

**INCREASING WOMEN'S ACCESS TO CREDIT THROUGH
ESTABLISHMENT OF A VILLAGE COMMUNITY BANK: A CASE OF
WOMEN AT MAKULU WARD DODOMA (R) DISTRICT**

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**A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTERS OF COMMUNITY
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF
TANZANIA**

2014

CERTIFICATION

I, the undersigned, do hereby certify that I have thoroughly read this dissertation and found it to be acceptable in award of degree of Masters in Community Economic Development of the Open University of Tanzania.

.....
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.....
Date

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I, **Jane Salomo Jasson** do hereby declare to the Senate of the Open University of Tanzania that this dissertation is my original work, and that it has neither been submitted nor is concurrently being submitted for the similar degree award in any other University.

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.....

Date

DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to my husband Mr. S. J. Yotham and our beloved children namely Irene, Fray, Gadiel and Elnathan for their kind support and patience while pursuing my studies.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I am pleased to register my thanks to those who have made this work to be done and finalized. Since the work needed support and collaboration from various people and institution, no way it could have been finalized without their commitments. In a special way, apart from material and moral support, I real acknowledge and appreciate for the technical support my beloved husband rendered to me in formatting the document. My sincere gratitude is also extended to my supervisor, Dr. Felician Mutasa for his tireless efforts to provide constructive comments and guidance to make this report meet the requirements for MCED degree. Dr. Deus Dominic Ngaruko is also appreciated for his guidance in research Methodology as well as Project Designing and Management which have been very useful throughout conducting the Needs Assessment, designing and implementation of this project.

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ABSTRACT

Women in Tanzania are among the vulnerable groups and are considered to be poorer than men counterparts due to low level of education and the existing customary laws that discriminate them in terms of property ownership and inheritance rights. Despite the fact that there have been various efforts by the government, Donor agencies and NGOs in empowering women, still women face problems at the community level due to ignorance of their rights, low level of education and limited employment opportunities to mention a few. Therefore various strategies are needed to address women's challenges especially to women in rural areas where most of services are limited in comparison to urban based women. The Village Community Bank has been established at Dodoma Makulu as an outcome of the CNA which was conducted to identify the economic challenges women are facing and available opportunities. There are author's varied opinions as to whether microfinance is a tool for poverty reduction and women empowerment or otherwise. Despite the fact that there have been different schools of thoughts on impact of microfinance to poor people and women in particular, both theoretical and empirical literatures indicate that microfinance play a pivotal role in not only in increasing women's access to credit but also play key role in promoting gender equality, women empowerment and it is also a tool for poverty reduction. It is no doubt that, access to credit alone is not a panacea for women empowerment and hence various strategies are still needed such as training on women's rights and advocacy on discriminatory practices for a meaningful empowerment of women.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|---------|---|
| BAFIA | Banking and Financial Institutions Act |
| BRAC | Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee |
| CED | Community Economic Development |
| CESCR | Committee on Economic Social and Cultural Rights |
| CGCAP | Consultative Group to assist the poor |
| CRDB | Community Rural Development Bank |
| CREW | Credit for Productivity activities for Women |
| DFID | Department for International Development |
| FINCA | Foundation for International Community Assistance |
| IGAs | Income Generating Activities |
| IWO | Invest in Women |
| MEDA | Mennonite Development Associates |
| MoCDGC | Ministry of Community Development Gender and Children |
| NMB | National Microfinance Bank |
| NMP | National Microfinance Policy |
| OECD | Organization Economic cooperation and Development |
| PRIDE | Promotion of Rural Development Enterprises |
| REPOA | Research on Poverty Alleviation |
| SEDA | Small Enterprise Development Agency |
| SILC | Saving, Loan and Credit |
| SPSS | Statistical Package for Social Science |
| TANESCO | Tanzania Electricity Supply Company |
| VSLA | Village saving and Loan Associations |

| | |
|-------|---|
| WB | World Bank |
| WDF | Women Development Fund |
| WEDTF | Women Entrepreneurship Development Trust Fund |

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT

1.1 Background Information

Poverty is a critical element hindering socio-economic development among the developing Countries. Tanzania being among the developing countries is said to be among 10 poorest countries in the world, the situation is even worse in rural areas where more than 80% of Tanzanians live (NBS 2009). Although both men and women are more vulnerable to poverty, it has been revealed through number of studies that the situation is worse for the case of women if compared to men. Women have limited access to income, resources, education health care and nutrition. It has been revealed that about seventy (70%) of women in the world are poor (Tridos-Facet 2007: REPOA 2010: Khan, R.E.A. et al 2012).

Poverty is multidimensional concept. According to Mtatifikolo (1999) a person is said to be poor if his/her standard of living falls below a minimum socially acceptable level. This encompasses the inability to meet the basic need of life and hence poor standard of living. Paragraph 19 of the 1995 Declaration of the world Summit on Social Development affirms that poverty has many manifestations, including lack of income and productive resources sufficient to ensure sustainable livelihood; hunger and malnutrition; ill health; limited or lack of access to education and other basic services; increased morbidity and mortality from illness; homelessness and inadequate housing; unsafe environments; and social discrimination and exclusion. Poverty is also characterized by lack of participation in decision making in civil, social and cultural life. CESC (2001) cited in Social Watch Report 2006 defines

poverty as human condition characterized by sustained or chronic deprivation of resources, capabilities, choices, security and power necessary for the enjoyment of adequate standard of living... hence it is regarded as a human right issue.

According to 2012 World Bank's Report; women and girls account for six out of ten of the world's poorest and two thirds of the world's illiterate people. Women also form 64 per cent out of 774 million of illiterate adults in the world. The report further indicates that, approximately that one out of three persons live below the poverty line. It is explained that existing gender inequalities particularly in access to education, assets and resources, health, formal sector employment, and income remains to be significant constraints to socio economic development in many countries.

Women impoverishment is among others caused by lack of equal access to rights in and control over economic resources. (DFID 2008: Benschop 2002). It is in this regard that the CNA was carried out at Dodoma Makulu Biringi and Medeli hamlets in particular focusing on identifying women's needs in order to develop an intervention on the more pressing one since it is not easy to address all need at a time. Therefore, chapter one presents the findings in regard to the Community Needs Assessment. It will also indicate the proposed intervention to the core need.

1.2 Community Profile

The sampled profile for the CNA is women at Biringi and Medeli hamlets within Dodoma Makulu village. These are among the 6 hamlets within the Dodoma Makulu Ward. These are Biringi, Medeli/ Kisasa West, Mkalama, Mhande, Msangalale,

Medeli and Njedengwa. As of 2002 data which were available, there were 3991 women. According to the Population and Housing Census for 2012, Dodoma Makulu has a population of 17,097. The general report indicates that out of 17,097, 8,219 are male and 8,878 are female. The population had increased compared to 2002 population and housing census whereas there were 3758 men and 3991 women respectively. However there were no update data of residents within the hamlets. The available information which is the basis for the CNA is as presented in the Table 1.1.

Table 1.1: Dodoma Makulu Population

| No. | Hamlet | Men | Women | children | Total |
|-------|------------|------|-------|----------|-------|
| 1. | Biringi | 404 | 520 | 1005 | 1929 |
| 2. | Mkalama | 360 | 430 | 320 | 1110 |
| 3. | Mhande | 100 | 104 | 260 | 464 |
| 4 | Msangalale | 455 | 527 | 185 | 1167 |
| 5 | Medeli | 497 | 380 | 1391 | 2268 |
| 6 | Njedengwa | 1942 | 2030 | 3550 | 7522 |
| TOTAL | | 3758 | 3991 | 6711 | 14460 |

Source: The Ward Office Makulu 2013

1.2.1 Infrastructures

The hamlets are well planned and surveyed. There are tarmac and feeder roads that simplifying movements of people and goods in and out the ward and nearby places and town as well. There is also electricity that has been connected from TANESCO and there is availability of water from Rural Water Supply and Sanitation program

which will deal with water issues particularly in the Peri- Urban areas. Generally, there is poor market facility within the hamlets and hence people within used to travel to town main markets for exchange of goods and other services.

1.2.2 Social Services

1.2.2.1 Education

There are both primary and secondary schools. There both government and private secondary schools making a total of 3 namely Kisasa Secondary (Government school) and Maria De Mathias and Makulu Academy which are private schools. According to the planning office the school data are as follows: There are two primary schools and Namely Dodoma Makulu and Kisasa primary schools respectively. The place lack health facilities such as dispensaries.

1.2.2.2 Health Services

There is limited health service at Dodoma Makulu. The residents depend to the Government General hospital located within the Municipal and in some cases private hospitals that are far from the hamlet. According to the planning office, the Municipal Council has 4 Hospitals, 2 are owned by the Government and 2 hospital owned by the Religious Institutions. There are 13 health centres, 4 owned by the Council, 4 owned by Government institution, 3 religious institution and 2 are privately owned. The situation is quite different in rural districts.

1.2.3 Poverty Situation

Poverty rate in Dodoma Municipality is estimated to be 25% according to Household Budget Survey (2007). The situation is even worse in rural areas as a result the

Council puts much emphasis on poverty alleviation by trickling down the macroeconomic gains from different development partners to the community level so as to realize the wellbeing of residents of the Municipality.

1.2.4 Major Activities in the Ward

Generally, people within the ward depend on various activities in order to earn income. Apart from the fact that there are people employed in formal sectors, majority are in informal sector. There are also small scale farmers, and some engage in gardening, animal husbandry as well as conducting petty business. Other people work in informal sector and majority are women. Women are running petty businesses within and outside the hamlet in order to generate income. However, the common ones are food vending, tailoring, preparation of local beer mostly done by women, gardening and petty businesses i.e. selling vegetables. There are also shops alongside the road although most of them are said to be owned by men regardless the fact that a woman is one who deals with daily operations.

1.2.5 Social Factors

The patriarchal system is dominant in the area due to the fact that men are decision makers within the family and are the ones who control resources particularly land. Only few women are capable to purchase land in their own names and others are in joint tenancy with their husbands. In decision making wise, men have power to make decision on family social and economic issues as compared to women.

1.3 Community Needs Assessment

A community needs assessment is a way of gathering information about a

community's opinions, needs/challenges, and assets used to determine which project(s) will meet the needs facing the community. The CNA was conducted at Biringi and Medeli hamlets in and the findings are presented hereunder:

1.3.1 Respondent's Education

According to the findings, the Respondents are characterised with low level of education. It is vividly that those with primary education are many as compared to those pursued secondary education. Of all the Respondents, there were no university/college graduates and few had never gone to school as shown in figure 1.1

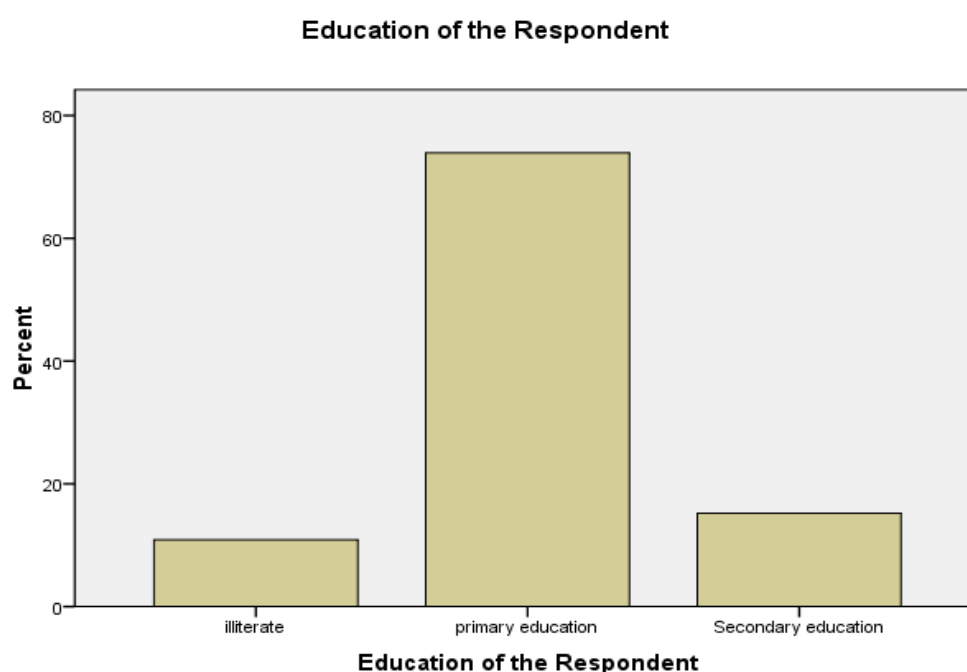


Figure 1.1: Respondent's Education

1.3.2 Respondents' Residence

The Respondents were sampled from two hamlets at Dodoma Makulu. These are Kisasa West (Medeli) and Biringi hamlets as presented hereunder:

Table 1.2: Respondents' Residence

| | | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------|----------------------------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Valid | Biringi | 26 | 56.5 | 56.5 | 56.5 |
| | Medeli (Kisasa West) | 20 | 43.5 | 43.5 | 100.0 |
| | Total | 46 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

Source: Auther(2014)

1.3.3 Size of Respondent's Families

The findings indicated that women have responsibility to take care of and contribute for family. All respondents had dependants during the assessment as shown in the table below. This necessitate women to work hard in order to provide for families given the fact that not all women have partners and even those who are having them are not guaranteed to get full support from them. The table below provide for size of family and number of dependants.

Table 1.1: Respondent's size of family

| | | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|---------|-------------------------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Valid | three people | 16 | 34.0 | 34.8 | 34.8 |
| | Between three to six | 18 | 38.3 | 39.1 | 73.9 |
| | Between seven to ten | 8 | 17.0 | 17.4 | 91.3 |
| | Above ten | 4 | 8.5 | 8.7 | 100.0 |
| | Total | 46 | 97.9 | 100.0 | |
| Missing | System | 1 | 2.1 | | |
| Total | | 47 | 100.0 | | |

Source: Auther(2014)

1.3.4 Ethnic Composition in the Study Area

There are mixed tribes as found during the assessment. The most dominating tribe is Gogo. Others include Nyaturu, Nyiramba, Nyakyusa, Hehe, Manyema, Chagga, Kaguru, Ngoni, Yao, Haya and Pare. The study suggests that Gogo are dominant in the area as indicate in Figure 1.2.

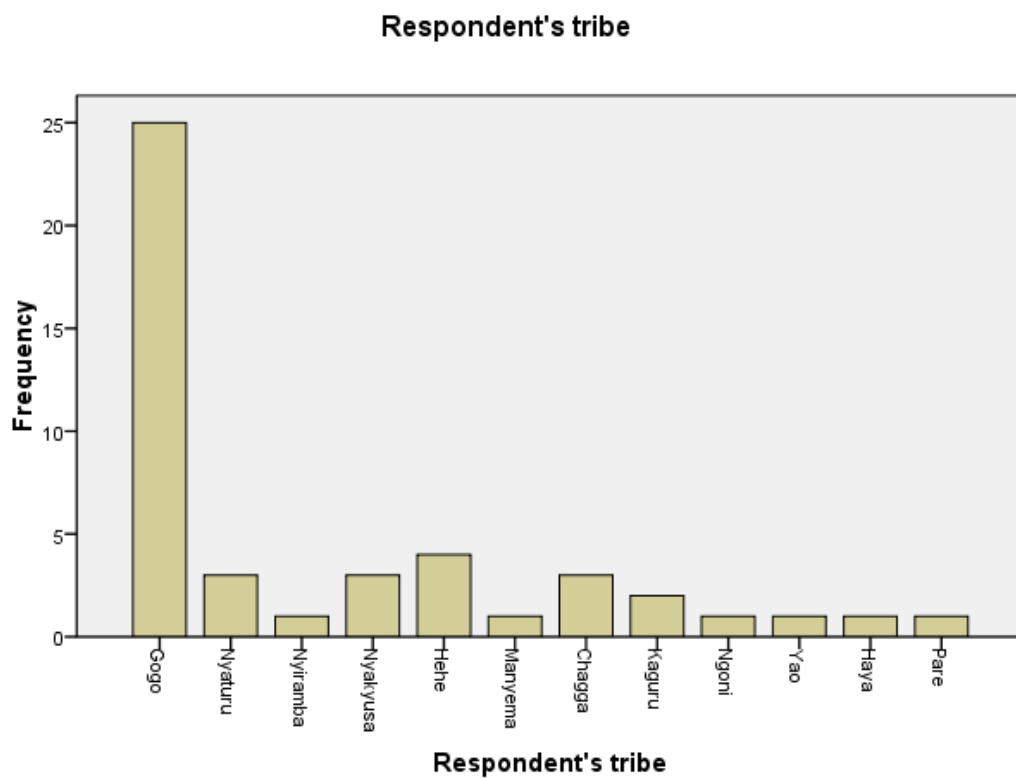


Figure 1.1: Ethnic Composition presented in bar Chart

1.3.5 Age of Respondents

The age group of Respondents were in three categories. These are 18-35, 35-45 and above 45. As the findings provide, majority of Respondents were between the ages of 18-35 followed by those at above 45 while the least was at 18-35 years as clearly indicated in the bar chart below:

