

**TO ASSESS THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF TANZANIA SOCIAL ACTION FUND (TASAF II)  
PROGRAM IN IMPROVING THE LIVELIHOODS OF COMMUNITIES IN ZANZIBAR: THE  
CASE OF MAKOONGWE ISLAND**

**ISSA, ABDALLA S**

**MASTER OF SCIENCE IN PROJECT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT OF THE  
INSTITUTE OF ACCOUNTANCY ARUSHA,**

**NOVEMBER, 2023**

**TO ASSESS THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF TANZANIA SOCIAL ACTION FUND (TASAF II)  
PROGRAM IN IMPROVING THE LIVELIHOODS OF COMMUNITIES IN ZANZIBAR: THE  
CASE OF MAKOONGWE ISLAND**

**ISSA, ABDALLA S**

**A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR  
THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF SCIENCE IN PROJECT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT  
OF THE INSTITUTE OF ACCOUNTANCY ARUSHA,  
NOVEMBER, 2023**

## CERTIFICATION

I, the undersigned, certify that I have read and hereby recommend for acceptance by Institute of Accountancy, a dissertation entitled the Contributions of TASAF II Program in Improving the Livelihoods of Communities in Zanzibar: the Case of Makoongwe Island in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of Master of Science in Project Planning and Management of the Institute of Accountancy Arusha.



Signature

Dr. Henry Mung'ong'o

(Supervisor)

Date: 06 December, 2023

## AUTHORS DECLARATION

I, Abdalla Saleh Issa, declare that this dissertation is my own original work and that it has not been presented and will not be presented to any university for similar or any other degree award.



Signature

Date: 06 December, 2023

## **COPYRIGHT**

This paper should not be reproduced by any means, in full or in part, except for short extract in a fair dealing, for research or private study, critical scholarly review or discourse with an acknowledgment. No part of this paper may be reproduced, stored in any retrieval system or transmitted in any form by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise without prior written permission of the author or the Institute of Accountancy Arusha.

## **DEDICATION**

This work is dedicated to my loved parents Mr. and Mrs. Saleh, brothers and sisters, my child Azfar and to my wife for their support throughout the study period. However, this work could not be possible without my chief supervisor Dr. Henry Mung'ong'o for her care, understanding, patient and assistance from early stage of the study.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

I would like to express my gratitude to all those who supported me toward the completion of this study. Special thanks are given to Almighty God for protecting me, guiding me, and giving me good health and taking care of me during writing of this work. Many people have contributed towards completion of this dissertation study. Unfortunately it is not possible to list all of them in this limited space. However, I would like to mention few individuals. I am very grateful for the guidance, attention and support I received from my Supervisor Dr. Henry Mung'ong'o. He critically read and provided necessary advice from proposal writing stage up to this final stage of report writing. My many thanks are further extended to my parents and family, wife, sisters and brothers who have been a great comforters all the way also all the respondents who agreed to spare their time in answering the research question. I would also like to extend my gratitude to my fellow colleagues of the Master of Science in Project Planning and Management course, (2021/2022) and to all those who have made possible in one way or another in the completion of this work. As well as my grateful thanks for the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar (RGZ) for serving supporting me during the data collection period. Finally I am highly indebted to my beloved child Azfar, for his patient, understanding during the writing of this report. May God bless for all.

## ABSTRACT

The study aimed to investigate on contribution of Tanzania social action fund (TASAF II) program in improving the livelihoods of communities. Specifically aimed to examine the perception and awareness of the community members on TASAF II Program in Makoongwe, to assess the contribution of TASAF II Program in improving the livelihood in Makoongwe community and lastly to find out the challenges associated with TASAF II Program in improving the livelihood in Makoongwe Community. The study involved 60 respondents as TASAF II program beneficiaries and vulnerable households were given questionnaires/household questionnaire, and 5 respondents interviewed as key informants by applying purposive sampling and 15 were employed for focus group discussion from the total of 75 respondents. Two villages were selected namely Kinyasini and Kizambarauni and data was collected through interviews, observation and household survey during the field survey and from TASAF documents. The study observed that; 52 (87%) of respondents were understood about TASAF program through meetings and being among the beneficiaries of the program and other they got aware through home visitation. Only few of 08 (13%) respondents were not understood. Through TASAF II program of cash base transfer the study revealed that the program was contributed tremendously to improve the vulnerable group livelihood were by 03(5%) were able to establish business, 24 (40%) were able to buy food for their family, 03 (05%) for medical access, 02(03%) established project such as livestock keeping and cultivation and 28(47%) they were able to procure of school needs for children. However the 60 respondents from house hold notified that TASAF II program was faced with various challenge where by about 03 (5%)of respondents were claimed on bureaucracy, 06(10%) low coverage in regards to the people in need, 10 (17%) poor participation for program beneficiaries, 23(38%) deduction of cash transferred without proper information to the beneficiaries, 07(12%) poor supervision, 02 (03%) poor information to the program beneficiaries and 08(13%) delaying of



money and 01(02%) poor of community involvement of the TASAF program. So far the District Social Welfare Officer and other government officers agreed on the presence of these challenges during the implementation of the TASAF II program. The study concluded that, the TASAF II program has contributed to improve livelihood of Makoongwe households while the impacts was not much in regard to the program target. Through the cash transfer beneficiaries were able to secure food for their families, few among them were able to start up income generating activities especially cultivation of vegetables and fruits and livestock keeping as well as small business for some beneficiaries which help them to improve their income per day and acquiring some necessity needs of life including clothes while different challenges raised during implementation were taken as huge block to reach the target goal of the program. The study recommends that proper information should be given to beneficiaries on their money, knowledge on investment of their cash transfer also the community assessment need survey should be conducted very participatory and prior to the program implementation.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

CERTIFICATION.....	i
AUTHORS DECLARATION.....	ii
COPYRIGHT.....	iii
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	viii
LIST OF TABLES.....	xii
ABBREVIATIONS.....	xiv
CHAPTER ONE.....	1
INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Background to the Research Problem.....	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem.....	5
1.3Objective of Research.....	7
1.3.1 General Objectives.....	7
1.3.2 Specific Objectives.....	7
1.4Research questions.....	7
1.5 Scope of the Study.....	8
1.6 Significance of the Study.....	8
CHAPTER TWO.....	9
LITERATURE REVIEW.....	9
2.1 Chapter Overview.....	9
2.2 Definitions of key terms and concepts.....	9
2.2.1 Livelihoods.....	9
2.2.3 Community.....	10
2.2.4 TASAF.....	10
2.3 Theoretical frame work.....	10

2.4 Empirical Literature Review .....	12
2.5 Research Gap .....	17
2.6 Conceptual Framework.....	17
2.7. Chapter Summary .....	18
CHAPTER THREE.....	19
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY.....	19
3.1 Introduction .....	19
3.2 The Study Area.....	19
3.3 Justification for the study area .....	20
3.5 Research Approach .....	21
3.6 Target Population.....	21
3.7 Sampling Procedures.....	21
3.7.1 Purposive Sampling .....	22
3.7.2 Simple Random Sampling .....	22
3.8 Sample Size .....	23
3.9 Sources of Data .....	23
3.9.1 Primary Data .....	24
3.9.1.0 Data Collection Methods.....	24
3.9.1.1In-depth interviews.....	24
3.9.1.2 Observation.....	25
3.9.1.4 Household surveys .....	26
3.9.2 Secondary Data .....	27
3.9.2.1 Documentary Review.....	27
3.10 Data Processing.....	27
3.10.1 Quantitative Data Analysis.....	28

3.10.2 Qualitative Data Analysis.....	28
3.11 Reliability and Validity of Study.....	29
3.11 Ethical Issues.....	29
3.13 Chapter Summary.....	30
CHAPTER FOUR.....	31
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION .....	31
4.1 Introduction .....	31
4.2 Background Characteristics of Respondents .....	31
4.2.1 Age of Household Head.....	31
4.2.2 Sex of Respondents.....	32
4.2.3 Marital Status .....	33
4.4 Education Level.....	34
4.5 Beneficiary of TASAF II program.....	36
4.5 Occupation of Respondents .....	38
4.6 Awareness of People in Makoongwe on TASAF II program.....	39
4.5 Major Objective of TASAF II .....	41
4.7 Benefits of TASAF II .....	43
4.10.1 Low coverage in regards to the people in need .....	47
4.10.2 Poor Community Involvement.....	49
4.10.4 Deduction of Cash Transfer without any Proper Information .....	50
4.10.5 Poor Information from Beneficiaries .....	50
4.10.6 Delaying of Money for Beneficiaries .....	51
4.10.8 Poor Supervision.....	52
4.10.9 Poor Participation for Program Beneficiaries .....	52
CHAPTER FIVE .....	54

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	54
5.1 Conclusion .....	54
5.2 Recommendations .....	55
REFERENCES.....	58
APPENDICES NO.1.....	61
Appendix 'A': Instruments for Data Collection .....	61
APPENDICES NO: 2. ....	66
Interview Checklist for Local leaders and TASAF II program supervisors and key stakeholders	66
APPENDICES 3:.....	68
Focus Group Discussions Questions for Local Government Leaders and program beneficiaries .....	68
APPENDICES 4:.....	69
Observation Checklist .....	69
Socio benefit resulted by TASAF II Program .....	69
APPENDICES NO: 5. ....	70
Work plan .....	70
APPENDICES NO: 6.....	71
Research Budget .....	71

## LIST OF TABLES

Table 3. 1. Showing the sample size of the study .....	23
Table 4.1: Age, Sex and Marital Status of Respondents.....	34
Table 4.2: Education Level .....	36
Table 4.3: Beneficiaries of the Program .....	37
Table 4.4: Occupation of Respondents .....	39
Table 4.5: Awareness of Respondents.....	40
Table 4.6: Objective of TASAF II Program .....	42
Table 4.7: Socio-Economic Benefit before TASAF .....	45
Table 4.8: Socio-Economic Benefit after TASAF.....	46

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.1: Analytical Framework for Livelihood in Local Community, Independent and Dependent Variables. ....	18
Figure 1.1: Makoonwge Island.....	19

## ABBREVIATIONS

TASAF	Tanzania Social Action Fund
WHO	World Health Organization
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
MKUKUTA	Mkakati wa Kukuza Uchumi na Kupunguza Umasikini Tanzania
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
ZATSD	Zanzibar Agricultural Transformation for Sustainable Development
TDV	Tanzania Development Vision
NSGRP	National Strategy for Growth and Poverty Reduction
WB	World Bank
NUSAF	Northern Unguja Social Action Fund
CBD	Community Based Development
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal



## CHAPTER ONE

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Background to the Research Problem

The world today talk about livelihood as humans inherently develops and implements strategies to ensure their survival. The hidden complexity behind the term comes to light when governments, civil society, and external organizations attempt to assist people whose means of making a living is threatened, damaged, or destroyed. From extensive learning and practice, various definitions have emerged that attempt to represent the complex nature of a livelihood (Chambers and Conway, 2005). According Prabeen sigh (2015) stated that, any livelihood in the world has following components which are Human assets, Social assets, Physical assets, financial assets and Natural assets .These five asset categories are interlinked. No single category on its own is sufficient to yield all the many and varied livelihood outcomes that people seek. People require a range of assets to achieve positive livelihood outcomes.

For example, the FAO Investment Centre (FAO, 2003) has recently been involved in designing a World Bank- funded project in Mongolia, which has a strong livelihoods two perspective. The project is aimed at addressing people's vulnerability context through strengthening the beneficiaries' resilience in the face of shocks. The project is centre on household livelihood systems and has developed project strategies that aim to strengthen and further diversify existing livelihoods' systems and assets.

Rural livelihood is occupation as a source of income and livelihood in the rural areas that include agricultural work and other allied rural employment such as labor, home industry etc. according to (FAO,2003) A rural livelihood is defined as the capabilities, assets and activities

that rural people require for a means of living. Of late, rural development has assumed global attention especially among the developing nations. It has great significance for a country like Tanzania where majority of the populations live in the rural areas and there is low livelihood improvement among the households including poor shelters, medical access, immunization and high number of school drop out for children as the result of lack of ability to afford the school needs as well as limited to earning from their daily.

