

**CONTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAMME TO
INCOME-POVERTY REDUCTION AND ACCESS TO BASIC NEEDS:
A CASE OF KILOSA DISTRICT, TANZANIA**

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**A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE
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ABSTRACT

Many measures have been taken globally, regional and at national levels to fight against poverty. An engagement of TASAF III to intervene poverty through Public Works Programme (PWP) is one among measures to reduce income poverty. Many studies on PWPs focused more on the assets created for the community than the well-being of poor household's participated in the programme. As a result, there is little understanding on how PWPs have contributed to the reduction of income poverty among participants through wages paid to them. Specifically, the study aimed at comparing the monthly monetary income of PWP beneficiaries before and after PWP intervention, assessing beneficiaries' households' access to basic needs, determining attitudes of the community towards PWP interventions and identifying challenges facing PWPs. The study was conducted in Kilosa District in Morogoro Region. A total of 141 households were surveyed, five Focus Group Discussion (FGDs) were conducted and four Key informants were interviewed. A structured questionnaire, FGDs and Key Informants Interview guides were used to gather information regarding to PWPs. Statistical Packages for Social Science (SPSS) was used to analyse data whereby descriptive statistics in the form of frequencies, percentages and t-test were used in presentation of the study findings. The findings revealed that the number of households taking three meals per day rose from 0% to 63.6%. The findings also revealed that financial constraints in education decreased; as 94.4% of the respondents used wages for educational needs and 93% of the poor households' beneficiaries could afford primary education. The study concluded that PWP had played important roles to contribute to the reduction of income poverty for poor households. Therefore, it was recommended that TASAF, Government and communities should continue to enhance PWP's intervention by up scaling its scope in order to reach many poor households as possible.

DECLARATION

I, Eustaki Andrew Moshi, hereby declare to the Senate of Sokoine University of Agriculture that this dissertation is my own work done within the period of registration and that it has neither been submitted nor being concurrently submitted for a degree award at any other institution.

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Date

The above declaration is confirmed by

Dr. Suzana Samson

(Supervisor)

Date

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DEDICATION

This study is dedicated to my wife Germina, daughters Neema and Marysalome.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CDOs	Community Development Officers
CMCs	Community Management Committees
CSOs	Civil Societies Organizations
DC	District Council
EBTs	Equipment Based Technologies
EPWP	Extended Public Works Program
FDG	Focused Group Discussion
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GDS	Growth and Development Summit
HBS	Household Budget Survey
IGAs	Income Generating Activities
ILO	International Labor Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
Insee	<i>Institut national de la statistique et des études économiques</i>
ISPA	International Agency for Social Protection Assessment
LBTs	Labor Based Technologies
LE	Livelihood Enhancement
LGA	Local Government Authority
LSPs	Local Service Providers
MGNREGS	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
MKUKUTA II	Mkakatiwa Kukuza Uchumina Kupunguza Umaskini Tanzania
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics

NSGRP II	National Strategy of Growth and Reduction of Poverty
OBoQs	Operation Bills of Quantity
OCGS	Office of the Chief Government Statistician
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
PAAs	Project Authority Areas
PPP	Purchasing Power Parity
PSRP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PSSN	Productive Social Safety Net
PWP	Public Works Programs
REPOA	Research on Poverty Alleviation
SPSS	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
SSI	Semi Structured Interview
TMU	TASAF Management Unit
USD	United States Dollar
VCs	Village council
VEOs	Village Executive Officers
VICOBA	Village Community Bank
WB	World Bank
WEP	World Employment Conference

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background Information

Income poverty (basic human needs and food poverty), as is indicated in MKUKUTA II, does not only weigh an individual, but also imposes an economic burden on the country (REPOA,2002). Food poverty threatens basic human functioning (URT, 2010). REPOA (2002) also explained poverty to include both inadequate income to purchase basic necessities, deficiency in human capabilities (illiteracy, malnutrition); isolation and vulnerability (social exclusion and dependency); and powerlessness and hopelessness. Poverty is the lack of, or inability to achieve a socially acceptable standard of living (FAO, 2005). Income poverty as one form of poverty is a one-dimensional economic resource which may undermine the standard of living (Jantti and Danziger, 1999). On this account, the Government of Tanzania, through MKUKUTA II policy, translates Vision 2025 aspirations and MDGs in measurable broad outcomes by urging sectors to align their strategic plans with the MKUKUTA II policy, to develop priority action programme for effective implementation so as to contribute to the reduction of income poverty (NSGRP, 2010).

An individual (or a household) is considered to be poor when living in a household where the standard of living is below the poverty line (Insee, 2005). According to the World Bank and Millennium Development Movement (1993) report, a household in which the Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) is below 1USD per day per person is considered to be under extreme poverty. The daily income earned by these households under such living conditions does not allow them to buy even the basic necessities of life such as nutritious food, shelter; clothing, education and health services. In the world, about 800 million

people still live in extreme poverty and suffer from hunger. Over 160 million children under the age of five have inadequate height for their age due to insufficient food. Children who grow in poverty do not attend pre-school, perform worse in school, have lower educational attainment, girls have teen births, and boys are incarcerated and live in poverty as adults (Hoynes,2012).

In sub - Saharan Africa, people living in the region on less than USD 1.25 a day increased by almost 100 million between 1990 to 1999 period, representing fifth of a population growth. Still, poverty incidence remains high with almost one out of every two Africans living under the poverty line. The pace of poverty reduction has been very slow, averaging less than half a percentage point per annum over the period 1990 to 2011(IMF,2015). In Tanzania, 12 million people continue to live below the poverty line. The rapid population growth, lowered the rate of reduction of the absolute size of the poor population; 38 million (2007) to 42 million (2012). The absolute number of extreme poor is 4.2 million (MDG Report, 2015).The government of Tanzania is beset with high rate of malnutrition; approximately 38% of the children are stunted, with 13% severely stunted. According to Tanzania's Household Budget Survey (World Bank, 2015) report, expenditure on basic needs consumption per day falls below TZS 1216 while expenditure on food per day is below TZS 857.60.

On account of the above statistics, effective measures have been taken by development stakeholders (global, regional and at national levels) to fight against poverty andunprecedented efforts have resulted in to profound achievement (MDG, 2015). Over the past decade, Tanzania has experienced high economic growth rate at an average of 7% per year, brought about by its dynamic construction industry, service and manufacturing sectors (World Bank, 2011). However, it is said that poor people or vulnerable households

have not benefitted from development efforts thrust upon them by governments, multinational corporations, and International agencies (Leonard, 2006).

People in rural areas rely on subsistence farming using poor inputs, which cannot contribute to crop yields enough to support their life in terms of consumption. The recurrence of climatic shocks push households to resort to negative coping mechanism which further erode their capacity to benefit from economic gains of the country (World Bank, 2011).

To address the gap, the government has committed to installing a comprehensive safety-net mechanism for assisting the poor and vulnerable households to have access to income, health and education services. The comprehensive safety net in this research means Public Works Program (PWP). According to the International Agency for Social Protection Assessment (ISPA) 2017, PWPs refers to community-based and Public financed programme that supports poor and food insecure people by providing a source of income by transfer in cash or in-kind through generating temporary employment by creating, maintaining or rehabilitating assets and infrastructure (Appendix 1). According to ISPA (2017), there is a growing interest and experience of PWP around the world. The recent views show that about 80% of developing countries have the exponential increase of PWPs over the past decade. An engagement of the Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF III), to intervene poverty problem through Public Works Programme (PWP) could be one among the many efforts available in the country to contribute to the reduction of income poverty within the communities.

PWP component under the TASAF Productive Social Safety Net (PSSN) programme, aims to contribute to the objective of income poverty reduction by ensuring timely and

predictable transfer to poor and vulnerable households. It aims to smooth consumption and at the same time to achieve an enabling environment for development through creation of community assets and enhancement of beneficiaries' skills. Currently, Tanzania is implementing different projects such as construction and rehabilitation of rural roads, construction of charcoal dams, rural roads maintenance and so forth, through PWP under TASAF.

According to TASAF/ PSSN (2013), the main focus underlying PWP projects implementation is on the poor households identified through participatory process by the village community themselves under the guidelines provided by TASAF. Those households with individuals able to work (able-bodied labour), are enrolled to work on the projects identified by the community for wage payment as a temporary employment. Under PSSN-PWP, the beneficiaries are offered 15 days of paid work per month in four months per year. The daily wage is USD 1.35 (3053TZS) under Exchange Rate of 2261.50 TZS (year 2017) per USD.

According to PWP Country report (2017), TASAF had enrolled 52325 households as PWP beneficiaries who implemented 549 projects through wage payment in the period of 2015 to 2017 all over the country. The criteria used to enroll beneficiaries (eligibility criteria) are first, those households which cannot manage to attain three meals per day, second, those households with children and they cannot afford health and education services because of the inadequate income of the parents or guardians and third, those households with poor living houses that endanger the lives of those living there in (TASAF, 2013).

