



## **TANZANIA'S THIRD SOCIAL ACTION FUND (TASAF III)**

### **IMPACT ASSESSMENT IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES SUPPORTED BY TANZANIA'S THIRD POVERTY REDUCTION PROJECT (TPRP III)**

#### **FINAL REPORT**



**ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH FOUNDATION**

**DAR-ES-SALAAM**

**APRIL 2020**

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### 1.0 Overview

The Government of Tanzania has implemented the Tanzania's Third Poverty Reduction Project (TPRP III) which was managed by Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) with funding support from the OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID) and counterparts' contributions from the Government and participating communities. TPRP III was intended to improve access of poor communities to enhanced socio-economic services and livelihood enhancement opportunities. This report is based on an assessment conducted in January and February 2020 in five Local Government Authorities (LGAs) of Wanging'ombe DC, Makambako TC, Longido DC, Meru DC and Karatu DC to establish the effectiveness and outcomes of the supported interventions in improving community livelihoods. The assessment took into account the four strategic evaluation criteria, which are effectiveness, efficiency, relevance and sustainability of project activities.

The overall objective of TPRP III was to improve access of beneficiary households to enhanced socio-economic services and income generating opportunities through mainstreaming its operations into respective LGAs in the regions of Arusha and Njombe. The intervention modalities of TPRP III included supporting: (i) capacity building initiatives directed to LGAs in order to enable them adequately respond to community demands; (ii) the application of a broad-based community participatory approach whereby poor communities determine their own priority areas in needs and identify subprojects; (iii) community subprojects such as livestock keeping and gardening, water supply, improved access to schooling and participation in public works.

In general, the focus of TPRP III was to improve social services delivery and economic infrastructural facilities and promoting Local Economic Development (LED) initiatives to benefit directly and indirectly about 2.0 million people in the two regions. This is well in line with the Second Five Year National Development Plan (FYDP II 2016/17 – 2020/21), which is also consistent with the Tanzania Development Vision 2025 and the UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDG 2030). Government's efforts have so far managed to reduce the prevalence of income poverty nationally from 34.4% in 2007 to 26.4% in 2018. Rural poverty is however relatively still higher at 31.3% compared to 15.8% in urban areas. TRPP III was designed to focus more on rural poor communities where poverty levels are relatively higher. More details are in Chapter 1.

## **2.0 Methodology**

This survey adopted a qualitative and quantitative methods approach and documentary review. The survey covered five LGAs in these two regions, namely Meru DC, Longido DC and Karatu DC of Arusha region, as well as Makambako TC and Wanging'ombe DC of Njombe region from where 1,538 households were sampled. The LGAs from both regions were randomly selected and around 55.0% of the survey respondents were females. Beneficiaries were asked for the views and evidence on how they participated and have gained from TPRP III interventions. Their responses were triangulated with those obtained from Key Informants Interviews (KIIs) and reports prepared by LGA TASAF Coordinators. More details are indicated in Chapter 2.

## **3.0 Findings on the assessment**

### **3.1 Ownership, quality of assets and diversification of sources of income**

Around 93.0% of the beneficiaries lived in their own homes, compared to 91.4% in 2016. The proportion of families living in houses with metal or zinc sheets increased to 71.5% compared to 58.0% in 2016. Ownership of mattresses has also increased from 35.0% in 2016 to 81.0% in February 2020. This is an indication of improved income levels of the beneficiaries or increased awareness on the importance of staying in improved homes. However, there appears to lack significant changes in the type of income sources as the majority of them still depended on agriculture. More details are presented in Sections 3.1 to 3.4 in Chapter 3.

### **3.2 Access to social services and targeted infrastructure**

There has been some marginal reduction in average distance to reach basic social services such as health facilities, education and water. About 58.8% of the households reported to live at a distance of 5.0 kilometres and more from the nearest secondary school, with only an average of 12.7% being close at 1.0 kilometre from a school, which is not very different compared to 2016. The indifference in distance to schools is not unexpected because most of the communities opted to improve existing facilities rather building new ones. Consequently, education outcomes in terms of dropouts and retention have improved. For example, primary school drop-outs have been reduced by 3.6% compared to 2016. More facts are presented in Chapter 4.

### **3.3 Livelihood enhancement through public works**

There is evidence that the engagement of beneficiaries in providing wage labour to Public Works (PW) subprojects have contributed directly to enhanced household. Beneficiaries showed evidence of how they have used the income to improve or add on their households' asset base. The PW subprojects have benefitted households indirectly through facilitating other local economic activities. Bridges facilitated trade

while charco dams provided water for livestock and horticultural farming during off-season thus reducing dependence on rain-fed agriculture. More information is presented in Chapter 5.

### **3.4 Income generating activities**

Income Generating Activities (IGAs) were an important income source and have mainly concentrated in livestock keeping and getting some income from selling milk and eggs. Some were involved in petty trading. Beneficiaries also received capacity building on entrepreneurial skills and business plans and promotion of savings and investment culture at community level which are a key to livelihood enhancement. The Community Savings and Investment Promotion (COMSIP) initiative proved useful in enhancing the livelihoods of many female headed households whose membership was relatively higher than men. Beneficiaries invested loans in some income generating undertakings. Beneficiaries showed evidence of how they have used the income to improve or add on their households' asset base. Details are indicated in Chapter 6.

### **3.5 Women's empowerment and gender relations**

Gender equality at sensitization processes have been integrated in the project activities especially during the facilitation of COMSIP groups and in infrastructure development. Specific project facilitated achievements have been seen in equity in participation in community decision making structures such as the Community Management Committees (CMC), decision making on household savings and investment, access to resources and equity in participation in project related activities such as PW subprojects. Details are in Chapter 7.

### **3.6 Relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability of the Project and supported interventions**

**Relevance:** At the LGA level, TPRP III has been able to strengthen and at the same time complement the capacities of local authorities in the delivery of poverty reduction measures and stimulating local development. For example, implementation of subprojects in setting up targeted infrastructure for social services and PW resonates LGA development intentions for poverty reduction and improving community's access to services.

At the level of beneficiary households, the relevance of the project can be seen in terms of enabling households to meet their basic needs through enhancing income levels. The findings show that this has been achieved by engaging in various activities, including investing in different income earning sources. Conversely, the project's ability to enhance welfare standards of local residents through better education and health services including improving reliability of water supply helps confirm the projects relevance. The PW have also facilitated better accessibility to

economic aspects which are directly beneficial to individuals and communities generally.

**Effectiveness:** The Project's implementation design allowed for effective participation by different stakeholders as evidenced by: (i) integration of subproject planning into LGA development processes, whereby all subprojects are discussed and approved by the local council, including the budgets; (ii) involvement of sector experts in the planning, development and execution of subprojects; (iii) encouraging community ownership through establishment of CMC; (vi) community participation in subproject identification and implementation; (iv) consideration to include gender equity in decision making platforms; and (v) targeting of poor households as beneficiaries of income enhancement activities.

**Efficiency:** The project was pursued through different strategies such as: (i) training of CMC on project management; (ii) sharing of resources between LGA staff from different departments while visiting project sites and beneficiaries; (iii) holding joint planning and assessment or feedback meetings between LGA staff from different departments and community members instead of each department going separately. However, some hitches that affected optimality in efficiency was delays in disbursements of funds from the headquarters which meant that although the project spent money as per specifications there cases of time overruns. Other aspects include weather related issues that impact on project achievements. Details of the above-mentioned criteria of assessment are presented in Chapter 8.

**Sustainability:** Sustainability of the interventions is considered from several angles as presented in Chapter 9:

(a) *Institutionalization of project plans in LGA development programmes.* In the current planning framework in LGA, project activities are approved at council level. However, there was no indication that the TPRP III supported subprojects have been effectively mainstreamed in the respective sectors such as education, health or water.

(b) *Project facilitated M&E framework.* The continuation of existing monitoring of project activities, which is coordinated by the LGA TASAF Coordinator, will depend on the level to which LGAs commit resources on the same. This will be possible when project activities are mainstreamed in the LGA development planning system.

(c) *Community ownership.* Currently, effective community ownership of project activities is evident by the formation and operations of the CMC which has community representation. Moreover, CMC is operating under the village or mtaa council.

(d) *Synergies in implementation modalities at community level.* The management of existing subprojects which follows existing institutional arrangements in their operations and management should be strengthened.

(e) *Support to long-term projects.* Supporting long-term projects such as tree planting (for fruits and timber) were identified as interventions that will have long-term and sustainable benefits.

#### **4.0 Challenges**

Implementation challenges that have interfered with project implementation and achievement of targets are presented in Chapter 9 and include:

(a) *General challenges.* These included delays in disbursement of funds from TASAF headquarters which caused stalling the implementation process; and inadequate allocation of funds for monitoring and supervision by technical experts.

(b) *Community level challenges.* These included: (i) inadequacies in project supervision at community level for various reasons such as inadequate supply of key inputs; (ii) low participation of some communities in subprojects which was caused by several factors such as inadequate community contributions to subprojects especially targeted infrastructures; waning enthusiasm to participation and self-reliance in local development activities; and beneficiaries discouraged by non or delayed payments in subprojects especially for targeted infrastructure activities.

#### **5.0 Recommendations**

Recommendations are presented in Chapter 10 and include the following:

(a) Engaging LGAs in identifying alternative resources for continuity of subproject activities.

(b) Mainstreaming community-based development initiatives into existing LGA development planning framework and reduce project related syndrome.

(c) Investing in interventions that sustain priority community livelihoods such as investing in improved agricultural practices.

- (d) Design a specific monitoring tool that will track the changes of different interventions per beneficiary household over time so that there is a systematic documentation or recording of success stories and learning.
- (e) Building synergy with other institutions that support skills development at community level such as SIDO in training to get certified community based artisans for infrastructural projects.
- (f) Support value addition projects so that beneficiaries can get steady markets for their products such as milk and oil seeds.
- (g) COMSIP component should thus be expanded as a means for ensuring self-support in financing micro-projects initiated by communities.
- (h) Support to more projects that aim to diversify wealth generation opportunities such as: (i) planting of perennial fruit trees (e.g. cashew nuts, avocado and timber trees) that will allow beneficiaries to reap benefits for longer time period; and (ii) establishment of mini dams for fish farming and off-season gardening should be encouraged.
- (i) Linking projects such as dairy and poultry farming with school feeding programmes to assure a stable market for the products but also boost school children's nutritional status.

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## ABBREVIATIONS

CCT	Conditional Cash Transfer
CDG	Composite Development Goals
CMC	Community Management Committee
COMSIP	Community Savings and Investment Programme
CSOs	Civil Society Organisation
ESRF	Economic and Social Research Foundation
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FHH	Female-headed Household
FYDP	Five Years Development Plans
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HH	Household
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IGA	Inter-governmental Agency
LGA	Local Government Authorities
LGAs	Local Government Authority
M-mbako	Makambako
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
NDV	National Development Vision
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisation
NSGRP	National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty
ODI	Overseas Development Institute
OPEC	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
PDO	Project Development Objective
PWP	Public Works Programme
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
TASAF	Tanzania Social Action Fund
THDR	Tanzania Human Development Report
TPRP II	Tanzania Third Poverty Reduction Project
TZS	Tanzanian Shillings
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
URT	United Republic of Tanzania
W-ng'ombe	Wanging'ombe
WDI	World Development Indicators

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

The implementation of this assessment could not have been accomplished without the technical, logistical and financial support of TASAF represented by Mr. Ladislaus Mwamanga (Executive Director), Mr. Fariji Mishael (Head of M&E) and Mr. Godfrey Mkelemi (M&E Staff). Also, various roles played by Njombe and Arusha Regional TASAF Coordinators and Meru DC, Longido DC, Makambako TC, Wanging'ombe and Karatu DC TASAF Coordinators were very key for successful accomplishment of the assessment.

We remain extremely grateful to ESRF Executive Director, Dr. Tausi Kida for her continuous support and guidance throughout the implementation period of this important assignment.

We also express our deep and sincere gratitude to the entire research team that comprised of Dr. Hoseana Lunogelo (Team Leader), Dr. Rosemary Mwaipopo (Deputy Team Leader), Ms. Vivian Kazi (Team Member and Overall Project Manager), Mr. John Kajiba (Data Manager), Mr. Abel Songole, Mr. Zakayo Zakaria, and Ms. Agatha Kiama (Fieldwork Supervisors) as well as Research Assistants.

Finally, we acknowledge the support from all the household representatives from Arusha and Njombe who were willing to provide their productive time for the research team.

## CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Introduction

The Government of Tanzania (GoT) is implementing the Tanzania' Third Social Action Fund (TASAF III) through financing from the World Bank and other Development Partners (DPs) for supporting poverty reduction initiatives in the country. The Tanzania's Third Poverty Reduction Project (TPRP III) was among these initiatives which was managed by TASAF and funded by the OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID) and the counterparts' contributions from the Government and participating communities.

TPRP III was mobilized after the successful implementation of two earlier phases namely TPRP I and II, which were implemented between 2009 and June 2014. These phases aimed at undertaking specific strategies for reducing poverty in two regions of Lindi and Mtwara which were by then amongst the poorest of Tanzanian regions. Through TPRP I and II, the government had been able to provide funds to develop critical infrastructure services and social assistance to poor households while at the same time addressing local institutional organization and capacity building needs at village and district levels. Beneficiaries of the TPRP III are: (a) communities that lack basic social and market services; and (b) poor individuals implementing labour intensive works with temporary wage employment and IGAs (TPRP III, 2012).

The TPRP III was approved by the OFID Board in September 2014. The effective Project implementation period was from January 2015 to December 2018 and later acquired an extension to December 2019. It was designed to mitigate risks and reduce community poverty in the particular context of Tanzania and on the basis of experiences developed during implementation of TPRP I and II, drawing on both in-country experiences, international best practices and lessons learned. The TPRP III implementation at reducing poverty in 13 LGAs, six from Njombe region, namely Ludewa DC, Makete DC, Njombe, Wanging'ombe DC, Makambako TC and Njombe TC; and seven LGAs for Arusha region, which included Longido DC, Monduli DC, Ngorongoro DC, Arusha DC, Meru DC, Karatu DC and Arusha CC (TPRP III, 2012).

The Project Development Objective (PDO) of TPRP III was to improve access of poor communities to enhanced socio-economic services and livelihood enhancement opportunities. Through this Project, communities that lack basic social services in education, health and water sectors and poor individuals involved in implementing labour intensive public works through temporary employment and livelihood enhancement activities have been supported. TPRP III targeted at alleviating poverty to about 2,100,000 people (2002 Census), which is about 6.0% of the Tanzanian population. In its implementation framework, TPRP III supports

communities to achieve their objectives through the local government governance structures.

This report is based on an assessment conducted in the LGAs supported by TPRP III in order to establish their effectiveness and outcomes in terms of poverty reduction and other social consequences on intended communities. The assessment was conducted between January and February 2020.

## **1.2 Objectives of the assignment**

The objective of the assignment was to evaluate the extent to which TPRP III through OFID support has achieved its development objectives and has met the expectations of intended beneficiaries of the project in the spheres of access, use and satisfaction of services provided through assets created in implementation of the TPRP III subprojects. Accordingly, the assessment intended to assess the extent to which the training provided to various groups of beneficiaries at national, LGA and community levels has had an impact on the project achievements and in building social capital. The assignment duly took into account the four strategic evaluation criteria which are effectiveness, efficiency, relevance and sustainability of project activities.

Specifically, the assessment was centered in assessing the following key issues:

- (a) Level of achievements for community development initiatives and capacity enhancement;
- (b) Effectiveness of implementation modalities for community development initiatives, capacity enhancement and in strengthening decentralization at community level;
- (c) The extent to which the needs of beneficiaries in all components were met, that is, the degree to which the stated goals of beneficiaries have been achieved through implementation of the planned activities;
- (d) The extent to which gender relations have been positively and negatively affected;
- (e) The extent to which participation of poor communities in the project has influenced the culture of saving and investment in various income generating activities;
- (f) Changes perceived in the availability of services, use and satisfaction for services provided from the assets created through implemented subprojects for various sectors;

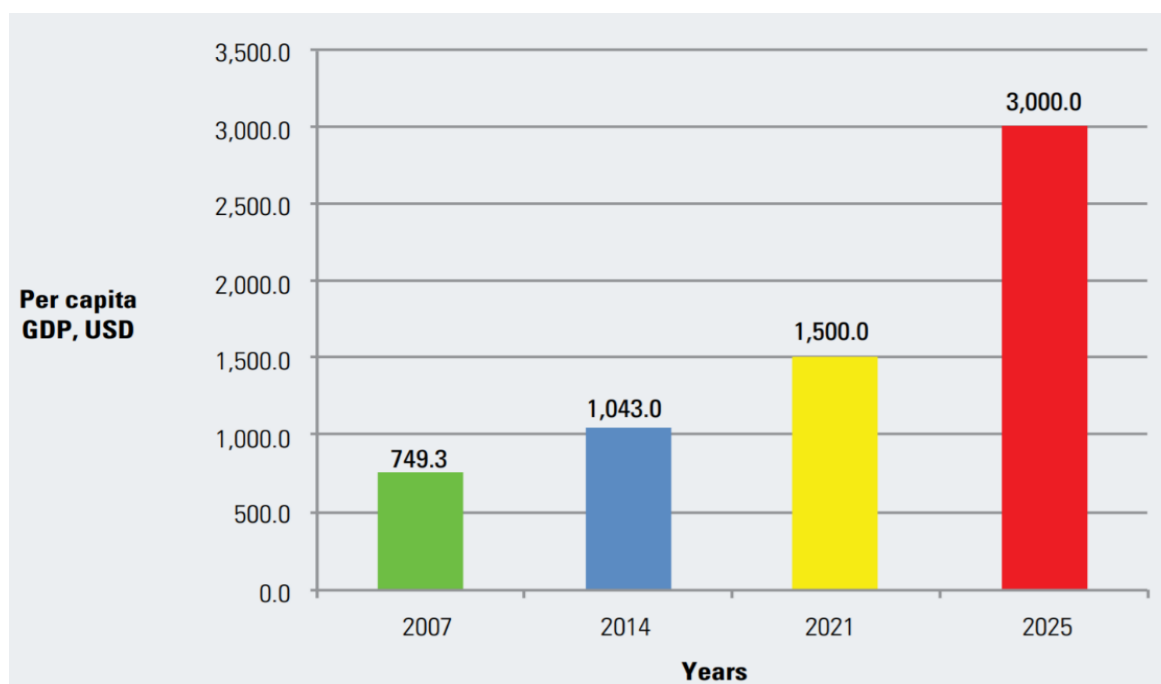
- (g) Whether there have occurred unintended results of the interventions, both positive and negative and causes thereof;
- (h) Extent to which participation of poor communities in the project has increased the uptake of social services such as education and health;
- (i) Extent to which interventions in those areas of implementation complemented the role of LGAs in meeting their objectives of providing social services and building capacities;
- (j) Cost effectiveness in realizing the intended outputs; and
- (k) Sustainability of the project in aspects of compliance with the respective sector policies.

### **1.3 Background to poverty reduction initiatives in Tanzania**

Tanzania's developmental path is guided by the Tanzania Development Vision 2025 (TDV 2025), with the overall goal to establish a middle-income country whose people enjoy enhanced livelihood status (GoT, 2000). This is envisaged to be achieved through strengthening industrial production but equally enhancing the social aspects of growth reflected by improved social services in the form of food and nutrition security, easy access to quality water, universal basic education, good quality shelter and basic health services for women and infants.

Both the first Five Year National Development Plan (FYDP I) (2011/12 – 2015/16) and the current second Five Year National Development Plan (FYDP II) (2016/17 – 2020/21) took on board the need to invest in social infrastructural facilities for water, health and education among others in addition to allocating funds for supporting infrastructural facilities in the productive sector. The country's programmes and plans are also compliant to the aspirations of United Nation's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). They provide the basis for integrated planning especially at all levels from national, district, village and community level with budget support through the government systems and all other programs.

Concerted efforts guided by these frameworks have enabled Tanzania to experience high levels of economic growth recently. The rate of economic growth has risen strongly over the last decade from 4.1% in 1998 to 7.1% in 2018 (BoT, 2019). Growth has been strongest in the service and manufacturing sectors with annual growth rates of 7.5% and 8.0%, respectively. This has enabled increases in public expenditure and allowed an expansion of public services with subsequent impacts on school enrolment rates and under-five mortality (UNDP, 2019). Recent estimates by the NBS show that there have been some steady increments of the population's income per capita (Figure 1).



**Figure 1: Trends and forecast of per capita income for Tanzania. Source: UNDP (2019) Tanzania Human Development Report 2017 (Figures taken from the Second Five Year Development Plan).**

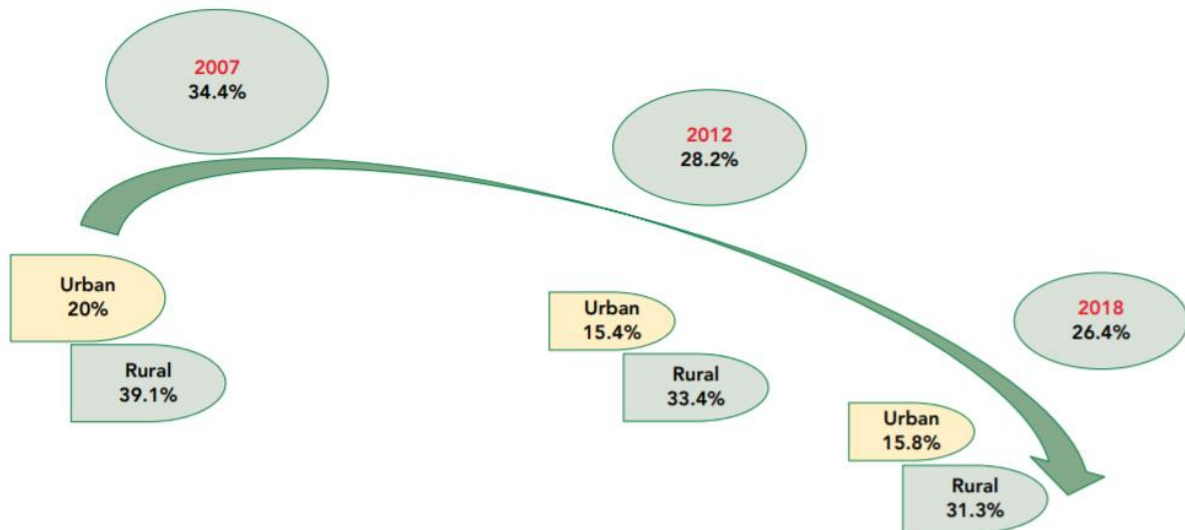
GDP per capita has risen from TZS 1.43 million in 2012 to TZS 2.46 million in 2018. Regions whose per capita income is above the national average include Njombe (TZS 3.32 million) and Arusha (TZS 3.03 million). Regions with relatively lower per capita include Dodoma (TZS 1.52 million), Kagera (TZS 1.50 million) and Singida (TZS 1.35 million) (Table 1.0).

