## Appendix I

## **INETRVIEW GUIDE FOR SACCOS MEMBERS**

## A: Background Data:

- 1. Respondents Number .....
- 2. SACCOS Name .....
- 3. Date of Establishment.....
- 4. Number of members.....
- 5. Location.....

## **B: Personal data**

1. Sex:

01.	Male	
02.	Female	

- 2. Age .....
- 3. President:

01.	Urban	
02.	Rural	
03.	Mixed	

- 4. Marital Status
  - 01. Married
  - 02. Not Ever Married

Deserted

- 03. Widowed
- 04. Divorced
- 05. Separated

Γ	

5. Family size

06.

01. 0 - 1 \_\_\_\_\_ 02. 2 - 3 \_\_\_\_\_

- 03. 4 5
- 04. 6 7
- 05. 8
- 6. Level of Education
  - 01. Primary Incomplete
  - 02. Completed Primary
  - 03. Secondary Incomplete
  - 04. Others (Specify)

## C. Social – Economical Data

- 1. What is your occupation?
  - 01. Farming (Crop Husbandly)
  - 02. Farming (animal husbandry)
  - 03. Wage Employment
  - 04. Business
  - 05. Others (Specify)

## 2. What Other economic activities do you undertake?

i.	
iii.	
iv.	
۷.	

## 3. What is your income per month? (Tshs)

01.	< 20,000
02.	21,000 - 30,000
03.	31,000 - 40, 000
04.	41, 000 - 50,000
05.	51,000 - 60,000



<b></b>

06.	61,000 - 70,000	
07.	71,000 - 80,000	
08.	> 80,000	

4. Do you have any children attending schooling?

01.	Yes	
02.	No	

- 5. If Yes, How many are they?
  - 01. 0-1 

     02. 2-3 

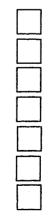
     03. 4-5 

     04. > 5
- 6. If yes, what level are they?
  - 01. Primary
  - 02. Secondary
  - 03. University
  - 04. Others (specify)
- 7. Are you able to meet your social and economic obligation in your family?

01.

Yes	

- 02. No
- 8. What social and economic obligation are you able to meet?
  - 01. Education for your children
  - 02. Medical care
  - 03. Rent
  - 04. Electricity
  - 05. Food
  - 06. Shelter
  - 07. Others (specify)



## **D. SACCOS Data**

1.	How		many		members		wa	as it
	registe	red		••••••				
2.					become	а	SACCOS	members?
3.	Is your				red?			
	01.		Yes					
	02.		No					
4.	When w	was i	t regi	stered?		•••••		
5.	What is	s the	curre	ent finar	ncial positi	on of	your SAC	COS?
	Tshs			••••••	••••			
6.	What is	s the	curre	ent fina	ncial positi	ion o	f your SAC	COS for the
	past fiv	ve ye	ars?					
	Year 2	001	2002	2003 2	2004 2005			
	Tshs							
		,						
7.	Can yo	u ea	sily d	efine th	ne organiza	ation	(leadershi	p) structure
	of your	SAC	COS		-			
	01.		Yes					
	02.		No					
9.				nat is	the stru	Ictur	e of you	Ir SACCOS
10. D	o vou h	ave a	any sl	cills and	l knowledg	le ab	out bookke	eping?
	1 Yes	[	]		-			1 0
-	2 No		1					
-		r SA	_ CCOS	keeps	financial R	ecor	ds?	
	)1 Yes	Γ	7					
	)2 No							
L L								

12 Do you get ant financial reports about your SACCOS?
01 Yes
02 No
13. If Yes, How Often?
01 Once per Year
02 Twice Per Year
03 Thrice Per Year
04 Quarterly
14. How do you monitor the performance of your SACCOS?
15. Who monitor the performance of your SACCOS?
16 How do you evaluate the performance of your SACCOS?
•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••
10. Describer the internal evolution (Conterna)
18. Do you have any monitoring and evaluation System?
01 Yes
19. What are the main tools used in Monitoring and evaluation of
your SACCOS performance?
•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••
20 In the financial performance of your SACCOS audited?
20. Is the financial performance of your SACCOS audited?
01 Yes
02 No

