



**EFFECTIVENESS OF PROGRAMME RESULTS FRAMEWORK IN MONITORING
IMPLEMENTATION OF MARKET INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS IN MANYARA,
TANZANIA: A CASE STUDY OF IFAD/MIVARFP PROJECTS**

FINAL REPORT

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LIST OF ACROYNMS AND ABBREVIARTIONS

AfDB	African Development Bank
AMCOS	Agricultural Marketing and Cooperative Societies
AMSD	Agricultural Marketing Systems Development Programme
AGRA	Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa
CESDEV	Centre for Sustainable Development
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
MFI	Micro Financial Institutions
MIVARF	Marketing Infrastructure Value Addition Rural Finance support Program
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
RFSP	Rural Finance Support Programme
T Sh	Tanzania Shilling
PPP	public-private partnership
RF	Result Framework
SACCOS	Savings and Credit Co-operatives
URT	United Tanzania of Tanzania

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Manyara is one of the Regions in Tanzania that is benefiting from the Marketing Infrastructure Value Addition Rural Finance support Program (MIVARF) implemented by International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the Government of Tanzania. The main objective of this study is to assess the effectiveness of Programme Results Framework in Monitoring Implementation of Market Infrastructure Projects. The construction of the Market infrastructure facilities in Manyara Region is identified as one of the ways to increase productivity thereby, reducing food insecurity and as a result leads to increased income among the farmers. MIVARF which is in line with Government of Tanzania's vision for Agricultural development is focusing on reducing rural poverty and accelerating economic growth on a sustainable basis through enhanced rural incomes and food security in Tanzania, in other to achieve the objective; Results Framework has to be formulated with strong indicators.

Primary data were collected through Structured Questionnaire method, Phone interview method and FGD- Focus Group Discussions. This study covered two selected IFAD/MIVARF infrastructure projects in Manyara region and 384 questionnaires were distributed to both beneficiaries of the Market infrastructure projects and the service providers using the Multi-stage random sampling. Data analysis involved the use of descriptive statistics (mean and frequencies) and cross tabulation.

The results showed that Results Framework has helped in planning and monitoring of the infrastructure facilities and the infrastructure facilities has significantly led to the increase in farmer's income.

The study also revealed the planning capacity of Results Framework in market infrastructure project and knowledge gained will form basis for Recommendations focused on how to further plan for the infrastructure projects for sustainable food security, which leads to enhanced rural income in Tanzania.

Key Words: programme results framework, market infrastructure facilities, Income and Food security.

CHAPTER ONE

1.1 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

The United Republic of Tanzania is located in the Eastern African region just south of the Equator, it borders the Indian Ocean to the east; borders Kenya and Uganda to the north; to the west it borders Rwanda, Burundi and The Democratic Republic of Congo; and to the South it borders to the south, Zambia, Malawi and Mozambique. The country includes Zanzibar (consisting of the main island Unguja, plus Pemba and other smaller islands). Tanzania occupies an area of 945,087 km² and Zanzibar occupies an area of 1,658 km². Tanzania comprises of several distinct zones: a fertile coastal belt; the Masai Steppe and mountain ranges to the north (with Mount Kilimanjaro rising to 5,895 metres); and a high plateau in the central and southern regions. There is over 61,000 sq km of inland water, Unguja Island (36 km from the mainland) is fertile, hilly and densely populated on the west side, low and thinly peopled in the east. Tanzania has a population of 50.1 million people; 30 per cent of people live in urban areas and 7 per cent in urban agglomerations of more than one million people (UN DESA 2017).

Tanzania's climate Varies from tropical to arid to temperate. Tropical on the coast, where it is hot and humid (rainy season March–May); semi temperate in the mountains (with the short rains from November to December and the long rains from February to May); and drier in the plateau region with considerable seasonal variations in temperature. The most significant environmental issues in Tanzania are drought, soil degradation, deforestation, desertification and destruction of coral reefs. Lush tropical at the coast; the rest of the country, apart from urban areas, is savannah and bush. Forest and woodland cover 37 per cent of the land area. Agriculture accounts for a large share of employment, export earnings and even GDP in Tanzania, contributing to 13.9bn dollars to its GDP nearly 30% and 67% to total employment during 2014 (Tanzania invest 2018). Tanzania's agriculture sector is diverse. The main export crops are sugar, coffee, cotton, tobacco, and tea. The most prevalent staple crops include maize, cassava, rice, sorghum, and millet (USDA 2013). Agriculture is seen as a main vehicle in the national economic strategy to combat poverty, and enhanced agricultural productivity is crucial to realize this objective. Despite the strategy, 28.2 percent of the population is poor, with monthly consumption per adult equivalent below the basic needs poverty line, and 9.7 percent lives in extreme poverty, below the food poverty line, and cannot afford to buy enough food to meet the minimum nutritional

requirements of 2,200 kilocalories per adult equivalent per day (Tanzania HBS 2011/12). The headcount rates are based on the official National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) definition of basic needs and food poverty lines, estimated at, respectively, T Sh 36,482 per adult per month and T Sh 26,085.5 per adult per month.

Marketing Infrastructure Value Addition Rural Finance support Program (MIVARF) is a seven years programme designed out of the lessons drawn from previous programmes of Agricultural Marketing Systems Development Programme (AMSDP) and Rural Finance Support Programme (RFSP). The programme is up-scaling of the successful activities implemented under AMSDP and RFSP nationwide; it was implemented by The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania in collaboration with the International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD) and the African Development Bank (AfDB), the goal of MIVARF is to reduce rural poverty and accelerate economic growth on a sustainable basis through enhanced rural incomes and food security. MIVARF will achieve this through an enhanced access of poor rural households to a broad range of financial services, coupled with the necessary capacity building and linkage to markets.

MIVARF consists of three components:

1. **MARKETING INFRASTRUCTURE AND SYSTEMS**

- Marketing infrastructure: Financed by AfDB, which is aimed at the establishment and sustainable maintenance of improved marketing infrastructure
- Value addition: Also financed by AfDB, which focus on the rehabilitation and equipping of regional Post-Harvest Management Training Centers, support to institutions and service providers of on-the-job training to farmers and processor groups (a comprehensive need assessment survey to assess the specific needs of different user groups, and the development of a post-harvest-management curriculum and training modules).
- Producer empowerment and market linkages: Financed by IFAD and AGRA, which is aimed at providing the necessary capacity building to producers and marketing groups, facilitate the establishment of sustainable market linkages through a public-private partnership (PPP) based market information system.

2. **RURAL FINANCE**

- Grassroots financial services: Financed by IFAD, will provide specific support to different financial institutions (including informal financial institutions, SACCOS, MFIs and community banks) with the aim of increasing rural outreach. Support will also be provided to apex institutions to strengthen their capacity to oversee activities as well as performance monitoring of the financial institutions;
- Rural financial systems development: Financed by IFAD and AGRA, will help to enhance the risk appetite of commercial banks for rural and agricultural lending, leverage substantial commercial funds, build the capacity of the MIVARF target group, support eligible institutions to test new approaches, methods and services in rural areas for the benefit of the target group, improve the legal and policy framework for rural micro finance, and facilitate knowledge management.

3. **PROGRAMME COORDINATION**

Financed by IFAD, AfDB and GoT, is to ensure efficient and effective programme management including compliance of MIVARF activities with technical, financial and regulatory standards.

There are different frameworks used in monitoring implementation of market infrastructure projects. One of these methods is called the ‘LOGICAL FRAMEWORK’ also called Log Frame; is a tool that is used to improve the design of interventions, most often at the project level, it involves identifying strategic elements (inputs, outputs, outcomes, impact) and their causal relationships, indicators, and the assumptions or risks that may influence success and failure. It thus facilitates planning, execution and evaluation of a development intervention (OECD 2002). MIVARF uses Programme (RF) Result Framework which is similar to Logical framework, it is an explicit articulation (graphic display, matrix, or summary) of the different levels, or chains of results expected from a particular intervention (project, program or development strategy). The results specified typically comprises the longer term objectives (often referred to as outcomes or impact), and the intermediate outcomes and outputs that precedes and lead to, those desired longer term objectives. The adoption of this framework by MIVARF is to enable managers to monitor the achievement of results and to adjust relevant programs and activities when necessary. The project recognizes that increases in agricultural productivity with good roads, warehouse and a defined market will result in improved incomes of the farmers. This study presents empirical findings on the effectiveness of Programme Results Framework in monitoring

implementation of market infrastructure projects in Manyara Region of Tanzania with particular focus on IFAD/MIVARF projects.

