. One office attendant trains cluster attendants from VSI who hold sessions with RM. The office attendant visits RM sessions and together with two assistants and meets with RM cluster attendants for feedback and plan.

2.5.3 Psychosocial Support (PSS)

PSS is Humuliza's core business and guides all of its work with OVCs. The programme is concerned with training and seminars for teachers, caretakers/

caregivers, teachers and government and religions leaders. Its objective is to sensitize these community stakeholders to the needs of OVCs and MVCs, to ensure that programme beneficiaries receive reliable services. PSS also provides specialised counselling and sessions for beneficiaries individually as well as in groups.

2.5.4   Mobile Farm School (MFS)

MFS provides training and capacity building programmes that focus on sustainable agriculture. Its objective is to provide skills and knowledge to OVCs that will enable them to become self-sufficient and provide them with food security. It runs an intensive 10 part training programme as well as short seminars. In addition to this, beneficiaries are provided with practical, onsite support with their agricultural projects (Kamwa) and farms.

2.5.5   HIV/AIDS Prevention

HIV/AIDS prevention provides training and capacity building activities which support beneficiaries so they know about HIV/AIDS, how to prevent infection and other issues related to healthy responsible sexual practices. The programme also provides active support to beneficiaries which are HIV positive, psychological and material. It targets you aged 13 an up and utilizes peer educators to work directly with VSI members in their clusters as well as with primary and secondary schools.

2.5.6   Self Defense for Girls (SD)

This programme trains girls in self-defense techniques and skills so they can protect themselves from physical and sexual abuse. Beneficiaries have been trained and organized into clubs. These club members have been provided with additional

handcraft training so they can earn an income by making things they can sell to each other and to members in the communities where they reside. There are currently 5 clubs operating in 5 clusters.

2.5.7 Education Support

Humuliza provides financial support to RM and VSI beneficiaries for their education. This financial support is for school fees, uniforms and scholastic materials. It is for children and youth attending a range of institutions – primary, secondary and high school as well as vocational colleges and tertiary institutions.

2.5.8 Youth2Youth (Y2Y)

Youth2Youth is a relatively new programme that employs a Solution Focused Approach (SFA). The SFA tool has been formally integrated into SD clubs, VSI and stressed children sessions. However, all programme activities appear to incorporate some aspect of this approach in them. It has also been adopted as a tool for organizational engagement, management and planning.

Table 15: SWOT Analysis

S/N	STRENGTH	WEAKNESS	OPPORTUNITY	THREAT
1.	Experienced staffs in taking care of youth	No staffs with good experience in business	Partner organizations have needed expertise with business knowledge	It is sometimes difficult to access them timely.
2.	Youth are in their groups and committed	Gender balance is not consistent	Groups members know each other for a long time	Girls leave their groups when get married.
3.	The project location has its own office and secured.	Difficult to get other office when it comes the time for the project to stand on its own	Since it is a revolving fund project, they can have fund to hire the place.	Hiring will increase project running costs it needs much attention

Source: Study findings

2.6   Humuliza Organization SWOT Analysis

Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and threat of Humuliza organization were

identified as they can be seen in the Table 15.

2.6.1 The Roles of CED Student in the Project

The basic role of the CED student is to make a follow up during the implementation

to see if the project is implemented as it was planed.

(a) To visit the project and advise the organization on the whole programme of

     project management

(b) To review group readerships and to make sure their strong

(c) To provide business knowledge where possible during the project

     implementation

(d) To facilitate training on enterprenewship skills.

(e) To facilitate the project evaluation process when time comes in collaboration

     with Humuliza organization

2.6.2 The Organization's Roles

(a) To organize youth business training as well as project management training.

(b) To collaborate with youth in undertaking marketing exercise.

(c) To facilitate lank between donor funding project and youth.

(d) Facilitating producing a project implementation progress report.

(e) To attend administration issues.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

3.1   Introduction

This chapter presents a review of literature related to the subject being investigated. A survey of literature has been done on vulnerable children situation, life style, and support provision, causes of vulnerability and different provision, sources of vulnerable children, and different institutions which provided support to vulnerable children. Due to limited literatures relevant to the study and discussing the same topic in the local areas what is presented here is based on studies done in other countries.

The number of street children has increased exponentially over the last decade. In virtually every country, and in every major city, groups of children can be found scratching their survival from the streets. As the number of street children has steadily risen, the question of "what to do about the street children" becomes more urgent. Sadly, more and more often the astonishing answer is to simply remove them from sight, by whatever means is necessary. Street children around the world are consistently viewed, and treated, as something distasteful and unsightly requiring removal. "Removal" of large numbers of street children is routinely accomplished through mass arrests, commonly known as round-ups. Neither age nor gender provides much protection from round-ups; girls and children as young as seven have been arrested during round-ups. Once arrested, some children are driven far distances from towns, dropped off, and left to make their way the best they can, (J.D. DePaul, 2006).

3.2   Theoretical Literature

The project of bicycle assembling and selling is a new project in Nshamba and Biirabo wards intending to support vulnerable children. The community has had been told that vulnerable children belong to them, therefore the community itself is responsible to take care of them. Contrary to that the community defines that the responsibility of caring vulnerable children is of the government. Different authors have given different definitions of vulnerability according to the existing situation in their countries. Vulnerability is a complex concept to define, as it is illustrated in local/community definitions of vulnerability, which often include disabled or destitute children. In policy and support provision definitions, which list categories of children and in working definitions, which are used in various documents, the concept of vulnerability is not only restricted to individuals, such as children, but is often used to refer to households as well.

There is evidence that challenges the assumption that orphans are the most vulnerable children. Studies by Ainsworth and Filmer, (2002) where non-enrolment and non-attendance at school were used as proxies for vulnerability, found that, in many countries, poor children rather than orphans were most likely not to be enrolled or to be out of school. Though generalizations across 28 countries in four regions in the Ainsworth and Filmer study can be challenged, the link between poverty and vulnerability seems to be well established, suggesting that policies to raise enrolment among the poor will also have a positive impact on disadvantaged orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) (Smart, 2003). The widely ratified UN Convention on the Rights of the Child states that a "child means every human being below the age of

eighteen years unless under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier"(Gould, 2002). The World Bank's draft document "Investing in Children and Youth: A Strategy to Fight Poverty, Reduce Inequality and Promote Human Development" defines children as age 0-14 and youth as 15-24 (Gould, 2002). With regards to OVC, appropriate age definitions tend to be category specific.

Orphans, for instance, are mainly counted as 14 and younger. Child soldiers, on the other hand, normally include children up to the age of 18, since the great majority of child soldiers are between the ages of 15 and 18 (Gould, 2002). In projects for street children it is even common to include youth up to the age of 22. For assessing child vulnerability issues in general, we suggest using the UN definition (under 18), adjusting for important group specificities and being sensitive to definitions used by local government and implementing partners, (Dalali, Michael J, 2007).

With this we understand vulnerability to mean "a high probability of a negative outcome", or an expected welfare loss above a socially accepted norm, which results from risky or uncertain events, and the lack of appropriate risk management instruments"(UN, 2001). This is consistent with the definition used in the Bank's social protection framework for social risk management (UN, 2001). Vulnerability is shaped by risk and stress characteristics such as magnitude, frequency, duration, and scope, to which individuals, households and communities are exposed. Therefore, the degree and type of vulnerability vary overtime and between countries and are highly contextual. This implies that vulnerability is a relative state, a multifaceted continuum between resilience and absolute helplessness (Maqway, Thomas D, 2007).

The family's status in the community affects not only the way others respond to the child and the kind of formal education he is likely to receive; it also mediates for the child the culture available in the larger society. This is because the family is the first unit with which the child has continuous contact and the first context in which socialization patterns develop (Kaale K, 2004).

If the family can not provide necessary child requirements and good treatments, children can find themselves living in centers, children in conflict with the law, children with disabilities, children affected by armed conflict, children who are sexually exploited and/or abused, working children, children affected or infected by HIV/AIDS, infants with their mothers in prison, children in very poor households, refugee and displaced children, children of single mothers, children who are married before the age of majority (Smart, 2003). With the definitions provided by different authors this study will focus on children vulnerability basing on the definition given by Elkin, F (1960).

3.2.1 Vulnerable Children in Tanzania

According to the (2002) national census, it is estimated that about ten per cent of all children below the age of eighteen years in Tanzania are orphans and vulnerable (URT, 2002). Other studies estimate that up to four million children are most vulnerable in Tanzania (Tipath, 2002). Their vulnerability is the consequence of lack of basic rights including access to education, health care, clean and safe water, security, protection and inability to access basic needs and services such as care, inadequate community support, absence of a common social security system covering OVC and uncoordinated efforts to address the causes of vulnerability. HIV

/ AIDS has also exacerbated the vulnerability of most children, their households and communities, (Ministry of labour, 2005 – 2009).

To mitigate the adverse effects of HIV/AIDS and reduce its impacts a number of initiatives have been taken by individuals, communities, community based organizations (CBO), Non Governmental Organization, (NGO$_S$) Faith Based Organizations (FBOs), Local government Authorities and International NGO s. So far these responses have captured the attention of the existing coordination structure leading to duplication of services and marginalization of some areas. In Northern Tanzania, the police routinely round-up street children and hold them in custody for days and weeks, only to be abused, neglected, and forced into physical labor. The round-ups are justified as a proper exercise of a colonial-era vagrancy ordinance and the penal code. Recently, the frequency of the round-ups combined with the number of children who were being arrested and the abuse they suffered while in custody prompted a local non-governmental organization (NGO) to challenge the constitutionality of the round-ups, (Bunge la Tanzania, 2007).