**Table 1.0: Comparison of GDP per capita in some selected regions from 2012-18**

Region	2012	2014	2016	2018
Dar es salaam	2.42	2.91	3.37	4.35
Mbeya	1.69	2.15	3.23	3.51
Iringa	1.99	2.56	3.11	3.36
Njombe	-	-	-	3.32
Ruvuma	1.73	2.19	2.82	3.11
Arusha	1.75	2.19	2.69	3.03
Tanga	1.43	1.80	2.26	2.59
Manyara	1.46	1.81	2.24	2.48
Mtwara	1.30	1.61	2.19	2.47
Tanzania Mainland	1.43	1.79	2.23	2.46
Mara	1.32	1.66	2.07	2.14
Shinyanga	1.12	1.41	1.74	1.86
Tabora	1.07	1.34	1.60	1.67
Dodoma	0.93	1.16	1.40	1.52
Singida	0.87	1.06	1.33	1.50
Kagera	0.87	1.08	1.36	1.35

Source: Annex 2 Module 2.4.3

A survey conducted in 2016/17 by the NBS also indicated that poverty levels were reduced from 34.4% in 2001 to 26.4% in 2018 with extreme poverty declining from 12.0% to 8.0% for the same period (World Bank, 2018). It is noted that poverty is more progress in reducing poverty in urban areas than in rural areas (Figure 2).



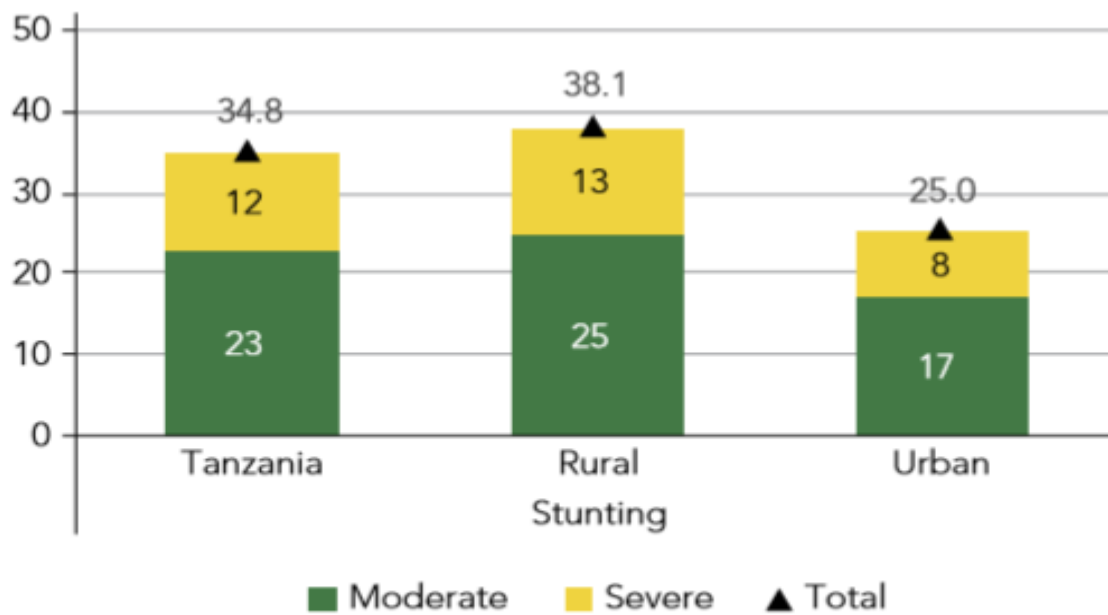
Source: HBS 2007, 2011/12, and 2017/18.

**Figure 2: Improvements in levels of poverty: comparison between rural and urban dwellers.**

Despite the observed increases in per capita income for the population in general, there are still some challenges in reaching out to the bottom poor of the population. According to the NBS 2016/17 survey, there is a concern that the pace of poverty reduction has been overshadowed by the relatively higher rate of population growth. This has resulted in an increase in the absolute number of poor people and in 2018 about 14 million people lived below the national poverty line of TZS 49,320 per adult equivalent per month. There is also a challenge of sustaining gains in income levels. This is because for every four Tanzanians who moved out of poverty, three fell back into it (WB, 2018). The World Bank also noted that beyond the persistent gaps between urban and rural areas, there are large disparities in the distribution of poverty across geographic regions.

There are some of the key successes in meeting broad based basic services to among common people. The country for example has managed to improve access to safe water by rural people to within 400 meters from their homes by 64.8% in 2019 and targets to raise that to 85.0% by end of 2020. The access to safe water for urban people is 76.0% in 2019, with a target of reaching 95.0% by 2020. Water access in towns is 64.0%, while in cities and municipalities is 80.0%. The target is to raise access to 90.0% and 95.0% respectively by 2020 (Tanzania 2019a). The effective and sustainable management of these water sources is however a challenge that needs to be addressed.

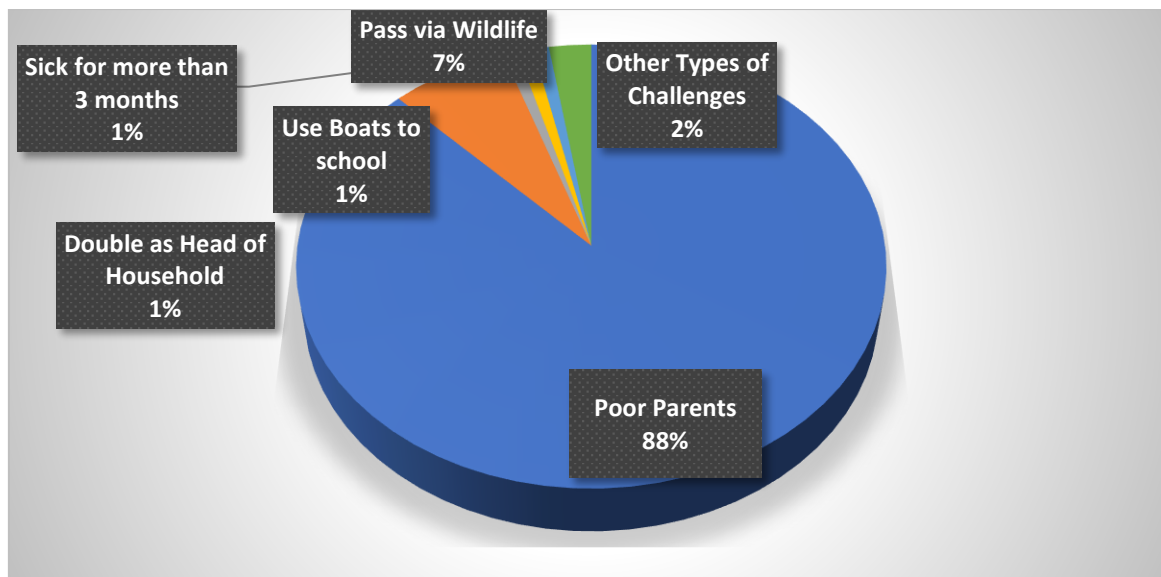
In the health sector, the government has been successful in rolling-out immunization to 97.0% of infants; reduced neonatal mortality ratio from 21 to 16 per 1,000 live births (LBs); infant mortality rate reduced from 45 to 25 per 1,000 live births. The ministry responsible with health is confident there is capacity to reduce maternity mortality rate from above 400 in Year 2000 to 292 per 100,000 by 2020; and under-five mortality rate from 54 to 40 per live births (MoH, 2018). However, a survey by NBS on nutrition status among children points to the need to enhance efforts in improving food and nutrition and especially in proper preparation of food for infants and children under five years of age.



Source: DHS 2015/16.

**Figure 3: Nutritional deficits for children aged under-five years in 2015-16.**

In addition, a significant number of children still live in vulnerable environments affecting the quality of education they obtain during years of schooling. In 2018 about 9.2% of 10,111,671 of enrolled primary school pupils lived in vulnerable environments in both government and non-government schools (URT, 2018). There are variations on the causes of vulnerability in which poverty is the leading one as shown in Figure 1 (Ndibalema 2019). It is however important to note that the Government, through the Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children has been allocating resources to assist vulnerable children as well as empowering women and youth through trainings and capital provision using Women Development Fund (WDF) and Youth Development Fund (YDF) to enable them to mitigate better the risks of impoverishment (MoH, 2018).



**Figure 4: Sources of vulnerability school pupils faced in 2018. Source: Adapted from Placidius Ndibalema (2019) “Making Sense of Basic Education Statistics in Tanzania: Emerging Issues and Implications for Future Practice”.**

Such trends indicate the wider aspect of poverty reduction as multidimensional in nature. Such indications recognize the importance of various factors to reduce vulnerabilities and promote social security. They could be through concerted involvement of communities at the grassroots in enhancing the adequacy and access to basic needs. Other factors are the need to enhance: (i) productivity and income generation in poor households; and (ii) employment opportunities in both urban and rural areas to support their and their children’s livelihood status. To optimize this objective the Government through the Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) set the environment by promoting proactive, participatory involvement by all partners including donors and other actors engaged in poverty reduction activities in programs to support national, regional and community level initiatives. TASAF’s managed poverty reduction project is an important intervention that works towards improving community livelihoods (TASAF, 2012).

#### **1.4 The TPRP III approach**

The TPRP III aimed to complement efforts of the GoT in implementation of the FYDP II of 2016/17 – 2020/21 and therefore advancing the realization of the TDV 2025. This was done through facilitating improvements in socio and economic infrastructure, income generation opportunities and creation of employment opportunities in local communities.

The overall objective of TPRP III was to improve access of beneficiary households to enhanced socio-economic services and income generating opportunities through mainstreaming its operations into respective LGAs in the regions of Arusha and Njombe. Through this project, communities that lacked basic social services such as education, water, infrastructure and poor individuals implementing labour

intensive works through temporary employment and IGAs were also supported. Other initiatives include promoting community savings and enhancing capacity and skills among rural and urban communities, local governments and other stakeholders involved in the project.

The target of TPRP III was to support poverty alleviation to about 2,843,238 people in the regions of Arusha and Njombe, which is about 4.9 percent of the current population of Tanzania of 58,583,213 people. The two regions have a total of 648,156 households or 5.3 percent of the total number of 12,204,836 households currently in the country. Key intervention modalities of TPRP III included:

- (a) Supporting capacity building initiatives directed to LGAs in order to enable them adequately respond to community demands.
- (b) The application of a broad-based community participatory approach whereby poor communities determine their own priority areas in needs and identify subprojects.
- (c) Supporting community subprojects in the following priority sectors:
  - (i) Income support activities to reduce income poverty and increase the ability of the targeted poor communities to meet their basic needs by implementing livestock keeping (e.g. cattle, goat, pig and poultry) and vegetable gardening.
  - (ii) Accessible water supply sources to reduce the time spent on fetching water.
  - (iii) Support the education sector in strategies to reduce the school drop-out ratios and subprojects to improve the education environment.
  - (iv) Public works activities to provide rewarding temporary wage employment to poor individuals, which aimed at rehabilitation of key economic infrastructures such as irrigation schemes, rural roads.

## **1.5 Expected outcomes**

The TPRP III is expected to generate the following outcomes:

- (a) Increased income of beneficiaries.
- (b) Reduction in time taken to and from the facilities that provide basic targeted services.
- (c) Improved access to education facilities and quality of learning environment.
- (d) Increased access to improved clean and safe water sources.
- (e) Increased accessibility to improved economic infrastructure (roads, irrigation).
- (f) Community empowerment including enhanced community inclusion in local development and household poverty reduction.

## CHAPTER II: METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Introduction

This chapter outlines the approach used in data collection, analysis and report writing processes with respect to the objectives of the survey as spelt out in the Terms of Reference (ToR). The approach was designed to reflect geographical spread of the two regions of survey namely Arusha and Njombe for purposes of capturing relevant information for the TPRP III Project with regards to its overall PDO.

### 2.2 Approach in data collection

#### 2.2.1 Survey areas and categories of respondents

Arusha and Njombe regions were purposively selected as survey areas due to the fact that these are the regions where TPRP III operations under the funds from OFID were implemented from 2016. Community support under TPRP III covered all 13 LGAs and about 600 targeted village and mitaa<sup>1</sup> communities in Arusha and Njombe regions.

The sample for the survey covered five LGAs in these two regions, namely Meru DC, Longido DC and Karatu DC of Arusha region, as well as Makambako TC and Wanging'ombe DC of Njombe region. The councils from both regions were randomly selected. Table 2.1 presents the sampling frame of this survey.

#### 2.2.2 Sampling technique and sample size

##### (a) Sampling frame and size: LGAs

**Table 2.1: Sampling frame**

Frame	Sample	Frame	Sample
<b>A: Arusha Region</b>		<b>B: Njombe Region</b>	
1. Arusha CC	1. Karatu DC	1. Makambako TC	1. Makambako TC
2. Arusha DC	2. Longido DC	2. Njombe TC	2. Njombe TC
3. Karatu DC	3. Meru DC	3. Ludewa DC	
4. Longido DC		4. Makete DC	
5. Meru DC		5. Njombe DC	
6. Monduli DC		6. Wanging'ombe DC	
7. Ngorongoro DC			

**Note: CC = City Council, DC = District Council, and TC = Town Council**

<sup>1</sup> "Mtaa" is a local government administrative structure below the ward in urban LGAs. The plural for mtaa is "mitaa"



## (b) Sampling frame and size

Two categories of respondents were accessed: (i) Key informants; and (ii) heads of the beneficiary households. The key informants comprised of government officials at regional level, LGA and village and mtaa leaders.

Sampling of responding households for this assessment followed a multi-stage sampling. Firstly the total number of III beneficiary households in the five sampled LGAs of Meru DC, Karatu DC, Longido DC, Wanging'ombe DC and Makambako TC which is 25,304 was taken as the base. This total figure was then casted into the actual project beneficiary households per sampled LGA. The sample population per LGA with the number of sampled households for the survey is as follows: 5,484 households in Meru DC (of which 421 were sampled), Karatu DC 7,398 (of which 347 were sampled); Longido DC 5,639 (of which 260 were sampled), Wanging'ombe DC 4,551 (of which 318 were sampled) and Makambako TC 2,232 (of which 201 were sampled).

This total of 1,538 households is a little less than the total of 1,555 households covered in the 2016 Baseline Survey, but this was due to a number of factors including death and ineligibility as detailed in Table 2.4.

**Table 2.2: Sampled and surveyed households**

SN	LGA	No. of HHs (2012 Census)	No. of Beneficiary HHs	Sampled HHs (2016)	Baseline Survey Surveyed HHs (2016)	Response Rate (%) (2016)	Surveyed HHs (2020)	Response Rate (%) (2020)
1.	Meru DC	51,181	5,484	451	423	94	412	91
2.	Karatu DC	37,197	7,398	328	346	105	347	106
3.	Longido DC	26,051	5,639	230	262	114	260	113
4.	W-ng'ombe DC	40,002	4,551	353	323	92	318	90
5.	Makambako TC	18,333	2,232	162	201	124	201	124
<b>Total</b>		<b>172,764</b>	<b>25,304</b>	<b>1,524</b>	<b>1,555</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>1,538</b>	<b>102.8</b>

The number of beneficiary households was taken from the five LGAs that TPRP III was implemented. The total number of beneficiary households in the surveyed regions was 25,304, out of which nearly 1,538 households were interviewed based on the confidence level 95.0% and margin of error around 2.5% with an assumption that the population is normally distributed with 50.0% propositions in calculating optimum sample size.

$$n = \frac{\frac{z^2 \times p(1-p)}{e^2}}{1 + \left(\frac{z^2 \times p(1-p)}{e^2 N}\right)}$$

Where:

- $N$  = Population size
- $e$  = Margin of error
- $z$  = z-score
- $p$  = Proportion of population
- $n$  = a sample calculated

**(c) Household sampling frame and size by wards and villages**

Wards, villages and households were randomly sampled. Wards were selected randomly from each LGA. Table 2.3 presents the number of households sampled, surveyed and response rate on each ward.

**Table 2.3 Sample size by wards and villages**

Region	District	Ward	Village	Sample
Njombe	Makambako	Mji Mwema	Mji Mwema A	45
			Mji Mwema B	53
		Mahongole	Mtanga	51
			Manga	52
	Wanging'ombe	Ilebula	Iponda	42
			Igula	55
		Wanging'ombe	Mayale	55
			Katenge	55
	Wangama	Imalilo	55	
		Mdandu	Itambo	56
<b>Sub-Total</b>				<b>519</b>
Arusha	Meru	Songoro	Kilinga	46
			Mulala	42
		Usa River	Manyata	47
			Lekitatu	34
		Kingori	Ngajisosia	40
			Nsengony	58
		Leguruki	Imbaaseny	48
			Maruvango	53
			Shishtony	44
		Longido	Mundarara	Mundarara
	Orgirah			67
	Matale		Matale A	50
			Matale B	31
	Gelaimeirugoi	Merugoi	47	
Karatu	Rhotia	Kilimatembo	57	
		Rhotia Kati	56	
	Qurus	Gongali	54	
		Qurus	59	
	Daa	Mangola Juu	63	
		Endashngweti	58	
<b>Sub-Total</b>				<b>1,019</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>				<b>1,538</b>

#### **(d) Key informant interviews**

This survey covered a total of 29 key informant Interviews. These included regional, district and town council officers from Arusha and Njombe regions. In Arusha region, a total of 16 key informant interviews were administered who included one Regional Planning Officer (who is also a Regional TASAF Coordinator) and seven staff from Karatu DC. The survey team also administered key informant interviews with three staff from Meru DC and five staff from Longido DC. In Njombe region a total of 13 key informant interviews were administered which include interviews with three staff from the regional office, five staff from Wanging'ombe DC and five staff from Makambako TC. The list of the people interviewed in Arusha and Njombe regions is provided in Appendices II.A and II.B respectively.

### **2.3 Data and data sources**

Since the TPRP III objective was to improve access of poor communities to enhanced social economic services and livelihood enhancement opportunities, the data collected relates to assessing the achievements realized by the project in impacting on community livelihoods in general and the several indicators as provided by the ToR.

### **2.4 Data collection and cleaning**

A number of methods were used to collect data during this assessment. For the beneficiary household survey, a questionnaire was administered to heads of beneficiary households and the key informant interviews were guided by an interview guide.



**Photo 1: Njombe Region, Makambako TC - ESRF research assistant conducting interviews with the head of a beneficiary household, February 2020 (Photo Courtesy: ESRF Team).**

These tools are appended in Appendix (iii) A and B respectively. LGA reports such as quarterly reports were also used to document achievements in some of the project activities including achievements in the implementation of PW and TI subprojects.

Capturing of quantitative data was done directly by using tablets to capture data and storing them into the central server at ESRF. Data was reviewed daily before the team left a village for quality control purposes. For quality purposes the data cleaning was done daily during data capturing including verifications of various logic issues. Most of the logical and human errors were randomly checked. Validating numeric fields is usually done automatically for electronic surveys but was manually validated to ensure accuracy.

Recording data values from discrete numbers to range categories was done to facilitate tabulation and analysis thus modifying responses from arbitrary values in order to facilitate data analysis. Generation of calculated fields included simple calculations such as summarizing types of income sources and levels. The data was exported to SPSS and excel for further check and analysis. Qualitative data was categorized into themes relevant to the assessment objectives.



Photo 2: Research assistant interviewing a respondent at Kilimatambo village in Karatu District (photo courtesy: ESRF Team).

## 2.5 Assessment challenges and limitations

### 2.5.1 Njombe Region

Generally, the TPRP III data collection process was carried out successfully but also faced a few challenges that were both logistical and technical in nature. These are noted hereunder.

(a) *Changes in beneficiary households.* The household survey targeted to collect information from about 524 households in both Makambako TC and Wanging'ombe DC. Out of expectations, the survey team managed to interview respondents in 519

households. The factor behind this mismatch is that in 2016 the baseline survey in Iponda Village visited 47 households however immediately after the 2016 baseline survey TASAF conducted a beneficiary eligibility verification exercise which ended up dropping 5 ineligible beneficiaries at the village.

(b) *Outdated list of beneficiary households.* The list of responding households used by the assessment team did not match with the one available in respective LGAs. This delayed the daily field work starting time to noon (instead of morning) everyday so as to make the necessary replacements following beneficiary eligibility verification done in 2017. In Njombe a total of 67 replacements were made among which 20 were beneficiary death cases and the remaining 47 household heads were dropped due to their ineligibility. Replacements of ineligible beneficiaries were made and justified as follows (Table 2.4):

- Gender aspect whenever possible male ineligible beneficiaries were replaced by their female counterparts and likewise to females.
- Having similar size of household members or household size.

**Table 2.4: Reasons for replacement of respondents in Njombe LGAs**

Region	District	Ward	Village	Dead	Ineligible	Total Replacement	
Njombe	Makambako	Mji Mwema	Mji Mwema A	2	13	15	
			Mji Mwema B	1	19	20	
		Mahongole	Mtanga	1	5	6	
			Manga	3	0	3	
		Wanging'ombe (W-ng'ombe)	Ilembula	Iponda	1	0	1
	Igula			1	4	5	
	W-ng'ombe		Mayale	6	4	10	
			Katenge	1	1	2	
	Wangama		Imalilo	0	0	0	
	Mdandu	Itambo	4	1	5		
	<b>Total</b>				<b>20</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>67</b>

(c) *Poor road conditions.* More than average heavy rains during the execution of this assessment in the early February 2020 hampered easy accessibility to communities on time because of flooding, slippery roads and difficult topographical landscape with undeveloped road network. Although the assessment team initially prepared for such situation and was equipped with hired four wheel drive vehicles, the situation still remained rather challenging. The situation was worse in Imalilo Village which is located along the Kipengere mountain ranges. In such scenarios, the assessment team opted to take a longer route with better conditions so as to reach the planned respondents on time.

## 2.5.2 Arusha Region

The data collection in Arusha was preceded well with a few challenges encountered in the process as outlined below:

(a) *Widely dispersed villages and households.* Homesteads in rural areas of Arusha Region are located widely apart to allow enough space for their livestock. The villages are also connected with poorly serviced roads. This compelled enumerators to commute long distances in search of the sampled households taking more time between interviews. The team later managed to meet at the set time by starting from early morning and the use of alternative transport in the villages i.e. motorbikes.