1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

In Tanzania, Agriculture accounts for a large share of employment, export earnings and even GDP in Tanzania, contributing to 13.9bn dollars to its GDP nearly 30% and 67% to total employment during 2014 (Tanzania invest 2018). Despite this, food and income insecurity is still a problem. The development of infrastructure facilities like storage facilities (warehouse), markets, and construction of roads (transport produce from farm to market) in Tanzania is a vital strategy in achieving income and has not been given enough attention thereby limiting opportunities for increased incomes for the smallholder farmers, and good nutrition at prices that low-income earners can afford. Due to insufficient and poor quality infrastructure facilities (access to roads, markets and warehouses) farm produce are wasted, thereby reducing agricultural productivity and that leads to low income for the farmers. Delayed transportation combined with the lack of market, for perishable products leads to substantial trade losses. It is revealed that regions with a surplus farm produce prefer to export their produce to neighboring countries because of the poor state of transport infrastructure within Tanzania, undeveloped market information systems regarding prices and needs of other regions (United Republic of Tanzania, 2006/2007). Results framework is a tool for both a planning and management that provides the basis for monitoring implementation for market infrastructure projects, it focus on impact and the outcomes of the work done through the project. However, little is known about its effectiveness in monitoring implementation of market infrastructure facilities. Therefore, this research will assess the effectiveness of Results framework in monitoring implementation of market infrastructure augmenting the income of the smallholder farmers.

1.3 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The significance of this study cannot be overemphasized. Poverty is high in Tanzania, and the economy's effort to reduce poverty has not yielded much results. Therefore, it is necessary to assess the effectiveness of Program Results Framework used by IFAD/MIVARF in monitoring implementation of market infrastructure projects to help reduce rural poverty among the farmers.

It is also necessary to know how the IFAD/MIVARF projects are helping to reducing the poverty prevalence among the farmers, through the construction of Warehouses, good roads and markets.

1.4 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

What is the planning capacity of result framework in market infrastructure project in Manyara?

What is the effectiveness of Result framework as the planning and monitoring tool for market infrastructure projects in Manyara?

Does the infrastructure meet the requirement of the beneficiaries and has it helped to increase income?

1.5 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The general objective of this study is to assess the effectiveness of programme results framework in monitoring implementation of market infrastructural projects in Manyara, Tanzania. The specific objectives are;

- i. To investigate the planning capacity of result framework in market infrastructure project in Manyara region
- ii. To assess the effectiveness of Result framework as the planning and monitoring tool for market infrastructure projects in Manyara.
 - To assess how framework Result facilitates the implementation of market infrastructure projects in Manyara region
- iii. To assess the impact of the market infrastructure facilities in Manyara
 1. To analyze the impact of the project on income of the beneficiaries
 2. To analyze the Female Gender access to the Market infrastructure facilities

1.5.1 Analysis of Objective of the Study

S/N	Objectives	Methods/Tools	Data Required	Analytic Technique
1	To investigate the planning capacity of result framework in market infrastructure project in Manyara region	Focus Groups Discussions, Phone interview	Do the districts use any framework for planning and monitoring, Do the districts use the Result framework given by MIVARF, and how do they plan according to the framework, were the districts supported in terms of capacity building.	The use of SPSS, frequencies and percentages.
2	To assess the effectiveness of Result framework as the planning and monitoring tool for market infrastructure projects in Manyara.	Focus Groups Discussions and phone interview	Compare the frameworks (both the region and districts), has the framework been able to facilitates the planning and implementation process (does the framework work for the districts, are the districts capable of planning and monitoring the projects), using the framework have they been able to meet the target (does the framework work for the Districts, are the districts capable of planning and monitoring the projects	The use of frequencies, percentages, charts, cross tabulation and correlation test
3	To assess the impact of the market infrastructure facilities in Manyara	Questionnaires and Focus Group Discussions	Had there been an increase in produce and income, distance from the facilities to the farm, access of the facilities to women.	The use of frequencies, percentages, charts, cross tabulation, t test (Independent t test)

1.6 Research Hypothesis

HO: There is no significant difference between the use of market infrastructure facilities and increase in beneficiaries' income

HI: There is significant difference between the use of market infrastructure facilities and increase in beneficiaries' income

1.7 Definition of Concepts

1.7.1 EFFECTIVENESS: According to Erlendsson (2002) effectiveness is the extent to which objectives are met (which means doing the right things) or targeted problems are solved. Effectiveness refers to an output of specific review/analyses that measure (the quality of) the achievement of a specific goal or the degree to which a can a goal or goals are achieved. It is different from efficiency, which is measured by the volume of output or input used. As a primary measure of success of a programme, clear indicators, meaningful information, and evidence best reflecting institutional effectiveness with respect to achievement have to be gathered through various procedures (inspection, observation, site visits, etc.). Engaging in the measurement of effectiveness creates a value-added process through quality assurance and accreditation review and contributes to a culture of evidence. (Vlăsceanu *et al.*, 2004)

1.7.2 RESULTS FRAMEWORK: The results framework includes the strategic objective and all intermediate results necessary to achieve the objective. The framework also conveys the development hypothesis implicit in the strategy and the cause and effect linkages between the intermediate results and the objective. It includes any critical assumptions of the development hypothesis that must hold to achieve the relevant objective. Results framework appears in graphic form supplemented by a narrative (Price Waterhouse Coopers, 2001)

Table 1.7.2 Basic outline of a Results Framework

Country development goals	Issues/ obstacles/ critical assumptions	Outcomes expected	Outputs/ milestones	Use of monitoring
<p>Statement of first country goal Indicator Baseline: xxxx (2005) Target: xxxx (2010) Additional/alternative indicator Baseline: xxxx (2005) Target: xxxx (2010) [continue with additional indicators or move to next goal]</p>	<p>[critical issues and obstacles to achieving country development goals]</p>	<p>Statement of first outcome Indicator Baseline: xxxx (2005) Midline: xxxx (2007) Target: xxxx (2010) Additional/alternative indicator Baseline: xxxx (2005) Midline: xxxx (2007) Target: xxxx (2010) [continue with additional indicators or move to next outcome]</p>	<p>Statement of first output/milestone to be realized within the time of the results framework Indicator (if quantitative milestone) Baseline: xxxx (2005) Target: xxxx (2006) xxxx (2007) xxxx (2008) xxxx (2009) xxxx (2010) Additional/alternative indicator (if quantitative) [continue with additional indicators or move to next milestone]</p>	<p>[short descriptive text highlighting how the information will be used]</p>
<p>Statement of second country goal Indicator Baseline: xxxx (2005) Target: xxxx (2010) Additional/alternative indicator Baseline: xxxx (2005) Target: xxxx (2010) [continue with additional indicators or move to next goal]</p>		<p>Statement of second outcome Indicator Baseline: xxxx (2005) Midline: xxxx (2007) Target: xxxx (2010) Additional/alternative indicator Baseline: xxxx (2005) Midline: xxxx (2007) Target: xxxx (2010) [continue with additional indicators or move to next outcome]</p>	<p>Statement of first output/milestone to be realized within the time of the results framework Indicator (if quantitative milestone) Baseline: xxxx (2005) Target: xxxx (2006) xxxx (2007) xxxx (2008) xxxx (2009) xxxx (2010) Additional/alternative indicator (if quantitative) [continue with additional indicators or move to next milestone]</p>	

(Source: IEG/world Bank2012pg9)

1.7.3 MONITORING: can be defined as the ongoing process by which stakeholders obtain regular feedback on the progress being made towards achieving their goals and objectives. Monitoring can also be said to be the systematic collection and analysis of information. Information is collected as a project progresses that informs how effective/efficient the program is at meeting its goal and objectives. It is based on targets set and activities planned during the planning stage of work. It helps the project manager and management to keep track of progress made.

Monitoring is different from evaluation, but both monitoring and evaluation seek to learn about the project/program by focusing on

- Effectiveness
- Efficiency
- Impact/Results

Differences between Monitoring & Evaluation

	Monitoring	Evaluation
When is it done?	Continuously-throughout the life of the project/program	Occasionally-before implementation, Mid-term, at the end or beyond the project/program period
What is measured?	Efficiency-use of inputs, activities, outputs, assumptions	Effectiveness, longer term impact and sustainability- achievement of purpose and goal and unplanned change
Who is involved?	Staff within the agency (can be manager or director)	In most cases done by people from outside the agency
Sources of Information	Internal documents e.g. monthly or quarterly reports, work and travel logs, minutes of meetings	Internal and external documents e.g. consultant's reports, annual reports, national statistics
Who uses the results?	Managers and project/program staff	Managers, staff, funding agency (e.g. CDC) beneficiaries, other agencies
How are results used?	To make minor changes	To make major changes in policy, strategy and future work

CHAPTER TWO

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK AND REVIEW OF THEORIES

2.1 Review of Theory

2.1.1 Theory Based Approach

Theory-based approaches was used in the study because it is in the design of Independent Office of Evaluation of IFAD (IOE) evaluations. It is also highly relevant for evaluation, theory of change is a comprehensive description of how and why a desired change is expected to happen in a particular context. Theory of Change can be seen as an “on-going process of discussion-based analysis and learning that produces powerful insights to support programme design, strategy, implementation, evaluation and impact assessment, communicated through diagrams and narratives which are updated at regular intervals” (Vogel, 2012, p5).

