

**THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE**

TANZANIA SOCIAL ACTION FUND



**BENEFICIARY ASSESSMENT IN THE
THIRD TANZANIA POVERTY REDUCTION PROJECT
SUPPORTED LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES
(TPRP III PROJECT)**

FINAL REPORT

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FEBRUARY 2020

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

BA	Beneficiary Assessment
CC	City Council
CCT	Conditional Cash Transfer
CMCs	Community Management Committees
DC	District Council
DMO	District Medical Officer
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
IGAs	Income Generating Activities
Infr. Dev.	Infrastructure Development Subprojects
KII	Key Informant Interviews
LGA	Local Government Authority
LLG	Lower-level Local Government
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
OBOQ	Operational Bill of Quantities
OFID	OPEC Fund for International Development
OPEC	Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries
MED	Municipal Executive Director
PAAs	Project Area Authorities
PDO	Project Development Objective
PSSN	Productive Social Safety Net
PWP	Public Works Program
TARURA	Tanzania Rural and Urban Roads Agency
TASAF	Tanzania Social Action Fund
ToR	Terms of Reference
TPRP III	Third Tanzania Poverty Reduction Project
TZS	Tanzania Shillings
URT	United Republic of Tanzania
VCs	Village Councils

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

This report presents the findings of the Beneficiary Assessment (BA) conducted between August 19, 2019 and September 7, 2019. The study assessed the impact of the implemented subprojects with support from the Third Tanzania Poverty Reduction Project (TPRP III) to the beneficiary communities, households and support institutions. It also assessed the ability of communities to utilize the acquired knowledge and enhanced social capital from project processes to demand better governance from those in public trust. The BA gave the beneficiaries the opportunity to express their opinions with regard to the design and operations of TPRP III in meeting their needs. The eventual outcome of the BA was to identify the areas of common interest and foster mutual partnership among all stakeholders in implementation of the project.

Methodology

Assessment methods included inception meeting and desk review of project documentation and field survey. A purposive multistage sampling technique was used to ensure inclusion of beneficiary groups in all priority sectors such as education, health, and water, public works and income support community subprojects. The study involved interviews with beneficiary households, in-depth interviews or key informant interviews, focus group discussions (FGDs) and field observations in six Project Area Authorities (PAAs) representing Njombe Region and Arusha Region. The PAAs were Makambako Town Council, Njombe District Council (DC), Makete DC, Monduli DC, Arusha DC and Karatu DC. Four villages were sampled in each PAA, making a total of 24 villages enrolled in the study. Overall, this BA involved 495 beneficiary households, 180 rank-and-file villagers, 150 members of Community Management Committees (CMCs), 119 members of Village Councils (VCs), 70 vulnerable households participating in income generating activities/public works programs and 36 Local Government Authority and TASAF officials. Thus, this study involved a total of 1,050 participants including women, men and youth from varying social demographic characteristics. Quantitative data were coded and entered into the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) for analysis.

Most of the variables were analysed for frequencies, percentages and means to assess variability and measures of central tendencies. Qualitative data obtained through FGDs and in depth interviews were analysed using thematic analysis technique.

Subproject Design, Beneficiary Identification and Implementation Process

Subproject design. A majority of beneficiary communities were aware of the subproject design and selection process. For targeted infrastructure, communities had the opportunity to discuss and agree on the identified and selected subprojects. Selection of subprojects focused on the priority needs of the community and the likelihood of contribution to creation of assets and services. Choices of targeted infrastructure were made out of the most pressing challenges in the village. For the case of public works, subprojects were selected from a list of labour intensive public works listed in the public works technical manual activities. A list of potential projects was discussed and one project was selected through voting. Selection and planning of subprojects applied participatory approach involving community members and leaders from village to council levels. Over 60% of the respondents ranked the identification and selection process of sub projects as “to a great extent” participatory.

Beneficiary identification. Beneficiaries were identified through assessment of household socio-economic status through data collection using a standard tool. The tool included household economic status, age of household members, number of dependants, and household food security. A majority of beneficiaries were aware about how their households got selected and over three quarters had been involved in the identification and selection process. Beneficiaries viewed the process of beneficiary identification as fair and transparent. Nonetheless, there were few cases where individuals registered complaints for not being included in the list of beneficiaries. The underlying reason for such complaints was limited knowledge on the criteria used at the time of identification. It was noted that there was no new identification of beneficiaries for PWP and IGAs. Beneficiaries of the PSSN were the same people or households

targeted for PWP and IGAs. Criteria considered in PSSN included the vulnerable and very poor individuals, old people, widows and the ill-health individuals.

Implementation process. At the district level, the office of the PAA director oversees implementation and operations in local government agencies. A PAA Coordinator for TASAF oversees the day-to-day activities, works with Council Management Team and provides technical support to relevant sectors. At the village level, communities identify projects. Sectors provide guidance according to set standards. The Department of Works receives Operational Bill of Quantities (OBOQ) and helps the CMC with procurement, contracting of the local artisans, and in providing technical assistance during planning, implementation and quality control. Before implementation, a plan is submitted to TASAF for approval. However, it was also reported that the BOQs provided were the same across Arusha and Njombe regions and did not take into consideration the differences in actual costs, a concern raised mainly in Monduli, Arusha and Makete. CMCs were instrumental in implementation processes. This BA noted very good relationships between the VC, the CMC and the rest of community members, making the process very useful in achieving the set goals.

Intermediate Outcomes from TPRP III Supported Community Subprojects to the Benefiting Communities

Infrastructure development subprojects. Beneficiary communities indicated a very positive impression of the infrastructure development subprojects. Construction projects such as classrooms, girls' dormitory, teachers' houses, administration blocks, and toilets have changed the teaching and learning environment and academic performance of schools. Due to the constructed houses, some teachers were staying within the school compound, thus, supporting and supervising students even after normal work hours. Constructed teachers' offices have created an ample and conducive working space, thus, reducing the need for teachers to work from home. With constructed classrooms, more students can be enrolled. This reduces the distance that students were walking to attend school to neighboring villages. Toilets have improved the school environment as

teachers and students need not go home to use washrooms. Also, students with special needs have access to toilets. In some schools, girls have access to a special changing room during their menses and have access to incinerators for used sanitary pads. Girls' dormitories have reduced risks of walking long distances to and from school, improved learning environment (such as access to electricity), reduced absenteeism, reduced cases of pregnancies, and increased academic performance. Health facilities and nurses' houses have increased beneficiary communities access to health services.

Public works community support subprojects. The beneficiaries and the community members at large indicated that they have benefited from the subprojects for the wages received as well as the created assets. While wages were provided to beneficiary households, the created assets such as rehabilitated roads and bridges, irrigation canals, charco dams and fish ponds, tree planting and tree nurseries were beneficial to the entire community members.

Income generating support activities. The project supported eligible beneficiaries with chicken, goats, pigs and sheep. There are numerous success stories as well as challenges linked to the implementation of these income generating projects. For the most part the animals had multiplied. Some beneficiaries had sold part of the reproduced animals and constructed better houses or met other household needs. However, nearly a third of income generating projects were reported as being not successful. Shortage of pasture, animal/poultry diseases, high running costs and inability of elders to keep the animals were mentioned as some of the limiting factors for the IGAs. Piggery and goats' projects had highest rates of failure. It was reported that piggery projects had highest running costs while elderly women and ill-health beneficiaries had difficulties in raising goats. Also, some of sheep and goats either died due to diseases or were not reproducing for unknown reasons. Much of these aspects could be attributed to poor management practices.

Capacity enhancement and organization. Results indicated that capacities and skills were enhanced for facilitating agencies to support the communities. Survey findings

showed that nearly 70% of PWP and IGAs respondents received technical support. Over 60% of the PWP and IGAs respondents were 'to a great extent' satisfied with the technical support they received. Satisfaction rates were highest in Karatu, Monduli and Arusha. In terms of organization, there were several success stories of how communities have been able to organize themselves in undertaking various developmental activities and networking. For example, after the TPRP III supported construction of health facility in Lupombwe village in Makete, community members mobilized and organized themselves to construct a nurse's house. Similar spin offs were observed in other parts of Makete, Makambako and Karatu.

Livelihoods enhancement. Survey findings showed that majority of PWP and IGA respondents had improved in terms of household income. About 40% of PWP and over 70% of IGA beneficiaries reported improvement in livelihood situation due to the TPRP III supported subprojects. A majority of TPRP III beneficiaries were elders while others were ill-health, which made it hard for them to effectively participate in PWP.

Utilization of income from PWP and IGAs. Findings showed that for the wages earned from PWP, beneficiaries increased household income, which helped them to meet their immediate needs such as food, purchase of fertilizers, school requirements for their children, housing, and investing in savings and lending groups. About 70% of PWP and IGA beneficiaries were making savings mostly in savings and lending groups and partly were re-investing in other income activities. About half of PWP respondents were currently engaged either in agriculture or in livestock keeping. However, about 42% of PWP respondents were not currently engaged in any productive activities. On the other hand, about 80% of IGA respondents were planning either to improve and to expand their current activities or to establish new income generating activities. This is a sign of good prospects for growth and sustainability of the supported IGAs.

Decision making and gender equity. Survey results show that for the most part decisions are made by the head of the household. Participatory decision making at the household level seems to be rare. However, over 50% of respondents were widows and

over 80% of overall survey respondents were female. Although not all survey respondents were household heads, this implies that a majority of beneficiary household heads were females who were the sole decision makers. A similar trend was observed for decisions on utilization of income at household level.

Social capital or intangible benefits and safeguards. A majority of beneficiaries have joined the TPRP III supported savings and lending groups from which they save their income and can borrow in case of emergencies. The savings and lending groups were transparently operated and leaders were accountable to the group members. The beneficiaries who were poor and socially excluded were being socially included and respected. Rank-and-file villagers indicated that some of the beneficiaries were increasingly better off than other non-beneficiaries.

Operation and Maintenance Issues in the Context of Sustainability of both the Processes and Assets or Facilities Created

Maintenance and sustainability. The institutional arrangements for the implementation of TPRP III project were very clear at all levels. The good working relationships between the PAA sector experts, VC, the CMC and the rest of community members during planning, implementation, and monitoring of the TPRP III ensures the sustainability of the created assets and facilities. The engagement of different groups in all phases of the project enhanced their ability to own, support and advance the sustainability of both the processes and assets or facilities created. For beneficiaries of PWP and IGAs subprojects, TPRP III supported the formation of savings and lending groups to ensure that beneficiaries continue to undertake income generating activities make savings and have access to affordable credit.

Capacity enhancement. Capacity building to VCs, CMCs and beneficiaries on planning, implementation, and monitoring of the TPRP III project enhanced the legitimacy of the project activities and hence sustainability of the created assets and facilities. TPRP III facilitated the formulation of new and strengthening of existing governance structures (e.g. irrigators' associations, school committees, school boards,

health facility committees, village health committees, ward health committees, environmental committees, water committees) to ensure functioning of the created assets and facilities.

Reporting, Accountability, Successes and Challenges in Implementation of TPRP III Supported Community Subprojects

Reporting and accountability. The CMCs reported project implementation progress to VCs which then reported to the village assembly and finally to PAAs. Communities demanded accountability from CMCs and VCs on implementation of the various projects. Indeed, community participation enhanced demand for transparency and accountability. Clearly, as communities were involved in project contributions (labour and local materials e.g. stones and sand), so were their demands for how the CMCs and VCs managed financial resources.

Successes and challenges. Planned TPRP III subprojects were implemented in a participatory approach. The income earned through public works and income generating activities had improved the lives of beneficiaries across the PAAs. The project has touched the lives of people, and there are numerous accounts of success stories in various sectors including agriculture, health, roads, education, irrigation, water, food security and housing. A majority of beneficiaries used part of income earned from TASAF to buy fertilizers. These beneficiaries reported improved crop yield, food security, household income and social networking. Notwithstanding the achievements, several challenges were observed including:

- (i) Shortage of extension services for agricultural, animal and aqua cultural activities
- (ii) Potential beneficiaries of the TASAF support were uncomfortable being labelled poor on the account that poor was a derogatory word. Some of them refused to be included in the list of beneficiaries even as they did fit the selection criteria, but of course they regretted afterwards.

- (iii) Some of the items for construction works including construction materials and labour costs were reportedly under budgeted.
- (iv) It was also reported that the budget ceiling for infrastructure development and public works were the same across Arusha and Njombe regions despite the varying socio-economic, geographical and edaphic factors.
- (v) Because of the success of TPRP III across the PAAs, there is social pressure to extend benefits to other poor and vulnerable households. Rank-and-file villagers called for replacing beneficiary households with those who consider themselves being equally poor and vulnerable as current beneficiaries. However, reaching out to all needy households is particularly challenging.

Conclusion

The TPRP III project has achieved significant progress in improving access of beneficiaries or targeted households to enhanced socio-economic services and income generating opportunities. This achievement has been a result of capacity enhancement of beneficiaries and institutions that support the targeted communities and households. In particular, community engagement through participatory approach has been the key defining factor of the success in improving social services such as education, health water and infrastructure. As a result, beneficiaries, non-beneficiaries and participants from various support institutions were very positive with the TPRP III subprojects. Various groups involved in the study considered the design, identification and implementation of subprojects as relevant and effective in improving social services and reaching out to very poor and vulnerable households. There are, however, factors which have hindered progress of project implementation. These include, limited technical support in income generating activities, limited compensation to community management committees and under budgeting for public works programs and infrastructure development. These aspects were challenging across the PAAs and may, therefore, need to be considered in the future.

Recommendations

Based on the findings of this BA the following key recommendations were made:

- (i) In future programming, it would be important to not consider PWP and IGAs as being mutually exclusive subprojects. Beneficiaries could be supported to get IGAs and at the same time participate in PWP. Taken this way, participation in PWP could help beneficiaries to get immediate income to service their IGAs.
- (ii) PWP subprojects should consider the ability of beneficiaries to undertake them. Light duties should be considered for elderly and ill-health beneficiaries for them to fully benefit from the wage earned in PWP subprojects.
- (iii) Budget ceilings for infrastructure development and PWP subprojects should consider the prevailing operational costs and other edaphic factors in respective PAAs.
- (iv) More extension services are needed to beneficiaries of IGAs.
- (v) Considerations for increasing compensation to members of CMC. There were serious concerns across villages that CMC members spent a lot of time to support others with very little compensation for their work. It is important to consider appropriate compensation mechanism to reduce dropout among CMC members.

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose and Scope of the Beneficiary Assessment

This beneficiary assessment (BA) assessed the impact of the implemented sub projects with support from the Third Tanzania Poverty Reduction Project (TPRP III) to the beneficiary communities, households and support institutions. It also assessed the ability of communities to utilize the acquired knowledge and enhanced social capital from project processes to demand better governance from those in public trust. This will in turn lead to increased effectiveness and sustainability of community subprojects through improved implementation strategies in meeting the people's demand.

The BA gave the beneficiaries an opportunity to express their opinions with regard to the design and operations of TPRP III in meeting their needs. Findings from the BA will feed into the review of monitoring process and end-term evaluation of TPRP III. The eventual outcome of the BA was to bring about areas of common interest and foster mutual partnership among all stakeholders in implementation of the Project.

In terms of scope, the BA concentrated on assessing the following key areas: subproject design, identification and implementation process; intermediate outcomes from TPRP III supported community subprojects to the benefiting communities; operation and maintenance issues in the context of sustainability of both the processes and assets or facilities created; and, reporting, accountability, successes and challenges in implementation of TPRP III supported community subprojects. These key areas are described in detail below.

1.1.1 Subproject design, identification and implementation process

Sensitization. Community knowledge and perception on the availability of support to identify their priority needs in achieving their developmental objectives as outlined in TPRP III design.

Beneficiary targeting. Targeting process of Project beneficiaries and the extent to which it is inclusive or exclusive.

Participation. Participation in the prioritization process of community subprojects and reasons as to why beneficiaries choose the type of community subprojects, including relevance of the selected subprojects to the beneficiary group.

Partnerships. The extent to which beneficiary communities interact with local government authorities, local service providers and other stakeholders throughout the community subproject cycle and the extent to which these interactions have brought negative or positive results for both beneficiaries and the facilitating organizations.

Supportive role. Explore the extent to which facilitating agencies have been supportive to the beneficiaries in implementing community subprojects to achieve the intended objectives.

Satisfaction. Beneficiaries' perceptions regarding TPRP III objectives, modes of operation and support.

1.1.2 Intermediate outcomes from TPRP III supported community subprojects to the benefiting communities

Capacity enhancement. The extent to which TPRP III has enhanced capacities of communities implementing the identified community subprojects. In addition, assessment looked at the extent to which capacities and skills have been enhanced to other facilitating agencies like local government authorities and local service providers.

Organization. The extent to which communities can organize themselves in undertaking various developmental activities and networking.

Gender equity. The extent to which application of gender balance in community subproject implementation has impacted communities in implementation of other

development activities taking into consideration the diversity of social groups in the communities.

Livelihoods enhancement. The extent to which implemented community subprojects have improved beneficiaries' livelihoods. Focus was on the extent to which wages received from participation in the community public works subprojects and income generating activities improve households' risk management capabilities (e.g. food deficiency and lack of income).

Utilization of income. Find out how beneficiaries spend with their income; proportion from wages or income that is spent on savings; and/or investment in productive activities to further improve earnings.