(b) *Language barrier.* Most of the respondents spoke vernacular languages, i.e. Kimeru and Kimasai instead of Kiswahili which prolonged interview time. The team had to use local translators in such cases.

(c) *Unfamiliarity of respondents by local leaders.* Some respondents in Lekitatu Village in Meru DC were not known by their leaders and other local people because of the nature of residences in some areas of Meru DC, where some residents are tenants in rented houses but not close to other local people. This took more time in locating them.

(d) *Duplication of respondents from baseline survey data sheet.* This duplication reduced the number of baseline respondents eligible for interviews in February 2020. However, replacements were done for 18 respondents who were dead and 27 ineligible respondents (Table 2.5). Replacements of ineligible beneficiaries were made and justified as follows:

- Gender aspect whenever possible male ineligible beneficiaries were replaced by their female counterparts and likewise to females.
- Having similar size of household members or household size.

**Table 2.5: Reasons for replacement of respondents in Arusha Region LGAs**

District	Ward	Village	Dead	Ineligible	Total Replacement
Meru	Songoro	Kilinga	2	3	5
		Mulala	1	5	6
	Usa River	Manyata	1	0	1
		Lekitatu	2	3	5
	Kingori	Ngajisosia	0	0	0
		Nsengony	1	3	4
	Leguruki	Imbaaseny	0	0	0
		Maruvango	1	2	3

District	Ward	Village	Dead	Ineligible	Total Replacement
		Shishtony	0	0	0
Longido	Mundarara	Mundarara	0	1	1
		Orgirah	3	3	6
		Matale	0	0	0
	Gelaimeirugoi	Matale A	0	0	0
		Matale B	0	0	0
Karatu	Rhotia	Merugoi	0	1	1
		Kilimatembo	1	2	3
	Qurus	Rhotia Kati	0	0	0
		Gongali	2	0	2
		Qurus	2	2	4
	Daa	Mangola Juu	1	1	2
		Endashngweti	1	1	2
<b>Total</b>			<b>18</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>45</b>



**Photo 3A: Research assistant interviewing a respondent at Rhotia Kati Village in Karatu DC (Photo Courtesy: ESRF Team).**



**Photo 3B: Research assistant interviewing a respondent in Matale A Village in Longido DC (Photo Courtesy: ESRF Team).**

## CHAPTER III: BENEFICIARY COMMUNITY LIVELIHOODS

This chapter examines how community livelihoods have changed as is seen in trends in asset ownership and income levels. These indicators address the overall objective of the TPRP III which is to improve access of beneficiary households to enhanced socio-economic services and income generating opportunities through the various project interventions. The first part presents a summary of key socio-demographic characteristics of respondents. The second part assesses ownership of key household assets followed by current household income levels and the sources of these incomes.

### 3.1 Key socio-demographic characteristics of respondents

Respondents comprised of a slightly higher number of females than males, evident of the beneficiaries where females represent a higher number generally. Around 55.0% of the respondents were females with only a slightly lower representation in Longido DC (Table 3.1).

**Table 3.1: Survey respondents by sex by LGA**

Sex	LGA					Total	%
	Karatu	Longido	M'mbako	Meru	W-ng'ombe		
Male	172	132	72	199	112	687	44.7
Female	175	128	129	213	206	851	55.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>1,538</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Note:** M'mbako=Makambako; W-ng'ombe=Wanging'ombe

**Source:** TPRP III Survey, February 2020

The assessment established that the respondent households were mostly comprised of the age group 15-64 years, which is relatively the working age population. The elderly of 65 years and above are less at 12.7% (Table 3.2).

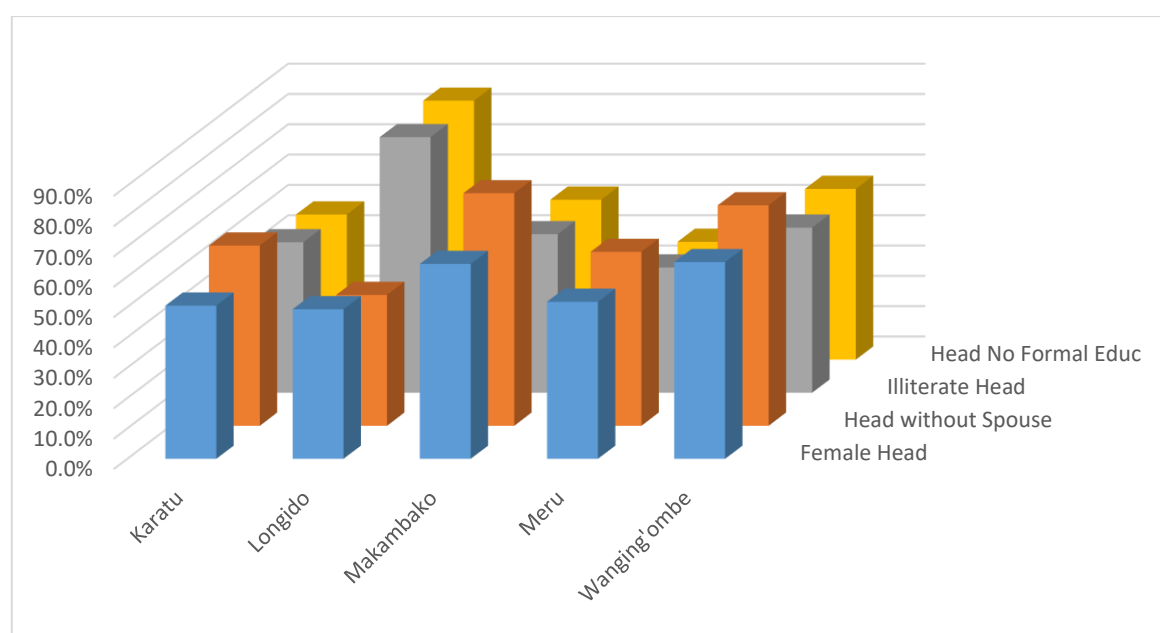
**Table 3.2: Household composition by age**

Age Categories			Gender Composition		
Age Group	Frequency	Percentage	Sex	Frequency	Percentage
1 - 14	2,486	38.58	Male	2,994	46.5
15 - 64	3,138	48.70	Female	3,450	53.5
64+	820	12.70			
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,444</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>6,444</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Source:** TPRP III Survey, February 2020

About 30.6 percent of the household members are aged 1-14 years. This indicates that the dependence ratio is significant in poor households. In terms of household gender composition, it is seen that about 53.5% of household members are female as shown in Table 3.2.

In terms levels of formal education, about one half of the respondents in all the five LGAs had no formal education (54.2%) and were illiterate implying they couldn't read or write (54.6%). Longido DC had the highest rate of beneficiaries without formal education (85.4%) and illiterate (84.2%) as shown in Figure 5 and further elaborated in Table 3.4.



**Figure 5: Status of formal education and heads without spouses.**

**Table 3.3: Female headed households and level of education of beneficiaries**

Attribute	Karatu	Longido	M'mbako	Meru	W-ng'ombe	Total
Female head	50.4%	49.2%	64.2%	51.7%	64.8%	55.3%
Head without spouse	59.4%	43.1%	76.6%	57.3%	72.6%	61.1%
Illiterate head	49.6%	84.2%	52.2%	41.3%	54.4%	54.6%
Head no formal education	47.8%	85.4%	52.7%	38.8%	56.3%	54.2%

**Note:** M'mbako=Makambako; W-ng'ombe=Wanging'ombe

It was also found that 61.1% of all heads of households lived without spouses with 55.3% of the households being female headed (Table 3.4). Members of the sampled households indicated to be involved in multiple activities. However, in terms of the main household income generating activity, a majority of them (58.4%) mentioned to be involved in farming (own farm) activities. Other activities were less

and formal employment quite insignificant at 0.3% as shown in Table 3.5 and Figure 6.

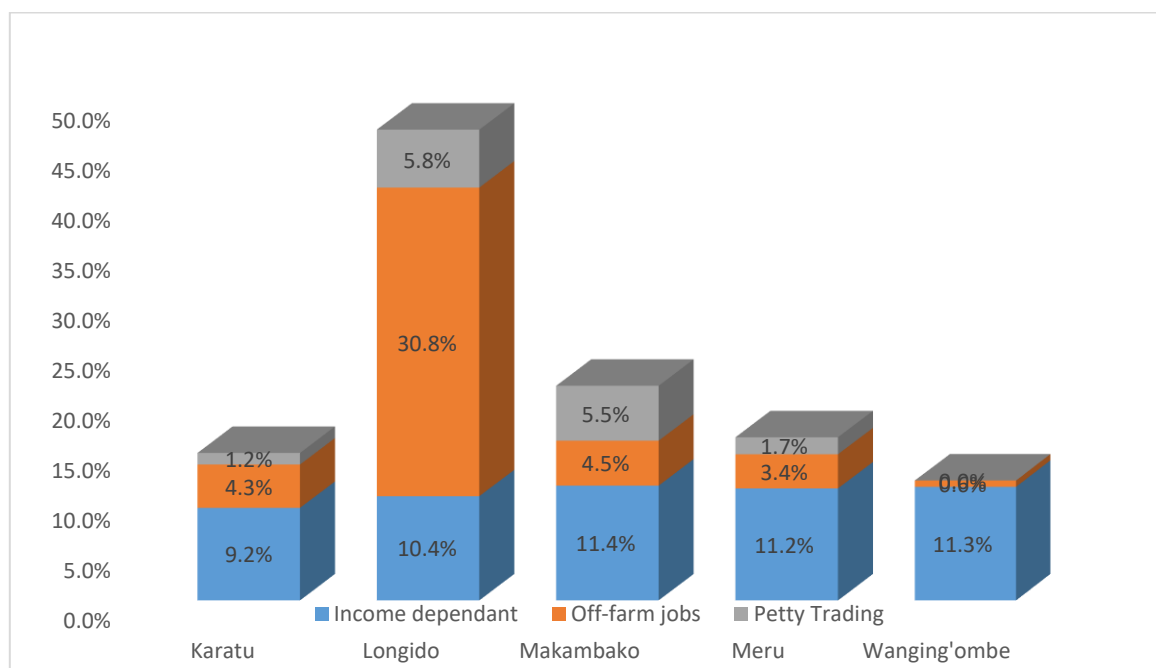
**Table 3.4: Main household income generating activity**

Number of HH Reporting Major Income Generating Activity		
Type of Activity	Frequency	Percentage
Farming (own farm)	2,311	58.4
Trading activities	101	2.6
Off-farm employment	245	6.2
Formal employment	12	0.3
Other activities	344	8.7
Not Applicable	945	23.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,958</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: TPRP III Survey, February 2020.

**Note:** Not applicable refers to members of households also interviewed to ask their sources of income.

The higher dependence on farming is a key indicator in terms of the focus of livelihood enhancement activities and related interventions for poverty reduction. The desire to promote alternative income generating sources is however reflected in the people’s own priorities for livelihood enhancement as seen in the following discussion.



**Figure 6: Level of dependence on extra-farming income sources.** Note: Selected only non-farm income source, hence the sum of percentages is less than 100.



## 3.2 Ownership and quality of dwellings or houses

The quality of the dwellings of beneficiaries was examined to establish basic household wellbeing using a number of indicators including the status of ownership of dwellings and types of materials used in house construction. As illustrated in the discussion below, there is presently, significant difference in household wellbeing in material terms compared to what had been established by the Baseline Survey of 2016.

### 3.2.1 Ownership of dwellings or houses

On average, in February 2020 around 93.0% of the respondents in households in the five LGAs assessed mentioned that they own the dwellings that they reside in, 4.6% lived for free in their kinsfolks' houses and 2.6% rented the houses they resided in (Table 3.6). The highest percentage of households residing in rented houses was in Makambako TC (7.5%) and the lowest was in Longido DC (0.5%). These disparities may be because of the differences in proximity to peri-urban locations. This level of ownership status of dwellings was slightly higher than the 91.8% average of households who owned their own dwellings as established by the Baseline Survey of 2016.

**Table 3.5: Status of dwelling ownership per LGA**

Status of Dwelling Ownership	% of households per LGA (2016)					
	Karatu	Longido	M-mbako	Meru	W-ng'ombe	Total
Own	96.0	95.0	81.6	94.8	89.5	91.4
Live for free	2.0	4.2	10.4	3.1	9.0	5.7
Rent	2.0	0.8	8.0	2.1	1.5	2.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	% of households per LGA (2020)					
Own	93.1	97.7	82.6	95.4	91.8	92.9
Live for free	4.9	1.9	10.0	2.2	6.0	4.6
Rent	2.0	0.4	7.5	2.4	2.2	2.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Note:** M'mbako=Makambako; W-ng'ombe=Wanging'ombe

### 3.2.2 Roofing material

With regards to roofing materials, there was a significant difference in the type of materials used between Longido DC and the other four LGAs. In February 2020, the findings show that households with corrugated iron sheets roofing were on average 71.5% but this type of roofing ranged from 6.2% in Longido DC, 60.5% in Karatu DC and 98.3% in Makambako TC (Table 3.7). About 93.5% of the houses in Longido DC had straw or grass thatching followed by Karatu DC which had 39.5%

of its houses with grass thatched roofing. Meru DC recorded the least number of houses with this type of roofing.

**Table 3.6: Common roofing materials**

Type of House Material	Year	% of households reporting type of roofing material per LGA (2016 and 2020)					
		Karatu	Longido	M-mbako	Meru	W-ng'ombe	Total
Straw or thatch	2016	60.4	96.9	22.9	5.0	24.8	42.0
	2020	39.5	93.5	11.0	1.2	9.1	28.4
Zinc, metal sheet or corrugated iron sheets	2016	39.6	3.1	77.1	94.6	75.2	58.0
	2020	60.5	6.2	89.1	98.3	90.9	71.5
Plastic sheet	2016	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	2020	0	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.2

**Note:** M'mbako=Makambako; W-ng'ombe=Wanging'ombe

On the overall, there is a difference in roofing materials from the situation at the baseline in 2016 whereby 61.9% had corrugated iron roofing while 37.8% had grass thatched roofing. Roofing by plastic sheets or tarpaulins remains the same low level.

### 3.2.3 Flooring materials

With regards to flooring materials, on average in 2020, around 81.0% of the respondent households had earth or stone floors while about 17.6% had cemented floors in their houses (Table 3.8). The use of cement in Longido DC was very low given the types of houses they had, that is mud and sticks constructed manyattas where cement material was not used. The use of other flooring was very low throughout the five LGAs. In 2016 only 13.0% of house floors of beneficiaries in Wanging'ombe DC were cemented. The situation has improved to about 25.0% of the houses with cemented floors in 2020.

**Table 3.7: Floor materials**

Floor	% of households with type of floor material per LGA (2016)					
	Karatu	Longido	M-mbako	Meru	W-ng'ombe	Total
Earth or stones	96.0	99.2	80.6	77.5	86.4	87.9
Wood	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.1
Cement	2.9	0.8	18.9	20.8	13.0	11.3
Tiles	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1
Other	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.6	0.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Note:** M'mbako=Makambako; W-ng'ombe=Wanging'ombe



Floor	% of households with type of floor material per LGA (2020)					
	Karatu	Longido	M-mbako	Meru	W-ng'ombe	Total
Earth or stones	93.1	95.4	71.1	73.8	73.0	81.3
Wood	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.3
Cement	6.9	1.5	28.9	24.8	25.8	17.6
Tiles	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.2
Other	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Note:** M'mbako=Makambako; W-ng'ombe=Wanging'ombe

### 3.3 Household assets ownership

The most common items owned by beneficiary households were basic furniture, chairs, beds and mattresses in all five LGAs. Other items commonly owned were tools used in production (hoe, axe and pick-axe), regular cell phones and mosquito nets. Otherwise, the three LGAs of Arusha Region (Karatu DC, Longido DC and Meru DC) illustrated a higher level of ownership of mobile solar lamps and coal pots than the two LGAs of Njombe Region.

#### 3.3.1 Type of assets

The most common assets found among beneficiary households were chairs, mattresses, beds, mosquito nets, mobile solar lamps, mobile phones and hand hoes or axes as shown in Table 3.4 and Table 3.5. In 2020, in the targeted households there were between 6 (Makambako TC) and 9 (Meru DC) chairs for every 10 households (Table 3.4). In some LGAs, almost every household had a bed that is, 9 of the 10 households in Meru DC. The least number of ownership of beds was observed in Longido DC where only 4 beds were available for every 10 households. It was also seen that some homes did not have any mosquito nets since on average there were between 2 and 6 nets for every 10 households surveyed.

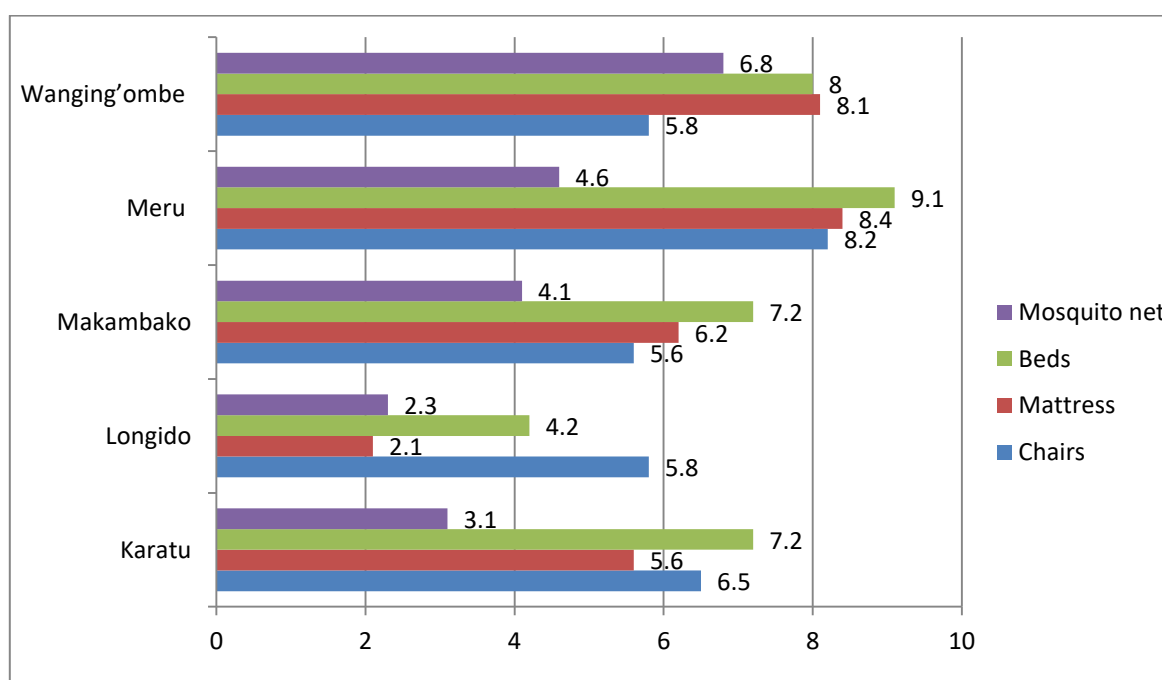
**Table 3.8: Domestic asset ownership (mean number per household)**

Type of Asset	Year	Karatu (n=347)	Longido (n=260)	M-mbako (n=201)	Meru (n=412)	W-ng'ombe (n=318)
Chairs	2016	0.50	0.66	0.86	0.41	0.54
	2020	0.65	0.58	0.56	0.82	0.58
	<b>Mean Change</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>-0.08</b>	<b>-0.30</b>	<b>0.41</b>	<b>0.04</b>
Mattress	2016	0.32	0.43	0.56	0.26	0.35
	2020	0.56	0.21	0.62	0.84	0.81
	<b>Mean Change</b>	<b>0.24</b>	<b>-0.22</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>0.58</b>	<b>0.46</b>
Beds	2016 <sup>***</sup>					
	2020	0.72	0.42	0.72	0.91	0.8

Type of Asset	Year	Karatu (n=347)	Longido (n=260)	M-mbako (n=201)	Meru (n=412)	W-ng'ombe (n=318)
	<b>Mean Change</b>	<b>0.72</b>	<b>0.42</b>	<b>0.72</b>	<b>0.91</b>	<b>0.8</b>
Mosquito net	2016	0.82	0.73	0.88	0.64	0.94
	2020	0.31	0.23	0.41	0.46	0.68
	<b>Mean Change</b>	<b>-0.51</b>	<b>-0.50</b>	<b>-0.47</b>	<b>-0.18</b>	<b>-0.26</b>

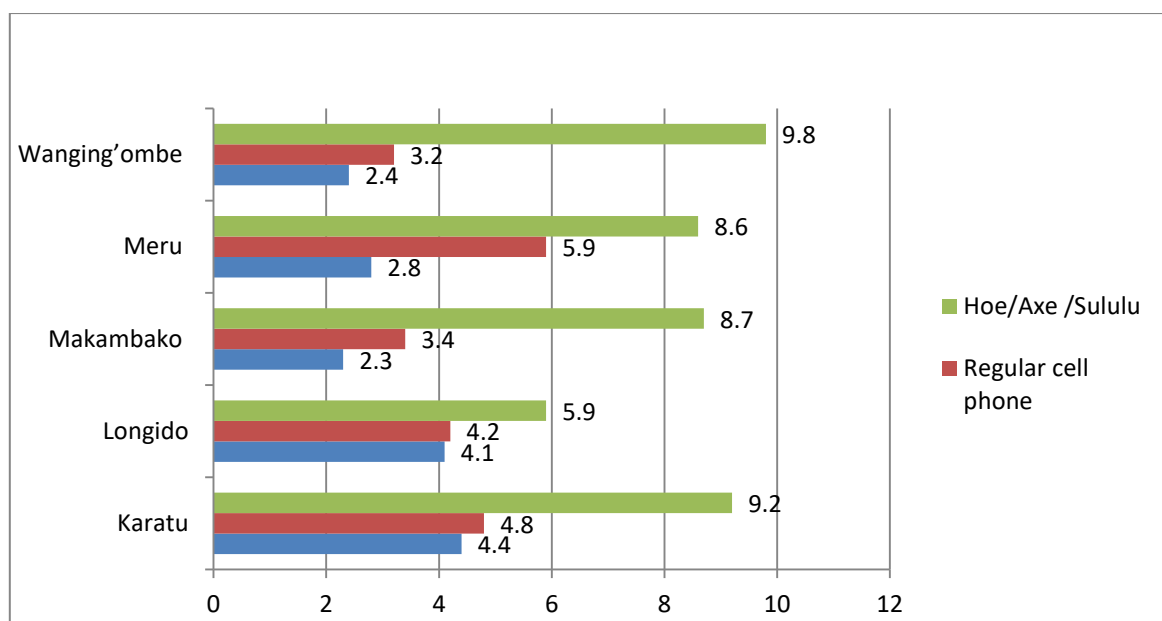
**Note:** M'mbako=Makambako; W-ng'ombe=Wanging'ombe

However, the data indicates that there have not been significant changes in the accumulation of these basic home assets such as chairs and beds, implying that what the households had in 2016 remains almost the same currently. An indicator worth noting is the reduction in the ownership or use of mosquito nets, which seems to have declined by between 0.3% and 0.5% compared to 2016, which may have some health implications. Ownership of regular mobile phones was also slightly higher than solar lamps or torches. For every 10 households in Makambako TC, there were 3 phones while there were 6 mobile phones for every 10 households in Meru DC.



