

**CONTRIBUTION OF SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT ENTERPRISES
TOWARDS WOMEN'S INCOME AT HOUSEHOLD LEVEL: A CASE OF
MOROGORO MUNICIPALITY**

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REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS IN RURAL
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ABSTRACT

This study presents findings on contribution of Solid Waste Management Enterprises (SWMEs) towards women's income at household's level in Morogoro Municipality. The overall objective of the study was to assess contribution of SWMEs towards women's income at household level. The specific objectives were; firstly to identify SWMEs undertaken by women in the study area; secondly to assess contribution of SWMEs towards women's income, thirdly to determine contribution of women's income at household expenditure on food, clothes and shelter. Fourthly to identify challenges that women are facing by involving to the SWMEs in Morogoro Municipality. Cross sectional research design was adopted. Structured questionnaires with open and close ended questions were used to collect primary information from a sample size of ninety (90) respondents. The research involved women from CBOs, NGOs and PPP SWMEs cleanliness groups. Data analysis was done using Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) computer program. Descriptive Statistics i.e. means, frequencies and percentage were computed. The study findings show that SWMEs contributed about Tsh 50 000 – 100 000 per month to women's household expenditure. Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) using F-test was used to find significance differences of women's income expenditure pattern among three SWMEs at 5% levels. House hold expenditure pattern was statistically significant different in food but not statistically significant different in shelter and clothes within SWMEs at 5% levels. Access to credit and training were among major challenges for development of economic activities undertaken by women in the study area. Development agencies were recommended to recognize Income Generating Activities (IGAs) undertaken by women in rural and urban areas hence, to formulate policy that provides priorities for women to enhance accessing economic resources.

DECLARATION

I Mariam Yarumba, do hereby declare to the Senate of Sokoine University of Agriculture that this dissertation is my own original work done within the period of registration and that, it has neither been submitted nor being concurrently submitted in any other institution.

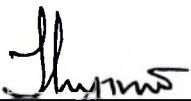


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DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to the Almighty God; the provider of guidance throughout my life, my beloved brothers Salim and Ziddy my late father Mohamed and my late mother Zainabu who tirelessly laid down the foundation of my education with a lot of sacrifices and efforts. May Almighty God bless them forever.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	African Development Bank
AFDB	African Development Bank
ANOVA	Analysis of Variance
CBOs	Community Based Organization
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DSI	Development Studies Institute
FDC	Folk Development Colleges
FHH	Female headed household
GAD	Gender and Development
HBS	Household Budget Survey
HHI	Household Income
ICE	Institute of Continuing Education
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IFAD	International Fund for Agriculture Development
IGAs	Income Generating Activities
ILFS	Integrated Labor Force Survey
ILO	International Labor Organization
ILO-AACA	ILO-Addis Ababa City Administration
MCDO	Municipal Community Development Officer
MD	Municipal Director
MDGs	Millennium Development Goal
MHH	Male Headed Household

MORUWASA	Morogoro Urban Water supply Authority
NGOs	Non – Governmental Organizations
NIGP	National Income Generation Program me
NPES	National Poverty Eradication Strategy
NSGRP	National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty
ORG	Organization
PBF	Properties and Business Formalization
PPP	Public Private Partnerships
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
RDS	Rural Development Strategy
SBPDA	Sanitation, Beautification and Parks Development Agency
SNAL	Sokoine National Agricultural Library
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Science
SUA	Sokoine University of Agriculture
SUMO	Sustainable Morogoro program
SWMEs	Solid Waste Management Enterprises
TDHS	Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey
TGNP	Tanzania Gender Networking Program
UDEC	University of Dar es Salaam Entrepreneur Cooperative
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UNCHS	United Nations Community and Human Settlements
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities

UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
URT	United Republic of Tanzania
USAID	United State Agency for International Development
USD	United State Dollar
UWSA	Urban Water Supply Authority
VTC	Vocational Training colleges
WAD	Women and Development
WB	World Bank
WDC	Ward Development Council
WDF	Women Development Fund
WEOs	Ward Executive Officers
WID	Women in Development
WMS	Waste Management System

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background Information

Solid wastes are generated from various sources and of different categories as follows: Household waste, Commercial waste, Building materials waste, Car wreck, worn out component and industrial wastes. Solid Waste Management Enterprises (SWMEs) are those enterprises dealing with collection, transportation, processing, recycling, disposal and monitoring of solid waste materials produced by human activities so as to reduce environment ill effect on health, and recover resources (UNCHS, 2000f; 2006-07). Liquid Waste Management Enterprises refers to those enterprises concerned in controlling of liquid resulted from human settlement processes (Muller, 1998). Income Generating Activities (IGAs) cover initiatives as diverse as small business promotion, cooperative undertakings, credit and savings groups, job creation schemes and youth training program. For the purpose of this study IGAs are considered as those initiatives that affect the economic aspects of people's lives through the use of economic tools such as credit and job opportunities (Nelson, 1979).

According to (UNCHS, 2000a; 2007) globalization and rapid urbanization are interdependent factors for development of waste products. The report shows that inadequate collection and disposal of solid waste results the spread of diseases and environmental degradation. Solid waste management problems have brought environmental degradation to an extent that most efforts are made by City Authorities to ensure that garbage's, roadsides littered with refuse are well managed (Muller, 1998). Growing concern manifested in Millennium Development Goals

(MDGs) 2015 and Tanzania vision 2025 is calling to address Solid Waste Management and Income Generating Activities so as to create jobs for low income men and women by 2015.

Since adequate collection and disposal of wastes are beyond the resources of Municipal Authorities, Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) emerged as an alternative for provision of solid waste management as well as creating jobs for low income men and women while liquid wastes management are monitored by Urban Water Supply Authorities (UWSA) (Majani, 2000; Zurburgg, 2000). The limits of welfare-oriented response to the growing crisis of solid waste management and job creation are well recognized thus, many development agencies are increasing their emphasis on assisting women to secure income through their own efforts (World Bank, 2003).

In the Sub Saharan African countries including Tanzania, women predominate in the urban informal and formal economy such as Solid Waste Management Enterprises where they pursue survivalist activities. This targets those vulnerable groups in society who find themselves marginalized i.e. the urban poor especially women and young people (Muller, 1998). UN- habitats gender mainstreaming unit strives to broaden gender equality and women's rights into all of UN- habitats activities by supporting and strengthening gender awareness. Like agency's partners, it works with local authorities, Non Governmental Organizations, women groups, governments and Municipalities to promote better opportunities for those living on the margins of society (UNCHS, 2000c).

Greater involvement of women in urban economy helps to ensure women's interests and needs as citizens, contributing to and using cities. Lack of basic services and

infrastructure affects women most fundamentally in cities because women deals with water, sanitation, fuel and waste management due to their domestic responsibilities (Moscr, 1992; Beal, 1997). Although, the need to recognize economic capacity and potential of women has been a concern for local, national and international organizations, the problem of women involvement in solid waste management is gender stereotype caused by the way people look down the job. Gender stereotype resulted economic contribution of women at household level remained largely unacknowledged, documented and unmeasured (Eric, 2003; Arnold, 2007; Eziy, 2009).

1.1.1 Morogoro Municipality economic activities

According to Household Budget Survey of 2000/2001; Morogoro Municipality has mixed economic activities including civil workers, farmers, business enterprises and industries of various categories. Agriculture and housing sectors are important sectors to Morogoro Municipality as they are employing and supplement income to about (75%) of the population. It is estimated that almost (75%) of the resident's practice subsistence farming and housing sector while the rest are performing business enterprises like solid waste management . It is estimated that (94.3%) of housing unit privately owned and developed, housing construction are among the sources of employment and economic development, providing a potential engine for the economic growth (URT, 2005a).

Solid wastes are generated from various sources and of different categories as follows: Household waste, commercial waste, building materials waste, car wreck, worn out component and industrial wastes. The above-mentioned economic sectors generate solid wastes that are disposed off by several methods for example, burning

and burying dispose of domestic wastes. According to Master-plan review 75% of the households bury their solid waste while 15% households dispose off solid waste by burning and 10% of the households dispose off solid waste by throwing out randomly. It is estimated that there is a total of 137 tones of waste generated per day in Morogoro Municipality and the authorities collects only 72 tones, which is slightly more than 50%. Contributing factors for such low capacity includes shortage of skip buckets and vehicles (World Bank, 2003).

To resolve this problem, Morogoro Municipality with assistance from the Danish Embassy through DANIDA came up with an approach which is the Sustainable Morogoro Program (SUMO). The program was strategically meant to reduce poverty within households by improving income. It started on July 2005 by involving women in KUCHE enterprise, Ward cleansing groups in partnership with Morogoro Municipality to manage Solid Waste. Liquid waste is monitored by Morogoro Urban Water Supply Authorities (MORUWASA). Areas that are provided with these services are the Municipal center, its vicinity and markets. With regard to Dumpsite 2004, the Council completed a construction of a modern site under the financial assistance from World Bank through Urban Sector Reform Program (USRP). This conduct was expected to create jobs for low income women and men World Bank (2003).

1.2 Statement of the Problem and Justification

1.2.1 Statement of the Problem

In rural and urban areas of Tanzania, there are an increase number of women who are creating their own jobs in small scale agriculture, manufacturing services and petty

trades. In most cases, the output from such IGAs undertaken by major of women is small as compared to the output from economic activities undertaken by men. This may be due to either scarcity of resources such as access to credit, land ownership and inheritance, access to education extension services, entrepreneurship skills or access to markets and their minimal.

Many social and economic studies have shown that, the essential factors for economic resources such as land ownership and inheritance, access to credit and market facilities, extension services and entrepreneurship skills are in favor of men than women (UDEEC, 2002; TGNP, 2004). However, there is lack of adequate information on how women are operating their IGAs and their contribution to household income. This study, therefore, intends to provide some information to fill the existing knowledge gap by examining the type of IGAs under taken by women, its operations and eventually the contribution to the household income using a case of Morogoro Municipality.