3.2.2   Causes of Children Vulnerability

It is universally agreed that there is merit in distinguishing between different causes of orphan hood and vulnerability only as far as this allows for a better understanding of circumstances, vulnerability, and need (Baxter, 1998). Distinctions such as whether a child is an orphan because his or her parents died of AIDS or from some other cause should never be used at the programmatic level to include or exclude certain categories of children from their entitlements. Yet there are a number of

examples of programs that provide support exclusively to children who are orphans because their parents died of AIDS or to those children infected with HIV (Smart, 2003). For example, in Benin, children less than 10 years with AIDS qualify for free medical attention, and children orphaned by AIDS qualify for support consisting of food security, clothes, and free education. While the intentions of this sort of targeting may be good, this can compound the problems that surround so-called "AIDS exclusivity" (AIDS treated differently than other diseases) and can worsen the stigma that may be associated with an "AIDS label" (Smart, 2003). The following section discusses the various causes of vulnerability.

3.2.3   Irresponsible Parents

Many parents especially fathers in Africa particularly Tanzania do not pay much attention to care for their children and let mothers to provide basic needs themselves, an activity which is difficult. With that children loose the basic right which is parental care and love hence becoming vulnerable. Many complains pertaining to this can be found in the local government under the department of community well fare. This leads to the increase of school dropouts (Bailey, 1994).

3.2.4   Children Truancy

Sometimes children themselves can misbehave to their parents by going against their rules and regulations. This is well connected with school drop outs, leaving their homes and going to live in the streets doing nothing hence taking drugs. In most cases this is an outcome of a child to join with groups having bad behavior where by through diffusion a child starts to change morally, (Chadema, 2008).

3.1.5   Unexpected and Premature Marriage and Pregnancy

Many children start to play sex at younger age and conceive unexpectedly. Under such a situation the boy is found not able and ready to support the born child and its mother. Practically the mother cannot care the child alone and her parents might be not able or ready to help or not available. This leads to mother to roam around the streets looking for a job to do so that she can care the baby hence become prostitute (Bunge la Tanzania, 2008).

3.2.6   Family Conflict between Parents

When fathers and mothers fall into conflict, this leads to divorces. After the mother has been divorced children lose the directions, parental care and love hence decide to leave their homes and join the streets. By so doing the child can find him or herself taking drugs (URT, 1994).

3.2.7   Poverty

This is the common problem in many African families which causes family members to miss basic needs. When this problem comes to the critical point children stop schooling and become responsible in looking for the family needs hence become beggars. A good example is Dar es Salaam region in which the government has decided to build centers for these children (URT, 1994).

3.2.8 Deaths of Parents Due to HIV/AIDS

Even in countries with well-established epidemics, HIV/ AIDS-related stigma and discrimination are often pervasive. Typically, this is not restricted to individuals who

are infected but affects their families as well. Children from HIV/AIDS affected households report experiencing stigma and discrimination on many levels and in all aspects of their lives. Within the extended family, children orphaned by HIV/AIDS tell of being expected to work harder than other children in the family and of being the last to get food or school fees. Within the community, they are socially ostracized and marginalized by adults as well as by other children. Discrimination at schools, in health services, and in other institutions compromises their rights and frequently limits their access to opportunities and benefits. In countries around the world, the HIV/AIDS epidemic can be depicted as a succession of three waves.

The first wave of HIV infections is followed some years later by the second wave of AIDS illness and death. This, in turn, is followed by the third wave of children who have been orphaned by HIV/AIDS, with the associated impacts at multiple levels. The HIV/AIDS epidemic is producing orphans on an unrivaled scale (Smart 2003). Children at developmental risk, this group have had many labels over the years, including environmentally delayed children, socially disadvantaged children and children in poverty. What is common to this group is that its members are considered to be at risk or more vulnerable to development delays because of the environment they live in (Chachage, 2006).

Some family situations and environments are more conducive than others to developing delays or patterns of behavior that can make learning difficult. Potential detrimental environmental conditions include poverty, low socioeconomic status, teenage parents, a dysfunctional family, prenatal exposure to viruses, drug abuse,

alcohol abuse, low birth weight, malnourishment during pregnancy, prolonged difficult labour, low birth weight, prematurely and emotionally unresponsive mother, often as a result of an unwanted pregnancy or chronic illness, (Chachage, 2006).

3.2.9   Efforts to Support Vulnerable Children

Many efforts have been put forward to support vulnerable children through creating policies which include guidelines on how to support them. This is both nationally and internationally in which Millennium Development Goals also include how to alleviate poverty and vulnerable children being included. There are a number of international conventions, goals, and other instruments that define the framework for action for OVC. Some key examples are listed below.

(a)   In September 1990, the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection, and Development of Children was agreed at the World Summit for Children. Signatories committed to a 10-point program to protect the rights of children and to improve their lives (Smart, 2003).

(b)   The Millennium Summit in September 2000 reaffirmed international commitment to working toward a world in which sustaining development and eliminating poverty have the highest priority. It also identified a number of Millennium Development Goals, some of which are relevant to the rights of all children, including OVC, in particular those related to education. Universal primary education by 2015, children, boys and girls, able to complete a full course of primary schooling. Achieve gender equality Girls and boys have equal access to all levels of education (URT, 2003).

(c)   Article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which also deals with the right to education, states that: Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship. This right includes the right to receive HIV-related education, particularly regarding prevention and care. It is the state's obligation to ensure, in every cultural and religious tradition that appropriate means are found so that effective HIV/AIDS information is included in educational programs inside and outside schools (URT, 2003).

(d)   Many nations have committed to the Education for All (EFA) goals set at the World Conference on Education for All in Jomtien, Thailand, in 1990 and reviewed at the 2000 meeting in Dakar, Senegal, when 164 governments committed to achieving education for all by 2015 or earlier (URT, 2003).

(e)   The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1996) is the pre-eminent international treaty dedicated to the protection of economic and social rights. Article 9 recognizes the right of everyone to social security and Article 11 recognizes the right to an adequate standard of living, including adequate food, clothing, and housing, and to the continuous improvement of living conditions (URT, 2003).

(f)   The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) is a framework that guides programs for all children, including OVC. The four pillars of the CRC are: The right to survival, development, and protection from abuse and neglect, the right

to freedom from discrimination, The right to have a voice and be listened to, and that the best interests of the child should be of primary consideration (URT, 2003).

(g)   More recently, in June 2001, the UN General Assembly Special Session (UNGASS) Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS set specific targets for all signatory nations. Recognizing that children orphaned and affected by HIV/AIDS need special assistance, nations must: By 2003, develop and by 2005 implement national policies and strategies to build and strengthen governmental, family and community capacities to provide a supportive environment for orphans and girls and boys infected and affected by HIV/AIDS including by providing appropriate counseling and psycho-social support, ensuring their enrolment in school and access to shelter, good nutrition, health and social services on an equal basis with other children; and protect orphans and vulnerable children from all forms of abuse, violence, exploitation, discrimination, trafficking and loss of inheritance, ensure non-discrimination and full and equal enjoyment of all human rights through the promotion of an active and visible policy of de-stigmatization of children orphaned and made vulnerable by HIV/AIDS, urge the international community, particularly donor countries, civil society, as well as the private sector, to complement effectively national programmes to support programmes for children orphaned or made vulnerable by HIV/AIDS in affected regions and in countries at high risk and to direct special assistance to sub-Saharan Africa (URT, 2003).

3.3   Empirical Literature

The socio-economic and political context within which children live has a considerable impact on family life, in Tanzania as elsewhere. Levels of national poverty in contemporary Tanzania strain the relationships between household members and in particular, relationships between adults and children. The World Bank estimates that 43% of the rural population and 19% of the urban population live below the poverty line, (Chachage, 2006). The global economic recession and subsequent structural adjustment processes have been felt by both the agricultural and urban sectors, each of which is increasingly unable to provide a livelihood for most households. This has led to great exodus of human labour from the agricultural to, predominantly, the service sector, with young girls and boys, in particular, migrating to urban areas in search of wage labour.

The resources currently available to Tanzanian children both material and in terms of human care are stretched very thin. It has been consistently demonstrated that the cost of structural adjustment is disproportionately borne by the poor, and by women and children. Even before structural adjustment, there were few, generally lower paid, employment possibilities open to women. One of the features of structural adjustment is to reduce the size of the public sector, which sheds lower-paid, less permanent jobs first, where more women are clustered. Family livelihoods are therefore increasingly dependent on casual income-generating opportunities in the informal sector.

Children are also increasingly engaging in income-generation activities in both rural and urban areas, and especially in the informal sector. They bring in cash to meet the

needs of their families and themselves. Childrenís own needs include school uniforms, pens, exercise books, school fees, and even food and clothing, (Chachage, 2006). A recent study in Bagamoyo revealed that 55% of boys and 37.5% of girls were contributing to schooling costs through casual work, (Chachage, 2006). Children are used on both a part-time and full-time basis as casual farm workers, hawkers of food stuffs, clothing, and miscellaneous items, house-girls, assistants in home beer brewing, and also in manufacturing and the mining industry, while the feminization of child labour is mostly found in domestic labour and commercial sexual exploitation.

The introduction of cost-sharing measures for health and education has had a devastating effect on social services in Tanzania. Cost-sharing in the education sector has resulted in sharply declining primary school enrolment rates, accompanied by high drop-out rates and very low performance, particularly of girls, because of the inability of parents and guardians to pay school expenses, combined with their need for childrenís labour at home, (Bailley, 1994). Access to medical care is also now reduced. The Tanzanian public health service has also become conspicuously under-funded in absolute terms, spending about US$3.50 per capita per annum, well below what is normally acceptable, (Baxter, J 1998). This has led to deterioration in staffing, infrastructure and availability of drugs and equipment in basic health care, reflected in increased mortality rates for children under five, high maternal mortality rates and AIDS deaths, (Dalali *et el.,* 2007).