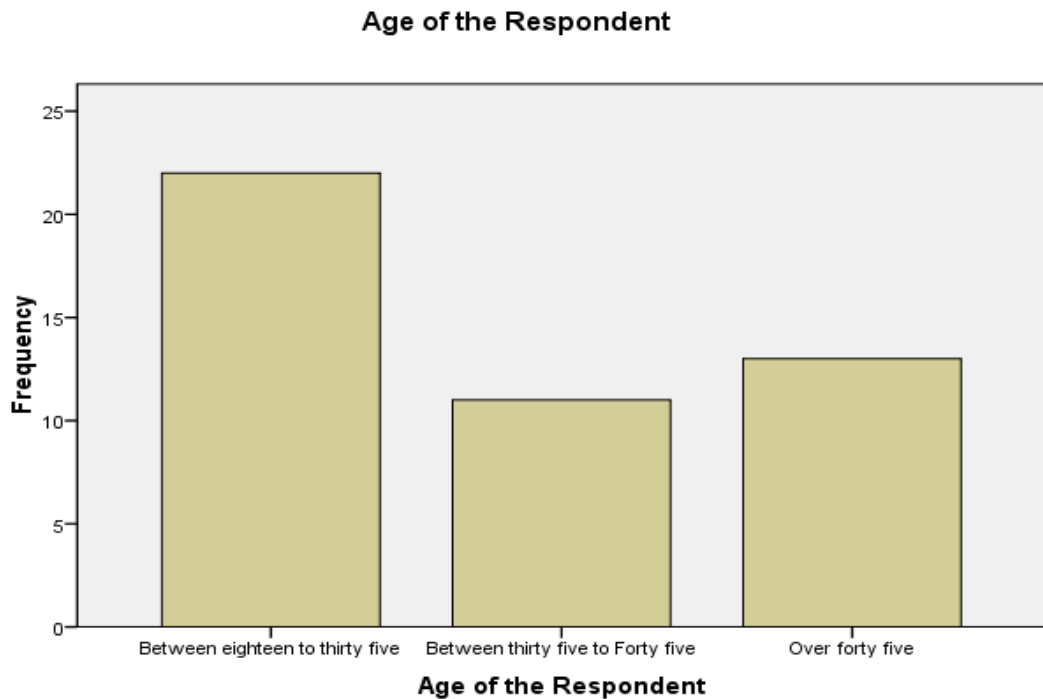


Figure 1.2: Age of Respondents

1.3.6 Respondent's Source of Income

Although there are number of activities carried out within Dodoma Makulu, as for women at Biringi and Medeli, it was found that they are mostly conducting petty business. Other activities that are regarded as their major sources of income include agriculture, benefits and animal husbandry, there are also women who are not working in formal or informal sectors and solely depend on husband's earnings. Generally, 57.4% of Respondents conduct petty businesses. 57.4 percent of the respondents are petty business women. Others deals with agriculture 19.1%, livestock keeping/ animal husbandry 8.5% and 10.6% totally depend on husbands earnings while only 2.1% gets her retirement benefits. As prior indicated all of respondents have dependants. Women's contribution to welfare of the family is

paramount important as it also reduces burden to partners in meeting all family needs. The Table 1.4 indicate the sources of income for respondents:

Table 1.4: Sources of Income

| | | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|---------|-------------------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Valid | Agriculture | 9 | 19.1 | 19.6 | 19.6 |
| | Petty business | 27 | 57.4 | 58.7 | 78.3 |
| | Livestock keeping | 4 | 8.5 | 8.7 | 87.0 |
| | Husband | 5 | 10.6 | 10.9 | 97.8 |
| | Benefits | 1 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 100.0 |
| | Total | 46 | 97.9 | 100.0 | |
| Missing | System | 1 | 2.1 | | |
| Total | | 47 | 100.0 | | |

Source: Author(2014)

1.4 Marital Status

The majority (26) Respondent found to be in marital relationship one of them was divorced while there were 8 widows. Of all Respondents, only 9 of them were neither married nor divorced as indicated in Table 1.5.

Table 1.2: Respondent's Marital Status

| | | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|---------|-------------------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Valid | Unmarried | 9 | 19.1 | 19.6 | 19.6 |
| | Married | 26 | 55.3 | 56.5 | 76.1 |
| | Divorced | 1 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 78.3 |
| | widow/ widower | 8 | 17.0 | 17.4 | 95.7 |
| | Separated | 2 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 100.0 |
| | Total | 46 | 97.9 | 100.0 | |
| Missing | System | 1 | 2.1 | | |
| Total | | 47 | 100.0 | | |

Those who are not having male partners are the sole bread winners in their families and hence it is necessary to work hard in order to be able to provide for families.

1.5 CNA Objectives and Research Questions

1.5.2 Overall Objective

To explore and gather information on women's economic needs at Biringi and Medeli hamlets in order to facilitate formulation of an intervention on the core need.

1.5.3 Specific Objectives

- i. To identify economic needs for women at Biringi and Medeli hamlets within Dodoma Makulu
- ii. To identify women major economic activities that are regarded as their sources of income
- iii. To determine the socio-economic strengths and opportunities of the community

1.5.4 Research Questions

- i. What are the economic challenges facing women in your community?
- ii. What do you think are the root causes to the situation?
- iii. What are major economic activities undertaken by women at Biringi/Medeli hamlets?
- iv. Are you aware of any ongoing economic development projects at Biringi hamlet?
- v. What are available opportunities when one thinks of establishing women economic empowerment project at Biringi/Medeli hamlets?

1.6 Research Methodology

1.6.1 Research Design

Generally, the research was descriptive in nature in sense that it is concerned with describing characteristics of a particular individual or group, events or situation specifically on nature or conditions and degree of the present situation Mbogo, S et al (2012). In this study research focused on identifying women economic needs. Research design is an important component in research since it provides clear insights of the structure and scope of research, how it is to be conducted, who are to be involved in the research and the way the data obtained will be processed to give the optimal desired results.

1.6.2 Research Methods

Both qualitative and quantitative methods of data collection were employed during the assessment. While quantitative research quantifies the problem (numeric data findings obtained) to test, examine the cause and effect of the matter through deductive process of knowledge qualitative research attempts to increase understanding of why things are the way they are and the way people interpret them in the social world and why people act the way they do. Qualitative design gives information beyond available facts and hence variety of data sources (Blackwell, 2004; Baxter et al 2008). Qualitative method is ideal in obtaining secondary data/information by reading reports, Newspapers, books, Journals, Newsletters just to mention few while quantitative method is used through administration of questionnaire in order to obtain primary data.

1.6.3 Sampling Techniques

Given the fact that it could not be easy to gather information from the Dodoma Makulu ward, sampling was mandatory while maintaining equal representation of the population. The probability sampling (simple random) sampling technique was applied. In some instances, non probability (purposive) sampling technique was used. The method was preferred as it is easy to get respondents during assessment and there was no defined sample frame in which other methods such as simple random sampling could be easily

1.6.4 The Sample Size

The population for women at Dodoma Makulu is 3991 as indicated in Table 1.1. Given time limit and resources for research, it was not possible to cover the above mentioned population. In narrowing down the sample two hamlets namely Biringi and Medeli formed the sampled population. The Biringi hamlet had 520 women whereby Medeli had 380 making a total of 900. The sample size was 46 respondents which is 5 percent of the study population.

1.7 Data Collection Techniques/Research Tools

1.7.1 Interview

The structured and unstructured interview was preferred on collecting information from the community members. This was due to the fact that the informants were familiar with women economic situation within the community. Some of the informants included the Ward Executive Officer, and hamlets chairpersons. As pointed out by some authors, interview is a good idea when one is trying to have a detailed descriptive picture of some phenomena or in understanding the respondent's

unique experiences or perspective (Bowling 2002).

1.7.2 Focus Group Discussion

Two FGD were conducted whereby one group discussion was done with a group of seven (7) women other than those in the sample who managed to give supplementary information relevant to the topic and in addition to the quantitative findings.

1.7.3 Documentation

The assessment involved review of various documents and publications such as research reports, journals, and text books and other official records in gathering information on women socio-economic development in complimenting to the quantitative findings.

1.7.4 Observation

This involved the site visits in areas where women conduct petty businesses in order to get the reality of women's life in the village.

1.7.5 Questionnaire

The questionnaires were used to obtain the quantitative data within in the study area. The questionnaire aimed at gathering information related to demographic issues, livelihood, and women economic needs/challenges and causes together with available opportunities in the community. The questionnaires are appended to this report as appendices 2.

1.8 Data Analysis

As far as this assessment was concerned, both qualitative and quantitative data were

collected. Therefore, the qualitative information that were collected through interview, focused group discussion, observation and document review were processed manually whereas the main focus were on issues directly relate to the objectives of the study at hand. For quantitative data, the questionnaires were numbered and coded in order to identify variable names and values and thereafter the information were processed using the SPSS software. The data were analysed by using the descriptive statistics frequencies, percentages and cross tabulation for pictorial presentation of data.

1.9 CNA Findings

1.9.1 Women Economic Needs

The findings revealed that women needs differ from one to another. Some were found to be more interested in entrepreneurship skills, others in formation of VICOBA etc. The pie chart hereunder clearly indicates the disparities in respondent's needs. Neither of the Respondents was interested in poultry and health facilities as indicated hereunder:

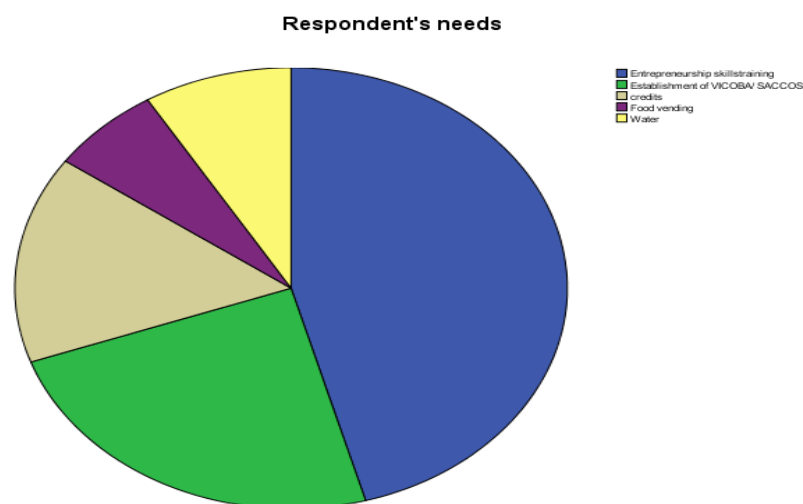


Figure 1.3: Respondents Needs

Table 1.6: Respondent's Needs

| | | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|---------|----------------------------------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Valid | Entrepreneurship skills training | 20 | 42.6 | 43.5 | 43.5 |
| | Establishment of VICOBA/ SACCOS | 10 | 21.3 | 21.7 | 65.2 |
| | credits | 9 | 19.1 | 19.6 | 84.8 |
| | Food vending | 3 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 91.3 |
| | Water | 4 | 8.5 | 8.7 | 100.0 |
| | Total | 46 | 97.9 | 100.0 | |
| Missing | System | 1 | 2.1 | | |
| Total | | 47 | 100.0 | | |

Source: Auther(2014)

The pie chart above indicate the finding results on women's economic needs at Makalu whereby among others, the entrepreneurship skills training was identified as the core need and VICOBA ranked number 2 followed by access to credit. This indicates that although women are engaging in IGAs, they are low skilled in entrepreneurship skills. As for access to credit apart from the quantitative findings, through other research methods such as focus group discussion, lack of capital and special area allocated for business was also reported to be a challenge among women in running IGAs.

Despite the fact that there are MFIs s such as BRAC, PRIDE, FINCA, NMB, CRDB and now AKIBA Commercial Bank, high interest rates, short repayment period and restriction to group lending in microfinance institutions are found to be stumbling block for women in accessing credit from MFIs. As for formal financial institutions they require a valid license, title and tax payer identification number (TIN) and security for loan. This is a challenge to women with no capital to run income generating activities.

1.9.2 Possible Root Causes to Women Economic Challenges

The possible causes for women economic challenges include low level of education (23.9%), Outdated customs and traditions (26.1%), unemployment (17.4%), denial of property ownership and inheritance rights 8.7%), discriminatory laws 4.3%) discrimination and gender based violence (13%) and ignorance of women's rights (6.5%). Therefore, more strategies other than credit facilities are needed in the ward. Such strategies may include Advocacy on women's rights, trainings and awareness raising on women property rights to the community, women in particular, and addressing the gender based violence as also a constraint to women socio-economic development. The table 1.7 clearly indicate issues that are seemed to be hindrance for women's enjoyment of their socio-economic rights:

Table 1.7: Causes to Women's Economic Challenges

| | | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------|---|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Valid | Low level of education | 11 | 23.9 | 23.9 | 23.9 |
| | Customs and traditions | 12 | 26.1 | 26.1 | 50.0 |
| | Discrimination and Gender Based violence | 6 | 13.0 | 13.0 | 63.0 |
| | Denial to property ownership and inheritance rights | 4 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 71.7 |
| | Discriminatory laws | 2 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 76.1 |
| | Unemployment | 8 | 17.4 | 17.4 | 93.5 |
| | Women are ignorant of their rights | 3 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 100.0 |
| | Total | 46 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

Source: Author (2014)

1.9.2 Women's Major Economic Activities

The assessment reveals women conduct number of activities to get earnings. Majority conduct petty business (34.8 percent). Other activities carried out include Agriculture, livestock keeping and fishing as illustrated below:

Table 1.8: Major Economic Activities

| | | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------|-------------------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Valid | Agriculture | 10 | 21.7 | 21.7 | 21.7 |
| | Petty business | 16 | 34.8 | 34.8 | 56.5 |
| | Livestock keeping | 6 | 13.0 | 13.0 | 69.6 |
| | Fishing | 14 | 30.4 | 30.4 | 100.0 |
| | Total | 46 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

Source: Auther(2014)

1.9.3 Community's Strengths and Opportunities

The findings reveal that there are opportunities to establish a project in Makulu Ward due to the fact there is Respondents' there are economic challenges as prior indicated and thereafter attract for establishment of community economic development projects by various stakeholders.

1.9.4 Knowledge and Respondent's Involvement Community Projects

As for other on-going projects, it was found that there are only water and electricity projects by the government. However, majority were not even aware of any project available in the area and hence an opportunity for a project as illustrated in Table 1.9 and Figure 1.5.

Table 1.9: Ongoing Community Development Projects

| | | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------|------------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Valid | Yes | 9 | 19.6 | 19.6 | 19.6 |
| | No | 10 | 21.7 | 21.7 | 41.3 |
| | Don't know | 27 | 58.7 | 58.7 | 100.0 |
| | Total | 46 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

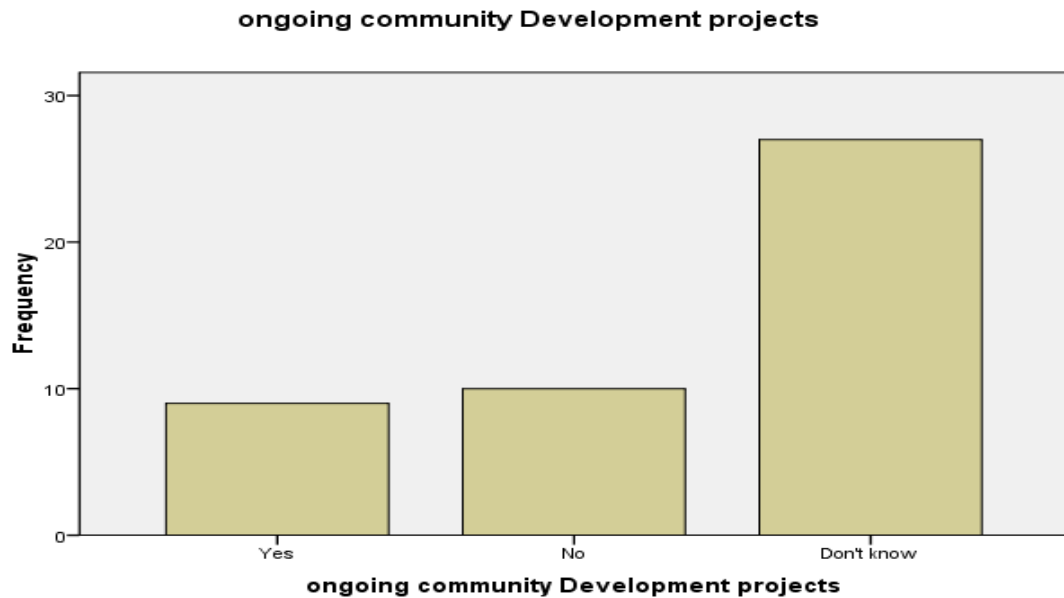


Figure 1.4: Community Development projects

As indicated in the bar chart above, some Respondent were aware of the development projects while others not. Majority had no idea. Those who were aware of the projects mentioned government projects such as water and power supply. None of them was aware of NGOs initiated projects. This signifies that there are opportunities for various stakeholders Government, NGOs and Development Partners to run various projects within the area especially those which are found to be needs within the community.

1.10 Community Needs Prioritisation

The community needs assessment is important when one wants to make any community intervention as it gives an opportunity for the community to identify their needs, challenges and opportunities that are within the community. Having conducted the CNA there were several needs identified within those which were in

the list. However, it could not be easy for the researcher to address all needs at a time and hence prioritization of the need was inevitable in order to come up with most pressing need within the community. Therefore, by the help of the pair wise ranking of the needs which were prioritized, the researcher was able to know the most need/challenge facing the community which was supposed to be given priority in designing the appropriate intervention. Needs prioritization is as indicated in table 1.10.

1.11 Levelling Needs

Levelling needs is done when the pressing need found in the community after the CNA do not match with what the researcher had in mind before the CNA for purpose of making an intervention within the community.