21.	If	Yes,	How	often	does	auditing	take place?
	•••••						
22.	If Yes,	who c	onduct t	he audit	ing?		
23.	What a	are the	main so	ources of	your ca	pital for SA	ACCOS?
	01 se	elf-Con	tributior	า			
	02 Lo	oan fro	m credit	: Organiz	ation		
	03 G	rants fi	rom NG	Os			
	04 C	redits f	rom the	Govern	nent		
	05 O	ther Sc	ources (S	Specify)			
24.	Do yo	u thinl	< that t	he amou	unt of lo	an given	is adequate for
you	- orgar	nization	?				
	01 Y	′es					
	02	No					
25.	I	ſf	No,	what	ar	e the	e reasons?

26. If your given loan from any credit organization, what is the initial amount given? Tshs.

01. 50,000 - 100,000 02. 100,001 - 200,000 03. 200,001 - 300,000 04. 300,001 - 400,000 05. 400,001 - 500,000 06. 500,001 - 1,000,000 07. 1,000,000 + 27. What do you think about the organization structure of your SACCOS?

01.	Very Good						
02.	Good						
03.	Bad						
04.	Very bad						
28. Give	an explanatio	n on	your	response	for	Q	27
above		••••••					

29. What do you think about the book-keeping system of your organization?

015	janizacio	
	01.	Very Efficient
	02.	Efficient
	03.	Inefficient
	04.	Very Inefficient
30.	Give	an Explanation on your response for Q 29 above
31.	. What c	o you think about monitoring and evaluation system of
you	ur Organ	zation?
	01.	Very Efficient
	02.	Efficient
	03.	Inefficient
	04.	Very inefficient
32.	Give	an explanation on your response for Q 31
•••••		
33.	What c	in you say about the performance of your SACCOS?
	01.	Very good
	02.	Good
	03.	Poor
	04.	Very Poor

34. Give an explanation on your response for Q 33

35. What can you say about sustainable of your SACCOS?

01.	Very high
02.	High
03.	Low
04.	Very Low

36. If sustainability of your SACCOS is very high what do you thinkarethecontributingfactors?

37. If suitability of your SACCOS is very low what do you think arethecontributingfactors?

38. Give your general comments on the organization and sustainability parameters of SACCOS being Peoples' Based Organizations (PBOs)

......

## Appendix II Questionnaires for ACIST and Extension Staff

## A. Background Data

- 1. Respondent Number .....
- 2. Organization .....
- 3. Date of establishment .....
- 4. Location .....

## **B. Personal Data**

- 1. Sex .....
- 2. Age .....
- 3. Marital Status .....
- 4. Level of education .....
- 5. Designation .....

## C. SACCOS Data

- 1. Is your organization dealing with SACCOS?
  - 01. Yes
  - 02. No
- 2. If it deals with SACCOS How? ..... How many......
- If your provide credits, what is the minimum amount provided to each group as an initial capital?.....Tshs
- 4. What criteria do your organization follow in providing credit to SACCOS members?
- 5. What is the main conditionality set for credit set for credit provision in your organization?
- 6. What can you say about the organization structure of these SACCOS?
- 7. If you give any consultancy services to SACCOS what are the specific areas?

- 8. What can you say about the bookkeeping system of SACCOS?
- 9. Is there any auditing carried out in SACCOS
- 10. If Yes, in which areas exactly?
- 11. Do your organizations provide any training to SACCOS Groups?
- 12. If Yes, in which areas exactly?
- 13. What can SACCOS say about sustainability of these SACCOS Group?
- 14. What do you think can guarantee SACCOS prospects and sustainability?
- 15. What is your general comment on the sustainability and organization of these peoples' based organization (PBOs)i.e. SACCOS

## Appendix III

# STAFF JOB DESCRIPTION

## **PROJECT ACIST**

## 1. Project manager

- The over seer of the project sustainability
- The head of the project
- Performs the main faction of management including planning organizing, Directing, Budgeting and motivating
- The financial controller of project
- The main spoken Pearson for the project
- $\circ$   $\,$  The representative in the meeting of the Board of Directors.

## 2. Training officers.

- To head all the training programmers
- To development or design training programmers
- To monitor and evaluate training programmers.
- To report to the manager on the training needs.