Orphaned children living in households in which one or both parents have died would appear to be particularly vulnerable to poverty and insecurity, and as the

AIDS epidemic attacks the prime age adult population, the particular difficulties faced by AIDS orphans have come to the attention of non-governmental organizations and international development agencies such as UNICEF. Women and girls often bear the greatest costs of adult ill-health and death, primarily because of the significant opportunity costs to them of their traditional roles as carers and nurturers of the ill or dying, (Chachage, 2006).

The AIDS epidemic has caused an increase in adult mortality and consequently an increase in the numbers of orphaned children. Data were used from the Kisesa Community Study in northwest Tanzania, to assess the prevalence and consequences of orphan hood in the context of existing child care practices in a rural area with moderately high HIV-prevalence. This study was carried out in a ward with about 20,000 people with HIV prevalence of 6.2% among adults 15-44 years and slightly over one-third of adult deaths associated with HIV/AIDS.

Seven point six per cent of children under 15 and 8.9 per cent of children under 18 had lost one or both parents. Child fostering was very common. Virtually all orphans and foster-children were cared for by members of the extended family, often the maternal grandparents: 14 per cent of households had at least one orphan. Such households did not have a lower economic status, but had a less favourable dependency ratio. Households with orphans were also more likely to be female-headed. Follow-up mortality rates were similar among orphans, foster-children and other children, for both sexes. Mobility was much higher among orphans and foster-children, and orphans and foster-children had somewhat lower school attendance rates: lower enrolment and higher dropout rates.

The problem of rapidly increasing numbers of orphans needs to be considered in the context of previously high levels of adult mortality, child-fostering practices and general poverty. The extended family seems to be able to absorb the increase in orphans, because caring for children of other members of the family is widespread, whether the parents are alive or dead. The study yields no evidence that orphans as a group are disadvantaged, although certain subgroups of orphans or orphan households may be more vulnerable and in need of support.

Adult mortality in sub-Saharan Africa is expected to increase rapidly during the 1990s and beyond, owing to the AIDS epidemic. As AIDS mortality primarily affects adults in the reproductive ages, this will lead to a rapid increase in the number of orphaned children. Empirical data from Uganda (Adesina *et al.,* 2007) and Zimbabwe have indicated the magnitude of the problem of orphan hood in association with the AIDS epidemic. Projections showed that there could be as many as one orphan for every two healthy economically active women about ten years after HIV prevalence has reached its peak in areas severely affected by the epidemic (Adesina *et al.,* 2007). In 1995, WHO estimated that about 10 million children had been orphaned through AIDS since the beginning of the epidemic in Africa.

The most detailed studies on orphan hood in association with AIDS have been conducted in Mutare, Zimbabwe, in an area with high HIV-prevalence. About half of parental deaths in the five years preceding a survey in 1992 were thought to be associated with HIV/AIDS and 13 per cent of all children under 15 years were orphans. The extended family continued to be the main source of care for orphans.

The quality of care for orphans by the extended family was generally considered satisfactory and comparable to care for other children.

However, some traditional patterns of care for orphans were changing. Maternal relatives were now the main carers, while in the past the paternal extended family was the main source of orphan care. Similar conclusions were reached in a study in rural Uganda (Adesina *et al.,* 2007). No significant differences in schooling and mortality could be observed between orphans and other children. It was concluded that the family system was still coping with the more than 40 per cent increase in orphans due to the AIDS epidemic.

This study presents data on orphan hood and child care patterns from a rural area in Tanzania, where HIV prevalence is moderately high, but overall adult mortality is likely to have been high in the decades preceding the AIDS epidemic. The orphan problem is analyzed in the context of pre-existing child care patterns, particularly the practice of child fostering. Many different researchers have tried to identify sources and problems facing children hence leading to children vulnerability. People in different countries have different experience on how to care children when they are suffering the consequences of losing their parents.

In same countries children are cared by extended families members and they show no difference with those with parents. This is so different in Tanzania where by vulnerable children when they lose their parents they are cared by their grandparents who are very old and cannot provide the needed support. This is where the importance of NGOs caring comes in to top up to what caretakers are doing.

3.4   Policy Review

According to URT (2007) Tanzania like many other countries has a clear stipulated youth development policy that explains what youth should do, which was firstly printed in the year 1996. The policy was prepared under the ministry for labour and youth development. The main challenge with National Youth Development Policy in Tanzania is whether it address youths needs.

On 17th March 2008 the Minister responsible for Youth Development, Professor Juma Kapuya, launched a new version – the second version – of the National Youth Development Policy. This was an outcome of a policy review of the National Youth Development Policy of 1996 that was concluded in 2007. As such it is accordingly entitled The National Youth Development Policy of 2007. The relative 'newness' of the policy demands a critical analysis of what is so new about it.

Therefore there is a need to analyse the available policy to see if it is stipulating youth demands. The focus particularly should be on the question of whether the policy reflects youth demands. Using the policy as its main object of analysis and the youth as its main subject of enquiry, the analysis starts by exploring how far the policy has gone in finding out what youth demands. It then looks at what the policy has to offer with respect to youth demands. Finally, the paper builds a case for a thoroughgoing analysis of the current 'State of Youth in Tanzania' so as to determine, prioritise and address youth demands accordingly, that is, within the policy cycle of formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, (URT 2007).

3.4.1 What Are Youth Demanding?

In this analysis to the National Youth Development Policy of 2007, the then Minister responsible for Youth Development, Captain John Chiligati, outlines social-economic problems which need "a unique solution to a new generation". These are "problems such as unemployment, poverty, HIV/AIDS and other diseases, environmental degradation and drug abuse" (United Republic of Tanzania 2007). It is these issues that the new version of the youth policy seeks to address. In a way the policy is telling us that, among other things, the youth demand employment, prosperity, healthy lifestyles and a friendly environment.

With respect to these demands the policy booklet goes on to provide statistics to back up what it terms 'The Status of Youth in Tanzania.' In the case of what it terms the 'employment situation', the policy primarily draws from the latest Integrated Labour Force Survey, that of 2000/01. This survey estimated the labour force to be 17.9 million people. The youth, aged between 15 and 35, constitutes 65 percent of this force. However, according to the survey, unemployment for the whole country stood at 12.9 percent. A categorical analysis of this latter percentage in terms of age shows that the youth are more vulnerable to the unemployment problem.

In the absence of specific up-to-date statistics on the state of health among the youth, the policy resorts to population census and survey data that point to a reduction of infant mortality and use them to build a case for youth on the basis of a given fact that a "nation will have a healthy youth if its programmes on early child development have created an opportunity for the growth of a healthy society" (United Republic of

Tanzania 2007a). The policy goes on to conclude that "the real" situation shows that youth encounter the following "health problems that are related to physical, mental, maternal and reproductive health": "Escalation of sexually transmitted infectious diseases including HIV/AIDS"; "Malnutrition which causes amongst other things blood deficiencies (anaemia) and low birth weight"; "The use of drugs and substance abuse which causes mental instability and delinquency"; "Female genital mutilation to young women and children"; "Early marriages and pregnancies"; "In-appropriate use of leisure time and sports for health development"; and "Inadequate youth friendly health services and information."

When it comes to what it calls the 'economic situation', the policy does not provide any statistical evidence of the youth's state of economy or status of poverty. The policy also touches on what it terms the 'political situation.' Without stating explicitly to what extent youth participate in politics it comes up with this general conclusion: "Under the multiparty system, youth participate in various political organizations and in decision-making. However, currently there is no clearly defined system which prepares young men and women to take up leadership position in the existing parties and government. Another challenge in political areas is for girls to emerge as leaders or representatives in decision-making organs" (United Republic of Tanzania 2007).

Thus the question that still lingers on is: How do we know for sure what the youth are really demanding? The answer to this question is partly provided by the African Youth Charter. Article 12 (g) of the Charter states categorically that a "baseline

evaluation or situation analysis shall inform the policy on the priority issues for youth." A close reading of the new policy reveals that no such baseline study was carried out to determine the (then) current status of youth in Tanzania. As such it does not provide concrete evidence from the ground on what are youth priority needs or demands.

3.4.2 What is The Youth Policy Offering?

Any national policy is primarily a social policy. And social policy, as Jimi O. Adesina (2007) and his colleagues have defined it, is the collective efforts geared toward affecting and protecting the social well-being of the people in a given territory. "Beyond immediate protection from social destitution", as they further asserts, "social policy might cover education and health care provision, habitat, food security, sanitation, guarantee some measure of labour market protection, and so on" (Adesina, 2007). These collective efforts do not spring up by chance or by mere wishful thinking. In fact, as Tade Akin Aina, (2004) aptly notes, they are set of systematic and deliberate interventions in social life aimed at ensuring the satisfaction of basic needs and well-being of citizens. As such, social policy is also an "expression of socially desirable goals through legislation, institutions and administrative programs and practices in accordance with specific development objectives", (Aina, 2004).

The other key social service, that is water, is not addressed at all even though its limited access, especially in rural areas, has serious negative impacts on youth particularly those who are socially constructed and/or gendered to spend considerable time and energy to fetch water, that is, young women.