1.2 Problem Statement

PWPs' wages for poor households are meant to help them to reduce income poverty and get more access to basic needs, but stakeholders have given more attention to the assets created due to their participation in works than to the effectiveness of wages' contribution in reducing income poverty within their families. According to Subbarao *et al.* (2009), the success of the PWP projects depend on quality of public goods created. However, the Assessment of TASAF PSSN in Tanzania using the ISPA-PWP Tool (2017), in its Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) prepared for assessment, did not encounter aspects of PWP wages on how it contributed to reduce income poverty to the poor households. The assessment report relied merely on the assets. This means that the objective of PWP projects which is to provide temporary employment in wage basis for poor households' participation in works was not addressed to have a socio-economic significance to beneficiaries. In this case, the role or contribution of wages paid to poor households through PWPs' intervention to reduce income poverty is not very much understood and felt by both development stakeholders and the communities. Moreover, policies underlining poverty reduction strategies such as NSGRP 2010, TDV 2025 and many others are seen to be less impacted by PWP. There could be issues to be addressed for improvement and sustainability, but this will be possible only if there is sufficient information gathered through assessment on how the beneficiaries have benefited to overcome income poverty in their areas. That information gap is what the study aimed to fill.

1.3 Justification of the Study

The assessment of PWP's contributions to income poverty reduction is of paramount importance as it can lead to a common understanding on the relevance between the objectives of PWP and the actual situation reflected in the project areas. PWP is one of

the intervening efforts on poverty reduction and improvement of food security, and safety net mechanism in the country. Furthermore, it can lead to an understanding about challenges encountered during and after implementation and proposing appropriate measures to overcome those challenges because the government, stakeholders and the implementing communities have committed much of the resources to carry out this programme which is a key component of social protection system in Tanzania. Through the report which will be developed from this research, TASAF stakeholders and the community, will be more informed on weaknesses and strengths observed, thereby be in a position of improving those areas with weaknesses and make the programme more effective. The report will then create an insight on the PWP's contribution to the Tanzania Development Vision 2025 (sect.3.1), which emphasizes on increase accessibility to basic needs such as food, shelter, clothing, education, and health services and ensuring absence of abject poverty in the country.

1.4 Research Objectives

1.4.1 General objective

To assess the contribution of wages paid to beneficiaries' households engaging in PWP's projects to income poverty reduction.

1.4.2 Specific objectives

- i.** To compare the monthly monetary income of the PWP beneficiaries before and after PWP intervention.
- ii.** To assess the beneficiaries' household access to basic needs before and after PWP intervention.
- iii.** To determine the attitudes of the community towards PWP intervention on income poverty reduction.
- iv.** To identify challenges underlying PWPs.

1.5 Hypotheses

- H₀:** There is no significant difference between the monthly monetary income for PWP beneficiaries before and after the PWP intervention.
- H₁:** There is significant difference between the monthly monetary income for PWP beneficiaries before and after the PWP intervention.

1.6 Research Questions

- i.** How are the wages obtained by PWP participants used to meet basic households' needs such as food, shelter, clothing, educational and health services?
- ii.** What are community and beneficiaries' attitudes towards PWP intervention on income poverty reduction?
- iii.** What challenges are encountered during implementation of PWP?

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CHAPTER TWO

2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

This review highlights on the current situation of income poverty and trend in the world, different regions and in Tanzania. Poverty phenomenon has been defined with respect to its dimensions and its adverse effects in the communities. Secondly, it highlights on the efforts which have been instituted by different development champions against income poverty across the world and in Tanzania. It also explains key issues of PWP as one among measures that have been taken in intervening income poverty in different localities. It further narrates different interventional designs and examples of PWP projects, and how they were incorporated to meet objectives. Moreover, it gives brief information on how PWP has been implemented in different localities as well as in Tanzania through TASAF, in addressing issues of poverty. Finally, this review highlights on the strengths and weaknesses encountered in PWPs' implementation in different areas.

2.1 Income Poverty and GDP

Economic growth in terms of GDP is necessary condition for poverty reduction, but it may not be a sufficient condition among the poorest and the most vulnerable countries and people (REPOA, 2002). The gains of globalization and economic growth are very unevenly distributed both between and within countries. In Tanzania for example, the impact of economic growth on consumption has been relatively equal, but the lowest 10% of the population did not benefit from the economic gains (HBS, 2012). In Tanzania, about 10 million people in rural population live in poverty and 3.4 million live in extreme poverty (HBS, 2012). It is therefore said that poor people or vulnerable households have not benefitted from development efforts thrust upon them by governments, corporations, and international agencies (Leonard, 2006). People in rural areas still rely on subsistence

farming using poor inputs, which cannot contribute to crop yields enough to support their life in terms of income and consumption. The recurrence of climatic shocks push households to resort to negative coping mechanism which further erode their capacity to benefit from economic gains of the country (World Bank, 2011). The income poverty has for a long time undermining their lives and as a result they are unable to meet their basic needs. Income poverty is predominantly rural, the poor are concentrated in agriculture; the youths, the old and large households are more likely to be poor, women are perceived to be poorer than men (REPOA, 2002).

According to the World Employment Conference (WEP) (1976), human basic needs are defined as absolute minimum resources necessary for long-term physical well-being; the immediate basic needs being food, shelter, and clothing. Many modern lists emphasize the minimum level of consumption of 'basic needs' of not just food, water, clothing and shelter, but also education and healthcare (Ibid).

There are many interventions which have been taken against poverty across the world. Among others, there are those which have a focus on income poverty reduction strategy through direct or indirect transfers of funds to people who are identified to leave under extreme poverty conditions especially in rural areas. Public Works programmes (PWPs) could be regarded as one of the safety net programmes with a history dated back to the 1930 in the USA, and in the mid 1940 in Germany, when the programme was launched for post war reconstruction (Subbarao, 2003). Subbarao(2003) further pointed out that countries like India and Bangladesh have a long history with PWPs to fight against poverty and addressed work shortages during the slack agriculture season. In those countries, PWPs have also become an important conduit to deliver humanitarian assistance in post disaster or post conflict situation. Ravallion(1991) pointed out that

labour intensive rural Public Works Programme (PWP) has the potential to reach and protect the poor as well as to create and to maintain infrastructure.

Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) implemented under International Monetary Fund (IMF) and its report on Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) revealed that PWP and employment guarantee scheme are featured among pro-poor programmes implemented in sub Saharan Africa (Sembene, 2015). Most aimed to overcome chronic poverty in sub Saharan Africa, social protection or create jobs. The Expanded Public Works Programs (EPWP) introduced in South Africa in 2004, is an innovative job creation scheme aimed at fostering social inclusion and economic empowerment. Infrastructures for labour intensive construction and maintenance of low volume roads, storm water drains, trenching for pipelines and side walls, environmental land rehabilitation, coastline clean-up and recycling programs, social care for AIDS patients and early child hood development were among the PWP projects executed by the identified poor in South Africa through wage payment. The average length for participation goes for four months in the infrastructure sector to one year thus providing a steady income for beneficiaries (Subbarao, 2009). Tanzania as other countries in the world has been fighting against poverty by addressing the MDGs, through different sectors, ministries, and local government, local NGOs, and international agencies, groups as well as individuals levels. An engagement of the Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF III) to intervene income poverty through Public Works Programme (PWP) is also among the efforts available in the country to contribute to the reduction of income poverty within the communities (Mbeiyerwa, 2009).

2.2 PWP as Income Poverty Reduction Strategy

According to ISPA (2017), PWP refers to community-based and Public financed programmes that support poor and food insecure people by providing a source of income by transfer in cash or in-kind through creating temporary employment through establishing, maintaining or rehabilitating assets and infrastructure (Appendix 1). PWP component under the TASAF Productive Social Safety Net (PSSN) Programmes, aim to contribute to the objective of income poverty reduction by ensuring timely and predictable transfer of funds to poor and vulnerable households to smooth consumption and at the same time to achieve an enabling environment for development through creation of community assets and enhancement of beneficiaries skills. The most common forms of social protection provision in developing countries are cash transfers and PWPs which can lead to building human capital, production of assets and increasing access to jobs.