There result for launching various strategies of rural development in Tanzania was mainly focuses on improving livelihood and provision of basic amenities and infrastructure facilities through innovative programs and wage and self-employment since 1961 (PRSP, 2000). Consequently, the government agreed to establish social and economic policies that addressed poverty reduction and improve the community livelihood at individual and national levels where further to this, in 2005 the government formulated a National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP, 2005).

The First Phase of TASAF (2000-2005) addressed key issues that were identified in the PRSP I, i.e. reduction of poverty by improving the social and economic services in key sectors of education, health, economic infrastructure and water with emphasis on rural and peri-urban areas (TASAF Resettlement Policy Framework, 2008). Main focus was on improving social service delivery, addressing income poverty for poor able bodied but food insecure households, Capacity Enhancement. More than 1,700 sub projects were funded. Around 7.3 million beneficiaries in 40 districts and Zanzibar were reached through supported sub projects 113,646 Public work Program (PWP) direct beneficiaries (47% women) and transferred cash income was US\$ 3.3 million 136,333 beneficiaries trained in various aspects of project management (TASAF II Resettlement Policy Framework, 2008) More than 20,000 members of

Community Project Committees, more than 1,500 district facilitators, about 200 NGOs/CBOs as well as Council Management Teams were trained (Monitoring and review of MKUKUTA AND TASAF II, 2010).

The Second Phase of TASAF (2005-2013) built on MDGs and MKUKUTA to assist meeting the targets by 2010 for MKUKUTA and 2015 for MDGs. The focus of the second phase was on: addressing lack and/or shortage of social services and income poverty in rural and urban areas (Tanzania Social Action Fund Fourth Quarter Progress Report April, 2009). Capacity enhancement of beneficiaries and institutions supporting targeted communities and households.

More than 11,000 sub-projects were funded to date. Population with access to improved social services: 16,067,635 Public Work Program person days: 14,543,815 with direct beneficiaries: 223,751 (47 % women). Vulnerable individuals participating in income generating activities: 371,250. Community Based-Conditional Cash Transfer beneficiaries: 13,081 More than 100,000 members of Community Project Committees, about 21,700 individuals participating in savings, more than 50,000 leaders of Villages, Mtaa and Shehia. Experiences of the first two Phases of the TASAF have also been beneficial to other poverty focused interventions (Tanzania Social Action Fund Fourth Quarter Progress Report April, 2009).

The Tanzania Second Social Action Fund (TASAF II) was launched in February 2005 and run to March 2010. The Fund, which is being implemented by the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania (URT) with financial support from the International Development Association (IDA) aims at empowering communities to access opportunities so that they can request, implement and monitor subprojects that contribute to improved livelihoods (TASAF,

2008). Hence, TASAF objective is directly linked to the indicator targets in the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP) or Mkakati wa Kukuza Uchumi na Kupunguza Umaskini Tanzania (MKUKUTA) that is anchored on the attainment of selected Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) targets (TASAF II, 2010).

TASAF approach is guided by the principles of community demand driven development and follows a bottom up planning and decision making through community empowerment. There are modest achievements of the first MKUKUTA in some of the sectors, such as education, but still many challenges as poor access and quality of social services such as education, water, health especially maternal health. That people are happy with education infrastructure, unhappy with health and are not happy at all with water services. TASAF is a good vehicle which provide enough space to community to engage and participate in bringing their own development if managed and implemented properly since it finances large part of community project costs (80- 85%) unlike other developing Countries projects (Monitoring and review of MKUKUTA AND TASAF II, 2010).

According to report of Zanzibar Agricultural Transformation for Sustainable Development of (2010) Coastal and small Islands are known as natural resources potential area. These resources consist of the fishery coastal and small islands are known as natural resources potential area. These resources consist of the fishery (catch and aquaculture), mining, pharmaceuticals, alternative energy from waves and currents, as well as natural resources as supporting the activities of transport, defense and security, and tourism. showed that, the blue activities is the most important source of employment in the isles where an average of 70% of the population in the Isles depends directly on agriculture for their livelihood, agricultural

sector has increased for 3.1% and contributed an average of 3.9% of the total Gross Domestic Product (GDP) within five years period from 2012 to 2016.

Majority of population in Zanzibar livelihood sustains on blue economy. Fishing and allied activities that support the livelihoods of nearly 70% of Tanzania island population has lost its importance. In recent years, land-based livelihoods of small and marginal farmers are increasingly becoming unsustainable. Joseph Semboja (2021) stated as the depending on sea economy has failed to support their families' requirements they are forced look at alternative means for supplementing their livelihoods. The livestock and agrarian economy in particular and the rural economy in general have been in a state of crisis due to various reasons including sea water intrusion in many coastal zones around community. The case of Makoongwe island is one of the area where by the livelihood of local community has change through the contribution of TASAF II project as the implementation of the Development Goals (MDGs) and the first National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty where the main target population are due to poor service, high vulnerable condition and food insecure groups (TASAF, 2011). TASAF II focuses to improve access of beneficiary households to enhance socio-economic services and income generating opportunities by strengthening household income earning per duration and commencing different project for improving their wellbeing.

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

In Zanzibar poverty appear to be prevalent about 85% of the Isles communities' lives on less than \$1/day. As of 2020, the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita in Zanzibar slightly decreased to 1.099 U.S dollars, whereby the previous year, the GDP per capita was measured at 1,118 U.S dollars. The drop was the first since 2016 where 1118 was in 2019 due to the economic changes resulted with COVID 19 pandemic (Julia Faria 2021). The

governments proceeding with different efforts to increase and improve the livelihoods for the local people by reducing household's to dependent in agriculture and fishing occupation, under free fees education and improve social infrastructures. (Zanzibar Poverty Assessment, 2021).

However, the results of different programs for improving livelihood of the households are still showing that non-income poverty indicators are very low. Most of the household are suffering with poor shelter, descent works, lack of immunization and balance diet and are mostly falling to afford their children to go in schools as a result of the extreme poverty line in Isles (Ruitembeek et, all, 2005).

The population line span in Makoongwe is increasing from day to day while there a little bit rapid pace for improving livelihood standard among households. Mostly are still live in vulnerable livelihood with no ability to afford their foods, medical cost, poor water sanitation and proper shelter as well as they are under extremely poverty. The adolescents are increasing to schools drop out and truancy, no permanent business start up for young's and mostly household members are dependents (Ruitembeek, 2005).

According to TASAF II Operational Manual of (2011) stated that through TASAF II program there was evidence that new economic activities of households have erupted that contributed to improve their livelihood. Basing on the mission, it was planned to take communities further from vulnerable condition to standard life where they could increase their income and make it sustainable.

This study wanted to recognize the extent of improvement on community livelihood of Makoongwe people. This study assessed the contribution of TASAF II Program on improving the livelihood of Makoongwe Community. TASAF II Program has main targeted to households with limited access to socio-services including vulnerable families, food unsecured as well as low income earning. They focus on improvement and increase access to household beneficiaries to be well enhanced in socio-economic standard.

### **1.3 Objective of Research**

#### **1.3.1 General Objectives**

The general objective of the study was to assess the contribution of TASAF II Program in improving the local Community in Zanzibar.

#### **1.3.2 Specific Objectives**

The specific objectives of the study were as follows:

1. To examine the perception and awareness of the community members on TASAF II Program in Makoongwe.
2. To assess the contribution of TASAF II Program in improving the livelihood in Makoongwe community.
3. To determine the challenges associated with TASAF II Program in improving the livelihood in Makoongwe Community.

### **1.4 Research questions**

In order to meet the specific and overall objective, the study was guided by the following questions;

1. What is the perception and awareness of the community members on TASAF II program in Makoongwe?

2. What are the contributions of TASAF II Program in improving the livelihood of Makoongwe community?
3. What are challenges associated with TASAF II Program in improving the livelihood in Makoongwe Community?

### **1.5 Scope of the Study**

The Makoongwe Community is where the research was taken as a case study. Makoongwe Island has implemented the sub-project funded by the TASAF II which are resemble to the different Island or rural communities in district. The study was based on findings the contribution of TASAF II in the livelihood of Makoongwe community in Zanzibar.

### **1.6 Significance of the Study**

This study has contributed to the body of knowledge TASAF Program and associated projects in different parts of the country as well as abroad. Findings from this study may also be used to address various challenges and associated impacts on TASAF Program interventions on improving the socio-economic conditions among beneficiaries. Moreover, this study was in line with the current government strategies on poverty reduction the Tanzania Development Vision 2025 (TDV, 2025), the second phase of the National Strategy for Growth and Poverty Reduction (NSGRP II), and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Little has been done to determine the impact of TASAF II intervention in the livelihood of local community in Isles areas. Therefore, the findings from this study may also be give out the facts which may be useful to government and other stakeholders to identify and use opportunities on assess the TASAF Program contributions and to keep up strong measures in helping the community.



## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.1 Chapter Overview**

There are different scholars have undergone the research about livelihood with TASAF Program of Tanzania. The literature review chapter covers the related literature which appears relevant to a particular topic. Also consist of definitions of terms, Theoretical review, Empirical literature review, policy review, research gap and conceptual framework of the research.

#### **2.2 Definitions of key terms and concepts**

The different concepts were used and defined here under;

##### **2.2.1 Livelihoods**

Livelihood is defined as a set of activities, involving securing water, food, fodder, medicine, shelter, clothing and the capacity to acquire above necessities working their individually or as a group by using endowments (both human and material) for meeting the requirements of the self and his/her household on a sustainable basis with dignity. The activities are usually carried out repeatedly (Oxford Dictionary of English, 2011).

##### **2.2.2 Vulnerable Group**

Vulnerable Groups According to WHO (2018) .This term is applied to groups of people (children, pregnant women, elderly people, malnourished people, prisoners, migrants and refugees, people who uses drugs, and people who are ill or immune compromised, etc.) who, due to factors usually considered outside their control, do not have the same opportunities as other, more fortunate groups in society.

### **2.2.3 Community**

According to Eshleman and Cashion (Sociology, 1983) defined it as a collection of people within a geographic area among whom there is some degree of mutual identification, interdependence or organization of activities.

### **2.2.4 TASAF**

TASAF is an acronym which means Tanzania Social Action Fund Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) was initiated in 2000 by the Government of Tanzania as one of its initiatives for livelihood improvement anchored to Poverty Reduction Strategies developed over time (TASAF, 2011).

## **2.3 Theoretical frame work**

Community Development Theory is a theory that is developed by Allison Tan 2009. It focuses on the centrality of oppressed people in the process of overcoming externally imposed social problems (Mendes, 2008). This theory focuses on community empowerment where Mendes believe that if the community will be empowered in different ways, people will get off the extreme poverty. This implies that the community can develop by giving them capital and skills in groups or individually and by giving them activities to do so as to make them self-employment. Most communities are underdeveloped and are always fighting against poverty, but they face different obstacles in their efforts. The important thing, which could help them to overcome their problems, is to be empowered by governments or any organizations. African governments or organizations can empower the people in groups or individually by giving them capital or skills that can help them in their investments, which can create their own employment and improve their standard of living as long as increase socio services and economic projects. TASAF socio-economic projects practiced in most of Tanzania

communities could be one of the empowerment strategies that governments can use to help communities to get out of poverty, (Allison Tan, 2009). Basing to this theory it show that TASAF II Program can be treated as good program for livelihood improvement for the rural and less economic communities.

