

**ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT OF YOUTH THROUGH CASSAVA AND  
ORANGES PRODUCTION AT SEGEREA WARD, ILALA DISTRICT**

**MUSAMBA FLORENCE**

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

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**CERTIFICATION**

The undersigned certifies that I have read and hereby recommend for the acceptance by the Open University of Tanzania (OUT) a project entitled, Economic Empowerment of Youth through Cassava and Oranges Production at Segerea Ward, Ilala District in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Community Economic Development of the Open University of Tanzania.

Supervisor's Name Dr. D. Ngaruko

Signature.....

Date.....

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I, **Musamba Florence** hereby declare that this CED project report is my own original work and that it has not been presented and will not be presented to any other university for similar or any other degree award

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**DEDICATION**

I am honoured to dedicate this work to my aunt and uncle Mr. and Mrs. Julius Siyame for all their love and support and for being more than parents to me and for providing me with my education. Your love and support are what have made me the person that I am. Thank you very much and God bless you abundantly.

## **ABSTRACT**

This study of youth empowerment through cassava and orange production was conducted in Segerea Ward, Ilala District in Dar es Salaam. This ward was used as a case study to represent the situation of youth throughout Tanzania. This aimed at improving the living standard of the youth by helping them earn enough income to eradicate poverty through cassava and orange production. The study was made possible by recognizing all the challenges that face the youth including unemployment and dependency due to their lack of skills and low level of education. The study has focused in increasing the youth income through agriculture because it was the solution that would enable the youth to improve quickly due to lower expenses in production and easy skill to be learned. The youth are the future of tomorrow development therefore to empower the youth is to empower the whole nation towards sustainable national development. Despite the efforts of the government to improve employment opportunities in Tanzania still there is a great percentage of unemployment in the country. Findings show that more than 60% of youth are unemployed and therefore it is of utmost importance that the youth find alternative ways to earn income especially through agriculture that provides great yields and continues to grow successfully. This youth project aims at effectively and efficiently empower the youth into a sustaining future in order to eradicate poverty and improve their living standard. This is a great step toward national socio-economic development and achieving the goals of Tanzania Development Vision 2025.

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**LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

DAWASCO	Dar es salaam Water and Sewerage Corporation
SACCOS	Savings and Credit Co-operative Society
FGD	Focused Group Discussion
CBO	Community Based Organization
LGA	Local Government Authority
CUF	Civic United Front
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
CAN	Community Needs Assessment
NAP	National Agriculture Policy
BDS	Business Development Services
ASDS	Agriculture Sector Development
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
TDV	Tanzania Development Vision
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
HODECT	Horticulture Development Council of Tanzania

## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **PARTICIPATORY NEEDS ASSESSMENT**

#### **1.0 Introduction**

This part provides an insight on the community needs assessment that was conducted at Tabata Segerea ward among youth community members concerning their economic and social situation. Also this section attempts to grasp all the challenges that they face in their daily lives. In recent years the increase in the problem of unemployment in Tanzania has led to communities finding alternative ways that they can use to increase their standard of living. According to Integrated Labour Force Survey (2000/01) the percentage of youth unemployment have gone up for almost 85% which makes a greater number of unemployed youth being those who have finished school at university level and those who have completed other lower levels of education. Also there is a greater number of youth who are not educated hence cannot get any means of getting income making them absolutely poor and dependant to their families while others are the ones who are depended upon.

In Dar es Salaam most of unemployed youth have sought different ways on which to gain their daily bread. Some have involved themselves in informal businesses; others have become Bodaboda and Bajaj drivers while others with no skills are just roaming around in streets with nothing to do. This research have focused more on these type of youth to see if there is a way to which they can be helped and increase their daily income and remove them from absolute poverty. This research will base in Segerea ward which is located in Ukonga division, Ilala district.

#### **1.1 Community profile**

Tabata Segerea ward is located in Ilala district in Dar es Salaam Tanzania. The community profile of Segerea ward will include the administration set up, population and social

services that are available in the area, economic activities that are conducted among people in Segerea ward as well as means of transportation. The community of Segerea ward includes a significant number of youth who resides in the area. During the observation of youth community at Segerea ward, it was determined that a large number of the youth residing in the area are unemployed. This is due to the fact that they have low level of education and most of these youth have no skills.

#### **1.1.1. Administration set up and Population**

The administration of Segerea ward is made up of a Ward Executive officer, community development officer, extension services officer and six committee members. The Ward executive officer is the one in charge of all the matters of administration in this ward with help from other officers who are responsible for different administrative activities around Segerea ward. This included Local leaders from different streets that are located within this ward. . According to the census that was conducted in 2002 the population of Segerea ward was 75,821 people but a great number of people have increased significantly over the years. Although the results for the census that was conducted in 2012 are not yet released it is estimated that that there has been a double increase in population since the last census. When the census of 2002 was conducted almost all the houses were occupied by just one family but lately there are many tenants in the area which makes one house to have more than two families hence the increase in population.

#### **1.1.2 Social services**

There are many social activities that are available in the area provided by the government and others by private companies and individuals who live in the area. These activities include; education, health, water services, security and housing services. In Segerea ward there are both primary and secondary schools services which are provided by the government and the private sector. Also there are a few colleges that provide different

skills including IT colleges. At Segerea ward there are a number of dispensaries that are government and privately owned Example Segerea dispensary which belongs to the government and Dr. Kundy dispensary that is privately owned and is located in Ugombolwa Street.

Segerea ward has enough water services that are provided from deep wells that are the main sources of water. Also there is water provided by DAWASCO which is at small amount as well as water from tanks that is sold to the people. Among the three wells that are owned by the government 1 is finished, 1 is at the last stages of construction and the last one is being constructed. The water that is sold from cars is a bit expensive where it is sold at 500 TSHS at a 20 litre bucket. There is one community police station that is located near the Ugombolwa local government offices that is responsible to protect the people of this area. The government provides housing services to teachers in the schools whereby the secondary school has 2 teachers' houses and the primary school has one. Some the government provides housing services to teachers in the schools whereby the secondary school has 2 teachers' houses and the primary school has one. Some of the people in this community have their own houses while a big number of the population are tenants.

### **1.1.3 Economic activities**

At Segerea ward most of the population are self employed especially doing different types of businesses other than the ones who are employed although most of the people in this area are middle class. The following are the economic activities conducted in the area. There are a small number of people whom are engaged in agricultural activities and livestock keeping especially vegetable growing which is sold at a subsistence level to the community. There is subsistence livestock keeping at the area where there are people who keep donkeys to help them in their everyday activities and cows for milk.

Also there is another group of people who are involved in poultry keeping especially chicken in order to obtain meat and eggs. This also is done at a subsistence level. Other members of the community are involved in business activities and this covers the greater group of the Segerea community. There are a great number of businesses that are conducted in the area from shops, barber shops, saloons, welding activities to block making. These business falls under the category of small to medium enterprises whereby many enables them to earn just enough to meet every day needs and not more.

## **1.2 Community needs assessment**

Community needs assessment was conducted among the youth who live among the community of Segerea ward to have an understanding about their economic activities and assess the level of their development in terms of income that they earn. Also the research focused on finding out how much development contribution they provide to their day to day activities and in decision making process in the Community. Also the assessment was conducted to discover the needs of this group of people in regard to the level of success that they expect in regard to how they get earn their income considering the fact that most of them are unemployed and with no any other skills that will enable them to start business. The assessment was conducted in a participatory way by using proper research tools in order to obtain real needs of the youth in Segerea ward. The results of this assessment will be used as intervention and help these community members to solve their problems with the help from a CBO that will agree to provide support to the youth and the researcher.

### **1.2.1 Objectives**

This research is focused at collecting information and data which will help to analyse the causatives and extent of economic problems that faces youth particularly in Segerea ward. Also the study will seek community's opinion on what is the best intervention to be taken.

The study's focus is on helping the community members to acquire skills and knowledge in order to be able to use available opportunities improve their welfare.

#### **1.2.1.1 Overall objective**

To determine the economic status of the youth community in Segerea Ward in order to identify the appropriate intervention that can empower them economically.

#### **1.2.1.2 Specific objectives**

- a) To identify the population characteristics of the youth community,
- b) To assess the financial situation of the respondents,
- c) To assess the factors contributing to their financial situation,
- d) To determine the appropriate intervention that will empower the youth economically

#### **1.2.2 Research questions**

- a) What is the extent of income earned by the youth at Segerea ward?
- b) What are the factors influencing income generating activities?
- c) What is the contribution of financial institutions to youth income generating activities?
- d) What would youth propose as an alternative way to improve their standard of living?

#### **1.2.3 Research methodology**

This section will show how the community needs assessment was undertaken including the research design, sampling, data collection method as well as the data analysis and the

conclusion. This whole process was done in a participatory way whereby all the members involved were touched in more than one way.

#### **1.2.3.1 Research design**

Descriptive research method was employed to collect both qualitative and quantitative data that will give the researcher a good insight on the information that is required. The survey was conducted mostly by the use of semi – structured questionnaires which were administered to a randomly selected group of youth community members. Observation, focused group discussion as well as interviews were used to obtain primary data. Secondary data was also obtained through interview from the LGA officials to have a clear understanding about the community of youth at Segerea ward. Documentary review was also applied to gain more knowledge on all the data that were required at a local level.

#### **1.2.3.2 Sampling technique**

A randomly selected group 60 youth community members was chosen to answer the questionnaires that were prepared by the researcher which is 56% of all the youth available in the area. Also a significant number of youth were chosen to be interviewed and provide a clear picture on the perception of their lives including their income status their involvement in decision making in the community, their expectations and their needs as a whole. One LGA official was interviewed to provide an insight about the community in general and about the youth community at the area to give a clear picture of how they live. 2 youth were interviewed to give a clear picture of their life situation and 20 youth members were mobilized to take in a focused group discussion.

#### **1.2.3.3 Data collection methods**

The survey was conducted mainly by using four methods questionnaire, observation, documentary review, and interview and focused group discussion. During the interview



and focused group discussion a number of guideline questions were drafted in order to keep track of the discussion.

#### **1.2.3.3.1 Questionnaire**

Semi – structured questionnaires were formulated in both Swahili and English languages. 60 questionnaires were then administered and returned to the researcher as soon as they were answered since most of the people involved were not interested with staying with them for a long time or hanging on to them for later. Most of the questionnaires administered were those from Kiswahili language and none of the English language was answered, although initially the researcher hoped some of the people will be interested in answering the questions in English. The questions were answered well according to the questions that were asked then and all the instructions that were written in the paper were followed accordingly making the whole process successful.

#### **1.2.3.3.2 Interview**

Interview was conducted between the researcher and one LGA official to obtain important data concerning the community of youth at Segerea ward and about how they are involved in the day to day decision making process for the development of the ward in general. During the interview it was known that there are a great number of unemployed youth in the area and their involvement in decision making for development was very minimal. Also an interview was conducted with 2 youth who were able to provide some information about the youth where it was noted that most of the youth are not pulled toward involving themselves in development activities or interested in being involved in decision making although others were eager to improve their standards of living by finding means for income generation.

#### **1.2.3.3.3 Observation**

Physical observation was also applied in data collection. It was employed to obtain the socio-economic activities that are conducted in the area and how the youth are being involved in them. Also through observation the researcher was able to observe the attitudes of youth towards development especially in terms of empowering them to do more with their lives.

#### **1.2.3.3.4 Focused Group Discussion**

This method was applied in order from the researcher to provide the respondents with as much information as needed to interest them in taking part in the survey. During the discussion the respondents asked some questions which were discussed among themselves and the researcher. The respondents wanted to know the purpose of the study and what they should expect from such an endeavour. Also discussion was made to highlight them on what they are needed to do in order to take part in the survey.

#### **1.2.3.3.5 Documentary review**

This method was used order to obtain secondary data which were needed to obtain as much information as possible about the youth community in Segerea ward. The obtained data was about the social and economic activities that takes place in the area. The population of Segerea ward and the delivery of social services available in the area including education, health and water services, as well as all the activities that enables the people to obtain their income. These data were obtained from different reports stored at the LGA office at the ward offices.

#### **1.2.3.4 Data analysis methods**

The data that was primarily collected was looked into and edited in order to obtain the data suitable enough to provide true findings that will enable the researcher to have a clear picture on the information that were required. All the qualitative and quantitative data was

analysed to get good results that answer all the questions that were raised in the survey. The quantitative data analysis have used to analyze data from questions for supporting quantitative research design while the qualitative data analysis have used for analysing information collected from interview, group discussion and observation for supporting qualitative research. These include the data about the youth income status, how they are able to fulfil their needs and all their expectations. The analysis will be done by using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences version 16.0 where tables will be drawn and graphs to provide a clear understanding of the data collected for the quantitative data.