In regard to equal and equitable access to education and health the policy does not provide any analytical statement. This could be attributed to the fact that it is formulated within the neo-liberal policy framework which tend to emphasize the private model of cost sharing over and above the public model of social welfare provision. However, the policy attempts to address the issue of equity in accessing land even though, apart from stating that customary practices "discriminate young girls to own and even to inherit land", it does not offer a succinct analysis of why youth have limited access to land in the first place. Such analyses could inform its following policy statement's quest to address that limitation:

"There shall be a promotion of equitable access to land and other resource allocation. Emphasis shall be put on rural youth and gender equity as stipulated in the Small and Medium Enterprise Policy, Rural Development Strategy and Women and Gender Development Policy." Neither does the policy statement nor its background analysis say anything about the Land Policy with respect to its impact on youth across the rural/urban divides or in relation to migration.

The policy also attempts to address the pressing demand for employment. Its policy statements are based on the assumption that the pattern of employment, underemployment and unemployment in the country "suggests the need to have integrated employment oriented development framework in key areas of agriculture and urban employment, information, labour intensive works, mining sector, natural resources and tourism infrastructure development, education and training and services" (United Republic of Tanzania 2007). They are also based on the

government's non-statist strong emphasis on the role of the private sector as a job creator and development partners as the philanthropic financiers.

3.4.3 What Should Youth do Policy Wise?

From the foregoing discussion it is evident that youth demands a place at high level tables in the policy arena. But democracy, as Mwalimu Julius Nyerere told protesting youth from the University of Dar-es-Salaam who marched to petition their demands vis-à-vis the state, is sweet yet it is not handed on a silver platter. This necessitates a thoroughgoing and ongoing process of pushing the margins of the policy arena so as to widen the space for youth engagement. Such a process demands youth to come up with creative and imaginative ways of intervening in each of the key four stages of the policy cycle, namely, formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

One way of intervening is to shift the primary focus from formulation and implementation to the monitoring and evaluation stages. This is by no means intended to let policymakers and implementers off the hook so they can do whatever they want. Rather, it is an attempt to make them have a constant hard look at what they come up with. In a significant way this shift of emphasis will enhance formulation and implementation since the youth will constantly be on the toes of these policymakers and implementers when they, the youth, monitor and evaluate, on an ongoing basis, policy statements with respect to what is happening on the ground.

Such an advocacy strategy will bring to the fore untenable policy directives and thus render them obsolete. It will also publicize effectual policy directives and even create a space for sharpening the not so effective ones. The Tanzania National Youth

Development Policy does not state or give a room to youth to have youth council in which youth can be tabling their demands as it is in other countries and international wise.

3.5   Literature Review Summary

Various studies show that youth are taking a big per cent of population in many countries, but that big group of population is not regarded and given priority in the national development plans. Most of them are suffering from unemployment problems which are the key functional in the increase of someone income. If no income no access to basic needs and the outcome of this is youth to riot and make Chios to the ruling government.

The policy analysis that has been made has shown the weakness of the Tanzania National Youth Development Policy despite of having a good written police document youth demands are not stipulated and youth have no room where they can give out their demands. From the literature review it has been evident that studies that were carried out in relation to youth development in Tanzania as the big population compared to other groups there is no proper national plan of solving youth problems that can be implemented and attainable. It does not create environment to youth to access credits from financial institutions and environment for youth to deal with business hence improving youth incomes.

The government has left the obligation of supporting youth to Non-Governmental Organizations others International Organizations like care international, forum cydy, World Vision Tanzania and many other that support youth. From that critical

analysis there comes the importance of establishing Youth Bicycle Assembling and Selling Project which will support some of the youth in Nshamba and Biirabo ward who are left unsupported due to age limit of Organizations. The intervention will fulfil the gap of youth at a particular age are left unsupported and fail to meet their basic needs. The project can also help to spread knowledge to other places in the country if other organizations find it important and supportive to youth

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

4.1   Introduction

This chapter illustrates information on how the project was planned, how each step was undertaken for project implementation. The chapter also analyses the products and output from the project, how the objectives were formed and resources required, responsible personnel and time frame to accomplish the project. The budget for the project is also presented to enable the project with purchasing power of the project equipments and running costs of the project. The interests of different stakeholders are expressed since they are ready to support the project implementation. The support of the project is expected to come from TDH Switzerland and HUMULIZA organization; other supports will come along the project implementation goes on.

The Establishment of a Bicycle Assembling and Selling Project has a plan of lunching in Desember 2013 after all arrangements and communication from Switzerland people is well organized and every part is informed of what is supposed to do. . During the inauguration all stakeholders will attend that ceremony and on that day the project leadership will get time to introduce each other and each part obligations will be stipulated to make everybody aware of how the project will be implemented.

The project implementation plan shows each activity and responsible personnel. The plan will be the guide for what is to be done and at what time and who is responsible for what. Scheduled meetings are very important to review the plan to see if

activities are done according to the plan. It has been advisory to project implementers to keep records of all activities undertaken during the project implementation. The records will help during the review meeting so that to have information on how the project is implemented challenges and benefits of the project. The project outputs of the project include youth groups which are already available and their interests in the project, availability of the host Organization which is going to take care of the project for a particular time, skills of the Organization staffs they have as well as bicycle market. The impact of the project is going to be realised after a certain time of the project implementation when the evaluation will be done in Desember, 2014.

4.2 Products and Outputs

The expected products and outputs of the Establishment of Bicycle Assembling and Selling Project is realised when there are reliable market of the products, trained youth groups with enterprenewship skills, full participation of the project stakeholders, gained business knowledge and capacity of the youth to assemble bicycles and sell them. The project has planed the following activities to be done so that to achieve project goal,

(i)   Reviewing of youth groups to see if they are still alive and check out the number of group members, gender and commitment of group members.

(ii) Capacity building to 10 groups with 10 members on business skills.

(iii) Capacity building to 2 HUMULIZA organization staffs on the project management skills and business.

(iv) To organize meeting on budget preparation and send it to project funders.

(v)   Preparation of the place where the project is going to be implemented.

(vi)   Recruiting youth on bicycle assembling.

(vii) Preparation of project brochures having information about the project.

(viii) Monitoring and evaluation of the project implementation.

4.3   Achievements of the Project

(a)   10 groups with 10 members of youth were reviewed and got training on business skills.

(b)   2 Humuliza organizations staffs have been trained on project management and business skills.

(c)   A budget proposal of 30,000 USD was prepared and sent to donor for funding.

(d)   A place where the project will be implemented has been prepared.

(e)   Youth recruitment on the bicycle assembling has been arranged

4.4   Project Planning

Project planning is so important component in the project development process which includes the following steps;

(a)   Project Objective identification

(b)   Activity series

(c)   Responsible person to undertake activities

(d)   Identifying resources needed

(e)   Budget preparation

4.4.1   Implementation Plan

The project to have efficiency in implementing its planned activities, there should be a work plan indicating activities to be undertaken, resources required, time frame and

the responsible person for each activity/ objective. The host organization that is Humuliza leadership is fully involved in the whole process of the project preparation and will be responsible in the project implementation to ensure full participation since youth who will undertake potential activities in the project were cared by the organization and they will organize funds on behalf of the youth. The project implementation will follow the plan which is shown in Table 16.

The main activities in the plan are organizing youth groups to participate in the project, training to youth on how to run activities, marketing organization as well as monitoring and evaluation. The implementation of the project involves youth above 20 years and Humuliza organization as the host organization. Table16 shows activities to be implemented except participatory monitoring and evaluation.

The major activities to be carried out in this plan are organizing youth groups to participate in the project, training to youth on how to run activities, marketing organization as well as monitoring and evaluation. The implementation process will involve various stakeholders to avoid duplication of activities in the same area, this also reduces costs. The monitoring of the implementation process is for making sure all activities are carried out according to the plan and if there is a problem it should be identified and solved within a very short time.

The main stakeholders who have been identified to be involved throughout the implementation process are youth above 20 years, Humuliza organization staffs, and organizations with related knowledge to be used in the project for example Kwa Wazee project who have expertise in business plan, community and project funders.

Table 16: Project Implementation Plan

Objective	Output	Activity	Project Implementation month												Resource needed	Responsible Personnel
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
1.Reviewing of youth groups and awareness creation in Nshamba and Biirabo wards.	A total of 10 groups with 10 members have been identified	1.1 Conducting a three days of youth group reviewing and creating awareness about the project.	■												Human Funds Stationeries transport	CED student Youth Organization leaders
2.Capacity building to youth groups and Humuliza staffs on business skills and project management	10 groups of youth with 10 members trained on project management and business skills.	2.1 Capacity building to 100 youth above 20 years.	■												Human Funds Stationeries transport	CED student Youth Organization leaders
	2 Humuliza organization	2.2 capacity building to 2		■												Human Funds	CED student Youth

	staff members were trained on project management	Humuliza organization staffs		■													Stationeries transport	Organization leaders
	100 youth above 20 years recruited on bicycle assembling.	2.3 Recruitment to 100 youth above 20 years.	■														Human Funds Stationeries Venue	CED student Youth Organization leaders.
3. Collaborate with other development partners for fund and technique support.	Holding 2 days meeting with stakeholders and prepare a project budget of 30,000 USD	3.1 A budget of 30,000 USD prepared and sent to donors.		■													Human Venue Stationaries Funds	CED student Youth Organization leaders.

4.Ensuaring the project is acquiring equipments and other facilitation tools to enable its implementation	Arrangement of the project premise done	4.1 Arrangement of the project premise done														Human	CED student Youth Organization leaders
	245 pcs of brochures distributed	Prepare and distribute 245pcs of brochures.														Human Funds Stationeries transport	CED student Youth Organization leaders

The implementation will also involve a researcher Community Economic Development CED student and government officials. The project will use resources from different sources during the implementation, this is depending from stakeholders Humuliza organization staffs will provide technique support resources, youth above 20 years will provide human support, government officers will provide human resource support and TDH Switzerland people will provide funds resource support that will run all activities of the project. Therefore the implementation of the project depends on resources from stakeholders.