## 3. Field officers.

- To undertake training and community needs assessment.
- To collaborate with training officer on the designing training programmes.
- To report to the project manager on the efficiency of the training programmes.
- To help training officer in conducting.

## 4. Gender officer.

- To assess the gender needs for a target group.
- To identify and collect gender desecrated data.
- To advise the project manager on gender related issues.

 $\circ$   $\,$  To conduct gender training.

## 5. Cooperative officers

- To advise the project manager on all issues related to cooperative.
- To identify and collect data related to SACCOs development.
- To conduct training on saving and credits

## Appendix IV

# **PROJECT BUDGET (Estimated)**

S/N	item	Cost (Tsh.)
1	community Needs Assessment	120,000.00
2	Stationary	100,000.00
3	Field Survey a Data Collection (fuel)	360,000.00
4	Training Staff (3) @ 200.000	600,000.00
5	research supervision	300,000.00
6	Food for participants (100 @ 20,000/=)	2,000,000.00
7	SACCOS consultant	500,000.00
8	Training venue (hiring)	200,000.00
9	Data Analyst	300,000.00
	Total	4,380,000.00

## Appendix V

# Questions for Monitoring and Evaluation Systems for SACCOS

• 6	Background Data				
6. SACO	COS Name	••••••			
7. Loca	tion	••••••			
8. Type	of SACCOS		•		
9. Regi	stration Number	••••••	••••		
10.	Date of Establishment		•••••	• • • • • • •	
11.	Number of members; Total	Male	I	<sup>-</sup> emale	
12.	Evaluation's Monitoring Officer		••••		
13.	Date of Evaluation or Moni				٦
	L			I	
• E	Evaluation/Monitoring Data				
1. What	t is being monitored/evaluated				
i.	Activity performance	(	)		
н.	Financial Performance		(	)	
111	. Human resource	(	)		
2. What	is the level of performance?				
i.	Very high	(	)		
11.	High	(	)		
III.	. Low	(	)		
3. What	is the trend of performance?				
i.	Increasing	(	)		
II.	Decreasing	(	)		
iii.	. Constant	(	)		

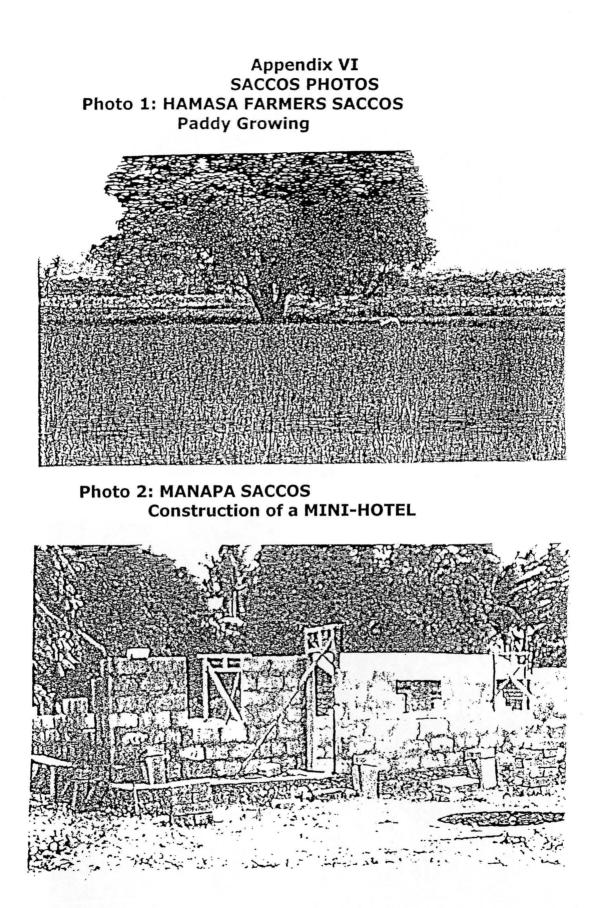
i.	Activity Perfor	mance?			
ii.	Financial Perfo	ormance?	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		
5. Do you	have any super	rvisor?			
01. Yes	(	)	02. No.	(	)
6. How oft	en are you sup	ervised?			
i.	Very Frequent	ly	(	)	
ii.	Frequently		(	)	
III.	Rarely		(	)	
iv.	Very rarely		(	)	