### 1.3 Findings

The aim of the study was to assess the real situation of the life of youth community members at Segerea ward. A sample of 60 respondents was selected to represent the rest of the youth who are unemployed and have no skills to participate in income generating activities. The following are the findings of the assessment.

#### 1.3.1 Population characteristics of respondents

**Table 1: Sex of respondent**

<b>Respondent sex</b>				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid male	58	96.7	96.7	96.7
female	2	3.3	3.3	100.0
Total	60	100.0	100.0	

The table above shows that most of the information collected was from a male who consists of a total of 96.7%. Most of the women approached were not as cooperative as males hence the researcher thought it is prudent to involve more males in the research.

**Table 2: Respondents age**

		Respondent age			Cumulative
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Percent
Valid	18-25	42	70.0	70.0	70.0
	26-36	18	30.0	30.0	100.0
	Total	60	100.0	100.0	

The table above shows that the age of a great number of the youth involved in the study ranges between 18 – 25 years. Through observation the researcher found out that other youth members have ages less than 18 but are not ready to reveal it. Some of them looked like they have just finished primary school which is the level of education of many youths who participated in the study. The following chart will show the level of education of respondents.

More Information was collected in knowing the personal details of the respondents are the marital status and number of dependants. In this particular it was found out that most of the respondents involved in this study were single. 65% of all youth were single followed by 33.3% married and only 1.7% who were divorced or separated from their partners. Despite the fact that most of the respondents were single they had a trail of people who depended on them to provide the basic needs of life. 48.3% of respondents had 1 – 4 people to take care of who depended on them for everything while the remaining percent had more that 5 people who depended on them. For an individual who is not employed and has no stable means to earn income from this makes then extremely poor and the little they get goes straight into feeding and taking care of their families. Table 3 and 4 will give more information.

**Table 3: Respondents Marital Status**

**Respondent marital status**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid married	20	33.3	33.3	33.3
single	39	65.0	65.0	98.3
divorced	1	1.7	1.7	100.0
Total	60	100.0	100.0	

**Table 4: Respondents Number of Dependants**

**Respondent number of dependants**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 1-4	29	48.3	48.3	48.3
5-8	18	30.0	30.0	78.3
9-10	10	16.7	16.7	95.0
11-above	3	5.0	5.0	100.0
Total	60	100.0	100.0	

**1.3.2 Financial situation of the respondents****Table 5: Respondents Monthly Income.**

**Respondent monthly income**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid not satisfactory	42	70.0	70.0	70.0
None	18	30.0	30.0	100.0
Total	60	100.0	100.0	

Out of 60 questionnaires, 42 respondents were not satisfied with their monthly income earned while 18 respondents did not earn any income. This is like saying 70% of the respondents were not satisfied while 30 percent earned no income at all. Generally the

findings reveal that most of the youth are not satisfied with the income they generate each month. This is due to the fact that the activities performed by the youth in order to generate their income give them low income to sustain their basic needs. This is also due to the fact that most are not employed and do not have any stable means of earning income. Example some were found just hanging out at Bodaboda stands and talking to each other or drive when the Bodaboda driver is resting and get a few shillings. This has contributed so much to their ability to meet daily needs for themselves and their dependants as all of them were unable to meet these need.

### 1.3.3 Factors contributing to the respondent's financial situation

**Table 6: Respondents contributing factors to low income**

#### **Respondent contributing factor to monthly income**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid lack of capital	26	43.3	43.3	43.3
lack of skills	28	46.7	46.7	90.0
poor infrastructure	6	10.0	10.0	100.0
Total	60	100.0	100.0	

There are many contributing factors that were suggested to respondents as reasons to why they earn not satisfactory income to none. Each respondent had their own reason which contributes to low income. These factors are lack of capital, lack of skills, health problems, poor infrastructure and water problems. Lack of capital and skills was the major reasons to why these respondents have no income. Among the 60 respondents, 26 respondents who constitutes for 43.3% of all respondents suggested lack of capital as the reason for earning low income. 28 people who make 46.7% said that lack of skills is the reason to why they

earn low income. The remaining 10% suggested poor infrastructures as the cause for their earning low income.

The researcher also tried to find out if they are involved with any microfinance institution that is helping them to boost their income. All the respondents suggested that they are not involved with any microfinance institution and this prompted the researcher to determine the reasons as to why this is the case. The following table shows the factors as to why the youth are not involved with any microfinance institution.

**Table 7: Respondents reason for no support from financial institutions**

**Respondent reason for no financial institution support**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid lack of awareness about finance	10	16.7	16.7	16.7
difficult conditions for loans	29	48.3	48.3	65.0
lack of collateral	16	26.7	26.7	91.7
high interest rates	5	8.3	8.3	100.0
Total	60	100.0	100.0	

From the 60 respondents, 16.7% claimed to lack awareness about financial institutions and their operations. 29 respondents who comprise of 48.3% and the majority were not involved with any microfinance situation due to the difficult conditions that are in place when one wants to get a loan. The remaining 16 respondents who are 26.7 percent of the group said lack of collateral for obtaining a loan is the reason and 5 respondents who comprise of 8.3 percent said that they are afraid of the high interest rates set by the microfinance institution and that is why they are not involved.

### 1.3.4 Identifying the appropriate intervention for empowering youth economically

The researcher tried to find information to see if the youth community has an idea of different activities that they can engage in order to improve their social and economic wellbeing. A number of suggestions were made by the researcher through the questionnaire to be chosen by each respondent. These suggestions were made by a researcher after a close observation of the researcher on the environment surrounding the youth and the type of activities that can easily be attempted by the youth. Table 8 shows the choices that were made by the youth on activities they thought will best improve their wellbeing.

**Table 8: Respondents Satisfactory Income Generating Activity**

<b>Respondent satisfactory income generating activity</b>				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid livestock keeping	11	18.3	18.3	18.3
Trading	14	23.3	23.3	41.7
farming activities	35	58.3	58.3	100.0
Total	60	100.0	100.0	

There were 5 activities that were suggested for the respondents to choose as their possible activity or intervention to improve their economic status. These were livestock keeping, trading activities, farming, tailoring and technical activities. Among these only three activities were selected. Among the 60 respondents 11 chose livestock keeping, 14 choose trading activities while 35 chose farming activities. 58.3% of all respondents chose Farming activities with the reason that farming is the activity that will not need too much startup capital and they can use their own labour. Example one respondent said; “I choose farming because I know it will take me further than any other activity. It does not require



too much capital or skills and I can invest my own labour into everything without inquiring any additional expense.”

Also the youth were asked to tell which intervention will enable them to do the activity of their choice by improving their chances of succeeding. Here again the researcher provided suggestions that were more likely to improve their chances by solving their problems which cause them to earn low to no income each month. The following table will show the results.

**Table 9: Respondents choice of intervention**

**Respondent activity more likely to improve wellbeing**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid financial assistance (capital)	24	40.0	40.0	40.0
capacity building	35	58.3	58.3	98.3
improving infrastructure	1	1.7	1.7	100.0
Total	60	100.0	100.0	

Among the 60 people who responded to this question, 24 respondents who comprise of 40% of all respondents suggested financial assistance (capital provision) as an intervention that will improve their wellbeing by enabling them to perform their activity of choice to earn income. 35 respondents who are 58.3 and the majority suggested that all they need is capacity building in order to improve their skills and enable them to perform efficiently and effectively their activity of choice to enable them earn more income. only 1 respondent wanted the infrastructures in Segerea Ward improved so as to enable him perform well and increase their income.

## **1.4 Community needs Prioritization**

### **1.4.1 Prioritization of needs**

According to the information collected during this research it was realized that the most needs of the youth at Segerea ward are financial support and skills improvement which calls for a capital generating activity and capacity building. Being unemployed youth with no good skills for any particular activity is leaving the youth in a pool of absolute poverty and that calls for immediate intervention which will be undertaken by the combined efforts of the youth, the researcher and other people who will be interested in supporting these efforts through different resources.

**Table 10: pair wise Ranking**

	<b>Livestock keeping</b>	<b>Trading activities</b>	<b>Farming activities</b>	<b>Tailoring activities</b>	<b>Technical activities</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Ranking</b>
Livestock keeping		Livestock keeping	Farming activities	Livestock keeping	Trading activities	11	3
Trading activities	Trading activities		Farming activities	Trading activities	Livestock keeping	14	2
Farming activities	Farming activities	Farming activities		Farming activities	Farming activities	35	1
Tailoring activities	Farming activities	Trading activities	Farming activities		Livestock keeping	0	4
Technical activities	Trading activities	Livestock keeping	Farming activities	Livestock keeping		0	4

### **1.4.2 Ranking**

Through the use of a table of results provided by the respondents through the questionnaire the most needs of the youth in Segerea ward were financial assistance and improving their skills. Lack of skills was chosen as the most cause of low income among the youth followed by lack of capital which calls for financial assistance. Therefore the agreed intervention was economic empowerment of youth through cassava and oranges production which has ranked as number 1 through the leveling of needs process conducted using pair wise ranking matrix under the category of farming activities which will be able to cater for all their needs throughout the whole process of implementation.

### **1.5 Conclusion**

This chapter has provided information that was obtained by the researcher through a participatory assessment that was conducted at Segerea Ward, Ilala District in Dar es Salaam. A participatory approach was used to collect the information and good participation was shown by all the people involved in this research. Participatory needs assessment that was conducted among youth community at Segerea Ward revealed that there is a great number of unemployed youth in the area with no any means of earning income for their daily needs. Also it was revealed that this particular group of people have a significant number of people who depend on them therefore without any sustainable income they are absolutely poor. This study also revealed the kind of intervention that will be suitable to help the youth from their problems and they choose farming activities and improving their skills as a way to improve their wellbeing. Therefore a youth economic empowerment project through cassava and orange production was introduced which will help the youth build their capacity and engage in farming activities to increase their capital.

## CHAPTER TWO

### PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION

#### 2.0 Background to Research Problem

A significant number of youth in Segerea ward have problems in relation to their social and economic life. There are a number of them that are involved in different entrepreneurial activities but it is still not enough to rid them of income poverty they are facing. These problems include low education level, lack of capital to invest in their economic activities and a great number of dependants within their families making it harder for them to reach their development goals.

Lack of enough capital to invest into more sound income generating activities, low level of education and a large number of dependants have made the youth at Segerea ward to work and earn just enough money for subsistence and to make daily needs meet which continue to make them poor. Targeted youth at Segerea ward mostly had primary level education therefore it is hard for them to be formally employed hence they are involved in small entrepreneurial activities hence action needed to be taken in order to support them to realize their development goals.

Moreover, the expenses that are needed to live nowadays contribute a lot to the increase of income poverty to the youth since most of the small money that they make goes into accommodating the daily needs such as food, housing and health services for themselves and their many dependants instead of using the money they get into increasing their investment capital. In order to escape from income the establishment of a youth entrepreneurship group for capital generating activities has been identified and ranked as a major means of generating enough capital to be invested in individual entrepreneurial activities.

## **2.1 Problem Statement**

There is no denying that there is a large problem of unemployment for both educated and uneducated youth in Tanzania and this problem is also evident on Segerea ward as there is a significant number of unemployed youth with low level of education and a great number of people who are dependent to them. Also high life expenses especially in cities like Dar es Salaam has left these people in income poverty. Being poor has made the youth in this area to be given little to no respect from among other group of people in the society. Although there is a growing number of Governments, Non – governmental, religious and community organization that work to empower youth in the community, there is still a great need for support to the youth to get them out of income poverty as they are still the poorest in comparison to other groups of people in the society.

So far there has never been any serious initiative to empower youth in this area many youth have been using their own initiatives to earn small income for their day to day needs. However due to the extent of the need for empowerment among the youth in this area this initiative hopes to gain positive support from the community and therefore creating a start of more initiatives in the days to come. This study intends to show that, In spite of the fact that most of these youth have low level of education as well as training, economic empowerment can be achieved through working together and establish group which is involved in capital generation activities. For the sake of this study, the youth group will participate in production and selling of cassava and oranges in order to get enough capital to further invest in individual entrepreneurial activities.

## **2.2 Project Description**

The project was implemented in Segerea ward where the youth reside and Chanika area where the farm for cassava and oranges is situated both in Ilala District. Local Government officials of the Ugombolwa village where most of the youth Resides, were involved in the

preliminary stages of research. Including, giving out the information that enabled the researcher to work out the basis for the project. Also leaders played a significant role to identify the problems that are faced by youth and suggest why many are poor and the importance of empowering youth in Segerea ward.