The assessment of this strategy under TASAF PSSN activities by ISPA Country Report Tanzania - PWP (2017) came up with the following performance indicators:

- PWP has covered a total of 52 325 households or approximately 250 000 persons
- Total number of persons days (working days for wages) provided 3 139 500 days
- Programme duration was 15 days per month for four months in a year
- Total number of hours per day worked was 3 – 4 hours per day
- Women participation was 70%
- The coverage percentage of the working age population was 0.19%
- Coverage as a percentage of poor (national poverty line) was 0.33% of the households
- Total PWP component expenditure of GDP was 0.0125% in 2015
- Transfers as a share of monthly income of beneficiaries was 43.64%
- The annual budget of PSSN PWP component (average per year) was USD 55 million or TZS 118.70 billion as of September 2016
- Total PWP component expenditure as percent of Public Expenditure in social protection was 1.85% in 2015

PWPs have multiplier effects within the communities in which they are implemented. These are resulted from the assets created and the corresponding wages paid to the participants. For example, the study conducted by ISPA (2017) in the pilot areas where PWPs were implemented in Tanzania, reported a list of initial benefits from the programmeas:

- Improved access
- Entry of motorized vehicles
- Water supply for agricultural and domestic purposes
- Crop rotation
- Increased agricultural production
- Income to buy farm inputs and animals
- Saving and sports recreation for school children
- Recognition by the community that the poor can do that is beneficial to the entire community
- Skills acquisition

2.2.1 Designs of PWPs

Many design features render the programme less amenable understanding on what makes the programme more successful. According to Subbarao (2003), lack of the required specific system of monitoring and evaluation to assess its effectiveness on diverse countries' conditions can affect its success. Poor understanding of the main objective of the programme in respective country's typology also affects the success. Careful review of the secondary data from the perspective of the design features (wage fixing, labour intensity and seasonality), implementation modalities, delivery models and approaches to targeting of beneficiaries lead to success. Use of effective methods and data for monitoring and evaluation, and review of the outcomes and impacts of the programme can lead to success. Design of appropriate wage and piece rates for beneficiaries is the most important aspect of PWPs because this is the 'life blood' that joins the programme and the beneficiaries.

According to Subbarao *et al.* (1997), the wage rates have to be distinguished.

- Programme wage which a work fare programme pays to hired labours
- Minimum wages which is the statutory fixed wage rate and
- The market wage which is typically the unskilled market wage for labourers which may be either below or above the statutory minimum wage

In countries where the market wage is below the minimum wage for whatever reason, publicly funded programme wage cannot be lower than the minimum wage, and hence it has to be higher than the local market wage for unskilled labour. If this happens, the scope of self-selection is ruled out because the programme wage now is higher than the ruling wage; is mostly likely to attract non-poor to work for programme. There is much variation across countries in relation with wages, market wages and minimum wages. In general, most of the countries maintain the programme wage relatively lower. In situation where the market wage is higher than the minimum wage, publicly funded programme wage can still set either at level of minimum wage, or even slightly higher than the minimum wage, but lower than the prevailing market wage. This type of wage setting is mostly likely to lead to self-selection of the poor in the programme. In the PWP introduced by Korea following the financial crisis 1998, the programme wage was set at a level slightly lower than the prevailing market wage for unskilled labour to ensure that only those in need would participate in the programme (Hur Jai, 2001 and Subbarao, 1999). Daily rate or piece rate can also affect the targeting outcome of PWPs. Task based payment provides flexibility and may attract more women to the work site or allow several members of the family to share the work (Pellisery, 2006; Subbarao *et al.*, 1997 and Dev, 1995).

According to TASAF PSSN Operational Manual (2013), the procedures underlying PWP projects implementation in Tanzania, the focus is on the individuals in the poor households identified through participatory process by the village community themselves under the guidelines provided by TASAF. Those households with individuals able to work are enrolled to work on the projects identified by the community for wage payment as a temporary employment. As per TASAF regulations, the wage acquired is supposed to help the household to buy basic needs such as food and other basic needs aiming at improving their living conditions thereby contributing to the poverty reduction (Fig. 1). Under PSSN-PWP, the beneficiaries are offered 15 days of paid work per month for four months in a year. The daily wage is USD 1.35 (3053TZS) under the current exchange Rate of TZS 2261.50 per USD. According to the rules governing PWPs versus beneficiaries' conditions, the program was designed following presidential directives and supported by the existing policy framework such as Employment and Labor Law (2005) and Occupational Health and Safety Act (2003). Therefore, conditions of work such as minimum age of a person, workers right, minimum wage and Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) and workers compensation have been highlighted by existing guideline (Heinemann *et al.*, 2017). The assigned 'piece work' technically, is not restricted to be accomplished in a single day; beneficiary can finish a day after, or can be assisted by family member to accomplish it if he or she becomes incapable by any reason.

The aim of this research is to establish a formal relationship between TASAF III PWP and the income poverty reduction for poor household beneficiaries. Subbarao (2009) pointed out that the success of PWPs' project depends on quality of the public goods created. However, the Assessment of TASAF PSSN in Tanzania using the ISPA-PWP Tool (2017), in its Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) prepared for assessment, did not encounter aspects of PWP wages on how it contributed to reduce income poverty to the

poor households. The assessment report relied merely on the assets. Looking at Subbarao statements, and the ISPA country report, it means that less attention is paid on the other side of the coin, which are the poor households' beneficiaries who participate in the implementation of the projects. What is the contribution of PWPs to the poor households after acquiring wages from the project funds which covers up to 75% of the total funds of the project? What is the effect on income poverty for these poor households besides the public goods created? If these questions are answered, the most appropriate deduction would be "the success of PWPs' projects depends on both the quality of goods created (assets) and the measurable contributions to income poverty reduction for the poor beneficiaries who participate in the implementation of the project.

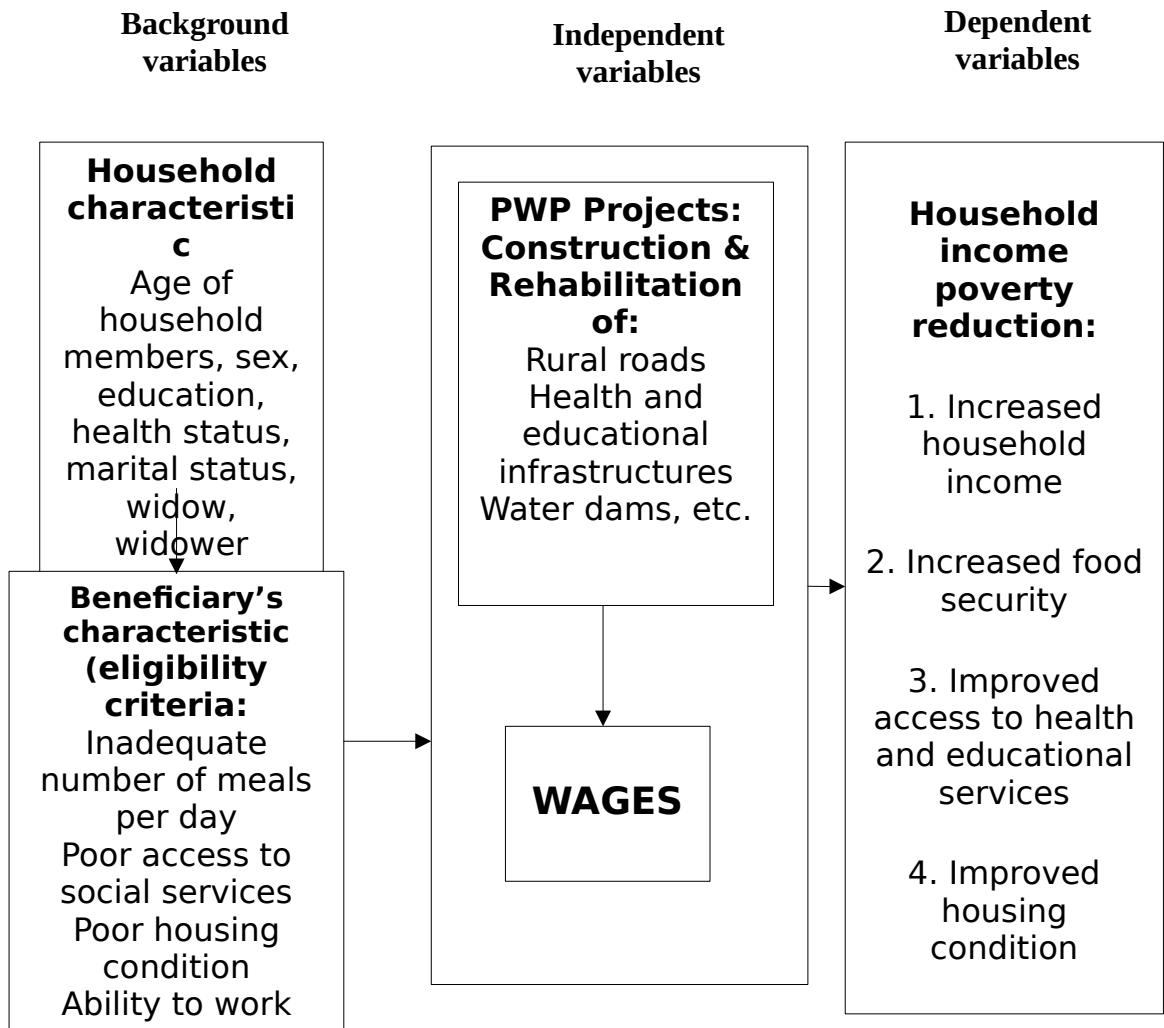


Figure 1: Conceptual Framework

The background variables (household characteristics) can influence beneficiaries' characteristics which are inadequate number of meals per day, poor access to social services, poor housing conditions as well as ability to work (able bodied). These are eligible criteria to participate in the implementation of PWP projects to earn wages. In this research, wages are termed as independent variable which when received in the poor household, can cause changes in the level of income of the poor household. The changes in income, increased food security, improved access to social services (health, education) and improvement of housing conditions are dependent variables which are measured as outcomes following PWP intervention.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Description of the Study Area

Kilosa District is among the 9 Districts Councils in Morogoro Region. Kilosa District was selected to be the area of study because it is the only district in Morogoro Region which is currently implementing PWP projects. According to the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and TASAF (2016), the district was also among 16 LGAs in Tanzania which were sampled to participate in an impact evaluation study in which 23 villages were selected to participate in baseline survey for extremely poor households. There are 88 villages participating in the programme as compared to 43 villages in the neighbouring district of Kongwa in Dodoma region which is also implementing PWP projects. In this case, the researcher assumed that adequate qualitative and quantitative information on PWP projects would be obtained to fulfill the study requirements efficiently.