The theory of change quoted by Kivuyo (2017) states that theory of change is essentially a comprehensive description and illustration of how and why a desired change is expected to happen in a particular context. It is focused in particular on mapping out or “filling in” what has been described as the “missing middle” between what a programmes or change initiative does (its activities or interventions) and how these lead to desired goals being achieved. It does this by first identifying the desired long-term goals and then works back from these to identify all the conditions (outcomes) that must be in place (and how these related to one another causally) for the goals to occur. These are all mapped out in an Outcomes Framework. With a theory of change in hand, the measurement and data collection elements of the evaluation process are facilitated. For example, a theory of change asks that participants be as clear as possible about not only the ultimate outcomes and impacts they hope to achieve but also the avenues through which they expect to achieve them, Weiss (1995). An evaluation based on a theory of change, therefore, identifies what to sure-ultimate and interim outcomes, and the implementation of activities intended to achieve these outcomes-and helps to guide choices about when and how to measure those elements. Theory of change conceptualize on how an intervention is effective in the community particularly development programmes which allows the stakeholders to come with facts and make proper decisions and also in turn, serve to the baseline to improve and come up with solution to the community. This theory emphasizes on investment in programmes that can bring required changes to the society through the proper participation and involvement of all stakeholders from initial of the programme. The

development of TASAF II Program is lying on the strategic goal of community change through socio-economic improvement where ultimately improve the household livelihood. The study employed theory of change so as to capture ultimate outcomes and impacts of the program through the TASAF program in Makoongwe community.

## **2.4 Empirical Literature Review**

### **2.4.1 The perception and awareness of the community members on TASAF Program**

Most studies reveal that through the program like TASAF if people in the local community are well educated and have awareness on participation in public matters then they will participate more in implementation of development program. The findings from Bengesi (2015) and Busiinge (2010) show that individuals with high level of education involved more in development projects than less educated people. This means that knowledge from schools and other education institutions will improve a person's self-confidence leading them to think critically about a subject hence they are more likely to become active and to participate in decision making concerning various community development projects.

The scholars stated that there are several factors that can affect perception, awareness and willingness to participate in TASAF program; these include possibility of tangible benefits to themselves, where they could make decisions and new opportunities of life (Plummer and Taylor, 2015). This also leads to other people in the local community not to participate in program unless they are given some things in return like money. Busiinge (2010) reported that some program have also created the system that nothing can work without money leaving behind local leaders complaining that people do not need to understand about the certain community program because there is no allowance. In contrary, the findings of (Bengesi, 2015) observed that respondents were effort to aware, were positive in their perception about

the program and sound willingness to participate on implementation of community project without any expected future tangible benefits.

Nosimu Alafayo (2019) on the research on assessment of TASAF contribution to Arusha District observed that community aware about the cash transfer from TASAF project where many beneficiaries in the local community get information about projects in their areas and thus many beneficiaries were fully participated in the program. During his study 90.7% of the respondents claimed that mass media was effective in the dissemination of program information in the local community. Through media such as newspaper, television, radio as well as from ward office information concerning various the TASAF program s become available to people in the local community. These in all are important in increasing people's awareness on the program and the benefits that will result in their participation and reduce poor perception on the TASAF program. As well as this often influences the community on the sense of ownership for the TASAF program.

#### **2.4.2 The Socio-Economic Contribution of TASAF II Program in improving the livelihood in community.**

Naimu Ramadhani Pindu (2011) researching on the contribution of community development initiatives TASAF project in poverty reduction, reveal that most participants in the project are men, married, and have primary education. This study centres on CDI of the TASAF project on poverty reduction, the availability of resources before and after the project, the performance of TASAF implementation process and its effect on poverty reduction, and how the project has improved people's standards of living. Furthermore, it is revealed from study findings that TASAF has contributed significantly to the reduction of poverty provided that the funds allocated are timely disbursed.

Zubeda Eshton Mkala (2013), investigate on the impact of Tanzania social action funds on vulnerable household's poverty reduction ,the findings it revealed that the income poverty still exists to vulnerable group (disabled and Orphan). Despite the government effort to reduce poverty through TASAF II support to the vulnerable, to access social- economic services in order to improve their income through agriculture production and small business ventures. One of the questions she directed to the respondent she asked whether the fund received helps them to reduce poverty at their family level. Most of respondents definitely did not agree, this could be due 15 to the fact that every income generated from the project are used for family requirements and the sub-projects do not exist. James Smith (2011) to his report NO.AAA 62-Tanzania, point out that Although Vulnerable Groups Program: Operated under TASAF, provides grants to small groups to run income-generating projects, at the cost of about US\$7 million p.a. Data shows it reaches the poor, but coverage is limited (about 18,000 annually). The grants provided are large (about three times the poverty-line income), and as yet there is no information on the financial viability of the projects financed. Evans et al. (2014) in Tanzania conducted a study concerning community-based conditional cash transfers. In the study they revealed that households were able to make investments in agricultural activities and opening business ventures to reduce risk, also participating households were much more likely to finance medical insurance and much more likely to purchase health insurance that helps them to obtain treatment in hospital with their family within the community they live. Mtelevu and Kayunze (2014) in Bahi District, Tanzania conducted a study concerning contribution of vulnerable groups" sub-projects under Tanzania Social Action Fund to income poverty reduction. They found that target group was that of vulnerable people including elders and widows; both categories should save some of their money obtained from sub-project group shares to establish some small business ventures at their household level in order to reduce dependency on income from the group subproject. Also, favor of TASAF sub-projects

to enable the vulnerable groups to generate more income for effective poverty reduction. Kinyondo and Magashi (2019) in Tanzania conducted a study concerning with the impact of cash transfers done by Tanzania Social Action Fund. They revealed that household level covered by the TASAF program are more likely to own livestock, have improved roofing and flooring, have access to food and water; and a lower illiteracy rate. In addition, individual-level shows that TASAF program has made vulnerable group especially elders and women more likely to participate in economic activities, especially those within the TASAF sphere.

#### **2.4.3 The Challenges Associated with TASAF II Program in improving the livelihood in Community.**

In different nations, the rural poverty is dealt with different measures but still has not been completely arrested due to various challenges. For example, in Kuwait, rural poverty persists despite different programmes because of declining community participation in the projects to reduce rural poverty (Semeti, 2012).

Also, Saxena (2007) studies explored the extent which anti-poverty programmes reach their targets in India and found out that the central government schemes to reduce rural poverty face several challenges, like lack of technology, illiteracy among beneficiaries, corruption problem, banking challenges, shortage of markets, and lack of local community participation. These make the rural poverty reduction schemes in India to be not achieving their targets on time.

Golooba (2009) explains that the Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) was introduced as one of the means to end rural poverty but different scholars have come into conflicting results when they assessed the effectiveness of the project on reducing rural poverty. This is because

the project could not timely bring expected results and more studies on TASAF project are important to know the challenges of the project.

Mwidege (2014) did an investigation on the contribution of TASAF to improving food security. 192 beneficiaries of TASAF were used and 108 non beneficiaries were used to make a comparison of the benefits. The study revealed conflicting results from the two groups on whether TASAF is contributing to food security effectively. For this reason, independent study on the role of TASAF in reducing rural poverty through improvement of social services is important and this study will cover this gap of knowledge.

According to UNDP Inclusive report on Growth and Sustainable Livelihoods Pillar will supported these efforts by providing technical and financial assistance to national level coordination and planning of social protection interventions, and strengthening the institutional capacities of the Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) to address key challenges within five key strategic areas:

Asheri M. Mwidege explain the differences in timing of inputs delivery and beneficiaries' involvement between the two districts can be attributed to TASAF poor procurement procedures, poor infrastructure network to the project location and low awareness of recipients on project ownership it's still a challenge. Also Kusek and Rist (2004) observed that without ownership, recipients are not willing to invest their time and other resources in the project. In this case both districts and TASAF maximize the use of local human resources available indicating that target 17 groups earn their livelihood through participation and in kind contribution to minimize projects costs, respectively.



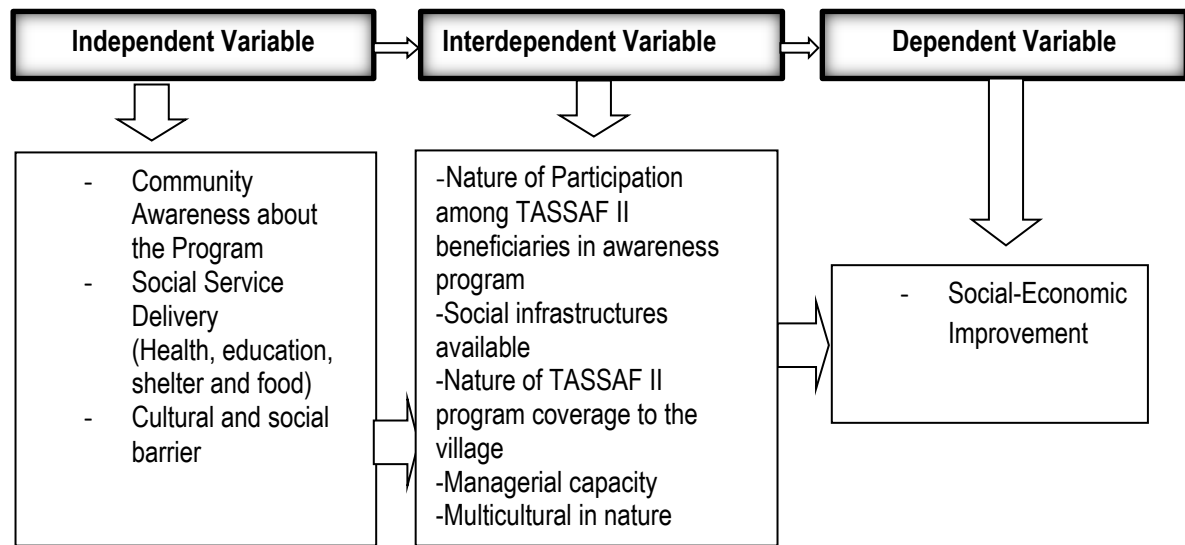
## **2.5 Research Gap**

Many studies like Lazaro Mselle (2013) who did on the community participation in TASAF funded project and came up with conclusion that most of community member have not been involved at the initiation stage of TASAF II project. Naimu Ramadhani Pandu(2011) did on the contribution of community development initiatives. TASAF II project in poverty reduction and come up with the conclusion that TASAF has increased initiative and implementation of community development projects, but maybe there are very few of the researchers have talk about TASAF II Program and how it has empower the livelihood of local Island community which has a unique socio-economic life, scarcity of resource available and the challenges as result of remoteness of the area. Doing this research is to fill a gap on assessing and increase inclusion for Island community on active contribution of TASAF II program which differ in term of livelihoods if compared mainland areas.

## **2.6 Conceptual Framework**

The Conceptual framework is theorized model identifying the classical under study and the relationships between the dependent variable and the independent. According to(Kothari, 2004), a variable is a thought, which can take on potentials of quantitative values. Dependent variables are socio-economic improvements the target of TASSAF II Program and independent are community awareness, social service delivery (Health, education, shelter and food) and cultural and socio barriers. The intermediate as control intervening variables are social –economic infrastructure available, nature of Participation in TASAF II among beneficiaries in awareness programs, condition of fund and managerial capacity.

**Figure 1.1: Analytical Framework for Livelihood in Local Community, Independent and Dependent Variables.**



**Researcher Creation, 2023**

### 2.7. Chapter Summary

This chapter has carried the information on chapter overview, definition of terms, theory, empirical literature review, study policy and researcher gap also the coming chapter is chapter three which explain about the research methodology which include of research designs, study area, sample size, data collection methods, data collection instrument and data analysis.