Through group discussions between the youth, Host organization and the researcher problems facing the youth were discussed including the possible ways of solving the said problems. Empowering the youth economically was decided as a step forward to eradicating youth income poverty. During this stage the project planning started including the identification of the project goals, objectives, activities and indicators as well as the possible inputs and the outputs of the project. Also means of monitoring and evaluation of the project were discussed hand in hand with the expected impacts and the sustainability of the project.

The youth were mobilized to form a group on voluntary basis whereby in the beginning there were a large number of youth interested but as days went that number reduced significantly to remain with only 5 members who agreed to work hand in hand with the researcher and the Host organization to make the project implementation successful. Training on how to form a business was organized in collaboration with a trainer who followed the manual given by the International Labour Organization (ILO) Dar es Salaam Office which is implemented through the youth entrepreneurship facility within the ILO. This training will prove useful during the time when the capital is raised and the members are ready to start invest in their individual entrepreneurship activities. Business training was conducted in three days and the youth were given Manuals that they will use during the establishment of their business. The training also included knowledge on how to use these manuals.

Also the group members were trained in the production of cassava and oranges. This training was also attended by the project attendant who was hired to handle the farm during the time that the youth will be engaging in their daily business. This training took only one day and it gave the youth an idea on all the inputs that will be needed for the farm and how to go about producing cassava and oranges.

The knowledge and the skills that was gained by the youth during training helped them to start planning on how to acquire the farm to start production as soon as possible where due to few funds they rented an already orange tree planted farm at Kitanga Village, Kisarawe District whose owner wanted to relax production for that year therefore plans for planting cassava which takes only five to six month to mature started and the stage that followed was to buy seeds for plantation. During this time the group met casually once every two weeks to discuss the progress of every activity and members were taking turns to visit the farm at Kitanga village, Kisarawe District

During the meetings the youth also agreed on opening a joint account after the sale of the first harvest of all the cassava and oranges which they agreed to sell through vendors who go to the farm to buy them and some of them they will sell themselves near the area that they live to the people of Segerea ward after they save enough money is when they will each take the capital they will need for investment.

### **2.2.1 Target Community**

The main aim of the project was to serve the youth group in Segerea ward. Due to low level of education as well as training of these youths, the proper intervention that could empower these youth is through the engaging in the production and selling of Cassava and oranges in order to mobilize enough capital for investments.



### 2.2.2 Stakeholders

The main players of these project will include; Kind Spirit Foundation who will provide business and entrepreneurship expert and Agriculture Expert, Youth entrepreneurship group in Segerea and LGA Officer. Also there are a significant number of people who have provided different types of recourses to ensure that all the project activities are successfully implemented in order to achieve all the project objectives and project goals who will be mention during the course of project planning and implementation as well as monitoring and evaluation.

**Table 11: Roles and Expectations of different stakeholders**

<b>N o</b>	<b>Name of Stakeholder</b>	<b>Role of stakeholder</b>	<b>Expectations</b>
1	Kind Spirit Foundation	Providing entrepreneurship training Providing legal support Providing material and non-material support	Ensuring smooth implementation of the project Impacting entrepreneurship knowledge
2	Segerea LGA	Provide information during research	Ensuring improvement in standard of living among youth in Segerea ward.
3	Youth community	Project implementation	Ensuring sustainability of the project
4	Segerea community	Market for cassava and oranges	Sustainable supply of cassava and oranges for consumption

### 2.2.3 Project Goal

The project goal is to empower youth through the production and selling of cassava and oranges for generating enough income in order to improve their well-being.

### 2.2.4 Objectives of the Project

- i. To train youth on entrepreneurial and agriculture skills to enable successful establishment of cassava and orange production project by march 2014,

- ii. To establish a cassava and orange production project that will enable youth to earn income by August 2014,
- iii. To establish a youth entrepreneurship group through officially registering the youth group and opening a joint bank account by January 2015.

### **2.3 Host Organization**

The organization that consented into accommodating the project is Kind Spirit Foundation which is located in Tabata Kinyerezi NSSF building. It was registered as an NGO in March 2014 with registration number **00NG0/00007005** according to NGO act No. 24 of 2002. The NGO has a chairperson, secretary and treasurer as well as an executive management or board and other members. This NGO focuses on entrepreneurship training, identifying job creation activities, self – help and reform efforts to improve the conditions of the people.

#### **2.3.1 Organization Vision**

To see incapable Tanzanian holding enough Capacity to benefit from their Environment

#### **2.3.2 Organization Mission**

To facilitate Social and Economic development to the incapable Tanzanians.

#### **2.3.3 Organization Core Values**

##### **2.3.3.1 Our Integrity has no room for error**

We remain true to our mission and work hard to produce quality products, provide exceptional service to our constituents and maximize the support of our donors.

##### **2.3.3.2 Professionalism**

we will achieve the highest standards of professionalism through ethical behavior, collaboration, self-education and respect for all members of Kind Spirit Foundation

### **2.3.3.3 Excellence**

We strive to provide high-quality content and strategies, basing our insights on experience, knowledge and data.

### **2.3.3.4 Individual Opportunity**

We support equal opportunity and individual creativity and innovation.

### **2.3.3.5 Transformational Change**

We seek to expand capacity and opportunities in ways that are life-changing for community and transforming for our country. Given our deep belief in communities, the magnitude of incapables and its consequences, and our optimism about the solvability of the problem, we act with high standards, urgency, and a long-term view.

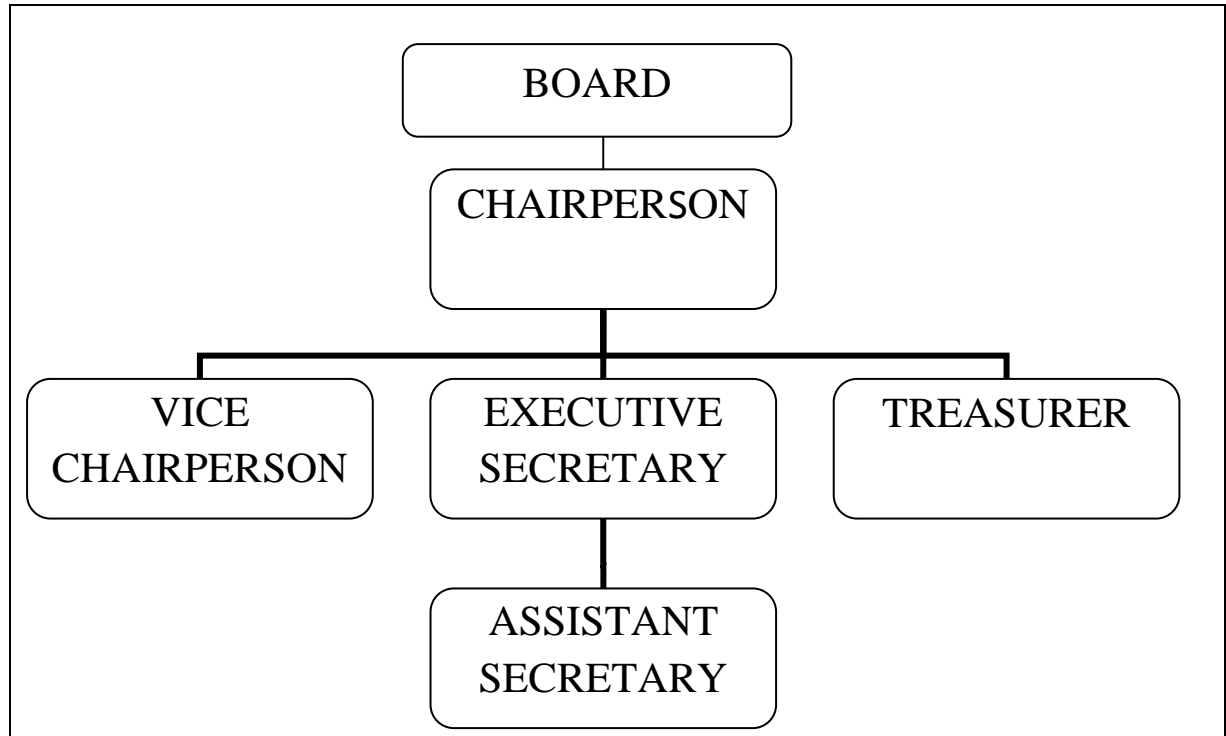
### **2.3.3.6 Tradition**

We will learn from our history, take responsibility for the future and promote the unique nature of the Kind Spirit Foundation environment

## **2.3.4 Organization Objectives**

- (a) Conducting entrepreneurship trainings that can provide community with strong mentoring services to help develop appropriate entrepreneurship behavior and management skills necessary for their business to succeed.
- (b) To provide consultancy for businesses established by unemployed people, who are likely to need more mentoring to develop appropriate behavior and assistance to network successfully in the wider business community.
- (c) Assisting community in finding funding for their businesses including personal funding, loans' funding, public funding and aids from various institutions.
- (d) Assisting community in legal difficulties in launching their new ventures.

### 2.3.5 Organization Structure of Kind Spirit Foundation



### 2.3.6 SWOC ANALYSIS

**Table 12: SWOC Analysis**

No	Strength	Weakness	Opportunities	Challenges
1	Strong and committed leadership.	Little training in leadership and management	Presence of institutions that can provide leadership and management training  Leaders can be trained	Expenses that can be incurred as payment for the trainings can be high
2	The organization is registered therefore in a good position to receive funds from donors	The organization is still very new hence not very experienced	Availability of similar NGOs that this organization can achieve experience from	Competition between the organizations for donor funds
3	Presence of a constitution that guide all the activities of the organization	The constitution is not very effective this time	Presence of strategic planning experts	-
4	presence of an office where the activities of the organization can take place	The place is rented	-	-

### **2.3.7 Roles of CED student.**

The roles of CED student is to ensure that all the aspects concerning the project are undertaking according to plan. This includes;

- a) Creating awareness to the youth of Segerea ward on Capital generating activities,
- b) To facilitate capacity building to the community and CBO leaders,
- c) To provide consultancy services to the community on all the recourses needed for project implementation,
- d) To facilitate all the activities conducted during the project implementation.
- e) To facilitate entrepreneurship skills and cassava and orange production training,
- f) To mobilize the community on their marketing skills, and
- g) To collaborate with the community, CBO members, leaders and other professionals in all monitoring and evaluation activities.

### **2.3.8 CBO's Roles**

The roles of the CBO include;

- a) Provide material and non - material support to the youth entrepreneurship group during project implementation,
- b) To collaborate with other facilitators to provide entrepreneurship skills training,
- c) To provide Legal support to the youth entrepreneurship group in order to avoid difficulties when starting their individual businesses,
- d) To provide consultancy services and mentoring to the community,
- e) Provide assistance to the youth in creating a stable marketing network,

- f) Provide assistance to the community in finding more funds for business, and
- g) Participating in project implementation as well as monitoring and evaluation.

#### **2.4 Chapter Summary**

This chapter provides an insight as to why the researcher chose this area of research and project implementation. Also a summary of the project that is to be implemented has been given as well as information about the organization that has accommodated this project have been provided. Youth empowerment is important as not only does it improve the wellbeing of the youth but also the development of the nation as a whole.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **3.0 Introduction**

This chapter will review different literatures on all issues related to cassava and orange production, reports on various projects on cassava and orange production as well as different policies that are related to cassava and orange production in Tanzania. In this chapter there will be theoretical review which will provide an understanding of a variety of concepts that are related to this topic. Also an empirical review which will narrate the work that was done by others in this area, and finally policy review which will review all the policies that are related to cassava and orange production. The information used will be provided from books, journals and reports as well as personal experience.

#### **3.1 Theoretical Literature**

According to HODECT (2012), Agriculture remains the predominant sector in Tanzania and instrumental in poverty reduction, it accounts for 26.7% of Tanzania's GDP. This sector remains the principle employer in Tanzania accounting for 62.3% and 68.5% of men and women respectively. For young people, agriculture is also the biggest employer. However, the sector is characterized by limited incentives and negatively affected by the impact of climate change. In the recent years due to lack of employment both graduates and uneducated youth have been involved in agricultural activities in order to earn their living and improve their wellbeing. Although agriculture is the leading sector of economy in Tanzania and accounts for over half of the GDP and export earnings, it cannot be counted as the only tool that can save the youth from poverty. In the recent years there have been notable initiatives that are undertaken to improve the level of agriculture production in the country through ASDP (Agricultural Sector Development Project) whose main objectives are to enable farmers to better access to and use of agriculture knowledge, technologies and

infrastructure all of which contribute to higher productivity, profitability and farm incomes. Also to promote agricultural private investment based on an improved regulatory and policy environment.