Decision making. Examine the decision making process at household level and how the decisions on the utilization of the income are reached within households.

Safeguards. The extent to which the community subprojects enhanced environment and social aspects of the community.

Social capital or intangible benefits. The extent to which social capital or intangible benefits have been enhanced through the community subprojects such as networks and sociability; trust and solidarity; collective actions and cooperation; social cohesion and inclusion; empowerment; social change; and transparency and accountability.

1.1.3 Operation and maintenance issues in the context of sustainability of both the processes and assets or facilities created

Maintenance and sustainability. The communities' awareness and state of preparedness for ensuring maintenance and sustainability of the community assets or facilities created.

(ii) Local authorities' role. The role of local authorities in meeting its counterpart responsibility to provide recurrent costs for deployment of staff, equipment and other

supplies where community subprojects have been completed with consideration of sector policies, norms and standards.

Capacity enhancement. Areas of capacity enhancement that communities perceive as being useful for them to execute responsibility of operation and maintenance of created assets and facilities.

1.1.4 Reporting, accountability, successes and challenges in implementation of TPRP III supported community subprojects

Accountability. Communities' perceptions on what constitutes effective accountability from their experience with community subprojects in their localities. Furthermore, the extent to which the community demands accountability from Community Management Committees (CMCs) and Village Councils (VCs).

Reporting. Responsiveness of the CMCs towards reporting requirement and their perceptions and own experience with reporting, including justification process of community subproject expenditures and how they would want to improve the system.

Successes and challenges. Successes and challenges that beneficiaries and stakeholders perceive that TPRP III has experienced in the course of implementation of community subprojects.

1.2 Project Background

The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania (URT) is implementing the Tanzania's Third Social Action Fund (TASAF III - PSSN¹) through financing from the World Bank and other projects through its Ring Fenced Window for supporting community subprojects. Tanzania's Poverty Reduction Project (TPRP) is among these projects operating under the OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID). TASAF III – PSSN

¹ The TASAF III – Productive Social Safety Net (PSSN) Program contributes to the achievement of the overall Government objective of enabling poor households to increase incomes and opportunities while improving consumption of poor and vulnerable households.

operations cover 161 Project Area Authorities (PAAs) on the Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar.

TPRP Phase I covered 9 rural LGAs in Mtwara and Lindi regions and had a total funding of US\$ 10.00 million. The implementation of Phase I was between July 2005 and June 2010. TPRP Phase II had a total funding of US\$ 12.00 million to finance community subprojects in all rural and urban LGAs in the mentioned regions. The implementation of Phase II was between October 2009 and June 2015. TPRP III financed community subprojects amounting to US\$ 16.35 million in all rural and urban PAAs in Arusha and Njombe Regions. The implementation of Phase III proceeded between July 2015 and June 2019.

The Project Development Objective (PDO) of the TPRP III is to improve access of beneficiary households to enhanced socio-economic services and income generating opportunities. Through this project, communities that lack basic social services such as education, water, infrastructure and poor individuals implementing labour intensive works through temporary employment and Income Generating Activities (IGAs) are supported. With regard to education sector, complete functional model schools with solar power, water supply, playgrounds, teachers' offices, teacher's houses, school children' toilets, school desks and chairs teachers' toilets are constructed.

The implementation of TPRP III is aiming at reducing poverty in all 13 PAAs from Njombe and Arusha regions. Njombe region PAAs include Ludewa DC, Makete DC, Njombe DC, Wanging'ombe DC, Makambako TC and Njombe TC. Arusha Region PAAs include Longido DC, Monduli DC, Ngorongoro DC, Arusha DC, Meru DC, Karatu DC and Arusha CC.

1.2.1 Project implementation modality

The TPRP III uses a full community participatory approach whereby poor communities determine their own priority areas and identify community subprojects that are implemented. Community subprojects are simple and manageable by the communities.

The Project supports communities to achieve their objectives through the local government governance structures. In this aspect, the Project ensures that services to communities are rendered efficiently by strengthening local government capacities and enhancing personal skills in project management through training and availing necessary inputs for smooth facilitation of communities. Areas of interest include management of the community sub-project cycle, outputs and outcomes generation, sustainability and enhanced downward accountability.

1.2.2 Priority sectors of community subprojects

The following are the priority sectors of community subprojects:

Education sector community subprojects that aim to reduce the school drop-out ratios and this would likely reduce child labour in the targeted communities. Community subprojects in education sector would improve the education environment by constructing fully functioning classrooms, teachers' houses, dormitories or hostels, nursery schools for early childhood education, playgrounds in community areas, and provide furniture (desks) to reduce the number of pupils sitting on the floor.

Health sector community subprojects that aim to improve accessibility to health services and this would likely reduce ill-health in the targeted communities and therefore give them the opportunity to engage in productive activities. Beneficiaries were expected to implement community subprojects in health sector that will focus in constructing fully functioning dispensaries.

Water sector community subprojects that aim to reduce the time spent on accessing water services by reducing the distance from water source. Beneficiaries were expected to implement community subprojects which include but not limited to rain water harvesting structures, water tanks and deep boreholes.

Public works community subprojects that aim to provide temporary wage employment to poor individuals which would result in the rehabilitation of economic infrastructures such

as irrigation schemes and earth or gravel roads that would improve accessibility between communities and socio economic places.

Income support community subprojects that aim to reduce income poverty and increase the ability of the targeted poor communities to meet their basic needs.

All these sector priority community subprojects were expected to contribute to improved social services and more economic activities which would boost per capita household incomes and thus reduce the percentage of the targeted population below food poverty line and basic needs poverty line.

1.3 Report Structure

The report is structured around the four key assessment areas as mentioned above. The introduction of the report is presented in Chapter 1. The BA assessment methodology and limitations and constraints are presented in Chapter 2. Key assessment findings and lessons learned are discussed in Chapter 3 while key conclusions and recommendations are presented in Chapter 4. Important quotes were presented in Kiswahili and then translated into English in order not to lose the original meaning. Number of participants to Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) (Annex 1) and BA tools (Annex 2 to Annex 8) are presented as annexes.

CHAPTER TWO: METHODOLOGY

2.1 Approach

This beneficiary assessment used participatory approaches with mixed methods involving collection of both qualitative and quantitative data. The rationale for employing mixed methods is that there is no a single method which can address all key issues under consideration. This approach was considered appropriate for this assignment because of its potential to generate comprehensive information to meet the objectives of BA in accordance with the above mentioned key assessment areas.

2.2 Sampling Strategy

Given that the project covered several priority sectors in terms of scope and community groups of different characteristics in different localities, purposive multistage sampling was used. This ensured that all beneficiary groups in all priority sectors such as education, health, water, public works and income support community subprojects are represented. The detailed sampling process is outlined below.

- (a) Firstly, from each region, three PAAs were purposively selected. For Arusha Region, Arusha DC, Karatu DC and Monduli DC were selected because of the diversity of the communities in terms of urban, semi-urban and rural characteristics (Table 1). Also, the three PAAs implemented numerous TPRP III supported subprojects such as Public Works Program (PWP) in rehabilitation of economic infrastructures such as irrigation schemes and earth or gravel roads, Income Generating Activities (IGAs), and infrastructure development in health and education sectors. In Njombe Region, Makambako TC, Njombe DC and Makete DC were selected for similar reasons. For instance, Makete DC implemented numerous subprojects of different categories such as construction projects, rehabilitation of irrigation canals, soil conservations, public works and income generating activities, which provided important lessons to inform this BA.

- (b) Secondly, from each selected PAA, two to four wards were selected. Although the intention was to randomly select two wards from each PAA and then two villages from each ward, in some PAAs such as Makete DC, Arusha DC, Karatu DC and Monduli DC there were no wards in which more than two villages were reached by the project. In these cases, more than two wards were selected in order to maintain the number of four villages per PAA. In total 19 wards have been selected. Table 1 shows the number and names of wards selected for each PAA.
- (c) Thirdly, from each selected ward one or two villages were selected based on availability and type and number of subprojects implemented. Since random selection was not possible due to reasons stated in (b), selection of villages was dictated by wards and types of implemented subprojects. This BA aimed at obtaining a balance of subprojects from targeted infrastructure, public works and income generating activities. In total 24 villages were selected as shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Sampled PAAs, wards, villages and subprojects

Ward	Village	Subproject Type	Subproject Name
Makambako TC			
Mlowa	Mlowa	Infr. Dev	Construction of a girls' dormitory, teachers' houses and administration block.
Mlowa	Idofi	IGA	Keeping of goats, pigs and chicken.
Utengule	Mawande	IGA	Keeping of goats, pigs and chicken.
Utengule	Utengule	Infr. Dev	Construction of teachers' house.
Njombe DC			
Igongolo	Igongolo	PWP	Construction of charcoal dam.
Igongolo	Itipingi	PWP	Planting of trees.
Kichiwa	Upami	Infr. Dev	Construction of classrooms and pit latrines.
Kichiwa	Ibumila	IGA	Keeping of pigs and poultry.
Makete DC			
Mbalatse	Lupombwe	Infr. Dev	Construction of dispensary.
Lupalilo	Kisinga	IGA	Keeping of goats.
Iwawa	Ndulamo	Infr. Dev	Construction of nurses' house

Ward	Village	Subproject Type	Subproject Name
Ikuwo	Matenga	PWP	Rehabilitation of traditional irrigation canal.
Karatu DC			
Endamarariiek	Khusumay	Infr. Dev	Construction of teachers' house girls' dormitory
Rhotia	Kilimatambo	Infr. Dev	Construction of teachers' house.
Qurus	Gyekrum Lambo	PWP	Rehabilitation of road and construction of bridge.
Endabash	Endagem	IGA	Keeping of indigenous goats.
Monduli DC			
Makuyuni	Mbuyuni	PWP	Construction of charcoal dam.
Lepurko	Losimingori	PWP	Construction of village road
Monduli Juu	Emairete	IGA	Keeping of sheep.
Moita	Kirorit Kipok	Infr. Dev	Construction of teachers' house.
Arusha DC			
Bwawani	Mungush	Infr. Dev	Construction of teachers' house.
Bwawani	Bwawani	PWP	Construction of irrigation canal.
Sambasha	Sambasha	Infr. Dev	Construction of classrooms and pit latrines.
Sokoni II	Ng'ires	IGA	Keeping of dairy goats.

2.3 Data Collection Methods, Tools and Processes

Assessment methods included inception meeting, desk review of project documentation, Key Informant Interviews (KIIs), Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), household survey and observations. There were five main categories of participants namely, beneficiary households, rank-and-file villagers, Community Management Committees (CMCs), Village Councils (VCs), and facilitating agency experts such as Local Government Authority (LGA) officials. A detailed description of the methods and associated tools and participants is given below.

Inception meeting. The inception meeting between the consultant and TASAF aimed at structuring the BA and clarifying key issues to be addressed including arriving at a clear and shared understanding of the scope of the assessment, its limitations and feasibility. It also served to clarify expectations regarding BA outputs, the methodology to be used,

sampling processes and travel logistics and where necessary, to provide relevant project documents and to pass on additional or latest information to the consultant.

Desk Review of Project Documentation. Desk review involved a review of available secondary data such as project documentation, baseline data, project studies, monitoring data, and other relevant information. Desk review aimed at familiarizing with the project background, progress in project implementation, and alignment with the needs and constraints of the target beneficiaries. Also, desk-based review was used to identify gaps to be filled by data collection exercise and to develop data collection tools.

Key Informant Interviews (KIIs). KIIs were conducted to a purposive list of key informants who have first-hand knowledge to provide in-depth qualitative data on project implementation processes, achievements and challenges. These included PAA staff including village leaders, facilitating organizations and other selected key informants such heads of schools, heads of health facilities, ward community development officers and agricultural extension officers. Interview checklists (Annexes 7 and 8) were used to collect data from KIIs.

Focus Group Discussions (FGDs). FGDs were conducted with project participants who have first-hand information about targeted infrastructure project activities, public works and income generating activities and CMC members. For instance, if in a particular village an education project was implemented then some of the participants in the FGD included VCs, CMCs, target beneficiaries, non-beneficiaries and other participants. A similar process was adopted for health, water, public works and income support community subprojects. For a selected village, there were at least two FGDs namely, one FGD with CMC, one FGD with rank-and-file villagers, and one FGD with beneficiaries depending on the type and number of subprojects implemented. Each FGD session consisted between 6 to 12 participants. FGD checklists (Annexes 2 to 6) were used.

Household survey. A survey was conducted to beneficiary households. About 30 beneficiary households were surveyed per village. A survey questionnaire (Annex 9) was

used in data collection. The questionnaire focused on the public works and income support subprojects that directly affect individual households. Although household heads were targeted for this survey, an informed representative preferably a spouse was also interviewed in case the head of the household was not readily available. An informed representative other than a spouse was interviewed if the head of the household was not available for the entire duration that the assessment team was in the particular village.

Field observations. Field observations were conducted to observe targeted infrastructure/public works and income support activities. Observed phenomena were recorded on note books and pictures were taken for reference.

Other processes. Before starting data collection exercise, training was conducted to all enumerators to build their capacity on how best they can handle the exercise in a participatory manner and thus be able to promptly and record appropriate responses from respondents. During the process of data collection, the consulting team validated and triangulated data of different sources (the community, CMCs, VCs, PAAs and other facilitating stakeholders) and different methodologies/tools were used as mentioned above. Data collection tools were prepared in English and translated into Kiswahili.

Participants: Overall, this BA involved 495 beneficiary households, 180 rank-and-file villagers, 150 members of Community Management Committees (CMCs), 119 members of Village Councils (VCs), 70 vulnerable households participating in income generating activities or public works programs and 36 Local Government Authority and TASAF officials. Thus, this study involved a total of 1,050 participants including women, men and youth from varying social demographic characteristics.

2.4 Data Analysis

Based on the nature of the data collected, that is primary data and most of the secondary data, the analysis of data varied accordingly. For this case, data that were qualitative were analyzed using thematic analysis. Quantitative data were analyzed by using descriptive statistics such as frequencies, percentages, and mean was performed and presented in tables and charts. The analysis of data combined both deductive and inductive strategies. In this regard, we neither approached the data with rigid set of pre-conceptions nor fully inductively but rather abductively, a combination of the two. This was based on the assumption that a better and broader understanding of the phenomenon under investigation would be informed by both research objectives or questions and emerging insights from the data. The analysis, however, proceeded through the following three main steps: preparing and organizing data, creating categories or themes, and coding, presentation and interpretation.

2.5 Limitations of the Beneficiary Assessment

There are a few limitations and constraints of this BA as outlined below.

Language barrier. Over fifty percent of all survey respondents never went to school. Most of these respondents did not speak fluently in Kiswahili. Common cases were in Monduli DC, Makambako TC and Makete DC. However, our BA team consisted of enumerators who were able to speak respective local languages.

Beneficiary awareness on TPRP III. All beneficiaries of TPRP III were the same beneficiaries from other TASAF-PSSN projects including conditional cash transfer (CCT). Those beneficiaries may have not distinguished the benefits or challenges from CCT from benefits from TPRP III project. However, enumerators clarified to the respondents for them to spell out the benefits or challenges from TPRP III such as PWP, IGAs, and other infrastructure development subprojects.

Interruption with political meetings. At the time of this BA in Makambako TC, the Member of Parliament (MP) was conducting his development meetings with villagers, some of

which coincided with our assignment. In such situations, the data collection exercise stopped temporarily until after the MP's meeting. However, after learning the MP's timetable, we revised our data collection schedule to avoid such interruptions.

CHAPTER THREE: ASSESSMENT FINDINGS

3.1 General Characteristics of the Study Population

As mentioned, the household survey involved 495 respondents from six PAAs. The lowest age group (18 - 24 years) formed 2.9% while the highest (60+ years) was 40.3%. The average age was 55.2 years (Table 2). Majority of respondents (85.7%) were females who were widowed (50.9%) with oldest respondents in Makambako (59 years) and youngest in Karatu (48 years). In terms of education background, over half of the respondents (55.4%) had no formal education while 43.1% had primary education with highest proportion in Karatu (83.3%) and lowest in Makambako (29.4%). Only 1.4% had secondary education. The main source of household income or livelihood before TASAF TPRP III was crop farming (86%).

Table 2: Characteristics of respondents (n=495)

Characteristic	Project Area Authority						Overall
	Makambako	Njombe	Makete	Monduli	Arusha	Karatu	
Age (years)							
18-24	1.8	6.8	0.0	1.1	0.0	3.9	2.9
25-44	20.2	18.2	21.2	39.8	20.3	43.1	25.7
45-60	26.6	28.8	28.8	33.0	45.8	29.4	31.2
60+	51.4	46.2	50.0	26.1	33.9	23.5	40.3
Sex							
Male	18.3	12.8	15.4	11.1	6.7	23.5	14.3
Female	81.7	87.2	84.6	88.9	93.3	76.5	85.7
Marital status							
Married	29.4	33.6	30.8	52.2	45.0	49.0	38.7
Single	4.6	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.8	4.1
Divorced/separated	5.5	3.8	9.6	4.4	6.7	13.7	6.3
Widowed	60.6	54.2	59.6	43.3	48.3	29.4	50.9
Education							
None	68.8	46.9	65.4	65.6	58.3	14.6	55.4
Primary	29.4	51.5	32.7	33.3	41.7	83.3	43.1
Secondary	1.8	1.5	1.9	1.1	0.0	2.1	1.4
Source of income							
Crop farming	95.2	92.4	94.1	69.1	91.1	60.9	86.0
Livestock keeping	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	1.8	10.9	3.2
Small business	1.9	3.8	3.9	12.3	7.1	8.7	5.7
Casual laborer	2.9	1.5	2.0	2.5	0.0	19.6	3.6
Other	0.0	1.6	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	1.3

Figure 1 presents the findings on household size. Majority of the households in Makambako, Njombe and Makete had 1-3 members while those in Monduli, Arusha, and Karatu had 4-6 members. Overall, households with 4-6 members formed the largest group (43.6%) followed by households with 1-3 members (35.8%) and 7 or more members (20.6%). The average household size was 4.5, with Karatu having the largest household size (5.8) and Makambako the lowest (3.4). In general, the characteristics of the respondents show inclusion of the various social groups in the surveyed communities, suggesting representativeness of views on the issues under study.