3.2 Research Design

The design for this research was comparative cross-sectional study whereby data were collected from a population or a representative group at a specific point in time. With this design, the research findings helped to remove assumptions and replace them with actual data on the specific variables studied during the time period accounted for. This study design is used across various industries including social science. Cross-sectional design provides important data and informs all kinds of actions. However, the design is not costly to perform and it does not require a lot of time (Olsen *et al.*, 2004). Under PWP research, this enabled to capture information based on the data gathered during implementation to assess changes which could occur on the PWP beneficiaries with respect to the baseline information.

3.3 Sample Size and Sampling Method

In Kilosa DC, there are 88 villages implementing PWP. In this case random sampling was used to select 6 villages, out of 88 villages. The villages (with number of beneficiaries in brackets) were Kimamba B (40), Kondoia (42), Nyamewi,(40) Manzese B (40) Malui(30) and Mamoyo(25)making the total number beneficiaries (population) from the villages involved in the study to be 217. The sample size used for the study was 141 which was obtained by using the “Yamane Taro’s formula (1967).

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$$

Where n = sample size

N = Population, and

e = Error term at 95% confidence level (0.05).

Stratified sampling was used to get a representative sample of respondents from each village as well as number of male and female headed households within the selected villages. Representative sample of both male and female headed households is preferred because men and women perceive differently in expenditure of income in carrying out household requirements. Participants for FGDs were those not involved in the interviews. They were selected based on sex and age of the households’ heads and with a good understanding of PWP activities in the area. There were a total of five FGDs comprised of PWP beneficiaries from each of the five selected villages. Each FGD had 8 beneficiaries who were knowledgeable with the programme in their respective village. In addition, key informants’ interviews were organized. These comprised of four key informants who were PWP management committee chairperson, VEOs, CDOs and Extension Officer from the respective villages.

3.4 Data Collection Methods and Tools

A household survey was conducted to gather primary data from PWP beneficiaries using a structured questionnaire. The interviews were conducted with 141 households' heads who were participating in the implementation of PWP project. Five FGDs were conducted and 4 key informants who were committee chair person, VEO, CDO, and extension officer were involved in data collection exercise. These were used to get their views on PWPs in relation to income poverty reduction in their area. During FGDs, checklist was used in line with other tools such as Smartphone (for recording) and note books for taking notes. During recording, ethics and consent of the respondents were considered.

The baseline report prepared and published in 2016 by the World Bank Group, National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and the Office of the Chief Government Statistician (OCGS) on behalf of TASAF Management Unit (TMU) was considered as secondary data. The secondary data were used as the benchmark to measure the changes which had occurred on the pre-determined indicators in the course of implementation of PWP.

3.5 Data Analysis

Quantitative data were coded and processed through computer SPSS software. Descriptive statistics in terms of means and frequencies were used to present the research results. Also paired samples t-test was used to ascertain change of household income before and after the PWP intervention. This established whether or not the difference between the two is the true difference representing the samples. The statistical significance was established for confirmation. In determining the attitude towards PWP projects, a Likert scale was also used. According to Bertram (2004), this is a psychometric response scale used to obtain participants' preferences or degree of agreement with the set of statements according to the project. Respondents were asked to indicate their level of perception on the 5-point

scale ranging from 'strongly agree' on one end, to 'strongly disagree' on the other end. Each specific question had its response analyzed separately, summed with other related items to create a percentage score for a group of the statements (summative index). The scores were presented in descriptive statistics methods in which frequencies and percentages were calculated and interpreted accordingly.

On the other hand, qualitative data were organized into categories, and assigned numerical values (coding) before they were entered in to computer software for analysis. According to Kawulich (2004), the purpose of qualitative data analysis is to reduce, interpret and to convert data into story that describes the phenomena or the participants' view.

The hypotheses were tested by using paired samples t - Test in which the mean differences in incomes before and after PWP intervention were compared to determine the significance at 95% confidence interval. According to Shier (2004), paired sample t-Test can be used to compare observations before-and-after, on the same subjects.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, results of the study are presented and discussed in line with the research objectives as well as variables for the research. This chapter is divided into six sections. Section one is an overview of the chapter, section two describes the demographic characteristics of the PWP beneficiaries, section three discusses the changes in income for the PWP beneficiaries, section four highlights on the beneficiaries' accessibility to basic needs, section five highlights on the attitudes of the community towards PWP intervention and section six focuses on challenges faced by PWP.

In this study, the baseline report prepared by the World Bank Group, National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and the Office of the Chief Government Statistician (OCGS) on behalf of TASAF Management Unit (TMU) was considered as the benchmark to measure the changes which had occurred on the pre-determined indicators in the course of implementation of PWP among PWP beneficiaries.

4.1 Demographic Characteristics of PWP Beneficiaries

The demographic characteristics of the PWP beneficiaries' households in this context were age, household composition, household head, education level and occupation or sources of income. These characteristics played a very important role in determining the eligibility criteria for targeting and enrolling the beneficiaries in PWP.

4.1.1 Age

Age is a very important criterion for PWP beneficiaries to be enrolled in the programme. PWP provides temporary employment so it obeys employment rules and regulations which exclude persons below the age of 19 (children) from being employed. The findings reveal that 74.1% of the PWP beneficiaries have the age between 19 to 60 years while

25.9% were above 60 years of age (Table 1). On this account it obeys to the rules governing PWPs, Occupational Health and Safety Act (2003) and the Employment and Labor Law (2005).

4.1.2 Household composition

The findings revealed that 31.5% of the interviewed households had children aged between 0 to 5 years while 43.4% had children under the age between 6 – 18 years old. From the findings total of 74.9% are children whose households' heads should have enough income to provide them with health and education services (Table 1). According to the baseline study, it was revealed that 53% and 46% of the children were aged between 7 and 9, and 10 to 14 years of age respectively, were not in school due to financial constraint (NBS, 2016). Through wage payment, the respective households can improve their financial status to meet educational needs. Likewise households can use the funds obtained from PWP projects to meet health and other basic needs for the children prosperity.

4.1.3 Household head

In the study area, the findings revealed that 97.6% of the PWP respondents were female heads of their households (Table 1). According to baseline study, PSSN households are more likely to be female-headed, who tend to have lower incomes than male-headed ones in the Tanzanian population (World Bank Group *et al.*, 2016). Based on Tanzania's most recent poverty assessment, households headed by women tend to be worse off than those headed by men (WB, 2015), and this situation has not been improving over time. Given the large reach of the program and the high proportion of PSSN households with women heads, the PSSN provides a unique opportunity to increase welfare among this disadvantaged group. In this case in the study area, high proportions of women headed

households were enrolled in PWP to earn wages in order to increase households' income for poverty reduction.

Table 1: Distribution of demographic characteristics of respondents (n =143)

Variable	Category	Frequency	Percent
Age of respondent	19 - 60	106	74.1
	>60	37	25.9
Household composition	<5years	45	31.5
	6 to 18 years	62	43.4
	19 to 60 years	36	25.2
Household head	Male	3	2.1
	Female	140	97.9
Education level	No formal education	56	39.2
	Primary education	86	60.1
	Secondary education	1	0.7

4.1.4 Education level of the respondents

The findings revealed that 60.1% of the PWP beneficiaries have primary school education, 0.7% have secondary school education while 39.2% have not gone through formal education (Table 1). The base line report indicates that 42% of PSSN households are illiterates (NBS, 2016). This figure is highly correlated with the findings in the study area (39.2%). This findings indicate that illiteracy levels among members of PSSN households is very high compared to one-third among the national poor, they cannot read a simple text in any language (NBS, 2016). The poor people lack educational and personal development that could improve their livelihoods (Korankye, 2014). A high rate of illiterates correlates to income poverty because they cannot secure employment from the formal sector. The only room remains is self-employment or being enrolled in the Programme for unskilled labor. Since the beneficiaries are already adults who cannot return to school, the beneficiaries have the right to be enrolled in PWP for wage payment to alleviate income poverty.