4.4.2 Inputs

There are several and different inputs which will be employed during the project implementation some of them are human resources, financial resources as well as material inputs. Human resources are staffs from Humuliza organization, youth themselves and government officials. Financial resources are an important component which will be used for payments during the implementation of some of project activities like capacity building and other project expenses.

4.4.3 Staffing Pattern

The project will not have new human resources instead it will employ youth themselves who will be under the supervision of staffs from the host organization that is Humuliza organization. Youth leadership will be responsible for all activities and administrative issues in collaboration with staff responsible with project from Humuliza organization. Youth will have committee which will be supervising the implementation of the activities.

Table 17: Project Logical Framework

Hierarchy of Objectives	Objectively Verifiable Indicator (OVIs)	Means of verification (MOV)	Assumptions
Goal (Impact): Income poverty reduced and standard of living improved to youth above 20 years.	Increased income and improved standard of living of youth above 20 years.	Youth above 20 years increase in purchasing power and ability to access social service.	Youth above 20 years are able to access social services.
Objective: Youth groups in Nshamba and Biirabo wards reviewed and awareness created on the Bicycle assembling and selling project by June 2014.			
Output 1: 10 groups of youth above 20 years with 10 members have been identified	Participation of identified members of groups of youth in the project implementation activities.	Project progressive report.	Willingness of youth above 20 years is highly recognized.
Activity,			
Conducting a three days of youth group reviewing and creating awareness about the project.	123 stakeholders attended.	Project progressive report.	Readiness of stakeholders to support the project.
Objective 2: Capacity building to youth groups and Humuliza staffs on business skills and project management			
Output 2 10 groups of youth	Number of youth members	List of participants	Willingness and readiness of

with 10 members trained on project management and business skills.	attended		youth to participate in the project implementation.
2.1 Capacity building to 100 youth above 20 years.	3 days training conducted	Project progress report	Business knowledge skills obtained and used in the project implementation.
2.2 Recruitment to 100 youth above 20 years.	5 days training conducted	Project progress report	Youth acquired knowledge on bicycle assembling.
2.3 Capacity building to 2 Humuliza organization staffs	2 days training conducted	Project progress report	Willingness of organization staff members to devote their time to work with the project
Objective 3: Collaborate with other development partners for fund and technique support.			
Output 3: Holding 2 days meeting with stakeholders and prepare a project budget of 30 USD	Number of stakeholders attended.	List of participants	Acceptance of development partners to relies funds requested.
Activity			
A budget of 30,000 USD prepared and sent to donors	Budget document prepared and sent to donor for funding.	Budget document	Readiness of donor to fund the project
Objective 4: Ensuaring the project is acquiring equipments and other facilitation tools to enable its implementation			

Output:4 Arrangement of the project premise done	Premise obtained	Premise obtained	Readiness of the host organization to provide premise.
Activity			
Arrangement of the project premise done	Premise site	Office report	Readiness of the host organization to provide premise.
Output 5: 245 pcs of brochures distributed	Number of brochures produced	Progress report	Capacity of the project to produce brochures.
Activity			
Prepare and distribute 245pcs of brochures.	245 pcs of brochures produced and distributed	Progress report	Capacity of the project to produce brochures.

Table 18: Youth above 20 Years Bicycle Assembling and Selling Project (1st January 2014 1st December 2015)

Objective	Output	Activity	Resources Needed	Quantity	Unity price	Total USD/Tsh
1. Reviewing of youth groups and awareness creation	10 groups of youth with 10 members identified	3 days youth group reviewing and creating awareness about the project.	Transport	3	50,000	50,000
			Facilitation allowance	4	30,000	30,000
			Notebooks	4	4,000	4,000
2. Capacity building to youth and Humuliza staffs on business skills and project management	10 groups of youth with 10 members trained on project management and business skills.	Capacity building to 100 youth above 20 years.	Stationary	2	10,000	20,000
			Markpen	10	5,000	50,000
			F/Allowance	2	30,000	60,000
			Soft drinks	102	1000	102000
		capacity building to 2 Humuliza organization staffs	Stationary	2	10,000	20,000
			Markpen	10	5,000	50,000
			F/Allowance	2	30,000	60,000
			Soft drinks	4	1000	4,000
		Recruitment to 100 youth above 20 years.	Stationary	2	10,000	20,000
			Mark pen	10	5,000	50,000
			F/Allowance	2	30,000	60,000
			Soft drinks	102	1000	102000
3. Collaborate	Holding 2 days	A budget of 30,000 USD	Printing	2	10,000	20,000

with other development partners for fund and technique support.	meeting with stakeholders and prepare a project budget of 30,000 USD	prepared and sent to donors	paper Soft drinks	80	2,000	160,000
4. Ensuring the project is acquiring equipments and other facilitation tools to enable its implementation	Arrangement of the project premise done	Arrangement of the project premise done	-	-	-	-
	245 pcs of brochures distributed	Prepare and distribute 245pcs of brochures	Brochures Transport	245 3	3,000 30,000	735,000 90,000
Total, Out 30,000 USD 1,045 will be used for project arrangement and 28,955 USD will be for buying and transporting bicycle container						**Tsh 1,687,000 USD 1,045**

4.4.4 Project Budget

The project budget which has been presented to funders is 30,000 USD and this will involve buying one container of bicycles, transporting that container from Switzerland to Nshamba and other costs which will be needed during the project implementation. Other stakeholders are going to provide human resource contribution instead of financial contribution.

4.5   Project Implementation

4.5.1   Project Implementation Report

The implementation of Bicycle Assembling and selling project report is the responsibility youth above 20 years, CED student and Humuliza organization as well as other project stakeholders to ensure effectiveness in the implementation of project activities. The proper implementation is expected to start in January 2014 as it is seen in the project implementation plan which has arranged sequentially order of activities which are results of project objectives.

The project implementation is going to be done in a participatory manner through involving various stakeholders. The project implementation will be divided into various dimensions which are reviewing of youth groups and awareness creation, capacity building to various groups of stakeholders which are youth above 20 years and Humuliza organization staffs responsible with the project. The training expertise will employ different methodologies to impart knowledge to intended people which are lecture method, group discussion and practical method.

Other dimensions include searching of market for bicycle products. The CED student together with other stakeholders is responsible making sure all project plans and arrangements are fully implemented with high efficiency. The other responsibility is to make sure that the project objectives are obtained timely using identified resources.

Trainings to Youth above 20 years, Humuliza organization staffs are very importance for the proper management of the project. The expectation of the trainings is efficiency during and throughout the project implementation. The project will be established starting with one container of bicycles, the increase of containers will depend on the expansion of the market inside and outside of Muleba district.

4.5.1.1 Project Objectives to be Achieved

The project had the following objectives,

(i)   To review 10 groups of youth above 20 years to be involved in the project implementation by January 2014.

(ii)   To provide capacity building to 10 groups of youth above 20 years and 2 Organization staffs by January 2014.

(iii)   Conducting 2 days meeting with other development partners to look for funds by January 2014.

(iv)   To ensure the project acquires implementation tools and premises by January 2014.

The above objectives have been implemented and achieved; the project has received one container of bicycles with 200 pcs of bicycles from TDH Switzerland organization as a grant. The project report show that youth were trained on assembling and selling bicycles and now they are dealing with selling bicycles. One bicycle is sold Tsh 150,000.00 and youth have managed to sell 120 pcs and now they are arranging to order another container of bicycles. The picture below show youth dealing with assembling and selling bicycles.
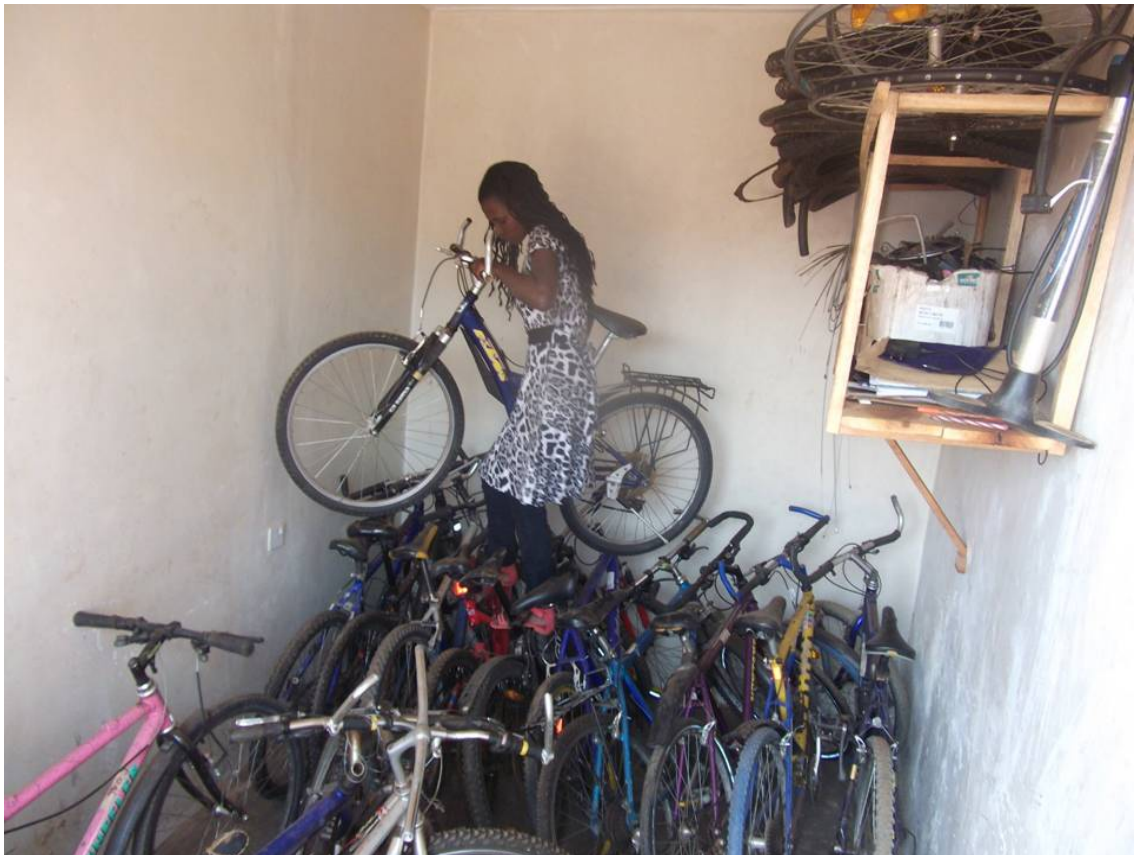
Figure 2: Youth Assembling Selling Bicycles