Table 1.10: Pair Wise Ranking Matrix

| | Entrepreneurship skill training | VICOBA/SACCO S | Credits | Food vending | Water | Health | Score | Ranking |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------|---------|
| Entrepreneurship skill training | | Entrepreneurship skill training | Entrepreneurship skills training | Entrepreneurship skills training | Entrepreneurship skills training | Entrepreneurship skills training | 19 | 1 |
| VICOBA/SACCO S | Entrepreneurship skills training | | Credits | VICOBA/SACCO S | VICOBA/SACCO S | Health | 7 | 3 |
| Credits from FIs | Credits from FIs | VICOBA/SACCO S | | Credits | Credits | Credits | 10 | 2 |
| Food vending | Entrepreneurship skills training | VICOBA/SACCO S | Credits | | Water | Food vending | 3 | 5 |
| Water | Entrepreneurship skills training | VICOBA/SACCO S | Credits | Water | | Water | 4 | 4 |
| Health | Entrepreneurship training | Health | Credits from FIs | Food vending | Water | | 3 | 6 |
| Total | | | | | | | 46 | |

Source: Author (2014)

Despite the fact that entrepreneurship skills was ranked number 1 at Biringi and Medeli hamlets during the assessment, the researcher intended to increase access to credit for women who regarded as credit risky and hence lack employment opportunities as well as income generating activities. During the assessment it was realized that some already had started IGAs while others were in the process. However most of them had a fear of approaching NGO MFIs for credit or the formal financial institutions due to lack of collateral and cumbersome procedures such as requirement for TIN. Bad experience with MFIs could not motivate them to seek credits from MFIs and mainly due to pressure in repayment of loans and high interest rates. Additionally, the group lending method is found to be of beneficial to MFIs but detrimental to clients as some have been even deprived their properties.

Given the fact that there was a need of capital for to start/expand businesses levelling the need was inevitable. Therefore, the researcher and respondent had a consensus that the village community Bank (VICOBA) be established for that purpose. The formation of VICOBA was to be backed up with training on entrepreneurship skills the members.

1.11.1 Choice of Intervention/Project

For the purpose of Community Economic Development Project at Makulu, the researcher and the Respondents had come to the consensus that a village Community Bank be established for women so as to be able to mobilize their own savings and credits. This will enable them to get e capital for purpose of start-up new business/ and or expand the existing ones with no stress they used to have when seeking credits from formal FIs. To make the project sustainable, members will have to

undergo training on entrepreneurship skills for effectively use of their mobilized funds and property rights to stimulate efforts towards acquisition of personal properties which for those who may wish to go for credits from formal FIs may use them as collateral.

The preference to VICOBA was due to the fact that it is an ideal model for the poor rural community. It accommodates every person whether he/she is poor and or illiterate. As opposed to SACCOS, most of SACCOS are urban based and some are found in workplaces limiting people in rural areas, thus the growth of SACCOS is very slow and hence. Additional, for a person to become a member he/she should have in depth understanding of SACCOS and have enough amount of money as an entry fee and be able to purchase shares at high rate which normally only few people in rural areas can be accommodated. Therefore under VICOBA Model members are likely to get soft loans as opposed to SACCOS. In addition to that, experiences indicate that most of SACCOS encounter managerial problems due to lack of institutional capacity, corruption and embezzlement.

1.11.2 Conclusion

This chapter focused on identifying needs of women in Dodoma Makulu particularly at Biringi and Medeli hamlets. The needs were identified through conducting the Community Needs assessment whereby different methods of data collection were used to include the focus group discussion, questionnaires, interviews, documentation and observation. However, respondents found to have a dire need of entrepreneurship skills as compared to other needs identified. As a matter of verification of the need identified a pair wise ranking method was used to prioritize

needs. Through a Pair wise ranking method lack of entrepreneurship skills was identified as the main problem to be addressed. However through leveling the needs, it was noted that although the entrepreneurship skills is needed, participants need credits either to start up new business or expand the existing ones and hence an establishment of the Village Community Bank for women at Dodoma Makulu village.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Background to Research Problem

This chapter take into consideration to the problem identified during the CNA which was conducted at Dodoma Makulu Ward. The assessment focused on identifying women economic needs within the community at Biringi and Medeli hamlets. The rationale behind the assessment was the fact that the historical background indicates that women are more vulnerable to poverty as compared to men and hence empowering women economically means a lot in improving their living condition, welfare of their children, family and the community at large.

According to the statement made by the former USA president Bill Clinton in the annual meeting of the Clinton Global Initiative held in September 2009, he explained that women perform 66% of the world's work, and produce 50% of the food, yet earn only 10% of the income and own 1% of the property as thus empowering women is a critical part of the equation. This statement clearly indicates how poverty is a critical problem among women globally and hence a need to empower women as their contributions to development are acknowledged. Women play a vital role in national economic development and hence equal opportunities for men and women in participating in socio-economic development are mandatory for the meaningful and sustainable development.

Economic development initiatives are found to be a good mechanism in reducing poverty and improving the well-being of women. An emphasis has been made on enabling women to have access and control over resources (economic assets i.e. land

or housing, income and employment) and access to financial resources, including microfinance. Access to financial services by the poor and women in particular play a pivotal role in improving women income not only to sustain her basic needs but also acquire and own assets. A lot has been done by various stakeholders in empowering women but still there is a lacuna between women in urban and rural areas and hence the researcher's motivation to conduct the CNA within Dodoma Makulu Ward and develop an intervention targeting women.

2.2 Problem Statement

Majority of Tanzanian women are poor economically compared to their male counterparts. Studies indicate that while both urban and rural women experience poverty, out of 90% women in rural areas, 60% of them live in absolute poverty and 40% are illiterate (URT, 2005; 2010). Katapa (2006) had asserted that, incidences of poverty is much higher in female-headed than male-headed households. Furthermore, the Global Gender Gap Index 2011 further indicates that there is a widening gap between women and men in Tanzania in terms of economic participation although there are improvements in terms of political participation. As far as the labour force is concerned, men still hold more opportunities than women.

The persistence of outdated customs and tradition, low level of education as a result of underemployment had greatly and inadequate legal protection have resulted into gap in women social and economic development if compared to male counterparts. Although majority of women are found in micro, small and medium enterprises, most of them have no enough capital and are low skilled in operating their

enterprises. The situation is even worse for women in rural areas in terms of access to credit hence the critical for the services to reach the poor in rural areas, women in particular.

Borode, (2011) in his study carried out in July, 2011, it was revealed that women's access to credit avail them with an opportunity stable economic and overall development for themselves, but the hurdle for them in accessing credit is the requirement for collateral. Thus, unless more strategies are put to empower women in both urban and rural communities on access to productive and financial resources, their participation in economic development will be at jeopardy. It is well known that those in urban areas contribute to welfare of families and development of the nation. While women in urban areas are in better position to access credit compared to those in rural areas; increasing women's access to credit through VICOBA bridges the gap for women to run small scale enterprises thereby increasing income, job creation, and acquisition of assets and also look at issue of domestic violence.

2.3 Project Description

The project envisage at increasing women's access to credit through Village Community Bank at Dodoma Rural District-Makulu in particular. The project will be specifically carried out at Biringi hamlet. This is a project which has been jointly designed by the researcher in collaboration with the community after conducting the Community needs assessment at Biringi and Medeli hamlets. The community needs assessment findings had led to establishment of VICOBA group which has purposely established in order to mobilize funds that will help members to get soft loans in

order to participate in income generating projects within the area for betterment of the group members, families and the community as well.

2.3.1 Target Community

The target community for this project are women at Biringi Village in Makulu Ward. The target community include women who were identified in CNA and any interested woman to join the team in implementation of the project. These are women who are already having income generating activities and those who will be enthusiastic in starting income generating activities upon getting the soft loans from the village community Bank and after they have received training from on Business development skills particularly the entrepreneurship skills, Management skills and record keeping together with land and property rights.

2.3.2 Stakeholders Analysis

Stakeholders refers to people, groups or institutions having stake in the project and or are likely to be affected by the proposed intervention to the project (either negatively or positively), or those which can affect the outcome of the intervention, or those who are capable of affecting the outcome of the intervention. In this project there are various stakeholders who are key players to the success of the project. Herein below are the stakeholders to the current project:

Table 2.1: Stakeholders Analysis

| Stakeholders | Roles | Concerns | Expectations | Assumptions | Priority |
|--------------------------------|--|---|--|---|---|
| IWO | Host organization for the project | Women's rights and women economic empowerment | Have a strong group of women who will be able to take part socio- economic development process | High commitment Women in economic development process | Women economic growth at grassroots level |
| SIDO | Experts in Business development trainings | Community economic development | Build capacity for women on business development skills | Cooperation with the established VICOBA group | Training on business development skills |
| Women Groups | Advocate for women rights | Women economic development | More women take part in economic development agenda | Good response from women | Rural women |
| VICOBA groups in Dodoma | Mobilize savings and credits for women and Capacity building to group members on business and financial skills | Community economic empowerment | Cooperation among group ,members in poverty reduction | Enhance learning and sharing of knowledge and expertise | Women and men |

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|--|---|---|---|
| Ward Executive office | Overseer of all administrative issues within the ward | Maintain peace Deal with all development issues within ward | Recommend for the need of establishing VICOBA | More people benefits from VICOBA as catalyst for economic development | community |
| Community Development officer | Overseer community development programs within the ward | Community development | Collaboration in advancing women socio-economic development | | Community advancement |
| Hamlet leader | Responsible for all issues in defined village i.e. boundaries Link the student with target community | Women economic empowerment | Cooperative to the community | Technical assistance to VICOBA groups | Savings, credits and money transfer |
| FIs Institutions | Development of financial sector and provision of financial services to the community | Economic development for their community | The community utilize them for economic empowerment | Saving both rural and urban based community countrywide | Savings and issuance of loan facilities |

Source: researcher, 2013

2.3.3 Project Goal in CED terms

The project goal is the long-term results of the project. It is a statement that provides information of what the project will accomplish. For the purpose of the project that is going to be executed at Biringi hamlet –Dodoma Makulu whereas the Project Goal is to improve the welfare of women through an increased access to capital/credit to start up IGAs or business expansion and hence an increased income, employment and better living standard.

2.3.4 Project Objectives

- i. To establish a Village Community bank at Biringi hamlet by July 2014.
- ii. To train 25 members of VICOBA on entrepreneurship skills by July 2014. To facilitate registration of the VICOBA group by May, 2014.

These objectives will be achieved through execution of number of activities like organizing a seminar in which the source of funds to accomplish the tasks shall be mobilized.

2.4 Host Organization/Community Based Organization Profile

Invest in Women Organization (IWO) is a local Non-Governmental Organization which works with the community in Dodoma urban Municipal. It was found since 2010 and works towards empowering marginalized women and girls to understand their basic rights economically, socially and politically.

2.4.1 Vision

To form group of women and girls who are able to participate in economically,

politically and socially at all levels within the society.

2.4.2 Mission

To make IWO an engine that facilitates change for women and girls in their existing efforts by provision of support both in kind and money to the needy, creation of awareness, capacity building, training and by addressing issues of advocacy and lobbying strategies to enable them to identify their own socio economic problems and find solutions to overcome challenges facing them within the community.

2.4.3 IWO'S overall Objective

To Increase awareness for marginalized women and girls in understanding their rights and their key responsibilities economically, socially and politically in a given society hence livelihood improved.

2.4.4 Student and IWO'S Roles in the Project

IWO being the Host organization has the role to ensure that the project is executed according to the implementation plan and to ensure that the project is sustainable and more people especially women benefit from it. The IWO staff works collaboratively with the author to ensure that the project is well implemented. As a CED student, I have a role to be part and parcel of IWO, understanding the IWO programs and take part in running day to day activities within the organization in course of executing the project. I have also the role to ensure that IWO understand the project at hand and participate fully in implementation.

2.4.5 IWO's Organisational Implementation Structure

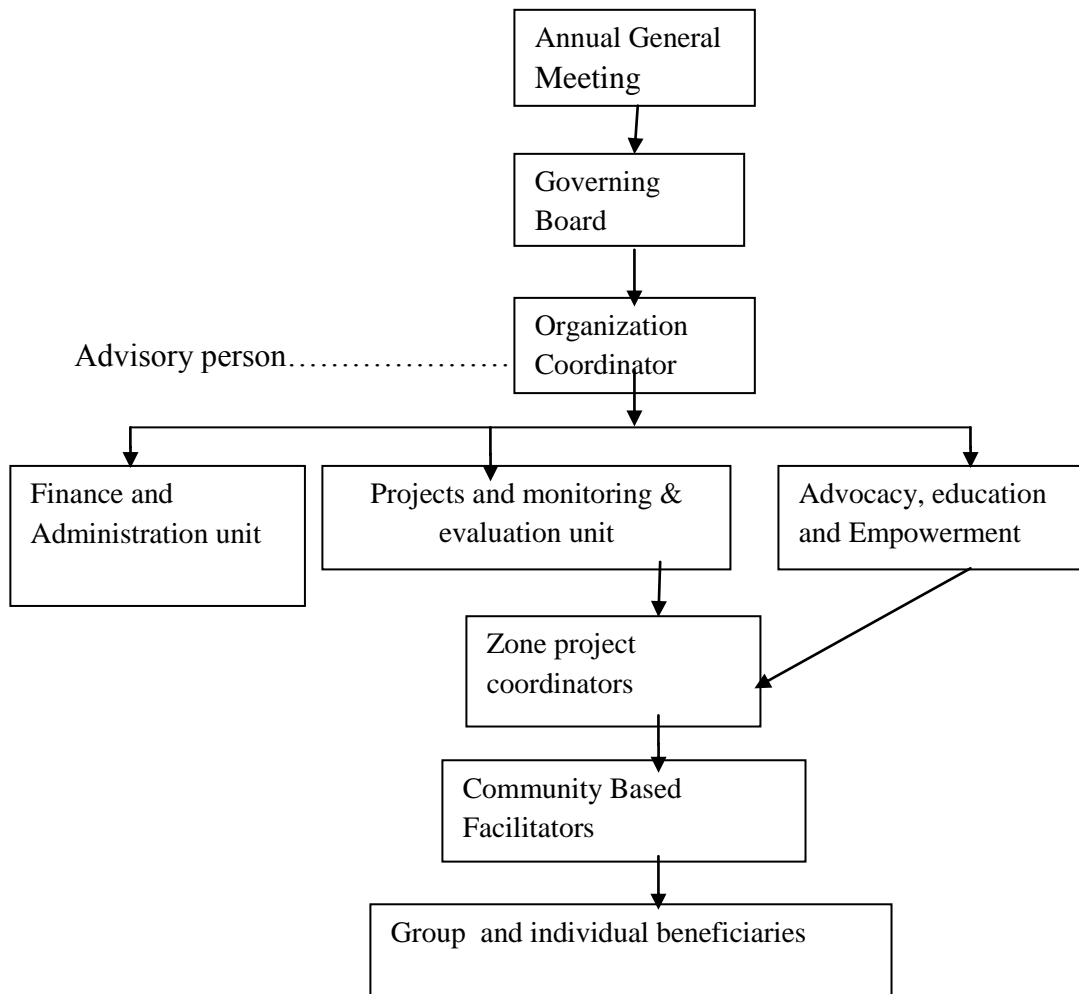


Figure 2.1: IWO's Organisational Implementation Structure

2.4.6 SWOC/SWOT analysis for IWO

Table 2.2: SWOC Analysis

| Strength | Opportunity | Weaknesses | Threat/challenge |
|--|---|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong governing Board • Has qualified staff in planning, managing & supervising organization activities. • Is a registered legal entity with explicit mandate • Strong, multidisciplinary and effective Board of Directors • Visionary leadership with competent and committed staff • Has good public standing with good relations with the Government administration within the region | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaboration with women Organization Networks which are used to give the different information and knowledge on women • Conducive policy and legal framework for productive work of civil society organisations • Government commitment to democratic governance and protection of women and children rights • engagement with the Government for women and children's legal and human rights • Demand for domestication of Regional and International agreements and instruments • Commitment of Development Partners to women economic empowerment and improved social status and protecting women and children rights • Good collaboration with local leaders on working with community | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Donor dependency and narrow funding base for institutional sustainability • Not acquired permanent office, it depend on renting. • limited skills for resource mobilization and Organisational Development of paralegal organisations • Limited policy analysis and research skills • Limited programme cycle management skills • Inadequate utilization of media for publicity • Limited, lobbying and advocacy skills | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build trust with development partners in mobilizing resources IWO is at infant stage as thus become un easy to build trust with donors as it has no history of receiving grants from donors |

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

3.1 Introduction

This chapter defines variables of the project which are women's access to credit and the Village community Bank. In addition, other related concepts to credit such as microcredit, microfinance, microfinance Institutions will be explained together with the rationale for operation of microfinance institutions in Tanzania. The chapter will also account for economic status of women in Tanzania and barriers to economic development; how access to credit from MFIs has created opportunities for underserved and impoverished women in socio-economic development agenda. Research work, books and journals will be reviewed to get the relevant information. Both empirical and theoretical literatures will be explored. The policy review will be also conducted and finally the literature will be summarized.

3.2 Definition of Concepts

3.2.1 Gender

Refers to social differences between female and males throughout the life cycle that are learned , and though deeply rooted in every culture , changeable over time and have wide variation between cultures; gender determines roles, power and resources for male and females in any culture (IASCE, 2006).

3.2.2 Gender Equality

Refer to equal enjoyment of rights by female and males regardless of their sexual orientation of rights, social valued goods, opportunities resources and rewards

(IASCE, 2006 Ibid). Women and men have equal rights in enjoyment of legal, political, social and economic rights without any kind of differentiation.