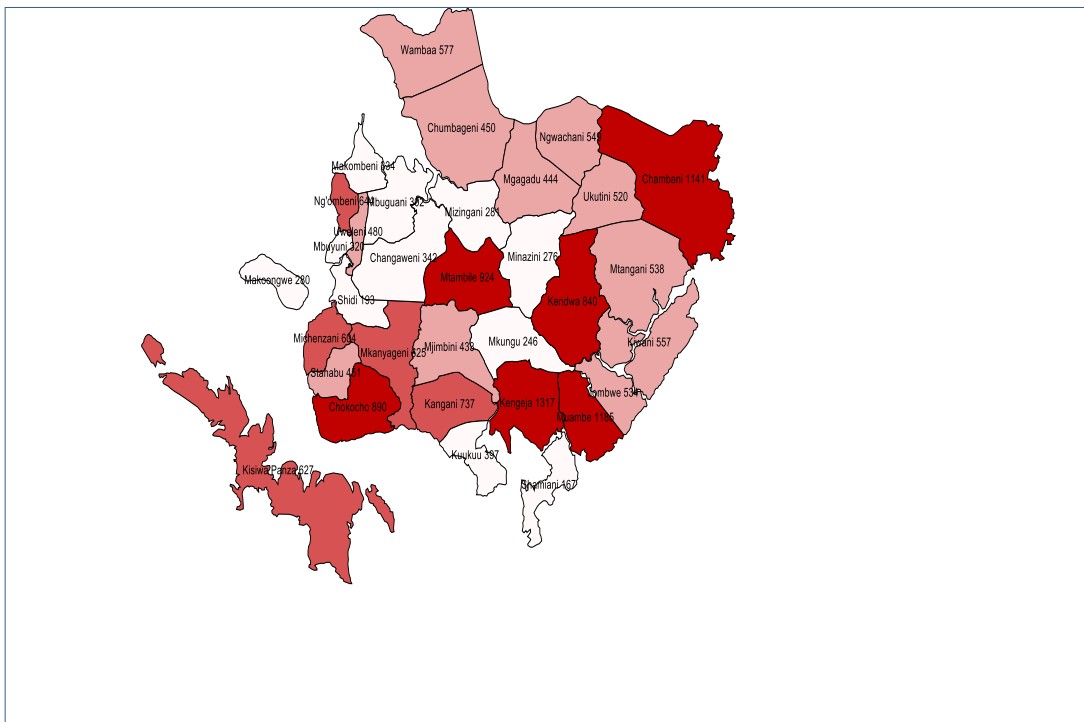
## CHAPTER THREE

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the study area and research methodology will be used in this study. The chapter will cover the study area, research design, target population, sampling procedure, data collection methods and data analysis, interpretation and presentation. It further will present validity and reliability of the research instruments and ethical issues. This chapter simultaneously will be a credential part in reflecting and comparing various works from different researchers and to identify the reasons for proceeding to undertake this study topic.

#### 3.2 The Study Area.



**Figure 1.1: Makoonwge Island**

Source: Mkoani District Profile (2022)

This study was conducted in Makoongwe Island in Pemba, Zanzibar. This Island has two Villages, which are Kinyasini and Kizambarauni. According to the District Unit Profile of 20, the

population for Makoongwe was 115,588. The area of land is 814 km<sup>2</sup>. Makoongwe is a rural area, and people are involving with fishing as a primary function for earning income.

### **3.3 Justification for the study area**

During 2001 to 2005, the Makoongwe Island was implemented several TASAF II sub projects. On the other hand, TASAF II was executed from 2006 to 2012 in which 112 sub projects were implemented, out of which 10 were poultry keeping sub projects. This Island is within the researcher homeland District. Therefore, as the researcher believed in the saying that, "Build home for the sake of your own community", he believed that the study findings may be provided recommendations that would improve the situation that have been effected, in which the researchers' knowledge may be helped his motherland and the whole nation. Few studies have been conducted in this Island since TASAF Operation started in 2005. Not only that, but also most households in this village have chosen to engage in various socio economic activities including poultry keeping, fishing, tourism and crop cultivation as a for economic benefit and food hiring, as long as social services including education, health, shelters and water sanitation were putting in front for the welfare of the community.

### **3.4 Research Design**

Research Design is the conceptual structure within which research is conducted. It is the basic plan guides collection, measurement and analysis of data. It is the framework that specifies the types of information to be collected, source of data and data collection procedure (Shuttleworth, 2008), According to Shuttleworth, (2008) a good design makes sure that the information gathered is consistent with the study objectives and data are collected by accurate and economical procedure. This study has employed a cross-sectional survey study design

because in surveys researcher actually participant was selected in particular variable of interest and the study looks at data at a single point in time.

### **3.5 Research Approach**

This research used mixed-methods approach whereby both quantitative and qualitative research approaches were employed. The quantitative research approach was obtained through a household questionnaire that has been distributed to 60 respondents while the qualitative approach were 5 key informants and the data was collected through in depth interview and 15 respondents for Focus Group Discussion.

### **3.6 Target Population**

The target population of this study was the household beneficiaries of TASAF II Program in Makoongwe Island. The study also targeted Shehia leaders (sheha), Department of Social Welfare Officers in Pemba, The office of Second Vice President Officers. This population were chosen because Officer from Department of Social Welfare is a implementer of the TASAF II Program in Pemba, also the Office of Second President is a Part of Supervisor of the TASAF II Program as long as by collaborating of Sheha of Shehia is a person supervise the TASAF II Program in the local level.

### **3.7 Sampling Procedures**

Sampling was done through various techniques. According to Kothari (2004), a sampling technique refers to a procedure that the researcher adopts to select items for the sample. Sampling can be probability sampling or non-probability sampling Sample has to be closely matched with the research objective. With that regard, the sample of this study was selected using two major techniques, namely simple random sampling and purposive sampling

techniques. The random sampling employed to select 60 household's respondents for questionnaires/household questionnaires and 15 respondents for focus group discussions, as long as the purposive sampling employed for 5 respondents for in-depth interview.

### **3.7.1 Purposive Sampling**

Purposive sampling is a technique that is widely used in qualitative research for the identification and selection of information-rich cases for the effective use of limited resources (Patton, M 1990). In this study, the purposive sampling was applied to select household benefited from TASAF II Program, Department of Social Welfare and the Office of Second Vice President officials and Sheha. The officials included in this study were the responsible for Cash Transfer from TASAF and were mainly program supervisors.

### **3.7.2 Simple Random Sampling**

Technique Kothari (2004) defined random sampling as a method of sample selection, which gives each possible sample an equal probability of being picked up and each item in the entire population to have an equal chance of being included in the sample. It enables a researcher to select the sample at random from the sampling frame using random number, computer or online random number generator (Saunders et al 2009). In this study, respondents were selected randomly after listing them on a piece of paper. The list consisted of one (1) Sheha, with four (4) high hierarchical officers from Department of Social Welfare and Office of Second Vice President respectively and were asked in-depth interview. 60 community household members were given pieces of paper for fulfilling household questionnaires and fifteen (15) community members were employed in Focus Group Discussion (FGD). In this study, the target population was 75 people in general.

### 3.8 Sample Size

A sample is a small proportion of the population selected for observation and analysis (Kothari, 2004). By observing the characteristics of the sample, a researcher can make certain inferences about the characteristics of the population from which it is carefully drawn. . For this study, the simple random and purposeful sampling techniques were used in selecting household beneficiaries of TASAF II Program. The researcher planned to reach at the site and asking respondents for data collection. This has been done once the researcher has acquired consent from the IAA and the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar. Sixty (60) from seventy five (75) respondents as TASAF II program beneficiaries and vulnerable households were given questionnaires/house hold questionnaire, five (5) from seventy five (75) respondents interviewed as key informants by applying purposive sampling and fifteen (15) were employed for focus group discussion from seventy five (75) respondents. Below table show the sample size of the study:-

**Table 3. 1. Showing the sample size of the study**

<b>Sample Procedures</b>	<b>Number of Respondents</b>	<b>Types of data collection</b>
Random	60	Questionnaire/household survey
Purposive	5	In-depth Interview
Random	15	Focal Group Discussion
Total	75	

### 3.9 Sources of Data

The study was both primary and secondary data sources. Both qualitative and quantitative data were collected. Basically, qualitative data focused on respondents' perceptions towards

the respective study's objective, which explored the impact of TASAF II motivation on the improvement the livelihood in community of Zanzibar. This study relied on two sources of information and data, primary and secondary. Qualitative and quantitative data consisting of fresh information was collected from respondents who have knowledge and have responsibilities on matters related to their economic and social life. The primary data was obtained through interviews and questionnaires, and the principle source of the data was the Makoongwe Island. The secondary data reviewed by the researcher included TASAF reports, TASAF magazines and TASAF II closing report.

### **3.9.1 Primary Data**

According to Kombo and Tromp (2006), primary data is the information gathered directly from the respondents. Information will be obtained directly from first-hand sources by means of interview, baseline surveys and observation .The primary data was collected through direct interviews to district staffs, community beneficiaries, TASAF management team, and village leaders. Researcher structured questionnaires and observation checklist to beneficiaries of program. Various questions were asked to obtain relevant answers for the study. The researcher used this method since the study require first-hand information from beneficiary them self to determine the contribution of TASAF II in their livelihood improvement.

#### **3.9.1.0 Data Collection Methods**

##### **3.9.1.1 In-depth interviews**

According to Kothari (2004), an interview is conversation, a basic mode of human interaction that a researcher and interviewee use to communicate. Research in-depth-interview is an attempt to understand the inner feeling from the subjects' point of view, to unfold the meaning of peoples' experiences, to uncover their lived world prior to scientific explanations. Interviews



can either be face-to-face, telephone or group interviews. This method was used to solicit information on the contribution of TASAF II program in improving the livelihoods of the community in Zanzibar. The Government officials which are responsible in Program supervision and implementation as well as local leaders from Makoongwe Island were interviewed so as to catch relevant and necessary information specifically in operations, supervisions and statistical from the TASAF II Program.

### **3.9.1.2 Observation**

This technique of data collection also was used by researcher to the Makoongwe Community. Observation in the study enabled the researcher to see for himself what people actually do rather than what they say. This allowed him to gain first-hand experience, explore topics that could uncomfortably be discussed with informants. The researcher used face to face as a tool to observation. For instance, he observed some beneficiaries who were participated in social-economic activities, lunched self-help groups, as well as the household environment of respondents. What was observed include; the awareness and perception of community, types of project funded by TASAF II to beneficiaries, the extent of changes in the house hold on their livelihood improvement and activities engaged to the respondents and the general challenges incurred to the beneficiaries. Observation was accompanied with designed checklist for tracking information. The researcher was also used this method so as to avoid bias especially when a respondents was widower or orphans.

### **3.9.1.3 Focus Group Discussion (FGD)**

Focus group discussion is as a group of individuals selected and assembled by a researcher to discuss and comment on, from personal experience, the topic that is the subject of the research (Powell and Single, 1996). It is considered a useful method for collecting information

through an organized discussion. Focus group was deemed necessary following that, as it grows out of exchanging views and feelings about the phenomenon with other people, it will open a room for diverse views (Patton, 2002). The technique involved groups of IGAs from TASSAF II beneficiaries based on topics that have been provided by the researcher. Before the discussion begins, the researcher introduced the purpose of the study to familiarize the informants. Focus Group discussion was for researcher, TASSAF II beneficiaries, Assistant Local Government Authoritarians and adolescent from households. There were 15 respondents selected and were divided into two groups where one group included 8 respondents and others group were 7 people so as to ensure that each group had equal key stakeholders and regarded gender participation. To enhance democracy during discussions they selected group leader. Discussion was taken maximum 50 minutes and reporter wrote a summary of issues roses. The researcher visited the groups to take notes of some important observations that have been raised. Later on, they have been included in the discussions of this report.

#### **3.9.1.4 Household surveys**

According to Kothari (2004) are questionnaires that are given to a sample of households in a population. Household surveys become an important source of information on the informal sector. In this kind of survey the key elements are the characteristics of the people engaged in informal sector activities, the participation of women and child labour, the characteristics of the households, and the survival strategies. Questionnaires involved a set of questions used to collect information from respondents on their attitudes, feelings or reactions to the problem under study. Both qualitative and quantitative data from respondents were collected by using this method. Through this study the researcher used both closed-ended questionnaires and open-ended questionnaires for the purpose of obtaining quantitative and qualitative data to

answer the research questions from the 60 respondents. A questionnaire was administered to all respondents for gathering information related to livelihood improvement resulted by TASAF II Program.

### **3.9.2 Secondary Data**

Kombo and Tromp (2006), described secondary data as the information source of data neither collected directly by the user nor specifically for the user and it involves gathering data that have already been collected by someone else. The researcher used the secondary data so as to gather more knowledge of the study and avoid repetitive of the work which has been done by other. The secondary data was gathered from various sources including publications, journals, magazines, government reports as well as visiting websites. Scholar's research, journals and district TASAF office were among the places where some of the documents obtained.