Source: Study findings (2013)

4.5.2 Project Implementation Gantt chart

Table 19: Project Implementation Gantt Chart

Objective	Output	Activity	Project Month											
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Reviewing of youth groups and awareness creation	10 groups of youth with 10 members identified	1.1 3 days youth group reviewing and creating awareness about the project.	■											
2. Capacity building to youth and Humuliza staffs on business skills and project management	10 groups of youth with 10 members trained on project management and business skills.	2.1 Capacity building to 100 youth above 20 years.	■											
		2.2 capacity building to 2 Humuliza organization staffs		■										
		2.3 Recruitment to 100 youth above 20 years.		■										

3. Collaborate with other development partners for fund and technique support.	Holding 2 days meeting with stakeholders and prepare a project budget of 30,000 USD	3.1 A budget of 30,000 USD prepared and sent to donors	■												
4. Ensuring the project is acquiring equipments and other facilitation tools to enable its implementation	Arrangement of the project premise done	4.1 Arrangement of the project premise done	■												
	245 pcs of brochures distributed	4.2 Prepare and distribute 245pcs of brochures		■											

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 PROJECT PARTICIPATORY MONITORING, EVALUATION AND SUSTAINABILITY

5.1   Introduction

This chapter discusses project participatory monitoring, evaluation and sustainability. Monitoring is the process that can be done now and then of looking the implementation of day-to-day activities and helps to make improvement of anything which goes wrong in order to achieve project goal. Evaluation can be defined as the systematic process of looking/investigate if the objective will be achieved. Monitoring and evaluation are put together because monitoring prepares environment for evaluation process.

So with monitoring and evaluation a person is able to gather information pertaining with the project implementation schedule and predict problems which may rise and propose possible solutions. Using this step of monitoring and evaluation chapter someone can get to understand the sustainability of the project basing on the available information and if there can be internal or external changes e.g. change in the project funds as an external factor and change in project supervision in case of Humuliza organization staffs decide to withdraw their support and leave youth to run everything in the project.

Therefore it is so important to involve all project stakeholders during the monitoring and evaluation process of the project in all steps. By so doing all participants will be aware the proceedings of the project and propose the solution of any challenge that

might have been happened. This chapter is divided into the following parts; monitoring information system, participatory monitoring methods, participatory monitoring plan, participatory evaluation plan, performance indicator, participatory evaluation methods, project evaluation summary and project sustainability.

5.2   Participatory Monitoring

This is the process of collecting information pertaining with project activities and it is a routine process which involves group members/ community in the project implementation. This process involves various methods and techniques. The collected information are always used to assess the progress of the project and making decisions on some of challenges which might have happened during the implementation process. Youth above 20 years bicycle assembling and selling project will use participatory monitoring with an intention of monitoring all activities which will be implemented by the project. These activities are capacity building to project stakeholders, bicycle assembling and selling, review meetings of the project implementation. Other activities include arranging of the project site and youth groups reviewing.

5.2.1   Monitoring Information System

This is the simple system design to collect and report information about the project and project activities which will help the project supervisor to plan, monitor and evaluate the operations and performance of the project activities. To youth above 20 years bicycle assembling and selling project the design information system is meant to capture all information about purchasing and selling data. In here the important data required are basing on the bicycle purchased, assembled and sold to customers,

project requirements bought for the use of day-to-day project activities which were planed in the budget, youth participated in the activities daily and office consumable goods. The demand and supply information is so important for the purpose of making new ordering of bicycle containers. This will also show if there is a need of new office wants even if they were not budgeted for example training. The project committee from youth, a CED student and Humuliza staffs dealing with the project will be involved in preparing information for reporting.

5.2.2 Participatory Monitoring Methods

There are several methods which have been used to involve stakeholders in monitoring process and the stakeholders are Humuliza organization staffs and youth and government officials. The PRA method was applied to collect information in which stakeholders themselves at the project site are able to identify and organize information needed and measure their performance in the project. This method helps them to make proposal of challenges that have been identified. The information gathered is documented by stakeholders themselves.

5.2.2.1 Documentation

Documentation is the process which is done in two dimensions. The first dimension is. the documentation on the side of the minutes taken during the meetings held within the project. All documents are used during the monitoring process so that to see how planed activities are implemented. The other dimension is documentation during the monitoring process in which minutes are taken so that at the end of the process all minutes are there for reference and used to write a monitoring report.

5.2.3 Participatory Monitoring Plan

Table 20: Participatory Monitoring Plan

Objective	Output	Activity	Indicators	Data source	Method/tools	Responsible person	Time
1. Reviewing of youth groups and awareness creation	10 groups of youth with 10 members identified	1.1 3 days youth group reviewing and creating awareness about the project.	List of youth reviewed	Humuliza progress report	Meeting	Humuliza staff Village executive officers and CED student	Jan 2014
2. Capacity building to youth and Humuliza staffs on business skills and project management	10 groups of youth with 10 members trained on project management and business skills.	2.1 Capacity building to 100 youth above 20 years.	Training report List of participants	Humuliza progress report	Lecture Group discussion Presentation	Expertise from World vision Tanzania Kwa wazee project Humuliza organization	Jan 2014

		2.2 capacity building to 2 Humuliza organization staffs	Training report List of participants	Humuliza progress report	Lecture Group discussion Presentation	Expertise from World vision Tanzania Kwa wazee project Humuliza organization	Feb 2014
		2.3 Recruitment to 100 youth above 20 years.	Training report List of participants	Humuliza progress report	Lecture Group discussion Presentation	Expertise from World vision Tanzania Kwa wazee project Humuliza organization	Feb 2014
3. Collaborate with other development partners for fund and technique	Holding 2 days meeting with stakeholders	3.1 A budget of 30,000 USD prepared and	Budget document	Humuliza progress report	Meeting	Youth Humuliza staffs CED student	Jan 2014

support.	and prepare a project budget of 30,000 USD	sent to donors					
4. Ensuring the project is acquiring equipments and other facilitation tools to enable its implementation	Arrangement of the project premise done	4.1 Arrangement of the project premise done		Humuliza progress report	Meeting	Youth Humuliza staffs CED student	Jan 2014
	245 pcs of brochures distributed	4.2 Prepare and distribute 245pcs of brochures		Humuliza progress report	Meeting	Youth Humuliza staffs CED student	Feb 2014

5.3   Participatory Evaluation

This is the process in which all information gathered are analyzed to see if the project is implemented as it was planed and this process helps to determine if the project objectives will be achieved or not. In here all levels of stakeholders are involved therefore the decision made will be a collective decision.

For the case of Youth above 20 years bicycle assembling and selling project by using this method youth, Humuliza staffs, project funders, community and government officials will be involved in the evaluation process. The evaluation of the project has got a specific time for example it can be after five years where by the project can have done or implemented activities which can be measured. There shall be an evaluation plan which all stakeholders will agree up on.

5.3.1   Performance indicator

Basing on the Youth above 20 years bicycle assembling and selling project objectives and goals there will be two categories of performance indicators which are qualitative and quantitative. To measure the input indicators it is important to measure resources which were used during the implementation and this include funds and time of utilization for the human resources. The impact indicator will be measured using number of people opted to use the sold bicycles. Also youth life standard improved through the changes in income and ability to access social services like health services, education services to their younger sisters and brothers will be good indicators to measure impact of the project.

Table 21: Project Performance Indicators

Objective	Output	Activities	Resources needed	Performance indicators
Reviewing of youth groups and awareness creation	10 groups of youth with 10 members identified	1.1 Conducting 3 days youth group reviewing and creating awareness about the project.	Transport Stationeries Allowances	Number of youth groups reviewed
Capacity building to youth and Humuliza staffs on business skills and project management	10 groups of youth with 10 members trained on project management and business skills.	2.1 Capacity building to 100 youth above 20 years.	Stationary Markpen F/Allowance Soft drinks	List of trainees
		2.2 capacity building to 2 Humuliza organization staffs	Stationary Markpen F/Allowance Soft drinks	List of trainees
		2.3 Recruitment to 100 youth above 20 years.	Stationary Mark pen F/Allowance Soft drinks	List of trainees

Collaborate with other development partners for fund and technique support.	Holding 2 days meeting with stakeholders and prepare a project budget of 30,000 USD	A budget of 30,000 USD prepared and sent to donors	Stationeries Soft drinks	Budget document
Ensuring the project is acquiring equipments and other facilitation tools to enable its implementation	Arrangement of the project premise done	Arrangement of the project premise done	-	Availability of premise
	245 pcs of brochures distributed	Prepare and distribute 245pcs of brochures	Stationeries Transport	Number of brochures distributed

5.3.2   Participatory Evaluation Methods

Participatory evaluation method has applied two methods which are Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) as well as Participatory Learning Action. Both methods were put into use due to the environment, resources available basing on the information required. The PRA used key informant interview, Focus Group Discussion and observation. The issues to be evaluation were agreed during the planning process and other official meetings in the project. The evaluation mainly focused on progress of the work plan of the project, achievements of the project objectives, impact and sustainability. The main evaluator in collaboration with stakeholders will prepare check list which will guide the discussion of the evaluation. During the evaluation process the key informant will be youth, Humuliza staffs, government officials and bicycle users.