A Theory of Change can also be seen as a product, and is often presented as a mixture of diagram and narrative summary. The approach measures outcome/output and impact indicators. The Outcome /Output indicators are activities relating to the implementation of the project while impact indicators relates to changes that occur as a result of the project activities.

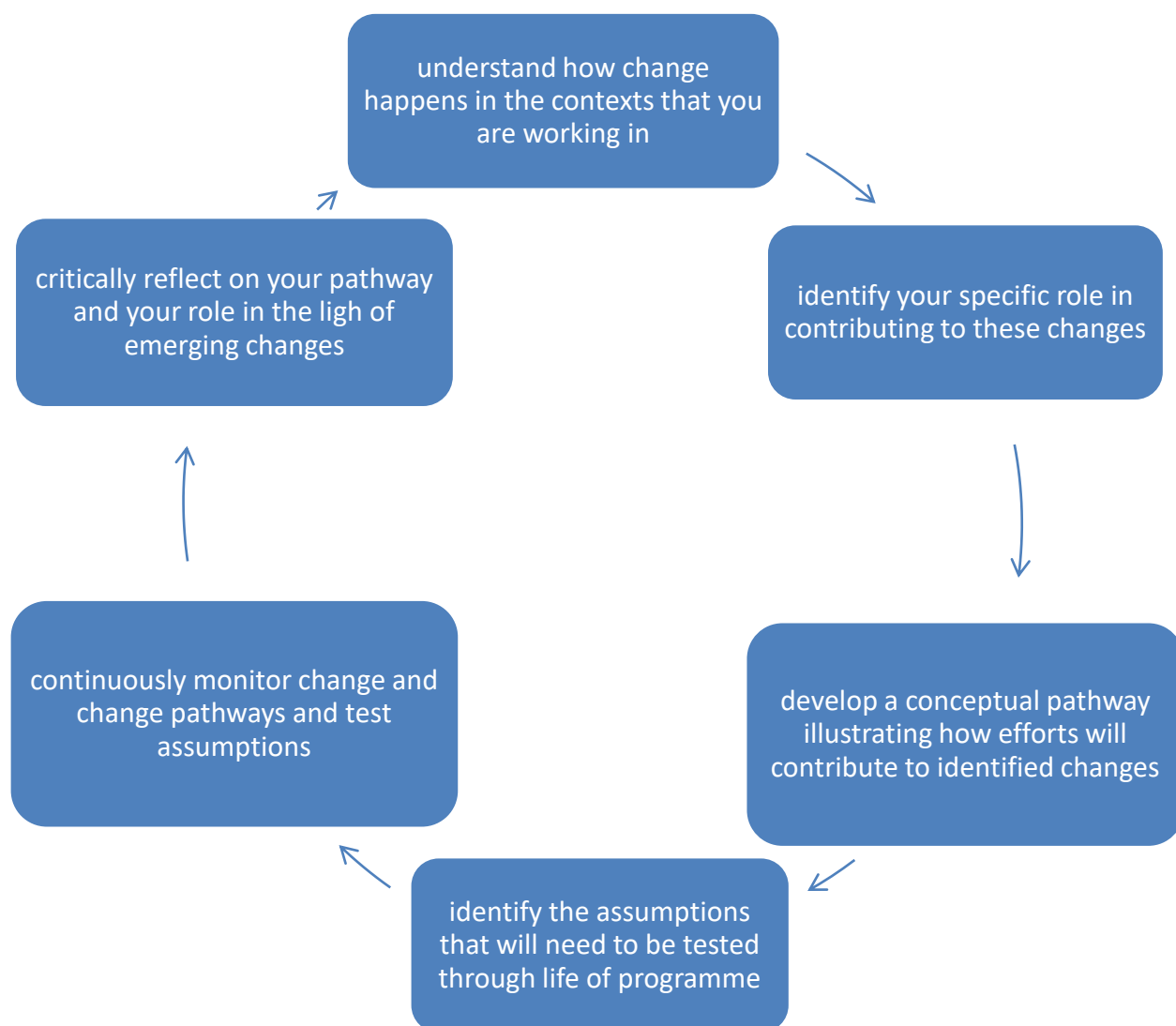
Output: Direct results of programme/project activities. The programme/project can control the outputs and is directly responsible for achieving them. Outcomes and outputs must be SMART – Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant and Time-bound. The choice of outcomes and outputs in the present Framework was also determined by this requirement.

Indicators: Variables for measuring or judging if change has happened. Indicators should specify quantity and/or quality using definitions such as “number of”, “extent”, or “quality”. It is important that these indicators and their data sources are defined at the start of the programme to enable systematic and consistent collection of information throughout the intervention. Where possible and appropriate, all indicators should be collected in such a manner that they are easily stratified on the basis of gender (female and male).

Means of verification: Data sources and tools that can be used to determine if desired changes have taken place. If “annual reports” serve as means of verification, they have to contain information on the defined indicators.

Activities: Funders carry out two main types of activity – “finance” and “support”. “Support” refers to any kind of support that goes beyond financing, including advocacy for capacity strengthening, evaluation of programs etc.

Figure 1. Illustrative elements of Theory of change



CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 RESEARCH DESIGN

This section covers the description of the type of survey adopted in the study. It is expected to define the population, the sample size as well as the sampling technique adopted in selecting the sample size. Sources of data collection, data analysis and data presentation are part of the research design. This research is designed to study the effectiveness of programme result framework in monitoring implementation of infrastructure projects: a case study of IFAD/MIVARF. Questionnaire was administered to the beneficiaries of the infrastructure projects and the service providers were interviewed.

3.2 STUDY AREA

3.2.1 Region of Study Area

Manyara is located in the North eastern part of Tanzania and its one of Tanzania's 31 Administrative regions, the regional capital is Babati. The region is bounded in the North by Arusha region, in the North-east by Kilimanjaro Region, in the East by the Tanga Region, in the South by Dodoma Region, in the Southwest by the Singida Region, and in the North- west by Simitu Region. . The region lies between latitudes $3^{\circ}40'$ and 6° 'S and Longitudes 33° and 38° E.

3.2.2 Districts of Study Area

- **Babati District:** is a district of Manyara Region. The administrative capital of the district is Babati town, south of Arusha. The district covers an area of a large proportion (640 km²) of which is covered by the water bodies of Lake Babati, Lake Burunge and Lake Manyara. The district is bordered to the north by Arusha Region, to the south east by Simanjiro District, to the south by Dodoma Region, to the south west by Hanang

District, and to the North West by Mbulu District. Babati Urban District is located within the district.

- **Hanang District:** is one of the five districts of the Manyara Region. It is bordered to the North by the Mbulu and Babati Districts, to the Southeast by the Dodoma Region and to the Southwest by the Singida Region.

Name	Status	Population census	Population census	Population census
		1988-08-27	2002-08—1	2012-08-26
Manyara	Region	604,035		1,425,131
Babati rural	District	---	---	312,292
Babati town	Town	---	---	93,108
Hanag	District	113,270	204,640	275,990
Kiteto	District	74,460	152,296	244,669
Mbulu	District	156,058	237,280	320,279
simanjiro	District	52,895	141,136	178,693

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, Tanzania

3.2.3 Geographical Location

Manyara region has an area of 50,921 square kilometers (49,576 square kilometers of dry land and 1,260 kilometers covered with water). Manyara region receives an average rainfall between 450mm and 1,200mm per year, with two rainy seasons, the short rain begins in October and ends in December while the long rainy season starts in February and ends May. The region has an average temperature 13 degrees centigrades during the cool and dry season (June to September), and an average of 33⁰C during rainy season (October to April). Some areas along the rift valley has sub- temperate climate.