3.2.3 Microfinance

The term Microfinance and Microcredit terms are used synonymously used but are said to be two quite different words. *Microcredit* is the provision of small loans made to very poor people who would normally be regarded as bad financial risks; and so be unable to obtain funds from formal financial Institutions such as banks. *Microfinance* is that part of the financial sector which comprises formal and informal financial institutions, small and large, that provide small-size financial services in theory to all segments of the rural and urban population, in practice however mostly to the lower segments of the population (Seibel H.D 2007). The distinction between the two terms is the fact that microcredit institutions are restricted to provision of credit to the poor while microfinance institution offers credit and savings services primarily to poor households that do not have access to formal financial Institution. Therefore, Microfinance which also including microcredit is often considered being an instrument that promotes empowerment (OECD 2012).

3.2.4 Microfinance Institutions (MFIs)

The term Microfinance Institution is defined as a financial institutions dedicated to assisting small enterprises, the poor, and households who have no access to the more institutionalized financial system, in mobilizing savings, and obtaining access to financial services. These include commercial banks, state-owned development banks, and postal banks (Basu et al 2004). Hardy, Paul and Holden (2002) define

microfinance institutions as those financial institutions that are committed to assisting typically poor households and small enterprises to have access to financial service. They further elaborate MFIs products which include provision of credit to poorer households and small enterprises and sometimes many also take deposits. Others include insurance, or advice and enterprise development trainings mainly to their clients. These services have been categorized into financial services and non-financial services whereas financial services provided in the form of loans and savings (Kessy et al 2006, Maleko et al, 2013).

3.2.5 Access to Credit

Refers to the possibility to borrow from a particular source at maximum amount an individual or an enterprise wants. The amount should be positive in sense that it satisfies the demand. A person is said to have access to credit in a household access to credit if s/he is able and can borrow the amount she want from a particular source (Diagne and Manfred 2001). Access to credit refers to the situation where the financial services that are micro credits and micro insurance) are available to the poor household as well as small enterprises. In Tanzania, sources of credit are formal, quasi formal and informal financial services providers (Mohamed, 2003).

3.2.6 Village Community Bank

Village Community Bank is a microfinance project that involves savings and credits for the purpose of reducing poverty and improves the social and economic welfare of its members. It plays a pivotal role in reduction of poverty to the vulnerable and disadvantaged group in the community such as women.

3.3 Theoretical Literature

3.3.1 Microfinance Services in Tanzania

Microfinance services have got great attention by government of Tanzania and development agencies as a means not only to mitigate poverty but also to empower women and promote gender equality. No doubt that the MFI services enable poor their clients to smoothing consumptions, enhance income earning capacity, form microenterprises, acquisition of assets and ultimately improve their living standards (Kessy and Urio 2006).

Microfinance had paved a way to women's participation in economic development through access to credit. MFIs have been replicated in various countries following the good stories from Bangladesh through the Grameen Bank lending model. The Grameen Bank is the first institution to provide microfinance service to the poor in rural Bangladesh Solidarity Group Model. The Solidarity group lending model was promulgated by Dr. Mohamed Yunus in 1983 and has been adopted by various countries in Asia, Latin America and Africa. Vivid examples are BRI-Indonesia, Bancosol –Bolivia, SANASA-Srilanka, Caisses Villageoises-Mali (Wahid 1999: Scheneider 1997 *ibid*). Microfinance institutions emerged in responding to failure of formal financial system in reaching the low income segment of people- the impoverished and the underserved poor communities in rural and urban areas (Rweyemamu 2003; WSR, 2009).

3.3.2 Government Efforts in Empowering Women

In Tanzania, there have been efforts by the government and development partners to make the services available in the country. Number of Microfinance Institutions

have been established and are found to be of great importance in transforming the lives of the poor and marginalized women who lack criteria to have access to credit and other financial services from formal financial institutions (Basu et al 2004 *ibid*) Specifically, there are efforts at national as well as at international levels. At the national level, both legal framework and strategies have been put in place to address gender inequality and incorporate gender perspective policies, programmes and strategies while also empowering women.

3.3.2.1 Policy Framework

The Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania, 1977 guarantees equality between men and women, and supports their full participation in social, economic and political spheres. Microfinance policy of 2000 aimed at creating effective and efficient microfinance services in the country and wide spread financial markets. In line with BAFIA the Cooperative Societies Act, 1991 was enacted to regulate the operation of cooperative societies. In 1995, the BOT Act was enacted (Rubambey, G.C 2005). As regards to policy frameworks, these are The Tanzanian Development Vision 2025, The National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP) 2005-2010, National Women and Gender Development Policy 2000, and the associated National, Strategy for Gender Development (NSGD) 2005.

The NSGD provides guidelines to government and non-government actors so that they may effectively incorporate gender concerns into their plans, Strategies and programmes. Others are, vision 2025 for Tanzania Mainland envisions. One of the strategies of Vision 2025 is “gender equality and the empowerment of women in all socio-economic and political relations and cultures”. Institutionally, the Government

had put in place the Ministry of Community Development, Gender and Children (MCDGC). In 2006 World Economic Forum Global Gender Gap Tanzania ranked 1 out of 115 countries in terms of women economic participation (Ellis A. et al 2007 *ibid*).

The government's economic and financial reforms had also provided favourable environment for operation of MFIs and women are the strategic clients to MFIs services. Since Independence the financial sector was under the control by state following the socialist and self-reliant philosophy under the Arusha Declaration 1967. The Arusha declaration led to nationalization of major industries, financial institutions and insurance business that were foreign owned. Following to the economic crisis in 1980s where noticed decreasing in agricultural export, non-performance of industrial sector and high inflation rates, there was limited expansion of the financial sector. Due to that situation the economic reforms became mandatory in mid 1980s (Wangwe, 1997).

The economic reforms were done through adoption of structural adjustment programs supported by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) leading to introduction of Economic Recovery Program, 1986 followed by the Economic and Social Action Program (ESAP) launched in 1989. The ESAP's following objectives were to improve the quality and quantity of social service, restructuring of the publicly owned banks and insurance institutions and establishment of new financial institutions (Bee, 2007 *ibid*; Bagachwa, 1996: Saqware, 2012 *ibid*).

In 1991, Tanzania embarked on financial sector reforms in which in order to create an effective and efficient financial system. This was government's commitment to give room to the banking institutions to operate on commercial basis and making business management and decisions free from outside intervention within the norm of prudential supervision. Principle financial reforms included liberalization of interest rates, elimination of administrative credit allocation, regulating BOT's role in regulating and supervising financial institutions, restructuring of state owned financial institutions and privatization by allowing private (local and foreign banks) in the market (Randhawa, B et al, 2003: Landguiden 2011 cited in Ahlen, M. 2012). The

3.3.2.2 Institutional Framework

The TWB has been also established and gives room to women in terms of access to credits. The TWB has been established way back in September 2009 whereas the idea was perceived since 1999 by the ex President Hon. Benjamin W. Mkapa. Among other things, the bank is dedicated to finance MSMEs with special focus on women. TWB mission is to promote economic and social wellbeing of Tanzanians especially women through provision of efficient and effective banking services. However TWB services are limited to women in remote areas due to its coverage and mainly in urban areas. Additionally the government had initiated funding schemes targeting groups such as women and youth. For women, the Women Development Fund (WDF) has been initiated targeting rural community and the funds are managed at districts level by community Development Officers.

There are also CSOs that advocate for women and children rights social, economic

and political rights in Tanzania. Furthermore, the government had put in place Business development service providers to SMEs. These include Small Industries Development Organization (SIDO), Vocational Education Training Authority, Tanzania Women Bank and the National Microfinance Bank. Tanzania is also committed to promoting gender equality through ratification of International instruments such as Human Rights Declaration (1948), United Nations Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (1979), Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), (1989), Beijing Platform for Action (1995) on women's economic and political empowerment, education Through economic and financial sectors reforms, the government had also provided favourable conditions for operation of Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) in Tanzania in complementing to strategies on reduction of poverty and also empowering women.

3.4 Financial Services Providers in Tanzania

The (NMP 2000) clearly provides that there are numbers of financial Service providers in Tanzania; these include Banks and Non Banking financial institutions, Government credit schemes, NGOs-MFIs and Member Based Microfinance). As of 2005 survey done by the Bank of Tanzania, The microfinance institutions included banking (commercial Banks) and non- banking financial institutions, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO-MFI), Savings and Credit Cooperatives Societies (SACCOs) and Savings and Credit Associations (SACAs) (Tom T.O 2005).

Banking institutions include the *commercial Banks* like NMB, AKIBA Commercial

Bank, CRDB, Azania Bancorp, Access Bank, Near Banks, Tanzania Postal Bank, *community Banks*(i.e. DSM community Bank; Mwanga, Mufindi, Mbinga, and Cooperative banks. Non Banking MFI includes Insurance and credit card companies, telecommunications and wire services and post...) offices ,NGO-MFIs include but not limited to Promotion of Rural Development Enterprises (PRIDE), Foundation for International Community Assistance (FINCA), Small Enterprise Development Agency (SEDA), BRAC Tanzania, Easy Finance, FAIDIKA, Real people, Tujijenge Africa, Youth Self Employment Foundation (YOSEFO), and Credit for Productivity activities for Women (CREW), Women Entrepreneurship Development Trust Fund (WEDTF), Poverty Africa, SELFINA, and Mennonite Development Associates (MEDA).

On other hand, Government microfinance schemes are Small Entrepreneurs Loan Facility (SELF), and Presidential Trust Fund (PTF) and non -bank microfinance intermediaries such as insurance companies and informal financial services providers. Microfinance Institutions are grouped into formal, Semi-formal and informal financial institutions (NMP 2000 *ibid*). Financial services include savings, insurance, remittance transfers and credit is mandatory for women to benefit from various economic opportunities. The number financial services providers has been increasing and now there are the whole sale MFIs which is said to be a new phenomenon in MFIs such as OIKO credit, Stromme East Africa Ltd, CRDB Microfinance Company and other Commercial Banks. Financial service providers operate under the apex organization called Tanzania Association of Microfinance Institutions -TAMFI)

3.5 Women and Microfinance Services

Although Women contribution to socio-economic development is acknowledged at national and international arena and that inclusiveness of women in planning and implementation of development issues is important for sustainable development still women are poor and if compared to male counterparts. Gendered barriers are contributory to women low economic development. Women face resistances from partners/ male relatives to engage in IGAs, they lack properties like land due to existing discriminatory laws which discriminate them. Therefore, economic empowerment for women is paramount important in poverty reduction efforts and in attaining the MDGs where poverty has to decrease by half in 2015. Lyimo and Mdoe (2002) had revealed that poverty is more serious in rural areas and women are mostly are affected due to the fact that gender dimensions had put women in subordinate position to men.

Due to the above situation, women opt to seek loans from informal financial services providers where they can meet the conditions. ILO study of 2003 cited in Stevenson et al 2005 *ibid*) indicate sources of capital for women to run IGAs whereas 42.7 percent of women used their own savings to start their businesses, followed by assistance from their spouse (32.8 per cent), credit from family and friends (21.1 per cent), credit from a micro-finance institution (8.6 per cent), credit from a bank (3.9 per cent) and credit from a moneylender (0.8 per cent). As their businesses grew, they depended even more on their own savings (78.0 per cent), as well as micro-finance credit (25.0 per cent) and bank credit (10.2 per cent), and less on money from their spouses and family and friends (12.5 per cent) (Stevenson et al 2005).

Barriers to Women's Access to Credit Facility Tanzania, Access to credit/ financial services for women is crucial for people to participate in economic development for betterment of their lives and the nation at large. However for the case of Tanzanian women despite the fact that there is some improvement in the financial sector due to an increase in number of financial services providers; access to credit for women is stunted and it is believed to be constrained by number of factors ranging from legal, institutional and socio-cultural barriers as follows: Discrimination of women in formal financial market has been accelerated by lack of control over economic resources Lack of an access to property and land rights had put women in disadvantaged position for them to access to credit facilities. Women do not meet criteria for credit facilities due lack of collaterals as most of them have no land, houses and other properties that are preferred by the financial providers.

In some cases collaterals are needed and or salaries being used as securities for loans. Most of women are in informal sectors self employed in SMEs where they earn meagre income, not having assets that are preferred by financial institution such as houses and land. According to Ellis, A et al (2007 *ibid*) in her study it was found that 89% of properties including land in Tanzania are extra legally owned and among the 11% who legally own properties, majority are men and are the one who are favoured by the conventional banks in provision of credits for business/ trade. Only 19% of women have title deeds but their plots are half in size compared to those of male counterparts. This indicates clearly that women still have a long way to go in order to confidently have access to credit. The providers of the financial services normally aspire for sustainability as thus there have been mechanisms under which

the loans rendered can be recovered which at some extent does not favour their clients, in formal FIs it is regarded as too risky to borrow women. Thus, the concept that they exist to serve the poor is negated.

Benschop, M (2004) explains that legal barriers are hindrance for women economic development. In Tanzania the gender discriminatory laws deny women's right to own land and other assets and hence it is found to be an obstacle for economic development among women in SMEs. Although there have been affirmative action in promoting gender equality by enabling women to have access to means of production such as land a good example being enactment of Land Laws Cap 113 and 114 R.E 2002 which provide equal rights for women and men to control and own land; customary laws and particularly the Customary Law Order No. 4 of 1963 exclude and discriminate women from land and property ownership.

Another factor that hinders women's access to credit is predominant cultural and social norms. Customary laws are still applicable especially in rural areas where majority of women live. Again denial of women's inheritance and property rights prominently affects women socio-economic development (Rweyemamu 2003, R.M ibid; Benschop, M. 2004 ibid). There are also gender based constraints to include lack of education and unpaid reproductive works that are performed and regarded as women's responsibilities. This situation greatly affect women's socio-economic development (Mohamed 2003 ibid). Women in SMEs

According to the IFC study in 2007, most of MSEs are owned and operated by women. This is due to the fact that there are national programmes as well as support

from development agencies for their entry into the sector through trainings and establishment of programmes aimed at issuing credit to women. Therefore, study indicates that women own 43 per cent of SMEs. Despite of the existing microcredit facilities; as of 2005 only 5 per cent of women had access to bank services. Apart from bank services, not all women are in position to get loans from NGO-MFIs, cooperatives and other financial providers and mainly due to outreach of the service and hence access to financial services are limited to the MSEs in which women are major stakeholders (ILO 2008 *ibid*; Kessy *et al* 2009).

Financial services access survey only 12.4 of Tanzanians have access to financial services. It is has been reported that there is that huge unsatisfied demand of financial services in Tanzania especially in rural areas. Approximate to 70% of the Tanzanian population live in rural areas and they have no access to financial services whether from formal or informal financial institution (Finscope, 2009: Triodos-Facet 2007; 2011 cited in Shekilango 2012). SMEs play a role in economic development of many countries and also gives room for women to participate in economic development process although in some cases; having many SMEs some people believe that this is sign to failure of economy since people are just working just for survival.

This contention is due to the fact that it helps people to get a very minimal support for their subsistence. In reality, SMEs has bee of great importance in improving household income, employment, and contribute to social, political and economic development. SMEs create new opportunities for women and the poor (Liedholm *et al* 2013). Financial services are important tools in enabling women to start or expand

Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) to improve income and reduction of poverty (DFID 2000); creation of employment (Cutura, J *et al*, 2007) and savings mobilization (Beck et al 2005).

3.6 Challenges Facing Women in Smes

Women have no access to long term loans as well as sufficient capital for business due to fear of from loosing as women are regarded as risk borrowers. Women also lack business technical and business management skills in running businesses and hence it become difficult for them to earn and accumulate savings and hence low working capital and poor marketing of their products. Most of women especially in rural operate their business from capital accrued from spouse, family and friends and other sources (Stevenson 2003 *ibid*). Rigid lending policies and legal protectionism to lenders, collateral requirements, cumbersome procedures to secure loans and the perception of small business and the rural poor as risky leads to exclusion of women in accessing credits (Rweyemamu et al. 2003 *ibid*).

High interest rates and women being regarded as risk borrowers exclude discriminate them to have an access to credit services from banks. Women lack credit to expand the IGAs as well as improve their income. Advancing small loans to poor women involve high transaction and administrative costs with low returns Bottomley (1975) cited in Mohamed (2003), (ILO 2008) *ibid* explains that among others, business registration policies and procedures, bureaucracy are another drawback for women to perform better in SMEs and hence become difficult to advance The situation intensifies poverty among women and water down the efforts toward achieving the

Millennium development goals particularly goal 1 on eradication of extreme poverty and hunger and Goal 3 on promote gender equality and empower women. It is undoubted that men still have more economic opportunities compared to women and this has been indicated in the Human Development report 2011 and the Global Gender Index report 2011 respectively.

3.7 Empowering Women through Access to Credits

3.7.1 The Concept of Empowerment

Empowerment concept is being used and defined in various contexts. In most cases it is associated with power which again operates in different ways. Power in which the empowerment is associated to is defined into four categories *namely the power over, power to, power with and power within*. Power over connotes ways to overcome subordination, violence and intimidation; power to refers to the power to decision making and solve problem and creativeness; power with refers to people with common purpose to achieve collective goals (changes) whereas the power within indicate the self confidence, awareness and assertiveness (Oxaal et al 1997)

Kabeer(1999) and Krishna (2003), define the term empowerment as the ability to make strategic life choices. According to Kabeer, there are three dimensions of empowerment and these are access to and being able to claim resources; agency in which women are able to take part in decision making as well as negotiations and *achievements* (well-being outcomes). Thus, to them empowerment involve a process of change in which through it a person can attain something which he had not before and also acquire some sort of power.-power over (controlling); power to (productive); power with (collective action in handling matters or problems and

power from within self respect which in turn a person will be respected by others (Rowland, 1997).