5.3.3   Project Evaluation Summary

The table below shows the summary of project evaluation summary starting with the project objective and this is based on the project goal objectives performance indicators, expected outcomes and actual outcome**.** The evaluation is showing that youth are very committed with their project and the evaluation has been done after one year. This indicates that the project is the proper need of the target group.

5.4   Project Sustainability

The project sustainability is the capacity of the project to stand on its own when there will be internal and external changes. For the case of Youth above 20 years bicycle assembling and selling project, internally the project is depending on Humuliza

Table 22: Project Evaluation Summary

Objective	Output	Activities	Performance Indicators	Expected Outcome	Actual Outcome
1. Reviewing of youth groups and awareness creation	10 groups of youth with 10 members identified	Conducting 3 days youth group reviewing and creating awareness about the project	1.1 Number of youth groups reviewed	1.1 Many youth to rejoin groups	1.1 10 groups with 10 members
2. Capacity building to youth and Humuliza staffs on business skills and project management	10 groups of youth with 10 members trained on project management and business skills.	2.1 Capacity building to 100 youth above 20 years.	2.1 List of youth above 20 years trained.	2.1 Efficiency in project management	2.1 100 youth trained
		2.2 capacity building to 2 Humuliza organization staffs	2.2 Number of Humuliza staffs attended the training	2.2 Good performance in supervising the project	2.2 Two staffs from Humuliza organization trained
		2.3 Recruitment to 100 youth above	2.3 List of youth recruited in bicycle	2.3 Skilled youth in assembling new	2.3 100 youth attended the

		20 years.	assembling	bicycle	training
3. Collaborate with other development partners for fund and technique support.	Holding 2 days meeting with stakeholders and prepare a project budget of 30,000 USD	3.1 A budget of 30,000 USD prepared and sent to donors.	3.1 Budget document prepared by stakeholders	3.1 Project receiving funds for implementing activities	3.1 Not yet provided
4. Ensuring the project is acquiring equipments and other facilitation tools to enable its implementation	Arrangement of the project premise done	4.1 Arrangement of the project premise done	4.1 Project office used for project activities	4.1 Good working environment	4.1 Good working premise have been identified
	245 pcs of brochures distributed	4.2 Prepare and distribute 245pcs of brochures	4.2 Number of people buying bicycle from the project.	4.2 Community awareness on the types of bicycles sold by the project	4.2 Not yet done

organization as host organization to guide the youth during the project implementation. Externally the project is depending on Sweess people for funds and facilitating the buying and transferring of bicycle containers. The project in collaboration with CED student has to prepare a policy on how it will depend on itself after a certain period of time.

5.4.1   Institutional Sustainability

The sustainability of Youth above 20 years Bicycle Assembling and selling project in Nshamba and Biirabo wards is likely to be sustainable due to the human resource support provided by Humuliza organization staffs that have an experience of more than ten year in working with youth and supervising a project. The readiness and willingness of youth in dealing with the project is also an output of the project sustainability.

Capacity building that provided to Humuliza organization staffs and youth is also a factor which will contribute to the project sustainability, youth are dealing with the project directly hence reduce of running costs and the assembling knowledge which will be imparted to youth will remain a resource throughout the project implementation time. Both training to youth and Humuliza staffs will provide a knowledge which will lead to good project planning, business knowledge and enterprenewship which is basic factor for the project sustainability. Project stakeholder's participation in the whole process of project planning and up to the monitoring and evaluation will contribute to the project ownership hence sustainability.

5.4.2   Financial Sustainability

The Youth above 20 years Bicycle Assembling and selling project has started with the budget of 30,000 USD as a beginning capital for all activities of the project. Since the project is the revolving project where by they buy and sell, the collected funds has to be sent back to buy/ order other bicycle container. The all funds are to be kept in the project bank account and that account is supervised by Humuliza Organization Director and project accountant and two selected youth who are signatories. This group also is a project steering committee which makes decisions of the project. Party of the collected funds is used to pay allowances to youth who are dealing with assembling and selling of bicycles. If the project funds are raised youth will have an opportunity to borrow and establish other business ventures.

The project has been established in the community which culture is to use bicycles; therefore the market sustainability will be maintained. There are other development partners such as world vision Tanzania and Kwa wazee project are ready to provide technique support and making sure the project is sustainable. The involvement of government officials particularly village chairpersons, Nshamba division Officer and ward executive officers is the continuous support during and after other partners have withdrawn from the project for example project funders.

5.4.3 Political Sustainability

The willingness of political readers is very important and Youth Above 20 years Bicycle Assembling and selling project has got political support from member of parliament of Muleba East constituent and Councilors. The office of District executive director has also played its role by recognizing the project through the

department of community development. All those mentioned political readers have a positive contribution for the sustainability of the project.

CHAPTER SIX

6.0   CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1   Introduction

This chapter is providing a summary of Youth above 20 years Bicycle Assembling and selling project in Muleba District. The chapter covers the whole process starting from the identification of the project up to the implementation stage. The information in the chapter includes Community Needs Assessments, problem identification, literature review, Project implementation, Participatory Monitoring, evaluation and sustainability of the project. Never the less the chapter will carry the conclusion which will researchers, decision makers, policy makers and implementers and any other development partner get necessary information about the project and youth development as well.

6.2   Conclusion

The Youth above 20 years Bicycle Assembling and selling Project is the complement of the government initiatives of saving youth by providing them with good working environment, enterprenewship skills which can enable them improve their livelihood and access social services. The communities together with the CED student were able to conduct a CNA exercise which reveled the possibility and opportunity of youth to have a project that can help to improve their lives. Using the participatory assessment findings showed that almost 65% of youth supported by organizations cannot access social services when organizations stop their support to them. During the interview only 2% of youth above 20 years can only access basic needs the rest of them are not able. There are so many factors which are contributing to children

vulnerability. These include, irresponsible parents, poverty, HIV/ AIDS, early marriage and pregnancy and children truancy.

The government of Tanzania has been tying to create policy that can be used as the guide to help youth in improving their lives. Unemployment has been a big problem to youth in Tanzania and some years past the government built a the so called Machinga Complex which was built in Dar es Salaam with the meaning of supporting youth but still it can not support the purpose because the building is in Dar es Salaam which youth are scuttled in the whole nation.

The government also came with a new youth police in 2005 which was trying to stipulate how youth participate in political issues, take positions in the government but the challenge is that youth is the group with a big number of populations in Tanzania compared to other groups. The policy itself has got many shortcomings which were not addressed and they need to be addressed for example equal access and education to all. In Tanzania education is now business whoever having money can get education. Due to vulnerability many youth/children in Tanzania cannot attend school and the policy does not say what should be done to save the matter.

The establishment of a bicycle assembling and selling for vulnerable Youth above 20 years project is the good example NGOs initiatives in supporting the government initiatives to help youth to access basic needs and improve their livelihood. This project will be the next step to what was established by Humuliza organization from the beginning of supporting vulnerable children. The findings show that Humuliza organization has been supporting vulnerable children with school materials,

psychosocial support and this was lacking economic sustainability support a gap to be filled by Youth above 20 years Bicycle Assembling and selling project.

During the CNA exercise the stakeholders and the community proved that it is possible to have the identified project basing on the nature and culture of their community. The availability of organized youth groups, organizations dealing with youth were two basic things to ensure the sustainability of the proposed project. This was the result of the CED student to deciding to involve different stakeholders during the project identification.

6.3   Recommendations

It has been realized that when participatory community needs assessment is applied at the end the project beneficiaries recognizes that the project is theirs and they are always ready to spend their time and provide other recourses for the betterment of the project. That is where project ownership can be recognized. I would rather recommend for anybody wishes to establish a community project during the CNA process participatory community needs assessment is so important to use for the sustainability of the project in future. Also during the monitoring and evaluation Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) is a good tool because it gives the room to participants to share knowledge and ex]·   ˆom the project.

It is also important during the planning process to apply participation of stakeholder and putting them in a cluster in order to share the same knowledge and experience and save time and resources. It is also recommended that the involvement of

government officials in the whole process is very important because it allows the project to be recognized by the government and if there is the process of registration it becomes so easy.

To the government side if they are to mobilize the available resources to improve the life standard of the youth it is recommended to have a policy which addresses all matters pertaining with youth and possible actions. The policy should have priorities what potential should start and what to follow which can bring immediate results.

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APPENDICES

Appendix I: Questionnaire for NGOs Staff

1. Name of the organization……………………………………………………………

2. What position do you have in the organization………………………………...

3. What are the main causes of children to become vulnerable in this area?.................

   ……………………………………………………………………...……..………

   ……………………………………………………………………….…….………

   ……………………………………………………………………….…...…….……

   …………………………………………………………..………….…………..

4. What are the major problems facing vulnerable children in this area?.....................

   ……………………………………………………………………….…………

   ……………………………………………………………………….…………

   ……………………………………………………………………….…………

5.Please give the number of children in need of support and number of children

   being supported?

Gender	# of children need support	# of children supported	Total
Male			
Female			

6. If there are children who remain unsupported what do you think are reasons

   Behind?

   ……………………………………………………………………………

   ……………………………………………………………………………

7.   What are your suggestions to this problem?

……………………………………………….…………………………………

……………………………………………….…………………………………

…………………………………………………………………………………..