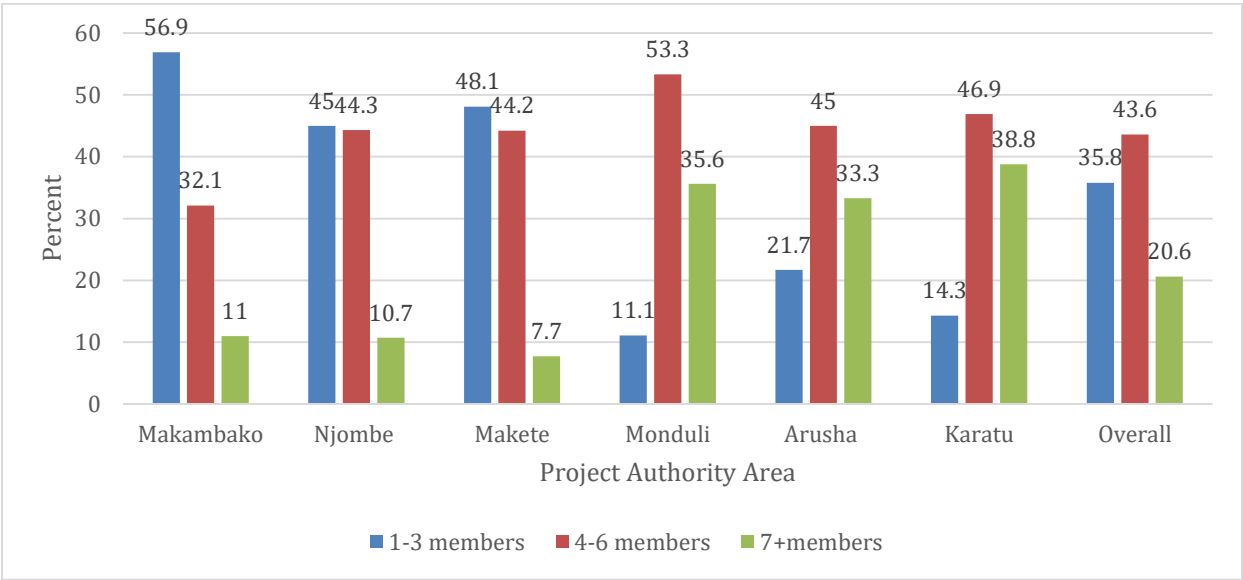


Figure 1: Household size by Project Authority Area

3.2 Subproject Design, Beneficiary Identification and Implementation Process

This section highlights the key aspects on subproject design, beneficiary identification and implementation process with focus on targeted infrastructure (education, health, water) and income generating activities.

3.2.1 Subproject design

The survey findings revealed that about half of the beneficiaries had participated in public works (49.6%); mostly in Monduli (67.8%) and another half were involved in income support projects (50.4%), with highest proportion (64.8%) in Makambako (Table 3). A

large majority of beneficiaries were aware about how their households got selected (92%) and over three quarters had been involved in the identification and selection process (79.2%), notably in Monduli (98.9%). Qualitative data from the FGDs and KIIs revealed that selection of subprojects focused on the priority needs of the community and the likelihood of contribution to creation of assets and services.

For the case of public works, subprojects were selected from a list of labour intensive public works listed in the public works technical manual activities. A list of potential projects was discussed and one project was selected through voting. Selection and planning of subprojects applied participatory approaches involving community members and leaders from village to council levels. This was evidenced by the fact that close to two thirds of the respondents ranked the identification and selection process of subprojects as “to a great extent” participatory (62.4%) with highest proportion in Karatu (78%) suggesting that it took into account its relevance to the social context and environmental conditions. More than half of the respondents (55.2%) were of the opinion that subprojects addressed priority needs of the beneficiaries “to a great extent” with three in four respondents in Njombe (76.9%) and Karatu (75.0%), but lowest (48.4%) in Makambako (Table 3).

Table 3: Extent to which the sub projects address priority needs of beneficiaries (%)

Project Area Authority	Not at all	To some extent	To a great extent	Mean score	n
Makambako TC	1.6	50.0	48.4	2.5	64
Njombe DC	3.1	20.0	76.9	2.7	65
Makete DC	0.0	29.0	71.0	2.7	31
Monduli DC	9.0	33.7	57.3	2.5	89
Arusha DC	42.4	54.5	3.0	1.6	33
Karatu DC	0.0	25.0	75.0	2.8	4
Overall	8.7	36.0	55.2	2.5	286

Various activities (e.g. construction or rehabilitation of education and health facilities) were implemented through supervision of Community Management Committees (CMC) and Village Council (VC). Each of these committees was trained in order to ensure that

members have appropriate understanding of duties related to the functions they perform. Each village had a CMC composed of 14 members with representation from each *Kitongoji* and various social groups in the village including men, women and youth. Selection of the CMC made the entire approach more participatory. The CMCs worked closely with the VC in updating information of the beneficiaries to take account of any change e.g. birth or death of individuals in a household. Accurate information is critical to achieving the objectives of the programme. The survey results show that three in four beneficiaries were satisfied “to a great extent” (75.4%) with the objectives of the sub projects, with the highest proportion in Karatu (93.8%) and lowest (64.7%) in Makete (Table 4).

During FGDs, it was reported that clear and explicit selection criteria were used in the selection of members of the CMC. Members of the CMC were supposed to be motivated to work as volunteers; willing and capable of responding to the needs of the subproject; honest and responsible. Members of CMC were responsible to: oversee implementation of subprojects, participate in sensitization and micro planning of subproject activities, procurement of goods and services for subprojects at community level, mobilize attendance of beneficiaries as per schedule requirement, prepare beneficiaries daily attendance sheet in collaboration with members of Village Council, confirm daily completed tasks together with the with members of Village Council, maintain sub project stores, prepare and submit implementation reports to the Village Council, and supervise payment of wages.

Table 4: Beneficiary satisfaction with the objectives of the sub project (%)

Project Area Authority	Not at all	To some extent	To a great extent	Mean score	n
Makambako TC	0.0	32.7	67.3	2.7	107
Njombe DC	0.0	10.3	89.7	2.9	126
Makete DC	0.0	33.3	64.7	2.7	51
Monduli DC	4.5	14.6	79.8	2.8	89
Arusha DC	1.7	33.9	64.4	2.6	59
Karatu DC	0.0	4.0	96.0	3.0	50
Overall	1.0	20.7	77.8	2.8	482

However, the responsibility to ensure quality subprojects according to technical specifications and standards as well provide guidance and supervision to subproject beneficiaries and CMC was vested to the Sector Expert Team at PAA level. Majority of respondents indicated that the facilitating agencies, and in this case sector experts at PAA levels and TASAF officials were “to a great extent” supportive in implementing projects (42%) with highest proportion in Monduli (85.4%) and the lowest in Njombe (31.2%). However, a different situation was noted in Karatu where an overwhelming majority (92%) of the respondents reported that facilitating agencies were not supportive at all (Table 5). More than two in three respondents indicated to have had received technical support for the subprojects implemented (68.6%), notably in Monduli (94.4%) than in other PAAs. The main source of technical support was TASAF officials (79.9%) and council staff (19.2%)

Table 5: Beneficiary satisfaction with mode of operation of the sub project (%)

PAA	Not at all	To some extent	To a great extent	Mean score	n
Makambako TC	0.0	32.1	67.9	2.7	106
Njombe DC	7.7	16.2	76.2	2.7	130
Makete DC	0.0	35.3	64.7	2.7	51
Monduli DC	4.5	11.4	84.1	2.8	88
Arusha DC	1.7	30.0	68.3	2.7	60
Karatu DC	0.0	6.3	93.8	2.9	48
Overall	3.1	21.5	75.4	2.7	483

3.2.2 Beneficiary identification

Beneficiaries were identified through assessment of household socio-economic status through data collection using a standard tool. The tool included household economic status, age of household members, number of dependants, and household food security. The names of those who met the set criteria were read aloud in the village meetings. The basis for which potential beneficiaries were included in the list was communicated to the villagers at the village assembly. Shortlisted names were then uploaded to Management Information System (MIS) for further selection. The final list of approved beneficiaries was

once again communicated at the village meeting. The rank-and-file villagers viewed the process of beneficiary identification as fair and transparent. Indeed, close to two thirds of the beneficiaries ranked the identification and selection process of sub projects as “to great extent” participatory (62.4%) with highest proportion in Karatu (78.0%) and lowest in Makete (48.1%) expressing this opinion (Table 6).

Nevertheless, there were few instances where individuals registered complaints for not being included in the list of beneficiaries. The underlying reason for such complaints was limited knowledge on the criteria used. For instance, it was reported that some individuals believed that old age per se or having large number of dependants were the sole criteria to include a household in the beneficiary list. However, there were a set of criteria to identify eligible households. These included: poor and vulnerable households. Community targeting approach was used to identify poor and vulnerable households using pre-determined criteria. These were: households with able-bodied member for physical activities, ages 18 and above, severely affected households with shocks such as drought and floods. Others were poor housing, low income, ill-health, not being able to meet costs for school children.

Table 6: Extent to which the identification and selection process of sub projects was participatory (%)

Project Area Authority	Not at all	To some extent	To a great extent	Mean score	n
Makambako TC	6.9	41.6	51.5	2.5	105
Njombe DC	1.6	32.0	66.4	2.7	124
Makete DC	1.9	50.0	48.1	2.5	48
Monduli DC	2.2	31.5	66.3	2.6	90
Arusha DC	1.7	32.2	66.1	2.6	59
Karatu DC	0.0	22.0	78.0	2.8	50
Overall	2.7	34.9	62.4	2.6	476

The list of potential beneficiaries was determined using collected household information. These accounts were reported from Khusumay village in Karatu. Each *Kitongoji* was involved in identifying households that met these criteria. Similar information was

provided at Gyekrum and Kilimatambo villages in Karatu District as were in Mungush and Sambasha villages in Arusha. Further selection of potential beneficiary households was carried out at the Council level. Shortlisted households were then presented at the village council and ratified at a village assembly. Once the resulting list was resolved, eligible households were invited to voluntarily enroll in the public works program. It was noted that there was no new identification of beneficiaries for PWP and IGAs in Makambako, Monduli and Arusha. Beneficiaries of the PSSN were the same people or households targeted for PWP and IGAs. Criteria considered in PSSN included the vulnerable and very poor individuals, old people, widows and the ill-health individuals.

However, some of the households identified as potential beneficiaries refused their names to be included in the list of beneficiaries because they did not want to be called poor. Others did not believe that the government could give them money. They called it “Freemason money” believing that it would cause death to beneficiaries. However, when poor people began receiving benefits, individuals who had initially refused to be included in the list of beneficiaries claimed that the identification of poor households was not fair. In Kilimatambo village in Karatu, a member of CMC stated that: *“Those who refused to be added to the list of beneficiaries want to be included now; but they are late, it not possible for now. I think that there was very limited knowledge on how TASAF supported projects work. As for now, everyone in this village knows what the Government is doing through TASAF and how TASAF operates”*. Similar incidences were also reported in some villages in Arusha, Makambako and Njombe.

Regarding targeted infrastructure, communities had the opportunity to discuss and agree on a subproject. A priority project was selected from a list of the potential projects. Choices of targeted infrastructure were made out of the most pressing challenges in the village (e.g. lack of water, impassable roads during rainy season including roads to schools and health facilities). For instance, Bwawani village in Arusha was prone to flooding. As the construction of water drainage system was a necessary intervention for control of floods, so was the project of choice. In Utengule village in Makambako, discussions with VC and CMC clearly showed that the process of project selection was

an all-inclusive process as one of the participants stated: *“There were two possible projects either to run- road construction or development of irrigation scheme. We chose road construction because we had no roads to take crops from farms and bring them home. We are happy with it because that was the project of our choice”*. In general, the implemented projects were a result of a bottom-up approach. Indeed, the projects reflected the priority needs of local communities.

Several examples of community prioritization and choices of projects can be drawn from various areas. For instance, before TASAF intervention in Mlowa secondary school in Makambako, girls were walking long distances to and from school. This increased their vulnerability to poor academic performance, early pregnancy and school dropout. The school also lacked teachers’ office. A class room was used as office instead. Regarding WASH services, water supply was inadequate and latrines were in bad conditions. Given these challenges, the village meeting decided to build girls’ hostel (for more than 48 girls), toilets, two houses (for four teachers), and one school administration block. A water pump was also purchased for girls’ hostel. In Mbuyuni village in Monduli, construction of a charcoal dam to harvest water for both domestic and livestock use was voted as a priority sub-project because of the critical shortage of water at the time.

Similarly, priority projects were identified for IGA. Selection of these projects took into account relevance of the project in terms of socio-economic and environmental aspects. The idea was to help communities undertake more efficiently the usual economic activities suitable to a given agro-ecological zone that the respective community is familiar with. These attributes largely determined the choice of the project. For example, in Emairete village in Monduli District (sheep production was the project of choice); Ng’ires village in Arusha District (goats); and Ibumila village in Njombe District (pig and poultry). Discussions with beneficiaries and with the rank-and-file villagers across the study areas indicated that they were happy with the process and the criteria used during targeting and enrolment of households for TPRP III.

3.2.3 Implementation process

This section reflects on project implementation process from the district to the village level. At the district level, the office of the PAA director oversees implementation and operations in local government agencies (LGAs). A PAA Coordinator for TASAF oversees the day-to-day activities, works with Council Management Team and provides technical support to relevant sectors. At the village level, communities identify projects. Sectors provide guidance according to set standards. The Department of Works, receives Operational Bill of Quantities (OBOQ). The Department of Works helps the CMC in procurement and contracting of the local artisans and in providing technical assistance during planning, implementation and quality control. Before implementation, a plan is submitted to TASAF for approval.

Discussion with sector experts at the council level revealed their involvement in project identification, implementation, supervision and monitoring. TASAF projects were usually reflected in council annual plans and budgets. However, it was also reported that the BOQs provided were the same across Arusha and Njombe regions and did not take into consideration the differences in actual costs, a concern raised mainly in Monduli, Arusha and Makete. Similarly, the council planning department was not involved in certification and approval of construction works before payment. Thus, there were incidences where implementation of sub-projects was substandard although contractors were paid in full. We noted very good relationships between the VC, the CMC and the rest of community members. The CMC members were exempted from other village development activities in appreciation of their service for TASAF supported activities. Notwithstanding this exemption, there were serious concerns across villages that members of the CMC used a lot of time to support others with very little compensation for their work. The village councillors, beneficiaries as well as the rank-and-file villagers held the same view, and all called for increased compensation for the CMC members. Because of this, some CMC members in villages like Ng'ires (Arusha) and Mlowa, Idofi and Mawande (Makambako) were reported to have had dropped out and in some cases replaced by new members.

In general, the role of CMC is critical in every stage of TASAF projects. The supervision and monitoring of project implementation was an important success factor. For instance, the CMC cannot pay artisans until the Department of Works has verified and certified the work. The Department is itself inspected by engineers from outside the respective DC. Inspections were conducted to verify whether specifications and standards were followed. Inspection report is then submitted to TASAF. Thereafter, TASAF issues a Certification of Completion before the building or any such structure is handed over to the village government. It was noted that TASAF projects have been an entry point for wider community engagement in development projects. For instance, although the road work at Utengule was designated for beneficiaries through PWP, villagers decided to participate in order to complete the work early as it was so important to the village.

While beneficiaries were paid by participating in PWP other villagers were not paid and this was not a problem. In the discussions with non-beneficiary group, one of the participants stated that: *“We realized that most of the beneficiaries were too old to engage in road construction works. We decided to join them in order to complete the project within a short period”*. Similar experiences were reported in Gyekrum Lambo in Karatu in bridge construction and road rehabilitation projects, and in road construction project in Losimingori village in Monduli. In general, high community participation in the development projects was a common feature across the study areas.

3.3 Intermediate Outcomes

The intermediate outcomes of TPRP III supported subprojects to the benefiting communities are presented in two main categories. The first category (section 3.3.1 through 3.3.3) constitutes the intermediate outcomes of TPRP III subprojects namely, infrastructure development, PWP, and IGAs. Basically, this category presents the outcomes of what happened as a result of the created assets or facilities and the wages and income earned from PWP and IGAs. The second category (Section 3.3.4) presents the outcomes of TPRP III subprojects to the benefiting communities in terms of livelihoods enhancement, utilization of income, social capital or intangible benefits, decision making, gender equity, safeguards, capacity enhancement, and organization.