#### **3.9.2.1 Documentary Review**

Documentary review was also be used to obtain data under secondary data collection where by the respondents will not able to provide through other methods for various reasons such as forgetting or sensitivity reasons. With firm assurance on ethical considerations of confidentiality, the researcher requested from TASAF II project directors for such documents. These includes project reports, proposals, journey, budgets, work plans, baseline surveys, evaluations, and registration books, books of accounts, registers and minutes of meetings of committees. The researcher achieved secondary data through scholar researcher on same topic or study and internet medium .This helped the researcher to achieve high knowledge/skill, objectivity and validity of the study through triangulation.

### **3.10 Data Processing**

This spells out how the data will be processed and summarized. It indicates statistical tests that carried out and how the resulting information used for the research report for quantitative data. Justifications for use of particular techniques of analysis have to be given through quoting relevant authorities. The researcher used both qualitative and quantitative data analysis to analyses the data which intend to be collected from the field, processing and analysis. The collected data was also be organized and categorized using appropriate computer programs such as micro soft word and excel.

### **3.10.1 Quantitative Data Analysis**

Quantitative data analysis help to analyze and categorize data in terms calculation of frequencies variables and percentages (John .D 2018). The researcher gathered quantitative data through developed and structured questionnaire carefully so as to provide numerical data that may be explored statistically and present it number of simple descriptive tabulations. This was important for determining trends and interpreting research findings in a way that in next days may be applied for generations to greater population and may be produced. Through the study the data analysis was involved numerical variables – including percentages, frequency and calculations. The tabulation, graphs and bars were used for clear data presentations in questionnaires. Excel and PSSP were the analysis tools employed in this study. Thus, the researcher applied this quantitative data analysis because it does not allow personal bias on the data analysis.

### **3.10.2 Qualitative Data Analysis**

The qualitative approaches are exploratory and seek to explain “why” and “how” a particular phenomenon or programme operates as it does in a particular context. (According to MEAL). Qualitative data from interviews and observation guides were analyzed using two methods

such as content analysis and narrative analysis. Content analysis was in triangulation to check the authenticity of data collected. Narrative analysis was applied to provide verbal information from the respondents. This helped the researcher to enrich the study with practical and authentic information. The information was grouped into themes and sub-themes derived from the specific research objectives of the study. The observation, group discussion and interview were analyzed through thematic and content analysis as qualitative data.

### **3.11 Reliability and Validity of Study**

Validity is the extent to which the scores from a measure represent the variable they are intended to Mohajan, H. (2017). Basing to the study expected to prepare a self-esteem questionnaire to include items about whether seems themselves as a person of worth to be part of TASAF II program and whether they think they have all the qualities. So the researcher used the questionnaire that included these kinds of items though has good face of validity. Reliability refers to the consistency of a measure (Mohajan, H. 2017). Psychologists consider three types of consistency: over time (test-retest reliability), across items (internal consistency), and across different researchers (inter-rater 29 reliability). Basing to the study, the reliability of the study was measured on the study constructs the data to be consistent across time, then the scores obtained was also consistent across different researchers and items. Through the research the researcher made evaluation of TASAF II program in track changes to respondents before the TASAF II intervention and after the intervention.

### **3.11 Ethical Issues**

A research clearance letter was obtained from the Chief of the Institute of Accountancy Arusha, (IAA) which introduced the researcher to the Principal Secretary of Second Vice President Office, Zanzibar, who then issued an introductory letter to Secretary of Zanzibar

Bureau of Statistic Office, the District Commissioners (DCs) of Mkaoni Pemba who also give out permission for me to conduct the research in the selected Shehias. During administration of questionnaires and interviews, the researcher ensured the respondents that privacy; confidentiality and anonymity guaranteed. For ease of clarifications, respondents were allowed to discuss in English and Kiswahili. The researcher finally recorded the notes using the operational language, which remained in English.

### **3.13 Chapter Summary**

The chapter concludes that, research design was appropriate with the topic for its advantages. The study was conducted in Makoongwe ward Michenzani, Mkoani District, where TASAF II projects which tend to improve livelihood as a core service. Multi stage sampling technique was used to get the participants and five (5) professional staffs were participated in the study. The primary and secondary data were also collected through self-administered questionnaire and data extraction form. Also data processing was done through manually, coding and entered in excel then transported to the SPSS Version 22 for data analysis.

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

#### **4.1 Introduction**

The chapter is composed four parts; the first part provides background characteristics of respondents in terms of their age, sex, marital status, level of education and occupation. The second part explains the socio-economic benefit resulted by TASAF II program for improving community livelihood. The last part of the report gives determine the challenges associated with TASAF II toward its implementation of in Makoongwe Community.

#### **4.2 Background Characteristics of Respondents**

The background characteristics of respondents were presented in terms of age, marital status; sex of the respondents, occupation and their level of education.

##### **4.2.1 Age of Household Head**

Age of 60 respondents were included to see if they have any relation in the project supported by TASAF II on initiation and implementation of community livelihood. In this research house hold respondents aged from 18-35 were 15, 36-45 were 24, 18 respondents included 46-70 respondents age and 3 respondents were above 70+. Generally, active and senior young's age group starts from 18-45 years. In this study, it was found that 39 (65%) of the respondent were 45 years. The study found that 21% of respondents were above 45 years of age as shown in Table 4.1. The finding noted that in this areas almost of family headed by the young's or senior adults and have number of children's per family.

In relation to livelihood improvement basing to the respondents aged the study observed that, almost hard workers were respondents aged 18-45. As long as, this group situated with high

number of children below 10 years and so far spent a lot of resource (money) to feed their families. The group aged above 45 years was poorly in hard working and stayed to be dependents from their children for high extent. The TASAF II project may be reached to the target if the aged group under 45 years gets special assistance including livelihood training and conducive environment structured to their household.

#### **4.2.2 Sex of Respondents**

The study also assessed it's the sex of respondents. Women were highly considered in this study since are most disadvantage and were the one who contribute and major care givers to their family. Widows and divorce were the important respondents who have heavy burden of their families since often treated as father and mothers of their house. However, the male participants were also considered in this study. Basing to the proportion of respondents, women was more than men from the research sample where only 15(25%) compared to women were 45(75%) as shown in Table 4.2. According to TASAF II 2011 women were more favored since they are special group. The findings it can be concluded 45 that women act as head of household in several time due to their contribution in their family and somehow they carry on male responsibilities once males were out of their family for duration of one up to three months. Study noted that almost of the family were vulnerable and thus it was significant benefit to verify the contribution of TASAF II toward the livelihood of local community found that many women were act as the head of the house. The study through sex distribution intended to assess successful as well as community sense of ownership (both sexes) leading to effective improvement of their livelihood through TASAF II program.

The study observed that however women seem to have enough contribution in improving the livelihood of the households but still the resource ownership was dominated by male. Few



among respondents showed at least have ownership of household resources including owning the piece of land and furniture's. Still the gapes of resource distribution and ownership is high between male and female. Also the researcher observed that women were effectively participated in TASAF II meeting and self-help groups such as SLAs through the TASAF program. Male participation was far away however they claimed that due to their fishing activities called ago made them difficult to stand part and parcel to the TASAF II programs.

#### **4.2.3 Marital Status**

In this study marital status means Current status of a person; married, widowed, divorced, Separated and not yet married. Marital status has been used as an important factor that may influence personal willingness to access fund and use it. Marital status is very important factor in any economic group society because it has implication in production. The stable family (married (M)) can concentrate more on socio-economic activities than an unstable one (widow (W), Divorced(D), Separated(S), Not yet married(NM)) that may influence economic activities in production.

However the results indicate that about 49 (82%) of 50 respondents were married. This implies that the married group has many responsibilities and a big demand of finances to meet the needs of the whole family. Therefore they are forced to access credit to improve their income generating activities to meet family needs like paying school fees for the most vulnerable children, buying food, clothes and others for them. It was also observed that, 7(11%) of respondents were divorced, widower were 3(5%) and 1 (2%) separated who are having much burden to take care of their family without their spouse ,they need to take children to school and to acquire all the basic need for the family too . Furthermore, income

generating activities operated by married owners have higher chance of survival in case the spouse has another source of income.

The study also observed that failed to achieve household livelihood improvement to some families was happened as the result of family disintegration and poor cooperation among the couple. High responsibility for only mother was decreasing the household efforts. The single mother's family was highly failed to improve the livelihood since the huge burdens for caring, feeding, paying fees, medicating while income earning were serious burdens and few among them can succeed. Table 4.3 shows the marital status of Makoongwe respondents during the data collection.

**Table 4.1: Age, Sex and Marital Status of Respondents**

Age (year)	Sex		Marital Status					Frequency	Percentage (%)
	Male	Female	M	D	W	S	NM		
18 - 35	03	12	12	03	00	00	00	15	25
36 - 45	04	20	18	03	02	01	00	24	40
46 -70	08	10	17	00	01	00	00	18	30
70+	00	03	02	01	00	00	00	03	05
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>07</b>	<b>03</b>	<b>01</b>	<b>00</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Study finding, 2023

#### 4.4 Education Level

Education status of 60 respondents in most cases influences community livelihood in the sense that those who get higher education levels are more likely to adopt new changes than those who have lower or no education. Education is the only principal mechanism for developing human skills and knowledge URT (2002). The culture domination for the local elite,

gender inequality as well as low level of education and exposure to non local people. It is therefore the role of this study to 50 evaluate education of respondents so as to determine the ability of the community on understanding the importance TASAF II program toward improvement of their livelihood. Table 4.2; shows education background of respondents and the majority were primary education holders 42 (70%), followed by secondary education holders 8 (13%) and 6 (10%), who had never been to school. The few of 4 (7) were collage education holders.

However, in some part of the country still have a large number of illiterate people; this could be due to the fact that vulnerable, remoteness areas and poor people have been neglected for long time in schooling matters and have poor access to afford the education fees and other required cots to their children's.

The study observed that Makoongwe is like other areas which high number of with low education level where is not suitable for the economic planning in our countries. However the researcher observed that currently there was some government strategies for improving the performance and truancy control in Makoongwe Shehia but recently most of children drop out off early, high absenteeism and truancy and still there was poor performance for students. This was also may be contributed to be with large number of respondents of under standard seven. The study observed that basing to this education gapes some respondents with at least high education level contributed enough especially during the focus group discussion. This implies that the understanding capacity of the respondents were not that much high due to low education level.

**Table 4.2: Education Level**

<b>Respondent</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Primary	42	70
Advanced	08	13
Collage	04	07
University	00	00
Non	06	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field data, 2023

#### **4.5 Beneficiary of TASAF II program**

In this study beneficiary means current household registered to be within the TASAF II program by receiving cash transferred through the program. This is important area to verify and assess the relevance of the study by including the beneficiaries. The involvement of program beneficiary has been used as an important factor that may influence the relevance of information in accessing fund and use it as well as to discover challenges. Beneficiary is very important factor in any program because it stands as one among the target of program.

However the results indicate that about 49(82%) of 60 respondents were program beneficiaries. This implies that this is disadvantaged group and lack access to finances for meeting their needs to their family including paying school fees, startup small income generating project and feeding their children for 65%. The study observed that most of these families have a large number of members starting 04 up to 12, have not an income ability to adapt with unexpected situation for 80%. Therefore the cash transfer is for increasing access to services and improves their livelihood in general. It was observed that, 49(82%) of respondents were direct beneficiaries and 11 (18%) respondents were non-direct

beneficiaries. Through interview the Shehia leaders said that apart from the direct beneficiaries the TASAF II program has improved students' performance, reduced truants and absents students as well as increased women participation in economic activities. The group discussion members of this study showed that there some sort of expanding for income generating activities operated by household members from poor family and increased income per day.

The Officer from Vice President Office at Mkoani District Office said that,

*“.....during the implementation of TASAF II program 73 people were captured as the program beneficiaries in Makoongwe Island Shehia, around Kinyasini and Kizambarauni Village”.*

The study observed that many of household members were qualified to be among the program beneficiaries but few among them were succeeded to be included. However this may be happened due to poor budget from the government.