Figure 2. Map of Manyara District

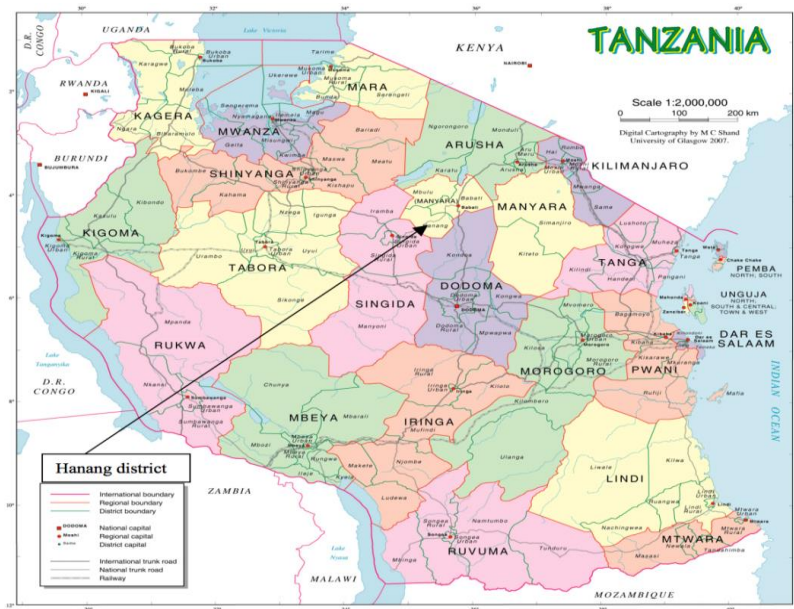


Figure 3. Map of Tanzania

3.3 SAMPLING METHODS

The target population for this study consists of service providers and beneficiaries of the infrastructure projects in the region. The total population of Manyara in persons is 1,425,131, according to 2012 national census.

Multi-stage Random Sampling method was used; Manyara Region is divided into 5 districts but 2 districts that has IFAD/MIVARF infrastructure faculties was surveyed (Hanag and Babati. Sample size was calculated in proportion to the number of beneficiaries in the location using sample size calculator adapted from Survey monkey available at <https://www.surveymonkey.com/mp/sample-size-calculator/> with 95% confidence level and 5% marginal error. The research administered a total of 384 questionnaires to the 2 districts, 192 questionnaires were distributed to each district.

3.4 SOURCES AND NATURE OF DATA

3.4.1 Sources of Data

Both primary and secondary sources were used. The secondary data were collected from journals, MIVARF Report, internets and books. The primary data were collected through phone interviews, focus group discussions, and questionnaire.

3.4.2 Instrument of Data Collection

Both structured and semi structured questionnaire were used to collect data from the beneficiary. Voice recorder was used when interviewing the service providers and photo camera was also used following the proper ethical standard.

3.5 METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION

3.5.1 Semi Structured Questionnaire

This is a mix of unstructured and structured questionnaires. The questionnaires were structured in a way to capture the how the respondents were transporting, storing and selling their produce before projects. The questionnaire include questions about the background information, knowledge about the MIVARF projects, about the facilities constructed, distance from the facilities to the farm and how convenient, quantity of goods before and after the Construction of

facilities, income before and after the construction of facilities, and lastly questions about the condition of the facilities.

3.5.2 Focus Group Discussions

In this study, focus group discussions were held with Service providers (SP) of the districts to explore the effectiveness, success and the strengths, weakness, opportunities and barriers to the usage of the Results Framework, Focus group discussions were held with the beneficiaries of the infrastructure. A topic guide, prepared after reviewing relevant literature, was used to conduct these discussions. The guide covered different aspects of the Result framework such as training capacity, following the framework given from the region, production outputs, and assessment of the impacts of the facilities on incomes level of beneficiaries.

3.5.3 Phone Interviews and Face to Face Interview

Phone interviews were employed in this study to seek information from the service providers due to long distance such as training capacity, following the framework given from the region, production outputs, and assessment of the impacts of the facilities on incomes level of beneficiaries. Separate topic guides were prepared for different service providers by reviewing relevant literature before conducting the interviews. These guides covered social issues such as training and gender balance, and political issues such as interference. After seeking consent, interviews were recorded.

The researcher conducted interviews with 7 individuals as indicated in table below. 3 individuals were interviewed in Hanang district, 3 individuals were interviewed in Babati district and the Service provider contracted by MIVARF was also interviewed

3.6 RELIABILITY OF INSTRUMENT

The questionnaire employed for the primary data in this study was pilot-tested at Hanag district under Manyara region and found very reliable. It led to rework before the main study was conducted. The questionnaire is still able to capture relevant and needed information based on their opinions.

3.7 METHOD OF DATA ANALYSIS

The data collected were coded and analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (IBM SPSS statistics version 20). Collected data were collated, coded, entered, and merged in the data sheet. Both qualitative and quantitative information were generated for the study and presented through a combination of cross tabulation, graphical and pictorial representations. Descriptive (frequencies, percentage, ratio, means, and standard deviation) and inferential statistics (t-test) were used to ascertain the distribution of the variables in the study. Quantitative data were analyzed to obtain frequencies, percentages and acquire project specific information.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Qualitative analysis captures what people have to say in their own words and describe their how they see issues or a particular topic. The qualitative tools for this study are interview (phone and face to face) and focus group discussion (FGD), the researcher focused on how the framework is helping in the day to day running of the facilities (warehouse, road and market) and how its effectiveness in monitoring implementation, it focused on the ways the impact of the infrastructures on the people.

In order for the researcher to report the result of the interview and FGD as accurate as possible, the researcher makes use of two main qualitative analytical tools which are; key words-in-context (KWIC) and classical content analysis. Both methods do not require any specialized software to analyze, based on the notes and recordings gathered.

4.1 Socio Demographic Characteristics of Interviewee's

The interview guideline provided an opportunity to capture and document interviewee's data such as gender and marital status. Majority of the interviewee's are male and all the interviewee's are married 100%.

Table 4.1 Interviewee's Demographic Information (Service Provider)

		TOTAL	%
GENDER	Male	3	60
	Female	2	40
	Total	5	100
MARITAL STATUS	Single	0	0
	Married	4	80
	Divorced	1	20
	Widow	0	0
	Total	5	100

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND	No formal education	1	20
	Primary	1	20
	Secondary	0	0
	Tertiary	3	60
	Total	5	100
OCCUPATION	Farmer	3	60
	Trader	0	0
	Civil servant	2	40
	Total	5	100

From the table above, it shows that majority of the interviewee's are male with 60% while female are 40%. The educational attainment shows that 20% have no formal education, 20% have primary school education and 60% have tertiary education which means that majority of the respondents interviewed went to tertiary institution or passed secondary school education.

FOCUS GROUP PARTICIPANT INFORMATION

This research deals with human beings and is therefore expected to respect the Self-esteem of individuals that participated in the study especially, the Interviewees', discussants at the FGD and respondents to the survey Questionnaire. Prior to the administering of the questionnaires and interview questions asked, the researcher assured the respondents that the identity and other basic information of the participants will be hidden so that no other person would be able to identify the participants based on the result of the study.

With this in mind, the researcher did not see any reason to justify the collection of demographic information such as educational qualification from the focus group discussants because doing so may expose any of the discussants. The discussants are selected based on their availability and how close they are to the facilities. However, 15 individuals took part in the FGD, Discussants include 8 males and 6 females. Of which 9 were from Babati district and 6 were from Hanang district.