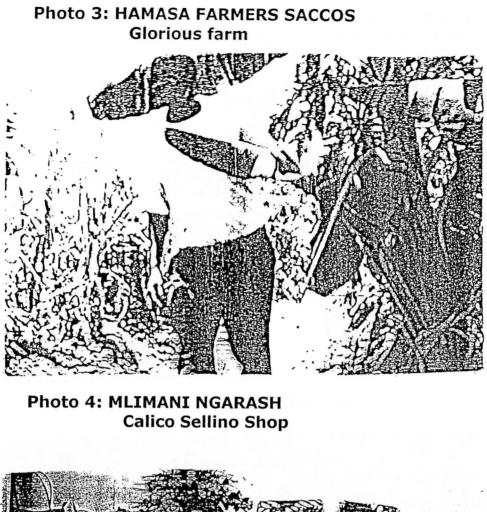
4. What are the main problem facing

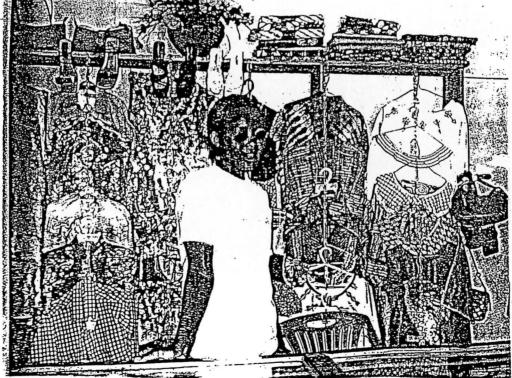
7. What are main areas which you are suspended

8. Do you face any problems during supervision?

- 9. How supervision does help you in performing your work?
- 10. How can productivity in your SACCOS be improved?







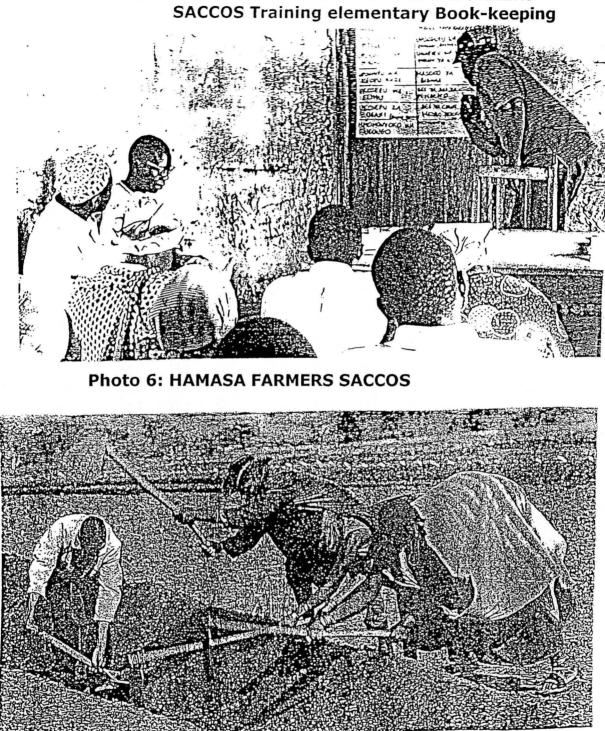
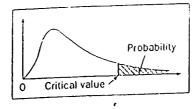


Photo 5: MONDULI DISTRICT COUNCIL WORKERS SACCOS Training elementary Book-keeping