Empowerment implies shift in the power relations that cause a particular social group to suffer low status or systematic injustice. Empowerment is said to take place where the subordinated part has the resource and agency to claim rights and change the oppressive circumstances (IASC, 2006 *ibid*). Through empowerment it is possible for people to make changes in unfair structures politically, culturally and economically which create disparities that directly or indirectly affect women. Empowerment can be determined through change which a person undergo basing on situations faced him in all spheres of life. It has been argued that, enabling women to access natural resources, productive skills and credit facility amounts to empowerment and create power over. Women's access to credit create an opportunity for stable economic and overall development at individual, family and national at large (Mbuguni, 1994)

However, although there is no unique definition of empowerment however all definitions are interrelated and mainly focus on increasing women self-confidence on their status at home, on family relationships and also to be able to participate in economic development through access and control of resources and this will result to positive outcomes. Economic empowerment is the capacity of women and men to participate in, contribute to and benefit from growth processes in ways which recognise the value of their contributions, respect their dignity and make it possible to negotiate a fairer distribution of the benefits of growth (Eyben *et al.*, 2008 cited in OECD 2012).

Microfinance Institutions whether formal, semi-formal and informal have been sources of credit for both men and women in Tanzania. Studies reveal that women are the most clients for MFIs. There are good reasons why MFI target women as their potential clients. These include – access to credit as a tool for promotion of gender equality and development for sustainable economic growth; women are poorest of the poor and majority live below 1USD due to high unemployment rate, unorganized informal business and low pay to those in employment.

3.8 Schools of Thought on MFI and Women Empowerment

There have been different schools of thoughts on the impact of MFIs programmes (Hulme, D. 2000). The importance of MFIs on promoting women economic growth has been assessed by various authors but with no unique results. While there are the findings reveal that MFIs have not done much for women income growth but rather they are overburdened as they pay high interests rates and causes pressures on repayments. There are studies which portray that MF service has intensified poverty to people instead of alleviating it.

3.8.1 MFI Services and Women Disempowerment

To some authors, there are incidences of violence to some women who are get loans from credit organizations than those who are not members. Others criticize the impact of microfinance on contention that it is a source of gender conflict. It has been found that, although women are engaging in small and medium enterprises, most of them have been able to start business either through own savings or being funded by spouse, family friends and relatives. MFIs and formal banks contribute less for women to run business (ILO, 2003).

Goetz et al (1996) conducted the study on impact on credit programs on empowerment of women from three microcredit institutions where the findings revealed that the loans taken by women are controlled by husbands. 68 per cent of women who took loan had no control over it but rather controlled by husbands or family members and hence the disempowerment.

3.8.2 MFIs and Women Empowerment

It has been asserted that microfinance is not a silver bullet when it comes to overcoming poverty reduction. In most cases the services are not designed to meet the needs of clients. However when *well designed*, it has positive impact to clients and their family. It also reduces isolation of women and creates room to share and discuss ideas and develop a bond that was not previously in place (Hulme and Mosley 1996a).

Makombe et al (1999) in the study conducted in Tanga region on credit schemes and women's empowerment; researchers assessed six (6) indicators to ascertain the impact of credit issued to women. These include participation in decision making, Acquisition of skills, control over resources, decision on money use arising from IGAs, standard of living and freedom to use own time. However, the findings revealed positive achievements in terms of the indicators and that that access to credit contributes to credit has improved gender relation and poverty alleviation.

Hashem (1996) argues that credits that are extended to women provide access to important economic resource which enables them to bargain gender barriers and increases control over their own lives. On other point of view, women's access to

credit avail an opportunity to women to participate in decisions that affected them at home, government and international development agencies (Karl M, 1995 *ibid*). It had been argued that that lending schemes provide a means for women to know each other; a forum for learning leadership and public speaking skills; and a basis for development of trust, friendship and financial assistance. Access to credit leads to empowerment as empower women to put capital in their hands and allow them to earn an independent income and contribute financially to their households and community and hence increased self-esteem, respect and other forms of empowerment for women beneficiaries. Additional, it enables women involvement into income generating activities (Cheston, S et al 2002).

According to Mayoux (2006) services of MFIs alone do not automatically empower women but rather the MFIs efforts need to be compatible with other strategies or approaches to make the empowerment more sustainable. Literally, Mayoux believe on women empowerment though MFIs but to make it more working other strategies are needed such as training and advocacy given the background for women disempowerment. Kuzilwa and Mushi (1997) assessed the role of credit in generating entrepreneurial activities whereby the qualitative case studies with a sample survey were used to collect data. The study findings indicate that access to credit result into an increased output of enterprises. It was again found that the enterprises whose owners received business training and advice, performed much better than those who did not receive training.

Mayoux (2000) asserts that access to credit and savings to women create economic empowerment. This is due to the fact that credit enables them to start own economic

activities, acquire assets or raise their status economically but it also cause workload to women and girls as it become necessary to balance time for household chores and for income generating activities. On other hand it has been asserted that, microfinance projects do not automatically lead to empowerment; sometimes negative impacts can be witnessed due to increased workloads, increased domestic violence/intimate partner violence and abuse (Khan et al, 1998). Shahidur (1998) argues that MFIs are important to women and they are the most targeted clients by MFIs as compared to men since women are enabled to invest loans in productive activities and improve family welfare while men are likely to consume loans rather than invest. Improve access to credit to small business both in rural and urban sector is one of the cornerstones in complementing entrepreneurial efforts in the country.

In other literatures, credit is found not to be of vital contribution to women economic development but rather it is seen as a liability and it increases stress and responsibilities in repayments (Ackerly B.A 1995). Others studies had revealed that although women take credits from MFIs, most of them have no autonomous or control over the same but rather husbands or partners have the control. According to the studies carried in West Bengal, among women who taken loan for income generating activities, only 5 per cent of them reported to have autonomous over the loan, 56 per cent shared control with husbands and 38 Per cent of them reported that their husbands had the sole control over the loan (Goetz and Gupta 1996).

3.9 Village Community Bank (VICOBA)

3.9.1 Origin of VICOBA

VICOBA is a model whose historical background is traced from West Africa. The

model has been adopted from Miradi in Niger where it is famously known as Village Savings and Loan (VS &L) Model or Mata Masu Dubara –MMD which means women on the move. It was then initiated to Zanzibar in the name of VSLA by the CARE International and thereafter to Tanzania Mainland. In Tanzania mainland the model was adopted and modified by the Social and Economic Development Initiation of Tanzania (SEDIT) in 2002 as Village Community Banks (VICOBA). VICOBA sometimes are referred to as VSLAs, ASCAs and in most cases they have been found to be a tool to alleviate poverty in Asia specifically Bangladesh where the poor people in rural areas have been able to access credit through the Grameen Bank. Since then, many countries Tanzania inclusive has been adopted the lending model with slight modifications to suit the environment.

VSLA and had spread it to 33 countries in Africa, 3 in Latin America and 7 in Asia. In Tanzania, it has been modified and dubbed VICOBA to suit the environment and demands. Examples of African countries implementing VICOBA are Kenya, Rwanda and Burundi, Uganda, Eritrea, Ghana, Nigeria, Angola, Malawi, Lesotho and Mozambique. VICOBA model had widely spread due to the failure of microfinance Institutions to reach people in the remote and rural areas. In Tanzania, the implementation VS &L began in Zanzibar between 2001/2002 whereas the Care International was the founder. Thereafter there has been expansion to reach more members (Anyango, E, et al, 2007).

The VICOBA model is a microfinance project practiced in both rural and urban settings and has been adopted in various districts within Tanzania mainland and Zanzibar. In reality both men and women participate in VICOBA although the ratio

may differ. VICOBA has played a major role in terms of improving the standard of living of people through the access to credits that have contributed to capital and hence increase participation in IGAs. Through researches that have been done since its inception, VICOBA model although has got positive attention both in urban and rural settings.

(Triodos-Facet 2007) report indicate that, in some regions VICOBA has been adopted as new VSLA model good example being Floresta which deals with promoting environmental sustainability. Other VICOBA programmes include LAMP (under the local Authorities in Babati, Simanjiro, Kiteto and Singida); COCOBA under the WWF in various regions, World Conference on Religions for peace (WCRP) in Dar es Salaam for youth employment. In some regions, VICOBA has grown to the extent of forming networks, the good example SILC in Njombe (Lema, E 2011).

3.9.2 Effectiveness of VICOBA Model

The effectiveness of VICOBA is due to its special features and operation principles, which emphasizes on self-help initiatives among the group members, community capacity building and local resources mobilization. Community ownership and shared leadership, high level of transparency and effective information sharing. VICOBA promotes voluntary accountability among the group members and enhances good governance. It is believed that VSLA financed by member do much better than those having external support.

3.9.3 Uniqueness of VICOBA from other Microfinance Institutions

3.9.3.1 Self Financing Scheme

VICOBA is distinct from other financial services providers is due to the fact that, it is a self-financing scheme needing no external funds as the group members work with their own capital mobilized through shares and other contributions.

3.9.3.2 It Can Accommodate the Poorer – Regarded as “Unbankable”

Through VICOBA the mobilized funds are used to provide soft loans for business and cover other social emergencies through the insurance fund. Additionally undergo some training that in turn builds their confidence in business and also to take leadership position in the society. VICOBA services can be accessed by underserved and poor who could be risky to conventional Banks. Moreover, VICOBA is a scheme that can easily be accessed by all the poor people as it is meant to improve their status through the mobilized funds in which the rate of contribution/ purchasing share is agreed by all members and in consideration to their financial position.

3.9.3.3 Distinct from SACCOS for one to Get/ to Qualify for Loan

VICOBA is very distinct from SACCOS in which people below poverty line do not qualify as shareholders due to lack of capital. Fin scope Survey 2011 cited in Verhan et al (2014) indicates that informal financial Institutions –comprising of VICOBA, ROSCAS, and VSLAs have managed to serve 27.9% of rural communities.

3.9.4 Procedures and Regulations

Members are guided by regulations, procedures and by-laws formulated by their own members, and therefore promoting the sense of ownership, levels of the interest

rates are low (5-10%) and are decided by the members and the accrued interests on savings are shared among members. Under VICOBA model, the more the savings by group members lead to an increased capacity to take bigger loans for income generating activities. The VSLA model is built on the belief that even poor who is excluded from other financial service providers such as banks can make difference for economic growth if availed the opportunities. Extreme poor particularly women who have no access from conventional banks can get financial skills through savings rather than debt (Hendricks et al, 2011). However, like any other MFIs, VICOBA face number of challenges. These include but not limited to provision of small amount of credit to its members, lack of business management training, high proportion of illiterate group as thus fail to grasp some important issues for development of the group, dropouts and failure/delay in repayment, inadequate entrepreneurship skills, and sustainability (Kihongo, 2005: Kihulya 2007).

3.10 Empirical Literature

3.10.1 Access to Credit between Rural and Urban Community

(Marr and Tubaro 2011) have been asserted that microfinance sector is said to be young in Tanzania and it does not cater for the need for financial services by people in rural areas and it is reported that 56% Tanzanians have no access to financial services and hence a challenge in poverty alleviation initiatives. It was seen in theoretical literature, there is lacuna in terms of access to financial service among the rural and urban communities. Access to credit services is limited to women in rural areas as compared to urban and semi urban and hence mobilization for savings and credits at village and wards levels is the only means to assist the poor in rural areas.

The informal savings and credit groups do compliment the work of MFIs and particularly conventional banks which have not been able to render services to people in remote areas due to limited outreach, loan size criteria and the fact that to them, saving the poor is costly and the funds would not be secured on fear of defaulting in repayments (Ahlen and Panetta 2010). In Tanzania, limited access credit from formal Institutions particularly to majority of people had necessitated informal finance service providers to operate in Tanzania. Apart from VSLA/VICOBA, there are Community Conservation Banks (COCOBA) , Self Help Groups, and Rotating Savings and Credit Associations (ROCSAs), Money lenders, Accumulated Savings Credit Associations (ASCAs), Burial Associations (Triodos-Facet 2007 *ibid*: Millinga. 2014).

Although informal MFIs services are not limited for women, majority of service consumers are women. Regardless that a woman is based in rural or urban area, need to have an opportunity to contribute for economic development not only for betterment of the family but also for the community and national at large. It is a fact that women in rural areas greatly contribute to economic development through agriculture production, processing and distribution while those in urban areas undertake number of activities ranging from trading, crafting, food vending, to mention few all aimed at generating income (Ekesionye E.N et al.2012).

3.10.2 Impacts of Microfinance on Women's Economic Development

3.10.2.1 Microfinance as a Tool for Poverty Alleviation

An emphasis has been made on importance of women in accessing economic and

financial resources as they significantly contribute to economic growth, poverty eradication and wellbeing of families and communities. During the Microcredit Summit Campaign held in 2010 Noeleen Heyzer, the Executive Director of the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) argued that “microcredit is not only women opportunity to access to money but also gaining control over the means to make a living, enabling them to get out of poverty and to achieve economic and political empowerment within their homes, their villages and their countries”. Unequal access to resources is linked to poverty, migration, rural urban migration and increased risk of violence against women (World Survey, 2009 *ibid*).

In a recent study on impact of MFIs on women empowerment in Arusha, Morogoro and Manyara where the methodology used were both quantitative and qualitative 6 variables were assessed namely housing, employment, income, education, acquisition of assets and education. Data were analyzed by Mann-Whitney U Test and revealed that women in microfinance programs are empowered compared to those who do not get microfinance services. Microfinance services are considered to be very entry point and vehicle towards women empowerment (Kato 2013)

Furthermore, Salia and Mbwambo (2014) conducted a study in Arusha, Dar es Salaam and Mwanza to ascertain as to whether microcredit makes any difference to borrowers. The questionnaires were distributed to 217 borrowers and 183 non borrowers as well whereas the findings revealed that the borrowers owning business were performing much better in comparing to the business of non borrowers and hence the authors conclude that microcredit is a tool to alleviate poverty among women through income generation. Wrigley (2011) points out that women’s access

to finance for entrepreneurial activities can significantly increase their ability and capacity to work independently which reduce their vulnerability to poverty.

Kessy and Urio (2006) in their study on the contribution of MFI on poverty reduction in Tanzania involving Dar es salaam, Zanzibar, Arusha and Mwanza regions in which both primary and secondary data were collected, the findings revealed that there is a positive impact of MFI operations in Tanzania in terms of improving the standard of living of people who access financial services though there are challenges such as high interest rates and wastage of productive time in attending weekly meeting

3.10.2.2 Microfinance has an Impact on Women Decision Making

Microfinance leads to women's empowerment on contention that it has an influence on women's decision making power and enhances their social status. According to the World Survey, women access to control economic and financial resources create an opportunity for women to social and economic development in improving livelihood and it is a critical to achieving gender equality and empowerment of women (World Survey, 2009 *ibid*). Microcredit advanced to women contributes enhances their participation in family decision making process hence enabling poor women to attain greater power within and outside the household (Li et al 2011).

Microcredit services lead to women empowerment by positively influencing women's decision making power at household level and their overall socioeconomic status. Although the process of empowerment varies from culture to culture, several types of changes are considered to be relevant in a wide range of cultures. Some of

these changes include increased participation in decision making, more equitable status of women in the family and community, increased political power and rights, and increased self-esteem (Noreen (2011) cited in Shekilango2011).

3.10.2.3 Microfinance leads to Employment and Income Growth

In the paper on impact of credit on Village economies which based on evaluation of Baht Village Fund program in Thailand, it was found that the fund had positive impacts including increased consumptions, agriculture investment, wage and income growth (Joseph et al 2012). According to ILO publication, Microfinance empowers women from poor households to help families take advantage of income-generating activities. Women benefit from microfinance as it increase women's power in decision-making at various levels and enhance their overall socio-economic status (ILO 2007)

3.10.2.4 Microfinance helps People to gain Power

On other hand Kim C. et al (2006) on studying the impact of Microfinance where they found that women through access to credit from MFIs are enabled to challenge the acceptability of violence, get better treatment from partners and also get capability to leave violent and abusive relationships.

3.10.2.5 Microfinance and Acquisition of Assets

Financial services enable poor households to acquire physical and financial assets, and investing in better nutrition, improved living conditions, and children's health and education. Access to microfinance contributes to poverty reduction, particularly for women participants, and to overall poverty reduction at the village level. It also

contributes to women's empowerment, including higher levels of mobility, political participation and decision-making (CGAP 2006). In the Journal of Economic Growth- SMEs-Growth, and Poverty: Cross-Country evidence reveals that the informal financial services have benefit to many people as compared to formal FIs (Banks & NGO-MFI) whose mission is to expand and generate profits. Literally this means that although FIs target poor people especially women, they are of more business oriented rather than reducing poverty among the poor (Beck, et al. 2008 *ibid*)

Another significant outcome of microcredit is it leads to an increased women's ownership of productive assets (cattle, goat, poultry, etc.) and non-productive (jewellery, TV/radio, small vehicles and others households goods) as result of accessibility to credits because they could afford such assets through profits generated from their microenterprise Sultana and Hasan (2010). Increasing women access to microfinance services can lead to economic empowerment, women's role in household financial management may improve, enable them to start their own economic activities, investing more in existing business, and acquire assets to raise their status in household income (Mayoux and Hart 2009).

Kabeer (2005) agrees that access to financial services for women can and make vital contributions to economic productivity and socio wellbeing of women and households but it does not happen automatically since other interventions such as education and political participation is important for the true empowerment and hence empowerment is neither a magic nor a silver bullet. This implies that Access to resources alone does not automatically amount to empowerment or equality as

women must also have the ability to use the resources to meet plans. Therefore, MFIs do not address all constraints that negatively affect women Socio-economic development (Cheston, S and Kuhn, L 2002).

De Soto et al (2006) on demonstrating the link between the property rights and women access to credit had argued that ownership of property particularly *land* is a key to poverty reduction and economic development on contention that property like land can be used as collaterals in securing funds, can be sold in exchange of money to cater for social and economic needs, thus denial of women property rights leads to oppression and exploitation.