4.1.5 Sources of income before PWP intervention

Results in Table 2 show that 60.8% and 32.9% (total 93.7%) engaged in farming and livestock (chicken) keeping respectively, before PWP intervention. These findings clearly signified that the beneficiaries had limited diversifications of their sources of income before the programme. World Bank Group, NBS and OCGS (2016) in the baseline study, found that 61% of PSSN households cultivated land and 36% raise livestock, giving a total of 97%. Both two findings were more or less similar, indicating that very few of PSSN households can engage in activities other than farming and livestock keeping. Since these poor households are financially constrained, they are unable to perform effectively these activities to yield enough income to support their livelihood and mitigating different shocks especially during poor climatic conditions. However, they have no alternative sources of income such as formal employment and so they are facing limited employment opportunities and poor resource usage (Korankye, 2014).

Diversification of income sources is desirable, especially to reduce household dependency on one single source of income (NPS, 2012). Through PWP wages, the composition of income sources among poor household beneficiaries (PSSN households) changed.

Table 2: Sources of household income before PWP intervention (n =143)

Variables	Frequency	Per cent
Farming	87	60.8
Livestock Keeping (indigenous chicken)	47	32.9
Food vendors	6	4.2
Cash in-kind	2	1.4
Petty businesses	1	7

4.2 Change in Income after PWP Intervention

The findings revealed that there was an increase in the beneficiaries' household income after the PWP intervention. According to data from (NBS, 2016) the average household

income was approximately TZS 100 000.00 per month for poor PSSN/PWP household. On average, income after PWP was TZS 148 019.38 per month for the PWP household. The results in Table 3 show that there were significant average difference between income before PWP and income after PWP ($p < 0.000$). Therefore, the null hypothesis (H_0) that 'there is no significant difference between the monthly monetary income for PWP beneficiaries before and after the PWP intervention' was rejected and the alternative hypothesis (H_1) was accepted. These results therefore suggest that it is not true that TASAF PWP intervention did not contribute to the increase of households' incomes for beneficiaries after its intervention.

Table 3: Paired samples t-test

		Paired Differences					t	df	Sig.
		Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference				(2-tailed)
				Mean	Lower	Upper			
	Income before								
Pair 1	PWP Income after PWP	-48040.35973	681.86684	57.02057	-48153.07862	-47927.64084	-842.509	142	.000

****Significant at <0.05, degree of freedom 95%**

4.2.1 Reasons for increase in poor household income after PWP

During FGD it was revealed that the beneficiaries were sensitized to use the wages effectively and improve or establish income generating activities (IGAs) through establishing savings groups. This was emphasized by the participants during discussion *“By the assistance of extension officers we established IGAs and VICOBA to increase our income”* (FGD Manzese B, 20.12.2018). The livelihoods enhancement (LE) component under the PSSN was effective to lay foundation for graduation of beneficiaries out of poverty by enhancing households’ abilities to support themselves through strengthened and diversified livelihoods (PSSN operating manual, 2013). It was also revealed that capacity building for LE was also supported by technical staff from TASAF Management Unit (TMU). The LE component focuses on the promotion of savings through a group saving methodology, financial literacy training and group capacity building (Ibid). The establishment and improvement of IGAs were a way to diversify sources of income which in turn increased the household income.

According to Minot (2003), diversification of farm activities and non-farm activities lead to substantially increase of household income for poor households. The percentage of respondents invested in livestock keeping rose to 81.2% as compared to 32.9% (Table 4) before PWP, this was an increase by 48.3%. Again the percentage of respondents invested in petty businesses (home shops) rose to 12.9% as compared to 0.7% (Table 4) before PWP while for food vendors there was a slightly increase to 5% as compared to 4.2% before PWP intervention (Table 4).

Table 4: Comparison of (IGAs) diversification of sources of income (n =101)

Variables	n	Responses	
		Percent (beforePWP)	Percent (after PWP)
Livestock	82	32.9	81.2
Petty businesses (home shops)	13	0.7	12.9
Food vendors	5	4.2	5.0
Vegetablevending	1		1.0
Total	101		100.0

4.2.2 Skills development

Apart from getting wages, the beneficiaries were also imparted with skills when they were participating in project implementation. The findings revealed that in every PWP project under implementation, there were corresponding training packages. During the study it was noted that about 86.7% had learned about tree/nursery husbandry, 2.8% had learned about fruits production and 5.6% had learned about best practice of maize and vegetable production (Table 5). The skills imparted seemed to add value to the beneficiaries by creating other employment opportunities and employ them in their IGAs to increase household income. The enhancement of beneficiaries' skills is also among the objectives of PWP (PSSN Operation Manual, 2013).

Table 5: Type of skills acquired from the PWP projects (n =143)

Type of skills	Frequency	Percent
Soil erosion and shallow wells techniques	7	4.9
Tree husbandry	124	86.7
Fruit production	4	2.8
Best practices on Maize and vegetable production	8	5.6
Total	143	100.0

4.3 Beneficiaries' Access to Basic Needs before and after PWP Intervention

The basic needs focused for the poor households in this study are food security, health, education, and housing or shelter. These are very important needs for the lives of human beings. In other words, since everyone has a right to live, automatically these are the basic rights for everybody. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948 states that "we all have the right to a good life, with enough food, clothing, housing, and healthcare (UDHR, 1948). Mothers and children, people without work, old and disabled people all have the right to help (Ibid). All people have the right to an education, and to finish primary school, which should be free (Para 25 & 26, UDHR).

4.3.1 Food security and food consumption

4.3.1.1 Dietary diversity

The findings indicated that the composition of food taken comprised of two groups which were mainly carbohydrates and protein. For lunch, it indicated that a total of 63.6% of the respondents had consumed carbohydrates and protein only (stiff porridge with beans 57.3%, rice with beans 6.3%), (Table 6). For dinner, it indicated that a total of 79.1% had also consumed carbohydrates and protein only (rice with beans 58.7%, rice with small fish and beans 3.5%, stiff porridge with beans 16.8%), (Table 7). However, it was revealed that green vegetables were used in place of protein as it is indicated in dinner and lunch meals (stiff porridge with green vegetable only (27.3% and stiff porridge with vegetables 14%), (Table 6) and (Table 7) respectively. Baseline study on identified poor households indicated that households consuming four or fewer of the seven key food groups during the week-long reporting period are considered to have low diet diversity (NBS, 2014). In comparing these research findings with the baseline study, still the beneficiaries are food insecure in terms of dietary diversity because most of them found

consumed only two groups of food among the seven groups. However, the two food sources which are very rich in protein (meat and dairy products) were not consumed by the respondents. This supports the baseline study findings that most of the poor household beneficiaries have no access to meat and dairy products food sources (Ibid).

Table 6: Lunch meal composition (n =143)

Variables	Frequency	Per cent
Stiff porridge and beans	82	57.3
Rice and beans	9	6.3
Rice with beans and green vegetable	11	7.7
Stiff porridge with small fish and green vegetable	2	1.4
Stiff porridge with green vegetables only	39	27.3
Total	143	100.0

Table 7: Dinner meal composition (n =143)

Variables	Frequency	Percent
Rice with beans	84	58.7
Rice with small fish and beans	5	3.5
Rice with vegetables	9	6.3
Stiff porridge with beans	24	16.8
Stiff porridge with vegetables	20	14.0
Stiff porridge with small fish and beans	1	.7
Total	143	100.0

4.3.1.2 Number of meals taken by PWP beneficiaries

After the intervention of PWP in the area of study, the finding indicated that the number of meal taken per day increased. About 63.6% (Table 8) of the respondents had increased their number of meals per day from two meals before PWP implementation. These results indicated great improvement because initially they were not able to attain three meals per day, a condition that made them eligible to be enrolled in the programme (PSSN Operation Manual, 2013). It should be noted that for the PWP beneficiaries, these three meals per day do not adequately comply with the required food diversity (Tables 6 and 7).

Table 8: Number of meals taken per day after PWP intervention (n = 143)

No. of meals per day	Frequency	Percent
1	1	0.7
2	51	35.7
3	91	63.6
Total	143	100.0

4.3.1.3 Allocation of household income

Through the use of PWP wages and IGAs earnings, the findings revealed that households' expenditures were diversified to meet different basic needs such as housing improvement (27.3%), buying foods (30.3%), purchases of clothes (4%), medical services (4%), education (30.3%) and purchasing agricultural inputs (4%), (Table 9). The respondents reported to use the PWP income to buy food were 30.3%. In comparing with the baseline survey data which was 91% (NBS, 2016) was allocated on food, it shows that other needs' expenditures were taken in to account. This signifies the positive contribution of PWP wages.