Moreover the agriculture sector has done a good job in promoting the production of resistance crops which can grow even during the dry seasons. These crops include potatoes, sorghum and cassava which have ensured food security among the poor families in the country. These crops have provided good marketing opportunities especially in the recent years and provide employment to the youth who have dared to involve themselves in agriculture.

According to FAO (2013), “the food of the poor has become a multipurpose crop that responds to the priorities of developing countries, to trends in the global economy and to the challenge of climate change”. The production of cassava in the world has grown dramatically in importance between 1980 and 2011 the global harvest area of cassava expanded by 44 percent from 13.6 million to 19.6 million hectares which was the biggest percentage increase among the world’s five major food crops. In the same period world’s cassava production more than doubled from 124 million to 252 million tonnes. In 2012 the harvest has reached record level due to the expansion of global trade in cassava products and strong growth output in Africa. FAO estimates that the harvest was more than 280 million tonnes representing a 60 percent increase since 2000 and annual growth rates double that of the previous two decades. In Africa since 2000 the growth rate of cassava output has been equal to that of maize.

In Africa cassava output has increased most remarkably in Sub-Saharan Africa which harvested 140.9 million tonnes of cassava which is more than half of the global harvest in the year 2011. Between 1980 and 2000 the production of cassava in this area almost doubled from 48.3 to 95.3 million tonnes which owe it to the 56% increase in the harvested



area and 25% growth in yields. Between 2000 and 2011 the expansion of the harvested area slowed to 18%, but improvements in yields boosted production to almost 50 %. In Sub-Saharan Africa cassava production is practiced by small households by low income farmers who make little or no use of external inputs to boost the increase in production of cassava. It is usually grown with other food crops such as maize, rice, legumes, melons, bananas and oil palm. It is mainly produced at a subsistence level for food. 90 % of all the harvest is destined for human food consumption while 10% is being processed for animal feeds. Sanni L.O etal (2009).

Since 2000 cassava production has grown than the growth of population in this region boosting cassava food supply to 60kg per capita per year. The level of cassava consumption by Africans is greater than any other food crops including maize. Almost all of it is consumed as fresh roots and in other vases processes into fermented flour products. Example, by estimation, urban Nigerians consume cassava at the rate of 0.2 kg per year. IFAD/FAO, (2004). According to Sanni, L.O etal (2009), the biggest gains in cassava production in Africa in the year 2000 have been in West Africa, where output rose to 60% from 47 to 76 million tonnes. The production of cassava increased in the sub-region as countries realized the potential of cassava as an industrial crop that could help to diversify farmers' income, earn foreign exchange and generate jobs. Growth and output was particularly strong in Nigeria and Ghana in the space of 11 years, both countries increased yields by 25%, to around 25 tonnes per hectare.

Haggblade, S & Zulu, B (2003) states that in other parts of Africa average yields are low in comparison to West Africa and harvest is around 10 tonnes per hectare. However due to the increases intensity in production mainly through the use of improved varieties, mineral fertilizers and other inputs , yields have increased substantially in other countries. Example

in Malawi the Government programme for the multiplication of disease free, higher yielding planting material led to a rapid increase in cassava cultivation nationwide. Also in more recent years Rwanda has shown how intensification can produce spectacular results in a very short period of time. Sub-Saharan Africa lags behind global trends in the development of cassava Value chain. However new uses of cassava are emerging that is promoting the increase in production. These uses are in commercial livestock feed, as a partial substitute for wheat flour in baking and as an industrial raw material. Example in 2012, Nigeria made a strong entry in cassava global trade when it secured an order to supply China with 1 million tonnes of dried cassava chips, the government recently announced further sales of 3.3 million tonnes in 2013. Adaramazola, Z (2013).

According to Bennet, B (2012) cassava is increasingly an important crop in Tanzania. It is the second most important crop next to maize in terms of production volume and per capita consumption, supporting the livelihood of 37% farmers in the rural areas and 59 percent of the poorest farmers in the country are reported to grow this crop for food. Cassava is widely grown in all farming systems in Tanzania due to its adaptability to soil and resistance to climatic changes. The main cassava producing areas are the Lake Victoria zone (Mwanza, Mara, Kagera and Shinyanga regions), the Southern zone (Lindi and Mtwara regions, and Tunduru district in Ruvuma Region), the Eastern zone (Morogoro, Tanga, Coast and Dar es Salaam) and Zanzibar (Pemba and Unguja islands).

**Table 13: Cassava Production by zones in Tanzania**

<b>Zone</b>	<b>Proportion of national cassava fresh root production (%)</b>	<b>Per household annual cassava fresh root production (mt)</b>
Lake	37.43	1.65
Southern	26.05	3.74
Eastern	12.36	0.56
Southern Highlands	11.86	0.64
Western	6.14	0.80
Central	2.89	0.34
Zanzibar	2.69	1.01
Northern	0.57	0.05

**Based on 2007/2008 cassava fresh root production and 2002 population census data**

According to Kapinga et al (2005), cassava production and trends of land area expansion have been fluctuating over a period of years. In all major cassava production zones the production declined in the year 1985/86 to 1988/89. There was an increase in production in all zones except the East in 1989/1990. The highest production was reported in the southern zone in the season of 1991/92 to over 750,000 tonnes of dried cassava chips which was followed by decline of production in the subsequent seasons.

Citrus fruits especially oranges are the highest value fruit crop in terms of international trade with market for fresh fruits and processed citrus fruits (orange Juice). Other fruits such as grapefruit, pomeloes, lemons and limes are also produced at a significant quantity.

According to UNCTAD total production and consumption of citrus fruit has grown strongly since the 1980s. The annual worldwide citrus production is currently estimated to over 70 million tonnes half of this being oranges. The rise in citrus production is mainly due to the increase in cultivation areas, improvements in transportation and packaging, rising incomes and consumer preference for healthy foods. Weber, J (1967) States that the trend of increased production is projected to change from 2000 to 2010 since the high production levels have slowed the rate of new plantings.

Citrus fruits are produced all over the world. In 2004 there were 140 citrus producing countries. 70% of the world's total citrus production is grown in the Northern Hemisphere, in countries around the Mediterranean and the United States although Brazil was one of the major producers. USDA Foreign Agriculture Service report states that in the United States citrus fruits for consumption were grown in Arizona, California and Texas while most of the orange juice and grapefruit is produced in Florida. China is also a major player in processed citrus juice although because of high tariffs on citrus make domestic sale more

profitable. In Europe citrus productions continue to decline although produce from Spain are increasing in popularity among consumers.

According to SCF (2008), in the quick scan for local and international market for citrus fruits in Tanzania oranges are the largest crop in the group of citrus fruits that are grown in the country. Other fruits include lemon, mandarin and grapefruit that are grown in a more subsistence level for home consumption. The citrus fruit in Tanzania have good growth conditions and are suitable crops for many horticulture farmers. Despite the favourable conditions for citrus fruit in Tanzania, farmers still do not take advantage of it and very limited value addition takes place. Orange production is highly concentrated in the North East Coast with Tanga and coastal region having the largest planted area followed by Morogoro, Mwanza and Ruvuma. Insignificant production takes place in more regions of the country.

### **3.3 Empirical Literature Review**

In the recent decade cassava production has increased in Tanzania in a larger scale compared to the past where it was produced at a smaller subsistence level to be consumed by the poorer families in the village and only in the drought season in other areas where there was high food insecurity. (The Guardian Newspaper, February 17, 2014). Production of cassava now has increased making it one of the cash crops and it is used in the industrial sector for the manufacturing of paper, brewery, pharmaceuticals and starch production.

According to the review by FAO/IFAD (2005), Tanzania has realized the importance of cassava in development therefore it has given the crop a high priority in research in order to improve all the constraints that make cassava production in the country poor. These constraints include prevailing of devastating pests/diseases, drought, poor soil fertility, use of cassava varieties with low genetic potential and low adoption rate of research

recommendations by farmers. Despite all the constraints cassava production in Tanzania have improved to the highest point and it is now trending as one of the products which have high marketing prices since it can be sold in different forms. Example fresh cassava from the farm dried and preserved cassava, dry fried chips or crisps and also as flour which can be used in different purposes.

According to VECO East Africa Programme Annual Report, this programme was conducted in Pwani region in Tanzania. This programme has conducted cassava production in Pwani region from 2008 to 2013 and it reveals that Tanzania produces 6.8 million tones of cassava per year and contributes to over 5.5% of all cassava production in the world which stands for 14% of all the cassava in the African Region. This represents all the cassava that have been produced for both consumption and marketing purposes. VECO programme supports a dry cassava chain in Mkuranga District which is highly accelerated its production due to the implementation of this programme. Since this programmes implementation production of cassava has increased from 0.5 – 1 acre per farmer to 2 acres while the production doubled to an average of 6 tonnes compared to the previous less than 2 tonnes. This programme also established a stable market for cassava products which went hand in hand with the cassava bulking and processing centers which enabled farmers to produce high quality processed cassava and cassava flour which have high demand with higher profit margin.

The participation of youth into agricultural activities is very minimal despite the fact that agriculture is the largest employer in the country. This is due to the fact that there is inadequate infrastructure to pull the youth into participating in this industry therefore they are not attracted to join this sector. This makes the participation of youth in the production of cassava to be minimal to none at the moment therefore there is no literature written to account to youth involvement in projects involving agriculture activities and cassava

production. The few young people who are involved in agriculture activities do not have ownership of the farms.

According to SME Competitive Facility analysis report (2008), orange is the largest crop among all the citrus fruits that are provided for the local and regional markets in Tanzania. Tanzania is generally self sufficient and citrus fruits are available throughout the year. The domestic market of citrus fruits is growing and it is expected to continue to grow as the year's progresses due to the growing health eating habits and population growth. The market for oranges is at peak when they are in season but if available they can be sold throughout the year. The profitability in orange production depends highly on the number of oranges produced and the prices that are received for the crop at that particular time. When the price for oranges is high in the market the producers also earn high profit but the study show that for the farmers to get high prices there should be favorable conditions which will guarantee both high prices and good harvest.

Although literatures concerning orange production are highly limited there is enough proof that if the youth involve themselves in oranges production they are guaranteed to be able to empower themselves and eradicate poverty and dependence.

### **3.4 Policy Review**

#### **3.4.1 National Agriculture Policy 2013**

According to NAP 2013, the agriculture sector has a great number of opportunities that if are utilized effectively they will increase production and productivity and provide a foundation for alleviation of poverty in the country. These opportunities include abundant natural resources especially land and water, expansion of local and international markets for agriculture commodities, growth in agribusiness and medium large scale farms, a significant number of agriculture research institutions, favorable policies for agriculture development

and the existence of institutional reforms for improving efficiency and effectiveness in the provision of public services.

The general objective of this policy is to develop an efficient, competitive and profitable agriculture industry that contributes to the improvement of the livelihood of Tanzania and attainment of broad based economic growth and poverty alleviation. This policy is in line with TDV whose objective is to improve the wellbeing of Tanzanians life. Through strengthening agriculture productivity many people including the youth can be empowered and removed from absolute poverty and dependency that have engulfed them for so long.

The policy touches also on the issues involving the youth and their involvement in agriculture activities. The policy stipulates the fact that the youth in Tanzania provide an opportunity for increased economic development through their involvement in Agriculture. However the youth are faced with limited access to productive recourses, inadequate entrepreneurial skills, limitation on equity of recourse allocation and capital accessibility. Although the policy have based on youth in the rural areas where agriculture is mainly practiced it is not necessary that even the youth in the urban areas where agriculture is also facing challenges of inadequate supportive mechanisms for urban and peri – urban agriculture practices and weak regulatory framework cannot involve themselves in this sector and reap the results of the many opportunities it can provide.

The objective of this policy relating to youth involvement in agriculture is to create an enabling environment that will attract the youth in agriculture production. The policy statements are;

- Access to productive recourses including labour saving technologies (mechanization equipments), surveyed land, irrigation infrastructure shall be facilitated,

- The Government in collaboration with the private sector shall create conducive environment for youths to settle in rural areas through the promotion of rural development,
- In collaboration with the ministry responsible for Education and Vocational training the incorporation of agriculture in the education and VETA curricula shall be promoted, and
- The Government in collaboration with the private sector, civil societies, youth organizations and business community shall promote the culture of entrepreneurship among youths.