He further argues that the property rights is a fundamental factor for achieving individual well-being, justice, peace, poverty reduction, economic development and political justice. Property rights matter for women micro entrepreneurs as well as for medium and big enterprises. He emphasize on the important of property rights to people for a meaningful economic growth. Citing the *Institute Liberty* Democracia's on research conducted in Tanzania 2005, he emphasize on formalization of land to have legal tools in order to be able to create wealth.

Although property is important, most of women in Tanzania lack control over tangible (material and financial) and intangible (skills, knowledge and expertise) resources due to prior explained reasons. In terms of property ownership, it has been observed that women are in better position when marriages come to an end by divorce rather than inheritance. This is due to the fact that, during divorce a woman is likely to get her share (movable and immovable properties) on basis of her

contributions during subsistence of marriage.

To the contrary, on inheritance matters women end up with nothing due to the discriminatory customary laws. She is treated as immature adult who cannot manage property (Ezer, 2002 *ibid*). This implies that, although microcredit is helpful to women economically, they also need to be availed opportunities to have control and ownership of land and other productive resources.

3.10.2.6 Microfinance and Improvement of Standard of Living

Apart from generalization on the impact of MFIs, as far as VICOBA is concerned, the recent studies indicate the positive impact of VICOBA to borrowers and their families. Ahlen, M (2010) through her study carried out in Babati District on VICOBA and SACCOS explains that rural member –based MFIs have made difference to members by helping them to meet consumption, cater for children’s education expenses and initiating small businesses. In Cambodia, VICOBA are said to be effective in terms of creating employment, increase income for borrowers, and result into improved well-being of families. There are case studies for the impact of rural financing through VICOBA in Various countries (Chhay 2011).

Brannen (2010) on studying the impact of VSLA Program in Zanzibar, the study findings indicate the positive impact of VSLA members both at family and community level. There is evidence on increase on assets expenditure level, quality housing, covering education expenses for children, ability to start IGAs, increase in nutritional level and access to health services.

Rasmussen (2013) in the study conducted in Northern Malawi he assessed the impact of VSLA on household welfare. The researcher had two control groups established in 2009 and 201 respectively. He wanted to know whether the borrowers see any difference before and after joining the VSLAs. The findings revealed that participants of VSLAs confirmed that there were positive impact of VSLAs particularly on increasing food consumption, decrease of hunger, increase in household income and acquisition of properties i.e. housing.

Therefore, it cannot be ignored that microcredit contributes to women empowerment although it appears that there are some borrowers who do not use credit diligently. This is due to the fact that some authors recommend on providing supplementary services – such as training, working through groups rather than individuals, or alongside other investments in awareness-raising – has been shown to increase women's direct control over resources (UNDP, 2010 cited in OECD 2012).

3.10.3 MFIs and Women Disempowerment

Although in some literature it is vividly indicated that MFIs play vital role in poverty reduction and women empowerment, there are opponents to this school of thought. Basu (2006) cited in Kulkarni (2011) asserts that access to microcredit actually leads to a certain kind of women disempowerment. Access to credit in some cases may not bring any empowerment to women especially when it is the husbands who control the credit instead of the women themselves. In the study carried out on contribution of Microfinance Institutions to poverty reduction in Tanzania, the researchers employed the qualitative method with simple survey. Among other things, the

findings revealed that, despite the fact that MFIs serve the poor, the MFI benefit from the services (Kessy et al, 2006 *ibid*).

The narrow interpretation is that, although MFIs save the poor through credits and savings, the clients benefit less as compared to MFIs. It is further argued that although microcredit contributed to their socio-economic development, where microfinance are given to women who don't have ability to engage in economic activities autonomously, or to have autonomous control of the resources, microfinance projects do not empower women (Ngo and Wahhaj 2011). Others assert that in order to have meaningful empowerment to women, deliberate efforts are needed to challenge the existing social norms and culture (Swain and Wallentin 2009). Hulme (2010) had argued that "Microcredit is micro debt." Here it means that although the borrower when he/she gets money believe that it will make difference in life but in reality the small loan put him into repayment stresses unless s/he has a well-designed program in order to realize.

3.10.4 Importance of Training the SMEs

As far as the issue of credit vis avis training to business owners, Kessy and Temu (2009); Kuzilwa (2005) and Boitumilo (1995), emphasize n importance of training for small and micro entrepreneurs for improved performance and growth. The enterprise owner who had received business skills training attains high level of assets, sales revenue and better manages credits if compared to those who have not attended training. Therefore, access to credit makes difference of the borrowers but they can do much better when undergone training. Borode (2011*ibid*) had gone far by identifying the potential areas for training which are technical, Managerial and

entrepreneurial skills.

3.11 Policy Reviews

The government of Tanzania, in its efforts to promote gender equality, reduction of poverty and empowering women, a number of strategies, policies and legal and regulatory frameworks and institutional mechanisms have been put in place as provided hereunder.

3.11.1 The Constitution of the Republic of Tanzania (CURT), 1977

This is a mother law prohibits discrimination on gender as well as sex and treats all human beings equally. CURT guarantees equality for between men and women and that their participation in social, economic and political affairs. The Constitution clearly prohibits discrimination and emphasize on freedom and equality of all persons before the law under article 12 and 13(1). Article 24 the right of every person to own property.

3.11.2 Land laws of 1999 (Land Act Cap 113 and 114 R.E 2002)

Guarantee women right to access and control of resources. The Land Laws were enacted following to the formulation of the National Land Policy 1995 which aims at promoting equitable distribution of land and make it accessible to all citizens. Among other things recognized the right of women to own land the same as applied to men. Women have right to acquire and own land in their own names. Furthermore, the Sexual Offences (Special Provisions) Act Cap 101 R.E 2002 further protects women and girls from sexual harassments that in turn may affect women and girls socio-economic development. Women Gender and Development (WID)

Policy, 2000, Provides guidelines on how gender issues have to be handled and also mainstreamed in all government programs, policies and strategies. Along with the WID Policy, the National Strategy for Gender and Development (NSGD) was formulated in 2005.

3.11.3 National Microfinance Policy 2000

The main objective of the policy was to provide basis for an efficient and effective micro finance system in the country to save the low-income segment of people. Additionally, the policy defines the roles of stakeholders and provides strategies for increasing access to the financial services to the poor for sustainable financial services. IN 2005 the Microfinance Regulation was formulated.

3.11.4 The Banking and Financial Institution Act, 1991

MFIs are regulated by BAFIA, 1991; others are regulated by the Cooperative and Societies Act, 2003. The Cooperative and Societies Act, 2003, was also enacted and came into force in 2004 to govern registration and operation of SACCOS and other savings credit societies whose primary activities are to mobilize savings and credits as provided under Section 22. The Small and Medium Enterprises Development (SMEs) Policy 2002, SMEs is a nomenclature is used to mean micro, small and medium enterprises. The policy recognizes that MSMEs play a significant role in creating employment, generation of income and stimulate economic growth in rural and urban areas. The SME policy clearly stipulate criteria for Microenterprises, SMEs and medium and large enterprises which are measured by a total number of employees, investment and sales turnover as prescribed hereunder:

Table 3.1.: SMEs Criterion

| Category | Employees | Capital Investment in Machinery (Tshs.) |
|-------------------|------------------|--|
| Micro enterprise | 1 – 4 | Up to 5 mil |
| Small enterprise | 5 – 49 | Above 5 mil. to 200 mil |
| Medium enterprise | 50 – 99 | Above 200mil.to 800 mil. |
| Large enterprise | 100 + | Above 800 mil. |

Source: SMEs Development Policy 2002

Most of women are found to be in SMEs but mainly in microenterprise development due to existing barriers for women to economic growth.

3.12 The National Economic Empowerment Policy, 2004

The policy establishes the National Empowerment Council for promotion of IGAs and assets by Tanzanians. The policy was formulated to provide a roadmap for participation of majority of Tanzanians in all sector of economy. It further ion out issues that are barriers for Tanzanians to take part in economy and how to address them. Such issues include inadequate economic infrastructure, lack of adequate skills and limited entrepreneurship skills and lack of capital.

Other regulatory frameworks include the Cooperative Development Policy 1997, Women Gender and Development Policy (WID) 2000, Community Development Policy, 1996. The Trade Policy, 2003has been established for competitive and export – led growth. The policy aims at ensuring participation and taking opportunity of trade in the globalization era which encourage free flow of goods and services. The challenge to SMEs is how to produce quality products and be able to compete in

the global market and hence trade policy has impacts on women employment as well as the prices for the produced goods.

3.12.1 National Strategies

The government had adopted number of strategies which are pro-gender and aimed at reduction of poverty and women empowerment towards attainment of Tanzania Development Vision (TDV), 2025. The TDV 2025 is a long-term development Goal which aims at attaining gender equality and empowerment of women in socio-economic, political relations and culture. The TDV 2025 in which all other strategies contribute to it has got six attributes to be attained namely *high quality livelihood*-aiming among other things to create wealth and equitable distribution to all groups (men, women, boys and girls, young and old, able bodied and disabled persons), good governance, well-educated and learning society, and competitive economy for sustainable growth and shared benefit.

The Government through the National poverty eradication strategy (NPES), 1998 which was thereafter translated in medium strategy for poverty Reduction Strategy (PRSP) 2000. In the PRSP 2000, had identified the importance and the need to improve smallholder access to credit, markets and improved farming techniques for economic stability. It is envisaged at reducing poverty by 50 per cent in 2010 and absolutely by 2025. PRSP is a 1st national framework for poverty reduction followed by National Strategy for Growth and poverty Reduction 2005/2010. Tanzania is currently implementing NSGRP 2005/2015 taking on board among others, issues of gender equality and women empowerment. The government had initiated gender responsive budgeting within ministries, regional and local administrative authorities.

The government had also provided favourable conditions for operation of MFIs in Tanzania through financial reforms that had allowed entrance of private Banks in the financial market in complementing to strategies on reduction of poverty and also empowering women (Nord et al, 2009: Bee 2007).

3.12.2 Institutional Mechanisms

The Government had established the Ministry of Community Development, Gender and Children and with the gender desks/focal points at various levels –central government, regional administration and district authorities.

3.12.3 Regional and International Instruments

In its effort to promote women's rights, the Government of Tanzania is a signatory to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights (Banjul Charter, 1981) and the women's rights protocol to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights (MAPUTO protocol), 2003, Southern Development Community (SADC) Gender Declaration 1997 and its addendum on prevention of VAW and Children In Southern Africa, 1998 as well as the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development.

3.12.4 International Level

At the international level, Tanzania is a signatory to various regional and International conventions and declarations such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948, (CEDAW) 1979 in which Tanzania ratified the same in 1981. Article 13 of the convention requires state parties to eliminate discrimination against women in economic affairs and social life to ensure their equal rights to bank loans and financial credit. Others are the Convention on Rights of a Child, 1989;

International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), 1966 came into force in 1976.

Furthermore, the Beijing Declaration and Platform of Action (BPA), 1995 which is a predecessor to the Mexico International Conference, 1975 and the Nairobi Conference 1985 required the member states to undertake legislation and administrative reforms that ensure equality between men and women to economic resources. Under BPA, women economic empowerment is one of twelve critical areas to be addressed by members. Article 41 of BPFA, 1995 provides that enabling poor women to gain access to credit is a pre requisite for poverty reduction among women. Again under Para 16 it recognize that poverty eradication requires equal opportunities, involvement and participation of women and men for sustainable development. Under the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), 2000 particularly Goal 1, Tanzania is committed to reducing extreme poverty and hunger while under goal, the government is committed to promoting gender equality and empowering women.

3.13 Literature Review Summary

Microfinance Institutions both formal and informal contribute to economic growth through empowering the poor men and women to take part in the economic development process. However the non- formal member based FIs are found to be effective tool for poverty reduction among the rural based community. Most of people in rural areas are unable to meet criteria that are required by banks as a pre-condition for loans. The situation is even worse for women whom the customary practices that disfavour them in property ownership and hence access to credit is

very limited for them. The literature indicates the power of both productive and financial resources in empowering women. Women empowerment has to be taken into care due to reasons prior explained in efforts to reduce poverty and also to promote gender equality. Authors also highlight the importance of empowering women in terms of access and control of productive resources and financial resources.

However there are divided opinions on impact of MFI on women economic growth. While other argues that MFIs services contribute to reducing poverty and empowering women, others find that MFIs are partially of help to women. However, the reality is that MFIs contribute to women economic empowerment. Women empowered economically can be in better position even in challenging the existing power structures and norms that disfavour woman, they can be able to acquire assets and properties and contribute to welfare of children and families. As revealed in the literature, it is undoubted that Microfinance contributes to women empowerment although on some experiences especially in south Asia, there are misconceptions on the role of MFIs to women economic development. For the case of Tanzania, there are also most recent studies which indicate the positive contribution of MFIs to women empowerment and the socio economic development. However, it should be noted that other strategies and interventions are needed for meaningful empowerment of women.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter contains information regarding the implementation of VICOBA project at Biringi hamlet within Dodoma Makulu Ward. The implementation plan was developed following the need that has been identified within the selected area in order to mobilize capital for IGAs while also improving income for women. The implementation plan will provide a clear picture on activities that will be done in course of implementing the project, the resources that will be needed for execution of the project together with the persons who will be responsible for the specific task.

Moreover, the implementation schedule will indicate the specific time for the start and end of the project. The implementation plan is an important tool that will be of help in terms of monitoring and evaluation the project, whether it is in right track or otherwise to alert the project officer/manager to ensure that the activities are carried out accordingly. The plan will also determine the resources that are needed to execute the project at hand.

4.2 Products and Outputs

The project products and outputs refer to results obtained from the activities done in implementing the project. This implies that in order to realize the outputs and in achieving the project objective (s), the resources/inputs are required. For the purpose of this project the

- i. Two VICOBA groups are established within Makulu ward by 2014
- ii. At least 25 women who are members of VICOBA trained on

entrepreneurship skills by July 2014.

4.3 Project Planning

4.3.1 Implementation Plan

Table 4.13: Implementation

[illegible]

4.3.2 Logical Framework

Table 4.2: Logical Framework

| Project Description | Objectively Verifiable Indicators | Means of Verification | Assumptions/risks |
|--|---|---|--|
| Project Goal: To improve the welfare of women through an increased access to capital/credit to start up IGAs or business expansion and hence an increased income, employment opportunities and better living standard | Number of women members of VICOBA received credit and Participate in IGAs | Financial records/Progress reports Field observation | Policy frameworks that are supportive to women |
| Specific project Objectives | | | |
| Objective 1 | | | |
| To establishment of a Village Community bank at Biringi Village by June 2014 | Number of VICOBA group(s) formed | Weekly meeting reports | Good turn up of women to join VICOBA |
| Activities To conduct preliminary meeting with the community to discuss on need of mobilizing savings and credit facilities | 1 meeting conducted | Minutes | Women buy in the idea following to their need of capital for IGAs |
| To train members on origin, meaning and importance of VICOBA | 4 days training session conducted | Training report | Members utilize knowledge acquired to improve performance and raise income |
| To form the Village Community Bank To purchase items necessary for running VICOBA | One VICOBA group is in operation at Biringi | Certificate of registration | Women able to mobilize funds for savings and credits |
| To develop constitution and register VICOBA | The constitution in place and available to members | Minutes | The constitution guide day to day operation of VICOBA |
| Objective 2 | | | |
| To train 30 members of VICOBA on entrepreneurship skills by June 2014 | Number of participants trained | Activity report | Knowledge gained by women makes difference in running IGAs |

| Project Description | Objectively Verifiable Indicators | Means of Verification | Assumptions/risks |
|---|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| Activities To conduct training to VICOBA members on entrepreneurship skills | Number of participants trained | Activity report | Knowledge gained by women makes difference in running IGAs |
| Expected results/outputs | 1 VICOBA | Progress report | WEO and CDO |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 VICOBA groups formed at Biringi hamlet | groups operate at Biringi hamlet | on VICOBA operation Record books | cooperates |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 days Training conducted to VICOBA members | Number of women attended the training | Activity report | Training improves performance and efficiency for VICOBA members in daily activities |

4.3.3 Project Inputs

Table 4.3: Project Input

| Inputs needed | Quantity | Cost for each input | Total cost |
|---|----------|---------------------|------------|
| Community needs Assessment | | | |
| Transport expenses during CNA | 7 days | 10,000 | 70,000 |
| Feedback session | | | 30,000 |
| Photocopying 50 copies of questionnaires | 50 | 4pgs @ at TZS 50 | 10,000 |
| VICOBA formation | | | |
| Purchase of metallic box | 1 | 70,000 | 70,000 |
| Purchase padlocks | 3 | 3,000 | 9,000 |
| Passbooks | 30 | 1,500 | 45,000 |
| Stamp | 1 | 6,000 | 6,000 |
| Stamp pad | 1 | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| Counter Books for record keeping | 2 | 3500 | 7,000 |
| Pens | 2 | 100 | 200 |
| Pencils | 2 | 50 | 100 |
| Ruler | 1 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Bowls for collecting members' contributions | 3 | 1000 | 3000 |
| White wash | 1 | 1000 | 1,000 |
| Preparation of SAFINA Constitution | | | 20,000 |

| | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Registration process for VICOBA | 1 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| Training to VICOBA members | | | |
| Facilitation costs | 5days | 60,000 | 300,000 |
| Venue for the training | 5 | 100,000 | 500,000 |
| Training materials | 2 flipcharts | 7,000 | 14,000 |
| | Box of marker pens | 5000 | 5000 |
| | Notebooks and pen(30) | 1100 | 33,000 |
| | 5 Maskin tapes | 500 | 2,500 |
| Refreshments 29 participants | 5 days | 3,000 | 435000 |
| Hand outs production | 25 | 2000 | 50,000 |
| Support staff transport | 2 for 5 days | 10000 | 100,000 |
| Participatory monitoring and evaluation | refreshments | Lump sum | 150,000 |
| Production of final project report | Typing, Printing, binding and postage | 300,000 | 300,000 |
| | | Grand Total | 2,264,800 |

4.4 Staffing Pattern

In any project the human resources are also needed in addition to material and financial resources in order to have tangible results in line with the project plan. It is not just a matter of getting persons for the activity who cannot deliver hence it is important to make good decision by recruiting qualified staff who should be tasked certain activities in the project being implemented. Staff has to be clear with the tasks to be executed under the project and the expected inputs thereto within a specified timeframe.