Table 9: Allocation of household income for basic needs (n =143)

Variables	Responses	
	n	Percent
Housing improvement	129	27.3
Buying of foods	143	30.3
Buying clothes	19	4.0
Medical services	19	4.0
Education	143	30.3
Buying inputs for crop farming	19	4.0
Total	472	100.0

4.3.2 Access to health services

During discussion with the key informants which included LGA staff, a CDO dealing with CHF activities, explained that 100% of the beneficiaries' households were sensitized on the importance of using the available health services by joining with CHF (Table 10). Every household was able to pay fee for CHF at an installment cost of TZS 5000.00. They can now afford health services throughout the year since the beneficiaries are all members of CHF. Mwaita (2018) also found that all 100% of TASAF beneficiaries joined CHF by using the PSSN funds. About 100% of children under 5 years old were able to attend clinic by hiring a motorcycle, bicycle or paying bus fare. All the respondents (100%) agreed that PWP enabled children to attend clinic. The baseline data reported that before PSSN/PWP, households' members tended to be sicker than the national poor and had lower health care use, driven primarily by cost constraints and social norms (NBS, 2016). The other study conducted by REPOA and London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (2015), concluded that in the absence of social protection, health service costs were too high to afford and consequently did not use services at all. User fees together with the costs of drugs and transportation to health service providers were the most commonly reported barriers to accessing healthcare, leading to problematic and unsustainable coping methods. In this case the findings revealed that PWP wages had contributed to the improvement of health requirements for the poor households' beneficiaries.

Table 10: Improvement of health seeking behaviour through PWP wage

Variable	Category	Frequency	Percent
Joining with CHF after PWP participation		143	100
PWP enables children < 5 to attend clinic per month	Once	31	21.7
	None	112	78.3
PWP improve attendance to clinic	Yes	143	100
	No	0	0

4.3.3 Access to education

In this study, findings indicated that 94.4% of the respondents use PWP wages to buy school uniforms and stationeries for their children (Table 11). Uniforms can downplay economic difference between students and provides more attention to stay on their studies (Ngatia, 2018). Books, materials and uniforms due to their cost, are among the major obstacle to universal primary education in developing countries (Ngatia, 2004). Having school uniforms and stationeries facilitate comfortable learning for children hence their performance. Due to availability of PWP wages, 93% of the beneficiaries can afford requirements of primary education for their children (Table 11).

The baseline data findings show that financial constraints are increasingly being reported as a reason for never going to school, with this being the main reason for one in every two young adolescents. Although the Government of Tanzania has implemented free education system since 2015, this had a little positive impact because there are a number of mandatory requirements that a child should possess for effective schooling. Several countries in sub-Saharan Africa have taken strides towards meeting the Millennium Development Goal of universal primary education by 2015 by eliminating school fees, but other significant costs remain, including the cost of providing a school uniform, shoes, pens and exercise books for a child (Kremer, 2004).

Table 11: Use of PWP wages on education (n =143)

Variables	Frequency	Percent
Buying school uniforms and stationeries	135	94.4
Level of education beneficiaries can afford		
Paying school fees	8	5.6
Primary education	133	93.0
Secondary education	10	7.0

4.3.4 Housing

The findings indicated that beneficiaries after being enrolled in the programme, managed to buy iron sheets (79.7%), buying burnt bricks (3.5%) and buying timbers (16.8%), (Table 12). Baseline surveys indicated that the number of PSSN/PWP households with poor shelter accounted to 22%. Due to the importance of this basic need to the development of poor households, this was incorporated among the eligibility criteria for enrolling them in the programme.

The aim was to improve the condition of their pre-existed poor houses by using permanent building materials. Having good house for living is very important for human being because it reduces many risks including dangerous animals. However, housing is important for many aspects of healthy living and well-being. The home is important for psychosocial reasons as well as its protection against the hazardous elements, but it can also be the source of a wide range of hazards (physical, chemical, biological). It is the environment in which most people spend the majority of their time.

Table 12: House improvement through the use of PWP wages (n =143)

Variables	Frequency	Percent
Buying iron sheets	114	79.7
Buying bricks	5	3.5
Buying timber	24	16.8
Total	143	100.0

4.4 Attitude of Beneficiaries on PWP as a strategy for Income Poverty Reduction

This study further established the extent to which PWP influenced the reduction of income poverty to the respondents' poor households. By the use of Likert scale, the respondents were provided with 6 items related to different specific performance indicators or assumptions on the contribution of PWP to income poverty reduction. According to

Ngodingha 2019, these indicators or items were assigned a range of numerical values from 1 to 5 weight of responses as; strong agree=5, agree=4, neutral=3, disagree=2 and strong disagree=1.

For more simplicity, the range of numerical values (5-points Likert scale), was further subdivided in to 3 parts in order to construct an Attitude Index Scales. All responses on strongly agree and agree were grouped as agree, all responses on neutral remained as neutral and all responses on strong disagree and disagree were grouped as disagree. In this case, for responses on agree the score was 3, for neutral the score was 2 and for disagree the score was 1. Therefore, the maximum score was 18 scores, the average score was 12 scores and the minimum was 6 scores. Thereafter, the scores were categorized into 6 – 11.99 to indicate negative (unfavourable) attitudes, scores of 12 indicated neutral attitudes and scores of 12 -18 indicated positive (favourable) attitudes.

The results indicated that 96.5%, 100%, 99.3%, 88.8%, 99.3% and 97.2%(Table 13) of the respondents for each of the six items or indicators respectively, were on the agree position on the scale. By agreed on all six respective items at more than 90%, meant that respondents recognized and appreciated the importance of PWP and its role in contributing to the reduction of income poverty in their households.

On the other hand, Kerlinger (1986) described a Likert scale as a summated rating scale whereby an individual's score on the scale is the sum, or average, of the individual's responses to the multiple items on the instrument. Also, Babbie (1999); Kline (1998) and Oppenheim (1992), emphasized that the score an individual receives on a Likert scale is the sum of an individual's responses to all items comprising the scale or subscale. In this case, the summation of Mean Item Scores (MIS) is 17.77 to all six items (Table 13). This

summated scorelies between 12 to18 in the scale indicating favourable attitude of the respondents towards PWP projects in their area.

Table 13: Test resultson individual perception on PWP (n =143)

Performance indicators on beneficiaries 'perception (Items)	Agree		Neutral		Disagree		MISs**
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	
Contribution to the increase of household income	138	96.5	2	1.4	3	2.1	2.94
Contribution to the reduction of household food insecurity	143	100	0	0	0	0	3.0
Contribution to the improvement of socio-economic wellbeing and livelihoods	142	99.3	1	0.7	0	0	2.99
Contribution to the improvement of socio-economic infrastructures in the village	127	88.8	15	10.5	1	0.7	2.88
PWP intervention is appreciated by beneficiaries.	142	99.3	1	0.7	0	0	2.99
PWP is recommended to continue fighting against poverty.	139	97.2	4	2.8	0	0	2.97

MISs = Mean ItemScores, Σ MISs = 17.77**

4.4.1 Contribution in school attendance and performance

From the FGDs, it was also indicated that PWP wages had contributed positively in enabling school children to get school uniforms and stationeries so as to enable them to attend classrooms smoothly. One member from the PWP committee atKimamba‘B’ added by saying that

“Every parent or guardian had encouraged his/her children to attend school every day”.
(FGDKimamba B,30.11.2018).

Another key informant from Mwamoyo village also added by saying that

“PWP has contributed to meals improvement at home so the schoolchildren can attend school without hunger”.(FGDMwamoyo, 25.11.2018).

4.4.2 Contribution to improvement of wellbeing

Through FGDs, it was also noted that PWP contributed to the improvement of the household income for poor households and have been able to engage in additional activities such petty business, vegetable and food vending. This has contributed to the increase of household ability to meet basic needs. One officer who is a CDO said that *“They have managed to buy clothes and improve their houses”*(KI, Kimamba B, 25.11.2018).

4.5.3 Strength and weakness of PWP

From the FGD, it was revealed that PWP has a positive contribution to the household income by provision of wages through temporary employment. *“We congratulate the Government and TASAF for implementing PWP in our village because through temporary employment we have changed our lives to better”* FGD Manzese B, (20.12.2018). There were many other strengths mentioned in the FGDs that included contribution in the promotion of beneficiaries settlements, improvement of social relationship among poor households members, children and community or social workers in the village, improvement of environmental conservation by planting trees and control of erosion along Mkondoa river, infrastructure improvement (bridge), promotion of skills on livestock keeping and agriculture, promotion of communication and leadership skills for CMCsand many others.