**Figure 7: Domestic assets for every 10 homes.**

Ownership of hoes or axe in 2020 was the most common item among households across the five LGAs as shown in Table 3.10 below. For Makambako TC, there were 10 field implements for every 10 homes (with a 1:1 ratio) as maximum and 6 implements for every 10 homes in Longido DC (0.6:1 ratio). The low ratio of hoes in households in Longido DC is understandable because most people are engaged in livestock keeping rather than tilling the land.



**Figure 8: Field assets owned for every 10 homes.**

There has also been a marginal increase and in some cases a decline in the number of other assets used in the field such as hand hoes. The decline in the use of mobile solar lamps in Wanging'ombe DC and Makambako TC can be explained by what some beneficiaries contended that they had used part of their income to pay for main grid electricity connections.

**Table 3.9: Ownership of other assets (mean number per household)**

Type of Asset	Year	Karatu (n=347)	Longido (n=260)	M-mbako (n=201)	Meru (n=412)	W-ng'ombe (n=318)
Mobile solar lamp	2016	0.23	0.31	0.40	0.19	0.25
	2020	0.44	0.41	0.23	0.28	0.24
	<b>Mean Change</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>-0.17</b>	<b>0.09</b>	<b>-0.01</b>
Regular cell phone	2016	0.34	0.45	0.58	0.28	0.36
	2020	0.48	0.42	0.34	0.59	0.32
	<b>Mean Change</b>	<b>0.14</b>	<b>-0.03</b>	<b>-0.24</b>	<b>0.31</b>	<b>-0.04</b>
Hoe, axe or pickaxe	2016	0.78	1.03	1.35	0.64	0.84
	2020	0.92	0.59	0.87	0.86	0.98
	<b>Mean Change</b>	<b>0.14</b>	<b>-0.44</b>	<b>-0.48</b>	<b>0.22</b>	<b>0.14</b>

**Note:** M'mbako=Makambako; W-ng'ombe=Wanging'ombe

The least common assets owned were cooking gas stoves (only concentrated in Meru DC), TV sets (sparsely owned in Meru DC and Makambako TC) and smart phones. Some essential assets such as bicycles were least common in Longido DC whereby there was only one bicycle for the 260 beneficiary households surveyed (Annex 3 Table 3.4).

### 3.4 Sources of income earning opportunities

Sources of income earning opportunities available for households were examined in order to assess whether there have been: (i) changes in household incomes levels over time; (ii) increase or decrease of number of income enhancing opportunities over time; and (iii) the relative importance of the opportunities available in contribution to household income.

From the findings it was clear that in Year 2020 there were no significant changes in the type of income sources that households depended upon as noted in the Baseline Survey of 2016. Households also relied on diversified livelihoods that involved farming and non-farming activities including some percentage of value addition of agricultural products. Findings of the Baseline Survey of 2016 illustrated that the main sources of income were farming which was 45.5% of the beneficiary households, formal employment and remittances<sup>2</sup>.

**Table 3.10: Levels of income from different activities in 2020**

SN	Type of source	Average in Shillings (TZS)	
		Minimum	Maximum
1.	Farming for own consumption (non-project supported)	216,896	420,000
2.	Farming for own consumption (project supported)	244,137	770,000
3.	Conditional cash transfer	47,067	960,000
4.	Non-farm activities (non-project supported)	415,245	300,000
5.	Non-farm activities (project supported, public works)	120,588	132,000
6.	Remittances	119,315	500,000
7.	Formal employment	234,469	100,000
8.	Value addition of agricultural products	115,689	720,000
9.	Any other source (indicate the source)	198,321	140,000

The range of income notwithstanding different households placed different levels of reliance on income sources. For example, more than 90.0% of respondent households across the five LGAs mentioned about the Conditional Cash Transfers (CCT) as a reliable source of income even though this was not part of the TRPP III (Table 3.12). Other reliable sources of income were farming (70.4%) and farming which was project supported (61.0%), followed by non-farm works (including engagement in public works subprojects) and remittances (51.3%).

<sup>2</sup> TPRP III Baseline Survey in Supported Interventions under OFID Funds (ESRF, September 2016).

**Table 3.11: Household reliability placed on income sources per LGA**

Type of source	Number and percentage of households per LGA									
	Karatu		Longido		M'mbako		Meru		W-ng'ombe	
	No	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Farming for own consumption (non-TPRP III support)	139	40.1	29	11.2	94	46.8	184	44.7	224	70.4
Farming for own consumption (TPRP III supported)	105	30.3	45	17.3	96	47.8	180	43.7	196	61.6
Conditional cash transfer (CCT)	328	94.5	238	91.5	195	97.0	387	93.9	314	98.7
Non-farm activities (non-TPRP III)	21	6.1	86	33.1	59	29.4	58	14.1	49	15.4
Non-farm (TPRP III public works)	16	4.6	20	7.7	27	13.4	34	8.3	163	51.3
Remittances	87	25.1	57	21.9	58	28.9	164	39.8	144	45.3
Formal employment	7	2.0	7	2.7	3	1.5	14	3.4	1	0.3
Value addition of agricultural products	-	-	-	-	6	3.0	13	3.2	42	13.2
Other sources	299	86.2	220	84.6	192	95.5	351	85.2	317	99.7

Source: TPRP III Impact Survey 2020.

From the findings, it was evident that TPRP III supported activities were of significance to household income earning even though not so prominent as the dependence households put on CCT. For example, the average cash income from public works per individual per month in Longido DC was mentioned to be TZS 57,500.00. Even though this was less in comparison to the income range from other sources, individual households still mentioned it as reliable.

## CHAPTER IV: ACCESS TO SOCIAL SERVICES

The TPRP III support in the area of basic social service intended to avail the service poor to have more access to these services by facilitating the development of requisite infrastructure under the Targeted Infrastructure (TI) subprojects. A summary of completed and on-going social service targeted infrastructure is presented in Appendix (i). This chapter thus addresses the extent to which the participation of poor communities in TPRP III activities has increased their uptake of social services such as education, water supply and health. With regard to these services, the intended outcome of the project was to achieve generally a reduction in time taken to and from service facilities. Specifically the project aimed at realizing the following:

- (i) Reducing the time spent on fetching water by reducing the distance from water source to an average of 400 metres from homesteads.
- (ii) Reducing the time spent to reach the nearest school by reducing the distance to an average of 5.0 kilometres from the nearest education facility and improves the education environment by constructing needed essential facilities (i.e. classrooms or offices, dormitories, teachers' houses etc.). This had resulted to a reduction of school drop-out ratio<sup>3</sup>.
- (iii) Reducing distance to health care to an average of 5.0 kilometres from the nearest facility.

### 4.1 Access to Nearest Water Sources

Studies on the general situation of water supply in the five LGAs illustrated that by February 2020 most households had access to water supply sources to within an estimated distance of 400 metres, except for Longido DC which official estimates were at an average of 700 metres which is above the determined goal of the project (Table 4.1).

**Table 4.1: General situation of water supply in the LGAs**

SN	LGA	Summary Situation
1.	Karatu	Karatu DC has not implemented any intervention on water supply by TPRP III. 66.4% of the total population of Karatu DC (i.e. of its 57 villages) has access to piped water. Some communities access water from wells. There are shallow (0 to 15 centimeters) and deep wells (20 centimeters) which use pumps. Underground water sources such as springs are

<sup>3</sup> TPRP III - 2012, Pg. 13

SN	LGA	Summary Situation
		sometimes contaminated but so far no water borne diseases have been reported. Communities are advised to boil water. Average distance to nearest water source is 25 metres.
2.	Longido	The project supported construction of 5 charco dams in 5 villages. Around 59.0% of the villages have been connected to piped water, but only 30.0% of them can access clean or treated water. There have not been any reported cases of water borne diseases or infections in the LGA. On average people can get reliable water for 3 days a week and the LGA is planning for systems to ease access to more reliable water supply for poor people across the LGA. Average distance to nearest water source is 700 metres.
3.	W- ng'ombe	Around 70.0% of the people have access to reliable water supply to within 400 metres with differences in hours of water rationing during dry season. There are two agencies responsible for water supply, namely: RUWASA (50.0% of the villages with treated water and get for free of charge) and WANGIWASA (the other 50.0% with a handful of villages getting treated water but consumers pay user charges). There are very few water dams that can store water for irrigation and livestock use during dry season. TPRP III therefore supported the construction of water dams in some villages including Igula, Lyadebwe and Katenge. Ongoing water dams subprojects were found in the villages of Malangali and Hanjavanu. In Igando-Kijombe Village 24 new water points serve 250 people per point. Average distance to nearest water source is 400 metres.

**Source: LGA TASAF Coordinators, TPRP III Survey 2020**

A more detailed estimation is seen by households reporting distance to water sources as seen in Table 4.2. On average, beneficiary households in three LGAs of Makambako TC (85.7%) Meru DC (75.5%) and Wanging'ombe DC (60%) respectively reported to be within the desired 400 metre distance to the nearest water sources while 45.3% of those in Karatu DC and the least was 33.3% in Longido DC who reported having the same distances.

**Table 4.2: Average distance to nearest water sources by households in LGAs**

Distance in meters	Number and percentage of households reporting average distance to nearest water source									
	Karatu		Longido		Makambako		Meru		W-ng'ombe	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0 – 200	53	15.3	26	10	95	47.3	208	50.5	110	31.7
200 – 400	106	30.5	58	22.3	70	38.4	103	25	90	28.3
400 – 600	70	-	41	-	20	-	45	-	51	-
600+	118	-	135	-	16	-	56	-	67	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>-</b>

Source: TPRP III Survey, 2020

This indicates that by February 2020, the target of reducing the distance to water sources to an average of 400 metres per household was achieved in three LGAs but not in two LGAs of Karatu DC and Longido DC. There were however more households reporting changes in the quality of water from what had been the situation during the Baseline Survey in 2016 with an average of 76.9% of households reporting to have access to clean water sources as against 72.5% in 2016. There were also less households reporting having to rely on unsafe water sources (See Table 4.3). These dropped from 5.6% in 2016 to 3.9% in 2020.

**Table 4.3: Households assessment of the condition of water**

Condition of Water		% of households with access to water					
		Meru	Karatu	Longido	W-ng'ombe	M-mbako	Total
Clean	2016	83.7	74.3	50.8	76.8	77.1	72.5
	2020	79.4	77.2	73.5	71.1	83.6	76.9
	<b>% change</b>	<b>-4.3</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>-5.7</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>4.4</b>
Safe	2016	14.7	16.8	8.0	15.8	13.4	13.7
	2020	19.2	11.2	10.8	16.9	9.9	13.6
	<b>% change</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>-5.5</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>-3.5</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
Not clean	2016	0.9	7.5	23.3	3.1	5.9	8.2
	2020	0.2	6.1	8.1	10.1	3.5	5.6
	<b>% change</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>-15.2</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>-2.5</b>	<b>-2.6</b>
Not safe	2016	0.7	1.5	17.9	4.3	3.5	5.6
	2020	1.2	5.5	7.7	1.9	2.9	3.9
	<b>% change</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>-10.3</b>	<b>-2.5</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>-1.7</b>

Note: M-mbako=Makambako; W-ng'ombe=Wanging'ombe

The reliance on unsafe water sources however had increased among households in Karatu DC and Longido DC, rising from 0.7% to 1.2% in Karatu DC and from 1.5% to 5.5% in Longido DC for the years 2016 and 2020 respectively. The risk of having waterborne diseases for these households was thus higher and may have an implication on their health status.

## 4.2 Access to Education

Access to education was examined in terms of changes in the schooling environment and the availability of primary and secondary schools accessible to communities in terms of distance, enrolment and retention.

### 4.2.1 The education environment

It was noted that in all LGAs, the construction of school buildings, dormitories, teachers' houses and offices was a major component in the TI subprojects (Appendix I).



**Photo 3: Classrooms building at Msimbazi Model Primary School, Wanging'ombe DC (Photo Credit: LGA TASAF Coordinator, February 2020).**

Other TI subprojects have facilitated the construction of dormitories and teachers' houses in several villages across the five LGAs.



**Photo 4: Teachers' residential houses at Msimbazi Model Primary School, Wanging'ombe DC (Photo Credit: LGA TASF Coordinator, Wangingombe, February 2020)**

#### 4.2.2 Distance to primary schools

At the household level, 47.0% of the households mentioned that the nearest primary school was within a distance of 1.0 kilometre. The most challenged LGA is Longido DC where 47.5% of the households mentioned that distance to the nearest primary school was more than 5.0 kilometres from their homes. According to the Statistics and Logistics Officer of Primary Education of Longido DC, the nearest primary school for some communities in the LGA was at a distance of 14.0 kilometres and others even more. One reason given was because of the dispersed nature of settlements of the traditional peoples in the area, the Maasai which are livestock keeping communities.

**Table 4.4: Distance to nearest primary schools in kilometres by LGA**

Distance in Km	% of households by LGA					
	Karatu	Longido	M-mbako	Meru	W-ng'ombe	Total
1.0	35.7	22.3	60.9	54.9	59.5	46.9
2.0	20.4	13.0	15.3	22.4	22.6	19.4
3.0	15.0	10.1	5.3	9.7	12.5	10.9
4.0	5.4	7.1	6.9	4.3	1.4	4.8
5.0+	23.5	47.5	11.6	8.7	3.9	18.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Note:** M-mbako=Makambako; W-ng'ombe=Wanging'ombe

Karatu DC also had 23.5% of its households accessing a school at more than 5.0 kilometres on average. Compared to the situation in 2016, there were more households reporting to be within the distance of 0 – 1 kilometre, being 67.2% in Arusha Region and 73.0% in Njombe Region<sup>4</sup>, compared to the estimate of 50.0%

<sup>4</sup> TPRP III Baseline Survey, ESRF September 2016

by February 2020 as found in this assessment. Both regions also reported a lower percentage of households having to travel for a distance of more than 4.0 kilometres to school. The changes noted in February 2020 can be attributed to the recent government's enforcement of compulsory education and the formal implementation of the Free Education Policy. Hence it is assumed that more households from a wider radius are compelled to enroll children in a school.

On average however, these assessment findings show that the project's intention to achieve the average of 5.0 kilometre distance to the nearest primary education facility has been realized by the 72.0% of the households being within a distance of 1.0 - 4.0 kilometres range.

### 4.2.3 Access to secondary schools

The objective of reducing the average distance to the nearest secondary school to 5.0 kilometres however had not been achieved in all LGAs by February 2020 as shown in Table 4.5 below.

**Table 4.5: Distance in kilometres from homes to secondary schools by LGA**

Range of distance in kilometers	Percentage of households reporting average distance to secondary school					
	Karatu (%)	Longido (%)	M-mbako (%)	Meru (%)	W-ng'ombe (%)	Average (%)
1.0	18.3	3.9	20.7	20.0	0.9	12.7
2.0	10.9	1.6	11.2	19.5	0.0	9.1
3.0	10.6	7.8	19.2	18.1	0.0	10.8
4.0	10.0	4.7	4.8	17.0	3.1	8.7
5.0+	50.2	82.0	44.2	25.4	95.9	58.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Note:** M-mbako=Makambako; W-ng'ombe=Wanging'ombe

Around 58.8% of the households reported to live at a distance of 5.0 kilometres and more from the nearest secondary school with an average of 12.7% being close at 1.0 kilometre from a school. The least advantaged was Wanging'ombe DC and Longido DC where 82.0% and 96.0% of the households respectively were located within a distance of 5.0 kilometres and more to the nearest secondary school. The project has thus fallen quite short in achieving its target on accessibility to secondary education facilities.

### 4.2.4 Performance in education services

Generally, it was found that all LGAs have experienced some improvement in the key indicators of education performance. Some of these changes are attributed to project interventions while others are attributed to changes in the frameworks of the National Education Policy. The changes at pre-primary and primary school levels illustrate that for the Year 2019 there is an increase in enrolment in both levels from the estimates of 2016, except for primary school level enrolment in Karatu DC which dropped by 15.5% (Table 4.6).

**Table 4.6: Performance at pre-primary and primary education by LGA in percentage – 2016 and 2019**

Level of school	Indicator of performance	Indicators of performance per LGA in percentage					
		Karatu		Meru		W-ng'ombe	
		2016	2019	2016	2019	2016	2019
Pre-school (5-6 years old)	Enrolment	114.0	115.0	94.0	99.0	100.0	120.0
	Attendance	98.0	98.0	85.0	90.0	98.6	97.8

Level of school	Indicator of performance	Indicators of performance per LGA in percentage					
		Karatu		Meru		W-ng'ombe	
		2016	2019	2016	2019	2016	2019
Primary school	Enrolment	111.0	94.5	98.0	99.0	100.0	120.0
	Attendance	93.0	97.0	86.0	95.0	98.6	95.9
	Completion	84.0	88.0	99.0	99.7	98.5	98.0
	Drop out	16.0	12.0	1.0	0.6	1.5	2.0

**Note:** W-ng'ombe=Wanging'ombe

**Source:** TPRP III Survey (February, 2020)

In secondary schools, there are also improvements in attendance and completion rates. In Wanging'ombe DC for example, the attendance and completion rates have risen from 95.6% and in 59.1% in 2016 to about 96.0% and 67.8% in 2019, respectively. Drop-out rate has declined from 39.7% in 2016 to 32.6% in 2019.

#### 4.2.5 Primary school dropout rates per household

A significant achievement is realized in the decline in drop-out rates in all communities by the beneficiary households in all LGAs as shown in Table 4.7.

**Table 4.7: Households reporting school drop-outs**

Primary school drop-out	% of households with primary school drop-out per LGA					
	Karatu	Longido	M-mbako	Meru	W-ng'ombe	Total
2016	6.7	10.7	9.9	3.6	4.9	6.7
2020	1.2	6.2	4.9	1.7	2.5	2.9
<b>% change</b>	<b>-5.5</b>	<b>-4.5</b>	<b>-4.9</b>	<b>-1.9</b>	<b>-2.4</b>	<b>-3.6</b>

**Note:** M-mbako=Makambako; W-ng'ombe=Wanging'ombe

**Source:** TPRP III Survey (February, 2020)

Among the reasons for dropping out of school included long distances to school, household poverty and poor feeding practices. In the latter case, children could not continue with school because of the inability to contribute money for school feeding programmes (Table 4.8). Other factors included poor learning environments especially lack of hostel facilities for both boys and girls, pregnancy and the demands of household livelihood activities.

**Table 4.8: Reasons for dropping out of school**

Level of education	Main reasons
Primary school pupils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Long distances to school.</li> <li>- Inability to contribute money for- lunch, school uniform, exercise books.</li> </ul>

Level of education	Main reasons
Secondary ordinary level school students	- Inability to contribute money for- lunch, school uniform, exercise books, dormitory costs, pregnancy.
	- Pull-effect by economic opportunities – <i>vibarua</i> e.g. engagement in opportunities of marketing of agricultural products—e.g. during harvesting of irish potatoes (Wanging’ombe). - Livestock keeping (Longido).
Secondary advanced level school students	- Misbehavior - School-girl pregnancy

**Note:** M-mbako=Makambako; W-ng’ombe=Wanging’ombe

**Source:** TPRP III Survey (February, 2020)

In spite of reasons stated in Table 4.6 above, all LGAs however reported a decline in dropout rates (Table 4.4) due to the following reasons:

- (a) Construction of education infrastructure – schools, dormitories, etc.
- (b) Enforcement of compulsory enrolment which includes sensitization on the enrolment and retention of girls.
- (c) Introduction of Free Education Policy.

Project related achievement with regards to reducing dropout rates is seen in Longido DC where project supported education infrastructure enhancement has contributed to enrolment and retention of children in poor households. In Longido DC, the construction of education facilities, classrooms and dormitories has reduced the rate of truancy and dropouts caused by pregnancy or schools being far from homes.



**Plate 4:** Two classrooms and teachers’ office of Ilichang’istapukin Model Primary School,

**Longido (Photo Credit: LGA TASAF Coordinator, Longido, February-2020)**

Since 2017-18, the project has supported the construction of four classrooms and two teachers' houses for Ilchang'istapukin Model Primary School. This is a co-education school which serves some children who still have to walk for a distance of 10.0 kilometres to school from home. It does not have dormitories and has been connected with the electricity through the REA project. Despite the distance, the LGA reports significant response in enrolment and attendance.

### **4.3 Health Services**

The overall achievements realized through project supported construction of health service facilities within the TPRP III is presented in Appendix (i). This support has contributed in improving accessibility to health services. The average distance to a health facility in 2020 was less than 6.0 kilometres as reported by four of the five LGAs. The average distance for households in Longido DC was however higher, being 8.3 kilometres. However, while the average distance appears to have decreased by 16.0% in Wanging'ombe DC and Meru DC registered an increase in average distance from 2.9 kilometres in 2016 to 6.2 kilometres in 2020 and Longido DC registered an increase of 35.8% from 6.1 kilometres in 2016 to an average of 8.3 kilometres in 2020.



**Plate 2: Dispensary building, Kandashe Village, Meru DC (Photo Credit: Meru LGA TASAF Coordinator, February 2020)**

Comparatively, with the 2016 Baseline Survey, the average distance to nearest health facility was found to have increased in all LGAs except for Wanging'ombe DC as shown in Table 4.9.

**Table 4.9: Average distance to nearest health facility**

Type of facility		Average distance in kilometers to nearest facility				
		Karatu	Longido	M-mbako	Meru	W-ng'ombe
Health facility	2016	3.5	6.1	4.46	2.85	5.57
	2020	4.0	8.3	5.33	6.15	4.63
	% change	14.6	35.8	19.5	115.8	-16.9

**Note:** M-mbako=Makambako; W-ng'ombe=Wanging'ombe

The 2016 Baseline Survey reported that 96.7% and 93.9% of households in Arusha and Njombe regions could access a health facility within a distance of 1.0 – 15.0 kilometres, indicating the possibility of a longer range of possibilities in terms of distance. On the other hand, the incidences of sickness was also less in 2020 compared to what was experienced at the time of the baseline as noted in Table 4.10.