3.3.1 Infrastructure development subprojects

As established above, infrastructure development subprojects were identified and designed by the communities. Such subprojects were intended to address particular challenges that faced respective communities. Findings indicated that infrastructure development subprojects had a number of positive outcomes. Also, all participants were in agreement over the value of such projects. For instance, during FGD with rank-and-file villagers in Mlowa village in Makambako, it was indicated construction projects such as girls' dormitory, teachers' houses, administration block, and toilets have changed the outlook and academic performance of the school. One participant said *"In the past neighboring villages were teasing us saying that Mlowa Village is really slow in development progress [...] No! We are grateful to TASAF for these infrastructures."* Similar perceptions were observed in other PAAs. For example, in Karatu, participants explained that in other projects they have observed cheating and theft of building materials such as cement, roofing sheets and other things but that was not the case for TASAF supported subprojects. One participant said during FGD that *"you cannot steal materials from TASAF projects because all processes are transparent. [...] these projects are our own selection, aiming to address our own challenges, so all of us are watch guards here."* Specific outcomes are outlined according to the nature of the infrastructure development subprojects as follows.

Construction of teachers' houses: Communities that did not have teachers' houses in the school compounds or in the neighborhoods faced several challenges including attrition of teachers as well as poor management of students after normal work hours. For instance, in Karatu, participants mentioned that due to shortage of houses, teachers that were allocated to such schools did not stay longer. One participant from Shambasha village in Karatu said during a FGD *"many teachers who were allocated to our school reported but they stayed for a short time and asked to go to bring their families and belongings. Unfortunately, they never returned."* Participants narrated that other teachers who stayed were renting houses in distant places of about 3 km away from the school, which limited them from closely supervising students. With TASAF support, teachers' houses (mostly two in one) have been built (Plate 1).



One of the two two-in-one houses at Mlowa

A head teacher's house at Utengule

Plate 1: TASAF supported teachers' houses at Mlowa and Utengule, Makambako

Due to the constructed houses, some teachers are staying within the school compound thus supporting and supervising students even after normal work hours. In the interview with a head of school in Makambako it was learned that teachers have more time with students when they stay within the compound. When teachers are staying within the school compound on in neighborhood there is more security to the students. Also, teachers can help students even after work hours, and that is an important factor in improving academic performance. The rank-and-file villagers were also concerned when teachers are staying far away from the school as one of them said *“when teachers are staying far away as parents we do not know what our children especially girls who stay in school hostels do in the evening.”* Another FGD with members of CMC and VCs in Utengule Village in Makambako showed that supervision of students improved when the head teacher moved in the newly constructed house. In the past the head teacher was staying at a neighboring village called Ikelu about six kilometers away.

- | Outcomes of teachers' houses | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|--|
| ▪ | Increased supervision of students especially after work hours | | |
| ▪ | Increased teachers' support to students | | |
| ▪ | Increased security to girls who stay in school hostels | | |
| ▪ | Increased attendance of teachers during rain seasons | | |
| ▪ | Decreased excuses from teachers | | |
| ▪ | Teachers feel that they belong to the school | | |
| ▪ | Increased students' academic performance. | | |

It was also reported that teachers' attendance has increased due to the constructed houses. In the past, teachers' attendance was poor due to many things including transport

and weather condition. During the rainy season, teachers who were staying at distant places were unable to go to school. One participant, a CMC member from Kilimatambo Village in Karatu said “*when teachers are staying in the school compound there are not many excuses.*” Similar experiences were observed in Kirorit Kipok village in Monduli and Mungush village in Arusha. Generally, the value of the TASAF supported teachers’ houses cannot be overemphasized. There was acute shortage of teachers’ houses across PAAs. A few existing houses were not in good condition. Previous studies such as Mohamed (2017)² conducted in rural areas of Arusha showed that poor living environment led to declining teachers’ commitment and accountability in performing their duties. . In many places, the TASAF supported houses were better in many respects than any other houses in respective villages. This has resulted in better working environment for teachers, which is in itself a motivating factor for quality service and retention of teachers in the respective schools.

Construction of teachers’ offices: Schools that lacked teachers’ offices set aside classrooms to be used as offices. This resulted into students crowding in the few remaining classrooms. For example, at Mlowa secondary school in Makambako one classroom was used by teachers. As a result, two separate streams of students were combined in one classroom. However, with the newly constructed school administration block as shown on the sidebar, teachers and school administrators have ample and conducive working space. At the same time the reserved classroom is being used by



² Mohamed, M.J. (2017). Challenges associated with primary school teachers’ accommodation in rural areas in Arusha District Council. MA Dissertation, The Open University of Tanzania.

students, which gives teachers some flexibility to walk around the classroom for a one-on-one support to students.

Construction of classrooms and pit latrines: Participants indicated a very positive impression of the constructed classrooms and pit latrines. During the interviews and FGDs it was stated that the identified projects of construction of classrooms and pit latrines were appropriate for their current needs. All visited villages and *mitaa* that implemented construction of classrooms and/or pit latrines were grateful to TASAF that the subprojects had met their needs. For instance, during our FGD with members of CMC and VC in Upami Village in Njombe one participant said *“Before this project, we had seven classrooms, four of which were in bad condition. It was very important to have additional classrooms here. This village is really big, and there are children walking up to 7 km from home to school. I think that children should not walk that far, and only have poor learning environment.”*

With constructed classrooms, more students can be enrolled. This reduces the distance that students were walking to attend school in neighboring villages. For instance, during FGD in Kirorit Kipok village in Monduli, a participant said *“our children can attend school close to their homes [...] in the past, there was no school in this village. Children had to walk to the neighboring village where a school was located.”* A summary of outcomes of TASAF supported classrooms and toilets for visited villages are as shown in Table 7.

Table 7: Intermediate outcomes of constructed classrooms and toilets

Village	PAA	Classrooms	Toilets	Outcomes
Mlowa	Makambako TC		✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved toilets. Previous toilets were in bad conditions hence posing risks to students and teachers - Students with special needs have access to toilets - Teachers have their own toilets, which increases respect between teachers and students - Improved working environment. Teachers need not go back home to use toilets

Village	PAA	Classrooms	Toilets	Outcomes
Upami	Njombe DC	✓		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved teaching and learning environment - Increased enrollment due to the constructed classrooms
Khusumay	Karatu DC		✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The school has now been registered after fulfilling the requirements of toilets and other facilities - Access to a special dressing room for girls during menses period - Access to incinerator for used sanitary pads
Kirorit Kipok	Monduli DC	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved teaching and learning environment - Increased enrollment due to the constructed classrooms - Increased school attendance as students no longer need not go to nearby villages for school - Improved sanitation and hygiene due to availability of clean toilets
Sambasha	Arusha DC	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved teaching and learning environment - Improved sanitation and hygiene due to availability of clean toilets

As shown in Table 7, constructed toilets have been instrumental in improving sanitation and hygiene and the overall teaching and learning environment. In the past, students and teachers had to seek toilets services outside the school environment. For example, at Mlowa secondary school, teachers were walking back home to access toilets. Also, some students were seeking such services in the bush while others sought permission to go to nearby houses. In the interview with a head of secondary school in Makambako it was observed that the constructed toilets have helped to address such challenges. At Khusumay secondary school in Karatu, the girls' hostel was constructed along with a special dressing room for girls during their menses. It was reported that these services had resulted in increased girls' participation in school.

Generally, participants were thankful to TASAF for the support to construct classrooms and toilets. For instance, a head of primary school in Njombe said "*TASAF support has been a great savior in this school, without which children in this school wouldn't have a learning environment which is as conducive as this.*" Also, the registration of Khusumay

secondary school in Karatu was delayed for quite some time due to not meeting some minimum requirements including lack of toilets and shortage of classrooms. With the TASAF supported construction, the school has met the requirements and has now been registered.

Construction of girls' dormitories: Participants mentioned a number of outcomes resulting from the constructed girls' dormitories. Such outcomes included reduced risks of walking long distances to and from school, improved learning environment for girls such as access to electricity, reduced absenteeism, reduced cases of pregnancies, and increased academic performance to mention but a few. During FGD with rank-and-file villagers in Mlowa village in Makambako, it was observed that four out of nine rank-and-file villagers that participated in FGD had their daughters staying in TASAF supported hostel at Mlowa secondary school. It was observed that previously girls were walking up to 10 km to and from school. For instance, one participant said "*my daughter was walking about 5 km to school every day but now she is staying in the hostel.*" Another participant added "[...] *academic performance of our children has improved especially my daughter. [...] she doesn't like to stay at home anymore.*" Our interview with the head of school showed that even during vacations, students go to the school for private studies due to good environment, facilities and electricity. The head of school explained that academic performance had improved and for the first time the school had students attaining Division one in the National Form IV examinations. Also, the head of school mentioned that pregnancy cases have reduced from four girls in 2018 to one girl in 2019 (January – August).

Outcomes of girls' dormitories

- Reduced risks of walking long distance to and from school
- Improved learning facilities including access to electricity
- Reduced absenteeism among girls
- Reduced cases of pregnancy
- Reduced cases of dropout
- Increased academic performance for girls
- *Negative outcome:* Sense of being neglected among boys.

The above cases were also experienced in other PAAs that constructed girls' dormitories. For instance, in the discussion with sector experts in Karatu DC, it was found that school attendance has increased for girls especially at Rositete secondary school. Before the constructed dormitory girls were

walking from Upper Kitete, which is about 10 km to Rositete. Due to this long distance, some girls were forced to stay in insecure rented rooms commonly known as 'geto' in Kiswahili. This resulted into high cases of absenteeism, pregnancy and school dropout. The LGA expert added that after the construction of the hostel, cases of absenteeism, pregnancy and dropout have dramatically reduced [statistics were not readily available to quantify this]. Also, academic performance for girls was expected to increase due to the access to hostels. Similar experiences were observed at Khusumay secondary school in Karatu DC where TASAF supported the construction of girls' dormitory and teachers' house.

Despite the above mentioned positive outcomes associated with girls' dormitories, there were unintended negative outcomes as well. Discussions with the rank-and-file villagers in Mlowa Village and LGA experts in Makambako TC indicated that boys felt that they were being neglected because they have to walk long distances to get to school. These feelings are particularly imminent in classes where students sit for the national examinations. Girls who stay in school hostels have access to conducive learning environment including electricity. However, boys do not enjoy the same benefits. In future programming, it would be important to look into this aspect as well.

Construction of dispensary: In Lupombwe village in Makete a health facility was constructed. The community prepared bricks for construction of the facility while TASAF supported other building materials. At the time of the BA, the health facility was complete and operational. Before this health facility, community members were accessing such services from Mbalatse, which is about 8 km away. Thus, the construction of the facility in Lupombwe village is a remarkable achievement in increasing access to health services considering the terrain in the area which makes travelling to Mbalatse particularly difficult.

Despite the presence of the health facility in Lupombwe village, there was only one attendant. Participants were concerned that sometimes the attendant was not available at the health facility due to other official duties, leave, and other emergencies in which case services were not provided. When the health facility closes due to absence of the

attendant for the mentioned reasons, patients had no options other than walking to Mbalatse.

Construction of nurses' houses: Participants were appreciative of the constructed nurses' houses. Prior to the completion of the nurses' houses, health attendants were staying at rented houses far away from the facilities because there were no good houses within the neighborhoods. For instance, during discussions with rank-and-file villagers in Ndulamo (Makete), one participant stated that the health attendants were staying far away from the facility and it was difficult to get them especially for emergency cases. During the FGD one participant said *"Back then, you could go to the health facility and find the attendant has gone home. You walk all the way to the attendant's home. Only to be told that the attendant has gone to the health facility, so again you walk back to the facility [...]. It was tiring, especially so at a time when you are already ill."*

Following the completion of the two in one nurses' house at Ndulamo village in Makete DC as shown on the sidebar, community members are currently receiving health services timely because the health attendant is available at the facility for most of time. Discussion with the District Medical Officer (DMO) of Makete showed that community members were reporting that health services have improved in Ndulamo village due to the TASAF supported nurses' houses as the attendants were currently about 20 meters away from facility. The LGA official added *"Generally, it is difficult to access services from a health facility that does not have attendants' houses. But when good houses are available, the attendants cannot have excuses."*



3.3.2 Public works subprojects

At the time of this BA, some of the PWP were complete while others were ongoing. The outcomes of public works subprojects can be divided into two main categories namely, the outcomes resulting from the wage received by beneficiaries and the outcomes associated with the created assets or facilities. Beneficiaries were provided with wage of TZS 2,300 per day during the implementation of public works subprojects. Because it was a task-based work, beneficiaries worked for certain number of hours (often 4 hours) per day. Substitution for another eligible person in the household was allowed in order to avoid absences at work especially for the elderly and other ill-health beneficiaries. The beneficiaries and the community members at large indicated that they have benefited from the project for the wages received as well as the created assets. While wages were provided to beneficiaries only, the created assets such as roads, rehabilitated bridges, irrigation canals/schemes, charco dams and fish ponds were beneficial to the entire community members. Table 8 shows the type of PWP implemented in respective PAAs. As shown, the main PWP activities were tree planting and tree nursesey, road construction, rehabilitation of irrigation canals or schemes, and construction of charco dams.

Table 8: PWP activities

Project Area Authority	Tree nursery	Tree planting	Teachers' houses	Irrigation canals	Road construction	Construction of earth dam	n
Makambako TC	85.7	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	35
Njombe DC	71.2	20.5	0.0	2.7	4.1	1.4	73
Makete DC	44.4	14.8	3.7	37.0	0.0	0.0	27
Monduli DC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.8	49.2	61
Arusha DC	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	30
Karatu DC	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	95.0	0.0	20
Overall	38.2	9.8	0.8	17.1	21.5	12.6	246

The following discussion is about the outcomes associated with the created assets or facilities, which benefit the entire communities in the respective villages or *mitaa*.

Construction of roads and bridges: The rehabilitation of the bridge and feeder road in Gyekrum Lambo (GLambo) Village in Karatu DC (Plate 2) was completed in 2018. During FGD with the members of the VC and CMC participants said that the rehabilitated bridge

and feeder road brought positive benefits to the local community and the surrounding villages. Some of the economic and social benefits of the rehabilitated bridge and feeder road include increased number of village transport vehicles; reduced time to travel for social services; increased opportunities for people to sell and buy products and commodities outside their village and reduced transport costs from the village to Karatu town. One of the FGD participant stated that *“This bridge was broken and there were virtually no transport services to and from Gyekrum Lambo village [...] currently the bridge is fixed and trucks are coming to collect crops.”*



a) Rehabilitated bridge



b) Rehabilitated feeder road

Plate 2: The rehabilitated bridge and road in Gyekrum Lambo Village in Karatu DC

Further discussion with members of VC and CMC showed that the village has no capacity and resources to undertake major operation and maintenance of the improved bridge and feeder roads. The discussion with the TARURA official showed that the District will integrate operation and maintenance of the improved bridge and feeder road into district plans for funding.

Another example of a road constructed under PWP is Losimingori village in Monduli (Plate 3). The constructed road has helped to connect the two sides. However, as shown in Plate 3, there are rills filled up with soil rather than caravats. It is likely that this will be drained during the rainy season, and the two sides of the road will be disconnected again.



Plate 3: Constructed Road in Losimingori Village in Monduli

Irrigation canals or schemes: Irrigation canals were constructed or rehabilitated in various places including Matenga village in Makete, Bwawani in Arusha, and Malekchandi village in Karatu. For instance, in Matenga village in Makete, irrigation canal (8km) was constructed. The water that runs through four hamlets is used for various purposes including cultivation of horticultural crops, which is an important activity along the canal, household chores, and brick making. Brick making is mainly an income generating activity. However, there were concerns among participants that out of the four hamlets only two have reliable access to the water. Interviewed participants were of the opinion that the canal was not well constructed.

Discussions with the CMCs, VCs and LGA officials in Karatu and Arusha DCs revealed that the construction of irrigation canals has improved water use efficiency among farmers; reduced water seepage; increased water for production during the wet season and prevents crops against drought. These in turn have increased income and food security for the farming households.

Tree nursery or tree planting: In Itipingi village in Njombe, a total of 19,000 exotic trees were planted in 30 acres. Outcomes are yet to appear as harvesting will be due after seven years. In Matenga village in Makete about 4,500 natural trees were planted around the water sources to ensure sustainability of water supply in the village. Also, over 1,000 exotic trees for timber were planted in the village. Poor and vulnerable families benefited

from seasonal wage through supplying labour during the tree planting phase. From there onwards, management activities of planted trees were moved to the entire respective villages.

Apart from providing wages, planting trees offered some sort of entrepreneurial training to the beneficiaries. During our FGD with rank-and-file villagers at Mlowa village in Makambako where trees were planted around Mlowa primary school, one participant said *“The project was part of training for beneficiaries to work and earn an income [...] Some of the beneficiaries benefited by planting their own trees at the same time.”*

Construction of charco dams or fish ponds: Communities in Igongolo village in Njombe DC constructed a fish pond. This pond has fingerlings. It is estimated that fish harvesting will begin after six months. Best results would, however, require technical support for the management of the pond. Also, a water dam was constructed in Mbuyuni village in Monduli (Plate 4). However, there are challenges in management of the dam as domestic and wild animals such as elephants are likely to destroy it. Due to shortage of budget, it was not possible to construct a fence. Interviewed participants were of the opinion that a tank and perhaps a pump were needed so that people need not walk directly to the dam to fetch water.