Socio Demographic Characteristics of Beneficiaries

Table 4.1.1 Gender of Beneficiaries

	Frequency	Percent %
Male	269	70.2
Female	114	29.8
Total	383	100.0

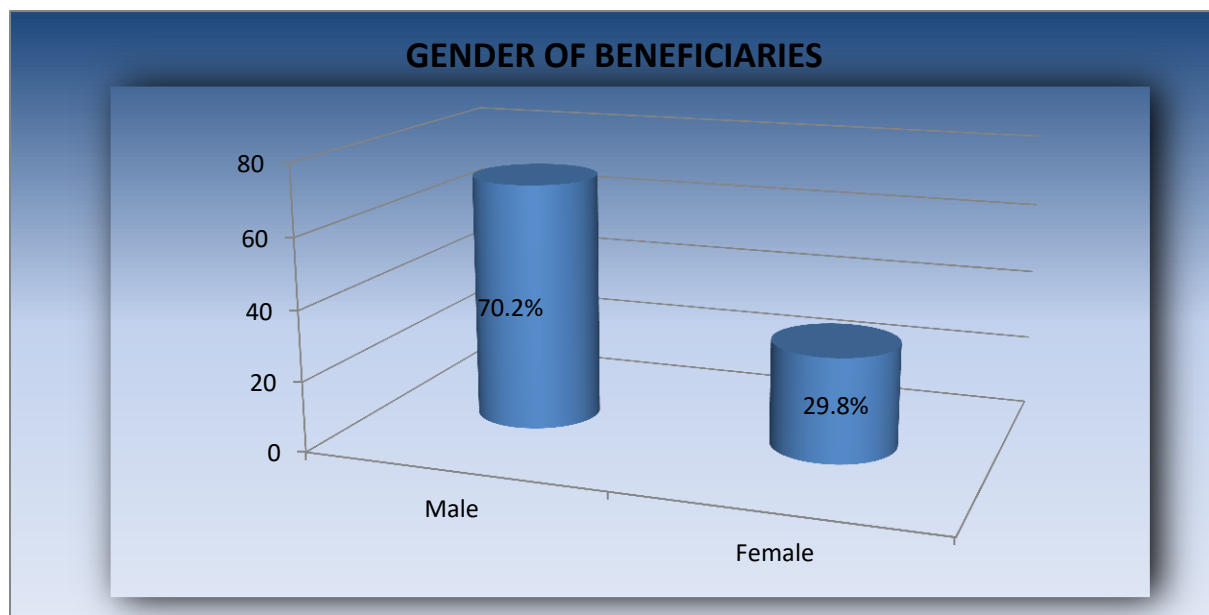


Figure 4.1.1: Source: Field Survey 2018

Table 4.1.1 and Figure 4.1.1 shows that 70.2% of the beneficiaries are Male while 29.8% of the beneficiaries are Female; this means that the male benefits more from the infrastructure facilities.

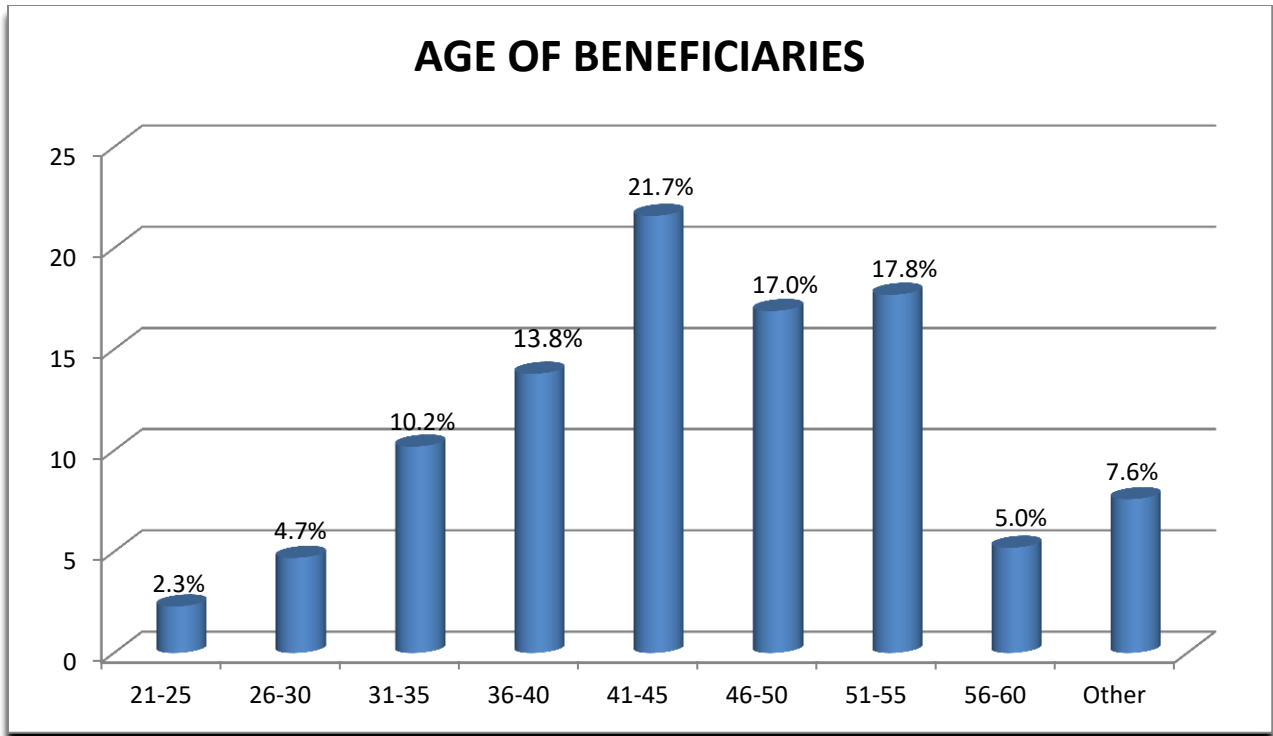


Figure 4.1.2: Source: Field Survey 2018

Figure 4.1.2 shows that 21.7% of the beneficiaries are within the ages of 41 and 45, which is the active and productive age. Age determine how active and productive an individual would be, which implies that majority of the beneficiaries, in the studied area are able to do manual work and it can be concluded that the beneficiaries are in their “working age” which means the likelihood of moving out of poverty and reduction in food insecurity is high.

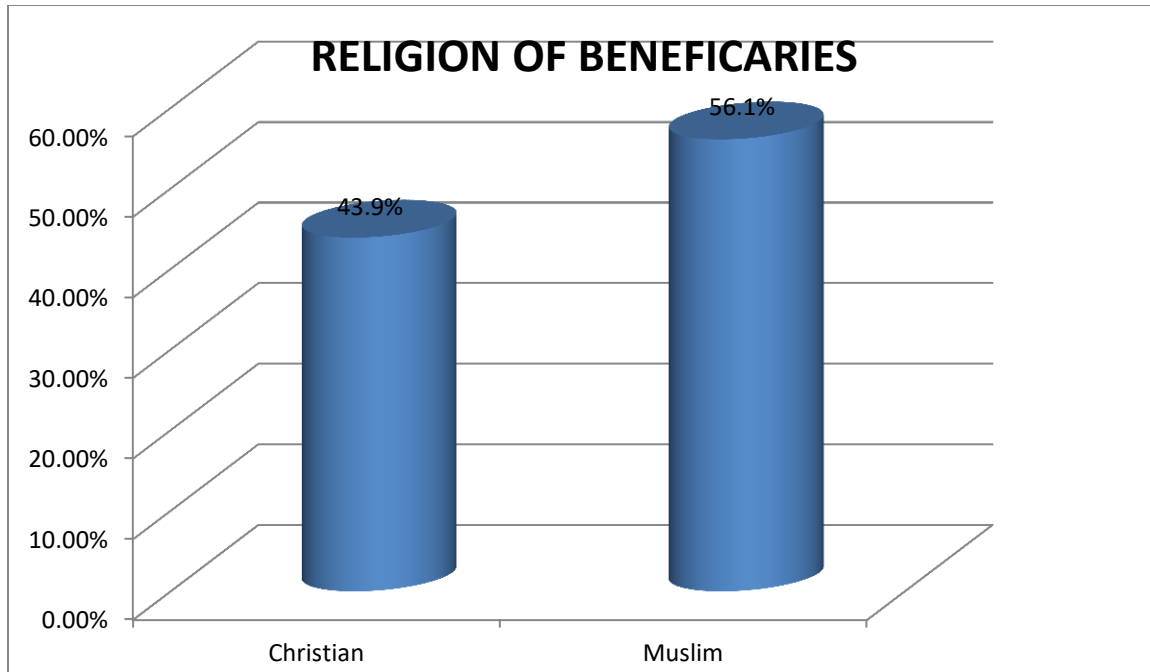


Figure 4.1.3: Source: Field survey 2018

Figure 4.1.3 shows that majority of the beneficiaries are Muslims with 56.1% while 43.9% of the beneficiaries are Christians.