**Table 4.10: Members of household falling sick (July – December, 2019)**

Responses if fell sick		Members of households who fell sick					
		Karatu (%)	Longido (%)	M-mbako (%)	Meru (%)	W-ng'ombe (%)	Total (%)
Yes	2016	76.4	77.9	70.1	78.1	57.5	72.7
	2020	63.7	57.7	69.7	66.0	69.5	65.3
	% change	-12.7	-20.2	-0.4	-12.1	12.0	-7.4
No	2016	23.6	22.1	29.9	21.9	42.5	28.0
	2020	36.3	42.3	30.4	34.0	30.5	34.7
	% change	12.7	20.2	0.5	12.1	-12.0	6.7

**Note:** M-mbako=Makambako; W-ng'ombe=Wanging'ombe

## CHAPTER V: LIVELIHOOD ENHANCEMENT THROUGH PUBLIC WORKS

The assessment on Public Works (PW) subprojects examined how these activities have contributed in enhancing the incomes of beneficiary households through temporary employment in the implementation of these sub-projects and their access and use of the improved economic infrastructure resulting from the development of PW. This chapter presents the beneficiaries' acknowledgement of their participation in existing PW subprojects in their areas. The lists of on-going and completed PW subprojects per LGA are tabled in Appendix (i)

Of the five assessment LGAs, households in Longido DC in 2020 reported to engage in eight different kinds of TI and PW subprojects compared to the other LGAs in which households reported to be engaged in less number of infrastructure related projects (Table 5.1). In addition, there was a higher number of households in Longido DC engaged in water supply systems in which all respondent households reported to have participated in. This is an important finding given the ecological challenges that most of Longido DC faces and also the recognition that such issues have commanded the people's highest engagement.

**Table 5.1: Beneficiary engagement in TI and PW by LGA - in 2020**

No	Type of infrastructure sub-projects	% of households mentioning engagement by type of subproject				
		Karatu	Longido	M-mbako	Meru	W-ng'ombe
1.	Road works	24.2	9.8	22.2	1.3	42.5
2.	Bridge	30.5	17.0	4.9	0.0	47.6
3.	Market	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4.	Water dam	0.0	32.1	0.0	0.0	67.9
5.	Domestic water supply system	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6.	Health facility	0.83	4.13	43.8	51.2	0.0
7.	Education facility	19.4	7.1	12.2	61.2	0.0
8.	Water facility	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

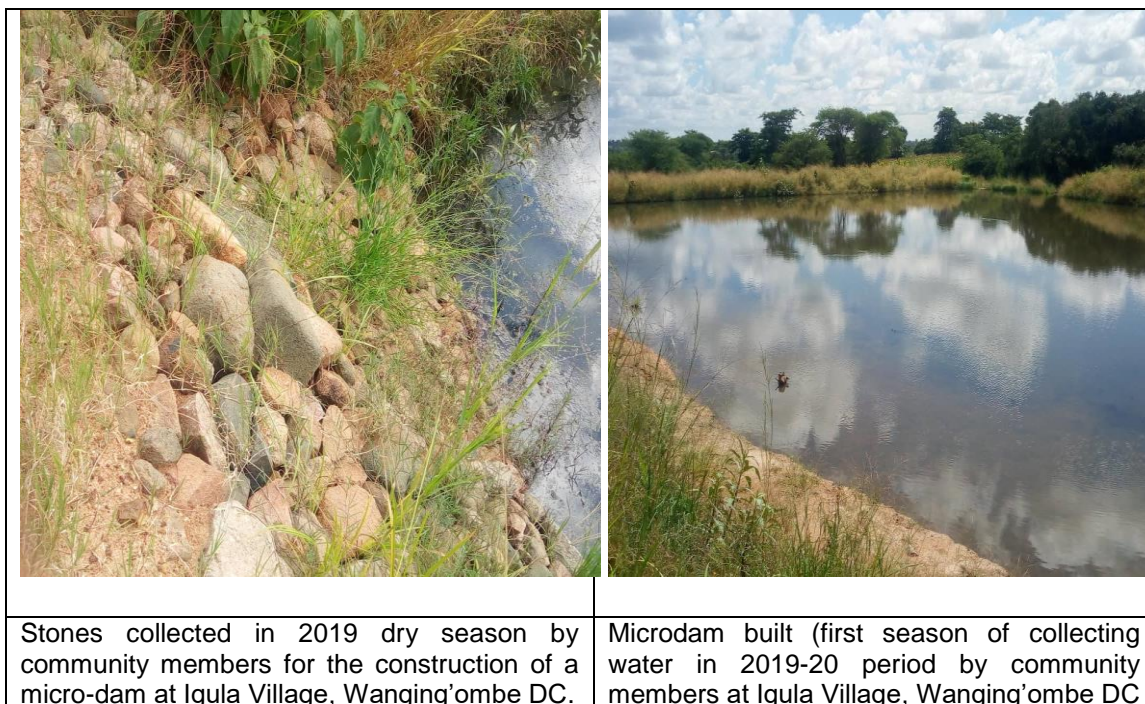
**Note:** M-mbako=Makambako; W-ng'ombe=Wanging'ombe

Participation in PW subprojects on road works and the construction of bridges were given a strong mention in all five LGAs, as were their participation in the development of social service infrastructure (education and health).

### 5.1 Empowerment through participation

In accordance to project modalities, at least one member in each beneficiary household was eligible to participate in a PW subproject. The participation of beneficiaries was in kind, normally in terms of provision of manual labour or locally

available materials. Through such participation, some individuals were taught basic skills in infrastructure development, in addition to the daily wage set by the project.



**Photo 6: Dam construction, Igula Village (Photo Credit: LGA TASAF Coordinator, 2020)**

Project beneficiaries attested that PW subprojects have benefitted households in several ways - through enhancing household income levels from wages earned through temporary employment during the implementation of these infrastructures and the direct impact in facilitating other local economic activities as explained below. Women’s participation in PW sub-projects was also highly significant compared to men, giving them opportunity to work for a living. Women’s engagement however depended on the type of job, such as in road works of dam construction, the heavy duty works were done by men, while women were involved in activities such as collecting sand or stones for construction.

**5.1.1 Enhanced productivity through economic infrastructure**

In the discussions, it was reported that PW subprojects sometimes generate much enthusiasm among beneficiaries because they had a direct impact to their main livelihoods, such as bridges to facilitate easier passage to other areas, or the construction of charco dams for livestock watering (Longido DC and Wanging’ombe DC) and irrigation canals for reducing dependence on rain-fed agriculture (Meru DC).



**Plate 6: Irrigation canal at Nkoavele Village, Meru**

District officials in Meru DC explained that irrigation schemes in the LGA were identified as a priority need because of the challenges that people face in cultivation especially during dry seasons. These schemes also facilitated vegetable gardening that even women could engage in.<sup>5</sup>

### **5.1.2 Wages from PW subprojects**

Wages from temporary employment in PW subprojects have also enabled households to invest in other income generating activities.

**Table 5.2: Summary of cumulative wages earned by beneficiaries in Meru, February 2020**

No	Phase of PW subproject implementation	Actual number of beneficiaries			Cumulative wage
		Male	Female	Total	
1.	Completed in July 2019	26	237	263	49,698,400
2.	Completed in February 2020	9	122	131	30,934,100
3.	PWs under implementation	20	358	378	25,633,700

**Source: Meru DC Quarterly Reports (LGA TASAF Coordinator - 2020)**

Beneficiaries receiving wages from PW are also provided with entrepreneurship and financial literacy in how to manage money and eventually enable them to engage in different activities like petty business, farming and livestock keeping that can lead into increased income generated and improve their livelihoods. As shown

<sup>5</sup> Meru TASAF Coordinator, 2020

in Table 5.2, females feature quite significantly in PW subproject activities, which are an added benefit of the TPRP III in terms of targeting by inclusion, those most disadvantaged in communities in income earning sources. It was reported that wages from PW subprojects are used to support household needs including investing in other IGAs such as livestock keeping which have in turn opened up opportunities for more income earning.

## CHAPTER VI: INCOME SUPPORT ACTIVITIES

The aim of the TPRP III income support activities was to reduce income poverty and increase the ability of the targeted poor communities to meet their basic needs. This assessment sought to determine the extent to which participation of poor communities in the project has influenced the culture of saving and investment in various income generating activities and in turn enhanced their abilities to meet basic needs. Income support activities included Income Generating Activities (IGA) and Livelihood Enhancement Activities (LEA). A detailed summary of IGA and LEA is presented in Appendix I.

### 6.1 Income generating activities

IGAs in all five LGAs mainly included support to livestock keeping projects. Most significant was raising goats and poultry with beekeeping in some communities. Generally, livestock keeping varied in type between the five LGAs with Longido DC and Meru DC having the highest number of households owning cattle followed by Karatu DC given their major livelihood endeavor which is raising and keeping livestock (Table 6.1). Households in these three LGAs also had the highest number of goats followed by Wanging'ombe DC.

**Table 6.1: Livestock ownership per LGA**

Livestock		% of households reporting ownership of livestock per LGA				
Type	Year	Karatu	Longido	M-mbako	Meru	W-ng'ombe
Cattle	2016	33.2	33.9	2.5	27.2	2.2
	2020	26.8	61.9	2.9	36.2	3.5
	% change	-6.4	27.9	0.5	8.9	1.3
Sheep	2016	16.8	24.1	0.0	13.7	1.6
	2020	19.3	55.0	1.5	11.2	0.6
	% change	2.6	30.9	1.5	-2.6	-0.9
Goats	2016	45.9	47.7	1.5	37.6	12.7
	2020	53.6	83.1	3.5	43.5	35.5
	% change	7.7	35.3	1.9	5.9	22.8
Beehives	2016	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.3
	2020	0.3	1.2	0.0	0.7	0.3
	% change	-0.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Donkey	2016	2.0	9.5	0.0	1.7	0.0
	2020	6.6	12.3	0.0	3.6	1.3
	% change	4.6	2.8	0.0	1.9	1.3
Pigs	2016	2.9	0.0	4.5	2.4	7.4
	2020	7.2	0.0	7.9	1.9	7.2
	% change	4.3	0.0	3.5	-0.4	-0.2

Livestock		% of households reporting ownership of livestock per LGA				
Type	Year	Karatu	Longido	M-mbako	Meru	W-ng'ombe
Poultry	2016	59.3	1.5	47.8	48.5	81.7
	2020	50.4	7.3	65.7	66.5	76.4
	% change	-8.8	5.8	17.9	18.0	-5.3

**Note:** M-mbako=Makambako; W-ng'ombe=Wanging'ombe

**Source:** TPRP III Survey, February - 2020

On the overall, Makambako TC comprises of the least livestock owning community. Most households in this LGA maintained poultry keeping. Longido DC however had the lowest number of households keeping poultry, which was explained as due to their environmental contexts and traditions. Testimonies from target beneficiaries indicate how initial grants provided by TPRP III helped them to start poultry and piggery micro-projects. They witnessed that within a year or so the projects enabled them to get profits which they used to upgrade other assets within the households. In the case of a beneficiary at Igula Village (Wanging'ombe DC), it included enabling her household to get connected to piped water, improve the floor and windows for the houses.



**Photo 5:** Mariam Ngole, a woman with disability tending to her 4 goats multiplied from TPRP III seed money in Mayale Village - Wanging'ombe (Photo Credit: Mayale VEO).

Livestock keeping also had an added value to beneficiary households in terms of providing products that could also be sold. Although the assessment did not explore the extent of value added that individual households pursued, in some cases, there was an indication in small scale processing, presumably for home consumption or local sales. A small percentage of households in Longido DC mentioned that they process cheese and 0.6% and 4.2% of households in Karatu DC and Longido DC respectively reported that they process butter. In the case of Longido DC, this was an increase of 1.9% from the 2.3% engagement in the Year 2016 (Table 6.2).

**Table 6.2: Benefits from own livestock products**

Livestock By-Products		% of households reporting to benefit from livestock products per LGA					
		Karatu	Longido	M-mbako	Meru	W-ng'ombe	Total
Milk	2016	12.4	32.1	0.5	13.5	0.6	12.0
	2020	33.4	75.8	1.0	25.7	1.6	27.7
	% change	21.0	43.7	0.5	12.3	0.9	15.7
Butter	2016	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
	2020	0.6	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
	% change	0.6	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Cheese	2016	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	2020	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
	% change	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Meat	2016	0.0	3.1	0.0	1.2	0.9	1.0
	2020	15.3	26.2	5.9	6.1	10.4	12.4
	% change	15.3	23.1	5.9	4.9	9.5	11.4
Eggs	2016	13.3	0.0	23.4	13.9	47.7	19.7
	2020	36.6	5.0	35.8	45.9	49.4	36.3
	% change	23.3	5.0	12.4	31.9	1.7	16.6
Honey	2016	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1
	2020	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.3
	% change	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.3
Wax	2016	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	2020	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
	% change	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
Hides	2016	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
	% change	0.3	10.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.9
	% change	0.3	9.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.7
Others	2016	0.3	0.0	1.5	0.9	0.3	0.6
	2020	0.3	0.0	1.0	1.9	0.3	0.8
	% change	0.0	0.0	-0.5	1.0	0.0	0.2

**Note:** M-mbako=Makambako; W-ng'ombe=Wanging'ombe

**Source:** TPRP III Survey, February 2020

## 6.2 Livelihood enhancement activities

The project supported LEA involved facilitating entrepreneurial skills and business plans for individuals implementing IGA and promotion of savings and investment culture at community level. This was promoted through orientation on a group savings methodology, financial literacy training and group capacity building.

## 6.2.1 COMSIP groups

The project's facilitation of the Community Savings and Investment Promotion (COMSIP) groups which are mobilized by LGAs through the Community Development Office is an important input to community development and income rising for beneficiary households. More than one COMSIP groups had been mobilised in each community (village or mtaa). The experience of Wanging'ombe DC for example shows that there were 88 groups in 19 villages, while Meru DC had 122 groups established in 20 villages with a minimum of 4 - 6 groups per village. On formation, the groups are then equipped with capacity building initiatives such as leadership training, record keeping and entrepreneurship.

In all LGAs, it was mentioned that the COMSIP initiative has enhanced the livelihoods of many female headed households. Membership in COMSIP groups was open for both male and females but female membership was overwhelmingly higher.

**Table 6.3: Number of COMSIP groups formed**

LGA	Number of villages	Total number of COMSIP groups formed	Total members of COMSIP groups			Number of members participating in savings groups			Total amount TZS saved by COMSIP groups
			M	F	T	M	F	T	
Wanging'ombe	19	88	70	524	594	726	125	851	54,738,200
Meru	20	122	188	1,533	1,721	-	-	-	-

Source: Meru DC and Wanging'ombe DC TPRP III Quarterly Reports - 2020

As illustrated in Table 6.2, on average a single village can have multiple COMSIP groups and women comprise of a majority of the members in these groups.

## 6.2.2 Savings through COMSIP groups

Training and facilitation through COMSIP groups has allowed beneficiaries to keep some savings as seen in Table 6.3 or have access to small amounts of credit which is then used to invest in other ventures. It was found that the COMSIP groups operate side by side with other similar processes such as Village Community Banks (VICOBA) groups, both of whom have access to capacity building initiatives from LGA authorities which add to their performance levels.

A key aspect of COMSIP is sensitizing members in keeping cash savings. Evidence of making some savings and benefiting from this practice was established by the beneficiaries acknowledging that their own savings are the priority option of mitigation against shocks. The most common types of shocks mentioned were

those also identified by the TPRP III as factors contributing to household poverty such as drought affecting crops and water for livestock (33.7%), death of livestock (30.9%) and rise in prices of consumer goods (29.1%). Although strategies employed for coping with shocks were varied, of significance was that most households in all of the five LGAs mentioned that they relied on their own savings to cope with the shocks. The five top strategies mentioned according to priority included:

- (a) First option – Relying on savings.
- (b) Second option – Obtaining credit was evident in only the three districts of Arusha region.
- (c) Third option – Unconditional assistance from relatives or friends.
- (d) Fourth option – Changing eating habits.
- (e) Fifth option – Selling livestock

This indicates that the culture of keeping savings has picked up in most communities and which in turn has enabled the use of own resources in households e.g. selling livestock which has become a reliable option unlike the situation witnessed during the Baseline Survey of 2016, where receiving assistance from friends and relatives was the primary source of mitigating shocks.

## CHAPTER VII: PROJECT IMPACT ON GENDER RELATIONS

To establish project impact on gender relations, the assessment examined the extent to which gender relations have been positively or negatively affected by the project activities. In this regard the assessment thus examined how project processes and activities have made an impact on various aspects relating to gender equity and women's empowerment among beneficiary households and in their communities. These aspects include representation and decision making, access to and control of resources including income and benefiting from social services.

### 7.1 Project's approach on gender mainstreaming

The project embraced a gender sensitive approach in its activities from the beginning of its implementation. This enabled the project to significantly achieve raising gender rights in poverty reduction at the grassroots level. Project coordinators at LGA level attest to facilitating gender equality sensitization activities led by the Community Development Division in each LGA. These activities had been conducted to enhance response to gender sensitivity in all interventions, depending on the cultural contexts. The activities involved raising awareness on women's rights and encouraging the enrolment and retention of girls in school. This was evident in Longido DC where both the District Community Development Officers and Primary Education Officers confirmed that sensitization processes have been integrated in the project activities, especially during the facilitation of COMSIP groups and in infrastructure development. Some communities also benefitted from NGO interventions with programs focusing on gender equality such as the World Vision which has projects in Arusha Region.

### 7.2 Decision making structures

At village or mtaa level, establishment of CMCs which have been formed to coordinate and oversee subprojects at community level emphasize on a 50/50 representation of females and males in the 14 member CMC. It is common for facilitators to encourage that communities select more females than males to sit in this community management platform. However, this representation may become skewed with more males in later years due to female committee members moving away because of marriage or other reasons and in most cases are replaced by men.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>6</sup> Karatu DC TASAF Coordinator (February, 2020)

### **7.3 Access to resources**

Women's access to resources through project activities was established in various ways but most prominent were: (i) through their engagement in PW subprojects where they gained cash income and (ii) through their engagement in livelihood enhancement activities which facilitated the COMSIP groups and IGAs. Women's participation in PW was said to depend on nature of activity and of skills required in public works activity. Several perceptions were observed on this and the actual participation of women thus varied across the five LGAs. While in Karatu DC, Meru DC and Wanging'ombe DC women participation was about 50/50 to that of males, women's participation in Makambako TC was much lower and only 25.0% of the women were involved in public works in construction and were assigned soft duties like fetching water and land clearing. In Longido DC however, female participation in PW was at 60.0% - 70.0% because most males are engaged in livestock keeping and less available for jobs in public works.

### **7.4 Control of household income**

In all of the five LGAs, the most significant impact on gender relations among the traditionally patriarchy influenced households was attributed to the strategy of women to have control or joint control in household income sources, and also being the main recipients in PW payments.

These strategies have served to break barriers for women in control of income. In the case of control and utilization of money earned, the assessment results show that in about 15.0% of the households, female spouses had some control in the utilization of money earned by the family. In some cases (4.1%) family members other than father and mother had some control of the earned income. The role of the spouse in income control was more pronounced in Longido DC (20.1%) and Wanging'ombe DC (17.3%). The behavior was less common in Makambako TC (10.7%) and Karatu DC (11.1%). The role of family members besides mother and father was more pronounced in Makambako TC (5.9%).

When it comes to the control of income from livestock by-products, it was learned from the assessment that in the majority of households, wives had the overriding control on its utilization – all scoring above 50.0%, with the exception of Longido DC (39.6%). Those above 50.0% ranged from 67.8% in Wanging'ombe DC to the lowest of 57.9% in Karatu DC (Table 7.1).

**Table 7.1: Control of income from livestock products by gender**

Member of Household	Karatu (n=76)	Longido (n=48)	M-mbako (n=50)	Meru (n=178)	W-ng'ombe (n=152)
Husband	27.6%	47.9%	32.0%	23.6%	25.7%
Wife	57.9%	39.6%	64.0%	61.2%	67.8%
Both together	10.5%	12.5%	0.0%	12.4%	4.6%
Others	3.9%	0.0%	4.0%	2.8%	2.0%

**Note:** M-mbako=Makambako; W-ng'ombe=Wanging'ombe

**Source:** TPRP III Survey, February 2020

## 7.5 Decisions on household savings and investments

In all five LGAs, female spouses were seen to have more say in making decisions about savings and business investments at household level. It was only in Longido DC where the difference was not significant but in some LGAs women overrode men by far in decision making on these aspects. The survey found out that women can make decisions on the use and disposal of small livestock such as chicken or make decisions about investing project earned money into petty income generation activities. Such forms decision making have been traditionally accepted to support household needs. However, through the project more women have earned the capacity to do so because of the incomes or credit realized in project supported interventions.

**Table 7.2: Decision-making on household savings or business**

Family member	Number of decisions by male versus female spouses over savings and business				
	Karatu	Longido	M-mbako	Meru	W-ng'ombe
Husband	2,100	1,470	720	1,620	1,200
Wife	2,910	1,560	2,310	2,970	3,900
Together	1,380	1,020	210	1,680	810
Other systems <sup>7</sup>	180	-	30	180	90

**Note:** M-mbako=Makambako; W-ng'ombe=Wanging'ombe

**Source:** TPRP III Survey, February 2020

However, there are several aspects in cultural trends that continue to disempower women in participating fully in community-level activities initiated and facilitated by the project. Key among these includes:

<sup>7</sup> For example involvement of older children

(a) *Rigidity in traditional resource ownership patterns.* It was claimed that there is still some rigidity in traditional resource ownership patterns, especially among those communities that do not permit women to make claims to land or livestock. In this case the ultimate decision to dispose of project facilitated livestock such as pigs or goats may rest on the man than the woman who was the beneficiary recipient.

(b) *Consent to female enrolment and retention in school.* Among the Maasai in Longido DC, the distance to school was seen as a major hindrance for female children more than males and they are often sent for marriage. Some parents among the Datoga or Barbeig tribe were said to encourage their female students to intentionally fail the examinations so they cannot proceed with school and get married or engaged in communal activities, implying that in some communities the role of women is still perceived in the traditional status of home making.

(c) *Some perceptions deny women opportunity to benefit from interventions.* In some communities, livelihood activities compel the engagement of more women than men in subprojects such as the PW in Longido DC, but not in Wanging'ombe DC where less women are involved in construction works because of the assumption that these types of works are for men. This perception denies women opportunity to benefit directly from wages realized in engagement in PW projects.

Enforcement of the compulsory education is expected to contribute to the gradual erosion of most of such perceptions in these communities.