During data analysis from household survey sheets observed that the direct beneficiaries employed in this study were only 49 from 60 respondents. The table 4.3 shows the beneficiary of the TASAF II program.

**Table 4.3: Beneficiaries of the Program**

<b>Respondents</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
<b>Yes</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>82</b>
<b>No</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field data, 2023

#### 4.5 Occupation of Respondents

The livelihood nature of the Makoongwe community influences much the government to contribute to their life through TASAF II project. Basing to their key occupation the results of this study show that, respondents 36 (60%) were fisheries while respondent with business work were 4(7%) and 20 (33%) were peasants. However the finding noted that some respondents have more than occupations in such away some were peasants while pastoralist, some were business workers and still agriculturalist and pastoralist and some of them were fisheries and peasants. Almost of the household livelihoods were based on the self-employed. Many household notified that males were owner of land and livestock's if compared to women, however they are allowed to own land and livestock.

On male respondents from Kizambarauni Village said that,

*".....I'm a fisherman and I used to do my occupation in a longtime ago, when I was young of 18 years I started my work, I have got married and now I have 7 children still I'm proceeding with my work".*

Further investigation in the study area revealed that for the small number of livestock and peasant due prevalence of land scarcity and sea water intrusion to the land leading to poor pastures and agriculture production. The ultimate effect of this phenomenon is insufficient production in both livestock and agriculture thus low per capita income which hinders community participation in project contribution in terms of cash. Only base of their occupation is fishing activities and somehow is difficult for women to participate affectively. This situation accounts for the fail of majority of TASAF II sub economic project and non TASAF funded sub projects. Table 4.4 shows the respondents main occupation;-The respondents from Kinyasini said,

*".....I remember during the implementation of TASAF II program through the program supervisors were asked us to establish cooperative, and we took some effort with my fellows*

*to cultivate cassava and ground nuts but we did not succeed due to the dry condition at that time”.*

**Table 4.4: Occupation of Respondents**

<b>Respondent Occupation</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Fishing	36	60
Agriculture	20	33
Business	04	07
Other	00	00
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field data, 2023

#### **4.6 Awareness of People in Makoongwe on TASAF II program**

Awareness creation plays a crucial role in sensitizing the communities and hence enhances their involvement in project development as revealed by Table 4.5. Data from Table 4.6: reflects that; 52(87%) of respondent said that they were understand about TASAF program through meetings and being among the beneficiaries of the program and other they got aware through home visitation. Only few of 08 (13%) respondents were not understood. The study show that majority of the (50) respondent they are aware of TASAF II program in their community and they become beneficiaries after home visitation given by the TASAF II officials with the help of Shehia leaders. Other respondents got information through meeting hold at the Sheha. This research is like to Nosimu Alfayo 2019 and Lazaro Msele (2013) they also found out that the beneficiaries they become aware through meetings, TVs and Radio. Through the meeting the official they explains a number of issues that included in program of TASAF II. These results imply that most of the community members are aware of the existence of TASAF II program in Makoongwe Shehia.

However, the study observed that some few respondents were claimed as they did not understand what the TASAF II program since either they were not part of the program beneficiaries or they have not ever heard about TASAF II program or they do not understand the real concern of the program and its objectives. This notified the researcher that the TASAF II program may be failed to reach some qualified household at the respective areas as the result of poor announcement and inclusion of the people through community meetings.

The researcher observed that there were some efforts before the implementation of TASAF II program was taken for program sensitization and creating community awareness including held community meetings organized by Shehia leaders, trained for some beneficiaries and program shehia assistant (CMC).

In responding to this question some of the respondents were recorded by saying on TASAF II meaning that was:-

*“... the socio economic system for helping poor households by strengthening care to their families”. Other respondents they notified that TASAF II program is government system for improving the lower class family to be well impoverished in terms of supporting student needs like clothes as well as support to start up income generating activities.*

The table below 4.5 shows the respondents' awareness; however, some respondents were not exactly aware of what the program is and they hesitated to say what they exactly understand.

**Table 4.5: Awareness of Respondents**

<b>Respondent Aware about</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
<b>TASAF</b>		
Yes	52	87
No	08	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field data, 2023



#### **4.5 Major Objective of TASAF II**

The major objective TASAF II program was among the issues discussed through this study. Respondent 33(55%) said the objective of TASAF II was to improve the livelihood of the poor family, 10(17%) were replied that to reduce risk of vulnerability among poor family, about 13(22%) of respondents opinioned that was to increase access and chance of socio-economic benefit to poor family, 2(3%) were said that all of the above stands as the objective of TASAF II and 2(3%) replied only letter C which stand on increase access and chance of socio-economic benefit to poor family.

However the finding noted that some respondents have more understanding the program objectives and doing it by practicing. Almost of the household have narrow understanding on the TASAF II program objective. The majority understanding is to help and support poor family, and to strengthening their access to necessity needs such as paying for children fees in schools and buying clothes for their children and affording foods for their household is also included as the objective of the program. Many household observed that they not understand that the cash transfer has the goal of equip their economic start up business such as lunching food vending, livestock projects, vegetable projects with less cost and involving in Saving and Landing groups for capital increasing.

Some of respondents through focus group discussion analyzed that the specific focus of the TASAF II program as to improve access of beneficiary households to enhanced socio-economic services and income generating opportunities. This includes supporting in household for child school services, foods and income earning through establishment of self-help projects. This showed that some respondents were understood the real objective of the TASAF II program around Makoongwe.

During observation the researcher observed that most respondents whose not understood the objective of the program they did not take it as serious issues and always were reluctant to follow any program guideline. They spent all transferred cash out of program purpose and they were reluctant to involve in any community SLAs and program meetings. As long as they have poor believe about the program including taking it as free money with no purpose. Some they wanted to remain in the system ever forever and thus wanted to be dependents. Thus all of these notified the researcher that some respondents including program beneficiaries they did not understand the objectives of the TASAF II program.

Some government officers from Social Welfare Department quoted that:

*“.....I hope that our beneficiaries were understood the objective of TASSAF II program, we made different sessions with our beneficiaries to help them to realize about the objective of the TASAF program by telling them that the program is a long term plan (program) which seek to improve the livelihood of the poor and disadvantaged household through cash transferring by each period”.*

**Table 4.6: Objective of TASAF II Program**

<b>Objective of TASAF II Program</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
A) To improve the livelihood of the poor family	33	55
B) To reduce risk of vulnerability among poor family	10	17
C) To increase access and chance of socio-economic benefit to poor family	13	22
D) All of the above	02	03
E) Only number C	02	03
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field data, 2023

#### 4.7 Benefits of TASAF II

This study aimed to investigate on the socio-economic benefit before TASAF and those contributed by TASAF II program to among beneficiaries in the Makoongwe as area of study at individual family and society level. Through this study showed that most of respondents agreed that TASAF II has been a source of their livelihood improvement since they were able to transform their life. The study also observed that majority of respondent were not able to start and sustain their small business, establishment of project (livestock keeping and peasant), paying dep't, buying food, and others life improvement if compared after the program to be existed. Before TASAF II program transfer was able to improve the vulnerable group livelihood were by 13(22%) were able to establish business, 20(33%) were able to buy food for their family, 6 (10%) for medical access, 4(7%) established project such as livestock keeping and cultivation, 17(28%) they were able to procure of school children needs.

However, the Social Welfare officer from Mkoani District Office said that:-

*".....TASAF II program has tremendously positive impacts to Makoongwe Community including to strengthen family ability to afford the necessity needs such as foods needs for child in school and even to secure medical services. However, still in the process of improving their livelihood especially to sustain their income earning is still a challenge where currently we are trying to address." And this was even quoted by Shehia leader of Makoongwe as look like the same".*

The study observed that, still the majority of beneficiaries failed to start up income generating activities as the cash received from the program were not enough and there was poor skills and knowledge which are important to their project daily operation. Majority of the respondents agreed yes (more than 40%) there is contribution of TASAF II program in term of socio benefit by increasing access to and affordability on I schools children needs if compared to recent

time before the program and now have the capability to afford their basic needs at least 35%. The following are the table 4.7 shows the socio-economic benefit before and table 4.8 shows the socio benefit.

The officer from Vice President Office expressed that during the program implementation some beneficiaries got important support including training for sustain their income generating groups especially SLAs training, building modern livestock coop and received some livestock's. In term of social services he said that:-

*".....The best ever benefit of TASAF II program was to ensure child are going to schools without uniform challenges, money for affording their needs and paying fee once needed, all of these were taken as benefit of TASAF II program in different areas including Makoongwe".*

Through observation study observed that there are children coop around Makoongwe which was built through TASAF II program. Also the study observed some of respondents have sustained their income generating activities and SLAs which were established during the implementation of the program.

One respondent said that:-

*".....This is my business where I started it during the implementation of TASAF II program. I remember, I kept my little money through Kibubu (money deposit box) and after certain period I took all money and bought freezer. From that days we started to sell juice and Ice cream that given us some extra money that helped our family for different issues".*

Through the benefit of TASAF II program also observed it contributed in food and nutrition through the cash transferred. The family earning money and buying some goods like floors, rice, vegetables and fruits. This improved health of the household especially children. So far

the program increased capacity for household to medication among the member's family. The table 4.6 shows the socio-economic benefit before and table 4.7 shows the socio benefit.

One respondent witnessed it by saying that:-

*".....I was spent my money for treating my child once they got some health problems, as long as some money was spent for feeding them".*

**Table 4.7: Socio-Economic Benefit before TASAF**

<b>Socio –Economic Benefit Before TASAF</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Procure for Children schools needs	17	28
Food Support	20	33
Medical Access	06	10
Establish Livestock Keeping and Cultivation	04	07
Establishing business	01	02
Non	12	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field data, 2023

Through TASAF II program of cash base transfer was contributed to improve the vulnerable group livelihood were by 03(5%) were able to establish business, 24 (40%) were able to buy food for their family, 03(05%) for medical access, 02(03%) established project such as livestock keeping and cultivation and 28(47%) they were able to procure of school needs for children.

**Table 4.8: Socio-Economic Benefit after TASAF**

<b>Socio Benefits of TASAF</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Procure for children school needs	28	47
Food Support	24	40
Medical Access	3	5
Establish Livestock Keeping and Cultivation	2	3
Business startup	3	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field data, 2023

#### **4.8. Challenges Associated with TASAF II program**

In implementation of the TASAF II program the respondents of this study highlighted that, there are several challenge associated with the program implementation. The 60 respondents from house hold notified that, about 03(5%)of respondents were claimed on bureaucracy, 06(10%) low coverage in regards to the people in need, 10(17%) poor participation for program beneficiaries, 23(38%) deduction of cash transferred without proper information to the beneficiaries, 07(12%) poor supervision, 02(03%) poor information to the program beneficiaries and 08(13%) delaying of money and 01(02%) poor of community involvement of the TASAF program. The table 4.8 show the challenge associated with TASAF program.

**Table 4.9: Challenge Associated with TASAF II Program**

<b>Respondent Aware about TASAF</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Low coverage in regard to the people in need	6	10
Poor participation for program beneficiaries	10	17
Bureaucracy	3	5
Deduction of cash transferred without proper information to the beneficiaries	23	38.3
Poor supervision	7	12
Poor information to the program beneficiaries	2	3
Delaying of money	8	13
Poor community involvement	1	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field data, 2023

#### **4.10.1 Low coverage in regards to the people in need**

The study showed that some 06(10) respondents claimed against low coverage of the program at Makoongwe Shehia. The researcher observed that there was huge number of people qualified to be among the beneficiaries of the program but they were not included in the program. One respondent from the house hold said that:-

*“.....we are coming from poor family, Sheha and my fellow neighbors were understood our life condition but we failed to be included in the TASAF II program. We have witnessed during the time of program initiated in our community there some families which have better life if*

*compared to us, they have no extend family like us and in some how they can afford some needs to their children but surprisingly got a chance. “*

The staffs from Ministry of Social Welfare also said that:-

*“We are understood that the TASAF II program did not covered and included all people with all qualifications to be among program beneficieries, as long as the government is proceeding to set appropriate environment to discover and involving all households that have proper qualifications so as to be among the program beneficiaries. “*

Also the researcher observed that, some respondents were reluctant to grasp like this opportunity due to their political believe. They took it as political issue rose by the ruling party and may be influenced them at the next days.