## Appendix VII X<sup>2</sup> critical Values



Probability	0.250	0.100	0.050	0.025	0.010	0.005	0.001
v 1 2 3 4	1.32 • 2.77 4.11 5.39	2.71 4.61 6.25 7.78	3.84 5.99 7.81 9.49	5.02 7.38 9.35 11.1	6.63 9.21 11.3 13.3	7.88 10.6 12.8 14.9	10.8 13.8 16.3 18.5
4 5 6 7 8 9	6.63 7.84 9.04 10.2 11.4	9.24 10.6 12.0 13.4 14.7	11.1 12.6 14.1 15.5 16.9	12.8 14.4 16.0 17.5 19.0	15.1 16.8 18.5 20.3 21.7	16.7 18.5 20.3 22.0 23.6	20.5 22.5 24.3 26.1 27.9
9 10 11 12 13, 14	12.5 13.7 14.8 16.0 17.1	16.0 17.3 18.5 19.8 21.1	18.3 19.7 21.0 22.4 23.7	20.5 21.9 23.3 24.7 26.1	23.2 24.7 26.2 27.7 29.1	25.2 26.8 28.3 29.8 31.3	29.6 31.3 32.9 34.5 36.1
14 15 16 17 18 19	18.2 19.4 20.5 21.6 22.7	22.3 23.5 24.8 26.0 27.2	25.0 26.3 27.6 28.9 30.1	27.5 28.8 30.2 31.5 32.9	30.6 32.0 33.4 34.8 36.2	32.8 34.3 35.7 37.2 38.6	37.7 39.3 40.8 42.3 43.8
20 21 22 - 23	23.8 24.9 26.0 27.1 28.2	28.4 29.6 30.8 32.0 33.2	31.4 32.7 33.9 35.2 36.4	34.2 35.5 36.8 38.1 39.4	37.6 38.9 40.3 41.6 43.0	40.0 41.4 42.8 44.2 45.6	45.3 46.8 48.3 49.7 51.2
24 25 26 27 28	29.2 30.4 31.5 32.6 33.7	34.4 35.6 36.7 37.9 39.1	37.7 38.9 40.1 41.3 42.6	40.6 41.9 43.2 44.5 45.7	44.3 45.6 47.0 48.3 49.6	46.9 48.3 49.6 51.0 52.3	52.6 54.1 55.5 56.9 58.3
29 30 40 50 60	34.8 45.6 56.3 67.0	40.3 51.8 63.2 74.4	43.8 55.8 67.5 79.1	47.0 59.3 71.4 83.3	50.9 63.7 76.2 89.4	53.7 66.8 79.5 92.0	59.7 73.4 86.7 99.6
70 80 90 100	77.6 88.1 98.6 109	85.5 96.6 108 118	90.5 102 113 124	95.0 107 118 130	100 112 124 136	104 116 128 140	112 125 137 149

where v is the number of degrees of freedom.

,

124

4. What a	e the main pr	oblem fa	acing		
i.	Activity Perfe	ormance	?		
ii.	Financial Per	formanc	æ?		
5. Do you	have any sup	ervisor?			
01. Yes	(	)	02. No.	(	)
6. How oft	en are you su	pervised	1?		
i.	Very Freque	ntly	(	)	
ii.	Frequently		(	)	
III.	Rarely		(	)	
iv.	Very rarely		(	)	

7. What are main areas which you are suspended

8. Do you face any problems during supervision?

- 9. How supervision does help you in performing your work?
- 10. How can productivity in your SACCOS be improved?

Southern New Hampshire University And The Open University of Tanzania

The Sustainability of Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies SACCOS A case of Monduli District-Arusha

> Supervisor: Dr. Sinda H. Sinda By: H. A. Kingu

#### INTRODUCTION

Background to the Community Based Organization The Arusha Community Initiatives Support Trust (ACIST) is located in Arusha City, Unga Limited Municipality. It is a Non-Governmental Organization dealing with mobilization of Communities towards rural financing in Monduli and Babati districts

#### Historical Development of cooperative Societies in Tanzania

Tanzania is among the poorest countries in the World with urban biased financial market development. Whereas developing economies in Latin America and Asia show bank density of 8 to 30 thousands inhabitant per branch, but in sub-Saharan Africa this is in order of 100 to 420 thousands inhabitants (Kashuliza: 1998)

- With the inadequate rural financial market, people are engaged in the informal market which exploits the poor and hence per perpetuating the degree of poverty. To overcome this situation Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies (SACCOS) are among the Micro-Finance Institution (MFIs) operating in Tanzania.
- Others are Financial NGOs, and commercial banks such as Co-operative Bank and Community Banks such as MUCOBA (Mufindi Community Bank) in Iringa region, Mufindi district.
- The introduction and establishment of modern Cooperatives in Tanzania is associated with cash crops economy. As a result early cooperatives institutions flourished in the coffee, cotton and tobacco growing areas of Kilimanjaro, Kagera, Mwanza, and Ruvuma

1

#### Community needs assessment Community profile

- Population Dynamics
- Occupation Structure in the District
- Physical Quality of Living Index Parameter
- Basic Social and Economic Indicators

#### THE PROBLEM STATEMENT

 The SACCOS were created to make people especially in rural areas improve their quality of life through operating their savings and credit groups so as to get profit, providing loans which have soft conditions and also supporting different economic activities such as a village projects and women income.