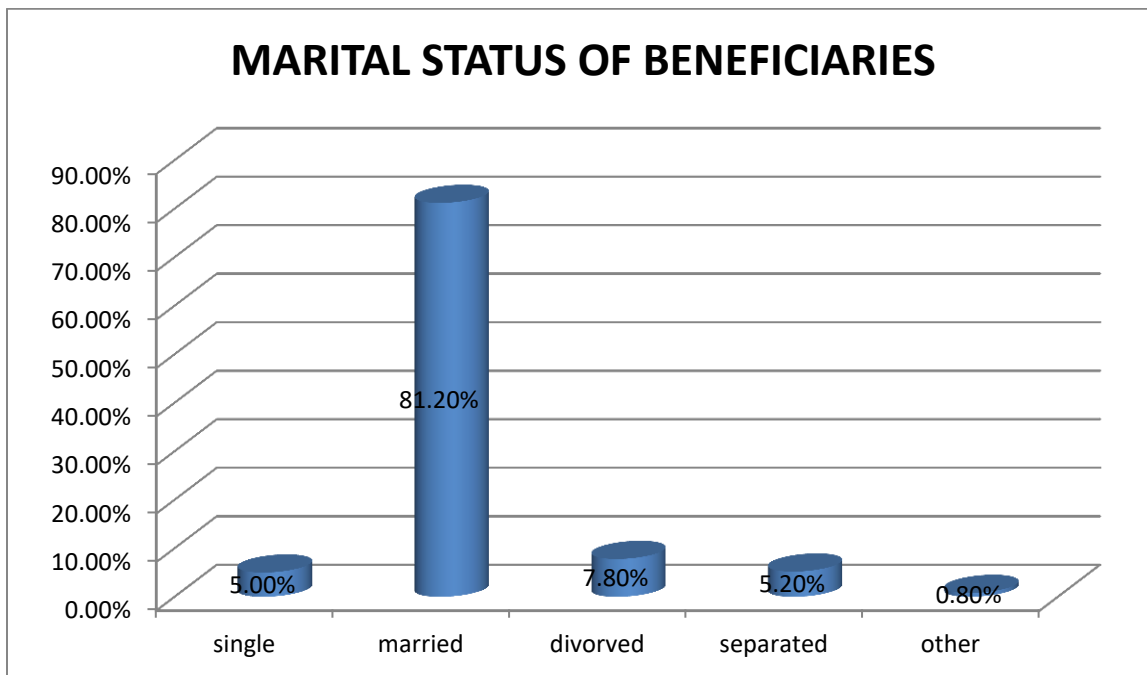


Figure4.1.4: Source: Field survey 2018

Figure 4.1.4 shows that majority of the beneficiaries are married with 81.2%, followed by divorcees with 7.8%, followed by beneficiaries that are separated with 5.2%, followed by beneficiaries that are single and lastly widowers with 0.8%. High number of married beneficiaries who are largely farmers means that more labour (help with the carriage of produce/goods to the vehicle, carrying of goods to the warehouse and sales of the produce in the market).

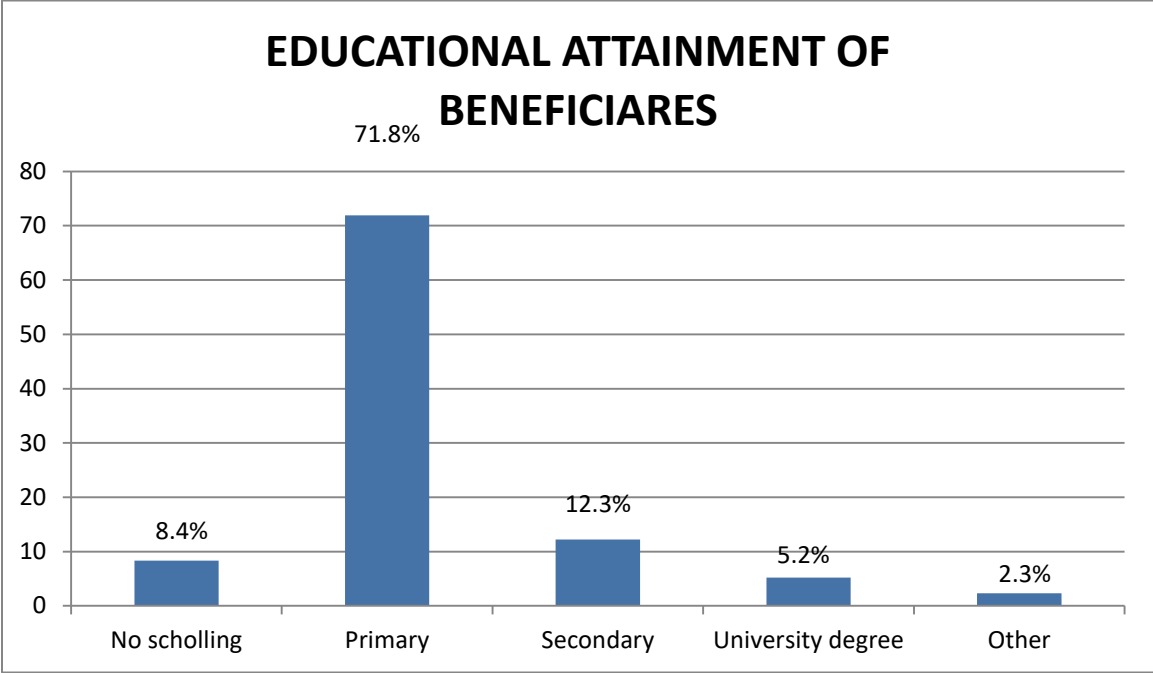


Figure4.1.5: Source: Field survey 2018

Table 4.1.5 shows that majority of the beneficiaries have completed primary school education with 71.8%, 12.3% have completed secondary school education, 8.4% did not receive any form of formal education, 5.2% have university degree and 2.3% are categorized as others which means they have Diploma. Level of education plays an important role in the maximum use of infrastructure facilities; the study area shows a high level of illiteracy among the beneficiaries and majority of people in rural areas are into agriculture mostly for subsistence.

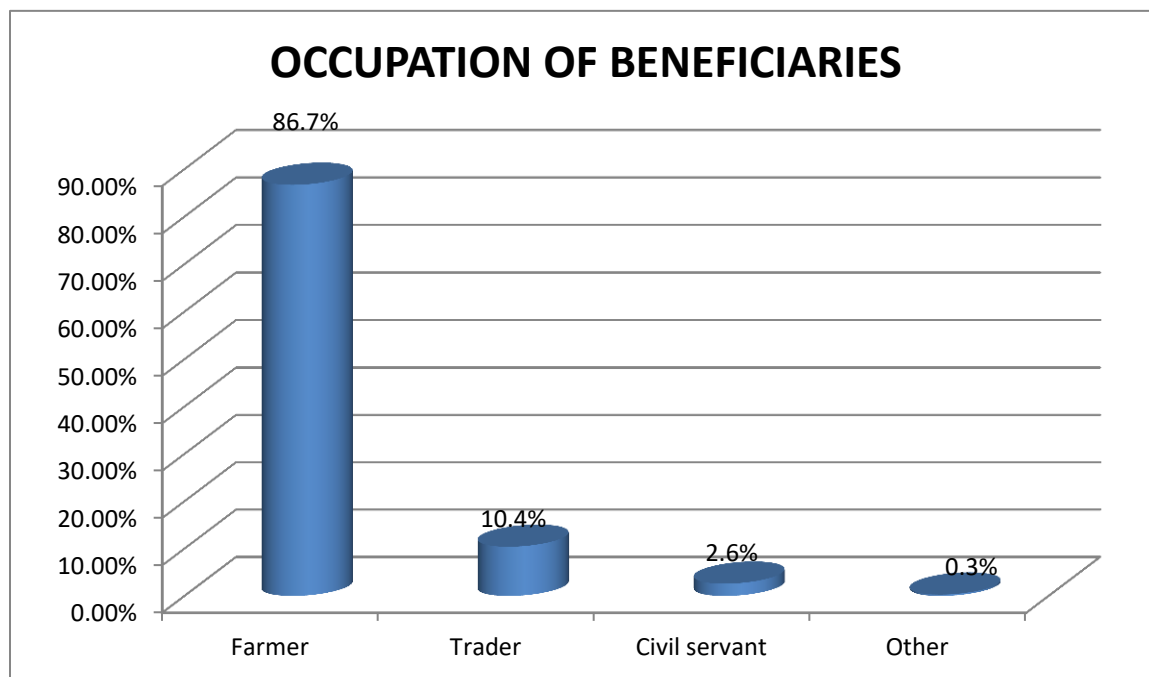


Figure4.1.6: Source: Field survey 2018

Figure 4.1.6 shows that 86.7% of the beneficiaries are farmers which is the target population, 10.4% are traders, 2.6% are civil servants and 0.3% are others (students).

4.2 Results on Objective 1: To investigate the planning capacity of result framework in market infrastructure projects

Interview Results

The interview results in table 4.2.1 Shows that the service providers (SACCOS and AMCOS) Results Framework is capable in terms of planning and the smooth running of the facilities in the districts (Babati and Hanang).