## **CHAPTER III: RELEVANCE, EFFECTIVENESS AND EFFICIENCY OF TPRP III INTERVENTIONS**

This chapter focuses on the relevance, effectiveness and efficiency of the TPRP III implementation modalities in light of the overall project development objective which was to improve access of poor communities to enhanced socio-economic services and livelihood enhancement opportunities. The discussion also addresses the project's relevance for community development initiatives and capacity enhancement in strengthening decentralization at community level.

### **8.1 Relevance of the objectives and intervention modalities of the project**

At the policy level, the TPRP III resonates the strategies advanced by the TDV 2025 and NFYDP II (2016/17-2020/21) on poverty reduction by targeting the poor through interventions that directly enhance their livelihoods. It is also relevant to the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP) poverty reduction strategies, in terms of enhancing community capacities to engage in issues that affect their own development.

At the LGA level, TPRP III has been able to strengthen and at the same time complement the capacities of local authorities in the delivery of poverty reduction measures and stimulating local development. For example, implementation of subprojects in setting up targeted infrastructure for social services and PW resonates LGA development intentions for poverty reduction and improving community's access to services.

At the level of beneficiary households, the relevance of the project can be seen in terms of enabling households to meet their basic needs through enhancing income levels. The findings show that this has been achieved by engaging in various activities, including investing in different income earning sources. Conversely, the project's ability to enhance welfare standards of local residents through better education and health services including improving reliability of water supply helps confirm the projects relevance. The PW have also facilitated better accessibility to economic aspects which are directly beneficial to individuals and communities generally.

#### **Success stories**

There is evidence that some households have graduated from extreme poverty as a result of project support. Individual accounts by beneficiaries indicate how people associate their ability to acquire better assets and services was supported by project interventions as illustrated below:

(a) In the pictures below (Plate 8), a resident of Mayale Village, Wanging'ombe DC, Ms. Makrina Mtega is among beneficiaries who have been able to purchase two goats bought using project grants, on the left. On the right, inside the house at the sitting room is Ms. Makrina Mtega with her husband who is physically disabled. They have used part of the income from project supported business venture to improve their house by plastering walls with cement and installing electricity wiring and sockets ready for connection.



**Plate 8: Makrina Mtega with her husband who has walking disability at Mayale Village - Wanging'ombe DC. (Photo Credit: Mayale VEO)**

(b) Other beneficiaries in Longido DC and Makambako TC acknowledge to have increased their income levels through the new businesses they have established or through making improvements in current business ventures.



**Plate 9: Ms. Elidaima Francis of Longido DC stands in the front of her 'kiosk' for selling food items and a beneficiary in Wangingombe DC showing the water tap connection at her home she was able to achieve through IGAs facilitated by the project.**

## **8.2 Effectiveness of the interventions**

The overall performance of TPRP III interventions can be basically gauged at two levels: (i) by the rate or level of completion of project interventions within the intended time; and (ii) by the effectiveness of implementation modalities employed to achieve project goals.

### **8.2.1 Level of performance**

Generally, the performance in project activities is significantly high with regards to the rate of completion of subproject in the set time frames. Appendices (i) - (iii) summarize the level of completion of projects facilitated by TPRP III in the five LGAs. As illustrated, the completion rate is above 90.0%. Projects that have not been completed are due to weather issues and a few subprojects due to delays in funding.

### **8.2.2 Effectiveness of implementation modalities**

TPRP III operations follow more or less the implementation modalities designed by TASAF, the executing agency of the project. These modalities are designed to promote local accountability and ownership and to facilitate decentralization in the development process and include the following:

*(a) Integration of subproject planning into LGA development processes.* All subprojects are discussed and approved by the local council, including the budgets. The membership of councilors in this platform ensures popular acknowledgement of these subprojects. The design of implementation framework for project activities that involves LGA functionaries from the planning and approval of projects to the actual implementation has created the capacity for continuity of similar interventions.

*(b) Involvement of sector experts in the planning, development and execution of subprojects.* This approach has enabled the close management and supervision of implementation of subprojects with quality to their completion.

*(c) Encouraging community ownership.* Establishment of CMCs has been a central mechanism for ensuring community involvement in the identification, planning and implementation of subprojects. The CMC comprised of 14 members drawn from the community who are being supervised by the village or mtaa council in doing among others, community awareness. The village or mtaa executive officer and other three members represent the council in doing this supervisory role. This strategy also helped create a sense of ownership. Table 8.1 shows that about 60.0% of the community members are aware of the existence of the CMC. In addition, for each subproject, communities are required to subscribe not less than 10.0% of the total cost of the project in kind in terms of materials or labour. Table 8.1 illustrates communities awareness of the CMC and hence their connections to its activities.

**Table 8.1: Household awareness of CMC at village or mtaa**

Response	% of Households Reporting Awareness of CMC by LGA					
	Karatu	Longido	M-mbako	Meru	W-ng'ombe	Total
Yes	76.1	66.9	35.8	60.9	51.3	60.1
No	23.9	33.1	64.2	39.1	48.7	39.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

**Note:** M-mbako=Makambako; W-ng'ombe=Wanging'ombe

**Source:** TPRP III Survey, February 2020

(d) *Another aspect that makes project objectives be realized is the modalities of subproject identification.* Although the project outlines targets for each subproject, communities are the ones who propose these projects. The PW subprojects in particular are demand driven, public oriented projects which in addition to the obligatory 10.0% contribution also entail capacity building in terms of skills and project management techniques.

(e) *Inclusion.* The effectiveness of project implementation modalities is also evident in the project approach which reflects an all-inclusive agenda covering gender equity in decision making platforms and targeting of poor households in benefitting from income enhancement activities e.g. PW and supporting basic social services such as health, education and water.

### **8.3 Efficiency**

Generally, the findings indicate that the project outcomes were to a large extent efficiently executed due to the operational modalities adopted that allowed for prudent use of resources. The coordinators of the project undertook several measures to enhance efficiency in project implementation:

- (a) Training of CMCs on project management, covering various aspects related to subprojects such as BOQs. This has enabled them to efficiently supervise and manage most subprojects.
- (b) Sharing of transport facilities between staff from different departments while visiting project sites and beneficiaries.
- (c) Holding joint planning and assessment or feedback meetings between council staff from different department and community members instead of each department going separately. This saved on time of staff and beneficiaries.

The only aspect that affected optimality in efficiency was delays in disbursements of funds from the headquarters which meant that although the project spent money as per specifications there cases of time overruns. Other aspects include weather related issues that impact on project achievements.

## CHAPTER IX: PROJECT SUSTAINABILITY

The achievements realized through TPRP III interventions offer the desired foundation for sustaining the project initiatives and activities which also provide evidence-based, effective and results-oriented poverty reduction strategies in localities in Tanzania. The direct linkages between TPRP III and the national development vision and objectives - outlined in the TDV 2025 and the MKUKUTA solidifies the rationale for sustenance of TPRP III interventions.

### 9.1 Sustainability aspects

The possibility of project sustainability however rests on the following:

(a) *Institutionalization of project plans in LGA development programmes.* In the current planning framework in LGAs, project activities are approved at Council level, after identification and planning for activities at the village or mtaa level in their development plans with local priorities. This approval is important for local political support of the activities. However, there was no indication that the TPRP III supported subprojects have been effectively mainstreamed in the respective sectors such as education, health, water or infrastructure. The subprojects are tabled as agenda by the LGA TASAF Coordinator. Although these subprojects do effectively complement LGA plans for community development, there is doubt if LGAs will continue coming up with similar type of subprojects once the project phases out. This is mostly because LGAs have limited options to raise their own funds to finance subprojects with such large budgets.

(b) *Project facilitated M&E framework.* The existing monitoring of project activities is coordinated by the LGA TASAF Coordinator, who in collaboration with sector officials provides the required technical backstopping, capacity building and supportive supervision. Reporting is done by the LGA TASAF Coordinator. This process is facilitated by TASAF, the project's execution agency in terms of finances and other resources such as fuel for visits. The sustainable continuation of this process however will depend on the level to which LGAs commit resources on the same. This will be possible when project activities are mainstreamed in the LGA development planning system.

(c) *Community ownership.* Currently, effective community ownership of project activities is evident by the formation and operations of the CMC. The CMC is responsible for the community-based mobilization and supervision of subprojects. The CMC is operating under the village or mtaa government which is represented by the executive officer and three members. It is conveniently placed to ensure project agenda are included in the community-level planning process. CMC members and village or mtaa government representatives are also trained on

management and monitoring before implementation. This is however done with heavy project support in resources and continuous capacity building. To ensure that their work is sustainable, LGAs must continue to maintain CMC operations in the village or mtaa structures.

(d) *There are inbuilt synergies in implementation modalities at community level* due to the involvement of village/”mtaa” governments and community-based organisations. The Water Users Associations (*Jumuia ya Watumia Maji*) sustains the management of water projects through monthly cash contribution to enable minor repairs of water infrastructure.

(e) *Community and beneficiaries involvement.* The engagement of beneficiary households in the whole project cycle – identification, planning and implementation of subprojects has established a sense of community ownership. This ensures readiness to maintain established infrastructure and expansion of services to reach more households.

## CHAPTER X: IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES

There are several implementation challenges that have interfered with project implementation and achievement of targets.

### 10.1 General challenges

(a) *Delays in disbursement of funds from TASAF.* Funds for some subprojects were received at the end of the financial year, stalling the implementation process. Delayed subprojects in Karatu DC for example, include road maintenance of 2.0 kilometres in Rhotia Village, 1.9 kilometres at Kambi ya Simba Village, 1.9 kilometres at Oldeani Village and 1.7 kilometres at Upper Kitete Village.

(b) *Inadequate funds for monitoring and supervision by technical experts.* In some cases, inadequate available technicians or engineers to supervise ongoing subprojects was a challenge to implementation of subprojects on time.

### 10.2 Community level challenges

(a) *Inadequacies in project supervision at community level.* Some subprojects in Meru DC such as construction of the students' dormitory at King'ori Secondary School in Ngejusosia Village took too long to be accomplished because of inadequate supply of key inputs. The delay was caused by several challenges including lack of water.

(b) *Community participation.* Inadequate community contributions to subprojects especially targeted infrastructures for example in Meru DC. Also, low participation of some communities in subprojects which was caused by several factors that include:

- (i) Poor participation of village leaders and communities during implementation period, which was experienced in Longido DC and Wanging'ombe DC.
- (ii) Overriding engagement in other activities by beneficiaries, e.g. engaging in petty trade in Wanging'ombe DC and livestock keeping in Longido DC.

(c) *Waning enthusiasm to participation and self-reliance in local development activities.* In some communities, some beneficiaries were discouraged by non-payments in subprojects especially for targeted infrastructure activities.

(d) *Subproject implementation due to pathetic weather conditions.* Delayed road construction in Karatu DC and completion of charco dams in Longido DC and Wanging'ombe DC due to long, heavy rains.



## CHAPTER XI: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### 10.1 Overview

This assessment was meant to establish several dimensions of evidence to show the effects and impacts of TPRP III. It includes: (i) the level of achievements for community development initiatives and capacity enhancement, and the extent to which the beneficiary needs were fulfilled; (ii) effectiveness of the implementation modalities for community development initiatives; (iii) influence in building saving and investment culture among the beneficiaries and communities in general; (iv) unintended results of the interventions; (iv) extent to which participation of poor communities in the project has increased the uptake of social services such as education and health; (v) extent to which interventions by TASAF complemented the role of LGAs in meeting their objectives of providing social services and building capacities to communities; (vi) extent to which gender relations have been positively and negatively affected; (vii) cost effectiveness in realizing the intended outputs; and (vii) sustainability aspects in compliance with the respective sector.

### 10.2 Conclusions

Generally, the assessment findings illustrate that TPRP III has been able to advance relevant initiatives directed at poverty reduction to beneficiary communities as illustrated. This is seen in the way beneficiary households attribute some of their livelihood enhancement activities to project related interventions. For example, a better access to primary schools or increased ability to engage in IGAs. There is evident positive uptake of social services, for example, identified by increasing enrolment and less dropouts from school and easier accessibility to health services.

In addition, the success rate in the implementation of project activities is significant as seen in the completion rate. With the facilities in place, the expectation of a higher accessibility of beneficiaries to quality social services is higher.

There is also a certain level of synergy between the TPRP III objectives and modes of operation for poverty reduction and with those of the government and LGAs. Firstly, the modalities of interventions through the LGA governance system which is - through approvals at the village council and up to the LGA level is reflective of the decentralization focus in development of the government. Furthermore, the project's modalities of a bottom-up approach in identification and management of development activities has been a lesson for future sustainability of development intervention that is more efficient.

There is however a sense of duplication of structures through the same system. For example, management of the TPRP III activities at the grassroots operate through

a separate structure – the CMC, albeit connected through involvement of the village government. Although there was no evidence of conflict during this assessment, there is however the likelihood of project activities faltering in terms of management when TPRP III phases out.

There is also evident impact on women’s empowerment and gender relations at the grassroots. This was observed by the ways in which women stand put in many of the achievements generated by project activities such as various IGAs, managing livestock and influencing decisions on savings and investment at household level.

Sustainability efforts for the project activities fall under considerations on: (i) effective institutionalization of the project agenda in LGAs; (ii) ensured commitment to the project by both LGA authorities and village or mtaa level functionaries; (iii) streamlining project activities into the LGA development framework; (iv) promoting and ensuring community and beneficiaries involvement; and (v) an effective M&E for the project.

There are several implementation challenges that are noted which highlight issues such as funding logistics, supervision inadequacies, low community participation, weather and inputs although at varying levels in the LGAs. Funding logistics indicate some over-reliance directly on project resources which has an indication of dependency and may challenge sustainability.

### **10.3 Recommendations**

In view of the findings of this TPRP III impact assessment the following recommendations are made:

- (a) Engaging LGAs in identifying alternative resources for continuity of subproject activities.
- (b) Mainstreaming community-based development initiatives into existing LGA development planning framework and reduce project-related syndrome.
- (c) Investing in interventions that sustain priority community livelihoods, such as investing in improved agricultural practices.
- (d) Design a specific monitoring tool that will track the changes of different interventions per beneficiary household over time so that there is a systematic documentation or recording of success stories and learning.
- (e) Building synergy with other institutions that support skills development at community level such as SIDO in training to get certified community-based artisans for infrastructural projects.

- (f) Support value addition projects so that beneficiaries can get steady markets for their products such as milk and oil-seeds.
- (g) COMSIP component should thus be expanded as a means for ensuring self-support in financing micro-projects initiated by communities.
- (h) Support to more projects that aim to diversify wealth generation opportunities such as: (i) planting of perennial fruit trees e.g. cashew nuts, avocado and timber trees that will allow beneficiaries to reap benefits for longer time period; and (ii) establishment of mini-dams for fish farming and off-season gardening should be encouraged.
- (i) Linking projects such as dairy and poultry farming with school feeding programmes to assure a stable market for the products but also boost school children's nutritional status.
- (j) TASAF Management at national level should ensure that LGAs work closely with Ward and Village-level leadership to ensure that people appointed to serve in the CMCs have the necessary academic and skill levels.

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## APPENDICIES

### Appendix I: Types and implementation status of public works subprojects by LGA (February 2020)

S/N	Name of Village	Name of Sub-Project	Physical Progress (% of Completeness)	
			Level	Remarks
<b>Karatu District Council</b>				
1.	Oldeani	Road rehabilitation (1.9 km)	90%	Completion date – April, 2020
2.	Endamariek	Road rehabilitation (1.5 km)	85%	Weather condition challenges
3.	Kamba ya Simba	Road rehabilitation (1.5 km)	85%	Completion date – April, 2020
4.	Endabash	Road rehabilitation (2.0 km)	95%	Completion date – April, 2020
5.	Upper Kitete	Road rehabilitation (1.7 km)	85%	Completion date – April, 2020
6.	Kainam Rhotia	Road rehabilitation (3.0 km)	100%	Completion date – April, 2020
7.	Dumbachand	Irrigation canal construction (0.5 km)	63%	Completion date – April, 2020
<b>Longido District Council</b>				
1.	Kiserian	Charco dam construction	100%	Completion certificate awarded
2.	Matale 'B'	Charco dam construction	100%	Completion certificate requested
3.	Ngereyani	Irrigation canal rehabilitation (800 m)	100%	Completion certificate requested
4.	Olchoroonyokie	Dispensary construction	65%	Fund disbursement delayed
5.	Alalil	Road rehabilitation (7.0 km)	100%	Completion report under preparation
6.	Sokon	Road rehabilitation (6.5 km)	100%	Completion report under preparation
7.	Olmolog	Road rehabilitation (10.0 km)	90%	Work progressing
8.	Matale 'A'	Road rehabilitation (9.5 km)	100%	Completion report under preparation
9.	Sinoniki	Road rehabilitation (6.5 km)	100%	Completion report under preparation
10.	Kitendeni	Road rehabilitation (4.5 km)	100%	Completion report under preparation
11.	Elanga'ta Dapash	Road rehabilitation (7.0 km)	60%	Completion affected by weather conditions
12.	Ngoswak	Charco dam rehabilitation	80%	Work progressing
13.	Lesingi'ita	Charco dam construction	75%	Work progressing
14.	Meirugoi	Charco dam construction	60%	Work progressing
<b>Makambako District Council</b>				
1.	Ngamanga	Tree planting (8.0 acres)	100%	Completion certificate awarded
2.	Kiumba	Tree planting (25.0 acres)	100%	Completion certificate awarded
3.	Mlowa	Tree planting (25.0 acres)	100%	Completion certificate awarded
4.	Kifumbe	Tree nursery and tree planting	100%	Completion certificate awarded
5.	Ikelu	Tree nursery and tree planting	100%	Completion certificate awarded
6.	Ikwete	Tree nursery and tree planting	100%	Completion certificate awarded
7.	Utengule	Road construction (6.7 km)	90%	Completion affected by weather conditions
8.	Mtulingala	Road construction (4.8 km)	90%	Completion affected by weather conditions
9.	Nyamande	Road construction (5.8 km)	90%	Completion affected by weather conditions
11.	Mbugani	Road construction (8.1 km)	90%	Completion affected by weather conditions
12.	Mjimwema	Road construction (7.2 km)	90%	Completion affected by weather conditions
13.	Ubena	Road construction (4.3 km)	90%	Completion affected by weather conditions
14.	Maguvani (Y2)	Road construction (8.0 km)	90%	Completion affected by weather conditions
<b>Meru District Council</b>				
1.	Ngurdoto	Irrigation canal rehabilitation (400 m)	100%	Completion report under preparation
2.	Njoro	irrigation canal rehabilitation	100%	Completion report under preparation
3.	Manyata	Irrigation canal rehabilitation (5.7 km)	100%	Completion report under preparation
4.	Kiwawa	Road rehabilitation (5.7 km)	-	Under implementation
5.	Kipande Nkoavele	Irrigation canal rehabilitation	-	Under implementation
6.	Ndatu	Irrigation canal rehabilitation	-	Under implementation
<b>Wanging'ombe District Council</b>				
1.	Imalilo	Road construction (3.2 km)	75%	Work progressing
2.	Katenge	Charco dam construction (9,126 m3)	95%	Under completion
3.	Mtapa	Irrigation canal rehabilitation	100%	Completion report under preparation
4.	Igodivaha	Road rehabilitation (4.8 km)	100%	Completion report under preparation
5.	Mlevela	Road construction (3.8 km)	100%	Completion report under preparation
6.	Lusisi	Road construction (6.5 km)	100%	Completion report under preparation
7.	Lyadebwe	Charco dam construction ( 2704 m <sup>2</sup> )	100%	Completion report under preparation
8.	Ukomola	Road rehabilitation (6.5 km)	100%	Completion report under preparation
9.	Itambo	Road construction (3.8km)	100%	Completion report under preparation
10.	Igula	Charco dam construction (8,826 m3)	100%	Completion report under preparation

**Appendix II: Types and implementation status of targeted infrastructure subprojects by LGA (February 2020)**

S/N	Name of Village	Name of Subproject	Physical Progress (% of Completeness)	
			Level	Remarks
<b>Karatu District Council</b>				
1.	Bashay	Dispensary construction	85%	Work progressing
2.	Karatu Mjini	Construction of staff houses	95%	Work progressing
3.	Kansay	Classrooms and toilets construction	96%	Work progressing
4.	Qangdend	Construction of student dormitory	70%	Work progressing
<b>Longido District Council</b>				
1.	Ilchangistapukin	Classrooms and toilets construction	100%	Completion certificate awarded
2.	Ilchangistapukin	Teachers' office construction	100%	Completion certificate awarded
3.	Elerai	Teachers' house construction	100%	Completion certificate awarded
4.	Ilchangistapukin	Play field construction	100%	Completion certificate requested
5.	Lerangwa	Dormitory construction	100%	Completion certificate requested
6.	Sinoniki	Classrooms and toilets construction	100%	Completion certificate requested
7.	Sinoniki	Teachers' house construction	100%	Completion certificate requested
8.	Ilchangistapukin	Play field construction	0%	Fund request submitted
9.	Ilchangistapukin	School fence construction	100%	Completion certificate requested
<b>Makambako District Council</b>				
1.	Mtanga	Classrooms and toilets construction	100%	Completion certificate awarded
2.	Utengule	Teachers' house construction	100%	Completion certificate awarded
3.	Mahongole	Dormitory construction	100%	Completion certificate awarded
4.	Mlowa	Dormitory construction	100%	Completion certificate awarded
5.	Kitandililo	Dormitory construction	100%	Completion certificate awarded
6.	Lyamkena	Classrooms and toilets construction	100%	Completion certificate awarded
7.	Lyamkena	Teachers office construction	100%	Completion certificate requested
8.	Mlowa (Mlowa)	Administration block construction	100%	Completion certificate requested
9.	Mlowa (Mkolango)	Teachers' house construction	100%	Completion certificate requested
10.	Mlowa (Idofi)	Construction of Teacher's house	100%	Completion certificate requested
11.	Kilimahewa	Dispensary construction	100%	Completion certificate requested
12.	Ubeno	Laundry construction	100%	Completion certificate requested
13.	Maguvani	Dormitory construction	100%	Completion certificate requested
14.	Mawande	Dormitory construction	100%	Completion certificate requested
15.	Majengo	Classrooms and toilets construction	100%	Completion certificate requested
16.	Mjimwema 'B'	Dispensary construction	100%	Completion certificate requested
<b>Meru District Council</b>				
1.	Kilinga	Health staff house construction	100%	Completion certificate requested
2.	Seela	Teachers' house construction	100%	Completion certificate requested
3.	Ngyeku	Teachers' house construction	100%	Completion certificate requested
4.	Leguruki	Teachers' house construction	100%	Completion certificate requested
5.	Leguruki	Classrooms construction	100%	Completion certificate requested
<b>Wanging'ombe District Council</b>				
1.	Gonelamafuta	Dispensary construction	90%	Work progressing
2.	Idindilimunyo	Dispensary construction	90%	Work progressing
3.	Igagala	Classrooms and toilets construction	99%	Completion being finalized
4.	Igagala	Teachers' house construction	99%	Completion being finalized
5.	Igosi	Dormitory construction	99%	Completion being finalized
6.	Mafinga	Dispensary construction	98%	Completion being finalized
7.	Idunda	Dispensary construction	98%	Completion being finalized
8.	Igenge	Teachers' house construction	100%	Completion certificate requested
9.	Usuka	Teachers' house construction	100%	Completion certificate requested
10.	Ivigo	Teachers' house construction	100%	Completion certificate requested
11.	Msimbazi	Classrooms and toilets construction	100%	Completion certificate requested
12.	Msimbazi	Teachers' house construction	100%	Completion certificate requested

## **Appendix III: Terms of Reference**

### **TANZANIA THIRD SOCIAL ACTION FUND**

#### **TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR CONSULTANCY TO CONDUCT IMPACT ASSESSMENT IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES SUPPORTED BY TANZANIA THIRD POVERTY REDUCTION PROJECT (TPRP III)**

##### **1.0 BACKGROUND**

The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania is implementing the Tanzania Third Social Action Fund (TASAF III) through financing from the World Bank and other projects for supporting community sub-projects. Tanzania Third Poverty Reduction Project (TPRP III) is among these projects operating under the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). TPRP III operations cover all 13 Local Government Authorities (LGAs) with about 600 target villages and mitaa in Arusha and Njombe Regions.