According to Morogoro Municipality report 2003, solid waste management problems brought environmental degradation. Most efforts are made by City Authorities to ensure that garbage's, roadsides littered with refuse, stream blocked with junks and disposal sites are well controlled. Services are typically found from communities to create jobs for low income women and to enable healthier residential areas for adequate management. The economic contribution of Solid Waste Management Enterprises (SWMEs) towards women's income remained largely unacknowledged and unmeasured. Therefore, the need to research, measure, document and acknowledge contribution of women's income at household is significant.

1.2.2 Justification of the problem

Although poverty is generally perceived as a rural phenomenon in Tanzania, the severability of poverty in urban areas call for special attention whereby women are the most disadvantaged group (URT, 2005a). While the millennium Development Goal number one stipulates the target of poverty reduction by 2005, the proportional of people whose income is less than USD 1 a day is increasing (UN, 2006). However, the operational targets to be achieved by 2010 with respect to reduction of income poverty which consider both men and women. This is also stipulated in cluster one of the National strategy for Growth and Reduction of poverty (NSGRP) to have “Reduced proportion of urban population below the basic needs poverty line from 25.8% in 2000 / 01 to 12.9% by 2010 in urban areas.

Due to aforesaid reasons, there is dire need to undertake research on how women operate their economic activities. The fundamental information that will be generated is anticipated to be helpful to local, regional and national policy makers to incorporate women’s projects on their planning process that will enable them to have close monitoring and evaluation of program on women’s economic projects.

Furthermore the information generated is expected to assist the government on its aim of developing informal sector through properties and business formalization of the poor people. This will help the poor, majority of them being women, to formalize their properties and business and hence enable them to access economic resources such as credit under the broad goal of poverty reduction.

1.3 Objectives

1.3.1 General objective

The overall objective of the study was to assess contribution of Solid Waste Management Enterprises (SWMEs) towards women's income at household's level in Morogoro Municipality.

1.3.2 Specific objectives

The specific objectives are:

- (i) To identify Community Based Organizations (CBOs), private and public Solid Waste Management Enterprises in Morogoro Municipality.
- (ii) To assess contribution of SWMEs towards women's income in Morogoro Municipality.
- (iii) To determine contribution of women's income at household expenditure patterns within SWMEs in Morogoro Municipality.
- (iv) To identify challenges that women are facing by involving to the SWMEs in Morogoro Municipality.

1.4 Research Hypothesis

Null Hypothesis: $\mu_0 = \mu_1$, women's household's expenditure pattern at family level is not significant different within SWMEs.

Alternative Hypothesis: $\mu_0 \neq \mu_1$ women's household's expenditure pattern at family level is significant different within SWMEs.

1.5 The Conceptual Framework

The conceptual frame work binds facts together and provides guidance towards collection of appropriate data (Katani, 1999). Without frame work to bind facts together, knowledge is fragmented into discrete segments. Research that is performed without conceptual frame work is usually sterile for the reason that the

researcher does not know quite well what data to collect and cannot put them into use (Kajembe, 1994).

The conceptual framework has been established to show the relationship between research variable indicators. Various socio economic activities including Income Generating Activities depend on the livelihood options at people's disposal. Therefore, the presence of Solid Waste Management Enterprises enabled women who access the service to increase their options of utilizing the assets to improve their income as indicated in conceptual framework Fig. 1 and definition of variable indicators shown in Table 1. Independent variable and indicators are interdependent to dependent variable indicators. The background characteristics of respondents gave a vertical relationship to Independent variable indicators and dependent variable indicators.

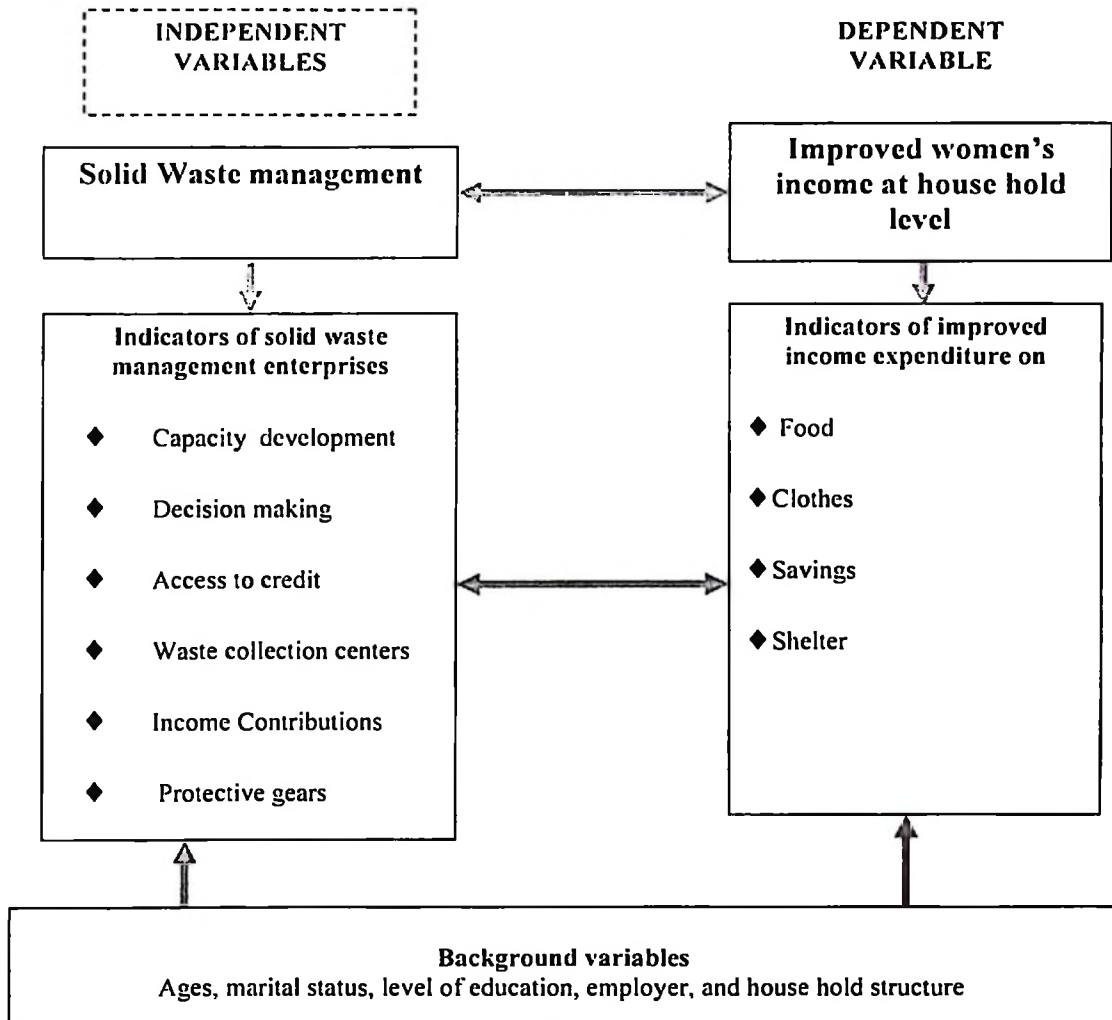


Figure 1: Conceptual Frame Work

Key:

- 1 ⇔ Interdependent relationship of variables
- 2 ↓ Relationship between variables and indicators.
- 3 ↑ Relationship between back ground variable and indicators

Table 1: Definition of variables indicators

Variable indicator	Operational definitions	Indicators unit	Level of measurement
Age	Total number of years in Life of respondents	Number of years since a person was born	Ratio
Education level	Highest level of Schooling ,colleges attained by respondents	Primary, secondary, others	Ratio
Marital status	Current status of marriage for respondents	Married/widow/divorcee/Separated, single	Nominal
Household size	Social unit of the family including father, mother children and other family members	Number of household members	Ratio
Capacity development	Training provided to an individual Knowledge and skills	Number of training attended by an individual -Type of skills and knowledge a person have	Ratio/interval
Financial Capital	Saving and credit services	Amount of money borrowed and paid back	Ratio
Social Capital	Solid waste management employee	Terms of contract	Nominal/ordinal
Decision making Power	Involvement in decisions of matters related to family	Frequency on how women are involved in family discussions.	Ordinal
Food	Number of meals taken per day	Number of meals taken per day	Ratio
Clothes	Types of clothes	New, used	Ratio/Ordinal

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Theories, Concepts and Strategies Relevant to the Study

This chapter reviews literature on different concepts, theories, strategies and initiatives of Solid Waste Management Enterprises (SWMEs) and women's income. For the purpose of this study; Income- Generating Activities' (IGAs) have been considered as those initiatives that affect the economic aspects of women's lives through the use of economic tools such as credit and job opportunities (Hurley, 1991; Nelson, 1979).

Solid Waste Management Enterprises (SWMEs) are those enterprises dealing with collection, transport, processing, recycling, disposal and monitoring of waste materials produced by human activities so as to reduce environment ill effect on health, and recover resources (UNCHS , 2000f ; 2006). Liquid Waste Management Enterprises refers to those enterprises concerned in controlling of liquid resulted from human settlement processes (Muller, 1998; UNCHS, 2006 -07).

While rise in socioeconomic development have been associated with development of waste products, gender roles change too. Women access to information communication technology (ICT) as a cross cutting nature are well shared with increasing income generating activities (IGAs) and improvement of well being of their family (Takyiwaa, 1998). Dar es Salaam for example in Kinondoni District women have managed to improve their income through solid waste management enterprises (Kassim, 2005).

Theories, Concepts and strategies are said to be very useful for communication of research experiences among researchers and the public or readers (Kachenje, 2004).

This section reviews theories and concepts relevant to the study in order to relate variables for analyzing the process of property formalization of Solid Waste Management Enterprises in cities, towns and women's income at household level.