In 2009 the President of the UNITED Republic of Tanzania H.E. Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete launched KILIMO KWANZA (Agriculture first) as a national resolve towards accelerating agriculture transformation. Kilimo Kwanza comprises a holistic set of policies instruments and strategic interventions towards addressing the various challenges and taking advantage of the numerous opportunities to modernize and commercialize agriculture in Tanzania. Agriculture is the foundation of all progress and it is important to be given great importance in development planning.

### **3.4.2 Tanzania Horticultural Development Strategy**

The vision of this strategy is to develop a robust competitive horticulture sub-sector capable of making the country self sufficient in nutrition that will result in the improvement of health and reduction of poverty while ensuring sustainable supply of high quality produce for domestic, regional and international market. This strategy was written in order to tackle different challenges that were hindering the growth of this industry. These challenges are uncoordinated activities in the development of the industry, inadequate information for developing this sub-sector, inefficient investment environment, insufficient awareness



among the Tanzanians about the economic and social potential for horticulture and limited access to the long term financing and micro credit facilities for small scale farmers.

Moreover, the strategy primary objective is to build awareness among farmers, traders, the government and consumers and the general public to exploit the products and market opportunities offered by horticulture in the country. Great support is needed to facilitate all stakeholders especially farmers both small scale and large scale farmers and marketing institutions to exploit the available and potential opportunities in domestic, regional and international markets. This is a result of expansion of tourism in the country and the shift of consumption pattern among locals offers a market segment which can offer opportunities to small scale farmers as well as large producers.

### **3.4.3 National Youth Development policy 2007**

Due to fast socio-economic changes there was a need to review the last national youth development policy that was written in 1996. This policy was written to address an adversity of problem that were facing young women and women today, these problem include extreme poverty, unemployment, drug abuse, HIV/AIDS and other diseases. This policy has a clear development vision which aims to empower the youth both socially and economically since the youth are the greatest asset for present and future development of our country.

According to this policy, Despite the fact that many youth who are unemployed are self employed in different sectors such as agriculture, fishing, mining, animal husbandry and small scale industries like carpentry, blacksmith and petty business like selling second hand clothes, fruits and various food stuff they still face a lot of problems in implementing many of their activities due to many factors which are lack of working capital, tool and necessary skills needed to accomplish these activities.

The National Youth Development Policy (2007) clearly focuses on issue pertaining to youth development with an overall objective to empower, facilitate and guide youth and other stakeholders in the implementing of youth development issues. To relate with the issue of youth empowerment as discussed in this paper the policy have focused on resources which will create economic empowerment for youth development. According to the Integrated Labour Force Survey the youth needs economic enfranchisement and equitable access to resources that provide economic and material base for their development. One of the key recourses is land which the youth have no to limited access to ownership. This limitation of recourse allocation and capital accessibility for youth development affect their effective participation in economic empowerment.

The policy statement is that, “there shall be promotion of equitable access to land and other recourse allocation. Emphasis shall be put on rural youth and gender equity as stipulated in the Small and Medium Enterprise Policy, Rural Development Strategy and Women and Gender Development Policy”. Moreover the policy have discussed on the involvement of youth in agriculture and animal husbandry. According to the policy this sector is the largest youth employer but there is inadequate infrastructure to capture the participation of the youth hence many of the youth tend to migrate to rural areas in search for other jobs. To rectify this problem the policy states, “there shall be mechanism to develop and promote labour intensive infrastructure as stipulated in the other sector policies such as the rural development strategy and the agriculture sector development strategy and the government in collaboration with other stakeholders shall provide conducive environment for youth to participate effectively in agriculture.

### **3.5 Literature Review Summary**

Various studies that have been reviewed in this chapter have shown that it is possible to empower the youth through providing them with the necessary tools and skills to alleviate

absolute poverty and dependency. Although low level of education and unemployment are the major setbacks to the youth, self-employment through the informal sector have proven to be one way for the youth to attain economic development despite the fact that there are many challenges that hinders further development of this sector including inadequate entrepreneurial skills and investment capital.

Agriculture has also proven as an important tool to help the youth in their development although studies have shown that there are many areas of this sector that needs to be improved including attracting the youth themselves to engage in this sector since a great number of them do not see agriculture as a way of economically empowering them. In Tanzania the youth populations is larger than the rest of other social groups and therefore are an important entity for present and future country economic development hence it is important to ensure that they are empowered so they are able to play their part in sustaining economic development for the whole nation. The study has come up with youth economic empowerment through cassava and orange production as one step forward towards alleviating absolute poverty, dependency and unemployment among the youth in Tanzania.

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION**

#### **4.0 Introduction**

This chapter provides the information concerning how the project was implemented starting from the planning the sequence to which all the activities were undertaken and all the necessary resources that were needed to accomplish each task and the person responsible for undertaking any particular task. It gives an assessment on the timing of each activity will be provided as well as the relevance of the activities in accomplishing all the projects objectives. Also there will be all the necessary tools that will assess the progress of the project throughout its implementation and which will make the process of monitoring and evaluation of the project easier.

Also the chapter will show all the projects inputs and outputs, actual project implementation, viability of the project and the implementation plan. The budget that was used to accomplish the implementation of the project and all the activities preceding it and the project staff will be determined. Moreover this chapter will show the involvement of all the stakeholders and the roles that they played to ensure that every activity was undertaken according to plan.

#### **4.1 Project output**

Outputs of the project are the results that are achieved from the work that is undertaken with the use of recourses/inputs of the project within a specific period of project implementation. The expected products and output of this project was to create awareness to the youth group on entrepreneurial and business skills as well as empowering them to be able to start their own business through cassava and orange production and selling.

#### **4.1.1 Outputs of the Project**

Although the group started with 20 members, only five members of the group were actively participating on the project. Hence the output of the project was obtained through the work done by these members. These outputs include:

- a) Five group members trained in entrepreneurship skills on how to start and maintain a business,
- b) Five group members were trained on extension services for cassava and orange production,
- c) Resources for project establishment mobilized,
- d) Established cassava and orange production project,
- e) Managing to register group officially to youth entrepreneurship group, and
- f) Managing to open a joint bank account with renowned investment bank.

#### **4.1.2 Products of the Project**

The products of the project were:

- (a) 7 hectares of Cassava produced, and
- (b) 244 Orange's trees produced.

#### **4.2 Project Planning**

Project planning is the most important step towards project implementation. It involves a number of steps as follows that enables smooth implementation of the project. These activities are; identification of project activities which involves the sequential outlining of all the activities that will be conducted, the time they will be conducted and the person who will be responsible in doing them. The process of sequencing activities in a specific period of time involves the process of setting the time to implement a certain activity and each time is specific to the each project activity. This is followed by identifying the responsible person to carry out each activity as without these people the activities will not be done in according

to plan and time. Identifying all the resources needed to accomplish all the activities is another important step in project planning that goes hand in hand with preparing the project budget. This budget will help distribute all the resources to the appropriate activity and ensure that the project do not incur additional costs that will not be able to be afforded.

#### **4.2.1 Project Implementation Plan**

A plan was prepared in order to ensure that the project implementation was carried out successfully. This plan included a set of all the activities that were to be carried out, the person responsible to undertake certain specific activities, allocating a specific timeframe to undertake each activity and the resources needed to accomplish all the activities. The project implementation involved a number of stakeholders who were present physically at the area of implementation while others just provided consultancy services. The youth entrepreneurship group was fully engaged in the project implementation with support from the host organization.

Among the major activities of the project implementation was the whole process of monitoring and evaluation to ensure that every activity was implemented according to plan by the responsible person using the allocated resources and in time in order to avoid any additional costs that could raise the project budget and reduce any chances of confusion occurring.



		plantation																			
		Researching for stable market for cassava and oranges after harvest																		Transport, time, Financial recourses	Project team, youth group
		Hiring a project attendant																	Financial recourses	Project team, youth group	
3.To establish a youth entrepreneurship group through officially registering the youth group and opening a joint bank account	Managing to register group officially as youth entrepreneurship group	Registration of the youth entrepreneurship group																	Time, transport, support	Youth group, CBO	
	Managing to open a joint bank account with a renowned investment bank	Researching for an appropriate bank																	Time, transport, support	Youth group, CBO	
		Opening a joint bank account																	Time, transport, support	Youth group, CBO	



During the implementation of this project there was a close coordination between all the stakeholders who were involved in order to ensure that everything is implemented in time, by the responsible person and using the required resources. Monitoring and evaluation was undertaken throughout the implementation period in order to ensure that activities were not repeated and all the resources were used according to plan and the budget was followed in order to reduce unnecessary costs.

#### **4.2.2 Logical framework**

This is a tool for planning and managing projects through linking the means that is used to achieve the goals and the impacts after the implementation of the project. As a management tool it is used for monitoring and evaluation of the project. A logical framework is a four by four matrix (four columns and rows) containing texts that describe briefly and clearly the most important features of the project. Elements of the logical framework are narrative summary, verifiable indicators, means of verification and assumptions/risks which are referred to as vertical logic. The elements contained in the horizontal logic(rows) are goal, objectives, outputs and the activities that are implemented to realize the outputs then objectives. The goal is the highest achievement of the project.

**Table 15: Logical Framework**

<b>Hierarchy of objectives</b>	<b>Verifiable indicator</b>	<b>Means of verification</b>	<b>Assumption</b>
Goal (Impact): To empower youth through the production and selling of cassava and oranges for generating enough income in order to improve their well-being.	Increased income and improved standard of living to the youth	Survey and project implementation report before and after implementation	People are collaborative in providing information about their status of life
<b>Objective 1:</b> To train youth in entrepreneurship and agriculture skills to enable successful establishment of cassava and orange production project by March 2014			
<b>Output 1.1 :</b> Five youth members trained in entrepreneurship skills on how to start and maintain business	Five youth group members trained in entrepreneurship skills	Project implementation report	Youth community become aware about entrepreneurship
<b>Activity</b>			
Entrepreneurship capacity building to 5 youth group members	5 youth group members were trained	Project implementation report	Willingness and readiness of youth to be trained
<b>Output 1.2:</b> Five group members were trained on extension services for cassava and orange production	Five youth group members trained in extension services	Project implementation report	Youth community become aware about extension services
<b>Activity</b>			
Extension services capacity building to 5 youth group members	5 youth group members were trained	Project implementation report	Willingness and readiness of youth to be trained.
<b>Objective 2:</b> To establish a Cassava and orange production project that will enable youth to earn income. March – August 2014			
<b>Output 2.1:</b> Resources for project establishment mobilized	Amount of resources mobilized	Project implementation report	Good support from all stakeholders
<b>Activity</b>			
Mobilizing resources for project establishment	4,560,000 Tshs mobilized	Project implementation report	Availability of sources of funds

<b>Output 2.2:</b> Established cassava and orange production project	7 hectares of cassava and oranges plantation	Project implementation project	Good participation from all stakeholders
<b>Activities</b>			
Renting a 7 hectares plantation for planting cassava and oranges	7 acres plantation rented with 144 grown orange trees	Project implementation report	Availability of a suitable plantation
Planting 7 hectares of cassava, 100 orange trees and servicing 144 grown trees available in the plantation	7 hectares of cassava and 100 orange trees planted and 144 orange trees serviced	Project implementation report	Good climatic conditions
Researching for stable market for cassava and oranges after harvest	Segerea community provided market for the products	Project implementation report	Availability of a stable market
Hiring project attendant	1 project attendant hired	Project implementation report	Availability of capable person
<b>Objective 3:</b> To establish a youth entrepreneurship group through officially registering the youth group and opening a joint bank account. January 2015			
<b>Output 3.1 :</b> Managing to register group officially as youth entrepreneurship group	Registered youth entrepreneurship group	Certificate of registration	Smooth processes during registration
<b>Activity</b>			
Registration of the youth entrepreneurship group	Entrepreneurship group registered	Certificate of registration	Smooth process
<b>Output 3.2:</b> Managing to open a joint bank account with a renowned investment bank	1 joint bank account	Account identification card	Smooth processes during opening the account
<b>Activities</b>			
Researching for an appropriate bank	Investment bank found	Project report	Presence of a variety of investment banks to choose from
Opening joint bank account	1 joint bank account opened	Account identification card	Smooth process
Monitoring and evaluation	Continuous project monitoring Semi and annual evaluation	Evaluation report	Willingness of people to provide information for monitoring and evaluation

### **4.2.3 Project Inputs**

In the whole process of project implementation a number of resources were employed to ensure that all the activities are undertaken according to plan. This included financial resources, Human resources and material inputs. Human resources included Host organization members, Youth entrepreneurship group and CED student who were directly involved in the whole process of implementation. Also other stakeholders provided their support during this process this included Village leaders of Kitanga at Kisarawe District and all the Facilitators who provided consultancy services and training to the youth group on business, entrepreneurship and cassava and orange production.