During the focus group discussion one respondent said that:-

*“.....The process of selection qualified members so as to be included in the program was in form of bias where some qualified households were not included and other whose did not have more qualifications surprisingly were got a chance to be among the program beneficiaries. This contributed by the program supervisors especially Shehia supervisors (Through deep feeling the respondent spoken out that)”*

However, the researcher made effective interview with staff from Ministry of Social Welfare, where also staff said that:-

*“We are understood that the TASAF II program did not cover and include all people as long as have all qualifications to be among program beneficieries due to the various reasons including budget and priority. However the government was proceeding to set appropriate environment to discover and involving all households that have clear qualifications so as to be among the program beneficiaries. “*



#### 4.10.2 Poor Community Involvement

The study discover that the established by TASAF II Makoongwe Shehia the baseline survey was not participatory conducted and even to discover the actual need of the beneficiaries and community as whole. This means that the program was conducted as if other community operated. Poor community involvement may also affect the program beneficiary where some of them they failed even to understand the real goals, target and priority of the program. This was proven by the above result where 06(10%) respondent. The researcher observed that majority of beneficiaries were not involve in the initiation, planning and during implementation of the program. The researcher also observed that some beneficiaries believe that this money was transferred for feeding them and they not even to start any business since the money was there for them. However, during the interview the Shehia leader said that:-

*“....during the initial of this program I was not a leader during that time but the involvement of the people was not good enough, however some few Shehia meetings were conducted and I was participated. Since I was a Ward leader (political position called Diwani), what I believe may be many people were understood about TASAF II through radio.”*

However the study observed that, some community members were hired about TASAF II program while the implementation was proceeding. Some respondents took some private effort to make follow up so as to understand about the TASAF II program.

The officer from District office said that:-

*“.....Through the TASAF II program different meetings were scheduled but the community members were reluctant to attend the meeting. Before the implementation the communities was involved through public meeting and were sensitized about the TASAF II program”.*

#### **4.10.4 Deduction of Cash Transfer without any Proper Information**

The researcher discovers that 23(38.3%) of respondent faced the challenge of money deduction without any proper information. Majority of the respondents they did not know the real reason for their money to be deducted as they were not received any information earlier. Other respondents also identify that when the project of cash transfer started they used to receive bigger amount of about 90,000/= but when the days went on they started to receive less amount until reach up to 20,000/= tsh which is the smallest amount given in the programs.

One respondent claimed that,

*“I was used to receive 70,000/=tsh from three months, but when the days went on my money was been deducted up to reach 32,000/=. Surprisingly when I tried to ask our supervisors they failed to answer me why this was happened.”*

The researcher observed that, many respondents claimed on this challenge and felt that the program was treated them not fairly. Through interview with officer from Vice President Office said that:-

*Some beneficiaries handed over the fake documents and once reviewed and tracked that issues the members from household dropped out to the system. As long as some beneficiaries lost qualifications during the program implementation and thus to be rubbed from the system. However, most of those beneficiaries with like such challenges got feedback from their supervisors.*

#### **4.10.5 Poor Information from Beneficiaries**

The researcher observed that some of the beneficiaries have not get accurate information on what program is and what needed for them so as to provide well needed and appropriate information. Lack of information from beneficiaries most of them tend not to give sufficient

information needed, delaying their information and sometime they lying so as to be among of program beneficiaries. The poor information from beneficiaries may reduce some house hold to receive small amount of cash and other received large amount of cash. According to Sheha said that-

*“...the beneficiaries provided insufficient information or sometime they never give at all, this was because they failed to provide update of their information or they were lying so as to get more money, example a person has 2children but gave birth to another one but she didn't give information so as the child to be included as beneficiary of the project or the beneficiaries has 5kids and written 7 so as to get more money”*

The officer from District office said that:-

*“...some respondents were very poor in documentation. They were elders and were not understood what the meaning of the documents needed to the program”.*

#### **4.10.6 Delaying of Money for Beneficiaries**

The researcher observed that all respondents received their money but the challenges were delaying of money. The respondents claimed that the cash was not transferred monthly in such a way some installment received during the respective month while the other delayed up to two months.

The delayed of money make program beneficiaries to claim and was even failing to sort out there life challenges including feeding their children and affording the children school needs. In discussion with community members seemed to be angry with this situation and majority of them felt the government was not serious to support its people.

The social welfare officer from Mkoani District office said that:-

*“.....it true that the program faced with the challenge of delaying of money, and this was contributed may be either resulted due to the nature of financial system, since first need was to observe all transactions before going to pay for another time. “*

#### **4.10.8 Poor Supervision**

In regards to the above table where the 07(12%) respondents agreed that the program was faced with poor supervision challenge. The researcher observed that, during operation of TASAF II program there was poor cooperation among the community and program supervisor, delaying of money, equipment stored and poor information were the side of witness s the program was low supervised. The respondents explained that:-

*“..... The Shehia leaders and CMCs were neither enough smarter nor capable for controlling the program including they failed to sort out some raised questions from the beneficiaries. The beneficiaries were advised to lunch up some income generating groups and saving and lending cooperative (VIKOB/HISA) while they were not followed if they done, some equipment's were taken by LGA officers and there was not any action that has been taken. Some beneficiaries started IGAs but were not empowered and that contributed to fail.”*

#### **4.10.9 Poor Participation for Program Beneficiaries**

The researcher observed that majority of the program beneficiaries were attending to the Shehia meeting especially that concerned with TASAF II agendas. However, some of program beneficiaries never were not attending the meeting rather than during the day of receiving their money. Through the village report researcher found out only 32% of beneficiaries attend the prior meeting though by the time to receive their money about 99% were appeared. May be few may not attend due to the reason that out of the ability.

One among respondent sad that:-

*“...some beneficiaries I did not ever see to our meeting but surprisingly they come every day during day of receiving our money. It is not good thing since it discouraged us.”*

The study also observed that, some respondents were reluctant to attend in different activities especially for community development including ditching canals and support for building public building including schools.

## CHAPTER FIVE

### CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 5.1 Conclusion

The study concluded that the TASAF II program has contributed to improve livelihood of Makoongwe households while the impacts was not much in regard to the program target. Through the cash transfer beneficiaries were able to secure food for their families, few among them were able to start up income generating activities through groups especially cultivation of vegetables and fruits and livestock keeping as well as small business for some beneficiaries which help them to improve their income per day and acquiring some necessity needs of life including clothes. So far the program contributed to school children by affording their needs as well as school contributions. Also the program observed that the establishment of saving and lending cooperative by program beneficiaries helped to improve their capital and were able to adapt with unexpected condition.

Indirectly the study also observed that the contribution made by TASAF help the vulnerable group to improve their livelihood by renovating some building including hospital and school including where by the beneficiaries can receive the medical help, rehabilitation, expansion of primary and equipping primary through buying of equipment such as desks and other learning materials, the community were able to get proper education and expanding their performance. The study observed that the TASAF II program contributed tremendously in reduction of absenteeism and truancy in Makoongwe Primary School while the children from program beneficiaries raised their scores.

Basing to challenges the study also observed that there are different challenges that faced the program and made difficult to be well operated. These challenges were poor information from

beneficiaries, poor supervision from project supervisors at head quarter, poor community involvement at pre planning, in planning and during implementation period the situation lead to failure of community to set their priority needs, and poor information from the beneficiaries which led some information to be unrealistic and other not attended to the meetings.

The study also found that the beneficiaries were not given their money on time as agreed it cause some beneficiaries to enter in un necessary debts. and when they received they also suffered with deduction without any proper information and reasonable answers, they were not been involve during the initiation and planning of project rather than during implementation also delaying of cash transfer whereby

The possible solution toward the challenges are involving community at all phase of program so as to grasp the needs and priorities of the beneficiaries and community in general, to have proper supervision of the program starting headquarterd, social welfare officers and LGAs leaders as well as recruiting local program supervisors with skills and experiences, increasing program coverage so us to include other vulnerable households, establishing proper digital database for tracking and updating beneficiaries information, provision of sufficient fund regards to beneficiaries needs without deduction under no specific reasons, support beneficiaries training and building capacity by equipping knowledge and skills on star up IGAs and total run up their business for income increasing and reviewing and re-formulating appropriate cash transferring process that will be no doubt for beneficiaries.

## **5.2 Recommendations**

Based on the findings of the study, the following recommendations are given:

i. To influence positive perception and awareness of the community on TASAF program the study recommending that local community should be effectively involved in all program stages including during initiation, planning and implementation process. The involvement makes the community to have a sense of ownership, common understanding about the program as well as reduce negative perception among the program beneficiaries towards the program. As well as community involvement in project initiation and planning stage is very important because it gives the beneficiaries knowledge, experience and greater commitment on implementing the projects for the aim of achieving its objective. The beneficiaries should be given the pre-proper information and well informed on what program concern, what the project target and what will be the benefits for the beneficiaries.

ii. For insuring the contributions of TASAF program are well achieved, the study recommending that the community assessment need survey should be conducted time to time before the initiation of the project so as to identify the prior needs of the community and assessing the coverage of the program. The program team support capacity building trainings to program beneficiaries so as to have with proper skills on how to start up IGA for increasing their income earning. The training should reflect their needs and priorities as well. Proceeding of the beneficiaries to receive the education on investing and running saving and lending cooperatives also will help them to have the sense of responsibility toward their projects. Moreover, the Government and other development partners should support and to empower community household members with the healthful project by giving some capitals, equipment's and other resources needed for running their projects.

iii. To reduce the challenges associated with TASAF program the study recommend that, the government should establish digital/proper data tracking and updating information system so as to have clear records and reduce duplication of beneficiary's information and increase data quality assurance for program implementation. TASAF headquarters needs a closer



attention by the Government to insure on-time completion of and prevent unnecessary delays of cash transferring process. The cash transferring process should be reviewed and re-formulated to reduce unnecessary challenges raised during the program operation of TASAF program. As well as, the government to recruit/relocate a well-qualified and competent staff for program operation and general supervision.

## REFERENCES

- Alison Tan, (2009). Community Development Theory and Practice: Bridging the Divide Between “Micro” and “Macro” Levels of Social Work. NACSW Convention. India.
- Alfayo, N. (no date) ‘Contribution of TASAF II in the Livelihood of Local Community’, p. 73.
- ‘ATI.pdf’ (no date). Available at: <https://www.gafspfund.org/sites/default/files/inline-files/ATI.pdf> (Accessed: 29 November 2021).
- Jayaweera, I. (2010) *Livelihood and diversification in Rural Coastal Communities : Dependence on Ecosystems Services and possibilities for Sustainable Enterprising in Zanzibar, Tanzania*. Available at: <http://urn.kb.se/resolve?urn=urn:nbn:se:su:diva-42631> (Accessed: 11 November 2021).
- Featherman, D (2009). *The Next Twenty-Five Years: Affirmative Action in Higher Education in the United States and South Africa*, University of Michigan Press University of Michigan Press. 416 pages.
- Kaboma, E.S. (2014) *Contribution of TASAF in Promoting Quality Secondary Education through Participatory Approach in Tanzania: A Case Study of Ilala Municipal Council*. masters. The Open University of Tanzania. Available at: <http://repository.out.ac.tz/493/> (Accessed: 3 November 2021).
- Kapama, D.M. (2019) *Assessment of TASAF–III in Poverty Reduction: A Case Study of Kanazi Ward-Ngara District, Kagera Region, Tanzania*. masters. The Open University of Tanzania. Available at: <http://repository.out.ac.tz/2609/> (Accessed: 11 November 2021).