There were also weaknesses that were revealed during FGDs. PWP has limitations which restrict other poor households to participate. People with chronic illness, elderly people and other disabled who cannot work are not qualified to be enrolled in PWP. This is also according to PSSN Operational manual (2013) that PWP provides very poor households with adult able-bodied labor the opportunity to earn seasonal income. It was also indicated that some beneficiaries misused funds obtained from wages causing them to remain in poverty. *“TASAF should increase its scope since many poor households in our village were not enrolled in the programme”* FDG Manzese B, (20.12.2018). It was also indicated that PWP resources are limited and there are many poor households with people able to work were not enrolled in the programme.

4.6 Challenges Faced by PWP

All community targeting programmes like other programmes encounter challenges at their different phases of implementation. In this case, PWP encountered challenges which should be addressed in order to improve the efficiency and effectiveness for the benefit of the community now and in the future. The findings from FDGs and KIs indicated that although the programme was very beneficial to the beneficiaries and the community at large, challenges were also encountered.

4.6.1 Limited scope of PWP

During FGDs it was noted that there were a large number of poor households who were eligible to be enrolled in the programme but due to limitation of funds and other resources, they were not enrolled. ISPA (2017) pointed out that the entire budget for PWP was enough to cover 70% of villages at district level, hence the funds were not sufficient.

In this case, those who were not enrolled remained in extreme poverty. *“TASAF should increase its scope since many poor households in our village were not enrolled in the programme”* FDG Manzese B (20.12.2018).

According to ISPA Country Report - Tanzania – PWP (2017), to date, PWP has covered a total of 52 325 households in the country out of the targeted 58 336 households, with plans to reach additional 261 215 households by March 2017. This means that 6011 households were targeted but not covered and 261 215 households were neither targeted nor covered.

4.6.2 Inadequate knowledge for stakeholders on PWP governing procedures

The findings from the FDGs indicated that the surrounding community and a large number of development stakeholders have little or have no knowledge on PWP in terms of its meaning, operating procedures, underlying policies as well as its advantages within the community. PWP is perceived as a new phenomenon in many societies while it has been there for a long time. The findings also indicated that the majority of beneficiaries were claiming that wage rates given to the PWP participants were not enough to cover all basic needs required by beneficiaries but according to the PWP governing procedure wage rates are planned according to prevailing market wages which favoured the beneficiaries (TASAF PWP Hand Book, 2013). Many elites, politicians and some non-poor people were more interested to the assets created through PWP than the contribution of wages to income poverty reduction for poor households' beneficiaries. Priority of PWP is more given to the assets created (Subbarao, 2009). Inadequate knowledge to stakeholders, elites and politicians has led PWP to be given less priority to this group of people who are also decision makers in various community levels. In this case, matters pertaining PWP are not adequately represented at various community levels. Other important stakeholders such as Civil Societies Organizations (CSOs), Academic Institutions, Parliament as well

as many other Government institutions understand a little about PWP so their support and advocacy is very minimal.

4.6.3 Beneficiaries factors

It was observed that PSSN households have low levels of trust to people living outside their households and have relatively low participation in the community. However, women in PSSN households reported suffering from frequent incidents of domestic violence; emotional violence is the most common type of violence, followed by physical violence and sexual violence (World Bank group *et al.*, 2016). In this case the benefits they acquired through their participation in PWP cannot be advocated on their own because of inferiority complex; hence PWPs remain unpopular to most people outside PSSN households.

4.6.4 Challenges on the assets created

In the study area, the challenges were encountered to some assets created in the phases of identification, operation and sustainability. The good example is the coconut subproject which was implemented in the school farm in Mwamoyo village. This may cause interference with other school activities, hence its operation and sustainability may be negatively affected. PWP studies from other areas also noted problems in terms of quality of assets created, which did not adhere to sector standards. For example, the rehabilitation of 5Km feeder road in Lindi DC which was completed a year ago was already showing signs of deterioration with presence of potholes absence of side ditches and (ISPA, 2017).

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In nutshell, conclusions and recommendations were drawn to highlight on the key issues raised during the study. These must be considered by all development stakeholders for the enhancement of PWP activities for the benefit of the community.

5.1 Conclusions

The study concluded that PWP has played a very important role to contribute to the reduction of income poverty for the targeted poor households so that they can graduate from extreme poverty facing them. PWP also contributed in the creation of socio-economic infrastructures (assets) necessary for improvement of social services and the economy of the poor households' beneficiaries and the community at large (Subbarao *et al* 2003 and ISPA, 2017). Through participation in implementation of PWP projects, the beneficiaries learned and acquire different skills in agriculture, environment, construction, and livestock keeping which also benefited them and the community. PWP is one among interventional strategies available in the country which can contribute to the reduction of income poverty.

5.1.1 Households' income

PWP provided temporary employment for the poor households members enrolled and participated in the programme in wage basis. The wage had positive effect on the household income because it contributed to increase households' purchasing power and aided in stimulation of various income generating activities (IGAs) within and outside the households. The IGAs were very important step to income diversification which led to

multiplying effect on the households' income sustainably. The IGAs resulted in to positive impact on PWPs.

5.1.2 Household access to basic needs

Through wages, diversification of sources of income and an increase of household income, the accessibility to basic needs also increased. The poor households were able to increase number of meals from one to three per day. Poor housing conditions were improved by the use of permanent building materials. School uniforms and learning materials were provided to children. This promoted better learning environment and improvement of school attendance to children. Accessibility to health services was improved because the income was also allocated to pay for CHF membership fee, paying bus fare/hiring transport facility to reach health facilities. Through diversification of sources of income, the beneficiaries' poor households were able to diversify households' expenditures to accommodate more family needs, which meant to increase households' consumption of goods and services.

5.1.3 Challenges faced by PWP

There were challenges observed during the study. These included limited scope of PWP, inadequate knowledge for stakeholders on PWP, inadequate support by Government and stakeholders as well as beneficiaries factors. The challenges observed if not resolved, the efficiency and effectiveness and thereby the objectives of PWP to the community will not be achieved as expected.

5.2 Recommendations

Based on the conclusions addressed in this study, the aim of these recommendations is to increase efficiency and effectiveness of PWP to all stakeholders involved in PWP. This needs a full commitment of all stakeholders involved in PWP and to a larger extent, development stakeholders.

- i. More poor households need to benefit from PWP to raise their income and access to basic needs through wages and establishment of IGAs. This can be achieved by enhancing more the activities of PWPs within communities by enrolling as many as possible poor households with eligible criteria for enrollment in the programme. In this case TASAF and the Government should solicit more resources and funds to scale up the scope of PWP in rural as well as in urban areas.
- ii. Increase efficiency and effectiveness of PWP in the community by increasing efforts in resolving challenges addressed in the study such as inadequate knowledge to stakeholders on PWP, as well as beneficiaries factors. TASAF and LGAs should raise more awareness to beneficiaries and development stakeholders, building capacities in LGAs staffs, Central government, Academic institutions, Civil Societies Organizations (CSOs) and Members of Parliament (MPs) about the roles, rules and the importance of PWP to income poverty reduction.
- iii. LGAs' sector experts should make improvement in identifying, designing and supervising the implementation of PWP projects in their areas as per sector standards in order to ensure quality of assets created. LGA, beneficiaries and communities should ensure adequate maintenance and sustainability of assets

created so that the community gets the intended services through those assets created through the programme.

5.3 Suggestions of Further Studies

This study focused on wages from PWP projects implemented in the area of study which were extracted from the TASAF PWP hand book (Appendix 2). The researcher finds a need to conduct studies on the relevance of PWP scale up in Tanzania for poor unemployed young people to work for unskilled works in Government Institutions such as hospitals or boarding schools on temporary base. This can build the foundation of self-reliance through accumulation of financial capital (wages) for unskilled young people who have just completed primary education. This may be an effective use of human resources available in the country, reducing un-employment problem and promotion of socio-economic empowerment. A good example is the Expanded PWP in South Africa.