 In Monduli district rural residents live in widespread poverty. They lack adequate capacity to utilize locally available resources such as land and livestock to generate sustainable income; in order to sustain their SACCOS. These rural poor experience low level of physical quality of living index and therefore cannot afford their daily subsistence to the maximum.

#### THE PROJECT OBJECTIVES

- The General Objective
- The main objective is to assess the sustainability of SACCO as community based organization.
- The Specific Objectives
- To assess the performance of SACCOS as in Income Generating Activities groups.
- To explore the diversity of economic activities undertaken by SACCOS.
- To analyse the gender participation rate of SACCOS
- To assess the monitoring and evaluation system used by SACCOS.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

#### CONCEPTUAL ANALYSIS

The Conceptual reviews of the Credit scheme have been provided by different authors including the following:-

Virji and Meghji (1987) defines cooperative as the programme which extended money to the people for commercial rather than as a grant in order to commit them to work for income generating profits so as to make them successful and create self sustenance

### OBSERVATIONS FROM LITERATURE REVIEW

- All the surveyed literatures admire the critical role of SACCOS in Community Economic Development.
- The SACCOS aim at building new business communities by enhancing capacity in production, ownership, control and access to productive assets.
- The Literatures also provide conceptual theoretical, empirical and policy review

#### IMPLEMENTATION

METHODOLOGY It was participatory involving key stakeholders

#### **METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION**

- In-person interview
- Observation
- Record review
- Focus group discussion
- Key informant interview

#### METHODS OF DATA PRESENTATION

- Tabular presentation
- Graphs
- Charts
- Drawing pictures

#### METHODS OF DATA ANALYSIS

- Association Analysis (Chi-square)
- Regression/Time Series Analysis
- Comparative Analysis (Wilconxon Mann-Whitney U-test and Charles Spearman Rank Correlation coefficient)

#### **PRODUCTS AND OUTPUTS**

#### Products

- SACCOS members with knowledge and skills n bookkeeping
- Feasible and viable leadership structures
- Diversified income generating activities
- Monitoring and evolution systems

#### Outputs

- 50 members of SACCOS trained on Bookkeeping
- 50 new identified income generating activities
- 50 group leaders trained on leadership
- 10 samples of ME systems developed.

	PROJECT ACTION PLAN								
				11.					
Ξ		-	-						
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	****	E.	President			1			
H		-		5			Training Sour In Group Sociality		
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•									

#### THE MAIN OBSERVATION

The questionnaires and interview checklist revealed a variety of observations, which relate to the surveys objectives and research questions:

The instruments were applied to five SACCOS with the following distribution of respondents The study involved equal number of respondents from each SACCOS, as the average number of members per SACCOS was the same.

- It was observed that, SACCOS sustainability is questionable. It can be a short lived Community Economic development (CED) Programme due to a myrid of problems facing these SACCOS.
- Its was found that, 95 percent of the SACCOS members argued that, unless the problems facing SACCOS are related the future prospect of SACCOS is uncertain. They mentioned low level of knowledge and skills to handle project as one the main problem with their percentage of response from SACCOS members.
- Low Level of education (57%)
- Inadequate Capital (85%)
- Lack of Adequate personal with skills in financial management and Accounting (95%)
- Lack of proper Monitoring and Evaluation
   system (60%)
- Inadequate Accessibility to Information Communication Technology (ICT) (60%)

## SACCOS PERFORMANCE

#### Activity performance

- Activity Diversification
- Product differentiation
- New Product Development
- Gender Participation Ratio (Friedman Chi-square at  $\alpha$ =0.01 and 4 df,  $\chi$ =0.297 the calculated value is 38.2 showing gender Gap in participation in SACCOS)

#### **Financial Performance of SACCOS**

- Financial ratios
- Income trend of SACCOS
- Return on investment
- Cumulative Capital
- Loan product per member

#### MONITORING EVALUATION AND SUSTAINABILITY

- Monitoring
- Methodology
- Monitoring was being done continuously in order to detect discrepancy between planned and actual implementation.
- Key people including ACIST Staff, CDO, and Cooperative officer were involved in making sure that the project was in track.
- It is therefore obvious that participatory monitoring approach was a key to the success of the monitoring of the projects.