4.5 Project Budget

Under the project at Biringi Village, the objective is to establish a village community Bank in which members have to be trained on how to execute projects from the mobilized funds. Training will be carried out as a backup for VICOBA members not

only to have business skills and credit management but also to understand their property rights as most of women have been unable to meet criteria for loans from financial services providers due to lack of properties and particularly land which are preferred to be used as security for loans.

Table 4.4: Project Budget

| NO | Activities | QT | DAYS | RATE TZS | COSTS |
|----|---|----|------|----------|----------------|
| 1 | Conduct CNA | | | | |
| | Photocopying questionnaires 4Pgs | 50 | | 50 | 10,000 |
| | CNA travel expenses | | 7 | 10,000 | 70,000 |
| | Feedback Session expenses | | | | |
| | Transport | | 1 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| | Refreshments | | | 20,000 | 20,000 |
| | Subtotal 1 | | | | 110,000 |
| 2 | Establish Village Community Bank | | | | |
| | <i>Items to be purchased</i> | | | | |
| | The metallic box | 1 | | 70,000 | 70,000 |
| | Padlocks | 3 | | 3,000 | 9,000 |
| | Passbooks | 30 | | 1,500 | 45,000 |
| | Counter books | 2 | | 3,500 | 7,000 |
| | Stamp | 1 | | 6,000 | 6,000 |
| | Stamp pad | 1 | | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| | Pencils | 2 | | 50 | 100 |
| | Pen | 2 | | 100 | 200 |
| | Ruler | 2 | | 500 | 1,000 |
| | White wash | 1 | | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| | Bowls for collecting members' contributions | 3 | | 1,000 | 3,000 |
| | | | | | |
| 3 | Prepare the constitution for VICOBA | | | | |
| | Printing and photocopy | 1 | | 20,000 | 20,000 |
| 4 | Register the Village Community Bank | 1 | | 100,000 | 100,000 |

| | | | | | |
|---|--|----|---|---------|------------------|
| | Subtotal 2,3 and 4 | | | | 265,500 |
| 5 | Conduct training on entrepreneurship skills | | | | |
| | Hire venue | 1 | 5 | 100,000 | 500,000 |
| | Facilitators' allowance | 1 | 5 | 60,000 | 300,000 |
| | Refreshments | 29 | 5 | 3,000 | 435,000 |
| | Stationeries | | | | |
| | Flipcharts | 2 | | 7,000 | 14,000 |
| | Marker pen | 1 | | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| | Notebooks and pen | 30 | | 1,100 | 33,000 |
| | Handouts production | 25 | | 2,000 | 50,000 |
| | Masking tapes | 5 | | 500 | 2,500 |
| | Supporting staff (organizers travel costs) | 2 | 5 | 10,000 | 100,000 |
| | Subtotal 5 | | | | 1,439,500 |
| 6 | Participatory Monitoring and evaluation (lump sum) | | | | 150,000 |
| | Subtotal 6 | | | | 150,000 |
| 7 | Prepare and produce final report (Lump sum) | 1 | | | 300,000 |
| | Subtotal 7 | | | | 300,000 |
| | Grand total | | | | 2,264,800 |

Therefore, for purpose of formation of VICOPA and building capacity of members, an experienced and expert in entrepreneurship skills facilitator and VICOPA will be hired. In addition to that a researcher is a lawyer with experience on women's rights issues hence she will train on women property rights. Additionally 2 staff from host organization staff will be in charge of logistical issues throughout the training. They will also work in collaboration with the researcher in monitoring and evaluation process of the project. Therefore, the project requires 4 human resources for the smooth implementation.

4.6 Project Implementation Stepwise

Table 4.5: Project Implementation

| S/N | Activity | How Resources Used |
|-----|---|---|
| 1 | Seek permission from Dodoma Municipal for conducting CNA | Transport for the student to the Municipal |
| 2 | Report to WEO of the target community | Transport expenses to WEO office to submit permission letter and for preliminary arrangements for the CNA |
| 3 | Conduct the CNA | Photocopying questionnaires, transport costs in administering questionnaires, conducting FGD, and site visit for observation purpose |
| 4 | Preparation of CNA report | Stationeries, printing and postage |
| 5 | Feedback meeting and agree on project | Communication expenses for pre arranging the session Transport costs to Dodoma Makulu for the MCED student and staff from host organization Purchase of soft drinks |
| 6 | Establishing the Village Community Bank at Biringi hamlet-Dodoma Makulu | The resourced used were mainly on purchase of the metallic box, passbooks, stamp pad, bowls, pens, ruler, rubber and white wash |
| 7 | Developing the constitution | Typing the draft constitution and photocopying for the members to go through it and make inputs where necessary to do so. |
| 8 | Facilitate registration process | Fee that needed for registration |
| 9 | Training on entrepreneurship skills | Venue charges, refreshments, stationeries facilitator allowances and transport for supporting staff |
| 10 | Monitoring | Transport to the site and phone calls to members |
| 11 | Participatory evaluation | Refreshments |
| 12 | Preparation and submission of project report | Typing, photocopy, binding and postage |

4.6.1 Project Implementation Report

The project that was implemented at Dodoma Makulu is about promoting access to credit for women at Biringi hamlet through the establishment of a village community Bank. The project background is the community needs assessment that was carried in the selected ward-Dodoma Makulu Ward. The detailed implementation report for the project is as provided hereunder:

4.6.1.1 Seeking Permission from Municipal for conducting CNA

As it was important to consult and seek permission from the authority responsible, a letter requesting for a permission to conduct the CNA was submitted to the Director's office of Dodoma Municipal. The permission was granted on 18th April 2013.

4.6.1.2 Report to WEO for Introduction and CNA Arrangements

Thereafter the student reported to the Ward Office and introduced the matter to the ward Executive Officer who was cooperative. The questionnaires are appended to this document as appendix. The CNA was conducted in two weeks beginning from 21st April 2013 involving 45 respondents. The questionnaire was prepared and administered by the student in collaboration with the Host CBO staff. Further methods such as focus group discussion, observation and review of various publications were used to understand the community and the challenges faced. Having gathered the required information, the data were analysed and thereafter a report was prepared to that effect.

4.6.1.3 Organize for the Feedback Session

A feedback session was organized and attended by women regardless the fact that they were among the respondents during the assessment. Among the variables that were guiding the respondents in answering the questionnaires were on whether the core need is training on entrepreneurship skills, the need of SACCOS / VICOBA, credit from financial Institutions, Water and health facilities. Despite the fact that through the pair wise ranking training on entrepreneurship ranked high, through levelling needs, the students and the target community agreed to have means in which funds will be mobilized by members through savings and thereafter provide credit to members on reasonable interest that would be set by members themselves. Also the system would reduce pressures on seeking credits from MFIs. Thus, formation of Village community Bank for Women was the appropriate option for them.

4.6.1.4 Briefing Session on VICOBA

Having agreed on formation of VICOBA, a briefing session on meaning, importance and how VICOBA differs from other FIs was done. Members had opportunity to ask different questions in deepening their understandings before the project starts.

4.6.1.5 The Establishment of Village Community Bank

The Village community Bank in the name of SAFINA was established on 1st July, 2013. Initially, there were ten (10) founder members. The aim was to have a group of 25 members. More groups were to be established in case the number increases. As of March, 2014, the number of VICOBA members increased to 25 active members.

Some costs have been incurred for VICOBA to operate as indicated in preceding paragraphs such as purchase of a metallic box, passbooks, stamp and other necessary materials. Members had agreed on the following issues for smooth operations:

4.6.1.5.1 How VICOBA are Operated

i. Entry Fee

Members had agreed to contribute TZS 10,000 as entry fee but also purchase 5 shares (worth TZS 5,000) per week. The minimal share per week was TZS 1000 per each member. The share value is TZS 1,000. In addition to that; there is a social welfare fund contribution at TZS 2000. The funds are used to cover minor expenses that are directly linked to VICOBA, cover social events and the available cash are also borrowed to members. Again it was agreed to have fine for members who will not observe the rules including the late comers.

ii. Leadership

Members had selected their leaders for smooth implementation of the activity. These are chairperson, Secretary, Treasurer, Security guards and key keepers. The key keepers have no access to the box unless it is a day for VICOBA business. The role and responsibilities of leaders are provided for in the constitution

iii. Governance

There are established rules and regulations for the group which are decided by members. Members had agreed to meet once per week and the time and venue that had been decided by members. All members have equal rights, leadership is all about facilitating smooth operations of the project.

iv. Granting loans

A member is eligible to take loan three times of her savings. The charged interest is 10% of the loan granted. Repayment can be done in three to six months as thus it remains the members' option.

v. Meeting

Members do will meet on weekly basis and preferably on Monday from 04:00 Pm. Reporting apart from books that are used to keep records, there will be Annual narrative and financial reports for members to become aware on status of the group. However, the life cycle for the group will be one year and thereafter members will start afresh and review some terms following to the lessons that will be learnt in the previous year.

4.6.1.6 Developing the Constitution for VICOBA and Registration

The draft constitution has been prepared in collaboration with SAFINA members. On completion of the constitution, the group will be introduced to WEO and consequently ensure that it is registered.

4.6.1.7 Train on Entrepreneurship Skills

The training was conducted from the 4th June 2014. The facilitator was a consultant from IMARIKA Business Consulting firm. The objective of the training was to build capacity to the participants on elementary business meaning, simple business contract, Business selection techniques, Record keeping, Borrowing techniques, and Managerial skills and analyse the current operations of participants businesses. This had enabled participants to run their microenterprises efficiently and on profitably.

4.6.1.8 Conduct Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation

This was conducted since planning and throughout the project implementation period. It was done to ensure that the project is executed in line to the schedule and also to ensure that the desired outcome is achieved. Evaluation has been conducted basing on information collected during the monitoring process in order to ascertain the efficiency, relevance and Impact of the project.

4.6.1.9 Preparation of Reports

In course of implementation of the project, the progress and financial reports were prepared for record purposes but also to know the progress status of SAFINA in terms of the capital/funds mobilized and accrued interests in course of implementation of the project.

4.6.2 Project Implementation Gantt Chart

Table 4.6: Gantt Chart

[illegible]

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 PROJECT PARTICIPATORY MONITORING, EVALUATION AND SUSTAINABILITY

5.1 Introduction

This chapter discuss the three concepts of project at hand that is monitoring, evaluation and sustainability. Monitoring and evaluation are critical elements in any project that will assure the project officer/manager on whether the activities or programs have been executed as per the implementation schedule and whether there are impacts of the project in line with the set objectives respectively.

5.2 Participatory Monitoring

Monitoring refers to a continuous and systematic gathering of information/data basing on a specified indicators to provide the managerial and main stakeholders on ongoing development intervention with indication of extent of progress and achievement of objective and progress in the use of allocated funds (Kusek et al 2004).Monitoring is an ongoing process whereby the project progress is assessed against the plan. However, it begins from the inception of the project and mainly in the planning process.

CEDPA (1994) clearly provide the objectives under which monitoring is carried for to include Monitoring provides managers with information needed to analyze current situation, identify problems and find solutions, discover trends and patterns, keep project activities on schedule, measure progress towards objectives and formulate/revise future goals and objectives and make decisions about human,

financial, and material resources.

There are two levels of monitoring. Apart from that is done by the staff of project manager; the second level of monitoring is done by the donor(s) in case the project is funded. Through field visits and routine reports from the project manager, the donor monitors progress and measures performance. Therefore monitoring measures the aspects of intervention and these are output (quality and quantity of implemented activities), outcomes (Effects/changes that have occurred as a result of intervention and impact (Long term effects of the project) whereas evaluation deal with five components include relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and Sustainability.

Monitoring is usually conducted as an ongoing activity throughout the life of a project to ensure that the project is on track whereas evaluations are undertaken at certain times, such as at project midterm or completion. The stakeholder groups typically involved in a participatory M&E activity include: the end users of project goods and services, including both men and women at the community level; intermediary organizations, including NGOs; private sector businesses involved in the project; and government staff at all levels. In the project at hand weekly visits were conducted on the basis of assisting members to be familiar to the project and ensure that records are kept properly as will be the basis of evaluation.

5.2.1 Monitoring Information System

Monitoring information system is a system designed to collect and report information on a project and project activities to enable a manager to plan, monitor and evaluate the operations and performance of the project (CEDPA, 1994).

5.2.2 Participatory Monitoring Methods used to Engage Community

Apart from visits and report preparation that has been done; the beneficiary assessment was done. As far as the beneficiary assessment is concerned, an interview was done to collect information that is relevant to the project in order to ascertain whether the set objectives will be met and also to be accountable to resources used.

5.2.3 Participatory Monitoring Plan

Table 5.1: Monitoring Plan

| Objective | Activities | Monitoring Indicators | Data Source | Methods/ Tools | Person Responsible | Budget | Time Frame |
|--|--|---|---|------------------|--|-----------|------------|
| To establish a Village Community banks at Biringi hamlet by July 2014. | Conduct briefing session on meaning, origin and importance of VICOBA. To form two VICOBA within Dodoma Makulu village | Number of VICOBA formed Progress reports conducted | MCED student, Host CBO | Observation | MCED student, Host CBO | 255,000 | July, 2013 |
| To train 25 members of VICOBA on entrepreneurship skills by July 2014 | To conduct training for selected members on entrepreneurship skills | Training conducted | MCED student, Host CBO VICOBA chairperson Training report | Interview FGD | MCED student, Host CBO VICOBA | 1,439,500 | May, 2014 |
| Facilitate registration of the VICOBA group (s) by May, 2014 | Prepare the constitution Register the VICOBA groups to relevant authority | Number of VICOBA registered | MCED student, Host CBO Beneficiaries | Interview FGD | MCED student, Host CBO VICOBA SAFINA members | 120,000 | May, 2014 |

5.3 Participatory Evaluation

Is an opportunity for both outsiders and insiders to stop and reflect on the past in order to make decisions about the future. Insiders are encouraged and supported by outsiders to take responsibility and control of: planning what is to be evaluated; how the evaluation will be done; carrying out the evaluation; and analyzing information and presenting evaluation results.

Kusek (2004) further defines Evaluation as a systematic and objective assessment of an ongoing or completed project, program or policy including its design, implementation and results with an aim of determining the relevance and fulfilment of the project, development efficiency, effectiveness, impacts and sustainability. Basically is done to determine whether the planned activities were implemented and the objectives have been achieved. Beneficiaries' involvement is important during evaluation. Participatory evaluation involves all stakeholders and not as source of information but also but also takes part in evaluation process, it is not just using participatory techniques but it is done to assess the benefit of the intervention and draw lesson to users of the report in future projects.

Monitoring reports are very useful during the evaluation process and hence all information needs to be analysed according to set out objectives since focus on measuring achievement of project objectives (CEDPA, 1994 pp 55). Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation refers to the systematic recording and periodic analysis of information that has been chosen and recorded by insiders with the help of outsiders. Narayan, D 1993 define the term as “a process of collaborative problem-

solving through the generation and use of knowledge. It is a process that leads to corrective action by involving all levels of stakeholders in shared decision-making.” Therefore, stakeholders are key persons to make Monitoring and evaluation process to be successful. Monitoring and evaluation is conducted with the help of set SMART indicators.

Monitoring and Evaluation is done to provide a room for learning experience and rectify shortfalls in future implementation of project/program and also to make the organization accountable to resources used vis-a-vis the expected results. M& E exercises are done to ensure that the targets/ beneficiaries benefit from the project/program and there is good rapport among implementers and the beneficiaries of project. It also helps to track short term impacts or changes that have happened in course of implementation of program. The participatory evaluation was done through interview to VICOBA members. Members had to respond to questions were designed to assess the impact of the project. Generally, it was noted that the project met the members’ expectations and it was very relevant in the area.

5.4 Performance Indicators

Project Goal

To improve the welfare of women through an increased access to capital/credit for the purpose of enabling them to run IGAs and hence an increased income, employment and better living standard.

Table 5.2: Performance Indicators

| | Project Objectives | Performance indicators |
|----|--|--|
| 1. | To establish a Village Community bank at Biringi hamlet by July 2014. | 1 Village Community Bank is operated and funds mobilized to facilitate credit services among members |
| 2. | To train 30 members of VICOBA on entrepreneurship skills by July 2014 | 25 women trained on entrepreneurship skills |
| 3. | Facilitate registration of the VICOBA group (s) and obtain a certificate for registration by May, 2014 | Certificate of registration |

5.4.1 Participatory Evaluation Methods

Evaluation is principally conducted in order to ascertain whether the desired impact has been realized in a particular project or program. For the purpose of the project at hand, the Beneficiary assessment methods will be used and mainly through interview and FGD and require the VICOBA members and other stakeholders to respond to questions that will be designed to assess the impact of the project in relation to the objective of the project. Testimonials will also be used to understand the strength and weakness of the intervention.