The Project Development Objective (PDO) of TPRP III is to improve access of poor communities to enhanced socio-economic services and livelihood enhancement opportunities. Through this Project, communities that lack basic social services in education, health and water sectors and poor individuals implementing labour intensive public works through temporary employment and livelihood enhancement activities will be supported. TPRP III targets at alleviating poverty of about 2,100,000 people (2002 Census), which is about 6.0% of the Tanzanian population. TPRP III Project supports communities to achieve their objectives through the local government governance structures.

The Project is jointly funded by the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania and the OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID) and Communities. Communities will contribute to the project in the form of labour, materials and land.

##### **2.0 RATIONALE**

TASAF plans to carry out an impact assessment in Local Government Authorities (LGAs) supported by TPRP III Project in order to facilitate assessment of the Project's support to communities and therefore establish evidence of outcomes and impact. By June 2019, a total of 498 subprojects had been funded. All these have created substantive number of assets that provide access to social and economic services to the beneficiary communities such as: community roads, dormitories, laboratories, classrooms, teacher's houses, desks, tables and other furniture for schools. In health facilities incinerators, staff houses, dispensary buildings, water systems and electricity or solar systems installation have been constructed, water supply, drip irrigation schemes, livestock keeping and vegetable gardening. Income Generating Activities (IGAs) and Public Works related activities have been implemented to improve livelihoods and smooth beneficiaries' consumption. Also, about 7,775 members of Village Councils (VC) and 3,138 members of the Community Management Committees (CMC) have also been trained on how to manage community subprojects. All these efforts have contributed to reduction of poverty for intended

beneficiaries and hence also to the achievements of the national goals on poverty alleviation.

### **3.0 OBJECTIVE OF THE ASSESSMENT**

The objective of the assignment is to evaluate the extent to which TPRP III through OFID support has achieved its development objective and met the expectations of the intended beneficiaries of the project in the spheres of access, use and satisfaction of service provided through assets created from sub projects implementation. Accordingly, the assessment should assess the extent to which training for various groups of beneficiaries at national, LGA and community levels had an impact on the project achievements and in building social capital.

Specifically, the assessment should look at the following key issues:

- (a) Assessing the level of achievements for community development initiatives and capacity enhancement.
- (b) Assessing the effectiveness of implementation modalities for community development initiatives and capacity enhancement in strengthening decentralization at community level.
- (c) Assessing the extent to which the needs of beneficiaries in all components were met, that is the extent to which the stated goals<sup>8</sup> of beneficiaries have been achieved through implementation of the stated activities.
- (d) Assessing the extent to which gender relations have been positively and negatively affected.
- (e) Assessing the extent to which participation of poor communities in the project has influenced the culture of saving and investment in various income generating activities.
- (f) Assessing the availability of services, use and satisfaction for services provided from the assets created through implemented subprojects for various sectors.
- (g) Identifying the unintended results of the interventions, both positive and negative and causes thereof.
- (h) Assessing the extent to which participation of poor communities in the project has increased the uptake of social services such as education and health.
- (i) Assessing the extent to which interventions in those areas of beneficiaries complemented the role of LGAs in meeting their objectives of providing social services and building capacities.
- (j) Assessing cost effectiveness in realizing the intended outputs.
- (k) Assessing sustainability aspects in compliance with the respective sector policies.

### **4.0 METHODOLOGY**

A consultant is expected to use both quantitative and qualitative techniques to ensure that both qualitative and quantitative information are obtained from different groups that will be

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<sup>8</sup>These include reducing income poverty, increasing the ability of the targeted poor communities to meet their basic needs, reducing congestions of pupils in classrooms, reducing time spent in fetching domestic water, reducing mortality rates, reducing incidences of diseases, improving accessibility between communities and socio economic places, enhancing enrollment, attendance and completion rates in schools, etc.

interviewed at community, LGA and national levels. That information will form a basis for drawing up the findings and conclusions in the assessment report.

## **5.0 SCOPE OF SERVICE**

The Consultant shall carry-out the impact assessment in LGAs supported by TPRP III Project and submit to TASAF various key deliverables as follows:

- (a) Inception report to demonstrate a thorough understanding of among other things, the Terms of Reference (ToR).
- (b) A sample for the assessment that shall be large enough to give validity of the results.
- (c) Assessment instruments that will consist of questionnaires and interview manuals.
- (d) Draft report to be submitted and presented to stakeholders for comments.
- (e) Final report of findings and recommendations that incorporate the stakeholders' comments.

The consultant shall submit six (6) hard copies of the above-mentioned reports and guides, supported by electronic copies. All raw materials will remain the property of TASAF.

## **6.0 CONSULTANT'S QUALIFICATIONS**

The Consultant should have:

- (a) Proven experience in research and consultancy of not less than 5 years.
- (b) Demonstrable qualifications in participatory research methodologies.
- (c) Knowledge of Tanzania's social, political and administrative structure from national down to the village level.
- (d) Experience with community development projects related to water supply, education and economic infrastructure sectors.

## **7.0 KEY STAFF**

The consultant should ensure that the following key staff and skills are available for this assignment:

- (a) A team leader with at least a Master Degree in **Social Sciences** with experiences in administering not less than four similar studies in the past five years.
- (b) One **statistician or economist** with at least a Master Degree with experience in similar studies and data analysis of not less than five years.
- (c) One sociologist or community development expert with at least a Master Degree and not less than five years' experience in similar assignment and good in qualitative data collection and analysis.

## **8.0 TIME FRAME**

The assignment is expected to be completed within six (6) calendar weeks after the signing of the contract.

## **9.0 REPORTING ARRANGEMENTS**

The Consultant shall report to the TASAF Executive Director. However, the contact person for day to day operations during the assignment will be the TASAF Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist.

## **10.0 SERVICES TO BE RENDERED BY TASAF**

TASAF will provide the Consultant with all necessary support in terms of information and communication with selected LGAs for the assessment and relevant documents and data to facilitate smooth implementation of the assignment related to impact assessment in LGAs supported by TPRP III Project. As well, TASAF will assign staff to work closely with the Consultant whose cost will be met by TASAF.

## Appendix IV: Key Informants Interview Guide

### Introduction

I am from the Economic and Social Research Foundation (ESRF). We are assessing the level of impact that TPRP III project through OFID support has had on LGAs and communities in Arusha and Njombe regions. Your Institution/Department/Agency has been picked as a key respondent regarding the project in ..... District Council and ..... Town Council, both in Arusha/Njombe Region.

We promise to keep your responses confidential. Your full name will never be used anywhere to ensure confidentiality.

We have two categories of questions: (a) those that relate to the relevance and how the project was managed; (b) some data related to the performance of the sector in general.

### **Part I: Checklist of Information or Data Needed for Different Indicators**

*Instructions: For each of the LGAs there will be filled information on the baseline in 2016 and remaining blank for the current status in November/December 2020*

**Name of LGA:** .....

#### **Part 1.1: Education Sector**

SN	Indicator	Name of LGA: .....	
		Baseline in 2016	2019
1	Pre-School (5-6 yrs) enrolment rate		
2	Primary (7-13 yrs) school enrolment		
3	Pre-School (5-6 yrs) attendance rate		
4	Primary (7-13 yrs) school attendance rate		
5	Primary school completion rate		
6	Primary school drop-out rate		
7	Primary school repetition rate		
8	Ordinary-level secondary school enrollment rate? (14-17 years)		
9	Advance level secondary school enrollment rate? (18-19 yrs)		
10	O-level attendance rate		
11	A-level attendance rate		
12	O-level completion rate		
13	A-level completion rate		
14	O-level drop-out rate		
15	A-level drop-out rate		
16	O-level (F2) repetition rate		
17	What are the main reasons for the drop-outs?		
	Primary school pupils		
	Secondary school students		
	Secondary O-level school students		
	Secondary A-level school students		
18	What are the main reasons for the reduction of drop-outs and improved enrolment rate? (2019)		

SN	Indicator	Name of LGA: .....	
		Baseline in 2016	2019
	Primary school pupils in 2019		
	Secondary school students in 2019		
	Secondary O-level school students in 2019		
	Secondary A-level school students in 2019		

### Part 1.2: Water Sector:

S/N	QUESTION	District/Town Council Level
1	What interventions have been put in place by TASAF enhance water supply in the LGA?	
2	What proportion of villages or mitaa is supplied or connected to piped water?	
3	What proportion of villages or mitaa get treated water (as proxy to clean water) from the network of water supply to the communities?	
4	What is the average distance to the nearest water sources by households?	
5	What is the average number of days in a week households get reliable water supply (water rationing) statistics	
6	Has there been any system put in place to ease access to water by poor households?	
7	Are there any cases of massive breakdown of water borne diseases or infections in your LGAs?	

### Part 1.3: Health Sector:

S/N	Question	District/Town Council Level
1.	What is the proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	
2.	Reasons for level of births attended?	
3.	What is the maternal mortality rate?	
4.	Reasons for the maternal mortality?	
5.	What is the under – five mortality rate?	
6.	Reason for the under-5 mortality?	
7.	What is the infant mortality rate?	
8.	Reason for the infant mortality?	
9.	How is the status of malnutrition?	
10.	What are the reasons for malnutrition?	

S/N	Question	District/Town Council Level
11.	What interventions have been put in place as livelihood enhancement activities in the health sector?	

**Part 1.4: Public Works:**

S/N	Question	District/Town Council Level
1.	What are the main income generating activities in this community by men and women?	
2.	Provide information on the available public works in terms of type, employment generated and income earned.	
	- <i>Type of public works</i>	
	- <i>Employment generated</i>	
3.	-Income earned per month by household	
4.	To what extent are women employed in public works in this community? (proportion)	
5.	What are the reasons behind the proportion of engagement stipulated above?	
6.	Are you aware of any cultural practices that affect negatively or positively in empowering women in decision-making	
	- <i>Negative Cultural Factors in women empowerment</i>	
	- <i>Positive Cultural Factors in women empowerment</i>	
7.	What interventions have been put in place as livelihood enhancement activities (public works)	

**Part 1.5: Livelihood Enhancement:**

S/N	Question	District/Town Council Level
1	How have wages from Public Works helped beneficiaries to improve their livelihoods?	
2	Have beneficiaries been able to establish their own businesses as a result of TASAF support?	
3	Are there any signs that beneficiaries are able to make some savings from TASAF's supported activities?	
4	What are the reasons behind the status stipulated above?	
5	Is it possible to identify households that have graduated from extreme poverty as a result of TASAF support?	

## **Part II: Questions Related to TASAF Institutional Arrangement at LGA Level**

### **General Questions:**

1. Effectiveness of implementation modalities for community development initiatives and capacity enhancement in strengthening decentralization at community level.

### ***Relevance of the project***

- i. Were the project design and strategies used relevant to the government of Tanzania's needs and priorities?
- ii. To what extent did the project respond to the needs and priorities of FYDP II?
- iii. Have gender considerations been properly integrated into the project implementation strategy and planned activities?
- iv. Is the project aligned to relevant MDAs and LGAs strategies and commitments related to Vision 2025?
- v. As designed, were interventions adequate to achieve the project objectives?
- vi. Pragmatic approach towards the sustained delivery of services through national institutions.

### ***Effectiveness of the interventions***

- i. Was the project effective in delivering desired/planned results?
- ii. What were the major factors influencing the achievement of the project's expected outcomes?
- iii. Were there any factors that prevent the beneficiaries from achieving the outcomes?
- iv. To what extent has the project adapted or was able to adapt to changing external conditions in order to ensure project outcomes?

### ***Efficiency in the deployment and utilization of resources***

- i. Was the project implemented in a cost effective manner as compared to alternative means of implementation?
- ii. Were the project activities implemented within the planned time and financial targets?
- iii. To what degree were inputs provided or available in time to implement activities?
- iv. Did the project coordinate with other similar interventions to increase synergies and/or to avoid duplications?
- v. Have the management and decision making structures been effective to ensure efficient and timely project implementation?

### ***Sustainability of the interventions and observed benefits obtained by recipients***

- i. To what extent are the benefits of the project likely to be sustained after the completion of the project/funding?
- ii. Does the government have strategies and/or resources in place for maintaining the benefits of the project? Or did the OFID/TPRP III prepare for handing over to LGAs for continuation?

- iii. Did the project build adequate capacity to continue delivering the project's benefits? If not, what continued programme support is needed to ensure that there will be sustainability?
- iv. Describe key factors that will require attention in order to improve prospects of sustainability of project outcomes and the potential for replication of the approach.
- v. To what extent were local stakeholders and beneficiaries consulted and involved in the implementation of activities thereby improving ownership, accountability and effectiveness?
- vi. What are the suggestions concerning pragmatic approach towards the sustained delivery of such services through national institutions like MDAs, LGAs, CSOs, NGOs?

***Gender Questions:***

1. Are you aware of any cultural practices that empower and dis empower women from having power in decision making? Please mention.
2. How do they empower or dis empower women in decision making?

## **Appendix V: Structured Questionnaire for Households**

### **Part 3: Structured Questionnaire for Households**

IMPACT ASSESSMENT in local Government authorities (LGAs)				
SECTION 1 – IDENTIFICATION DETAILS				
1.1	Name of Interviewer			
1.2	<p>Preamble</p> <p>My name is _____, from the Economic and Social Research Foundation (ESRF). We are assessing the level of impact that TPRP III project through OFID support has had on LGAs and communities in Arusha and Njombe regions. Your household was selected to be part of this assessment. I would like to speak to you (and your spouse/partner).</p> <p>The researchers will keep your responses confidential. Your full name will never be used anywhere to ensure confidentiality.</p> <p>You are not obliged to answer questions if you do not want to and you are free to stop the interview at any time.</p> <p>We hope that the research will benefit households in _____ district.</p> <p>Do you have any question? You may ask questions about this survey at any time.</p> <p>The survey will take approximately 1 hour. Are you willing to participate?</p>			
1.3	Interviewers' Note			
(a)	Ask permission for the interview and explain to the respondent that the village government has been informed and agreed to the survey			
(b)	Let the respondent know that a number of questions will be asked that would lead to discussions about poverty reduction activities, community livelihoods, and would mainly focus on the current livelihoods status			
(c)	Make sure that before you start both of you have a quiet and comfortable place to sit for interview			
(d)	Assure the respondent that the information thus given is confidential and will not be shared with any other person			
(e)	Let the respondent know in advance that some of the questions will cover personal issues and request no objection before you start			
(f)	The household consist of members or people who normally live and eat their meals in the same household i.e. those who share the same kitchen. It could include family members, relatives, employees etc. The key words here are normally living in the same household and share the same kitchen. It probably means they all share the same head of the household. A household and family are not necessarily one and the same. In short, <i>A household is defined as a group of people <u>currently</u> eating from the same pot "under the same roof" (or in same compound if the HH has 2 structures)</i>			
1.4	Region	Arusha= 1	Njombe = 2	
1.5	District	Name:	Code	
1.6	Ward	Name:	Code	
1.7	Village	Name:	Code	
Section 2 – Household Demographic Characteristics				

2.1	What is the number of persons living in your household? [ ] Please list below by first name. Start with the head of the HH, then the spouse and complete the table for any other member.									
	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.10	2.11
HH Member Code	Name	Sex 1=male 2=female		Age in completed years	Relation to Head  See Codes Below	Level of education  See Codes	Major income activity  See Codes	If answer is 6 in 2.7, knows to read? 1=yes 2=no	If answer is 6 in 2.7, knows to write? 1=yes 2=no	Status in the community  See Codes
01										
02										
03										
04										
05										
06										
07										
08										
09										
10										
11										
12										

### Codes

2.6	2.7	2.8	2.10
1=Head 2=Spouse 3=Child 4=Other, specify:	1= kindergarten 2= primary school 3= secondary school 4= university 5= vocational or other training program 6=No formal education	1=Farming (own farm) 2=Trading activities 3=Off-farm employment 4=Formal employment 5=Other, specify	1=Village chairman 2=Elder 3=Youth leader 4=Women's leader 5=Religious leader 6=Tribal leader 7=Other, specify: <hr/> 99=Not applicable

### SECTION 3 – HOUSING STATUS

### CODE

3.1	Do you or your household own or rent this dwelling/building?	1	Own ► Move to 3.3
		2	Don't own but live for free ► Move to 3.3
		3	Rent
3.2	How much do you pay per month for rent?	TZS	
3.3	What is the major construction material of the outside walls?  <i>If you are at the participant's house, don't ask this question as you can see and get the answer by observing</i>	1	Earth / mud
		2	Mud bricks / blocks
		3	Cement / Concrete
		4	Other, specify
3.4	What is the major material of the roof?	1	Straw / thatch

	<i>If you are at the participant's house and in a position to see the roof, don't ask this question as you can see and get the answer by observing</i>	2	Zinc / metal sheet
		3	Plastic sheet (tarpaulin)
		4	Other, specify
3.5	What is the major material of the floor? <i>If you are at the participant's house and sitting inside, don't ask this question as you can see and get the answer by observing</i>	1	Earth/stones
		2	Wood
		3	Cement
		4	Tiles
		5	Other, specify
3.6	How many rooms are in this house? (Enter number of rooms)		
3.7	On average, how many individuals occupy one room? (Enter number of people per room)		

#### 4. Household Land Ownership

- 4.1. Do you own land? 1=Yes; 2=No
- 4.2. What is the use of the land (1.Residential; 2. Farm; 3. both)
- 4.3. What is the Size of the land (in acres)
- 4.4. Do you own land title? 1=Yes; 2=No
- 4.5. If you sell the land now, what is the Value of the land? (TZS)

SECTION 4 – ASSETS OWNERSHIP						
		A.	B.	C.	D.	E.
		Do you own [ASSETS]?	How many?	When did you get it?	How much did you spend?	If you sold the [ASSETS] now, how much could you earn?
		1. YES 2. NO		ENTER YEAR	AMOUNT (TZS)	AMOUNT (TZS)
4.1	Chairs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
4.2	Mattress	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
	Beds					
4.3	Coach/sofa	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
4.4	Coal pot	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
4.5	Kerosene lamp	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
4.6	Kerosene stove					
4.7	Charcoal stove					
4.8	Gas stove					
4.9	Energy-saving charcoal stove	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
4.10	Car battery	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
4.11	Generator	<input type="checkbox"/>				

			<input type="checkbox"/>			
4.12	Solar system	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
4.13	Mobile solar lamp	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
4.14	Radio /Radio Cassette	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
4.15	TV	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
4.16	Regular cell phone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
4.17	Smart phone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
4.18	Sewing machine	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
4.19	Milling machine (for flour)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
4.20	Mosquito net	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
4.21	Hoe / Axe/Sululu	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
4.22	Shovel / Spade	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
4.23	Bicycle	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
4.24	Motorbike	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
4.25	Car	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
4.26	Cart	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
4.27	Ox-Plough	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
4.28	Wheelbarrow	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
4.29	Irrigation device 1 (specify – pump/sprinkler)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
4.30	Other					

SECTION 5 – ESTIMATED HOUSEHOLD INCOME				
	Please estimate the total amount of income your household earned from [INCOME SOURCE] for last 12 months.			
	[INCOME SOURCE]	For 5.1 and 5.2 Specify activity or source	Amount earned TZS	Who controls the income from [THIS SOURCE]? 1=hh head (male) 2. hh head (female) 3.=spouse 4=other (specify)
5.1	Farming activities (for own consumption and selling) –TASAF support			
5.2	Farming activities (for own consumption and selling) –Non-TASAF			
5.3	Conditional Cash Transfer			
5.4	Non-farm activities (Non-TASAF public works)	See Codes Below		

5.5	Non-farm activities (public works)	See Codes Below		
5.6	Remittances (from migrated family) and gifts			
5.7	Formal employment			
5.8	Any other source (indicate the source)			
5.9	Value addition of agricultural products	See Codes Below		

5.3	5.5	5.9
1=Handcraft 2=Carpenter 3=Charcoal & Firewood 4=Bricks making 5=Phone charging 6=Fishing 7= Other, specify	1=Rehabilitation and maintenance of road 2=Construction and maintenance of water retention structures 3=Construction and maintenance of gully dams 4=Construction and rehabilitation of footpath and bridges 5=Construction of rural water supply systems	1=Local brews 2=Local breads & snacks 3=Cooking oil 4=Other, specify  99=Not applicable

5.10 Do you or your spouse participate in any income generating activity (1=Yes 2=No)

5.11 Who decides on the business (1= husband 2= wife 3= both together 4= other please specify)

5.12 How much say/input does your spouse has in deciding the business? (1=much say2=a little say3=No say)

5.13 Who in your household decide on saving or borrowing money for income generation activity? (1 = husband 2= wife 3= both together 4= other please specify)

SECTION 6: HOUSEHOLD LIVESTOCK OWNERSHIP											
Code	Livestock	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.9	6.10
		How many [LIVES TOCK] do you or your household members own?	How many [LIVES TOCK] have been acquired from TASF	Value of [LIVES TOCK] acquired in the last twelve months	How many [LIVES TOCK] have been sold in the last twelve	What was the total value of sales of [LIVES TOCK] in the	Do you hire labourers [LIVES TOCK] 1=Yes 2=No ► Q6.8	How much laborer do you pay [LIVES TOCK] Per month	Did you incur any other expenses such as vaccination /	What was the total value of these additional expenses for	Who controls the income from [LIVE- STOCK]

					months	last 12 months?		TZS	medicine / veterinary services for your [LIVES TOCK]	[LIVES TOCK]	sales ?
				TZS					1=Yes 2=No ▶ Q6.10		1.=hh head (male) 2.=hh head (female) 3.=spouse 4.=other (specify)
1	Cattle										
2	Sheep										
3	Goats										
4	Beehives										
5	Donkeys										
6	Pigs										
7	Poultry										
8											