Plate 4: Constructed charco dam in Mbuyuni village in Monduli

3.3.3 Income generating activities subprojects

Income generating activities were mainly poultry and livestock keeping. The project supported eligible beneficiaries with chicken, goats, pigs and sheep. Beneficiaries were given the opportunity to choose from the above list of animals and chicken. In most visited project villages, either chicken or goats or pigs were provided as shown in Table 9. Beneficiaries were provided with either two goats or two pigs or five chicken. Sheep were provided in Monduli. However, beneficiary had to build a house for the animals before the animals could be provided.

Table 9: IGAs and associated outcomes

Name of IGA	% (n=206)	Whether the IGA was successful	% (n=191)
Poultry	22.3	Not at all	30.9
Piggery	23.3	Somehow successful	48.2
Goats	44.7	Very successful	20.9
Sheep	9.7		
Challenges in IGAs	% (n=203)	Sustainability of IGAs	% (n=227)
Shortage of pasture	19.2	Not at all	14.1
Pests and diseases	64.5	Somehow sustainable	49.8
Operational cost	12.8	Very sustainable	36.1
Unable to take care of subproject	3.5		

There are numerous challenges as well as success stories linked to the implementation of these income generating projects. As shown in Table 9, respondents reported that 31% of the income generating subprojects were not successful while about 50% of IGAs were somehow successful. Shortage of pasture, animal/poultry diseases, high running costs and inability of elders to keep the animals were mentioned as some of the limiting factors for the IGAs. Further analysis showed that nearly 30% of the 38 piggery projects and about 40% of the 84 visited goat keeping households were not successful. During our FGDs with beneficiaries, it was reported that piggery projects had highest running costs while elderly women and ill-health beneficiaries had difficulties in raising goats. A PAA-wise analysis was conducted to determine the success rates across PAAs as shown in Table 10.

Table 10: Achievements in IGAs by PAA (%)

PAA	Not successful	Somehow successful	Very successful	n
Makambako TC	27.4	54.8	17.8	73
Njombe DC	20.8	43.8	35.4	48
Makete DC	19.0	61.9	19.1	21
Monduli DC	20.8	58.3	20.9	24
Arusha DC	70.0	30.0	00.0	30
Karatu DC	55.6	33.3	11.1	9

Findings showed that highest failure rates in IGAs happened in Arusha and Karatu (Table 10). However, only about 9 households were implementing IGAs in Karatu, which suggests that the failure rate could be due the sample size. Most successful IGAs happened in Njombe and Makambako. In order to understand these variations, we analyzed the type and number of income generating activities by PAA as shown in Table 11. As seen in Table 11, most part Njombe implemented poultry and piggery projects while Makambako implemented poultry, goats and piggery projects. Arusha, which has highest IGAs failure rate implemented goat projects. As will be presented below as part of FGD findings, poultry and piggery projects were more productive other factors remaining the same. In some cases, one pig reproduced up to eight piglets in just one cycle. This gave an opportunity to the beneficiaries to sell some of the pigs to meet other needs including construction of houses.

Table 11: Type of IGAs by PAA (%)

PAA	Poultry	Piggery	Goats	Sheep	Others	Total (n)
Makambako TC	37.0	19.2	42.5	0.0	1.3	73
Njombe DC	50.0	39.6	8.3	0.0	2.0	48
Makete DC	0.0	0.0	90.5	0.0	9.5	21
Monduli DC	8.3	0.0	4.2	66.7	21.0	24
Arusha DC	0.0	13.3	86.7	0.0	0.0	30
Karatu DC	0.0	11.1	33.3	0.0	55.6	9

Results from FGD indicated that apart from the cases of theft and diseases, the provided animals were multiplying. For instance, beneficiaries who were provided with two goats had four at the time of this BA. Other participants who were given four goats especially in Karatu had up to 10 goats at the time of this study. One of the beneficiaries in Karatu stated that *“I have seven goats at present, I sold three and I bought iron sheets to roof my house.”* Another participant added *“I would be having seven goats by now but one was killed by a wild dog.”*

In Monduli, it was reported that a large part of sheep and goats either died due to diseases or were not reproducing for unknown reasons. Much of these aspects can be attributed to poor management practices. In this regard, provision of extension services would be particularly important.

In Makete and Njombe, it was observed that some goats had multiplied. For instance, during our FGD in Kisinga village in Makete, participants stated that the goats had multiplied. Although no interviewed participant had sold any goats yet, beneficiaries were enjoying the manure from the goats, which increased farm productivity. Plate 5 shows healthy goats in Kisinga village in Makete. Beneficiaries stated that the goats are like an insurance to them as they can sell in case of emergencies to solve their problems.

Although goats and chickens have not been very successful in Idofi village in Makambako due to diseases and theft, there are some success stories as well. The manure obtained from the goats have increased crop productivity. For instance, during our interviews, a seventy-year-old with two grandchildren reported that crop yield had increased because of manure she used. Apart from improved food security, this woman sold part of the surplus food, and was able to meet other household needs and school requirements for her two grandchildren.



Plate 5: Goat project in Kisinga village in Makete

Another example that is worth noting from Idofi village is a woman of about 60 years who managed to build a new house as shown in Plate 6. The left side of Plate 6 is the old house and on the right side, the new house. Before, the old woman was living in an unsecure broken house. With TASAF support, however, the old woman has built a new house. During the interview, the woman said: *“I never dreamed of living in a house built with baked bricks and roofed with iron sheets; May God bless TASAF.”*



Plate 6: Old and new house of an IGA beneficiary in Idofi village in Makambako

The TASAF supported IGAs have increased the self-esteem and sense of social inclusion among the poor. Before the project intervention, the poor and vulnerable families considered themselves socially isolated. Other villagers were also positive with the achievements made by the vulnerable groups under TASAF support. For instance, during our FGD with rank-and-file villagers in Kisinga village in Makete, one participant said “*This project has helped not only the beneficiaries but all of us in the village.*” Similarly, in Ibumila village in Njombe the rank-and-file villagers were very positive with the TASAF support to the poor and vulnerable households. They considered the success of such households as their own. For instance, one participant stated “*You see, these (poor households) are our relatives and our neighbors. When they have no food, we have to provide because we have a moral reason to help them. Now that there is TASAF support, we do not have the same burden of helping poor people in this village.*”

Although piggery projects were challenging to elderly beneficiaries there are examples of successful cases. For instance, a woman from Mawande village in Makambako received two pigs (a male and a female) from TASAF. The two pigs reproduced eight piglets but of them died. She then sold two old pigs at TZS 250,000 each and got a total of TZS 500,000, which she used to buy baked bricks for a house construction. At the same time, she started to make local brew and later sold five piglets at TZS 50,000 each. She used the money to buy iron sheets and roofed her newly constructed house as shown in Plate 7. The two remaining piglets are ready for mating.



Plate 7: A house built by a beneficiary after selling pigs in Mawande, Makambako

While smiling and thankful, the woman said “*TASAF project has helped me a lot because before then I did not have a house.*” Explaining about how she achieved all these while others have not, she said “*Piggery project is very involving and costly especially in terms of feeding [...], I have always worked hard to feed the pigs.*” Part of story is reproduced in Kiswahili and translated into English as shown in Plate 8.

Original narration in Kiswahili

Wapo wanufaika wengi walipewa nguruwe lakini wameshindwa kufuga na wameamua kuuza sasa hata mmoja hawana. Wengine walipewa kuku na wamekula wote alakini wanajitetea kuwa kuku wamekufa. Kuna jirani hapo mbele aliuza kuku wote. Wanakamati (CMC) wanafuatilia sana alakini mtu akishauza watafanya nini? Hamna kitu!

Watu wanaiba sana kuku huku mtaani. Afadhali nguruwe, nguruwe ni juhudi yako tu kuwalisha. Mbuzi wana usumbufu katika malisho hasa wakati wa masika maana wanakula mazao ya watu inabidi kulipa faini.

English translation

There are many beneficiaries who were given pigs but they failed to keep and decided to sell. Others were provided with chicken but they ate them all claiming that the chicken have died due to diseases. There is a neighbour here who sold all chicken. The community management committee (CMC) is following up but when you have sold what will they do? Nothing!

In this village there is theft of chicken. It is better to keep pigs because for pigs it is just your own effort to feed. Goats are challenging especially in grazing them during farming season because they run into someone’s crops then you are required to pay a penalty.

Vikundi vya kuweka na kukopa vipo alakini mimi niliona sitaweza. Ninunue pumba halafu tena nikalipe na kwenye kikundi, nisingeweza.

There are savings and lending groups here but for me I thought that I cannot manage. Because I have to buy feeds for the pigs and then deposit some money to the savings and lending group, no, I couldn't manage.

Watu wanashindwa jili ya uroho wa nyama. Akishapata tu pesa anaenda kununua nyama. Kwani hizo mbuzi zingekuwa za kwao wangeshindwa kufuga? Hapana. Ni uroho wa kula tu, mnh...

Beneficiaries are failing because they like meat. When they get money the first thing they do is to buy meat. Do you think that if those goats were theirs they would have failed to keep them? No. They are just meat mongers, mnh...

Plate 8: Pig keeping story from a beneficiary in Mawande village, Makambako

3.3.4 Overview of outcomes to the benefiting communities

This section provides an account of the intermediate outcomes from TPRP III supported subprojects to the benefiting communities in terms of livelihoods enhancement, utilization of income, social capital or intangible benefits, decision making at household level, gender equity, safeguards, capacity enhancement, and organization.

3.3.4.1 Capacity enhancement and organization

This subsection highlights the extent to which TPRP III has enhanced capacities of communities and other facilitating agencies like local government authorities in implementing the identified subprojects. In terms of organization, this subsection highlights the extent to which communities can organize themselves in undertaking various developmental activities and networking. Results from the KIIs with LGA officials such as community development officers, education officers, medical officers, engineers and agriculture and livestock officers indicated that capacities and skills were enhanced for them to support the communities. For instance, In the interview with LGA officers in Makete it was stated that District experts have been capacitated to support communities and CMCs *“we support CMCs in preparation of OBOQ and when the OBOQ is approved as technical advisors we train CMC members on different phases of subproject implementation [...] we also train them on how to enter into contract with artisans.”*

Survey findings showed that nearly 70% of PWP and IGAs respondents received technical support (Table 12). Most of the technical support to the beneficiaries were in terms of training in implementing IGAs such as poultry and livestock keeping. Also, training was provided to support beneficiaries to organize themselves to start savings and lending groups. Also, Table 12 shows the sources of technical support whereby 80% came from TASAF staff and about 20% from LGA staff. However, in most cases beneficiaries were unable to distinguish between LGA and TASAF staff as to many of them anybody who provided support under TASAF supported project is likely to be considered as a TASAF staff.

Table 12: Whether beneficiary has received technical support for the subprojects (%)

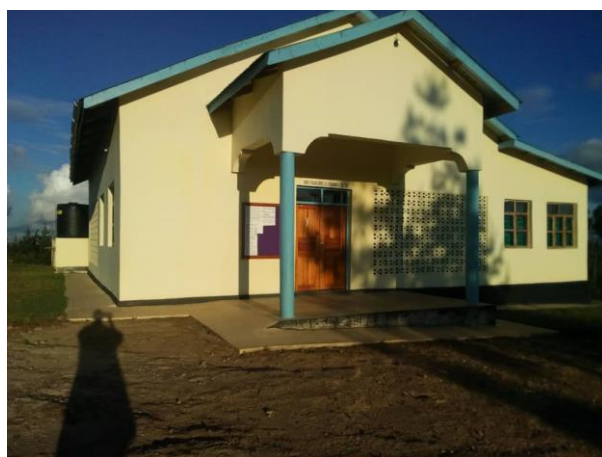
Project Area Authority	Received technical support		Source of technical support			
	%	N	Council staff	TASAF Staff	Others	n
Makambako TC	68.2	107	7.1	50.0	2.9	70
Njombe DC	50.0	130	3.1	96.9	0.0	65
Makete DC	73.1	52	15.8	84.2	0.0	38
Monduli DC	94.4	90	20.0	80.0	0.0	85
Arusha DC	58.3	60	0.0	100.0	0.0	35
Karatu DC	78.4	51	15.0	82.5	2.5	40
Overall	68.6	490	19.2	79.9	0.9	333

Over 60% of the PWP and IGAs respondents were ‘to a great extent’ satisfied with the technical support they received (Table 13). Satisfaction rates were highest in Karatu, Monduli and Arusha. On average, respondents from Arusha Region (Karatu, Monduli and Arusha) were more satisfied with the technical support than their counterparts in Njombe Region (Makambako, Njombe and Makete). Reasons for these variations were not readily known.

Table 13: Beneficiary satisfaction with the technical support received (%)

Project Area Authority	Not at all	To some extent	To a great extent	Mean score	n
Makambako TC	0.0	64.7	35.3	2.4	70
Njombe DC	1.9	38.1	60.0	2.6	65
Makete DC	0.0	50.0	50.0	2.5	38
Monduli DC	2.3	14.0	83.7	2.8	85
Arusha DC	1.8	12.7	85.5	2.8	35
Karatu DC	0.0	6.0	94.0	2.9	40
Overall	1.1	34.0	64.9	2.6	333

In terms of organization, there are several success stories of how communities have been able to organize themselves in undertaking various developmental activities and networking. For example, following the completion of the health facility in Lupombwe village in Makete community members were highly motivated and organized themselves to build a nurse's house from their own contributions (Plate 9). Apart from their own contributions, community members sought support from other stakeholders including business people who originate from Makete District. Currently, the community is planning to add a maternal and child health ward at the health facility in Lupombwe village. Undoubtedly, this is a great achievement in terms how community members can organize themselves for development activities.



TASAF supported dispensary



Community constructed nurse's house

Plate 9: Health facility and nurse's house in Lupombwe, Makete DC

Similar spin offs were observed in other PAAs as well. For example, in Qang'dend village in Karatu, TPRP III supported the construction of girls' dormitory and in turn, the community mobilized funds and labor to construct toilets and bathrooms. Also, in Ndulamo village in Makete, community members have organized themselves into hamlet-wide savings and lending groups. In this village, each of the five hamlets have their own savings and lending groups. Membership to these hamlet-wide savings and lending groups is mandatory for all households in respective hamlet. The interest that accrues from lending is used for hamlet and village development activities. For example, the bricks that were used to construct the two-in-one nurses' house in Ndulamo (see Section 3.3.1) came from hamlet-wide savings and lending groups.

Another good example of community organization is Utengule village in Makambako. After observing that the PWP related to road paving was difficult for the beneficiaries due to elderly and ill-health the community members organized themselves and decided to support the beneficiaries. During our FGDs with CMC members and rank-and-file villagers, it was observed that elderly beneficiaries were unable to do hard work like to uproot stumps. In that case community members decided to support them in order to complete the road on timely basis as one of the participants said *"We saw that the work was too difficult for the beneficiary to do, so we called for community meeting and the community members agreed to support the beneficiaries to complete the road."*

3.3.4.2 Livelihoods enhancement

This subsection highlights the extent to which implemented community subprojects have improved beneficiaries' incomes and livelihoods. Survey findings showed that majority of PWP and IGA respondents had improved in terms of household income (Table 14). However, there are variations in terms of perceptions on improved income between PWP and IGA respondents. As shown in Table 14, about 80% of PWP respondents perceived that their household income had improved 'to a great extent' while this was only about 45% for IGA respondents. This variation could be due to the fact that PWP beneficiaries earned direct cash in exchange for their labor while IGA beneficiaries had multiplied their animals but a majority of them had not sold any animals yet. Thus, in the long run this

trend is expected to reverse as IGAs are more sustainable investments than the cash earned from PWP. As established previously about 80% of IGA respondents perceived that their projects were either ‘somehow sustainable’ or ‘sustainable to a great extent’ (Table 9).

Table 14: Livelihood outcomes after participation in PWP and IGAs

Extent to which PWP has increased household income	% (n=246)	Extent to which IGAs have increased household income	% (n=219)
Not at all	6.5	Not at all	20.1
To some extent	13.4	To some extent	35.2
To a great extent	80.1	To a great extent	44.7
Extent to which PWP has increased food security	% (n=246)	Extent to which IGAs have increased food security	% (n=219)
Not at all	6.9	Not at all	20.5
To some extent	34.6	To some extent	35.2
To a great extent	58.5	To a great extent	44.3
Livelihood situation after PWP	% (n=246)	Livelihood situation after IGAs	% (n=241)
Worsened	3.2	Worsened	4.6
Not changed	54.5	Not changed	18.3
Improved	42.3	Improved	77.1

As shown in Table 14, both PWP and IGA respondents perceived that their food security improved following their participation in the project. Vulnerable groups reported that TASAF supported IGAs increased household food security especially due to manure from the animals, which were used in farming. However, unlike PWP respondents whom only 42% reported improvement in livelihood situation, over 70% of respondents from IGAs reported improvement in livelihood situation due to the TPRP III supported subprojects. As established before, participants hardly distinguished between PWP and other TASAF support such as conditional cash transfer. However, the fact that over 50% of PWP respondents held that their livelihood situation has not changed is worthy discussing. A majority of PWP beneficiaries were elders while others were ill-health, which made it hard for them to effectively participate in PWP. On the other hand, the differences in perception on livelihood improvement between PWP and IGA respondents could be due to sustainability issues. PWP beneficiaries received the money, used it and perhaps forgot

but IGA beneficiaries have the projects with great prospects for growth as established above.