8.   Does your organization receive subsidies from the government?

(a) Yes

(b) No

9.   If yes mention them……………………………………………………………

…………………………………………………………………………………

10.   What criteria do you use to support vulnerable children?

…………………………………………………………...…………………

…………………………………………………………...…………………

…………………………………………………………...…………………

11.   What kind of support do you provide to vulnerable children?............................

……………………………………………………………………...........

...........…………………………………………………….………...………

…...................……………………………………………………………

…………..................……………………………………………………

12. What age of vulnerable children do you support?..

…………………………………………………………………………...........

...........…………………………………………………………………..….

13. At what age do you stop supporting a child?...

    ……………………………………………………………………............

    ....……………………………………………...…..………………

14. What changes do you experience after the child being supported in comparison

    with the situation before being supported…………………………………….

    …………………………………………………………………………

    …………………………………………………………………………

    …………………………………………………………………………

    …………………………………………………………………………

15. What challenges are you facing in supporting vulnerable children?

    ....

    ....

    ....

16. Do you think the type of support you provide to children is sustainable?

    Explain,………………………………………………………………..…

    …………………………………………………………………………

    …………………………………………………………………………

17. What differences can you draw from the supported and not supported children?

    Mention them

    …………………………………………………………………………

    …………………………………………………………………………

Appendix II: Questionnaire tor the Vulnerable Children

A.   PERSONAL INFORMATION

1.   Sex

   (a) Male

   (b) Female

2.   How old are you?

   (a) 0 – 5 years

   (b) 6 – 10 years

   (c) 11 – 15 years

3.   Whom are you living with?

   (a) Both parents

   (b) Mother only

   (c) Father only

   (d) Grand parents

   (e) Old cablings

   (f) Other relatives

4.   If you are not living with both parents why?

   (a) Parents died

   (b) Parents separated

   (c) Parents not living here

   (d) Other reasons

5. Are you currently attending school?

(a) Yes

(b) No

6. If no why?

(a) …………………………………………………………………...……………

(b) …………………………………………………………………...……………

(c) ………………………………………………………………………………

(d) ………………………………………………………………………………

B. VULNERABILITY PROBLEM

7. Do you currently experience any problem at home?

(a) Yes

(b) No

8. If yes what are they?

(a) Lack of parental care

(b) Lack of school materials

(c) Lack of food

(d) Lack of health care

(e) Lack of shelter

(f) Lack of closes

(g) Others

9.   In your views what do you think are causes of the problems?

(a) Death of parents

(b) Sickness of parents

(c) Irresponsibility of parents

(d) Others

10.   Are currently involved in any pain work?

(a) Yes

(b) No

11.   If yes what is the work you are doing?

(a) House works

(b) Taking care cattle

(c) Petty business

C.   **CARE AND SUPPORT BY THE NGOs**

12.   Do you currently receive any support from any organization?

(a) Yes

(b) No

(c)

13.   If yes what is the name of the organization supporting you……………..?

…………………………………………………………………..……………

…………………………………………………………………..……………

…………………………………………………………………..……………

………………………………………………………………….…………….

14. When did you join that organization?

   (a) Months

   (b) Years

15. Mention types of support you are receiving from the organization

   (a) …………………………………………………………………………

   (b) …………………………………………………………………………

   (c) ……………………………………………………………...……………

   (d) ……………………………………………………………...……………

16. How does the support help you?..

   …………………………………………………...…………………………………

   ……………………………………………………………………...………………

   …………………………………………………………………………………

17. Please indicate what you were/ are able to do before and after joining the

   organization

Before joining the organization			After joining the organization	
Criteria	Yes	No	Yes	No
Buying school uniform				
Getting medical care				
Getting food				
Getting closes				
Having shelter				
Being confident				

18. Can you manage to survive if the support from the organization stops?

   (a) Yes

   (b) No

19. If no why?..

   …………………………………………………………………………………

   …………………………………………………………………………………

   …………………………………………………………………………………

20. Please give suggestions to the organization supporting you to help improve your life standard.

   (a) …………………………………………………………………………

   (b) …………………………………………………………………..…………

   (c) ……………………………………………...…………………………

   (d) ……………………………………………...…………………………

Appendix III: Questionnaire Vulnerable Children Care Takers

1. Sex ……………

    (a) Male

    (b) Female

2. How old are you?

    (a) Below 18

    (b) 25- 35

    (c) 35- 45

    (d) 45- 55

    (e) 65 above

3. What is your relationship with the child you are caring?

    (a) Aunt/uncle

    (b) Grand parent

    (c) Neighbour

    (d) Other relationship

4. If you are not his/her parent, what happened to parents

    (a) Sick

    (b) Died

    (c) Are not living here

5. Is the child attending school?

    (a) Yes

    (b) No

If no why…………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………

6.   Does the child receive medical care when sick?

(a)   Yes

(b)   No

7.   If yes what is the frequency of getting medical care?

(a)   All time

(b)   Same times

(c)   Not all times

8.   What common problems do the child you are caring face?

(a) Lack of school materials

(b) Lack of food

(c) Lack shelter

(d) Lack of healthcare

(e) Lack of parental care

(f) Others

9.   What do you think are the causes of these problems?

(a) Death of parents

(b) Parents not living here parents

(c) Irresponsibility of parents

10. Is the child getting support from any organization?

(a) Yes

(b) No

11. If yes mention the name of the organization………………………….……………

……………………………………………………………...……….……………

……………………………………………………………….……….…..…………

……………………………………………………………….……...….…………

12. What type of support given to a child from that organization……..…….………

……………………………………………………………...…………………

……………………………………………………………….……………………

……………………………………………………………….…………………

13. Are these services sufficient?

(a) Yes

(b) No

14. If yes explain how and if no why?

……………………………………………………………….…..………….

……………………………………………………………….……………….

……………………………………………………………….…..…………….

……………………………………………………………….…..…………….

15. Please indicate what a child was/is able to do before and after joining the organization

Before joining the organization			After joining the organization	
Criteria	Yes	No	Yes	No
Buying school uniform				
Getting medical care				
Getting food				
Getting closes				
Having shelter				
Being confident				

16. Is the child able to take care her/his self when an organization stops supporting?

If yes explain……………………………………………………………………….

…………………………………………………………………………..…………

…………………………………………………………………………………

…………………………………………………………………………………

17. Is there time frame for an organization stop supporting a child

   (a) Yes

   (b) No

18. What is your suggestion to supporting organization to help improve the situation of vulnerable children in this area…………………………………..……….

   …………………………………………………………………………………

   …………………………………………………………………………………

   …………………………………………………………………………………

Appendix IV: Questionnaire for Community Leaders

1. Name of the village / sub village……………………………...………………

2. What position of leadership do you have in this village………………...……

3. Please give the statistic of orphans and vulnerable children in your village/ sub village

Sex	Village/sub village	No of orphans	No. of V.C	Total
Male				
Female				

4. What are the causes of vulnerability to children in your village/ sub village? Mention them…………………………………………….…………………
    …………………………………………………………………………………
    …………………………………………………………………………………
    …………………………………………………………………………………

5. What are the main problems facing vulnerable children in your village?
    ……………………………………………………………….……………
    ……………………………………………………………...……………
    ……………………………………………………………………...……
    …………………………………………………………………...……………

6. Are there any organization supporting vulnerable children in your village

    (a) Yes

    (b) No

7. If yes what are they?..

    ……………………………………………………………………..….….………

    ………………………………………………………………………...……………

    ……………………………………………………………………..…………….…

8. Is there any organization supporting vulnerable children in your village

    (a) Yes

    (b) No

9. If yes mention them……………………...…………………………..……………….

    ……………………………………………………………………..….….………

    ………………………………………………………………………...……………

    ……………………………………………………………………..…………….…

10. What type of service/support do they provide to vulnerable children………..…

    ……………………………………………………………………..….….………

    …………………………………………………………………………………….

    ……………………………………………………………………..…………….…

11. What is the total number of vulnerable children supported in your village

Organization	No. of vulnerable children

12. For how long do these organizations provide support to vulnerable children?

When do they start and stop supporting them…………………………………..

…………………………………………………………………………..….….………

………………………………………………………………………………………….

……………………………………………………………………….….………….…

13. Do you think that there is a need for these organizations to continue supporting

them

(a) Yes

(b) No

If No or Yes why…………………………………….…………………………..

…………………………………………………………………..….….………

……………………………………………………………………...…………….

……………………………………………………………………….…………….…

14. Do you think that there is the need to have vulnerable children support village

plan

(a) Yes

(b) No

15. If yes why………………………………….…………………………………….

…………………………………………………………………….….….………

……………………………………………………………….….………………….

……………………………………………………………….……….…………….…

……………………………………………………………………...….………….…

16. If no why………………………………………………………...………………

     ………………………………………………………………….…….………

     ………………………………………………………………..………………

     ………………………………………………………………..………….…

Appendix V: Checklist of Questions for Interviews to Respondents

1. What was the social economic situation of youth before being supported by the organization and after the support?

2. What kind of supports was provided to youth by Humuliza Organization?

3. Do you think there are economic changes to youth who are supported by the organization?

4. It seems when youth are 20 year and above the organization stops supporting them, what do you think can be the negative impact of that?

5. What are other economic challenges facing youth above 20 years?

6. Do you think youth above 20 years are able to establish income generating activities on their own?

7. If yes what opportunities do they have and if not what are the reasons behind?

8. What do you think can be the positive way of supporting youth above 20 years since they are no longer supported by the organization?

9. Are youth above 20 years able to run any business venture if they are supported?

10. What kind of business can be conducted in this area?