SECTION 7: LIVESTOCK BY-PRODUCTS											
Code	By-product	7.1	7.2			7.3	7.4	7.6			
		In the last 12 months, did you produce any [BY-PRODUCT] from your livestock?  1=Yes 2=No ▶ NEXT BY-PRODUCT	HH CONSUMPTION %	SALE %	OTHER %	In the last 12 months, did you use any input (labor, transport, etc) in the production of by-products?  1=Yes 2=No ▶ Q5	How much was the total cost of inputs used?  TZS	Who controls the income from [BY-PRODUCT] ?  1=hh head (male) 2.=hh head (female) 3.=spouse 4.=other (specify)			
1	Milk										
2	Butter										
3	Cheese										
4	Meat										
5	Eggs										
6	Honey										
7	Wax										
8	Skin										

9	Others: _____ -								
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**SECTION 8 – HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURES AND CONSUMPTION (1)**

SECTION 8 – HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURES AND CONSUMPTION (1)											
Food ID	8.1	8.2		8.3		8.4	8.5		8.6		8.7
	Over the past 7 days did you or others in your household consume any [ITEM]?	How much in total did your household consume in the past 7 days?		How much came from purchases?		How much did you pay for the purchase?	How much came from own production?		How much came from gifts and other sources?		
	1=Yes 2=No ► SKIP TO NEXT LINE	QT Y	UNIT 1=Gram 2=Kg 3=Liter 4=Piece	QT Y	UNIT 1=Gram 2=Kg 3=Liter 4=Piece	TZS	QT Y	UNIT 1=Gram 2=Kg 3=Liter 4=Piece	QT Y	UNIT 1=Gram 2=Kg 3=Liter 4=Piece	
Cereals (by month)											
1	Rice										
2	Maize										
3	Millet and sorghum										
4	Wheat, barley grain and other cereals										
Pulses (by month)											
5	Peas, beans, lentils, and other pulses										
Oil seeds (by month)											
6	Seeds (any type)										
7	Groundnuts										
8	Coconuts										
9	Cashewnut, almonds and other nuts										

**SECTION 8 – HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURES AND CONSUMPTION (2)**

Food ID	8.1	8.2		8.3		8.4	8.5		8.6		8.7
	Over the past week (7 days), did you or others in your household consume any [ITEM]?  1=Yes 2=No ▶ SKIP TO NEXT LINE	How much in total did your household consume in the past week?		How much came from purchases?  IF NONE RECORD 0.		How much did you pay for the purchase?  TSH	How much came from own production?  IF NONE RECORD 0.		How much came from gifts and other sources?  IF NONE RECORD 0.		
		QTY	UNIT 1=gram 2=kg 3=liter 4=piece	QTY	UNIT 1=gram 2=kg 3=liter 4=piece		QTY	UNIT 1=gram 2=kg 3=liter 4=piece	QTY	UNIT 1=gram 2=kg 3=liter 4=piece	
Vegetables & fruits (by week)											
13	Onions, tomatoes, carrots, green pepper										
14	Greens (spinach, cabbage and others)										
15	Canned, dried, wild vegetables										
16	Ripe bananas										
17	Citrus fruits (orange, lemons, etc.)										
18	Mango's, avocado's, other fruits										
19	Sugar cane										
Root crops (by week)											
20	Sweet potato										
21	Irish potato										
22	Cassava										
23	Yam										
24	Cooking banana / plantains										

**SECTION 8 – HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURES AND CONSUMPTION (3)**

Fo	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7
----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

	Over the past week (7 days), did you or others in your household consume any [ITEM]?  1=Yes 2=No ► SKIP TO NEXT LINE	How much in total did your household consume in the past week?		How much came from purchases?  IF NONE RECORD 0.		How much did you pay for the purchases?		How much came from own production?  IF NONE RECORD 0.		How much came from gifts and other sources?  IF NONE RECORD 0.	
		QTY	UNIT 1=gram 2=kg 3=liter 4=piece	QTY	UNIT 1=gram 2=kg 3=liter 4=piece	TSH	QTY	UNIT 1=gram 2=kg 3=liter 4=piece	QTY	UNIT 1=gram 2=kg 3=liter 4=piece	
Others (by week)											
25	Meat										
26	Fish										
27	Milk										
28	Yoghurt										
29	Butter										
30	Cheese										
31	Eggs										
32	Cooking oil										
33	Honey, syrup, jam										
34	Sugar										
35	Salt										
36	Sweets										
37	Homemade bread										
Beverages (by week)											
38	Coffee and cocoa										
39	Tea										
40	Soft drinks										
41	Beer										
42	Wine and spirits										

Section 9 – Long-term expenditures

In the past 6 months, how much money have you spent on each of the following items or services? (both cash and on credit)					
		TZS			TZS
9.1	Education: school fee, uniform, copy books		9.9	Construction, house repair	
9.2	Medical expenses, health care		9.10	Farm rent	
9.3	Clothing, shoes (except for school uniform)		9.11	Repayment of debts	
9.4	Social events contribution		9.12	Savings	
9.5	Funeral contribution		9.13	Domestic workers,	
9.6	Airtime		9.14	Other,	
9.7	Charging phone				
9.8	Taxes, fines				

### CODES

9.4	
1= Political meetings 2=Weddings 3= Cultural initiations 4= Other, specify	99=Not applicable

Section 10 – Health, Education, water, Wealth and public works		
Health and Safety Related Problems		
10.1	Which type of the health facility is available in your village? (Hospital = 1; Health Center = 2; Dispensary = 3; No Health facility = 4)	
10.2	What is the distance to the nearest health facility? (Give distance in kms)	
10.3	What is the distance to the nearest RCH clinic?	
10.4	Has any member of the household been sick during the past 6 months? (Yes = 1; No = 2)	
10.5	If yes. Did you seek for help or visited any health facility? (Yes = 1; No = 2)	
10.6	Were you treated? (Yes = 1; No = 2)	
10.7	In the past 6 months, have you experienced any of the following health problems? 1=yes; 2=no	
10.7.1	Malaria	
10.7.2	Water borne diseases (Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera, Worms)	
10.7.3	TB	
10.7.4	Eyes related diseases	
10.7.5	Asthma	
10.7.6	Kwashiorkor/Marasmus	
10.7.7	Coughing/ Flu/ Whooping cough	
10.7.8	Pneumonia	
10.7.9	Living with HIV/AIDS	
10.7.10	Pregnancy related complications	
10.7.11	Paralysis	
10.7.12	Other, please specify	
10.8	Compared to most other households in this community, how would you assess the health status of members in your household? Members in our household experience ... 1=much more health problems 2=a little bit more health problems	
<b>Education</b>		

10.10	What is the distance to the nearest primary school?	
10.11	In the past two years how many primary school age children from your household have dropped out of school?	
10.12	What are the reasons for school drop out for boys? (1- Domestic work, 3- Employment, 4- Health issues, 5- School fees, 6- Uniforms and other school accessories, 7- Other, please specify....)	
10.13	What are the reasons for school drop out for girls? (1-Marriage, 2- Domestic work, 3- Employment, 4- Pregnancy, 5- Health issues, 6- School fees, 7- Uniforms and other school accessories, 8 - Other, please specify....)	
10.14	In the past two years how many primary school age children have repeated classes in your household?	
10.15	What is the distance to the nearest secondary school?	
10.16	In the past two years how many secondary school age children from your household have dropped out of school?	
10.17	What are the reasons for school drop out for girls? (1-Marriage, 2- Domestic work, 3- Employment, 4- Pregnancy, 5- Health issues, 6- School fees, 7- Uniforms and other school accessories, 8 - Other, please specify....)	
10.18	What are the reasons for school drop out for boys? (1- Domestic work, 3- Employment, 4- Health issues, 5- School fees, 6- Uniforms and other school accessories, 7- Other, please specify....)	
10.19	In the past two years how many secondary school age children have repeated classes in your household?	
10.20	Are there any interventions by TASAF to support education in your community? (Yes = 1; No = 2), if yes please mention 1...., 2..... 3- .....,	
<b>Water</b>		
10.2 1	What are your main sources of drinking water for human use? (1 = Piped water in the house; 2 = Piped water in the neighborhood; 3 = Open well for the community; 4 = River/lake; 5 = Water vendors; 6 = Protected stream; 7= Public Kiosk; 8 =Other (Specify))	
10.2 2	What is the distance to your water source? (1 = 0-200 meters; 2 = 200-400 meters; 3 = 400-600 meters; 4 More than 600 meters)	
10.2 3	What is the state or condition of water? (1 = Clean; 2 = Safe; 3 = Not Clean; 4 = Not Safe)	
10.2 4	Which waterborne diseases are common in your community?	
<b>Community/ Public /Works (Tick where appropriate... rank 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>&amp; 3<sup>rd</sup>)</b>		
10.2 5	Which Public Works supported by TASAF are available in your village? 1 = Road works                      1=New Construction 2=Repair Work 2 = Bridge                              1=New Construction 2=Repair Work 3 = Market                              1=New Construction 2=Repair Work 4= Cattle dip                            1=New Construction 2=Repair Work 5=Water dam                            1=New Construction 2=Repair Work 6=Domestic water supply system    1=New Construction 2=Repair Work 7=Crop Irrigation System            1=New Construction 2=Repair Work 8 = Health facility                    1=New Construction 2=Repair Work 9 = Education facility                1=New Construction 2=Repair Work 10= Water facility                    1=New Construction 2=Repair Work 11=Security facilities e.g. policy posts 1=New Construction 2=Repair Work 12=Village offices                    1=New Construction 2=Repair Work 13=Trees nursery                      1=New Construction 2=Repair Work 14= Self help groups e.g. savings and credits societies 1=New Construction 2=Repair Work 15= Other, specify....	
10.2 6	Did you participate in deciding the type of public works you have been involved? 1=YES 2=NO	
10.2 7	If yes how were you involved? 1. through village meetings 2. Other	
10.2 8	Are you aware of the TASAF development committees at village level? 1=YES    2=NO	
10.2 9	Do you participate in meetings? 1=YES    2=NO	

10.3 0	How many people from this household are employed in the ongoing Public Works?		(Enter Number)
10.3 1	Is there any payment received from participation in such public works 1=YES ( ) 2=NO ( )		
10.3 2	What was the earned income used for? 1. Improve housing condition 2. Buying household assets 3. Paying school related costs 4. Paying health related costs. 5. Purchasing farm inputs/implements. 6. Hiring support labor. 7. Meeting social obligations e.g. weddings, funerals etc.		
10.3 3	Was the amount paid from public works satisfactory? 1=YES 2=NO		
	If NO, Why?		
10.3 4	Was the amount paid on time? 1. Yes on time 2. Not on time 3. Not applicable		
10.3 5	Are you happy/ satisfied with your engagement in public/community works? 1. Very satisfied 2. Satisfied 3. Not satisfied 4. Not sure		
10.3 6	Income from short term public works has helped to improve livelihood (1- Strongly Agree, 2- Agree, 3- Neutral, 4- Disagree)		
<b>Community Income Generating Enterprises</b>			
10.3 7	Are you involved or engaged in any of income generating groups/associations? 1. Merry-go-round (upatu) 2.Village Community Banking (VICOBA) 3. Savings and Credit society (SACCOS) 4. Agricultural Marketing Cooperative Society (AMCOS) 4. Others		
<b>Social Capital Engagement</b>			
10.3 8	Are you involved/member of any social capital groupings? e.g. cultural groupings or religious groupings, wedding and funeral associations (kufa na kuzikana) YES ( ) NO ( )		
<b>Capacity Enhancement</b>			
10.3 9	Has any of your household members received any training related to YES =1 NO =2		
	a. Public works' skills		
	b. Income generating enterprises		
	c. Social/community management		
	d. Other ... 1		
	2		
	3		
10.4 0	How useful has the training received in capacity enhancement? 1. Very useful 2. Useful 3. Not useful 4. Not sure		
<b>Assessment of wealth</b>			
10.4 1	Compared to most other households in this community, how would you assess the wealth status of your household?  Our household is ...  1=much poorer 2=a little poorer 3=about as poor or rich 4=a little richer 5=much richer		

**Section 11: SHOCKS AND COPING (1/2)**

		<i>Answer these questions for the 3 most significant shocks only:</i>				
CODE	SHOCK	11.1	11.2	11.3	11.4	11.5
		During the last 12 months, was your household affected negativ	Rank the three most significant shocks you experienced  1=Most severe	As a result of this [SHOCK], did your [...] ...  READ RESPONSES FOR EACH COLUMN  1=Increase 2=Decrease	What did your household do in response to this [SHOCK] to try to regain your former welfare level?  LIST UP TO 3 ANSWERS BY ORDER OF	During the last 12 months, how many

		Affected by [SHOCK]?  1=Yes 2=No ► NEXT SHOCK	2=Second most severe 3=Third most severe	3=Did not change					IMPORTANCE. IF MORE THAN ONE EVENT, ASK ABOUT THE MOST RECENT INCIDENT. USE CODES BELOW.			times did [SHOCK] occur?
				Income	Assets	Food	Food	Food	1st	2nd	3rd	
1	Price fall of food items											
2	Price rise of food items											
3	Loss of non-farm jobs of HH member											
4	Drought											
5	Flood / landslides / heavy rains preventing work											
6	Other crop damage											
7	Death of HH member											
8	Illness of HH member											
<i>Codes: Coping strategy</i>												
1=Relied on own savings 2=Received unconditional help from relatives/friends 3=Participated in cash or food for work program 4=Received unconditional help from NGO/religious institution (food or cash) 5=Changed eating patterns (relied on less preferred food, reduced the number of meals per day, household members skipped days of eating, etc.) 6=Employed household members / Took on more employment				7=Adult household members who were previously not working had to find work 8=Household members migrated 9=Reduced expenditures on health and/or education 10=Obtained credit 11=Sold agricultural assets 12=Sold durable assets 13=Sold land/building				14=Sold crop stock 15=Sold livestock 16=Intensify fishing 17=Sent children to live elsewhere 18=Engaged in spiritual efforts prayer, sacrifices, diviner consultations 19=Did not do anything 20=Other (specify)				

Section 11: SHOCKS AND COPING (2/2)						
				Answer these questions for the 3 most significant shocks only:		
CODE	SHOCK	11.1	11.2	11.3	11.4	11.5
		During the last 12 months, was your household affected negatively by [SHOCK]?  1=Yes 2=No ► NEXT SHOCK	Rank the three most significant shocks you experienced  1=Most severe 2=Second most severe 3=Third most severe	As a result of this [SHOCK], did your [...] ...  READ RESPONSES FOR EACH COLUMN  1=Increase 2=Decrease 3=Did not change	What did your household do in response to this [SHOCK] to try to regain your former welfare level?  LIST UP TO 3 ANSWERS BY ORDER OF IMPORTANCE. IF MORE THAN ONE EVENT, ASK ABOUT THE MOST RECENT INCIDENT. USE CODES BELOW.	During the last 12 months, how many times did [SHOCK] occur?
				Income Assets Food Food Food	1st 2nd 3rd	

9	Increase in price of inputs (seed, fertilizer)																		
10	Great loss / death of livestock																		
11	Fire																		
12	Theft / robbery and other violence																		
13	Involuntary loss of house/land																		
14	Displacement (due to government development projects)																		
15	Other (specify)																		

Codes: Coping strategy

1=Relied on own savings 2=Received unconditional help from relatives/friends 3=Participated in cash or food for work program 4=Received unconditional help from ngo/religious institution (food or cash) 5=Changed eating patterns (relied on less preferred food, reduced the number of meals per day, hh members skipped days of eating, etc.) 6=Employed household members / Took on more employment	7=Adult household members who were previously not working had to find work 8=Household members migrated 9=Reduced expenditures on health and/or education 10=Obtained credit 11=Sold agricultural assets 12=Sold durable assets 13=Sold land/building	14=Sold crop stock 15=Sold livestock 16=Intensify fishing 17=Sent children to live elsewhere 18=Engaged in spiritual efforts prayer, sacrifices, diviner consultations 19=Did not do anything 20=Other (specify)
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**Section 12 – Conclusion**

Thank you very much for participation in this survey.

The results of this questionnaire will help us to better understand the impact of TPRP III project through OFID support in your village/street and further advice policy makers on policies that could lead to further improvements in this region.

Do you have any questions for me before I leave?  *Take the time to answer any questions.*

**Section 13 - Observations of the enumerator. Do not read the following questions. Simply record your impressions!**

A	Ending time	__ : __ (hh:mm)	
B	How would you judge the respondent understands of the questions during the survey?	1	Displayed no problems
		2	Displayed a little difficulty

		3	Displayed moderate difficulty
		4	Displayed serious problems
C	How did the thinking process of the respondent appear to you during the survey?	1	Logical and sensible
		2	Somewhat Unclear
		3	Unclear, insensible
		4	Totally disoriented
D	Remarks about respondent / spouse (e.g. physical disabilities, mental disease)		

Space for additional remarks

### ANNEX: Crop Codes

#### Crop Codes (Cereals/tubers/roots):

- 11 Maize
- 12 Paddy
- 13 Sorghum
- 14 Bulrush Millet
- 15 Finger Millet
- 16 Wheat
- 17 Barley
- 22 Sweet Potatos
- 23 Irish potatos
- 24 Yams
- 25 Cocoyams
- 26 Onions
- 27 Ginger

#### Legumes Oil & fruit:

- 31 Beans
- 32 Cowpeas
- 33 Green gram
- 35 Chick peas
- 36 Bambara nuts
- 37 Field peas
- 41 Sunflower
- 42 Simsim
- 43 Groundnut
- 47 Soyabeans

#### Permanent Crops:

- 70 Passion Fruit
- 71 Banana
- 72 Avocado
- 73 Mango
- 74 Papaw
- 76 Orange
- 77 Grapefruit
- 78 Grapes
- 79 Mandarin
- 80 Guava
- 81 Plums
- 82 Apples
- 83 Pears
- 84 Peaches
- 85 Lime/lemon
- 68 Pomelo
- 69 Jack fruit
- 97 Durian
- 98 Bilimbi
- 99 Rambutan
- 67 Bread fruit
- 38 Malay apple
- 39 Star fruit

#### Permanent (Cash crops)

48 Caster seed

Cash Crop Codes:

50 Cotton

51 Tobacco

53 Pyrethrum

62 Jute

19 Seaweed

Vegetable Codes:

86 Cabbage

87 Tomatoes

88 Spinach

89 Carrot

90 Chillies

91 Amaranths

92 Pumpkins

93 Cucumber

94 Egg Plant

95 Water Mellon

96 Cauliflower

100 Okra

101 Fiwi

53 Sisal

54 Coffee

55 Tea

56 Cocoa

57 Rubber

58 Wattle

59 Kapok

60 Sugar Cane

61 Cardamom

63 Tamarin

64 Cinamon

65 Nutmeg

66 Clove

18 Black Pepper

34 Pigeon pea

21 Cassava

75 Pineapple

44 Palm Oil

45 Coconut

46 Cashewnut

998 OTHER

**Appendix VI: LIST OF KEY INFORMANTS INTERVIEWED AS PART OF TPRP III TASAF-OPEC III IMPACT ASSESSMENT IN FEBRUARY 2020**

S/N	Name	Designation	LGA	Phone No/ Email
<b>Arusha Region</b>				
1.	Mathias Matthew	Regional Principal Economist and TASAF Regional Coordinator	Arusha Regional Office	0787264433
2.	Restiel Hayuma	Productive Social Safety Net Coordinator (PSSNC)	Karatu	0754828227
3.	Fellix Sulle	District community Development Officer (DCDO)	Karatu	0764229090
4.	Godifrey Luguma	District Planning officer (DPLO)	Karatu	0756045323
5.	Yohana Ngowi	Ag. District Primary Education Officer (DPEO)	Karatu	0754556622
6.	Kalista Maiwa	District Secondary Education Officer (DSEO)	Karatu	0787053966
7.	Mustafa Waziri	District Medical Officer (DMO)	Karatu	0752599151
8.	Egibert Mutarubukwa	Water Engineer (WE)	Karatu	0683162284
9.	Boniface Mwilenga	LGA TASAF Coordinator	Meru	0628109934
10.	Frank Mwambashi	Statistics and Logistic Officer	Meru	
11.	Amani Mlay	Health Officer	Meru	
12.	Gerson Mtera	District Secondary Education Officer (DSEO)	Longido	0715706472
13.	Victoria Benedict	Statistics and Logistic Officer	Longido	
14.	Lobolu Saruni	LGA TASAF Coordinator	Longido	0686482879
15.	Peter Ngusa	District Planning Officer	Londigo	0754016500
16.	Denis Silayo	District Community Development Officer (DCDO)	Longido	
<b>Njombe Region</b>				
17.	Mussa Seleman	Regional TASAF Coordinator	Njombe Regional office	<a href="mailto:mussa.seleman@njombe.go.tz">mussa.seleman@njombe.go.tz</a>
18.	Rukia Muwango	Regional Planning Officer	Njombe Regional office	0736 211330 <a href="mailto:rmuwango@gmail.com">rmuwango@gmail.com</a>
19.	Joyce Mdemwa	LGA TASAF Coordinator	Wanging'ombe	0762 561 904
20.	Joseph Mng'ong'o	District Education officer (Primary Schools)	Wanging'ombe	0754 550034
21.	Agnes Sauga	District Education Officer (Secondary Schools)	Wanging'ombe	0755039278:
22.	Msafiri Tematema	District Water Engineer	Wanging'ombe	0754569798

<b>S/N</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>LGA</b>	<b>Phone No/ Email</b>
23.	Ajira Twaha Ngolle	Ag. District Medical Officer	Wanging'ombe	0755458492
24.	Emmanuel Kilundo	District Planning Officer	Wanging'ombe	0754 043916
25.	Veronica Simwanza	Ag. LGA TASAF Coordinator	Makambako	0757 995180
26.	Joseph Mwinuka	Education Officer Academics (Secondary)	Makambako	0768 803588
27.	Perpetua Masanja	Education Officer (Primary)	Makambako	0754 967678
28.	Nyagawa Erasto	Education Officer Academics (Primary)	Makambako	0762 543608
29.	Emmanuel Abel	Economist/Planner	Makambako	0629 814738