Individual interviews and focus group Discussions will be ideal for gathering information on relevancy, efficiency and effectiveness of the project. In a participatory evaluation, consultation with local people/beneficiaries is paramount important for prudent and shared decision making regarding to the priorities and perspectives on the project. These people are not only as sources of information but as partners in gathering and analyzing the information.

5.4.2 Project Evaluation Summary

Table 5.3: Project Evaluation Summary

| project goal | Objectives | performance indicators | expected outcomes | actual outcomes |
|--|---|---|---|---|
| To improve the welfare of women through increased access to capital for IGAs and business expansion and hence an increased income, employment and better living standard | To establish a Village Community banks at Biringi hamlet by July 2014 | One VICOBA group formed and operated by women at Biringi | Women running IGAs | 1 VICOBA group in place |
| | To train 30members of VICOBA on entrepreneurship skills by July 2014 | 30Women trained on entrepreneurship skills | 30 women trained | 25Women trained on entrepreneurship skills) |
| | To facilitate registration of the VICOBA group (s) by May, 2014 | SAFINA constitution prepared and submitted for registration | Constitution is in place Certificate of registration | Registration done in May 2014 and the certificate for registration in place |

5.5 Project Sustainability

The VICOBA project which has been executed at Dodoma Makulu is intended to subsist regardless the fact that the student had accomplished the studies and is being monitored by the host CBO. A good project will subsist and also attract number of other projects to be implemented in the area due to good performance and also the benefits that have been realized from preceding projects. Sustainability is underlying into three categories that is institutional, financial and political sustainability.

5.5.1 Institutional Sustainability

The VICOBA that has been established at Biringi Dodoma Makulu had indicated the prospects of sustainability through the efforts that are real portrayed by members. The target community involvement at the inception of the project also creates a sense of ownership. Members have been cooperative since inception of the project and hence the VICOBA is legally registered as a legal entity. From this fact, the village Community Bank has been formed after conducting this means it is the community's need within the area and hence no doubt that members will enhance the efforts that have been employed toward formation of the VICOBA and attract/ and or mobilize more groups to be formed for purpose of empowering women economically. Given the fact that members are benefiting from the project, they will ensure that the project continues.

Furthermore, VICOBA members have undergone training to strengthen their understandings on the rationale for existence of VICOBA and also some entrepreneurship, management and financial skills that will be the foundation for them to run different IGAs and realize the importance of VICOBA as the source of capital and hence poverty reduction.

5.5.2 Financial Sustainability

In the 1st year circle, the group has been able to mobilize Seven Million One Hundred Forty Thousand Shillings (TZS 7, 1, 40,000). The year began in July 2013 and Ended in July 2014. Share contribution for each member was a maximum of Five Thousand Shillings (TZS 5,000) and minimum of One Thousand Shillings

(TZS 1,000) per week. The group members were 25 women. There was an increment of a share from 1000/- to 1981/- and hence members benefited almost twice to the amount invested in the first cycle. Apart from the fact that the invested money was multiplied, members have been in position to access credit and are in a position to run IGAs to generate income to meet economic and social needs. At least all group members have been able to get credit from VICOBA.

In addition to above, although it has been learnt that groups who mobilize funds and does not depend on external funding s do much better compared to those depending on external funding, VICOBA that has been formed is well known at the village, ward and District level, this will make them to be in good position to obtain funds from different sources such as the Women Development fund under the MoCDGC which is supervised by the Development officers at Ward level.

5.5.3 Political Sustainability

The project progressive will depend on subsistence of peace and stability in the country. However, since there is acceptance of the project at village, ward and District level, it is expected that the group members will get technical support from political leaders as well as the community Development officer and hence their contribution for it to be sustainable.

CHAPTER SIX

6.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

6.1 Introduction

This chapter will comprise two sections which are conclusion and recommendation. The conclusion will enable the reader to understand the essence of project that was executed and to extent it has met the expected results. In this regard it will comprise summary about the Community Needs Assessment which was carried out at Dodoma Makulu and the findings thereto. It will also provide the reasons for the choice of the project carried out as an intervention to the community need. In addition to that the summary of the literature review will be provided for in support to benefit of the project chosen. The chapter will finally provide the recommendations e basically on how women should enabled to effectively participate in socio-economic development agenda and again. It will also explain on how to improve performance of the VICOBA scheme in Tanzania.

6.2 Conclusions

The Community Needs Assessment was carried out at Dodoma Makulu Village and specifically at Biringi and Medeli hamlets. The assessment was done in order to identify the community needs and gather all necessary information that would enable formulation of a project to mitigate the situation by addressing the core need. The tools for gathering information were developed in order to collect both quantitative and qualitative data. The collected data were thereafter processed and analysed in order to be useful give results that have been helpful in developing an intervention. Seven needs were identified and these are entrepreneurship skills education,

formation of VICOBA/SACCOS, health services, Access to credit, Food vending, Poultry and Water. In needs prioritization, it was revealed that entrepreneurship skills training was the core need while the access to credit ranked number 2. The researcher found it to be important to level the needs in and unanimously found that access to credit is paramount important for increasing women's capital base for micro enterprise developments whereas entrepreneurship training would be mandatory to enable them to effectively undertake the IGAs. This had necessitated formation of VICOBA at Biringi – Dodoma Makulu which is an ideal savings and credit model in the urban settings due to its simplicity in running it but also it would accommodate all women regardless to their economic status. Even those who are regarded as poor to save in Formal FIs would be accommodated and benefit from the scheme and hence the name “SAFINA” women Group.

Both theoretical and empirical literatures in regard to aspects of Microfinance, VICOBA and women empowerment through access to credit have been reviewed. Generally, there are mixed ideas on the concept of microfinance and women empowerment. While others believe that microfinance is all about disempowerment of women, there are theoretical literatures which clearly provide that microfinance is linked to poverty alleviation and it has made difference in community and particularly women.

There are varied schools of thought on microfinance. Village Community Banks as microfinance project play a vital role in economic empowerment of the community especially in rural areas where formal financial services are very limited. Through the participatory monitoring and evaluation that was conducted to understand the

progress and then the outcome of the project, it has been learnt that women are proud of the project in sense that it had created opportunities to generate income and business expansion. The closure of the 1st cycle had attracted increase in membership from 25-35 in 2nd cycles that began in July 2014 and this attracts formation of another VICOBA in order to have a manageable group of 30 members in each.

Women feel to be empowered; they have access to credit and repayment is made with no pressure as opposed to previous period where it was difficult for them to obtain individual loans due to lack of collateral and other conditions associated to prior loan is granted from other financial institutions such as commercial banks. As far as sustainability of the project is concerned at institutional level, the project will sustain due to the fact the ward, Village and hamlet leaders have been supportive in formulation and implementation of the project and promise to continue with that spirit. Financially, the group are able to generate capital through jointly mobilized funds and the fact that it is a legally registered group it is in good position to get supplement funding from external sources whenever that need arises. Peace and stability together with s a political will contribute to sustainability of VICOBA project.

6.3 Recommendations

The recommendations are addressed to the Government, Donor agencies, women and the community at large. Due to the fact that sustainable community economic development can be achieved by both men and women, to make women's active involvement, the advocacy campaigns on women's role in socio-economic development and available opportunities is paramount important. The Government

and the NGOs should use different forums to address women economic rights for their fully participation. Again there is a dire need of addressing women economic challenges by introducing and enabling legal and regulatory framework to simplify business registration and licensing procedures together with the simplified tax system and tax incentives to small businesses. This will enable women to graduate from micro enterprises to Medium enterprises and as well as large enterprises.

Refresher and regular training on business management skills to Tanzanian women in urban and rural areas is important to broaden their understanding in business issues. The government, donors and multilateral agencies need to support the initiatives. This In this globalization and free market economy era, women should aspire for quality products rather than quantity in order to compete in markets and sustainable economy. As far as outreach of MFIs is concerned, it is recommended that the development partners should be supportive to NGOs that are directly linked to the community together with community groups that have been formed specifically for economic development agenda. Microfinance products have to meet the economic needs of women instead of stringent conditions that exclude women from accessing financial services.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1-Permission letter for conducting CNA

HAI MASHAURI YA MANISPAA DODOMA
(Idara zote zinayokaa kwa Mkurugenzi wa Manispaa)

Mkoa wa Dodoma

Tel: 2324317/2321550
Fax: 2321550

Unapojibu tafadhali taja:



Ofisi ya Mkurugenzi wa Manispaa
S.P.1249

Dodoma

E-mail: dodomamunicipality@yahoo.co.uk

Kumb. Na. HMD/.....

Tarehe: 18/04/2013

Mkuu wa Chuo,

Chuo cha.....
DODOMA.

YAH! KUFANYA MAZOEZI KWA VITENDU/UTAFITI

Tafadhali rejea somo hapo juu,

Napenda kukujitisha kuwa ombi lako la mwanachuo/wanachuo wako
JANE S. JASSON.....linakubaliwa.

Mfajiwa alike ofisi ya..... WEO - MAKULU

Kwa ajili ya kuanzi mazoezi hayo/kufanya utafiti huo, kwa tarehe husika.

Aidha Manispaa haitakwama fungu lolote la kuwalipa wanachuo hao.

Nakutakia kazi njema.

Kny: MKURUGENZI WA MANISPAA
DODOMA.

Nakala: Mkuu wa Idara ya.....

Mwanachuo Ndugu JANE S. JASSON

Mwendaji wa Kata/Kiji/Mtaa wa MAKULU

Appendix 2-Questionnairefor Community Needs Assessment

This questionnaire is intended to gather information on community economic development particularly women economic needs at Makulu Ward within Dodoma Rural Municipal. The results will help to design the intervention for women economic needs and hence your cooperation is highly appreciated for answering the questions properly.

Part 1: Respondent's general information

Please circle the number of your choice according to your age

Age

1. Below 18 (< 18)
2. 18 – 35 years old
3. 35 – 45 Years old
4. Over 45 (>45)

Gender:

1. Male
2. Female

Education:

1. Illiterate
2. Primary education
3. Secondary education
4. University/College

Size of family:

1. Three or below three persons (≤ 3)
2. Between three to six persons (3 – 6)
3. Between seven to 10 persons (7 - 9)
4. Ten persons and above (≥ 10)

Dependants

1. One (1)

2. Two (2)
3. Three (3)
4. Above three (≥ 3)

Marital status

1. Not married
2. Married
3. Divorced
4. Widow

Tribe: Please mention.....

Part 2: Respondent's sources of income

Of all these forms of livelihood, what is regarded as your source of income? Tick (✓) the answer of your choice in the table below following these instructions:

1. Very important
2. Important
3. Normal
4. Not important at all

| Activity | Choices | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Agriculture | | | | | |
| Entrepreneurship | | | | | |
| Livestock keeping | | | | | |
| Fishing | | | | | |
| Salary | | | | | |
| Children/Husband | | | | | |
| Benefits | | | | | |
| Credits from Financial Institutions | | | | | |
| Others(Mention)..... | | | | | |

Part three: Women needs identification

Women face a lot of challenges as compared to other groups in the community such as men and youths and hence there is a need to overcome the challenges through empowering them economically. Please Tick(✓) the answer of your choice.

1. Totally agree
2. I agree somehow
3. Disagree
4. Totally disagree

Among the challenges facing women include: **Your answer should be Yes or No**

| | |
|--|--|
| Low level of education | |
| Existence of oppressive customs and traditions | |
| Discrimination and gender based violence | |
| Denial of right to property ownership and inheritance rights | |
| Existence of discriminatory laws | |
| Unemployment | |
| Ignorant of their rights | |

Core need identification

Of all the needs please tick (✓) needs that are most important by following the instructions given below

1. Very important
2. Important
3. Not important
4. Don't know

| S/N | Needs | | | | | Give your opinion here if any |
|-----|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------------------|
| 1 | Entrepreneurship skills training | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | |
| 2 | Establishing a village Community Bank/Savings and Credit Cooperative Society (VICOBA/ SACCOS) | | | | | |
| 3 | Health facilities | | | | | |
| 4 | Credit opportunities | | | | | |
| 5 | Food vending | | | | | |
| 6 | Poultry project | | | | | |
| 7. | Clean water | | | | | |

Current stakeholders and ongoing projects in the community

| Stakeholders | Answer either Yes/No/ Don't know | Mention the ongoing project |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Government | | |
| Civil Society Organizations | | |
| Faith Based Organizations | | |
| Others: Mention..... | | |

Are the projects satisfying women economic needs? Please tick (✓) the answer of your choice

1. Very satisfactory
2. Satisfactory
3. Not satisfactory
4. Don't know

Does the community participate/contribute in any manner for the project? Please tick (✓) the answer of your choice

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't know

Would you like to be involved in case of any project designed according to the core need which will be identified as far as this questionnaires is concerned? If yes, how will you contribute to make it successful? Please tick (✓) the answer of your choice

Venue

Mobilize more women

Financially

Incapable to contribute

Appendix 3: Entrepreneurship Skills Training contents

IWO
ENTREPRENEURIAL AND ELEMENTARY BUSINESS MANEGERIAL
SKILLS

TIME TABLE.

MAKULU HALL - DODOMA

04/06/2014

| DAY/DATE | TIME | EVENT | RESPONSIBLE |
|-------------------------|------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| WEDNESDAY 04/06/2014 | 2: 00 - 2:20 P.M | Arrival and Registration | Mrs Jane/All participants |
| | 2:20- 2:40 P.M | Self-introduction | All participants |
| | 2:40 - 2:50 P.M | Opening Words | Mrs. Pili, The IWO - Director. |
| | 2:50 - 3:35 P.M | Entrepreneurship skills <i>Definition of the term</i> <i>Qualities of an entrepreneur</i> <i>Building entrepreneur culture</i> | Mr. Peter Mallya. |
| | 3:35 - 3: 45 P.M | Short Health Break | All Participants |
| | 3:45 - 4: 30 P.M | Business Management Skill <i>Meaning of Business, business contract</i> | Mr. Peter Mallya. |
| | 4: 35 – 5:45 P.M | Group Discussion | Participants |

05/06/2014

| DAY/DATE | TIME | EVENT | RESPONSIBLE |
|----------|------|-------|-------------|
|----------|------|-------|-------------|

| | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|--|---------------------------|
| TUESDAY 05/06/2014 | 2: 00 - 2:20 P.M | Arrival and Registration | Mrs Jane/All participants |
| | 2:20- 3:20 P.M | Recap | Groups of Participants |
| | 3:22 - 4:10 P.M | <i>Business partner's Selection</i> | Mr. Peter Mallya |
| | 4:12 - 5:00 P.M | Business and family | Mr. Peter Mallya. |
| | 5:00 - 5: 10 P.M | Short Health Break | All Participants |
| | 5:10 - 6: 05 P.M | Business Capital and Family Expenditures. | Mr. Peter Mallya. |



06/06/2014

| DAY/DATE | TIME | EVENT | RESPONSIBLE |
|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| FRIDAY 06/06/2014 | 2: 00 - 2:20 P.M | Arrival and Registration | Mrs Jane/All participants |
| | 2:20- 3:00 P.M | Wrap up of Day two. | Participant's Secretary |
| | 3:00 - 4: 00 P.M | Business cash and Loan Management | Mr. Peter Mallya |
| | 4:00 - 4:15 P.M | Short Health Break | All Participants. |
| | 4:15 - 5: 15 P.M | Business Record Keeping | Mr. Peter Mallya. |
| | 5:15 - 6: 05 P.M | Group Discussion | Mr. Peter Mallya. |

07/06/2014

| DAY/D ATE | TIME | EVENT | RESPONSIBLE |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| SATUR DAY 07/06/20 14 | 2: 00 - 2:20 P.M | Arrival and Registration | Mrs Jane/All participants |
| | 2:20- 3:20 P.M | Group presentation and comments from the participants. | Groups of Participants |
| | 3:22 - 4:10 P.M | Financial Institutions and Business operations. | Mr. Peter Mallya |
| | 4:12 - 5:00 P.M | Select of Financial Loan Institutions during the time of borrowing | Mr. Peter Mallya. |
| | 5:00 - 5: 10 P.M | Short Health Break | All Participants |
| | 5:10 - 5: 15 P.M | Vote of thanks | Participant's representative. |
| | 5:15 – 5:30 | Closing remarks | Ms. Jane - IWO |

Appendix 4: Certificate of Registration of SAFIVA VICOBA

| |
|--|
| <p>JAMHURI YA MUUNGANO WA TANZANIA</p> <p>OFISI YA WAZIRI MKUU</p> <p>TAWALA ZA MIKOA NA SERIKALI ZA MITAA</p> <p>HALMASHAURI YA MANISPAA YA DODOMA</p> <p></p> <p>HATI YA KUANDIKISHWA</p> <p>Namba ya kuandikishwa 602/2014/ CD/CBO/D.30</p> <p>Nathibitisha kuwa kikundi kiitwacho:-</p> <p>SAFINA-D/MAKULU</p> <p>Kimeandikishwa kwa mujibu wa Sheria ya Mashirika yasiyo ya Kiserikali namba 24 iliyofanyiwa marekebisho mwaka 2002, sehemu ya nne kifungu cha 22 (1) na 23 (4) wa kutambua vikundi vya kijamii na kiuchumi kiwilaya vinavyofanya kazi na jamii katika kuwezesha jamii kujiletea maendeleo endelevu.</p> <p>Imetolewa na Halmashauri ya Manispaa ya Dodoma na kuwekwa saina Leo Tarehe 23 Mwezi 05 Mwaka 2014.</p> <p> HELLEN .F. MINJA.</p> <p>Mrajis wa vikundi vya kijamii na kiuchumi Wilayani.</p> <p>Kny:- MKURUGENZI WA MANISPAA DODOMA.</p> <p>JAMHURI YA MUUNGANO WA TANZANIA</p> |
|--|