Financial resources were very important into ensuring the project was implemented smoothly. A total of **4,560,000** were invested to buy the necessary tools and equipment needed for the project. This amount was also used to facilitate other activities including training and renting the plantation. This entire amount was raised from contributions and support from host organization.

### **4.2.4 Staffing Pattern**

This project has one employed staff that is responsible for overseeing all the activities in the plantation that will be paid by the funds allocated for the project expenses. However, most of the activities on the project were undertaken by the Youth group with support from the Host organization and the CED student with assistance from business and agriculture facilitators.

### **4.2.5 Project Budget**

The entire project budget was **4,560,000** which were used to cover all the expenses that are needed to implement the project. This budget included the training costs which were estimated in accordance with the prices of the items needed and the allowances for

trainers making a total amount of 160,000Tshs. The rest of the budget was used during the establishment of the cassava and orange production project where a total of 4,400,000Tshs was used. This amount also was approximated according to the process of all the items needed, amount of the rent needed for the plantation and the salary for the hired project attendant. To reduce the amount of budget the beneficiaries were ready to provide all the work force with help from one hired project attendant. All the inputs and materials were there during the project implementation. Participatory monitoring of the project budget was undertaken by the stakeholders to ensure that all the recourses were allocated and used accordingly.

**Table 16: Project Budget**

Objective	Output	Activity	Resources/inputs	quantity	Unit price (Tshs)	Total (Tshs)
1.To train youth in entrepreneurship and agriculture skills to enable successful establishment of cassava and orange production project	Five youth members trained in entrepreneurship skills on how to start and maintain business	Entrepreneurship capacity building to 5 youth group members	Facilitator allowances	2	50,000	100,000
			Refreshments	30	1000	30,000
	Five group members were trained on extension services for cassava and orange production	Extension services capacity building to 5 youth group members	Pen	1 box	10,000	10,000
			Paper	1 rim	10,000	10,000
			Writing pads	5	2000	10,000
	2. To establish a Cassava and orange production project that will enable youth to earn income	Resources for project establishment mobilized	Mobilizing resources for project establishment	Time and support	-	00
Established cassava and orange production project		Renting a 7 hectares plantation for planting cassava and oranges	rent	1	1,000,000	1,000,000
		Planting 7 hectares of cassava, 100 orange trees and servicing 144 grown trees available in the plantation	Planting cassava	Lump sum	450,000	450,000
			Orange planting and servicing	Lump sum	600,000	600,000
			Tools and equipment	Lump sum	1,000,000	1,000,000
		Researching for stable market for cassava and oranges after harvest	Harvest and transport	Lump sum	600,000	600,000
			Security	Lump sum	100,000	100,000

		Hiring a project attendant	salary	1	600,000	600,000
3. To establish a youth entrepreneurship group through officially registering the youth group and opening a joint bank account	Managing to register group officially as youth entrepreneurship group	Registration of the youth entrepreneurship group	Time and support	-	00	00
	Managing to open a joint bank account with a renowned investment bank	Researching for an appropriate bank	contingency	Lump sum	50,000	50,000
		Opening a joint bank account	Time and support	-	00	00
<b>Grand total</b>						<b>4,560,000</b>

### **4.3 Project Implementation**

This section shows how the implementation process was undertaken and all the activities that were undertaken in relation to all the recourses employed to ensure the whole process was successful and in time.

#### **4.3.1 Project Implementation Report**

The implementation of this project will be undertaken in one year with collaboration of the Host Organization, CED student and the Youth Entrepreneurship Group. The project is funded by member contribution, support from Host organization and other donors. The implementation of the project started in January 2014 but peaked on March 2014 after the Host organization was registered officially. The whole process of implementation was undertaken in a participatory approach between all the stakeholders. Participatory monitoring was exercised in order to ensure that all the activities were undertaken on time and resources were allocated accordingly.

Although implementation was undertaken in a collaborative manner individual responsibilities were given to different people to avoid confusion and duplication of activities. Members of the Youth group provided the entire workforce needed in order to avoid increase in cost. All the activities that were planned for the implementation were undertaken during this process except for the evaluation which will be undertaken in the middle of the project and annually. All the activities implemented were done in order to ensure all the objectives of the project are realized.

The implementation of the first objective which was to train youth in entrepreneurship and agriculture skills to enable successful establishment of cassava and oranges production project was conducted from January to March 2014. This timeframe was planned in order to cover all the important activities that were to be implemented in order to realize two outputs of training 5 youth group members in entrepreneurship on how to start and



maintain a business and training 5 youth group members on extension services for cassava and orange production. The activities that were implemented in order to ensure these outputs are realized were capacity building to 5 youth group members on entrepreneurship skills and capacity building to 5 youth group members on extension services. The total budget used to accomplish these tasks was 160,000 Tshs. All activities were conducted in a timely and successful manner.

The entrepreneurship training was conducted by the use of three manuals presented by an ILO facilitator who was trained to become a trainer through the KNN programme. The training followed a set of three manuals which had contents on how to create a business idea from a manual called BUWABI (Buni Wazo Lako la Biashara), a guideline on your business plan from a manual called ABIYA (Anzisha Biashara Yako) mpango wa biashara and another manual known as Kiongozi cha ABIYA which gave a step by step information on how to start a business. The youth group benefited a lot from this training and was able to practice it during the establishment of cassava and oranges production.

In the extension services training the youth were trained in new agriculture technology and use of agriculture tools and equipments in order to increase the amount of yields after the production year. This training was able to increase the level of awareness on youth on different types of cassava and oranges seeds. This explained about the seeds that take short or longer time to mature and the type of seeds which are less or more resilient to pests attacks. Also the youth were trained on how to use fertilizers and pesticides and an improved way of cutting cassava. This training was very beneficial to the youth and was also attended by the project attendant who will be helping the youth in taking care of the plantation.

In case of establishing cassava and orange production project in order to enable youth earn income. The knowledge that was provided in the capacity building was exercised in order to ensure this objective is realized. The outputs intended were resources for project establishment to be mobilized and the establishment of the cassava and orange production project. There were a number of activities that were implemented in order to attain this objective. These activities were mobilizing resources for project establishment, renting a 7 hectares plantation, planting 7 hectares of cassava, planting 100 orange trees and servicing 144 grown orange trees, researching for stable market for the produce after harvest and hiring a project attendant who will assist the project team during implementation.

During the implementation of establishment of cassava and oranges production project all the activities took place all through March to August 2014. All members of the Youth Entrepreneurship Group in collaboration with the project team performed all the activities. The rented 7 hectares plantation was situated at Kitanga Village, Kisarawe District. The owner was willing to rent his plantation for duration of 5 years during which the Youth Group will have time to enjoy the fruits of all their investment before they return the plantation to the owner and take their project to the next level. Throughout the course of implementation process all the group members shared their time and recourses to ensure every activity went according to plan. One project attendant was hired to help take care of the project. This individual has excellent experience in agriculture activities. A total of 4,400,000 Tshs was used to accomplish these activities. This also includes the 50,000 Tshs that was set aside in case of contingencies.

After the implementation of the establishment of the cassava and oranges production project the youth were able to harvest a total of 54,000 oranges from the 144 grown trees that were being serviced. These amounts of oranges were sold from the plantation to business men who came to the plantation to retrieve them for 50 Tshs an orange. Also

some of the oranges that were harvested were sold at the Segerea community near Machimbo Bodaboda stand for 100 Tshs an orange. The harvest of cassava was at a small value this year and the youth harvested enough to fill 3 tonnes Fusso. A total amount that was obtained was 6,000,000 Tshs without calculating the expenses. The total harvest that was obtained this year showed good promise for next year's harvest which will bring more profit to the youth.

The last Objective to be implemented was to establish a youth entrepreneurship group through officially registering the youth group and opening a joint bank account. This process is due in January 2015. Activities to be featured in implementing this objective include researching for the appropriate bank which will cater for all the investment needs of the group followed by opening the account which will go hand in hand with the registering of the group. The Youth Group will be responsible for these activities in collaboration with the Host Organization who will provide guidance and legal support.

All the stakeholders had a responsibility in ensuring that all the activities that were planned and identified were done in order to ensure successful implementation of the project. The project budget was able to cater for all the activities that were planned therefore no additional funds were required. Also the Youth Group worked very hard during all the steps of the project implementation which also played a great role in ensuring success.

**Table 17: Actual Project implementation report**

<b>Objective</b>	<b>Output</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Implementation status</b>	<b>Reason for not implementing/deletion from implementation plan</b>
1.To train youth in entrepreneurship and agriculture skills to enable successful establishment of cassava and orange production project	Five youth members trained in entrepreneurship skills on how to start and maintain business	Entrepreneurship capacity building to 5 youth group members	Entrepreneurship capacity building successful conducted	
	Five group members were trained on extension services for cassava and orange production	Extension services capacity building to 5 youth group members	Extension services capacity building successfully conducted	
2.To establish a Cassava and orange production project that will enable youth to earn income	Resources for project establishment mobilized	Mobilizing resources for project establishment	Recourses were successfully mobilized	
	Established cassava and orange production project	Renting a 7 hectares plantation for planting cassava and oranges	7 hectares plantation was rented	
		Planting 7 hectares of cassava, 100 orange trees and servicing 144 grown trees available in the plantation	7 hectares of cassava planted	
			100 orange trees planted	
		144 grown orange trees		

			serviced	
		Researching stable market for cassava and oranges after harvest	Segerea community provided market for the products	
		Hiring a project attendant	1 competent project attendant hired	
3.To establish a youth entrepreneurship group through officially registering the youth group and opening a joint bank account	Managing to register group officially as youth entrepreneurship group	Registering of the youth entrepreneurship group	Not yet implemented	Will be conducted in January 2015 after project has started making profit
	Managing to open a joint bank account with a renowned investment bank	Researching for the appropriate investment bank	Not yet implemented	Will be conducted starting December 2014 when project start making profit
		Opening a joint bank account	Not yet implemented	Will be conducted in January 2015 after project has started making profit

### **4.3.2 Project Implementation Gantt chart**

Gantt chart is a time management tool that is used during project implementation. It is an important tool that shows the period during which each activity was conducted as well as the interdependence of those activities. During the implementation of this project a Gantt chart was used to manage time. The period of implementation was spaced in a period of 13 months starting from January 2014 to January 2015. During the months of January to March 2014 the activities conducted were for the purpose of fulfilling the first objective of training youth in entrepreneurship and agriculture skills to enable successful establishment of cassava and orange production project and the major activities were capacity building of youth in entrepreneurship skills and extension services in three different days in January, February and March. From March to August 2014 the activities conducted aimed at realizing the second objective of establishing a cassava and oranges project. The activities for the last objective of establishing a youth entrepreneurship group through officially registering the youth group and opening a joint bank account are to be implemented in January 2015.

**Table 18: Gantt chart**

Objective	Output	Activity	Project month for the year 2014/2015													
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	
4.To train youth in entrepreneurship and agriculture skills to enable successful establishment of cassava and orange production project	Five youth members trained in entrepreneurship skills on how to start and maintain business	Entrepreneurship capacity building to 5 youth group members	■	■	■											
	Five group members were trained on extension services for cassava and orange production	Extension services capacity building to 5 youth group members	■	■	■											
5.To establish a Cassava and orange production project that will enable youth to earn income	Resources for project establishment mobilized	Mobilizing resources for project establishment	■	■	■											
	Established cassava and orange production project	Renting a 7 hectares plantation for planting cassava and oranges	■	■	■											
		Planting 7 hectares of cassava, 100 orange trees and servicing 144 grown trees available in the plantation	■			■										
		Researching stable market for cassava and oranges after harvest	■				■	■	■	■	■					
		Hiring a project attendant	■			■	■	■	■	■	■					





## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **PARTICIPATORY MONITORING, EVALUATION AND SUITABILITY**

#### **5.0 Introduction**

This chapter gives information about monitoring, evaluation and the sustainability of the project. Monitoring is a continuous assessment of the project activities. It involves routine gathering of information in all aspects of the project and checking how all the activities are progressing and giving feedback on the day to day activities, problems facing the project, extent and efficient of the project activities are implemented. This process is also used to track how the recourses are used. Evaluation is a systematic process that involves checking the successes and failures of the project. Monitoring and evaluation goes hand in hand with each other since monitoring sets the base for project evaluation.