- Kinyondo, A.A. and Magashi, J. (2019) 'The Impact of Cash Transfers on Women's Empowerment: The Case of the Tanzania Social Action Fund', *Poverty & Public Policy*, 11(3), pp. 178–204. doi:10.1002/pop4.256.
- Lazaro, M. (2013). *Community Participation in TASAF Funded Sub Project*. Mzumbe 50 University, Morogoro, Tanzania
- Makame, M.O., Salum, L.A. and Kangalawe, R.Y.M. (2018) 'Livelihood Assets and Activities in Two East Coast Communities of Zanzibar and Implications for Vulnerability to Climate Change and Non-Climate Risks', *Journal of Sustainable Development*, 11(6), p. 205. doi:10.5539/jsd.v11n6p205.
- 'MCCOM2003C04 (Business Research Methods) Research\_ Methodology\_ C\_ R\_ Kothari.pdf (nodate). Available at: [https://www.cusb.ac.in/images/cusbfiles/2020/el/cbs/MCCOM2003C04%20\(Business%20Research%20Methods\)Research\\_Methodology\\_C\\_R\\_Kothari.pdf](https://www.cusb.ac.in/images/cusbfiles/2020/el/cbs/MCCOM2003C04%20(Business%20Research%20Methods)Research_Methodology_C_R_Kothari.pdf) (Accessed: 29 November 2021).
- 'MKUKUTA\_and\_MKUZA\_Financing\_and\_Resource\_Allocation.pdf (no date). Available at: [https://www.policyforumtz.org/sites/default/files/MKUKUTA\\_and\\_MKUZA\\_Financing\\_and\\_Resource\\_Allocation.pdf](https://www.policyforumtz.org/sites/default/files/MKUKUTA_and_MKUZA_Financing_and_Resource_Allocation.pdf) (Accessed: 11 November 2021).
- Naimu, R. P. (2011). *Contribution of Community Development Initiatives TASAF Project in Poverty Reduction*. Sokoine University, Morogoro, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
- Semboja, J. (no date) 'Realizing the Blue Economy in Zanzibar', p. 19.
- Tan, A. (no date) 'Community Development theory and Practice: Bridging the divide between "micro" and "macro" levels of social work', p. 17.
- Tanzania Social Action Fund Fourth Quarter Progress Report April – June (2009). Prepared TASAF Management Unit

TASAF, (October/December, 2006). *Progressive Report Prepared by TMU Old Kilwa Road*,  
Dar es Salaam.

The United Republic of Tanzania TASAF II Resettlement Policy Framework (2008). Prepared  
by: Government Project Preparation Team.

TASAF, (2009). *TASAF Newsletter*. President office, Vol 5.

TASAF, annual report, (2009).

TASAF, July (2004). *Resettlement Policy Government Project Preparation Team, Dar es  
Salaam*

United Nations (ed.) (2007) *Rural households' livelihood and well-being: statistics on rural  
development and agriculture household income*. New York: United Nations.

'United Nations - 2007 - Rural households' livelihood and well-being stati.pdf' (no date).

Available at: <https://www.fao.org/3/am085e/am085e.pdf> (Accessed: 29  
November 2021).

Zubeda, E. N. (2013). *The impact of Tanzania AocialAction Fund on AulnerableHouseholds  
Poverty Reduction*. Morogoro, Mzumbe University.

## APPENDICES NO.1

### Appendix 'A': Instruments for Data Collection

Questioners and interview schedule for Respondents household's beneficiaries of TASAF II vulnerable families. Dear household head, my name is Abdalla Saleh Issa from Institute of Accountancy Arusha and I am doing a research on **"To Assess the Contributions of TASAF II Program in Improving the Livelihoods of Communities in Zanzibar: The Case of Makoongwe Island"**. Your household has been randomly selected among households from which data are going to be collected so as to find out the contribution of TASAF II on improving livelihoods in community of Makoongwe Island. All information you give will be treated confidentially until recommendations. Therefore, would kindly request your participation and truly respond to all of the questions/items. You may accept or reject to participate in this study, refuse to answer some of the questions or decline the questionnaire/interview and I will respect your kind decision. Do you accept to participate in this study? Yes/No

#### 1. Household Identification

Name of the household head .....

Division .....

Ward .....

Village .....

Date of interview .....

#### 2. Socio-demographic factors

1. Sex of household head: Male = (.....) Female =.( )

2. Age of household head (\_\_\_\_\_years)

#### 3. Education

1. Primary Ordinary Secondary ( )

- 2. Advanced Secondary ( )
- 3. College ( )
- 4. University ( )
- 5. None ( )

**4. Marital status of household head**

- a) Married ( )
- b) Widowed ( )
- c) Divorced ( )
- d) Separated ( )
- e) Not yet married/Single ( )

5. Household size.....

6. Household composition .....

7. Household Members Number .....

Sex M ( ) F ( )

Age aggregate 1-14 ( ) 15-35 ( ) 36-60 ( ) 61+ ( )

8. Do you know about TASAF II Program?

Yes ( ) No ( )

If yes, briefly explain:

.....  
 .....

9. Basing your understanding mention a major objective of TASAF II Program from the mentioned below:-

- a) To improve livelihood of the poor family
- b) To reduce risk of vulnerability among the poor family
- c) To increase access and chance of social-economic benefit to poor family

- d) All of the above
- e) Only number C
- f) Non from the above

10. Beneficiaries of TASAF II Program

Yes ( )

No ( )

11. Occupation of household head

- i. Agriculture
- ii. Fishing
- iii. Business
- iv. Other specify .....

11. Mention socio-economic benefits before TASSAF II Program in your household

- 1. Establishing livestock keeping and cultivation
- 2. Food support
- 3. Medical access
- 4. Procure students children needs
- 5. Startup business

12.

S

socio-economic benefit resulted with TASAF II Program in your household.

- 1. Establishing livestock keeping and cultivation
- 2. Food support
- 3. Medical access
- 4. Procure students children needs
- 5. Startup business

Yes ( )

No ( )

I don't know ( )

13. Do you have the ability to afford your children to access their needs including school's needs?

Yes ( )

No ( )

I don't know ( )

Other.....

14. Do you have an income ability to adapt with unexpected situation?

Yes ( )

No ( )

Other.....

15. Mention any challenge associated with TASAF II Program from the listed below

I. Cash transferring process

II. Bureaucracy

III. Low coverage in regards to the people in needs

IV. Poor participation especially for program beneficiaries

V. Reduce the number of program beneficiaries

VI. Poor supervision

VII. Other specify .....


16. Mention any strategy toward reducing the challenges associated with TASAF II Program from some listed below

i. Review and well formulation of cash transferring process

ii. Recruit local program supervisor from the Village

iii. Increase participation for program beneficiaries




iv. Training and capacity building frequently provided to the program

Beneficiaries

v. Increase the number of coverage of the program

vi. Reduce the number of beneficiaries

vii. Other specify .....

## APPENDICES NO: 2.

### Interview Checklist for Local leaders and TASAF II program supervisors and key stakeholders

Checklist for Key Informants Key informants (LGA/ TASAF, Village Executive Officers, official from Second Vice President Office)

#### **Introductory Remarks**

Dear, (Village Fund Justification Supervisors, Village Fund Coordinator, and Government staffs). Based on your experience of working in Makoongwe Island where a research on TASAF II Program on improving the house hold livelihoods is being conducted, you are requested to give information to supplement the information that will be given by study sampled respondents in community. All information you give will be treated confidentially until recommendations drawn from the information.

Therefore, kindly respond truthfully to all of the following questions/item

#### 1. Identification of the Officer

- a) Name of the officer.....
- b) Designation .....
- c) Location .....

#### 2. What do you understand about TASAF II Program?

3. State the major objectives of TASAF II Program in Makoongwe Community.

4. Training empowerment to TASAF II program beneficiaries.

- i. Are there any seminars/training/meetings conducted that support communities to understand the objectives of the Program?

Yes ( ) No ( )

If yes then proceed with question 1 (ii -iii)

- ii. How many times (state the number).....

iii. What was the duration of those seminars? .....

Under one week ( )

One week ( )

Two week ( )

Other, specify.....

Type of training .....

5. Explain the nature of supervision of TASAF II Program in Makoongwe Island.

6. Briefly show the nature of participation for the beneficiaries of the TASAF II Program for raising their awareness toward the Program.

7. Basing your situation analysis what are the contributions of TASAF II Program on improving the livelihood of community of Makoongwe?

8. What are the challenges associated with TASAF II Program in implementation and supervision towards improving the community livelihood of Makoongwe?

9. What are the recommendations for implementing TASAF II Program on improving the community livelihood of Makoongwe.

### APPENDICES 3:

#### **Focus Group Discussions Questions for Local Government Leaders and program beneficiaries**

1. What is TASAF II Program and discuss the major objectives of TASAF II Program?
2. Discuss any socio-economic contributions of TASAF II Program in livelihood improvement among program beneficiaries
3. Explain three major challenges of TASAF II program based on socio-economic improvement and discuss how influenced the program to be more succeeded for community household
4. Discuss any participatory program initiated by TASAF II program and the role for improving community awareness among the program beneficiaries in Makoongwe Island.

## APPENDICES 4:

### Observation Checklist

List below are observable supported project done by TASAF II in Makoongwe Island and the accessibility of those project by the vulnerable groups. The observer should check the appropriate blank; and tick YES or NO.

No	Observation items	YES	NO
1	<b>Perception and awareness about TASAF II Program</b>		
	Understanding about TASAF II Program		
	Understanding major objective of TASAF II Program		
2	<b>Economic benefit resulted by TASAF II Program</b>		
	<b>Agriculture</b>		
	Fishing		
	Business		
	Other		
3	<b>Socio benefit resulted by TASAF II Program</b>		
	Fees payment for schools		
	Food support		
	Medical access		
	Other		
4	<b>Challenges</b>		
	Cash transferring process		
	Bureaucracy		
	Low coverage in regards to the people in needs		
	Poor participation especially for program beneficiaries		
	Reduce the number of program beneficiaries		
	Poor supervision		
	Other		

**APPENDICES NO: 5.**

**Work plan**

<b>S/N</b>	<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>DATE (DUE DATE)</b>
1	Submission of research title	November, 2021
2	Preparation of research proposal	December, 2021- August,2022
3	Proposal defending	November, 2022
4	Data collection requesting	March, 2023
5	Data Collection	April-May, 2023
6	Data analysis	June - July, 2023
7	Report Preparation	August - September, 2023

**APPENDICES NO: 6.**

**Research Budget**

<b>S/N</b>	<b>ITEM</b>	<b>UNITY</b>	<b>COST</b>	<b>TOTAL COST</b>
1	Stationeries	Lump sum	800,000.00	850,000.00
2	Transport for data collection	50 petrol liter	2300	115,000.00
3	Internet usage	9 months	50,000.00	450,000.00
	<b>Total Cost</b>			<b>1,415,000.00</b>

TO ASSESS THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF TANZANIA SOCIAL ACTION FUND (TASAF II) PROGRAM IN IMPROVING THE LIVELIHOODS OF COMMUNITIES IN ZANZIBAR: THE CASE OF MAKOONGWE ISLAND

ORIGINALITY REPORT

**27%**

SIMILARITY INDEX

**18%**

INTERNET SOURCES

**11%**

PUBLICATIONS

**13%**

STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

**1**

Submitted to Frederick University

Student Paper

**1%**

**2**

Submitted to Varsity College

Student Paper

**1%**

**3**

[www.stata.com](http://www.stata.com)

Internet Source

**1%**

**4**

[www.conscientiabeam.com](http://www.conscientiabeam.com)

Internet Source

**1%**

**5**

[dspace.nm-aist.ac.tz](http://dspace.nm-aist.ac.tz)

Internet Source

**1%**

**6**

[strategicjournals.com](http://strategicjournals.com)

Internet Source

**1%**

**7**

[repository.nida.ac.th](http://repository.nida.ac.th)

Internet Source

**<1%**

**8**

[dspace.unza.zm](http://dspace.unza.zm)

Internet Source

**<1%**

**9**

Submitted to St John Paul II College

Student Paper

**<1%**