3.3.4.3 Utilization of income from PWP and IGAs

This subsection highlights how beneficiaries spend the wages or income earned from PWP and IGAs subprojects with a particular focus on whether or not they make savings to invest in productive activities to further improve earnings. Findings showed that for the wages earned from PWP, beneficiaries increased household income, which helped them to meet their immediate needs such as food, purchase of fertilizers, school requirements for their children, housing, and investing in savings and lending groups. As shown in Table 15, about 70% of PWP respondents were making savings out of the wages received. Like PWP, over 70% of respondents from IGAs were making savings as well. For the most part, the savings were made in savings and lending groups. TPRP III supported the creation of savings and lending groups for the beneficiaries to sustain their income. Other beneficiaries equivalent to 34% of PWP respondents were investing their savings in their own income generation activities.

Table 15: Saving practices of PWP and IGA beneficiaries

Making savings (PWP beneficiaries)	% (n=246)	Making savings (IGA beneficiaries)	% (n=226)
Yes	69.9	Yes	73.5
No	30.1	No	26.5
Method of savings (PWP beneficiaries)	% (n=172)	Method of savings (IGA beneficiaries)	% (n=166)
Bank	1.2	Bank	19.3
SACCOS/VICOBA	65.1	Savings and lending groups	58.4
Investment in other IGAs	33.7	Investment in other IGAs	22.3
Current income activities after PWP	% (n=246)	Future plans of IGA beneficiaries	% (n=232)
Crop farming or livestock keeping	50.8	Improve and expand current activities	65.5
Petty or small business	7.3	Establish other new activities	22.4
None	41.9	No plan at the moment	12.1

A further analysis was carried out to determine variation in places of savings among PAAs as shown in Table 16. A majority of PWP respondents were saving in savings and lending groups. A minority group was investing in other income generation activities.

Savings in bank accounts were negligible in all visited PAAs. Generally, there were no noticeable variations across PAAs in terms of saving practices. Understanding savings practices is important because the sustainability of the intervention largely depends on what beneficiaries do with the wage or income they earn.

Table 16: PWP beneficiary ability to make savings and place they save (%)

Project Area Authority	Place they put savings			n
	Bank account	Savings and lending	Investment in other IGAs	
Makambako TC	0.0	57.1	42.9	21
Njombe DC	1.7	59.3	39.0	59
Makete DC	0.0	54.2	45.8	24
Monduli DC	0.0	93.6	6.4	47
Arusha DC	8.3	33.3	58.3	12
Karatu DC	0.0	44.4	55.6	9
Overall	1.2	65.1	33.7	172

About half of PWP respondents were currently engaged either in agriculture or in livestock keeping while about 7% were engaged in petty or micro businesses (Table 16). However, about 42% of PWP respondents were not currently engaged in any productive activities. This perhaps represents the elderly and ill-health beneficiaries. On the other hand, over 60% of IGA respondents were planning to improve and to expand their current activities while about 20% were planning to establish new income generating activities. This is a sign of good prospects for growth and sustainability of the supported IGAs.

3.3.4.4 Decision making and gender equity

This subsection highlights the decision making processes at household level and how the decisions on the utilization of the income are reached at household level. Also, the subsection highlights the extent to which application of gender balance in community

subproject implementation has impacted communities in implementation of other development activities. Survey results show that for the most part decisions are made by the head of the household (Table 17). Participatory decision making at the household level seems to be rare. However, as established previously, over 50% of the respondents were widows and over 80% of overall survey respondents were female (Table 2). Although not all survey respondents were household heads, this implies that a majority of beneficiary household heads were females who were the sole decision makers.

Table 17: Who makes decisions at household level?

Project Area Authority	Household head	Elder son/daughter	All household members	n
Makambako TC	84.5	5.6	9.9	71
Njombe DC	77.1	8.4	14.5	83
Makete DC	93.2	6.8	00.0	44
Monduli DC	76.7	3.3	20.0	90
Arusha DC	83.3	10.0	6.7	60
Karatu DC	78.0	0.0	22.0	50
Overall	81.2	5.8	13.1	398

A similar trend is observed for decisions on utilization of income at household level (Table 18). As seen, most of the decision on the use of income are made by a mother, who is in fact as established above, a household head. Although there are no noticeable differences across PAAs, Arusha and Makete had more mothers/women in decisions on utilization of income than other PAAs.

Table 18: Who makes decisions on the utilization of income at the household?

Project Area Authority	Father	Mother	Father and Mother	Father, Mother and Sons/daughters	n
Makambako TC	35.4	55.6	5.1	4.0	99
Njombe DC	30.1	42.7	14.6	12.6	103
Makete DC	24.3	62.2	10.8	2.7	37
Monduli DC	6.9	54.0	32.2	6.9	87
Arusha DC	13.6	67.8	15.3	1.7	59
Karatu DC	32.0	54.0	10.0	4.0	50
Overall	24.1	54.3	15.2	6.2	435

In terms of application of gender balance in community subproject implementation, it was found that gender, age and health condition were considered especially in allocation of tasks in construction of infrastructure development projects as well as in PWP. Also, the formation of CMCs considered gender balance. In most cases out of 14 CMC members, 7 were female. Moreover, some of the CMCs including Mlowa village in Makambako were chaired by women.

3.3.4.5 Social capital or intangible benefits and safeguards

As established above, there is ample evidence that social capital or intangible benefits have been enhanced. Community members have been able to mobilize and organize themselves for collective actions to design and implement their own development projects as exemplified in Lupombwe and Ndulamo villages in Makete, Utengule village in Makambako and in some villages of Karatu. Also, a majority of beneficiaries have joined the TPRP III supported savings and lending groups from which they save their income and can borrow money in case of emergencies. The savings and lending groups are transparently operated and leaders are accountable to the group members. The beneficiaries who were poor and socially excluded are socially included and respected. FGDs with rank-and-file villagers indicated that some of the beneficiaries have become better off than other non-beneficiaries and that they should be replaced.

In terms of safeguards, tree planting, tree nursery, construction of charco dam/fish ponds, and rehabilitation of irrigation canals are some of the ways in which the community subprojects enhanced the environment. Apart from the wage earned through these PWPs, the created assets create long lasting benefits to the communities in terms of income as well as improved micro climates.

3.4 Operation and maintenance issues in the context of sustainability of both the processes and assets or facilities created

This section focuses on the operation and maintenance issues in the context of sustainability of both the processes and assets or facilities created put in place by the TPRP III project. Sustainability in this assignment is concerned with measuring whether

the benefits of created assets and facilities are likely to continue after TPRP III project funding winds up, and whether the beneficiaries can manage the created assets and facilities autonomously. TPRP III project has focused a lot on the sustainability of both the processes and assets or facilities created in terms of the operation and maintenance as well as the capacity enhancement.

3.4.1 Maintenance and sustainability

The institutional arrangements for the implementation of TPRP III project were very clear from the national level to the village level. The project was being administered well with clear roles of the different governance structures at the levels of national, regional, district, PAA and village involved in the administration of the project. This in turn will enhance the sustainability of both the processes and created assets or facilities.

The good working relationships between the PAA sector experts, VC, the CMC and the rest of community members during planning, implementation, and monitoring of the TPRP III project ensures the sustainability of the created assets and facilities. The engagement of different groups in all phases of the project enhanced their ability to own, support and advance the sustainability of both the processes and assets or facilities created in the respective PAAs.

TPRP III project worked closely with the beneficiaries, normal villagers, CMCs, VCs, PAAs and other agencies of the government like TARURA from design to the implementation. This yielded better results of the created assets and facilities. Working collaboratively with a diversity of stakeholders in the designing, implementation, and monitoring can improve the sense of ownership and sustainability of both the processes and assets or facilities created.

Involvement of the community members and CMCs in all phases of the project was a good strategy for sustainability of the created assets and facilities. However, it is evident that CMCs will not be working any more after the end of the project due to the fact that they will not be compensated for their efforts. PAA's consideration to compensate the

efforts of CMCs through own revenue sources, could vitalize their spirit of overseeing the created assets and facilities as these infrastructures cannot be left in nobody's control. This will ensure their sustainability after the end of TPRP III project.

Our discussions with PAA sector experts showed the willingness of the PAA to integrate operation and maintenance of the created assets and facilities into their sector plans and budgets. Further discussions revealed that there were some plans in place to integrate subprojects into village plans and PAA sectoral plans and budgets. Some of the notable evidence for integration of the operation and maintenance of the created assets and facilities include:

- (i) Controlling and preserving the water sources such a water pond at Mbuyuni village. The village has set the by-laws which penalize the defaulters. For example, it was not allowed to take cattle directly to the pond to access drinking water rather, pastoralists had to fetch water from the pond and give their cattle at a distance. Along this, villagers planted trees and grass on the edges of pond in order to prevent soil erosion.
- (ii) At Mlowa secondary school in Makambako, TPRP III supported the construction of girls' dormitory with 48 beds. To ensure continued maintenance of the dormitory, the community has agreed to set a mattress fee of TZS 10,000 per year for a very girl admitted in the dormitory. This fund is aimed for increasing the beds from 48 to 77 by end of 2019, replacing new mattresses and covering other utility charges. All of these plans and strategies will be under control of the school board.
- (iii) The Utengule village in Makamabako TC set conditions for maintaining the head teacher's house though no clear follow up was in place. The Makambako Town Council agreed that all the Wards Education offices and District School Inspection, apart from making academic follow ups, they will be ensuring that the school infrastructures in place as well as the general environment are well kept and maintained.

- (iv) For nurses' houses and health facilities, the DMO's office is responsible to set budget for maintenance. For example, in our interview with DMO in Makete it was reported that the office was responsible for follow up and maintenance "[...] *maintenance cannot be done without the knowledge of my office [...] For example, one day we went to see the nurses' house in Ndulamo and we found that the nurses were keeping chicken in the house. We said no, that was not proper. So the nurses built a chicken cage outside the house.* "

- (v) When completed the constructed/rehabilitated roads through PWP are handed over to TARURA, which is responsible for continuous maintenance. This ensures that the constructed or rehabilitated roads are budgeted for further maintenance.

For beneficiaries of PWP and IGAs subprojects, TPRP III supported the formation of savings and lending groups to ensure that beneficiaries continue to undertake income generating activities, make savings and have access to affordable credit.

A majority of TPRP III beneficiaries are members of the savings and lending groups. Members' savings are securely kept in cash boxes as shown on the side bar. However, since members borrow from the group fund, not much cash is kept in the cash boxes. In our interviews with Community Development Officers (CDOs), it was reported that those



A cash box for savinas and lendina groups in Arusha

groups were being supported to register and access interest free loans from the Councils' development fund that target youth, women and vulnerable groups.

3.4.2 Capacity enhancement

Capacity building to VCs, CMCs and beneficiaries on planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the TPRP III project enhanced the legitimacy of the project activities and hence sustainability of the created assets and facilities. TPRP III project facilitated the formulation of new and strengthening of existing governance structures (e.g. irrigators' associations, school committees, school boards, health facility committees, village health committees, ward health committees, environmental committees, water committees) to ensure functioning of the created assets and facilities. For instance, in places where irrigation canal was constructed or rehabilitated, the irrigators' associations were strengthened to sustainably manage those schemes. This applies to water management committees and other governance structures.

The findings showed a good current functioning status of the created assets and facilities as a result of the technical support from the PAA sector experts. Before a certificate of completion was issued the created assets or facilities were crosschecked for quality. A sector Engineer from a different district was appointed to reassess the performance of the project, write a report before the certificate of completion is offered.

3.5 Reporting, Accountability, Successes and Challenges in Subprojects Implementation

3.5.1 Reporting and accountability in the TPRP III supported community subprojects

The CMCs reported project implementation progress to VCs which then reported to the village assembly and finally to PAAs. Communities demanded accountability from CMCs and VCs on implementation of the various projects. Indeed, community participation enhanced demand for transparency and accountability. Clearly, as communities were involved in project contributions (labour and local materials e.g. stones and sand), so were the demands for transparency on how the CMCs and VCs managed financial resources. We learned that communities defined accountability of CMCs and VCs primarily in terms of how much did the project cost? How were materials procured? and

how was cash accounted for? In Lupombwe village (Makete), for example, a member of the village council stated that: *“A clear accounting is critical for sustained community participation in the development projects. The process of project implementation and spending must be transparent, and we [VC] give expenditure reports on every stage of the project, usually on monthly basis. We do so before community members ask for.”* Another member added: *“I think that that is one area we have done very well. We have been trusted. This is why people are willing to do more. We are looking forward to starting the construction of maternal and child health ward. We have piled stones for that already.”*

3.5.2 Success and challenges in implementation of TPRP III supported community subprojects

Improved household income through public works and income generating activities have improved the lives of people across the PAAs. The project has touched the lives of people, and there are numerous accounts of success stories in various sectors including agriculture, health, roads, education, irrigation, water, food security and housing. For example, nearly all beneficiaries used part of income earned from TASAF to buy fertilizers. These beneficiaries reported improved crop yield, food security, household income and social networking. Construction of classrooms e.g. in Kirorit Kipok village (Monduli) and Upami village (Njombe) have reduced walking distances to schools among children. The support provided to poor houses has helped children acquire school uniforms and items necessary for the learning process. Notwithstanding the recorded success, various challenges were noted in the course of project implementation. The challenges include:

- i) First, extension services necessary for technical support for agricultural, animal and aqua cultural activities were limited. Lack of transport for the extension officers aggravates the problem of failing to reach out sparsely located households in most of the surveyed areas. Similarly, the forestry department was understaffed. Technical support on forestry related activities were limited.

- ii) Second, at the start of the project, potential beneficiaries of the TASAF support were uncomfortable being labelled poor on the account that 'poor' was a derogatory word. Some of them refused to be included in the list of beneficiaries even if they did fit the selection criteria. But this rejection was ceased when communities realized the Government's intention to bring better lives for the people through TASAF.
- iii) Third, some of the items for construction works including construction materials and labour cost were reportedly under budgeted. This situation, for example, had effect on the quality of labour employed. In most cases, PAAs had to employ cheap labour posing risks of poor work. In addition, it was also reported that the bill of quantities provided were the same across the country despite the varying socio-economic, geographical and edaphic factors. Such factors determine materials and labour costs. Because of the varying nature of the factors, estimated costs are also expected to vary if the same specifications and standards are to be achieved.
- iv) Fourth, the past few years have seen strong belief that products from improved animal breeds are not good for health, particularly in the surveyed villages of Njombe district. This belief undermined quick uptake of the livestock based projects. Such beliefs, however, were fading away. Improved animal breeds have spread well to non- beneficiary households.
- v) Fifth, during the agricultural peak seasons in (weeding and harvesting), the farm labour is usually high. Farm owners pay between TZS 3,500 to 5,000 as wage per day compared to TZS 2,300 for TASAF subprojects. Thus, private farm owners attracted some of the TASAF beneficiaries who were expected to work for PWPs. This led to a delay in completing some of the TASAF projects especially in Karatu.
- vi) Sixth, because of the success that TASAF programmes have achieved across the PAAs, there is social pressure to extend programme benefits to other poor and vulnerable households. Indeed, there are calls for replacing beneficiary

households with those who consider themselves being equally poor and vulnerable as current beneficiaries. Reaching out to all needy households is particularly challenging.

3.6. Learning Lessons and Reflections

This is about the lessons of the exercise and thoughts by the beneficiary assessment team.

- (i) Identification and planning of community subprojects applied community participatory tools embodying community priority needs and contribute to creation of assets or facilities.
- (ii) CMCs are instrumental for the success of TPRP III supported subprojects. Villages or *mitaa* with strong CMCs seemed to be more successful in implementing the subprojects than others. For example, in Makete where CMCs were relatively strong there were limited cases of beneficiaries selling the chicken or animals received from TPRP III support. However, in some other places CMCs were not as strong and cases of members dropping out of CMCs were common.
- (iii) Saving and credit practices among the vulnerable families have yielded positive changes in all the districts we visited. This practice was appreciated as reliable source of saving and has eased the access to credit among these poor families.
- (iv) Participatory project design was instrumental for successful implementation. When community members perceive that the project addresses their pertinent needs they are likely to mobilize and organize themselves for such development activities.
- (v) TPRP III support motivated community members to replicate similar initiatives. As established above several spin offs were reported. Community members figured and found out that if they can mobilize themselves for TPRP III supported

subprojects it means that they can also mobilize themselves for other projects to address their challenges.

- (vi) Budget ceiling for infrastructure development and PWP subprojects were the same regardless of the local costs in respective places. These necessitated community members to contribute more than in other places to compensate the funding gaps.
- (vii) Despite the achievements of TPRP III supported subprojects, the majority of beneficiaries indicated that they were still in need of the support as shown in Table 19. Over 90% of respondents reported that they still need support from TASAF and over 80% reported that they may qualify if the same criteria were used for recruitment. This calls for continued support especially in capacity building to ensure that beneficiaries can run IGAs to meet their needs.