#### **Key Tools**

- Key informants Interviews including SACCOS members
- · Site visits for the place where projects were taking place
- Weekly/month financial and activity reports where they were available.
- Direct observation of the activities being done (physical checks)
- A work register
- Time taken to complete the work versus the planed one.

## CONCLUSIONS

It is obvious that SACCOS are very basic factors or entities in accelerating Community Economic Development.

It is evident that SACCOS are in principal financial Institution that focus on creating human values through addressing members needs adhering to equality, promotion of self-esteem practicing support to others and attendance of self-reliance, therefore they should be encouraged and supported by any and all means, otherwise SACCOS will not be sustainable and are going to die a natural death due to a myriad of reasons given in the results obtained. These include lack of adequate capital, low level of education, inaccessibility to ICT and lack of monitoring and evaluation system.

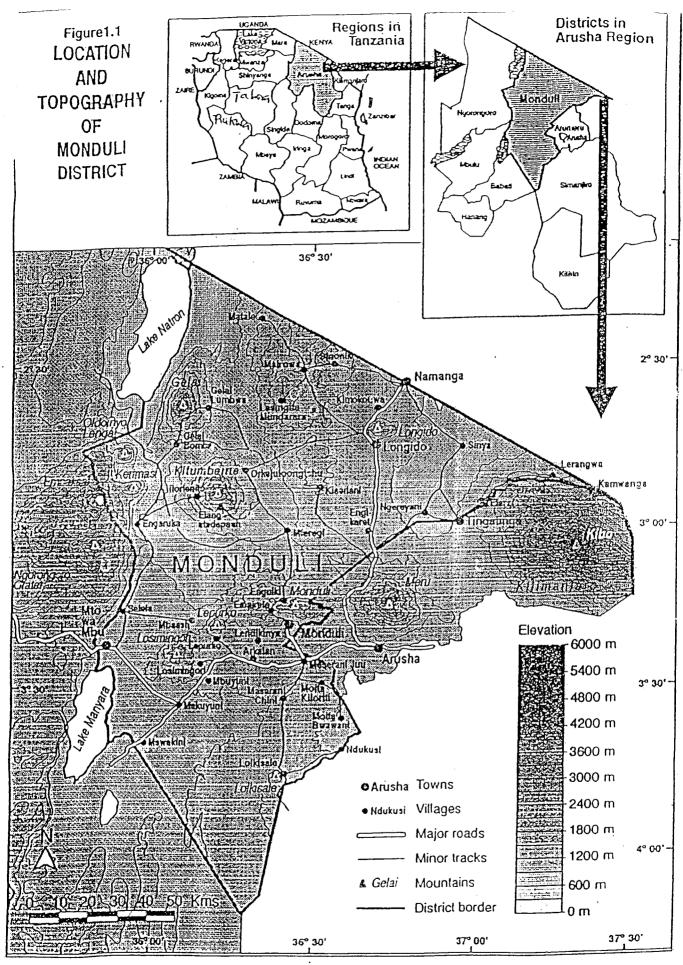
## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Proper training on book-keeping system should be provided to the SACCOS members
- The government should maintain a supportive policy regime and establish an appropriate legal, regulatory and supervisory framework for rural micro-leading.
- Promoting Savings mobilization, by the use of appropriate, designed financial technology since the potential capacity of the rural households to save is there.
- Fellow members on part time bases hence inhibiting business growth, income and products development manage all SACCOS.
- There is lack of professional management due to poor level of education
- Lack of product mix and diversity leading into poor revenue, saving deposits, market shares and few cases of specialized production.
- Organization structure of SACCOS should be revised for good governance.

# APPRECIATION

# THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR ATTENTIVE LISTENING

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Monduli: Environmental Planning Chapter 1 Natural Resources