Table 4.2.1 Interviewee’s Response on the Planning Capacity

	No. n=5	Percentage
The Results Framework was broken down into MANYAN in other for everyone to be able to use	4	80

The framework has helped in the smooth running of the facilities	3	60
We were trained on how to use the Manyan and handle any equipment	5	100

Table 4.2.1 shows that 4 out of 5 respondents were able to understand the framework that was broken down to a more understandable form called the ‘THE MANYAN’ the Manyan states how activities should be carried out, how activities should be recorded and tracked.

Interview response on the planning capacity of Results Framework

The cooperative officer that has been working in the district council said that;

“Hanang district make use of the Results Framework to manage the Infrastructure facilities but was simplified and broken down in order for the officials and beneficiaries to be able to understand, the Results Framework involue capacity building on skills and knowledge, which enhance the sustainable usage of the market facilities. Planning is done through the use of a manual called MANYAN and business plan which was gotten from the result framework, prepared by the Service Provider from the region, the SP was sent to train all officials and beneficiaries including the SACCOS and AMSCOS on the running and management of the facilities and linking them to market, without the help of the region. A group of people were gathered to form a ‘board’ to spearhead the facilities, formation of board which include SACCOS and AMSCOS members”

A lady from SACCOS said;

“We were trained on how to use the facilities, machines and manage it well but the training was not really enough, he only came for three months; the manual he gave us was in English not Swahili only those that understand English can use it and that she had no idea about the manual, until she was told that she had to use it before she actually started using it”

The study was able to understand how the framework was helping in the day to day running of the facilities, in terms of how they plan and monitor the progress of the facilities.

A member of the SACCOS said;

“I like the way the contracted SP structured the MANYAN just that it’s written in English. We follow the MANYAN, only that there are some things we need that have not been granted. We told them in order to be able to really work, we need to have some equipment like a bigger weighing systems because we use the small weighing systems, which only weighs the small

tonnes. We also track our progress by writing it down in a book inform of a Report, we do on monthly basis, just as instructed in the manual”

5 of the interviewee’s (100%) agreed that they were trained on how to use the MANYAN and facilities, in the manual there are guidelines on how to run the facilities. From these discussions, we were able to understand that the Endagaw international market and warehouse is capable of running smoothly with the help of the manual. Which means that the Results framework is capable of monitoring the progress of the facilities.

4.3 Results on Objective 2: To assess the effectiveness of Result framework as the planning and monitoring tool for market infrastructure projects

Table 4.3.1 Interviewee’s Response on how effective the MANYAN has been towards achieving the Objectives of MIVARF

	No. n=5	Percentage
The MANYAN helps to track our performance, because it is stated that monthly reports must be done and reviewed on. Which will be sent to the region.	5	100
In the MANYAN it states how activities should be carried out, how accounts should be kept, maintenance, monitoring should be done and how the infrastructures to be protected	5	100

Table 4.2.2 shows that 5(100%) of the interviewee’s believe that the MANYAN which is a simpler version of the Results Framework aids effective planning and monitoring of the performance of market infrastructure. The interviewee’s agreed that the MANYAN has helped them in the day to day running of the facilities, and monitoring of the facilities in terms of finance and the services the facilities renders.

- According to one respondent;

“It has helped us use the facilities well and track the performance on monthly basis. On the Manyan, It is compulsory for us to provide monthly reports. Whenever we get stuck, we always refer to the manual”

- Another respondent added that;

“The manual has really helped us in the smooth running of the infrastructure, but we are having issues with political interference”

- Another respondents said that

One problem identified has been that the beneficiaries, especially the farmers sell their products outside the system where there is no proper measuring instrument. There has also been major delays in enacting by laws to control this especially the beneficiaries keep kicking against it (they are used to this method). This has been attributed to the fact that many have no knowledge of the benefits of the program

4.4 Results based on Objective 3: To assess the impact of the market infrastructure facilities in Manyara

Table 4.4.1 Distribution of Beneficiaries that use the Market infrastructure facilities

District	Facilities used by Beneficiaries					Total
	Road	Warehouse	Market	Road and warehouse	Warehouse and market	
Babati	130(34.0)	9(2.3)	0	52(13.5)	0	191
Hanang	0	48(12.5)	87(22.7)	0	57(14.8)	192
Total	130	57	87	52	57	383

Table4.4.1: Source: Field survey 2018

Indicative of the facilities found in Table 4.4.1 shows that all of the respondents benefit from the Market infrastructure facilities in the two selected districts. In Babati district, it showed that 34.0% of the beneficiaries use only the road, 2.3% use only the warehouse and 13.5% use both the road and warehouse. On the other hand, in Hanang district; it shows that 12.5% of the beneficiaries uses only the warehouse, 22.7% uses only market and 14.8% uses both the warehouse and market. During the focus group discussion, it was discovered that some of the beneficiaries do not use both the Road and warehouse due to the fact that the warehouse is a new facility, majority of them do not have knowledge about the benefits of using the warehouse.

1. To analyze the Female Gender access to the Market infrastructure facilities

Table 4.4.2 Gender access to the Market infrastructure facilities

Gender	Facilities used by Beneficiaries					Total
	Road	Warehouse	Market	Road & warehouse	Warehouse & market	
Male	89(33.1)	46(17.1)	59(21.9)	35(13.0)	40(14.9)	269(70.2)
Female	41(36.0)	11(9.6)	28(24.6)	17(14.9)	17(14.9)	114(29.8)
Total	130	57	87	52	57	383

Table4.4.2: Source: Field survey 2018

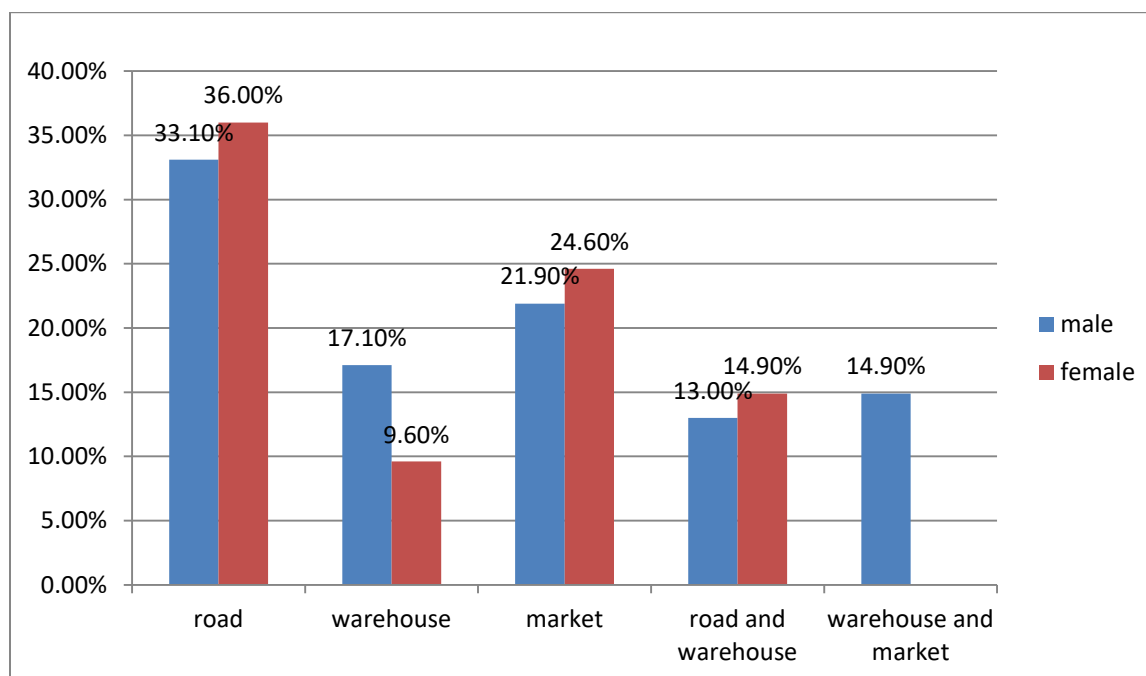


Figure 4.4.2: Source: Field survey 2018

Table 4.4.2 shows that majority of the men have more access to the facilities with 70.2%, and female with 29.8%. The female use more of the roads. This shows that the MIVARF project does not give much priority to the female gender due to cultural issues.