Table 19: Whether beneficiaries still need TASAF support and whether qualify (%)

Project Area Authority	Need for support		Qualifies for recruitment if same criteria is used	
	Yes	n	Yes	n
Makambako TC	88.3	77	81.8	77
Njombe DC	83.7	86	81.4	86
Makete DC	90.7	43	81.4	43
Monduli DC	98.9	90	93.3	90
Arusha DC	98.3	60	96.7	60
Karatu DC	98.0	50	54.0	50
Overall	92.6	406	83.0	406

- (viii) While the construction of girls' dormitories was essential in increasing retention and academic performance of the girls, boys felt that they were neglected or not important. Girls who were admitted into the dormitories had access to conducive learning environment. However, boys did not.

CHAPTER FOUR: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 Conclusion

The TPRP III project has achieved significant progress in improving access of beneficiaries or targeted households to enhanced socio-economic services and income generating opportunities. This achievement has been a result of capacity enhancement of beneficiaries and institutions that support the targeted communities and households. In particular, community engagement through participatory approach has been the key defining factor of the success in improving social services such as education, health water and infrastructure. As a result, beneficiaries, non-beneficiaries and participants from various support institutions were very positive with the TPRP III subprojects. Various groups involved in the study have considered the design, identification and implementation of subprojects as relevant and effective in improving social services and reaching out to very poor and vulnerable households. There are, however, factors which have hindered progress of project implementation. These include, limited technical support in income generating activities, limited compensation to community management committees and under budgeting for public works programs and infrastructure development. These aspects were challenging across the PAAs and may, therefore, need to be considered in the future.

The project has touched the lives of vulnerable households. Through income from public works and income generating activities the lives of people have improved across the PAAs. Numerous success stories were reported in various sectors including agriculture, health, roads, education, irrigation, water, food security and housing. Through TPRP III supported savings and lending groups, beneficiary households have been able to save and access affordable credit to invest in income generating activities.

A majority of beneficiaries used part of income earned from TPRP III supported subprojects to buy fertilizers. Those beneficiaries reported improved crop yield, food security, household income and social networking. Beneficiaries were very positive and grateful for the support they received through TPRP III subprojects. Despite the

achievements of TPRP III supported subprojects, the majority of beneficiaries indicated that they were still in need of the support and that they may qualify if the same criteria were used for recruitment. This calls for continued support especially in capacity building to ensure that beneficiary households can run IGAs to meet their needs.

4.2 Recommendations

Based on the findings of this BA the following recommendations are made:

- (i) Active community involvement through participatory approaches in all phases of the subprojects is vital to the sustainability of TPRP III project and other development projects. This in turn will develop a sense of ownership and responsibility among community members and leadership for the activities. Therefore, the need to develop a sustained approach to deep seated community participation is required. A systematic, scientific and evidenced proven participation is required if the syndrome of dependency is to be minimized at community level and if sustainability is to be built into projects.
- (ii) In future programming, it would be important to consider PWP and IGAs as not mutually exclusive subprojects. Beneficiaries could be supported to get IGAs and at the same participate in PWP. Taken this way, participation in PWP could help beneficiaries to get immediate income to services their IGAs such as piggery that had higher operational cost.
- (iii) PWP subprojects should consider the ability of beneficiaries to undertake them. Light duties should be considered for elderly and ill-health beneficiaries for them to fully benefit from the wage earned in PWP subprojects.
- (iv) Budget ceiling for infrastructure development and PWP subprojects should consider the prevailing operational costs in respective places or PAAs.

- (v) More technical support is needed in income generating activities e.g. fish farming, poultry and pig production to be able to achieve optimal productivity and meet the intended objectives of TPRP III supported subprojects.
- (vi) Considerations to construct dormitories for both girls and boys especially for examination classes such as Form II and Form IV.
- (vii) More extension services are needed to beneficiaries of IGAs. Findings showed that a considerable part of chicken, goats and sheep either died due to diseases or were not reproducing for unknown reasons. Much of these aspects can be attributed to poor management practices thus requiring extension services.
- (viii) Consider increasing compensation to members of CMC. Although CMC members were exempted from other village development activities in appreciation of their service for TASAF supported activities, there were serious concerns across villages that members of the CMC used a lot of time to support others with very little compensation for their work. There is a need for a mechanism to compensate CMC members in order to reduce dropped outs.

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: NUMNER OF PARTICIPANTS IN FGDs AND KIIs

Annex 1.1. Number of rank-and-file villagers

S/N	PAA	Village	Males	Females	Total
1.	Njombe DC	Igongolo	0	4	4
		Itipingi	2	6	8
		Ibumila	4	6	10
		Upami	9	5	14
2.	Makete DC	Matenga	11	6	17
		Ndulamo	5	5	10
		Kisinga	2	2	4
3.	Karatu DC	GLambo	6	2	8
		Khusumay	6	4	10
		Kilimatembo	8	3	11
		Endagem	8	8	16
4.	Makambako TC	Mlowa	4	5	9
		Utengule	0	6	6
5.	Arusha DC	Sambasha	0	11	11
		Mungush	3	9	12
6.	Monduli DC	Mbuyuni	3	11	14
		Emairete	4	1	5
		Kilorit Kipok	0	11	11
Total			75	105	180
Percentage (%)			41.7	58.3	100.0

Annex 1.2. Number of IGA beneficiaries

S/N	PAA	Village	Males	Females	Total
1.	Makete DC	Lupaliko	0	8	8
Total			0	8	8
Percentage (%)			0.0	100.0	100.0

Annex 1.3. Number of PWP beneficiaries

S/N	PAA	Village	Males	Females	Total
1.	Njombe DC	Igongolo	11	4	15
2.	Makambako TC	Mlowa	3	7	10
		Utengule	1	6	7
3.	Karatu DC	Endagem	1	8	9
		Kilimatambo	12	9	21
Total			28	34	62
Percentage (%)			45.2	54.8	100.0

Annex 1.4. Number of CMC members

S/N	PAA	Village	Males	Females	Total
1.	Njombe DC	Igongolo	1	8	9
		Itipingi	6	1	7
		Ibumila	3	1	4
		Upami	2	4	6
2.	Makete DC	Matenga	4	3	7
		Ndulamo	6	4	10
		Kisinga	2	5	7
		Lupombwe	3	5	8
3.	Karatu DC	GLambo	5	4	9
		Kilimatambo	5	1	6
		Endagem	5	1	6

S/N	PAA	Village	Males	Females	Total
4.	Makambako TC	Mlowa	6	4	10
		Utengule	9	1	10
		Idofi	1	1	2
		Mawande	2	4	6
5.	Arusha DC	Sambasha	3	3	6
		Mungush	11	4	15
6.	Monduli DC	Mbuyuni	4	1	5
		Losimingori	8	3	11
		Emairete	5	1	6
Total			91	59	150
Percentage (%)			60.7	39.3	100.0

Annex 1.5. Number of VC members

S/N	PAA	Village	Males	Females	Total
1.	Njombe DC	Igongolo	3	2	5
		Itipingi	2	2	4
		Ibumila	4	1	5
2.	Makete DC	Matenga	8	2	10
		Ndulamo	5	1	6
		Kisinga	3	0	3
		Lupombwe	2	3	5
3.	Karatu DC	GLambo	12	0	12
		Kilimatambo	2	3	5
		Khusumay	7	0	7
4.	Makambako TC	Mlowa	4	0	4
		Utengule	5	2	7
		Idofi	1	0	1
		Mawande	3	2	5
5.	Arusha DC	Sambasha	5	0	5

S/N	PAA	Village	Males	Females	Total
		Ng'ires	4	0	4
		Bwawani	2	0	2
6.	Monduli DC	Losimingori	4	2	6
		Emairete	5	1	6
		Kilorit Kipok	8	0	8
Total			89	21	110
Percentage (%)			80.9	19.1	100.0

Annex 1.6. Number of LGA and TASAF officers

S/N	PAA	Village	Males	Females	Total
1.	Njombe DC	-	4	1	5
2.	Makete DC	-	3	0	3
3.	Karatu DC	-	4	5	9
4.	Makambako TC	-	3	3	6
5.	Arusha DC	-	2	2	4
6.	Monduli	-	6	2	8
Total			22	13	35
Percentage (%)			62.9	37.1	100.0

ANNEX 2: CHECKLIST FOR CMC - INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

A1 General Questions about Community Management Committee (CMC)

1. How was the Community Management Committee (CMC) formed? *Probe the process and selection criteria of CMC members*
2. What were roles of CMC in the identification and selection of TASAF supported projects?
3. How did you mobilize community members to participate in the selection, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of projects? *Probe how participatory were the identification and selection process of subprojects?*
4. Were the selected projects relevant to the needs and constraints of community members?
5. What were roles of CMC in the management of implementation of TASAF supported projects?
6. What is the working relationship between CMC and VC? *Probe when and how CMC and VC work together and if there are any challenges/conflicts/constraints between the two?*
7. What is the working relationship between CMC and village members? *Probe when and how CMC and village members work together and if there are any challenges, conflicts or constraints between the two?*

A2 Targeted infrastructure development subprojects

8. How were community members involved in the implementation of the project? *(probe whether such involvement was in kind, giving financial support, or both)*
9. What is the role of CMC in raising contributions (both inkind and cash) from community members?
10. How do community members perceive the contributions for the TASAF supported projects?
11. What are the challenges in raising in kind contributions from community members?
12. What are the challenges in raising cash contributions from community members?
13. What is the status of the implemented projects? *Please explain*
14. If the project(s) are not completed, what are the plans in accomplishing them?
15. What are the plans for operation and maintenance of projects?
16. What are the challenges experienced (from different stakeholders) during sub-project identification, design and implementation process?
17. What would you recommend in order to improve the identification; design and implementation of TASAF supported sub-projects?
18. What else could be done in order to improve participation of community members in the selection and implementation of projects?

ANNEX 3: CHECKLIST FOR CMC - PWP AND IGAs

(Ask relevant questions for project implemented in the respective village)

A1 General Questions about Community Management Committee (CMC)

1. How was the Community Management Committee (CMC) formed? *Probe the process and selection criteria of CMC members*
2. What were roles of CMC in TASAF supported projects?
3. What challenges did the committee encountered in the process of implementing its responsibilities?
4. What strategies did the committee used to address the challenges emanated in the process of implementing the TASAF supported subprojects?
5. How did you mobilize community members to participate in the selection, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of projects? *Probe how participatory were the identification and selection process of subprojects?*
6. Were the selected projects relevant to the needs and constraints of community members?
7. What is the working relationship between CMC and VC? *Probe when and how CMC and VC*
 - Probe how the CMC and village council work together
 - Probe collaborative challenges among CMC and Village council
8. What is the working relationship between CMC and village members?
 - Probe how the CMC and village members work together
 - Probe collaborative challenges among CMC and Villager members

OR

A2 Public Works Program (PWP)

9. How were the households or community members identified for participation in public works program (PWP)? *(Probe if the criteria were clear and adhered to accordingly)*
10. How do you rate the identification process? *(probe on adequacy, fairness, satisfaction, etc.)*
11. Were there any complaints from community members or households about participation in PWP?
12. What challenges were faced during the identification and selection of households or community members for the PWP?
13. What strategies were used to cope and address the challenges emerged during the identification and selection of households or community members for the PWP?

14. Were there any complaints about the timing or amount of wage paid in PWP?
15. In your opinion, what else could be done the implementation and management of PWP?

OR

A3 Income generating activities (IGAs) for poor households

16. How were the households or community members identified for participation in income generating activities (IGA)? (*Probe if the criteria were clear and adhered to accordingly*)
17. How do you rate the identification process? (*probe on adequacy, fairness, satisfaction, etc.*)
18. Were there any complaints from community members or households about participation in IGA?
 - Probe complains about identification
 - Probe complains about participation
19. What challenges were faced during the identification and selection of households or community members for the IGA?
20. What strategies were used to cope and address the challenges emerged during the identification and selection of households participating in income generating activities (IGA)?
21. In your opinion, what else could be done in the identification and selection process?
22. In your opinion, what else could be done to improve the implementation of income generating activities (IGAs) for poor households

ANNEX 4: CHECKLIST FOR VULNERABLE GROUPS (IGAs)

(Ask relevant questions as per the project implemented in the respective village)

1. How were projects for vulnerable groups (IGAs) identified? (*please explain*)
2. Who were involved in the process of identifying vulnerable groups?
3. What characteristics that led you to be selected for this category of intervention?
4. What kind of activities have you initiated?
5. What are the modes of operations? (individual? group?)
6. How do you implement these activities? (*probe whether activities are diversified*)
7. Did you receive any technical support at the beginning of the project?
8. How does the training provided used by the household or community members?
9. What other trainings that you think are very important to improve your skills (*Probe kinds of trainings needed*)
10. Do you have any savings? If yes, where do you put your money (bank or other places?)
11. Do you have any investment as the results of TASAF project? (*Probe in detail the kind of investments established, its status and challenges*)
12. How do you spend the money earned? (*probe*)
 - Investing?
 - Food?
 - School?
 - Housing?
 - Other assets, etc.
13. Do you receive or were you given any technical support prior and after the beginning of the project? (*Probe in details the kind of support provided and to what extent have been useful in implementing the project*)
14. Do the funds provided with TASAF address your basic needs?
15. What challenges are there in implementing income generating activities under TASAF
16. What strategies do you use to address the challenges?
17. How do you plan to sustain your income generating activities after the ends of TASAF project?

ANNEX 5: CHECKLIST FOR RANK-AND-FILE VILLAGERS (INFR. DEV.)

(Ask questions relevant to the sub-project/s implemented in the respective village)

A1. Subproject Design, identification and Implementation process

1. How did you participate in identification of project implemented under TASAF?
2. How did you participate in implementation of project implemented under TASAF?
3. How participatory was the identification process of the project implemented under TASAF?
4. How participatory was the implementation process of the project implemented under TASAF?
5. Are there any complains on how the project was implemented? Please explain
6. Do the projects identified satisfy community needs? Please explain
7. To What extent are you satisfied with the implementation (management, maintenance and monitoring) of projects implemented by TASAF?

A2. Intermediate outcome from TPRPIII supported community subprojects to the benefiting communities

8. What benefits are you getting from the completed sub-projects? *Probe all benefits that villagers are getting from the completed sub-projects*
9. To what extents the needs of the community identified have been attained as the result of implementation of TASAF supported subprojects

A3 Operational and maintenance issues in the context of sustainability of both the processes and assets or facilities

10. To what extent your satisfied with the management of infrastructures (classrooms, dormitories and bridges) constructed
11. To what extent you satisfied with the quality of services provided by infrastructures constructed
12. In your views are the infrastructures constructed sustainable?

A4 Reporting, accountability, successes and challenges in implementation of TPRPIII supported community subprojects

13. To what extent the community management committee (CMC) accountable to community members?
14. To what extent the village council accountable to community members?

15. To what extent does the community members have been appealing or insisting the accountability of community management committee?
16. To what extent does the community members have been appealing or insisting the accountability of Village council?
17. Does the community management committee provide the report or updates about the implementation of the community projects?
18. Does the Village Council provide the report or updates about the implementation of the community projects?
19. What benefits have you gained or realized from the TASAF supported subprojects?
20. What challenges resulted from the TASAF implemented projects?

ANNEX 6: CHECKLIST FOR RANK-AND-FILE VILLAGERS (PWP AND IGAs)

(Ask questions relevant to the sub-project/s implemented in the respective village)

A1. Subproject Design, identification and Implementation process

1. How were the beneficiaries identified and selected in public work project(PWP) or Income generating activities (IGAs)?
2. How were households or community members selected for public work projects (PWP)?
Probe to know if villagers were aware of the selection criteria and process
3. Were you satisfied with the selection criteria or process of household participated in public work projects (PWP) or Income generating activities (IGAs)? *Please, explain*
4. Were there any complaints in the way households or community members were selected for PWP or IGAs?
5. How did you participate in identification of project implemented under TASAF?
6. How did you participate in implementation of project implemented under TASAF?

A2. Intermediate outcome from TPRPIII supported community subprojects to the benefiting communities

7. What benefits are you getting from the completed sub-projects? Probe all benefits that villagers are getting from the completed sub-projects
8. To the best of your knowledge, are there households under PWP/ that have been IGA better off after participation in TASAF project than before? Probe how villagers perceive the PWP/IGA for vulnerable households
9. Have you noticed any livelihood changes from the households participated in public work projects (PWP) or Income generating activities (IGAs)?

A3 Operational and maintenance issues in the context of sustainability of both the processes and assets or facilities

10. Does the public work projects or Income generating activities managed accordingly?
11. To what extent I you satisfied with the quality of public work projects and Income generating activities (IGAs)?
12. To the best of your knowledge, Do the public work projects/Income generating activities sustainable?

A4 Reporting, accountability, successes and challenges in implementation of TPRPIII supported community subprojects

13. To what extent the community management committee (CMC) accountable to community members?
14. To what extent the village council accountable to community members?
15. To what extent does the community members have been appealing or insisting the accountability of community management committee?
16. To what extent does the community members have been appealing or insisting the accountability of Village council?
17. Does the community management committee provide the report or updates about the implementation of the community projects?
18. Does the Village Council provide the report or updates about the implementation of the community projects?
19. What benefits have you gained or realized from the TASAF supported subprojects?
20. What challenges resulted from the TASAF implemented projects?
21. In your opinion, what could be done to improve public work projects (PWP)/Income generating activities (IGAs)?