2.2 Theories

Since 1970s the issue of women participation in development activities has been put into consideration, different theories have been adopted to support women empowerment through participation. Theories reviewed here are; Women in Development (WID) Gender and Development (GAD), Institutional theory and Collaborative planning theory (UNCHS, 2000c).

2.2.1 Women in Development theory (WID)

According to (Magembe, 2004) it is portrayed in this theory that women have been left behind in development issues. For this reason they have to be integrated in decision-making processes so as to enjoy the benefits they deserve in general. This theory is based much on women roles related to domestic activities as it agrees with the position in which women are and the role they play within the society. The theory seeks to help women deal and cope with situations they are in, by giving them techniques or aids in performing better their gender roles. In fact this theory does not address issue of women empowerment as for it, women seems to continue lacking skills and remain unable to possess essential resources and being able to participate in decision making in resources control. The theory has some elements or variables which when applied can empower women on how to own skills, resource control, decision making, and participation. These variables if well utilized enable women expand their resource base and hence empowerment (UNCHS, 2000e).

2.2.2 Gender and Development (GAD) theory

This theory argues that women are always involved in development but from unequal position with men and being not acknowledged (Magembe, 2004). The arguments towards obstruction of women advancement is much related to social structures and processes that put male in a certain position of superiority at the same time subordinate female. As a result of GAD theory notes that men influence women lives, the issue of women empowerment calls for involvement of both men and women. (Guijt *et al*, 1998) cited in Magembe (2004) argued that gender equity can only be achieved when gender relations is addressed and put into practice. This theory is likely to support women empowerment as it recognizes the position of women and the way women have been influenced by their counterparts in different ways like being unskilled, deprived of resource ownership and lack of women participation in decision making within the community from the family level.

GAD theory encourages gender planning to be applied to all development operations and projects, and allows women to be factored into economic and development policy. The GAD approach utilizes gender analysis, which is used as a tool for analyzing the specific nature of gender differences by asking crucial questions such as who does what, where, when, how often, with what resources and returns, and who controls what. Such questions enable an assessment of gender differentiations in activities, resource ownership, use, and control of resource. From the above argument GAD supports women empowerment in different ways including at personal level. It is concerned with women self confidence and sense of personal strength. It is also concerned with building women's capacity to make decision on essential resources and how they are able to control these resources and participate in

economic development. The theory noted that there are some factors which can be used to determine the level of empowerment i.e. social structure (local norms and procedures), gender equity, capacity building, and participation in gender planning (TGNP, 2004; Tibaijuka, 1996; Tzantos, 1999).

2.2.3 Institutional theory

This theory includes individual, Non-Governmental Organizations and Government Departments rules in use (working rules and procedures), norms expressed in repeatedly and relationship between individuals in an organization (Chambers, 1997) cited in Majani (2000).

Institutionalization refers to the process through which organization and procedures acquire value and stability in society in respect of human interaction (Fekadel, 1994 cited in Msipu, 2004). This theory can be related to gender concept in urban Solid Waste Management Enterprises (SWMEs). Gaining stability with respect to resource and property allocation and registration in urban settlements includes unplanned settlements. This study tries to relate the institutions concerned like; public and individual, as well as private institutions from local level and the way they support gender equity in resource, and secure their property rights and ownership. The main focus is to assess the way these institutions empowers women on income improvement, and how women are involved in different decision-making levels on the process of formalizing Solid Waste Management Enterprises (SWMEs).

The questions emerging from this study is that, which institutions were involved in solid waste management formalization process? What role did they play to facilitate women property rights? How did these institutions encourage gender, particularly women participation in decision-making in the whole process of registering

property? What policy/legislation was put in consideration to empower women in property rights? (Tumple, 2006; UTR, 2002).

2.2.4 Collaborative planning theory

The term planning has different meaning depending on the context in which it is used. The following are some of the definitions quoted from different sources; According to (Malele, 2004) planning is a formalized attitude and process that involve selecting a rational course of collective action to achieve a future state of affairs. According to (Healy's, 1997 cited by Kyessi, 2002), planning can not be viewed as a separate goal setting. Planning includes information processing, decision making and implementation of a given program, while encouraging participation of different actors in development issues. The term is used to describe formal and informal procedures, adopted during the implementation of the project and, how it involves stakeholders both men and women. From planning point of view, women require special consideration in the design of waste management planning. During planning, implementation and monitoring, women particularly those who had property before should participate fully; this will encourage them and others to create ownership on waste management and other related properties. The study therefore investigated the roles women played in the process of Solid Waste Management Enterprises.

2.3 Definition of Concepts and Strategies

2.3.1 Ownership concept

Ownership concept as indicated in Fig. 1 is a complex concept, when it comes to Solid Waste Management Enterprises (SWMEs). According to western feudal concept of Roman law means a bundle of rights to own, control, use, abuse and

dispose of waste products. In relation to capitalists, ownership was described as a bundle of rights on a certain interests in land which are defined as secure, guaranteed and most important of all can be transferred or sold at the market at the will of the owner (Shivji, 1998). Ownership is a state or fact of exclusive possession or control of property (Beato *et al*, 2003 cited by Kabange, 2007). Ownership is of significant in determining the rules governing rights and responsibilities of the people with regard to the common property. With clear definition of rights, responsibilities and benefits people tend to develop the feeling that they own the property. Property can be accumulated wealth such as object, land, real estate and employment. There are different levels of property ownerships existing in development activities. The major types of ownership include public ownership, private ownership, public-private ownership; this is a combination of public and private ownership of properties, community ownership, household ownership and individual ownership.

(a) Public ownership

Public ownership is the type of ownership where the defined properties belong to the people through their State. Sometimes can be termed as government or state ownership and under this ownership the government tends to control the resources such as land, enterprises, housing and natural resources at all levels in national, regional or local (municipal, township or village). Some resources are publicly owned for the sake of social considerations such as equity, low ability or inability to pay by the poor (AFDB, 2002 cited by Kabange, 2007).

(b) Private ownership

These are properties owned by private individuals; private companies where all rights and responsibilities regarding the concerned property are under private sector.

Control and decision making power regarding the entitled property or assets are in the hands of the private sector (Shleifer, 1998; Vives, 1999). Private ownership comes from privatisation, which involves the process of transferring the property from public to private ownership, transferring the management of a service or activity from the government to the private sector (Vives, 1999; UNDP, 2005).

(c) Community ownership

Community ownership is the properties owned by the community members. It entails the power of the community members to use and control of the common properties and participates in decision making that addresses community needs (ADB, 1996).

(d) Household ownership

Household, as defined by the (URT, 2002; Kabange, 2007) consists of one or more persons who occupy the whole or part of housing unit and share their provisions that are married couples or members of the family. The resources may be land, real estate, houses and other properties. The household can purchase, receive as a gift, inherit property or make it by its own effort. It can also transfer or loose ownership of the property through selling and exchange for other property. The issue is how household members have the rights to control such resource like land, house, furniture and employment. Can a household member make decision on the use, development of land, household properties? Another issue is how women are being treated in relation to the property owned by the specific household? Who owns the property? Who has the final say over the stated property and why (UNDP, 2004; Wanjohi, 2007; Williams, 2005).

(e) Individual ownership

Individual ownership refers to those properties controlled or vested to an individual person. He or she has all the rights and power on the property owned. All productivity obtained from that property will also be owned by the same person (FAO, 2004). Furthermore individual ownership differs from household ownership as all decisions regarding the use and disposal of the property is in the hands of the individual person. The issue is how an individual woman controls and makes decision on the property she owns? Can she transfer, exchange, and use such house, furniture, and money or land property without any objection from relatives? (Williams, 2005).

(f) Public-Private ownership

Public-Private ownership is a resource controlled by both public and private actors. In most cases utilities and services are controlled jointly by public and private sector for the co-operative provision of services (UNDP, 2005). The question to be answered is; are women considered in property formalization process? Who is registered and how do woman benefit from property titling process? How are women secured in property rights if property is jointly? (UN, 1995; USAID, 2005). In this study the author relies on household and individual ownership to determine how women are empowered in the properties owned by household and individual person.

2.3.2 Participation concept

Participation as defined by (Wakuru, 2004; Malele, 2004) is the voluntary and democratic involvement of beneficiaries in contributing to a future development and management on the same scale of the matter concerned. Participation is considered

as the condition where the society as a whole share in common, and make decisions with regard to the common good, interacting with each other, face aggregation of individual who share a number of values important to all. There are seven types of participation as indicated in Table 2.

Table 2: Participation levels

Typology	Characteristics
Passive participation	People participate by being told what is going to happen or has already happened. It is a unilateral announcement by an administration of project management without listening to people's responses.
Participation in information giving	People participate by answering questions posed by extractive researchers using questionnaire surveys or similar approaches. People do not have the opportunity to influence proceedings, and research findings are neither shared nor checked for accuracy.
Participation by consultation	People participate by being consulted or answering questions, and external people listen to their views. These external professionals define both problems and solutions, and may modify them in the light of people's responses. Such a consultative process does not concede any share in decision-making and professionals are under no obligation to take on board people's views.
Participation for material incentives	People participate by providing resources, such as labor, in return for food, cash and other material incentives. However, the people have no stake in prolonging activities when the incentives end.
Functional participation	People participate by forming groups to meet predetermined objectives related to the project. Such involvement does not tend to be at early stages of project cycles or planning, but rather after major decisions have already been made. These institutions tend to be dependent on external initiators and facilitators, but may become self-dependent.
Interactive participation	People participate in joint analysis, which leads to action plans and the formation of new local institutions or the strengthening of existing ones. Participation is seen as a right, and not just a means to achieve project goals. These groups take control over local decisions, and so people have a stake in maintaining structures.
Self-mobilization	People participate by taking initiatives independent of external institutions to change systems. They develop contacts with external institutions for resources and technical advice they need, but retain control over how resources are used.

Source: (Pretty, 1994; 1996; Pimbert and Pretty, 1995) in (Kinyashi, 2006).

In this study, participation has been considered as the major aspect to determine how women are considered and empowered in the process of Solid Waste Management Enterprise formalization. Participation is seen as a right, and not just a means to achieve project goals. Empowerment encourages women interaction in designing, planning and decision making as indicated in Fig. 2. Women empowerment depended on the level of their participation in solid waste management and how they participated in decision making on income expenditure at household level.

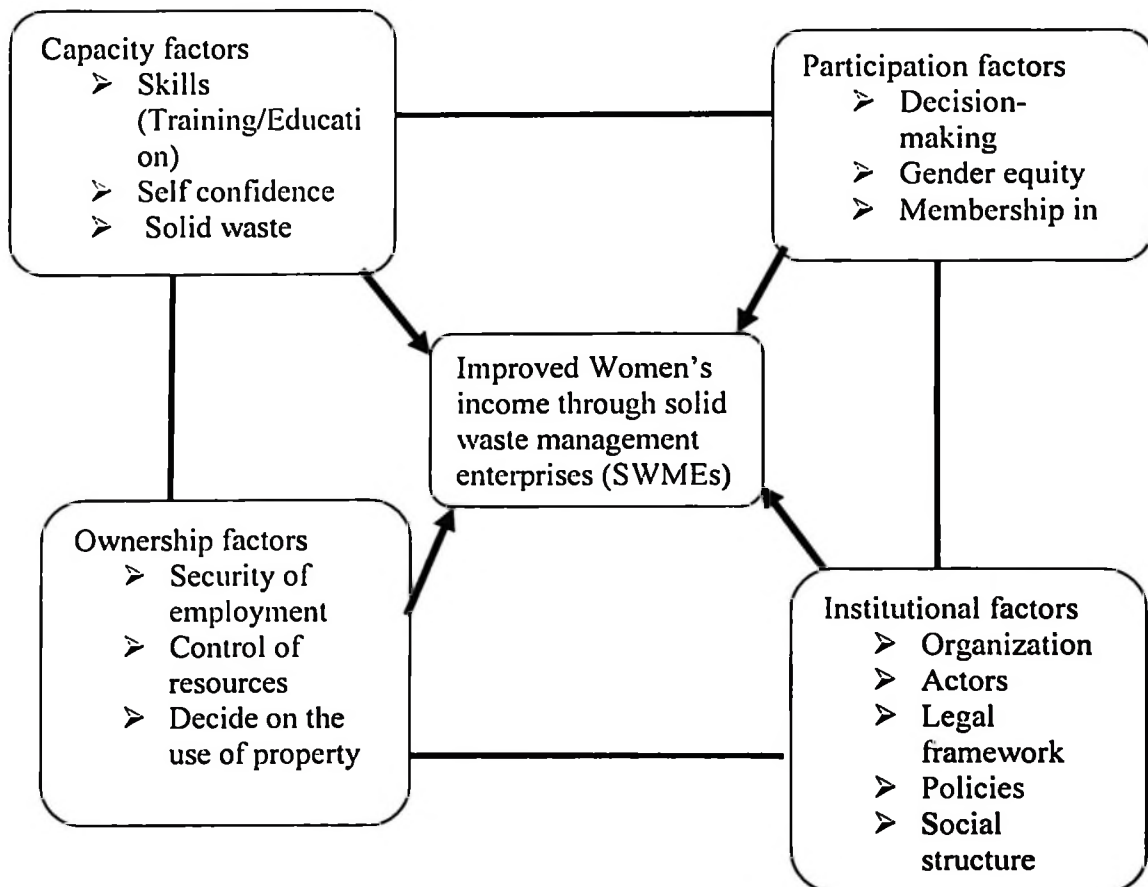


Figure 2: Improved Women's income through solid waste management enterprises (SWMEs) diagram

2.3.3 Empowerment concept

Empowerment focuses on enabling the group or an individual, particularly disadvantaged group to engage in intelligent and shared decision-making. Empowerment can be defined as “the expansion in people’s ability to make strategic life choices in a context where this ability was previously denied to them” or the degree of control over resources i.e. material, human and intellectual resources within a given society (Kinyashi, 2006). Empowerment is a process which changes a person from a weak state into a better one (Friendman and John, 1996). It is a process which contains some elements which when one possesses then can be considered empowered as it is shown in Fig. 2 above.

The main concerns in the diagram see Fig. 2 were factors to be considered to enhance women empowerment through property formalization process to enable improve their income through Solid Waste Management Enterprises. Thus conceptually, several variables have been developed and were used. They included Institutional factors, capacity factors, participation factors, ownership factors and empowerment factors. These variables have been considered to determine how, strongly are related to each other and having positive effect for women empowerment in property ownership that improve their income.

(a) Enhancing women empowerment

Women empowerment can be viewed as a set of several interrelated and mutually reinforced components such as, capacity building and skills development, especially the ability to plan, make decisions, organize, manage and carry out activities, to negotiate with people and institutions in the community. How they participate in development activities, control and their involvement in decision-making on the use

and utilization of resources at household and community level. Awareness building about women's situation towards their property rights that leads to gender equality and equity, and actions to bring about equality between men and women (TGNP, 2004). The main question was to what extent women were involved in the process of Solid, Waste Management Enterprises and the role they do play to ensure their rights?

(b) Capacity factors

Capacity building is the development of an organization's for skills and capabilities, such as leadership, management, finance, fundraising, programs and evaluation in order to build the organization's effectiveness and sustainability. It is the process of assisting individuals or groups to identify and address issues and gain the insights, knowledge and experience needed to solve problems and implement change. Capacity building is facilitated through the provision of technical support activities, including coaching, training, specific technical assistance and resource networking (Kinyashi, 2006). Here we can determine level of education, experience in leadership and access to information on property ownership, the role played by project executors in facilitating women participation of women in property formalization and how they ensure women rights in property ownership. The question answered in this study was how community member's i.e. Women made aware of the project.

(c) Participation factors

These are concerned with the involvement of women in decision-making, their activeness and interaction that exist among them together with actors initiating property formalization project and how women struggled to own property. In this case formalization of property rights refers to the legalization/recognition of an

individual's rights to the property (Lastarria-Cornhiel and Barnes, 1999). This study therefore investigated how women participated and their roles in the process of Solid waste enterprises, property rights as one of the component of empowerment. Indicators to determine participation includes: number of women participated, level of participation and their participation in decision-making.

(d) Ownership factors

Ownership is concerned with control of resources that is essential for economic security and security of tenure, in turn enables both men and women to engage fully in solid waste management enterprise development. The indicators of ownership rights include, "the legal security" (employment contracts or residential license documents) to show how informal law or formal law protect the ownership rights. others include rights to make decision on how the property being house or employment should be used to undertake economic activities without pandemonium (TGNP, 2004).

(e) Institutional factors

Institutional arrangements are concerned with institutions, actors involved like NGOs, CBOs and public actors involved and their initiatives towards women rights. Institution that governed the process of private public partnership like policy, legislations which support women in owning property and access fund for family development. Indicators for institutional arrangements included policy/legal framework adopted and actors involved in the whole process of solid waste privatization (Friedman and John, 1996).

2.4 Emerging Issues

It is apparent that from the review one single theory could not be able to explain the research issue. However, the reviewed theories, concepts, strategies as indicated in Fig. 2 on the literature review enabled to derive the variables that were used to develop the conceptual framework as indicated in Fig. 1. The variables identified seemed to be sufficient for this kind of contemporary study.

2.5 Waste Management in Africa

In the Sub Saharan African countries women predominate in the urban informal and formal economy such as Solid Waste Management Enterprises, where they pursue survivalist activities. The economic contributions of women have remained largely unacknowledged and unmeasured (Renukamma, 2007). Greater involvement of women in urban economy helped to ensure women's interests and needs as citizens, contributing to and using cities. The need to recognize the economic capacity and potential of women has been a concern for local, national and international organizations. On the other hand failure to support women's contributions can negatively affect the urban economy as a whole (Muller, 1998). Lack of basic services and infrastructure affects women most fundamentally in cities because they deal with water, sanitation, fuel and waste management due to their domestic responsibilities (Moser, 1992; Beall, 1997).

2.5.1 ILO-Addis Ababa City Administration (ILO-AACA) experience sustainable solid waste management

The ILO-Addis Ababa City Administration (ILO-AACA) Partnership Project on Solid Waste Management was evolved from the consultations process with the

various City Administration Agencies and other stakeholders. The Project was implemented with the Sanitation, Beautification and Parks Development Agency (SBPDA). The project was expected to result multiple impacts on employment creation through improved waste collection services, improvements in the occupational safety and health of solid waste workers, the development of waste recycling included the production and marketing of compost.

Training solid waste pre-collectors, cooperatives and enterprises was one of the core outputs to enhance the technical and managerial capabilities of SWMEs engaged in waste collection businesses. Training Program so far had the project trained 768 door to door waste collectors with 63% female participation, 105 SWMEs extension workers and 65 Kebele Sanitation and Beautification coordinators. The practical field exercises of the training program included assessment of the city's waste dump site, assessment of community waste management practices, measuring household Waste generation, market surveyed on reusable and recyclable waste, and operation planning of waste transportation routes. The training mainstreamed basic skills, child labor protection, gender and HIV/AIDS. Among the outputs of the training program included preparation of bankable solid waste business plans.

The Project in collaboration with Ethiopia and the Addis Ababa City Administration Environmental Protection Authority had far trained 220 door to door waste collectors on small scale composting skills from all sub cities in Addis Ababa. The production and marketing promotion of compost contributed to the improvement of income and employment for door to door collectors, reduction of dumping organic waste at the open dump site thereby reducing further deterioration of the environment as well as the development of urban agriculture.

Recycling; the project trained about 80 women skilled craft persons on producing marketable handicraft products from solid waste. The craft skills training was based on the recently completed rapid market appraisal marketable products from solid waste. The handicraft product design, development and marketing promotion were intended to encourage women waste collectors to learn and practice productive hobbies that can be changed in to handicraft business thereby diversify their income beyond waste collection.

Occupational Safety and Health (OSH): Information, Education and Communication (IEC) on Solid Waste Management Enterprises; The Project recognized that progress towards decent employment in the solid waste sector depended on sustainable SWMEs practices and community participation (ILO, 2004).

Solid Waste management problems in Africa, has brought environmental degradation to an extent that most efforts are made by City authorities to ensure that garbage's, roadsides littered with refuse, stream blocked with junks and disposal sites are well controlled to enable healthier residential areas for adequate management services communities (Arnold, 2007; Eric, 2003). Solid waste generated by people needs to be managed properly in such a way that, it minimizes the risk to the environment and human health. Inadequate collection and disposal of solid waste is a major factor in the spread of diseases and environmental degradation (Kassim, 2005). Most African Administrations fail to provide the service for a large section of the population .The main reason is due to rapid growth of population coupled with the expansion of cities together with the diminishing financial resources. It is reported that urban population in developing countries is increasing at about 50 million per year all of whom demand for service provision (Simon, 1997). There has been a noticeable advance in

the service after the entrance of the private sector. On one hand there is an improvement in the cleanliness of some parts of the cities as well as towns. However there is creation of new opportunities for employment. Notwithstanding there has been some social cost to the majority of civilians as a result of privatization of solid waste management (Kyessi, 2002).

2.6 Solid Waste Collection in Cities and Municipality

Solid waste collection service at household level is divided into two types: door-to-door and transfer point collections (Kassim, 2005). In high-income and planned areas the collection is door-to-door, where services are provided by private organizations. This is better collection service, because it is easier than in other poor and unplanned areas. The main reason for this is due to proper waste storage, payment habit for the service and accessibility for the collection trucks. The households use standard containers, durable with fitted lids, able to prevent odor and leach flow from the wastes (Kyessi, 2002). In medium and low- income (unplanned) areas, the available service is only transferring point collections provided by City or town Council (Kassim, 2005). There is a subsidized fee for waste collection for the former whereas; the latter is supposed to receive free service. In most cases, wastes in low income areas are exposed to rain, sun and wind as it is rarely collected. This results in littering and unhygienic conditions, which is dangerous to public health and causes environmental pollution (Kassim, 2005). Burning and burying solid waste at home is still practiced in poor areas. It is common to see solid wastes in open drains or on the ground near the houses in poor neighborhood (Kyessi, 2002).

Local government has initiated slum upgrading initiatives, by improving few infrastructures, and provision of temporary solid waste collection containers. It has established a pilot system of formal partnerships, with local service providers to carry out solid-waste collection from unplanned residents to the town collection trucks (UNDP, 1994; ILO 2004). Despite these efforts, there is very little cultural adjustment by the residents to adapt the provided services. This is due to lack of commitment of individuals.

According to government report, there has been much training on temporary (onsite) waste management, but still people continue to dump waste into drains and open areas. Solid waste collection is below satisfaction, the City and town council acknowledges the difficulty of providing adequate solid waste services (URT, 2004). Although concern has been expressed due to this recognition, there is no consideration for solid waste treatment and disposal. Even if waste collection would help to remove sources to disposal from sources and community or transfer station, the collected wastes is often disposed in open dumps close to poor residential areas. This is done without concern for human health impacts and environmental degradation including soil, surface and ground water pollution (Simon, 1997).

The national policy responsible for waste management is pro-poor, it lacks resources and governance mechanisms required to partner with poor communities. The City council and its municipalities have little ability for service provision due to inadequate human, financial resources and capacity to effectively engage poor communities. Hence the government fails to achieve its objectives set in the policy plans. The policy failure results in disproportionately suffering of the urban poor from environmental and economic burdens. These burdens include lack of basic

environmental services, environmental degradation economic stress and vulnerability to diseases (Muller, 1998).

There have been repeated calls for shift from government, to governance approach in developing world. Government in particular has been emphasized Public Private Partnership (PPP)¹ regarded as a mechanism for describing cooperative ventures between state and private business (Muller, 1998). Currently, it enjoys a remarkable claim in both official and scholarly circles. Public private partnerships (PPP) could be the public answer to the rise of enterprises within the society. Some scholars argue that; PPP would provide higher quality goods and services at low cost and the government sector of public providers would shrink accordingly. Conversely, others maintain that the mark of partnership is cooperation and not competition. The call of governance, cooperation and partnerships however does not directly lead to major shifts in day to day decision making. This is because the private sector may be unwilling to supply low-cost services to low income areas of the city as a fear of profit loss. At the same time practice shows that existing governmental organization are not yet capable of developing such partnerships scheme in practice. Government strategies such as PPP call for exchange of information between actors and willingness to look for solution on mutual basis (ILO, 2004).

2.6.1 Policies lead to privatization of solid waste management services

Public Private Partnership is defined as “Coalition of interest drawn from more than one sector in order to prepare and oversee an agreed strategy for the regeneration of defined area ILO (2004). The national policy is accompanied by a de-centralization strategy in which its authorities are required to involve local government and private

organization in decision making. Governments in developing countries are becoming more dependent on private and semi private actors for implementing their policies (UNCHS, 2000f).

The main question was whether privatizations of solid waste management have contributed to better services to majority of people especially the marginalized women. In principle privatization brought decision making closer to where people are, thereby potentially giving them greater opportunity to have their voice heard (Bryceson, 2000). There are other several challenges facing the privatization policy. For example, the existing gender stereotype regarding to women involvement in waste management enterprise. Additionally, there has been little effort to motivate people in low income area to temporarily store waste. The proper disposal and treatment services are rarely available. Infrastructures upgrade and law enforcements are the vital supplements for better performance of privatized services (World Bank, 2000 - 03). Improved impacts of private organizations depend greatly on national context. Both institutional and political factors such as the extent of political commitment, the sequencing of reforms and power of local elites all influence the outcomes of privatization programs. At present, there is an expanding service market with new services being offered to residents who are able to pay and sell the solid wastes. It is the task of the Municipality or local government to make these services also reachable for the poorer consumers (ILO, 2004).

2.6.2 Tradeoffs associated with privatization of solid waste management enterprises

Political Ecology framework was used as the main constraint of the shift from government to public private partnership within service provision. Privatization of solid waste management services is designed on the basis of market oriented principles instead of a rights-based approach; Services are given depending on social classes. The classes are crucial element in defining which environmental framing is dominant in the process of decision making. Policy makers decide who receives higher than average distribution of environmental and economic services. Privileges are given to high income areas. It is very unlikely that wealthy residence dwellers would frame environmental and economic needs in similar terms of poor inner town squatters. The question arises on how the poor women are treated as they are often involved in solid waste collections. Social divide is controversial. Studies point out that increased marginality and vulnerability of the poor is an outcome of shift from government to governance. If disasters affect an entire community and the environment, it is typically the poor who are most exposed to the adverse effects. They are the least able to bear the associated costs in terms of disrupted livelihoods (Muller, 1998).

International Labor Organization, (2004) demonstrated that small scale local providers can be supported to deliver better services through formalized partnerships with the authorities, look on how Public and Private Organizations provide subsidies and incentives to attract a profit-driven private sector to deliver services to the poor. Such incentive could be job opportunity, loans and credits to women. In terms of access and equipment, small local service providers are often better placed to deliver

appropriate services. For example, in high-density low-income areas, lack of basic infrastructure prevents larger waste collection trucks from entering, while community waste-collection groups can collect the waste with intermediate transport vehicles, such as handcarts. This option is also expected to provide an important employment opportunity for the very poor especially women.

Furthermore, capacity building is highly required to improve service delivery and working conditions. Awareness rising to residents regarding solid waste management is crucial for social learning and for culture adjustment (UNDP, 2004). Privatization of solid waste management could have better impacts if more people are included in the planning and decision making regarding their income level. PPP is seen as a way to capture resources and efficiency of the private sector. If planned properly, partnership can ensure that the public sector remains ultimately responsible for the delivery of important public services through private organizations. Successful service delivery also depends on willingness of residents to learn and adopt the modern culture. This is to be able to receive and pay for services from the private sector, which in the past were delivered for free by their government (ILO, 2004).

Solid Waste management System in Tanzania is typically found from gradual shift of the local administration took place by the end of the nineties. During that shift the role of the private sector such as Solid Waste Management Enterprises was the provision of urban services growing (ILO, 2004). Besides the large firms that were interested in the commercial running of a cleansing service several other 'informal' groups took local initiatives too. i.e. road maintenance and water tape (Lusugga, 2004; Magembe, 2004).

Morogoro Municipality with assistance from the Danish Embassy through DANIDA came up with an approach which is the sustainable Morogoro program (SUMO). The program already in place since July (2005) is mainly Community Based Organizations (CBOs) involving women in managing Solid Waste in partnership with the Municipality. The main objective was to address solid waste problem through a more participative, effective and efficient objective management (ILO, 2000; 2003-04). However documented information of SWMEs towards women's income at household level is not available. Therefore the study focused on assessing the contribution of Solid Waste Management Enterprises towards women's income at house hold level in Morogoro Municipality.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 METHODOLOGY

This chapter covers the methodological part used in this study and also describes the study area. This paper is divided into five sections Section 3.2 provides description of the study area and justification of its selection. Section 3.3 presents research design. Section 3.4 presents sampling procedure and sample size. Section 3.5 present data collection procedures. Section 3.6 present methods of data processing and section 3.7 presents limitations of the study.

3.1 Study Location

Morogoro Municipality is about 195 kilometers to the west of Dar es Salaam and is situated on the lower slopes of Uluguru Mountains whose peak is about 1600 feet above sea level. It lies at the crossings of longitudes 37.0 east of the Greenwich Meridian and Latitude 4.49 South of Equator. Morogoro Municipality has a total land area of 531 sq. km. This land coverage constitutes 0.4% of the total regional area. The major physical features include the famous Uluguru Mountains, which lie in the South Eastern part and Mindu mountains, which lie in the Western part.

There are three main rivers with several tributaries, which form a number of alluvial flood plains. These rivers are the Morogoro, Kilakala, and Bigwa. Other sources of water are the Mindu Dam' which was built in the late 1980s to serve for the industrial activities as well as domestic purposes. Morogoro Municipal ethnic groups are Waluguru and mixed groups.

Morogoro Municipality residents have mixed economic activities including civil workers, farmers, business enterprises such as solid waste management and

industries of various categories. According to population and Housing census of 2002, the population of the Municipality was 227 921 people. The growth rate in the Municipality is 4.7% per annum and the average income of a person per year is Tsh 185 000 (World Bank, 2004).

The projections show that the current population for 2009 is 294 467 on the ratio of women (149 900) and men (147 547). Ten wards with populations of 182 221 were selected for this study as indicated in Table 3. The study location was selected so as to minimize financial and time resources. Female respondents were favored for this study so as to meet the requirements of the identified research gap where contribution of women's income to their house hold needed to be acknowledged from family level.

Table 3: The Current population as per ward in Morogoro Municipality

Wards	Population		Total
	Number of male	Number of female	
Uwanja wa Ndege	7 146	7 470	14 616
Mji Mpya	6 557	6 770	13 327
Sultan Area	2 022	1 994	4 016
Mazimbu	34 819	34 904	69 723
Kichangani	8 664	8 821	17 485
Kilakala	8 574	9 012	17 586
Boma	5 563	5 215	10 778
Mbuyuni	5 430	5 517	10 947
Mji Mkuu	4 008	4 032	8 040
Kihonda	8 303	7 390	15 693
Grand Total	91 086	91 125	182 211

Source: Region and District Projection volume XII (2009).

3.2 Research Design

Cross sectional research design was used in this study. It enabled data collection at a single point time without repetitions from a sample selected to represent some large population. The design has been recommended by (Babbie, 1990; Krishnaswami, 2000). Data collected was used for the purpose of simple statistical description, interpretation and also make it possible for determination of relationship between variables focused at the time of survey. This method was considered suitable since time and recourses were limited.

3.3 Data Source and Sampling Procedure

3.3.1 Sampling procedure

The study involved purposive sampling method during ward and enterprises selections and quota criteria was used to the sampling process of respondents (Kothari, 2006). The study location was selected so as to minimize financial and time resources. The population for study was women participating in SWMEs. Respondents were favored for this study so as to meet the requirements of the identified research gap whereas, contribution of women's income to their house hold needed to be measured, documented and acknowledged. Ninety female respondents were selected on quota criteria to cover respondents from Solid Waste Management Enterprises in Morogoro Municipality as follows.

- i. KIKUNDI KAZI (CBO) cleanliness groups from ten wards ---30 respondents
- ii. KUCHE cleanliness group Solomon Mahlangu and SUA Main campus--30 respondents
- iii. Municipality cleanliness group----30 respondents
- iv. Group leaders-3.

Purposive sampling techniques have been generally recommended in social science research as it focuses directly to the area intended for study (Kothari, 2006).

3.3.2 Source of data

Preliminary survey was done in order to be familiar with the selected areas. Pre-test study was done to check reliability and validity of instrument to fit to the selected sample in the study area. During this conduct of preliminary survey a permit was obtained from Morogoro Municipality Office. This exercise started early in March 2010 and was completed in the middle of the March, 2010.

Pre-testing of instrument

Experienced researchers from Sokoine University of Agriculture were involved in preliminary testing draft of data collection instrument for cross-check. The aim was to check on missing items in the questionnaire and improve its validity. Validity here means the ability to capture the intended information. The views and suggestions were based on clarity, specificity of the questions and relationships with regards to objectives of the study. Under field conditions nine women nine undertaking SWMEs activities in Morogoro Municipality were involved in pre-testing of questionnaires and were automatically excluded from respondents sample used to collect the primary data. The testing of the questionnaires provided a useful opportunity to improve the efficiency of the instrument as well as estimating the interviewing time.

3.3.3 Data collection

Both primary and secondary data were collected for analysis since early April, 2010.

3.3.4 Primary data collection

Structured and unstructured interview were used to obtain primary data where by face -to -face interviews were administered to the selected respondents. Through interview using both closed-ended and open-ended questionnaires (Appendix1). Open-ended questionnaires were used to tap different information from respondents. Closed-ended questionnaires required respondents to choose the right answer given in the questionnaire. The techniques used to acquire information included, participant observation, group discussion and questionnaire interview. The interview was conducted through translated *Kiswahili* questionnaires for better communication and understandings.

The interview involved Ninety (n=90) women working with Solid Waste Management Enterprises i.e. KUCHE cleanliness group (n= 30), MUNICIPALTY cleanliness group (n= 30) and KIKUNDI KAZI (CBOs) cleanliness group (n= 30). This activity started in early April/ 2010 and ended in early June/2010. Primary data collection focused to explore information on women's demographic characteristics, three types of SWMEs undertaken by women in Morogoro Municipality. Contribution of Solid Waste Management Enterprises (SWMEs) towards women's income at family level and thus improve their well-being. Primary data also investigated participation of women to Solid Waste Management Enterprises (SWMEs) and challenges they are facing. Furthermore primary data was used to identify women's opinion towards improving their life at family level. Key information through focus group discussion involved three members and group leaders each from one Solid Waste Management Enterprises (SWMEs) shared group discussion. The process examined the context in a social system. Contribution of

women's income from Solid Waste Management Enterprises (SWMEs) was assessed at family level.

Secondary data were obtained from relevant document published and unpublished such as from KUCHE, internet, SNAL, and SUMO. Secondary data collection reviewed relevant documented such as publications journals both published and unpublished to get an overview on what has been done in relation to the interest of the study gaps.

3.4 Data Processing and Analysis

Data collected through questionnaires were compiled, coded and entered into the SPSS software to generate descriptive statistics like frequencies, percentage and frequency tables. Further Data analysis and results representation were done using SPSS software. In the analysis, households from three cleanliness groups were selected for the purpose of assessing the contribution of SWMEs towards women's income and to determine contribution of women's income expenditure pattern at family level. Analysis of variance (ANOVA) was used to test the statistical significant differences in income expenditure pattern of three SWMEs groups. Expenditure patterns included food, clothes, and shelter.

The statistics test, F-test was used to test significant differences on women's income expenditure pattern between groups of Solid Waste Management Enterprises (SWMEs) at 5% levels. If the value is greater than 0.05 it imply that the difference in mean is not significant. However, if the value is less than 0.05 imply that the difference in mean is significant.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Demographic Characteristics of Women Participating in (SWMEs)

With reference to table 4 the demographic characteristics of women included age, marital status house hold size and level of education. These variables were analyzed and discussed in sub sections as follows:-

4.1.1 Age

According to (URT, 2005 b); age is an important demographic variable and is a primary basis of demographic classification in Virtual statistics, Censuses and surveys. As indicated in Table 4 the selected sample in the study area comprises of ninety women who were involved in Solid Waste Management Enterprises (SWMEs). From the study findings age groups of women participating in Income Generating Activities (IGAs) ranged from 18 - 64 years old. According to the research findings, (13.3%) of the respondents were aged between 25 - 34 years. The study findings show that (85.6%) of respondents were aged between 35 - 64 years old. It was evident from age comparison of respondents by enterprises that the maximum age was 64 years while the minimum age was 18 years. Thus, the findings imply that majority of respondents in IGAs fall between 35 to 64 years old.

These findings are not consistent with the results from (ILO, 2003) that covered Dar-es-salaam, Arusha and Zanzibar. In their study it was revealed that, about two thirds (70%) of entrepreneurs in IGAs were aged between 31-50 years old. Also these findings are not supported by (TLFS, 2001) documents that youth group concentrated more in a formal and informal low- income sectors as compared to the older ones. The possible reasons for youth group to concentrate more in a formal and

informal low- income sectors is due to the fact that, most of them after completing their primary education they are not selected to join secondary education. From the hard circumstances, youths find themselves in a formal and informal low paying economic activity as their survival strategy. The reason for older women to concentrate in a formal and informal low- income economic activities is because they have responsibility related to childrearing and hence have strong force to work in low-income sectors. These elders are lacking entrepreneurship skills thus; they are limited to accesses high paying economic activities. Most of them migrated to urban areas in course of marriage. Due to structural adjustment their husband lost jobs therefore women are forced to subsidize to family income expenditure. According to (Wheelock, 1996); House hold has been identified as a very important economic institution. It links significant economic activities that are production and distribution activities through the members.

4.1.2 Sex of head of Household

The study findings as indicated in Table 4 can be supported by nature of the house hold size of respondents ranged from 4 -5 being (74.4 %), >5 was (14.4%) and < 4 was (11 .2%) respectively. The study findings show that Female house head (FHH) seemed to be (21.2%) while Male house head (MHH) was (78.8 %). This vivid information illustrates how serious FHH are forced to engage in low income economic activities to enable survival of their family. House hold consists of different structures i.e. they may be of single - person household or made of a family with one or two parents, or a group of unrelated people. Households have different social and economic characteristics such as class, race and gender (UDEEC, 2002).

In most cases it is people within the household who make decision about whether to work in the labor markets or to do unpaid work at home or elsewhere.

Table 4: Analysis of background demographic characteristics of women (n=90)

Variable	Frequencies	Percent
Age		
18-24	1	1.1
25-34	12	13.3
35-64	77	85.6
Total	90	100
Marital status		
Single	27	30.0
Married	46	51.1
Divorced	11	12.2
Widow	6	6.7
Total	90	100
Education level		
Non	8	8.9
Primary	73	81.1
Secondary	9	10.0
Total	90	100
Household size		
<4	10	11.2
4-5	67	74.4
>5	13	14.4
Total	90	100
Sex of head of household		
Male (MHH)	71	78.8
Female (FHH)	19	21.2
Total	90	100

4.1.3 Marital status of the respondents

According to (ILSF, 2000-01; URT, 2005a) women account for 50.6% of the informal labor force in Tanzania, but predominates in agriculture and petty trading. The findings of this study show that, for the case of marital status of women who participated in IGAs in the Morogoro Municipality 51.1% was married whereas, 30% were single, and 12.2% divorced, 6.7% widowed. This revealed that most of the respondents interviewed in Morogoro Municipality SWMEs, (70%) of them were married at some point in their life. The higher number of married women in IGAs tends to be consistent with results given by (Rutashoby and Nchimbi, 1996). However, these findings seemed to be slightly, higher than those reported by National BUREAU Statistics and Tanzania

Demographic and Health Survey (2005b). According to them, about (66%) of women in low-income economic activities were married. The reason for married women to participate more in low-income economic activities may be due to push factors such as husband's low wages that cannot manage to meet all of the basic needs and the impacts of the Structured Adjustment Program (Rutashoby and Nchimbi, 1996). The study shows that household size by enterprise as indicated in Table 4 is another push factor for women to engage in Solid Waste Management Enterprises.

4.1.4 Education

Education is always valued as the means of liberation from ignorance and enables one to perform effectively the economic activities. The respondents were asked to state their level of education which ranged from illiteracy to primary school and secondary school. It was then observed that majority (81.1%) of the respondents had

attained primary education, about (10%) secondary education and (8.9%) of the respondents has never attended formal education.

The results from the study as indicated in Table 4 show that, majority of women who participated in solid waste management activities had low level of education. Having low level of education, most women are lacking access to the economic resources such as credit facilities, training and decision making process. Similar observation was made by (Kayunze *et al* 2000) who argued that credit should be given to sufficient education borrowers. In addition, (Kuhn *et al*, 2000) reported that combination of education and credit can put women in a stronger position to ensure equal access to food, schooling and medical care. The findings above are supported by (Meena, 2005) who identified that education policies and educational plans have limited the ability of women to fully utilize their intellectual energies in management of their economies.

4.1.5 Household size

Households are very important agents in the circular flow process of the national economy (Wheelock, 1996). Comparison of respondent's household size by enterprises revealed in the study findings as indicated in Table 5. It is noted that KUCHE SWMEs had the highest value of seven members compared to Municipal and Kikundi kazi SWMEs which has six members. These results are in agreement with (TGNP, 2003) which reported that, decision about how much to spend in a family are made by members of the house hold; this involves decision about who is going to get what and this is about distribution of the resources.

Table 5: Comparison of household size by Enterprises (n=90)

Statistic	Kuche	Municipal	Kikundi kazi
Minimum	2.00	2.00	2.00
Maximum	7.00	6.00	6.00
Mean	3.9	3.80	3.00
Std	1.30	1.18	1.22

4.2 Discussion of Specific Objectives

4.2.1 Analysis of SWMEs undertaken by women in Morogoro Municipality

In this context the researcher sought information on SWMEs which are found in the study area. The presentation is divided into four major sections that cover four research objectives that guided the study in the data collection process. The first section examines the enterprises which deal with SWMES. The last section examines access the contribution of SWMES. Questionnaires, documentary reviews and interviews constituted the major methods for collecting data that is being presented.

According to the research findings see Table 6; three groups of SWMEs were identified in Morogoro Municipality. The SWMEs were capable in accommodating more than 200 women who collect solid waste and send to the skip bucket around town center. Ninety women were interviewed whereby (83.3 %) had group membership less than 4 years, (16.7 %) of them had group membership of not exceeding five years, The low-group membership is contributed by the nature of work contracts whereby women are temporarily employed in collection of solid waste and send to the skip bucket. The respondents claimed that, the work is tedious and at the same time they received low monthly income.

Table 6: Analysis of respondents by years of group membership (n=90)

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Years of membership		
<4	75	83.3
4-5	15	16.7
Total	90	100

a) Contribution of SWMEs towards women's income at households level

In this context the researcher sought information on Contribution of SWMEs towards women's income at household's level. Distribution of respondents by income from Solid Waste Management Enterprises per month as analyzed and reported in Table 7.

4.2.2 Women's Income Patterns Within the Household Level

The study findings as indicated in Table 7 show that (77.8%) Women's income from Solid Waste Management Enterprises has contributed about Tsh 50 000 -100 000 per month in women's household. However, (22.2%) contributed Tsh 45000-50000 per month.

Table 7: Analysis of women's income from Solid Waste Management Enterprises (n =90)

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Income per month (Tsh)		
45 000- 50 000	20	22.2
50 000-100 000	70	77.8
Total	90	100

b) Contribution of women's income at households expenditure within three SWMEs

The findings from Morogoro Municipality as indicated in Table 8 show that women's house hold income expenditure for food shelters and clothes among SWMEs were tested at 0.05 levels. Furthermore, the study findings enabled the researcher to relate independent variables in SWMEs affecting the dependent variables since women's improved income enabled to support food purchases. This was expressed by respondents as they were able to give their views in a group discussion. This was extremely useful technique concerning research objective whereby the researcher wanted to asses' contribution of SWMEs towards women's income at household level in Morogoro Municipality.

Table 8: Analysis to compare household's (Tsh) monthly income expenditure on; food, clothes and shelter by Enterprise (n=90)

Statistic Analysis	Kuche	Municipal	Kikundi kazi
Variables Food			
Minimum	10 0 000	120 000	12 0000
Maximum	540 000	340 000	15 0000
Mean	121 000	97 233	89 233
Std	8 841.06	5 912.00	3621.38
Shelter			
Minimum	10 000.00	10 000.00	9 460.00
Maximum	30 000.00	20 000.0	25 000.00
Mean	15 633.00	16 133.33	15 324.45
Std	8 841.06	4868.57	4 710.46
Clothes			
Minimum	2 500 .00	2 000.00	3 000.00
Maximum	20 000.00	15 000.00	15 000.00
Mean	6 666.66	6100.00	5 766.00
Std	4 309.62	3 111.50	2 674.05

ANOVA technique was used to test statistically significant differences contributions of women's house hold income expenditure pattern in food, clothes and shelter respectively (Table 9). F -test enabled the researcher accepts alternative hypothesis and reject the null hypothesis. Since 0.04 is less than 0.05 there is statistically significant differences contribution of women's household income expenditure pattern for food among three SWMEs groups. However, F-test enabled the researcher accepts null hypothesis and rejects the alternative hypothesis as 0.88 and 0.606 are greater than 0.05. There is no statistically significant differences contribution of women's house hold income expenditure pattern for clothes and shelter among three SWMEs groups.

Table 9: One Way Analysis of Variance

1. Food	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	3,229,000.000	2	1,614,500.000	1.93	0.040***
Within Groups	3,835,170.000	15	255,678.000		
Total	7,064,170.000	17			
2. Shelter					
Between Groups	1,750.000	2	875.000	0.12	0.888
Within Groups	109,750.000	15	7,316.667		
Total	111,500.000	17			
3. Clothes					
Between Groups	1,270.000	2	635.000	0.52	0.606
Within Groups	18,415.000	15	1,227.667		
Total	19,685.000	17			

The study finding is supporting (UDEEC, 2002) that low capital investment used by most women lead them to invest on IGAs that they can easily reach.

This is also consistent with (Rugamamu,1993) identified that, most women tend to undertake Income Generating Activities (IGAs) which are harmony with their traditional roles and in most cases are least profitable. The study findings show that women concentrated on (SWMEs) to meet their survival needs as they have no other alternatives. However, factors that influence women's choice of activities to engage in low income activities are related to their low ability skills, limited startup capital, limited access to working capital and their limited capacity to absorb the consequences of failure. Respondents participated to providing resources, such as labor, in return for cash or other incentives. However, they have no stake in prolonging activities when the incentives end.

The study findings in Table 10, show that majority (94.4%) of the respondents has ability to make decision on her income and the wealth accumulated through Solid Waste Management Enterprises since they use the money to purchase food.

Table 10: Analysis of women decision making on income and wealth (n = 90)

Variables	Frequency	Percentage
Decision making on income		
Individual	65	72.2
Partner	25	27.8
Total	90	100.0
Wealth ownership		
Yes	85	94.4
No	5	5.6
Total	90	100.0

This study finding is consistent to that study conducted by (Beato and Vives, 2003). Ownership as a state or fact of exclusive possession or control of property, ownership is of significant in determining the rules governing rights and responsibilities of the people with regard to the common property. With clear definition of rights, responsibilities and benefits people tend to develop the feeling that they own the property. The study found that property accumulated /wealth by respondents included employment. There were different levels of property ownerships existing in SWMEs. The major types of ownership included public ownership, private ownership, community ownership, household ownership, individual ownership and public-private ownership; The study findings is also in line with Tanzania government goal of empowering the majority of her poor citizens; of which women constitute large percentage.

The study identified that respondents formed groups to meet predetermined objectives related to the project. Such involvement was not at early stages of project cycles or planning, but rather after major decisions has already been made. These

institutions tended to be dependent on external initiators and facilitators, but they became self-dependent. From the study findings ninety women were interviewed to state how they were influenced to join the enterprises. The study findings as indicated in Table 11; revealed that (78.9%) of the respondents were influenced by friends, while (21.1%) of the respondents have been influenced by relatives to join with Solid Waste Management Enterprises.

Table 11: Analysis of women influence for joining in the group (n=90)

Variables	Frequency	Percentage
Influenced to join the group by		
Friends	71	78.9
Relatives	19	21.1
Total	90	100

However, when respondents were asked whether they are supplied with protective gears; the study findings show that enterprises supplied gloves, coats and boots as incentives that motivated respondents to continue working with Solid Waste Management Enterprise. Majority of the respondents (93.3%) claimed to have been using protective gears while (6.7%) of respondents said that they were not given protective gears Table 12.

Table 12: Analysis of respondent's use of protective gears and types (n=90)

Variables use of protective gears	Frequency	Percentage
Boot, Gloves, Masks and Coat		
Yes	84	93.3
No	6	6.7
Total	90	100

From the study findings women were interviewed to state for how long they have been serving Solid Waste Enterprises. However comparison of years of group membership by enterprise (Table 13) shows that there is no mean statically significant difference. The study findings show that majority of respondents from enterprises have experience ranging from two -three years.

Table 13: Analysis to compare women group membership by enterprise (n=90)

Statistic (year)	Kuche	Municipal	Kikundi kazi
Minimum	1.00	1.00	1.00
Maximum	5.00	5.00	5.00
Mean	3.10	2.63	2.93
Std	1.26	1.15	1.17

This is due to the nature of temporary contracts. The indicators of ownership rights included. “the legal security” (employment contracts) to show how informal law or formal law protect the ownership rights, others included rights to make decision on how the property being employment should be used and right to undertake economic activities without pandemonium.

c) Distribution of respondents by challenges they face at work

The study findings from the respondents interviewed if they face any challenge at work; respondents revealed challenges they face as indicated in Table14. Low income and rude language were among gender stereotypes that limited other women to join the solid waste enterprise. Rude language was reported to MDOs by one respondent of KIKUNDI KAZI enterprise. This information is consistent to other studies as identified during policies lead to privatization of solid waste management;

Public Private Partnership is defined as coalition of interest drawn from more than one sector in order to prepare and oversee an agreed strategy for the regeneration of defined area (ILO, 2004).

Table 14: Analysis of challenges facing women by involving to SWMEs (n=90)

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Rude language	76	84.4
Hard working	62	62.8
Low income	72	80.0

The question was whether privatization of Solid Waste Management Enterprises (SWMEs) has contributed to better services to majority of people especially the marginalized women. The study findings show that privatization brought decision making closer to where women are, thereby potentially giving them greater opportunity to have their voice heard. There are other several challenges including late payment of monthly salary. Women's IGAs contributed about Tsh 50 000-100 000 per month to household's food expenditure. According to the study findings in Morogoro Municipality Table 15; most of respondents have fairly improved their living standard as compared to their previous way of living.

Table 15: Distribution of respondents by opinion on the contribution of waste Management Enterprise groups on their living standard (n=90)

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Food status	75	83.3
Shelter status	72	80.0
Cloth status	72	80.0

The importance of Solid Waste Management Enterprises was revealed by three respondents and leaders representing enterprise group members in group discussion held at Boma ward in the Morogoro Municipality. They said that before they engaged in Solid Waste Management Enterprises their household had scarcity of basic needs, they had shortage of money for buying food, clothes and paying for house rent. But now the house hold eats properly, systematically and there is no worry about food shortages again. They can afford to have three meals in a day.

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Conclusion

This study work was an evaluative attempt to explore the contribution of Solid Waste Management Enterprises on Women's Income at Household Level. To realize this, Chapter one to four dealt with several different aspects pertaining to the problem. The last chapter five provides an overview of the research study. It summarizes the research findings, making conclusions and gives pertinent recommendations for action and further research. The overall objective of the study was to assess contributions of Solid Waste Management Enterprises (SWMEs) towards women's income at household level in Morogoro Municipality. Analysis on women's household expenditure pattern was made specifically on three types of Solid Waste Management Enterprises (SWMEs) i.e. Community Base Organization (CBO), Public and private enterprises. Demographic characteristics of women involved in three Solid Waste Management Enterprises in the study area have been clearly discussed. Challenges that women are facing were also identified. Lastly recommendations were made in order to improve (IGAs) undertaken by women to increase productivity and ensure sustainability.

Conclusion of specific objectives based on the study findings in the study area

- i) Solid Waste Management Enterprises undertaken by women in Morogoro Municipality: Three types of SWMEs including; KIKUNDIKAZI cleanliness group (CBOs), Public MOROGORO MUNICIPALITY cleanliness group and KUCHE cleanliness group private enterprises were identified. Demographic

characteristics of the women involved in three SWMEs in the study area indicated that, there are variations between age, marital status, and education level. The findings show that most women undertaking SWMEs are elders, married and have primary level of education. Their Household structure does not vary much, thus explanations for variations have been given and they tend to conform to other studies carried out in other developing countries.

- ii) Contributions of Solid Waste Management Enterprises towards women's income at house hold level in Morogoro Municipality: Women involved in solid waste collection in the study area reported that their income from SWMEs is ranging from Tsh 50 000 -100 000 per month. Most of women household in the study area spent large amount of family income to purchase food.
- iii) Contributions of women's income at house hold expenditure within SWMEs in Morogoro Municipality: The study findings from group discussion and respondents views show that women's income from Solid Waste Management Enterprises suffice to support food expenditure by Tsh 50 000-100 000 per month. However women's house hold food expenditure pattern is statistically different within SWMEs. Thus alternative hypothesis is accepted and reject null hypothesis at 5%levels. Since women's income household expenditure pattern in food, shelter and clothes are higher than Tshs 50 000-100 000 from SWMEs, women are supposed to have income from other sources to suffice their living. The study also revealed that women engaged in low –income IGAs in order to be less dependent to their husbands, friends and relatives. The

study findings also identified women to have individual ownerships and ability to make decision on wealth they accumulated.

- iv) Constraints and challenges that women are facing in SWMEs in Morogoro Municipality: The study findings in Morogoro Municipality show that women are facing gender stereotype, lack of entrepreneurship skills related to the activities they are undertaking hence limited them to access Labor market. Low income, lack of savings and access to formal credit inhibited them to expand investment to become diversified.

5.2 Recommendations

In the light of the above conclusion, the following recommendations may be useful to policy makers, development agencies for improvement of economic activities undertaken by women in Morogoro Municipality and the rest of the country.

(a) National level

Development agencies policy makers at national level are recommended to strongly recognize the social and economic importance of IGAs undertaken by women in both urban and rural areas. Education, entrepreneurship skills and expertise are very important for rapid development of IGAs; thus proper policies and strategies should be in place so as to ensure women's IGAs are improving in sustainable way. Government needs to formulate policies that will ensure women are given priorities in education and training on entrepreneurship skills. This can be done by improving the existing Vocational Training colleges (VTC) and Folk Development Colleges (FDC). The improvement should focus on amelioration of curriculum and general environment of those training Institutions. The government and development

agencies concentrate on improving economic resources which are important for improvement of income generating activities knowledge skills and transport facilities to handle solid wastes. What needs to be done at national level?

- (i) Capacity building tools developed by international agencies should be made completely gender sensitive.
- (ii) Gender sensitive capacity building tools developed by international agencies should be widely disseminated and tested, to provide local authorities with guidance on working with community based organizations, including women's grassroots organizations.
- (iii) Local authorities and governments should institute training program for councilors and staff on collaboration with CBOs, including women's organizations and networks.
- (iv) The capacity of women leaders should be built on accountability to the women they represent.
- (v) Build capacity of women in gender budgeting skills at city/municipal level.
- (vi) Build capacity of local authorities to mainstream gender priorities in plans and program.
- (vii) Develop tools for gender budgeting at municipal level.

(b) Community and household Level

Recommendations for community and household level are made as follows; Community needs to identify and fight all customs that oppress women and deny women access to economic resources and ownership of accumulated wealth. Women should be involved in planning and make decisions on the community issues.

Community should acknowledge women's income contributed within house hold and at national level. Community and household are advised to have gender sensitive budget system and spend accumulated income carefully. This will be possible if well established infrastructures, material and human resources are well identified.

However, what needs to be done at community and household level is to include:

- (i) Sharing of information and collective learning on existing activities' aimed at capacity building of women at grass root level.
- (ii) Donor support to such activities, based on learning from best practices like those from ILO-Addis Ababa City Ethiopia solid waste management and taking them to an effective scale of operation in Morogoro Municipality.

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APPENDIX

Appendix 1: Questionnaire for respondents

Questionnaire design on:

Contribution of Solid Waste Management Enterprises on Women’s Income at House Holds level. A Case of Morogoro Municipality.

You are kindly required to provide information on the following questions. All information will be treated confidentially

A: Socio- economic characteristics

Name of the respondent	Questionnaire No
Date of interview	
Ward	
Enterprise	
Municipality	
Age	
Marital status	
Education level	
Household head	
House hold size	

1. What is your source of income

.....

2. How much does Solid Waste Management Enterprise SWMEs pay you per month?

- (i) Tsh 45000 - 50000
- (ii) Tsh 50000-100000
- (iii) More than Tsh 100000

3. Nature of decision making on your income how do you make decision on your income

- (i) Individual
- (ii) Partner
- (iii) Children

4. Who influenced you to join solid waste management enterprise?

- (i) Friends (ii) Company
- (iii) Relatives (iv) Own initiatives

5. Who influenced you not join solid waste management enterprise?

- (i) Friends
- (ii) Relatives
- (iii) Company
- (iv) own initiatives

6. What is your role on solid waste management enterprise? Please tick the appropriate response

- | | | |
|---|-----|----|
| i. solid waste collection and send to the damp. | Yes | No |
| ii .Solid waste recycling | Yes | No |
| iii. All of the above | Yes | No |

7. Are you trained on Solid Waste Management Enterprise? Please tick the appropriate response

- Yes
- No

If the answer is "YES" by who

.....

8. Do you have protective gears? Please tick the appropriate response

- Yes
- No

If the answer is "YES" What type...

If the answer is "NO" Why?

9. Do you access formal credit? Please tick the appropriate response

- Yes
- No

If the answer is "YES" What type?

.....

16. Have you fulfilled your ambitions of joining with Solid Waste Management Enterprise? Please tick the appropriate response

Yes

No

B: Respondents information

1a .Who is your current employer?

.....
.....

1b: When did you start?

.....
.....

1. What are the terms of employment? Please tick the appropriate response

- Permanent and pensionable
- Temporary
- Contract

C: Women's Expenditure pattern

1. How much do you spend on:-

- Food
- Shelter
- Clothes
- Savings
- Miscellaneous

2. Who decides on how much to spend on:

- Food
- Clothing
- Shelter
- Savings
- Miscellaneous