2. To analyze the impact of the project on the income of the beneficiaries

Table 4.4.3 Mean Value, Standard Deviation and Paired Means Value of Income of beneficiaries before and after using the facilities

Income of beneficiaries	Babati	Hanang
Mean Quantity Before	4.66	4.61
Mean Quantity After	4.48	4.94
SD Value Before	1.43	1.76
SD Value After	1.76	1.79

Source: Own computation based on survey data (2018)

Table 4.4.3 revealed the revealed the income of the beneficiaries before and after using the facilities constructed by MIVARF. Comparing the means values of the income of the beneficiaries before using the facilities and the income of the beneficiaries after using the facilities shows a significant difference. Using the facilities comes with assurance of a ready market, warehouse facilities and good roads. The significant difference in income could also be attributed to the fact that the warehouse has a weighing machine that accurately weigh produce in order for the produce to be sold at a favorable price. Using the facilities saves them of their transport cost, storing produce in a well-ventilated, dry and clean environment, steady market to sell produce.

Table 4.4.4

Independent Sample Test

	Levene test for equality		T test for equality of means						
	F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. error Difference	95% confidence interval of the difference	
								lower	upper
Income before construction of the facilities									
Equal variances assumed	1.440	.231	.287	380	.774	.043	.151	-253	.340
Equal variances not assumed			.287	379.441	.774	.043	.151	-253	.340
Income after construction of the facilities									
Equal variances assumed	.077	.781	2.949	380	.003	.536	182	.179	.894
Equal variances not assumed			2.949	379.973	.003	.536	182	.179	.894

P-value is 0.003, since p value is less than 0.05. We can say there is a significant difference between income before using the facilities and income after using the facilities. Using the facilities increases income which further reduces poverty among the beneficiaries because there is a significant difference between income before with Mean of (Babati 4.66/ Hanang 4.61), Standard Deviation of (Babati 1.432/ Hanang 1.510) and Income after using the facilities with Mean of (Babati 5.48/ Hanang 4.94), Standard Deviation of (Babati 1.760/ Hanang 1.793).

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The focus of this study is to prove with empirical evidence the effectiveness of programme results framework in monitoring implementation of market infrastructure facilities. From the result findings it can be said that Majority of the beneficiaries are male and have primary school certificate. Majority of the beneficiaries are aware about the market infrastructure, about the Results framework although they don't know it is the framework they call it the MANYAN, and are satisfied with condition of the facilities. Results from the Interviews shows that the use of framework for managing the facilities is important and it is effective for planning and monitoring. Aside from that, it is important for the beneficiaries to fully participate in the whole process. All of the beneficiaries are satisfied with condition of the facilities and find the facilities beneficial to them. There is an improvement both in the quantities of produce and there income after the construction of the facilities

Results from the interview shows that the Results Framework is very effective in monitoring the infrastructures, and the only problem that was revealed was interference from political parties around and that they want the manual to be translated to KISWAHILI in other for the people in the group that don't understand English to be able use of it. Finally, Construction of market facilities does not really guarantee better productivity, but the effective management of the facilities by trained officials and Evaluation should be done regularly from the Regional level.

5.2 RECOMMENDATION

These observations prove that in order for the framework to be effectiveness and objective of IFAD to be met through the creation of MIVARF Programme the following were recommended

- Service provider should be contracted again to further train the beneficiaries and workers on how to use the Manyan, and the service provider should further discuss with them on the importance of using the infrastructure
- The Framework which was broken down to the manual should be translated to KISWAHILI

- A bigger weighing machine should be bought in other for those that sell products in large quantities
- The women should be encouraged to farm, store produce and sell the produce. The fastest way out of rural poverty should be encouraging all to sell produce thus increasing the income of all, regardless of gender.

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APPENDIX 1

CENTRE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (CESDEV)

UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN,

NIGERIA

Questionnaire No:

Date:

Dear Respondent,

I am carrying out a research on “the effectiveness of Programme Results Framework in Monitoring Implementation of Market infrastructure projects; A case study of IFAD/MIVARF projects in Manyara, Tanzania”. Whatever information obtained from you will treated with strict confidentiality. Thanks for your cooperation.

GPS Position: Latitude..... Longitude.....Altitude.....(metres)

SECTION A: SOCIO DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

QUESTIONS	RESPONSES	CODING
01 Gender	Male <input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Female <input type="checkbox"/>	2
02 Age	15-20 <input type="checkbox"/>	1
	21-25 <input type="checkbox"/>	2
	26-30 <input type="checkbox"/>	3
	31-35 <input type="checkbox"/>	4
	36-40 <input type="checkbox"/>	5
	41-45 <input type="checkbox"/>	6
	46-50 <input type="checkbox"/>	7
	51-55 <input type="checkbox"/>	8
	56-60 <input type="checkbox"/>	9
	Other specify.....	10
03 Religion	Christian <input type="checkbox"/>	1

	Muslim	<input type="text"/>	2
	Traditional	<input type="text"/>	3
	Other specify.....		4
03	Marital status		
	Single	<input type="text"/>	1
	Married	<input type="text"/>	2
	Divorced	<input type="text"/>	3
	Separated	<input type="text"/>	4
	Other specify.....		5
04	Highest Educational Qualification		
	No schooling	<input type="text"/>	1
	Primary	<input type="text"/>	2
	Secondary	<input type="text"/>	3
	University degree	<input type="text"/>	4
	Other specify.....		5
05	Occupation		
		
06	District		
	Babati	<input type="text"/>	1
	Mbulu	<input type="text"/>	2
	Hanang	<input type="text"/>	3

SECTION 2: ASSESSING TO KNOW IF THE FACILITIES ARE MEETING THEE NEEDS OF BENEFICIARIES

01. Do you know about MIVARF project? (i) Yes (ii) No

02. Do you use any of the facilities listed below? (i) Yes (ii) No

- Road
- Warehouse
- Market

03. Which of the facilities do you use?

(i) Road (ii) Warehouse (iii) Market

04. What is the distance from your farm/place to the facilities in kilometer(s)?

Road

Warehouse.....

Market.....

05. Is the distance convenient for you?

(i) Yes (ii) No (iii) undecided

06. If No, kindly explain.....

.....

07. Do you find the facilities beneficial to you?

(i) Yes (ii) No (iii) Undecided

08. If No, kindly explain.....

.....

09. Before the construction and reconstruction of the road, how was your produce transported?

.....

10. Before the construction of the facilities, how was your produce stored.....

.....

11. Before the construction of the market, where did you sell your produce

.....

12. Before the construction of the facilities, what was the quantity of your produce/goods in Kilogram(s)

(i) Less than 100kg (ii) 100kg-299kg (iii) 300kg-499kg

(iv) 500kg-699kg (v) 700kg-899kg (vi) 900kg-1999kg

(vi) 2000kg -3999kg

(vii) 4000kg-5999kg

(viii) Other specify.....

13. Has there been any improvement in your produce/goods, since the construction of the facilities (i) Yes (ii) No (iii) Undecided

14. After the construction of the facilities, what is the quantity of your produce in Kilogram(s)?

(i) Less than 100kg (ii) 100g-299kg (iii) 300kg-499kg

(iv) 500kg-699kg (v) 700kg-899kg (vi) 900kg-1999kg

(vii) 2000kg -3999kg (viii) 4000kg-5999kg (viii) Other specify.....

15. Before the construction of the facilities, what was your income?.....

16. After the construction of the facilities, what is your income?.....

PLEASE COMPLETE THIS SECTION TO LET ME KNOW ABOUT THE CONDITION OF THE FACILITIES AND TICK APPROPRIATELY

S/N	QUESTIONS	RESPONSE	CODING
01	The facilities are in good conditions	Strongly agree	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
		Agree	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
		Undecided	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
		Disagree	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
		Strongly disagree	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
02	The facilities need to be upgraded	Strongly agree	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
		Agree	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
		Undecided	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
		Disagree	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
		Strongly disagree	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
03	There's no need for the facilities	Strongly agree	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
		Agree	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
		Undecided	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
		Disagree	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
		Strongly disagree	<input type="checkbox"/> 5

APPENDIX 2

PLAN OF THE STUDY

The activities and timeline of the activities involved will strictly cover a period of three (3) months from March 2018 to May 2018. It is necessary to device a work plan by the researcher stated below;

	MARCH				APRIL				MAY			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Familiarize with host organization/communities, project team members												
Review of baseline study, formulation of research questions & interview guide												
Engage enumerators												
Conduct a research tools validity (pre-test)												
Collecting data from various project locations												
Data entry and processing												
Data analysis												
Evaluating research findings												
Reporting result												

APPENDIX 3

PICTURES



Figure4. With beneficiaries in the Endagaw market, Hanang



Figure 5. With an interpreter and a beneficiary of the road at Babati



Figure 6. Picture of the warehouse constructed at Babati



Figure 7. With the beneficiaries of the road and warehouse at Babati during focus Group Discussion



Figure 8. The inside of Endagaw warehouse



Figure 9. Endagaw Market