This process determines all the effects and impacts of the project to the beneficiaries and all other stakeholders. Sustainability of the project is the ability of the project to maintain the benefits of the project even after the project is completed and ensures the continuity of the project even after donors and internal support have withdrawn. It ensures adequate ownership of the project between all the stakeholders involved. Participatory monitoring and evaluation is the act of involving all the stakeholders of the project since the beginning of the project, in planning, implementation to monitoring and evaluation. This process ensures that all stakeholders of the project are involved in every step of the project, made aware of all the challenges and problems facing the project and given a chance to suggest solutions. This process creates a sense of ownership among all the stakeholders hence ensures that there will be sustainability.

#### **5.1 Participatory Monitoring**

This is the collection of information concerning the day to day activities of the project whereby all the stakeholders of the project are involved in this case the Youth

Entrepreneurship Group, CED student and the Host organization. This may also involve other experts and community members. This process can be carried out by using different methods. This process is designed to ensure that all the planned activities are implemented accordingly with the right resources, by the right person and in time ensuring the achievement of all the project objectives.

The whole process of participatory monitoring is intended to follow up on all the activities that are planned for project implementation. In case of this project this process was done by the Youth group in Collaboration with CED student through follow up meetings and visiting the Plantation to look at the progress of the products and the effectiveness of the project attendant. Also the direct involvement of the Youth Group through their provision of labour ensured that the challenges and all the problems facing the project were dealt with in as soon as possible. Without participatory monitoring it would have been difficult to follow up the progress of the project and evaluate the impact of the project later.

#### **5.1.1 Monitoring Information System**

This is the system that is designed specifically to collect, record, and analyze data that will enable the project manager to monitor and evaluate the progress of project implementation and all the activities to ensure that everything is going as planned and ensure that every activity is implemented at a specific period of time. In this project the monitoring information system was designed to collect information about all the project activities including mobilization of the Youth Group, mobilization of funds, capacity building, acquiring the plantation, production of cassava and oranges, harvesting and information about the market and the appropriate prices that will bring benefit to the project. This system was also used as a tool to provide the means for the Youth Entrepreneurship Group to open a joint bank account and officially register the group. All the information collected made easy monitoring and evaluation of the project and ensured sustainability.

### **5.1.2 Participatory Monitoring Methods Used**

Several methods were used to involve all the stakeholders of the project. Information was collected then analyzed to ensure that the project was going as planned and that all the activities have been implemented according to plan and the resources are employed in an appropriate way at a specific period of time. The methods used include interview, observation and documentation.

#### **5.1.2.1 Interviews**

One on one interviews were conducted between the CED student, Youth group and some members of the Host organization. These interviews were collected to get views on the progress of the project. In the case of members of the youth group information was collected to determine how the trainings and skills they received have played part in transforming their lives for the better.

#### **5.1.2.2 Observation**

This tool was used to gather information that was not collected during the interview for the benefit of the progress of the project. This was the type of information that was hard to get through interviews. It included information like the attitude of the project's stakeholders towards the project and the effort they each put in ensuring that all the activities of the project are implemented successful. By using this tool it was easy to observe which members of the youth group are more devoted to cassava and orange production and are eager to follow up on each step of project implementation.

#### **5.1.1.3 Documentation**

This tool was used to collect information mainly on the budget and all the other recourses employed for project implementation. This process was used to collect information on all the challenges and problems facing the project and enabled easy solutions to all the

challenges to ensure that the project is progressing positively. Information was also collected during the selling of the products to ensure that every shilling of the sell have been accounted for and compare with the costs that were invested into the project to see how much benefit or loss was gained. So far a small range of benefit was received in comparison to the cost which was to be expected for the first year of project implementation

### **5.1.3 Participatory Monitoring Plan**

This is the plan that is used to monitor the activities throughout the project implementation period in order to see if all the objectives are being realized in a timely manner and through using the resources that were allocated. During monitoring of activities there are tangible indicators that show that the activities are conducted successfully. In this project all the objectives had a different set of indicators that were used to show the success of the implementation of activities. Example, for the first objective the indicators were the number of youth who were available during the capacity building workshop and trained in entrepreneurship skill and extensive services. This process is conducted in a participatory manner whereby all of the stakeholders are involved in providing all the information that was needed. Also the participatory monitoring plan shows the methods that were used during the implementation of activities.

**Table 19: Participatory monitoring plan**

Objective	Output	Activity	Indicators	Data source	Methods used	Responsible person	Time frame
1. To train youth in entrepreneurship and agriculture skills to enable successful establishment of cassava and orange production project	Five youth members trained in entrepreneurship skills on how to start and maintain business	Entrepreneurship capacity building to 5 youth group members	List of attendants	Project report	Meetings Lectures Group discussion practice	Project team, CBO Facilitator, Other stakeholders.	January – March 2014
	Five group members were trained on extension services for cassava and orange production	Extension services capacity building to 5 youth group members	List of attendants				
2. To establish a Cassava and orange production project that will enable youth to earn income	Resources for project establishment mobilizes	Mobilizing resources for project establishment.	Amount of mobilized resources	Project report	Field survey, Negotiation, Production activities	Project team, Youth group members, Other stakeholders	March – August 2014
	Established cassava and orange production project	Renting a 7 hectares plantation	7 hectares plantation				
		Planting 7 hectares of cassava, planting 100 orange trees	7 hectares of cassava planted, 100				

		and servicing 144 grown orange tree	orange trees and 144 grown orange trees available				
		Researching for stable market for cassava and oranges after harvest	Availability of market				
		Hiring a project attendant	1 project attendant				
3. To establish a youth entrepreneurship group through officially registering the youth group and opening a joint bank account	Managing to register group officially as youth entrepreneurship group	Registration of the youth entrepreneurship group	Certificate of registration	Project report	Survey Meetings	Youth Group Members, Host organization	January 2015
	Managing to open a joint bank account with renowned investment bank	Researching for an appropriate investment bank	Availability of banks				
		Opening a joint bank account	Account identification card				

## **5.2 Participatory Evaluation**

This is a collaborative process undertaken during and after project implementation that involves collection of information to determine the effects and impacts of the project. In this process all the intended and unintended effects of the project are analyzed to make sure that the project is attaining all its objectives. Also it involves looking systematically at all the elements of the project to detect the success and failures of the project so as to learn more about the project and provide the solutions to all the problems and learn more to improve planning for the next phase of the project or the implementation of related projects in the future. There are several criteria to project evaluation; these are relevance of the project, project preparation and design, project efficiency and effectiveness and project impact and sustainability.

Participatory evaluation of this project involved all the stakeholders of the project including Youth group, CBO members and other stakeholders and it took place six months after the start of project implementation and another evaluation will take place six months later. In the course of implementation of the project of youth empowerment through cassava and orange production, all stakeholders of the project and other people involved during the CNA found that the project is worthwhile in improving the wellbeing of the youth in Segerea ward that before the project were absolutely poor. With the assistance from the CED student and Members of the CBO a baseline was created to ensure easy evaluation of the project after a year.

### **5.2.1 Performance Indicators**

Performance indicators of the youth empowerment through cassava and oranges production project can be evaluated using qualitative and quantitative indicator based on the project's objectives and all the activities that were implemented, this will include all the recourses that were implemented during the implementation including funds and time spent. This process will also evaluate the actual change that has appeared to the Youth Group members, that the

youth group changes in their standard of living and the fact that they will no longer be dependant to their families and help all the people who depend on them in all aspects of life and mainly in ensuring that they get their basic needs of life without any struggles. The following table will show performance indicators.



**Table 20: Project Performance Indicator**

<b>Objective</b>	<b>Output</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Responsible person</b>	<b>Inputs</b>	<b>Performance indicators</b>
1. To train youth in entrepreneurship and agriculture skills to enable successful establishment of cassava and orange production project	Five youth members trained in entrepreneurship skills on how to start and maintain business	Entrepreneurship capacity building to 5 youth group members	Project team, CBO Facilitator, youth group	Venue, Stationeries, Refreshments, Time	Number of youth group members trained
	Five group members were trained on extension services for cassava and orange production	Extension services capacity building to 5 youth group members	Project team, CBO Facilitator, youth group	Venue, Stationeries, Refreshments, Time	Number of youth group members trained
2. To establish a Cassava and orange production project that will enable youth to earn income	Resources for project establishment mobilizes	Mobilizing resources for project establishment	Project team, Other stakeholders	Time, support	Amount of funds mobilized
	Established cassava and orange production project	Renting a 7 hectares plantation	Project team, youth group	Financial recourses, time, transport	Amount of land acquired
		Planting 7 hectares of cassava, planting 100 orange trees and servicing 144 grown orange trees	Youth members, project team, project attendant	Financial resources, human resources, time, transport	Amount of cassava and oranges planted
		Researching for stable market for cassava and oranges after harvest	Youth group members	Transport, time	Market location
		Hiring a project attendant	Project team, youth group members	Financial resources	Hired project attendant

3. To establish a youth entrepreneurship group through officially registering the youth group and opening a joint bank account	Managing to register group officially as youth entrepreneurship group	Registration of the youth entrepreneurship group	Youth members, group project team	Financial resources, time, support	Not accomplished yet
	Managing to open a joint bank account with renowned investment bank	Researching for an appropriate investment bank	Youth group members	Time, transport	Not accomplished yet
		Opening a joint bank account	Youth group members		Not accomplished yet

### **5.2.2 Participatory Evaluation Methods**

Due to the fact that not many people were involved in the implementation of this project, evaluation was done in a participatory way involving all the stakeholders of the project. The methods used to collect information to be used for evaluation included meetings with CED student and the Youth Group, interview with members of CBO and other stakeholders and documentary review. The data that was used to conduct the evaluation was that which was collected during the day to day monitoring process. The evaluation focused on the implementation plan, number of activities that were planned and their execution whether they were successful, success in achieving all the objectives, effects and impacts of the project and project sustainability.

In case of cassava and oranges production the main people who were involved in the evaluation were project team, Youth Group members and the project attendant. These are the people who were directly involved in the implementation of activities leading to the realization of this objective. Method used in the evaluation of was meeting and field visits to the plantation to see the progress of the products. The information that was collected was used to see the performance of the project and to see all the problems that were encountered during implementation and the solutions to those particular problems. Also the amounts of recourses invested were evaluated.

Documentary review was used to collect information about the status of project implementation so far and all the problems that occurred during the implementation. This method also was used to collect data on all the solutions that were employed to solve different problems. This information will be used to ensure project sustainability and baseline to planning, designed and implementation of future projects that are related to this project.

### **5.2.3 Project Evaluation Summary**

The project evaluation summary consists of a summary of project objectives, outputs, activities, performance indicators expected outcomes and the actual outcomes that were achieved in this project.

**Table 21: Project Implementation Summary**

Objective	Output	Activity	Performance indicators	Expected outcome	Actual outcome
1. To train youth in entrepreneurship and agriculture skills to enable successful establishment of cassava and orange production project	Five youth members trained in entrepreneurship skills on how to start and maintain business	Entrepreneurship capacity building to 5 youth group members	Number of youth group members trained	Positive response	Five youth group members trained in entrepreneurship skills
	Five group members were trained on extension services for cassava and orange production	Extension services capacity building to 5 youth group members	Number of youth group members trained	Positive response	Five youth group members trained in extension services
2. To establish a Cassava and orange production project that will enable youth to earn income	Resources for project establishment mobilizes	Mobilizing resources for project establishment	Amount of funds mobilized	resources to be mobilized	4,560.000Tshs mobilized
	Established cassava and orange production project	Renting a 7 hectares plantation	Amount of land acquired	Suitable land to be acquired	7 hectares of land acquired
		Planting 7 hectares of cassava, planting 100 orange trees and servicing 144 grown orange trees	Amount of cassava and oranges planted	Cassava and oranges to be planted	7 hectares of cassava planted, 100 orange trees planted and 144 orange trees serviced
		Researching for stable market for cassava and oranges after harvest	Market location	Stable market to be identifies	Stable market identified at Segerea community
	Hiring a project attendant	Hired project attendant	Suitable person to be hired	1 competent project attendant hired	

3.To establish a youth entrepreneurship group through officially registering the youth group and opening a joint bank account	Managing to register group officially as youth entrepreneurship group	Registration of the youth entrepreneurship group	Not accomplished yet	Youth entrepreneurship to be registered	Not yet achieved
	Managing to open a joint bank account with renowned investment bank	Researching for an appropriate investment bank	Not accomplished yet	Finding an appropriate investment bank	Not yet achieved
		Opening a joint bank account	Not accomplished yet	One joint bank account to be opened	Not yet achieved

### **5.3 Project Sustainability**

Project sustainability is the ability of the project to continue function even after primary supporters of the project have withdrawn (human and financial). This is the stage where the project will only depend on the recourses raised from the project itself. In case of this project from the production on cassava and oranges and the efforts employed by the Youth Entrepreneurship group. Also sustainability assesses the ability of the project to produce another project after its completion.

#### **5.3.1 Institutional Sustainability**

The ability of Youth empowerment through cassava and orange production project to be sustainable institutionally is very likely since the human recourses such as Youth Entrepreneurship group, Project attendant and CBO members and other stakeholders are available to ensure the continued growth of this project. The general inputs of this project human, financial and material wise are readily available to be invested in this project. And when all the support is removed the Youth group is in ability to cover all the needs of the project.

Capacity building training in business and entrepreneurship skills and also in agriculture activities has enabled the members of the Youth group to be able to handle this project and be able to move on to another project when they have completed the implementation of this project. Good prices of cassava and oranges in the market have given the youth group a reality that when they work hard in taking care of this project they will be able to fight absolute poverty and this determination ensures that this project is sustainable since it has created a great sense of ownership to the stakeholders.

#### **5.3.2 Financial Sustainability**

This project implementation started with a total Budget of 4,560,000Tsh which were used in the different activities that were done in this project. These activities are capacity

building and the establishment of the project which all included a significant amount of funds. But the first year of implementation after the selling of cassava and oranges the Youth group got a total profit of 3,000,000 which is less than the money invested. This money will be put into the joint bank account that will be opened by the youth. This was to be expected in the first year of the project but in the following years of the project more benefits are to be expected since a significant number of costs will be reduced ensuring sustainability.

Moreover after registration of the group and opening a joint bank account the project will be able to receive more funds from the bank loans that will be further invested in the project. Being registered and opening an account with a bank will increase the youth groups' credibility in the financial world and will boost the chances of the group to be accepted or financial help. Also registering the group will attract more youth members who will be able to contribute to the project by paying entrance fee and further contributions that will be introduced to the group later on as they grow. The fact that the members of the Youth group provides their workforce for the project is also a good insurance to the sustainability of the project since enables the project to reduce unnecessary addition of the expenses and the project will be able to earn more than they spend.

### **5.3.3 Political Sustainability**

This project is directly supporting two major policies in Tanzania, the youth empowerment policy and the Agriculture policy with the Kilimo Kwanza strategy. These policies go in agreement with the Tanzania Development Vision (TDV) 2025 which aims at eradicating absolute poverty and reducing inequality in Tanzania through improving the quality of standard of life. Great support is given by the community leaders in Segerea Ward and Kitanga Village and will continue to support the project throughout.



**5.3.4 Environment Sustainability**

This project was implemented in considering the impacts that will be caused to the environment. During the implementation of this project efforts were made to ensure that there was low to no negative impacts of the project to the environment. Sustainability of the project goes hand in hand with the way it does not destroy the environment which this project achieved since there was no and environment degradation or pollutions caused.

## **CHAPTER SIX**

### **CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION**

#### **6.0 Introduction**

This chapter provides a summary on the implementation of the Youth Economic Empowerment through Cassava and Oranges Production Project starting from the preliminary stages of research. It will provide all the information from the planning of the project, implementation and monitoring and evaluation stages. The discussions of this project will include Community Needs Assessment, Problem Identification, Literature Review, Project Implementation and Participatory monitoring, Evaluation and Sustainability. This chapter will also give recommendations that will enable the improvement of the youth empowerment projects and agriculture. This will enable development stakeholders to improve the quality of life of people in the country.

#### **6.1 Conclusion**

The Youth Economic Empowerment through cassava and orange project is a project that supports the growth of youth and removing them from absolute poverty and dependence. This project was found from a community needs assessment that was conducted to the youth of Segerea Ward in Ilala District Dar es Salaam. The research found out that a significant number of youth in this community were unemployed, dependent to their families and a significant number of them have low education and a stream of people who depend on them for their daily needs despite the fact that they do not have any sustainable means of income.

The community needs assessment realized that there is a need to empower the youth to enable them to get their own income therefore the process of identifying the problems facing the youth and creating all the possible solutions started and the project of Youth

Economic Empowerment through cassava and oranges production begun with three objectives which are to train youth on entrepreneurship and agriculture skills to enable successful establishment of cassava and orange production, establishment of cassava and orange production project and establishment of a youth entrepreneurship group through officially registering the youth group and opening a joint bank account. After realizing the objectives that will lead towards empowering the youth in Segerea ward the process of project implementation began.

Literature review of the project included theoretical literature which gave insight to all the important concepts that were used in the project planning and project implementation. Empirical literature discussed on the status of youth empowerment in the country and also focused on different projects that were conducted to ensure youth empowerment in all aspects. Also this section looked into agriculture projects with direct focus to cassava and orange products. Here the importance of cassava and the growth if it as an agriculture product was discussed and its growth in the market. Orange production projects were also discussed including the market trends of oranges in the domestic market was discussed although the researcher found this area of literature to be lacking. Policy review was also done mainly on policies directly related to the project. These policies are youth empowerment policy, agriculture policy and Kilimo kwanza.

The whole process of implementation involved all the stakeholders of the project. A total of 4,560,000Tshs was employed as the budget that was used to run this project. A total of five objectives were planned and implemented through a series of eleven activities which were scattered throughout the year of project implementation. Other than financial funds, other recourses were employed to ensure easy implementation of the project. These resources are the workforce that was provided by the Youth group, the project attendant and the support from the CBO and CED student. Among the objectives two objectives

have been realized in part except for opening a joint account and registering the youth group officially which will be done later in January 2015.

After the project implementation a process of participatory monitoring and evaluation was done to assess the progress of the implementation to see whether it was done successful and all objectives achieved. Different methods were used to collect information for analysis. These methods included interviews, observation and documentation during monitoring and evaluation it was realized that the project have been implemented successfully and all the recourses have been used accordingly, by the responsible person and in the specified period of time.

During the participatory monitoring and evaluation it was realized that the project is capable of continuing by even after the support of the CED student and others have been removed. The project is sustainable institutionally, financially, politically and environmentally. The participation of all the stakeholders in project implementation is what brought about the success of this project since through their participation a great sense of ownership to the project was created.

## **6.2 Recommendation**

From the experiences obtained from the implementation of this project it has been realized that involving all stakeholders from the beginning of the research stages of establishing a project is a very crucial point in the implementation of any project since it creates a great sense of ownership making every individual involved devoted to see the project through. Also this enables the people's real problems to be addressed instead of just implementing a project without involving the people causing different issues be tackled than the ones which are a real threat to the people. For an individual seeking to establish a project on

Youth Economic Empowerment through agriculture, I recommend that they involve the youth throughout the implementation of the project. Also great patience is required when working with the Youth since many of them easily changes their minds halfway through the project. Examples, during the implementation of this project a total number of 20 youths were mobilized but only 5 were able to see this project through. The whole process of waiting for project implementation seemed a tiresome process with very slow returns compared to what they would have wanted.

Participatory monitoring and evaluation is also very useful to ensuring the success of this project. Continuous monitoring of the day to day project activities and quarter, semi to annual evaluations are needed in case of challenges faced on literature, there is a need to ensure that more literatures are provided on youth empowerment and youth involvement in agriculture and different agriculture products which seems to be lacking for the time being. The government and all stakeholders that are responsible for this sector should increase their efforts to ensure that;

- a) More youth are enrolled in school and vocational training in order to reduce the amount of youths who are illiterate,
- b) More trainings are offered to youth to improve their business and entrepreneurship skills,
- c) Advices should be given to youth to enable them to change their attitudes towards development projects and learn how to be more involved,
- d) Agriculture should be more promoted as an important factor to help the youth improve their standards of life,
- e) Financial institutions should reduce the conditions of offering loans to the youth so as to enable them to invest.

- f) All stakeholders in the agriculture sector and youth empowerment should take appropriate measures to improve technical advancement in tools and equipments of agriculture and training the youth in extension services for more improved agricultural products.

Therefore for upcoming research and projects it is very important to involve the respondents of the research from the preliminary stages of all activities and allow them to provide their information in a method that is more suitable to them. In case of projects for successful and sustainable projects it is of great importance to involve all the stakeholders of the project from planning, appraisal, implementation as well as monitoring and evaluation process. Through involving all the stakeholders you create a sense of ownership between all the participants and hence create the need to ensure that the project remains sustainable. Also during planning and implementation of the project it is so important to consider the factor of environmental pollution so as to preserve the environment for the use of future generation.

Also during planning for implementation it is important to set a time which will enable the completion of all the activities in a specified period of time and successfully. Different projects calls for different timeframes of completion. Some take longer period and others take a shorter period. Example a poultry keeping project does not need a lot of people to accomplish it therefore the completion will take a shorter period in comparison with say a road building project which will need a bigger number of players as well as many recourses. Participatory and continuous monitoring of activities is also an important key to successful project implementation.

During collection of data for the implementation of the project I found out that the use of questionnaires to collect information was the most useful tool since it is anonymous hence

the respondents are freer to provide the information that has been asked of them. The method also proves easy during data analysis where SPSS software was used. Other methods were also incorporated with Questionnaire to obtain information. These methods are observation, focus group discussion as well as one to one interviews. Therefore it is important to incorporate different types of data collection and analysis methods depending with the needs of the research.

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## APPENDIX

### Appendix 1: Questionnaire

#### STRUCTURED QUESTIONNAIRE FOR YOUTHCOMMUNITY AT SEGEREA WARD, ILALA DISTRICT

This questionnaire intends to collect your views about your activities for socio-economic development. Please answer all the questions correctly and honestly in order to get genuine information important to improve community economic development. I assure you that all the information provided are strictly confidential.

CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE INFORMATION.

1. Sex

(a) Male (b) Female

2. Age

(a) 18-25 (b) 26-35

3. Marital status

(a) Married (b) Single (c) Divorced (d) widow

4. Number of dependants

(a) 1-4 (b) 5-8 (c) 9-10 (d) 11 and above

5. Level of education

(a) No formal education (b) Primary education (c) Secondary education (d) Higher education (e) Adult learning

6. How do you see your monthly income

(a) satisfactory (b) not satisfactory (c) none

7. If your answer above is (b) and (c) what are the contributing factors?

(a) Health problems (b) lack of capital (c) Lack of skills (d) poor infrastructure (e) lack of water

8. What is your ability to meet basic needs (food, shelter, clothing, security)
- (a) Not adequate (b) adequate (c) very adequate
9. Have you ever received any support from any financial institution
- (a) Yes (b) No
10. If your answer is no, what is the reason
- (a) Lack of awareness about finance (b) difficult conditions from the institutions (c) lack of collateral to receive loans (d) high interest rates
11. What activities do you see to be the best for generating satisfactory income in your community
- (a) Livestock keeping (b) trading (c) farming activities (d) tailoring activities (e) technical activities
12. What are the reasons behind your choice of activity
- .....
- .....
13. Choose the most important activity among the mentioned that is more likely to improve your wellbeing
- (a) Financial assistance (capital) (b) capacity building (c) improving infrastructure
- (d) Health services (e) water service

**Appendix 2: CBO's certificate of registration**

NGO A-Form No. 2

00007005

  
 THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

**THE NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATION ACT, 2002**  
*Made Under section 12(2) of Act No. 24 of 2002*

**CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION**  
**KIND SPIRIT FOUNDATION**

I hereby Certify that .....

..... has this **7TH** day of **MARCH** .....

20 **14** ..... been duly registered under Non-Governmental Organizations Act, 2002 with  
 Registration No. **00NGO/00007005**. This certificate is subjected to following condition/directions:

**That the aforesaid Organization shall operate in Tanzania Mainland**

.....

**That the aforesaid Organization shall operate in accordance with its governing**

**Constitution**

.....

.....

Issued this **7TH** ..... day of **MARCH** ....., 20 **14**.....

  
 .....  
**REGISTRAR**

GP DSM

**Appendix 3: Picture 1: Respondents hanging out at a Bodaboda stand.**



**Appendix 4: Picture 2: Showing rented Plantation.**









**Appendix 6: Picture 4: Showing Project Attendant working in the plantation.**



**Appendix 7: Picture 5: Showing youth group member during cassava harvest.**