ANNEX 7: CHECKLIST FOR VILLAGE COUNCILS (VCs)

1. What are roles of the village council with regard to sub- project from identification to completion?
2. How did you mobilize community members to participate in the selection, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of projects? *Probe how participatory were the identification and selection process of subprojects?*
3. Were the selected projects relevant to the needs and constraints of community members?
4. How were the households or community members identified for participation in public works and income generating activities? *(Probe if the criteria were clear and adhered to accordingly)*
5. How do you rate the identification process? *(Probe on adequacy, fairness, satisfaction, etc.)*
6. In your opinion, what else could be done in the identification process?
7. Did the VC receive any technical support from the District Council? *Probe for the type of technical support got from the District Council/LGA*
8. Did the VC get cooperation from community members or Community Management Committee (CMC)?
9. How were communities involved in the implementation of the project? *(probe whether such involvement was in kind, giving financial support, or both)*
10. What else could be done in order to improve participation of CMC and community members/ in the selection and implementation of projects?
11. What is the status of the implemented projects? *Please explain*
12. If the project(s) are not completed, what are the plans in accomplishing them?
13. What are the plans for operation and maintenance of projects?
14. If the project(s) are completed, what are the assets (*i.e.* classrooms, health facility, water points) created? *(please provide details)*
15. Are you satisfied with the services from the assets created or performance of the implemented project? Do they address your priority(ies) you set during the planning stage? *(please explain)*
16. To what extent were needs met as a result of the implemented TASAF supported projects?
17. What are the challenges experienced (from different stakeholders) during sub-project design, identification and implementation process?
18. What would you recommend in order to improve the design, identification and implementation of TASAF supported sub-projects?
19. What are your views on the performance of CMC, as well as general public's response when it comes to their participation in implementation?

20. What are your views on the performance of CMC, as well as general public's response when it comes to measures they take to challenges such as matters as:

- shortage of contributions,
- people not attending to work,
- frequency and quality of support from LG sector experts, etc

21. How do the council address issues that relate to operation and maintenance and sustainability?

ANNEX 8: CHECKLIST FOR SECTOR EXPERTS

Health, education, water and sanitation, works, agriculture, livestock

1. What are your roles in identification, implementation, supervision and monitoring of project intervention?
2. What achievements have you made in the course of project intervention?
3. What are the challenges in implementing the project?
4. How have you addressed these challenges?
5. What needs to be done to improve project intervention?
6. What should be done to sustain project interventions?

NB: Interviewers should update the checklist based on whatever information gaps were observed in the field.

ANNEX 9: HOUSEHOLD SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

Instructions to enumerators

1. Please make sure you introduce yourself and explain the purpose of the study as per introduction presented after these instructions
2. Ensure that you adequately complete the questionnaire at the time of interview
3. Record answers appropriately in the space provided before asking the next question, where necessary use extra writing materials (empty pages attached at the end of this questionnaire)
4. Fill in the response in the space provided or circle appropriate response choices
5. Use pencils
6. This questionnaire must be completed for beneficiary household (head of household; spouse of head of household; and any (other) family member, aged beyond 18 years, who are permanent residents of the household). Make sure the respondent has enough knowledge about the household and household activities
7. Remember to thank the respondent after the interview
8. Options of "others" need to be followed by the details.

Introduction

Good morning/afternoon/evening! My name is _____, from the Institute of Rural Development (IRDP), Dodoma. On behalf of TASAF, we are conducting a **beneficiary assessment in the third Tanzania Poverty Reduction Project (TPRP III) supported Local Government Authorities. This beneficiary assessment intends to beneficiaries an opportunity to express their perceptions and opinions with regard to the design and operations of TPRP III in meetings their needs.** Your participation is voluntary and is highly appreciated. If you are interested in this survey, I would like to ask you a few questions about TASAF TPRP III project for your household. Your answer is anonymous and I would like to assure you that the information provided will be used for the intended purpose only and your identity will not be disclosed when such information is presented. Please feel free to answer the questions that will be asked.

001	Questionnaire ID: / ___/ ___/ ___/		
002	Enumerator's Name: _____ Sign: _____	004	Date / ___/ ___/ ___/ (dd/ mm/ yyyy)

003	Supervisor's Name: _____ Sign: _____	005	Date /____/____/____/ (dd/ mm/ yyyy)
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1. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Village:		Ward:		District:		Region:	
Name of enumerator:							
Name of respondent:						Phone No:	
Sex of respondent:	1 = Male; 2 = Female						
Age of respondent:	_____ Years						
Type of respondent:	1 = Household head; 2 = Spouse; 3 = Son/daughter; 4 = Other						
Marital status:	1 = Married; 2 = Single; 3 = Divorced/separated; 4 = Widowed; 5= Other, specify						
Highest level of education:	1 = None; 2 = Primary education; 3 = Secondary education; 4 = Post-secondary training (certificate/diploma); 5 = Tertiary education						

2. HOUSEHOLD PROFILE

2.1	Household size:	Number of persons _____
2.2	Number of permanent members of the household by age and sex	0-14 years: Male..... Female..... 15-64 years: Male..... Female..... 65+ years: Male..... Female.....
2.3	In your household is there a school aged child?	1 = Yes 2 = No. If the answer is No move to Qn 2.9
2.4	Do all your school age children attend school?	1 = Yes 2 = No
2.5	If no, what is the reason for not attending school?	1 = Illness; 2 = Could not cover school related costs; 3 = To support household's income; 4 = Pregnancy; 5 = Others, specify.....
2.6	Is there any school age child in your household who dropped out of school in the past 6 months?	1 = Yes 2 = No
2.7	If yes, how many?	Male _____; Female _____
2.8	In case of any school dropouts, what was the major reason?	1= Was required to repeat a class and got discouraged; 2 = Illness; 3 = Could not cover school related costs; 4 = To support household's income; 5 = Pregnancy; 6 = Other
2.9	What was the main source of household income or livelihood before TASAF TPRP III project?	1=Crop farming; 2=Fishing; 3=Poultry farming; 4=Livestock keeping; 6= Small business, 6=Domestic worker; 7 =Casual laborer,8=Other (specify):...
2.10	Is there any previous source of household Income improved after participating in TASAF TPRP III Project?	1=Yes 2=No

2.11	If the answer is YES (Explain)	
2.12	Are there any new sources of household income established after participating in TASAF TPRP III Project	1=Yes 2=No
2.13	If the answer is YES what are the new sources of household income or livelihood after participating in TASAF TPRP III project?	1=Crop farming; 2=Fishing; 3=Poultry farming; 4=Livestock keeping; 6= Small business, 6=Domestic worker; 7=Casual laborer, 8=Other (specify).....

3. SUBPROJECT DESIGN, IDENTIFICATION AND IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS

3.1	Which subproject/s did you participate in?	1 = Public works [Wage]; 2 = Income support [IGAs]
3.2	Do you know how you or your household got selected?	1 = Yes; 2 = No
3.3	If yes, were you involved in the identification and selection process?	1 = Yes; 2 = No
3.4	To what extent was the identification and selection process participatory?	1 = Not at all; 2 = To some extent; 3 = To a great extent
3.5	Did IGA or PWP subproject/s address your priority needs?	1 = Not at all; 2 = To some extent; 3 = To a great extent
3.6	If not, what was your most important need/s at the time the project started?	Please, mention: _____ _____
3.7	What would be your most important need/s if the project starts today?	Please, mention: _____ _____
3.8	Were you satisfied with the objectives of the project?	1 = Not at all; 2 = To some extent; 3 = To a great extent. Please, explain _____
3.9	Were you satisfied with the modes of operation of the project?	1 = Not at all; 2 = To some extent; 3 = To a great extent. Please, explain _____
3.10	To what extent have facilitating agencies or organizations been supportive in implementing the subproject/s that you were involved?	1 = To a small extent; 2 = To some extent; 3 = To a great extent. Please, explain _____ _____
3.11	Did you receive technical support for the subprojects implemented?	1 = Yes; 2 = No
3.12	From whom did you receive technical support	1=Council staff; 2=TASAF staff; 3=Others, specify
3.13	If yes, what were the technical support did you receive (please explain)	
3.14	If Yes, were you satisfied with technical support provided?	1 = Not at all; 2 = To some extent; 3 = To a great extent. Please, explain _____

4. INTERMEDIATE OUTCOMES FROM TPRP III SUPPOTED COOMUNITY SUBPROJECTS TO BENEFITING COMMUNITIES

Community works program [Wage] (Skip to 4.14 if not applicable)		
4.1	If you or a member of your household was engaged in public works program [Wage] what was the activity/project implemented? <i>(Multiple responses allowed)</i>	1=Tree nursery; 2=Tree planting; 3=Soil conservation; 4= Construction of class rooms; 5= Construction of teachers' houses; 6=Rehabilitation of irrigation canal; 7=Road construction; 8=Construction of earth dam; 9= Construction of dispensary; 10= Construction of dispensary quarter; 11= Tree planting; 12=Rehabilitation of community earth road; 13=Extension of domestic water supply; 14= Rehabilitation of charcoal dam.
4.2	Were the wages paid on timely basis?	1 = Yes; 2 = No
4.3	How much were you paid?	TZS _____ per day; TZS _____ per month
4.4	Apart from the public works program [PWP] do you have any other sources of income?	1 = Yes; 2 = No. If Yes, please, mention _____
4.5	If you have other sources of income, how much do you earn from those sources per month?	TZS _____ per month
4.6	On average, how much do you spend per month?(e.g. food, water, health services, transport, education etc.)	TZS _____ per month
4.7	Do you make any savings from wage or other sources of income?	1 = Yes; 2 = No. If Yes, please, mention _____
4.8	If you make some savings, where do you put the savings?	1 = Bank account; 2 = SACCOS/VICOBA; 3 = Investment in other income generating activities; 4 = Other, please, explain _____
4.9	To what extent has the wage received from public works program improved food availability at your household?	1 = Not at all; 2 = to some extent; 3 = to a great extent. Please, explain _____
4.10	To what extent has the wage received from public work program increased your household income?	1 = Not at all; 2 = to some extent; 3 = to a great extent. Please, explain _____
4.11	How would you describe your livelihood situation after participation in public works program?	1 = Worsened; 2 = no change; 3 = improved. Please, explain _____
4.12	When did the Wage program you were engaged in end?	Year: _____
4.13	What are you currently doing for a living after the Wage program ended?	1 = Have other income activities; 2 = Agriculture; 3 = Other, please, explain _____
Income support community subprojects		
4.14	If you or a member of your household was engaged in income support community project [IGAs] what was the activity/project implemented? <i>(Multiple responses allowed)</i>	1= Poultry; 2 = Piggery; 3 = Goats; Bee keeping; 4 = Cattle; 5 = Other, please, mention _____

4.15	How would you describe your project supported by TASAF?	
4.15.1	Poultry(If involved)	1 = Not successful; 2 = some successful; 3 = very successful
4.15.2	Piggery(If involved)	1 = Not successful; 2 = some successful; 3 = very successful
4.15.3	Goats(If involved)	1 = Not successful; 2 = some successful; 3 = very successful
4.15.4	Bee keeping(If involved)	1 = Not successful; 2 = some successful; 3 = very successful
4.15.5	Other, please, mention_____	1 = Not successful; 2 = some successful; 3 = very successful
4.16	How much do you earn from your project supported by TASAF?	
4.16.1	Poultry	Number of poultry sold-----@ TZS _____ On average
4.16.2	Piggery	Number of piglets sold----- @ TZS _____ On average Number of big pigs sold -----@.TZS----- ----- On average
4.16.3	Goats	Number of goats sold ----- @ TZS _____ On average Liters of milk sold per day----- @ liter TZS-- -----
4.16.4	Bee keeping	TZS _____ per year
4.16.5	Other, please, mention_____	TZS _____ per month
4.17	What are the modes of operations of the project?	1=Individual; 2=Group; 3=Both
4.18	Apart from this project [IGAS] do you have any other sources of income?	1 = Yes; 2 = No. If Yes, please, mention ____ _____
4.19	If have other sources of income apart from TASAF supported project, how much per month do you earn from those sources?	TZS _____ per month
4.20	What is your estimated total monthly income from TASAF supported project and other sources?	TZS _____ per month
4.21	What are the estimated operating costs per month for TASAF supported project [IGAs]?	TZS _____ per month
4.22	On average, how much do you spend per month for a living?	e.g. Food, water, healthcare, transport, education, etc. TZS _____ per month
4.23	Do you make any savings from TASAF IGAs or other sources of income?	1 = Yes; 2 = No. If Yes, please, mention ____ _____

4.24	If you make some savings, where do you put the savings?	1 = Bank account; 2 = SACCOS/VICOBA; 3 = Investment in other income generating activities; 4 = Other, please, explain _____
4.25	To what extent has the income earned from TASAF supported IGAs improved food availability at your household?	1 = Not at all; 2 = To some extent; 3 = To a great extent. Please, explain _____
4.26	How would you describe your livelihood situation after participation in TASAF supported IGAs?	1 = Worsened; 2 = No change; 3 = Improved. Please, explain _____ _____
4.27	Are you still engaged in this type of TASAF supported IGAs?	1 = Yes, 2 = No
4.28	If No, what are you doing for a living?	
4.29	If you are still engaged in this type of TASAF supported IGAs, how sustainable is it?	1 = Not at all; 2 = Somehow sustainable; 3 = Very sustainable?
4.30	What challenges do you face on implementing TASAF subproject?	Please, explain _____ _____
4.31	If you are still engaged in this type of TASAF supported IGAs, what is your future plan?	1 = To improve and expand the current income activities; 2 Establish new Income activities; 3 =Have no plans at present; 4 = Other, please, mention _____
Both Wage and IGAs Beneficiaries		
4.32	Who makes decisions at household level?	1 = Household head; Elder son/daughter; 3 = participatory process of all household members
4.33	Who keeps the money earned from TASAF supported Wage or IGAs?	1 = Household head; 2 = Other, please, mention _____
4.34	Who makes decisions on the utilization of income at the household?	1 = Father; 2 Mother; 3 = Father and mother; 4 = Father, mother and son/daughter; 5= Other, please, mention _____

5. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE ISSUES IN THE CONTEXT OF SUSTAINABILITY OF BOTH THE PROCESSES AND ASSETS OR FACILITIES CREATED

5.1	How satisfied are you with TASAF supported wage/IGAs?	1 = Not at all; 2 = Somehow satisfied; 3 = Very satisfied. Please, explain _____
5.2	If the TASAF supported wage or IGAs end, to what extent will you be able to find alternative activities to earn your living?	1 = Not all; 2 = To somehow extent; 3 = To a great extent. Please, explain _____ _____
5.3	Do you still need support from TASAF for either wage or IGAs?	1 = Yes; 2 = No
5.4	If you still need support from TASAF for wage/IGAs, do you think that you will qualify if they used the same criteria to recruit beneficiary households?	1 = Yes; 2 = No

5.5	If Yes, do you mean TASAF supported wage/IGAs has not helped you to move on your own?	1 = Yes; 2 = No. Please, explain _____ _____
5.6	What challenges do you face to move on your own without the TASAF support?	Please, explain _____ _____

6. REPORTING, ACCOUNTABILITY, SUCCESSES AND CHALLENGES IN IMPLEMENTATION OF TPRP III SUPPORTED COMMUNITY SUBPROJECTS

6.1	In your opinion, do you think TASAF supported subprojects have improved the wellbeing of beneficiary household?	1 = Not at all; 2 To some extent; 3 = To a great extent
6.2	What things are you proud of from TASAF supported subprojects?	Please, mention _____ _____
6.3	What are the intended positive achievements that you have experienced as a result of participation in TASAF supported subprojects?	Please, mention _____ _____
6.4	What are the unintended positive achievements that you have experienced as a result of participation in TASAF supported subprojects?	Please, mention _____ _____ _____
6.5	Are there any negative impacts or consequences?	Please, explain _____ _____
6.6	Were there any challenges in implementation of TASAF supported subprojects?	Please, explain _____ _____
6.7	What challenges did you face in participation in PWP/IGAs subprojects?	Please, mention: _____ _____
6.8	In your opinion, what should the project do to improve its performance?	Please, explain _____ _____

7. OWNERSHIP OF ASSETS AND ACCESS TO FACILITIES

	Item	Number
7.0	Do you own any of the following assets as being bought from the income obtained from either Wage/IGAs subprojects?	
7.1	Equipment and tool types	
7.2	Farm/land (acres)	
7.3	Animal cart	
7.4	Cell phones	
7.5	Radio or tape recorder	
7.6	TV set	
7.7	Metal/wooden bed	
7.8	Modern chair	
7.9	Tables	
7.10	Wooden cabinets	
7.11	Bicycle	

7.12	Motor bike	
7.13	Kerosene stove	
7.14	Gas stove	
7.15	Refrigerator	
7.16	Solar panel	
7.17	Roofing material of the houses	1 = Grass/mud; 2 = iron sheets; 3 = tiles; 4 = concrete; 5 = Other
7.18	Connection to electricity	1 = Yes; 2 = No
7.19	Ownership of land for agriculture	1 = Yes; 2 = No;
7.20	If Yes, acreage	_____ Acres
7.21	Livestock ownership (how many of the following do you have?)	Number
7.21.1	Local cattle	
7.21.2	Improved/crossbred cattle	
7.21.3	Sheep	
7.21.4	Donkeys	
7.21.5	Goats	
7.21.6	Poultry	
7.21.2	Beehives	