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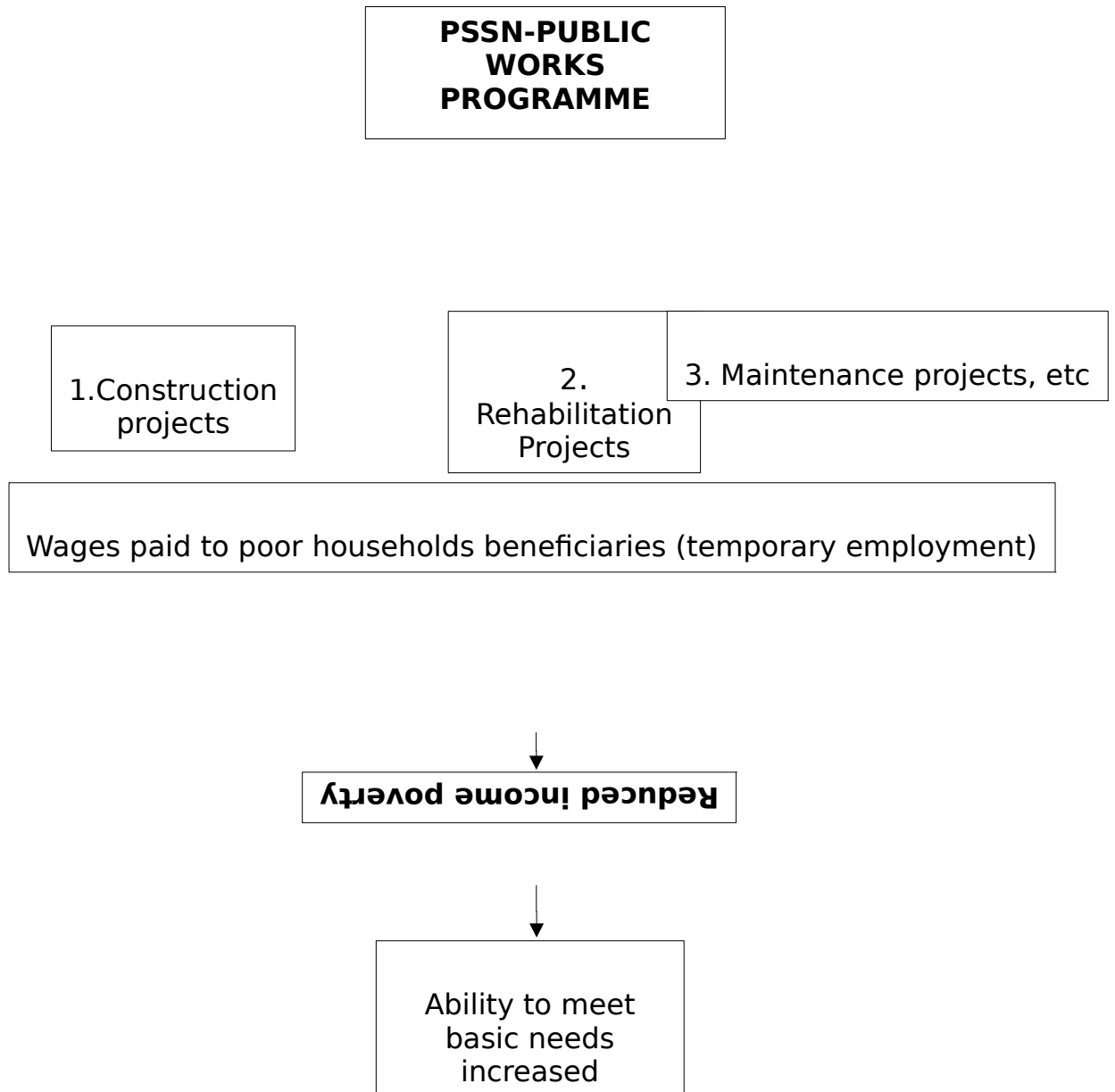
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APPENDICES

**Appendix 1: Summary of the relationship between PWP projects, Wages and Income
Poverty Reduction for enrolled poor households**



Appendix 2: The scope of works for PWP – As per TASAF PWP Handbook

Types of subprojects to be financed under this component will include the construction and maintenance of various infrastructure facilities.

The list of public works subprojects include:

In rural areas

- a) Rehabilitation and maintenance of rural access roads
- b) Construction and maintenance of water retention structures for small scale irrigation and domestic supplies.
- c) Construction of gully dams to abate flood disaster
- d) Construction and rehabilitation of foot paths and bridges
- e) Construction of rural water supply systems.

In urban areas

- a) Construction and rehabilitation of sewerage systems
- b) Rehabilitation and maintenance of access roads
- c) Construction and rehabilitation of drainage systems
- d) Construction of market places and car parks.

Environmental protection/rehabilitation

- a) Water and soil conservation/reclamation programmes
- b) Afforestation, community nursery
- c) Establishment/construction of waste disposal pits
- d) Construction of terraces.

Appendix 3: Questionnaire



SOKOINE UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURE (SUA) COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES & HUMANITIES

Name: **MOSHI, EUSTAKI .A.** (MA. IN PROJECT MANAGEMENT & EVALUATION)
 Research Title: **CONTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAMME (PWP) TO
 INCOME POVERTY REDUCTION, A CASE OF KILOSA DISTRICT,
 MOROGORO TANZANIA**
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Questionnaires for Household PWP beneficiaries Data Collection

Dear Interviewee,

Myname is Mr. Moshi Eustaki. A, a student from Sokoine University of Agriculture, wishing to study on the Contribution of PWP Programme funded by TASAF III, to Income Poverty Reduction in Kilosa District. Your household has been randomly selected among others to participate in this interview aiming to gather information which will help in carrying out this important study. Your participation as a beneficiary household head will be highly appreciated and your responses will be treated confidentially.

This interview is designed to take 20 minutes for each respondent.

Section One:

A. General Information

1. Date
2. Village.....
3. Ward.....
4. Division.....
5. Name of respondent.....
 Tel.no.....

B. Background characteristics of the respondent

	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7
Position in HH	Sex	Marital status	Age (yrs.)	Education	Relationship with household head	Main occupation	No. of household member in age category
Head of HH							

KEY:

- 1) Codes: 1=male; 2=female
- 2) Codes: 1= single; 2=married; 3=divorced; 4=separated; 5=widowed; 6=cohabiting
- 3) Codes: 1= no formal education; 2=primary; 3=secondary; 4=higher education (college, university or similar)
- 4) Codes: 1= father; 2=mother; 3=son; 4=daughter; 5=other
- 5) Codes: 1=less than 5 years; 2=between 6 and 18 years; 3=19 to 60 years; 4= above 60 years

SECTION TWO

A. Assessment of Change on Household Income and Food Intake

- 1. What conditions led you to be enrolled as beneficiary of PWP projects under TASAF III?

Explain

.....

- 2 What type of PWP project are you participating

.....

- 3 How is the work assigned?

.....

- 4 How much are you paid on a daily basis after completion of your piece work.....(TZS)

- 5 What are your sources of income now? (Mention)

.....

- 5 How much do you earn per month from the other mentioned sources of income (excluding PWP), fill in the table below for each source you mentioned.

No.	Source of income	Amount per month (TZS)
i		
ii		
iii		
iv		
v		
	TOTAL	

6.To what extent does your household income suffice your daily house hold needs

.....
.....

7. What needs does your household can not afford?

.....
.....

8. How do you spend your income fromPWPs?.....

.....

8. How many meals are taken per day by your household.....

9. What are the components of such meals

.....
.....
.....
.....

10. What is the general condition of your house hold socio- economically? Explain in brief:

.....
.....
.....

11. Is there any financial or material support from outside your village apart from TASAF?yes/no

12. If yes, what are they? (Mention)

.....
.....
.....

13. Are there any benefits of introducing PWP in your village? (YES, NO)

If YES, mention

1.....2.....3.....4.....
.....

B. Assessment of Housing condition

14. What is the condition of your house (tick?)

- a) Earth floor (.....), cement floor (.....), tiles floor (.....)
- b) Muddy walls (.....), un burnt bricks (.....), burnt bricks (.....)
- c) Thatched roof (.....), Iron sheet roofed (.....), others (.....)

15. Mention the improvement you have made on your house after the introduction of PWP in your village

1.....2.....3.....

C. Assessment of Health and education acquirement

16. Are yourschool age children able to attend school? (Yes, no)

17. If YES, what conditions have enabled you to make them attend school

.....
.....
.....

18. If NOT, what are the reasons

.....
.....
.....

19. How many times do you attend clinic in each trimester? (For pregnant women)

(Tick) once....., twice....., thrice....., none.....

20. How many times your child attend clinic in each year?

(Tick) once....., twice.....,thrice.....,none.....

21. How your participation in PWP has enable you to improve your attendance in clinic, explain.....

.....

(D) Perception on PWP intervention

Below is a list of 6 statements that show the perception with regards to the contribution of TASAF PWP on income poverty reduction, kindly indicate the scores (1-strongly agree, 2-agree, 3-undecided, 4-disagree, 5-strongly disagree against the statement that describe best your feeling:

Perception statement	1	2	3	4	5
1.Increase income					
2.Reduce food insecurity and hunger					
3.Improve socio-economic wellbeing and livelihood					
4.Improve community investment and Assets					
5. Do you appreciate PWP intervention?					
6. Do you recommend it to continue?					

D. Focus Group Discussions

(Will involve CDOs, VEOs and PWP committee leaders)

1. How does TASAF III PWP intervention has contributed in school attendance and performance for children in your area?
2. How TASAF III PWP intervention contributed to improvement of well-being of the beneficiaries? Please, explaining by giving examples
3. What would be the strengths and weakness of this intervention?
4. In which areas of this intervention do you recommend to be rectified or improved?

THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION