# COMMUNITY'S PERCEPTION AND ATTITUDE ON IMPLEMENTATION OF POVERTY REDUCTION PROGRAMME (MKUZA) IN ZANZIBAR

BY

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# ABSTRACT

The study was undertaken to assess awareness, perception and attitude of rural dwellers in North 'A' District at Unguja Island – Zanzibar.  Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (ZSGRP) known as Mkakati wa Kukuza Uchumi na Umaskini Zanzibar (MKUZA). MKUZA started in 2002, has faced numerous problems including poor community participation. The programme  has become popular in government sectors and NGOs only.  People do not seem to understand its goals. Four villages (Chaani, Kibeni, Nungwi and Mkokotoni) were purposefully selected and about 27 respondents in each village was randomly selected.  Quantitative and qualitative data were collected using a structured questionnaire as well as focus group discussions and  key informants interview.  Data were analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) and the Statistical Analysis System (SAS).  A logit regression model was used to estimate the influence of socio-economic and other external factors on respondents' awareness and attitude regarding poverty reduction and economic growth.  Over 90% of respondents interviewed had low level of awareness on poverty reduction implementation respectively.  The small potion of respondents who had positive attitude. Respondents' level of education, income, access to information and family size had significant influence on their awareness regarding poverty reduction . Majority of respondents  had negative attitude. All of them were engaged in petty business and tourism activities implying, that they were economically better off to compare the farmer. More public education, sensitization, campaigns and capacity building are required to raise public awareness regarding Poverty Reduction strategy and related initiatives such as MDGs

## DECLARATION

I, ZUHURA SALUMU RASHID, do hereby declare to the Senate of Sokoine University of Agriculture, this dissertation is that my own original work and it has neither been submitted nor being contently submitted for degree award at any other institution.

_____                                _____

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The above declarationis confirmed

_____                                _____

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# ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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## ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| IPRCC | - | International Poverty Reduction Centre in China |
| CWIQs | - | Care Welfare Indicators Questionnaires |
| DHS | - | Demographic and Health Survey |
| DPs | - | Development Partners |
| FAO | - | Food and Agriculture Organization |
| FDIs | - | Foreign Direct Investments |
| Freq | - | Frequency |
| GDP | - | Gross Domestic Product |
| HBS | - | Household Budget Survey |
| HDI | - | Human Development Index |
| HDR | - | Human Development Report |
| HIPC | - | Highly Indented Poor Countries |
| HIV | - | Human Immunodeficiency Virus |
| HPI | - | Human Poverty Indices |
| ICT | - | Information Communication Technology |
| IDTs | - | International Development Targets |
| IPRCC | - | International Poverty Reduction Center in China |
| IFAD | - | International Fund for Agricultural Development |
| ILFS | - | Integrated Labour Force Survey |
| M&E | - | Monitoring and Evaluation |
| MDGs | - | Millennium Development Goals |
| MISs | - | Management Information System |
| MKUKUTA | - | Mpango wa Kuondoa Umasikini na Kukuza |

|        |   |                                         |
|--------|---|-----------------------------------------|
|        |   | Uchumi Tanzanzia                        |
| MKUZA  | - | Mpango wa kukuza Uchumi na kupunguza     |
|        |   | Umaskini Zanzibar                       |
| NGOs   | - | Non Governmental Organization           |
| NPES   | - | National Poverty Eradication Strategy   |
| NSGRP  | - | National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of |
|        |   | Poverty                                 |
| ODA    | - | Official Development Assistance         |
| P      | - | Probability                             |
| PBFP   | - | Property and Business Formalization Programme |
| PER    | - | Public Expenditure Review               |
| PPA    | - | Participatory Poverty Assessment        |
| PRA    | - | Participatory Rural Appraisal           |
| PSSS   | - | Policy Service and Satisfaction Survey  |
| SMZ    | - | Serikali ya Mapinduzi Zanzibar          |
| SPSS   | - | Scientific Package for Social Science   |
| Tshs   | - | Tanzania shillings                      |
| UN     | - | United Nations                          |
| UNDP   | - | United Nations Development Programs     |
| URT    | - | United Republic of Tanzania             |
| $X^2$  | - | Chi square                              |
| ZPRP   | - | Zanzibar Eradication Reduction Plan     |
| ZSGRP  | - | Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of |
|        |   | Poverty                                 |

**CHAPTER ONE**

**1.0 INTRODUCTION**

**1.1 Background of the Study**

In Sub − Saharan Africa, more than 218 million people live in extreme poverty (IFAD, 2008). This incidence of poverty in Sub − Saharan Africa is increasing faster than the population. The poverty has its roots in the colonial system and the policy and institution restraints that it imposed on poor people (Web, 2008).

However, since the early 1990s, the world has witnessed an increasing advocacy of pro − poor programmes. These pro-poor programmes include: research and several studies. To achieve the Millennium Development Goals, it is the fundamental task developing countries to achieve the coordinated domestic economic and social development based on inclusive growth. For example at the United Nations Social Summit in 1995 World governments committed themselves to poverty eradication as an ethical, social, political and economic imperative obligation to the well being of all human kind (UNDP, 1998).

While progress show signals that poor countries like Tanzania can achieve the MDGs with political commitment, good policies and increased resources still, several challenges remain. In particular, attention needs to be focused on health related MDGs including improving maternal health, and combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other major disease. Youth unemployment is also high and there is a skewed distribution with regard to access to technology including ICT (URT, 2006).

Tanzania has been implementing different reforms since the 1980s. These reforms have resulted in significant improvements in macro economic indicators. These include a

sustained positive growth rate of the economy, low inflation rate, a stable exchange rate regime and an improved stable and predictable macro economic environment has restored the confidence of the civil society, development partners and the private sector and thus stimulated investment (URT, 2001).

In the mainland, implementation of the five years National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP) known by its Kiswahili MKUKUTA began in July 2005. Strategy was developed as a result of a highly consultative process. MKUKUTA was informed by experiences of past policies including the Tanzania Development Vision, 2025, National Poverty Eradication Strategy (NPES) and Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP), which provide a strong foundation for poverty reduction. MKUKUTA, and its monitoring system was also informed by MDGs. Zanzibar is finalizing the ZSGRP or MKUZA document which address the challenges – highlighted during the consultative review of ZPRP and contains the roadmap to – achieving the objectives and goals of Vision 2020 to eradicate absolute poverty and attain sustainable human development (URT, 2005).

In implementation of economic reform programme that began in 1986 have restored macro economic balances leading to high rates of economic growth. Real GDP growth runs from 4.8 percent in 2000 to 6.8 percent in 2005 for mainland and 3.6 percent to 5.6 respectively, for Zanzibar. The growth was mainly due to improved performance of the sectors of agriculture, wholesale and retail sectors of agriculture, wholesale and retail trade, hotels, restaurants, tourism, mining and manufacturing (URT, 2004).

The government has put in place several national and sub – national processes and reforms in order to ensure wide participation of its citizens in the development process and

improve accountability of public officials with regard to high quality service delivery. The process and reforms include public sector reform, and quality of public administration. Local government reform aimed at realizing the goal of decentralization by devolution, financial sector reform at creating a vibrant financial sector, which responds to the needs of the economy – where the private sector is recognized – as engine of growth. Finally, public financial management reforms aimed at strengthening the government budgeting process and accountability. The government has also continued to strengthen key national processes to ensure broad participation of citizens in policy design and implementation. This has included strengthening national and local planning processes, budgeting, expenditure tracking and poverty monitoring. The mechanisms for empowering communities at the grass roots level have been put in place and include initiatives in community based on organizations (URT, 2006).

**1.2 Status and Trends**

Despite impressive performance in macro economic aggregates, progress in poverty reduction was slow during the 1990s, and uncertainty of recent trends of economic growth remains lack of data in 2004/05. Further results of the forthcoming 2007 in household budget survey that help establish trends.

Challenges are, however, acknowledged and include persistent disparities between rural/urban areas and between regions. The challenge of translating growth into poverty reduction, remains, pointing to the fact that, it is not only growth that matters, but also the quality of growth.

The major challenge of meeting the MDGs target lies in the fact that the nature of poverty in the country is mainly rural areas. The rural population, accounting for over three quarters of the population depends on agricultural livelihoods. Agriculture also accounts for close to 23 percent in Zanzibar. Performance of the agricultural sector has not been satisfactory in terms of growth, being the slowest growing sector in both economies, public and private sectors. Private and public sectors investment in agriculture has remained small and inadequate despite elaborate policies to promote development (RGZ, 2005). MKUZA programs are seen in town areas, government sectors and NGOs only. Villages do not experience MKUZA activities. It is said that many rural dwellers do not even understand about MKUZA and its targets.

**1.3 Problem Statement**

Zanzibar like other parts of Sub – Saharan Africa is faced with the problem of extreme poverty. In response to this, the Government of Zanzibar (S.M.Z.) introduced the ZSGRP/MKUZA in 2002. The purpose of the program was for the purpose of poverty eradication in the society. During its implementation the plan concentrated on strategic interventions aimed at reducing income poverty, improving human capabilities, survival as well as social well being and containing extreme vulnerability. Key objectives of reducing the proportion of people living under extreme poverty by the year 2020 was initiated in line with the Millenium Development Goals declared by the United Nations member states in 2000 to eradicate poverty (RGZ, 2005).

It is obvious that since 2002, the Government of Zanzibar has taken serious efforts to fight against poverty and to substantiate that the Millenium Development Goals is not an

abstract rhetoric, but a set of practical objectives with simple yet achievable targets. It does not boast of bombastic designs, but it does promise to make life better and more dignified for the average citizen.

Despite rapid economic growth in 2002 is 2.7percent to 2004 for 6.1 percent yet, poverty still remains a major problem affecting the majority of Zanzibaris population especially rural dwellers (URT, 2005; GRZ, 2006).

Achievement of development is highly dependent on people's perception and participation toward the activities. The perception and people empowerment is the step forward on MKUZA implementation.

So far there is no information available about people's perception and attitude toward this program in Zanzibar. This study assessed the perception and people empowerment towards this program in the rural areas in Zanzibar.

## 1.4 Justification

There are no current information that show overview of people's awareness, perception and their attitude in poverty reduction programs in MDGs. This study is very important for all development stakeholders. Both economic policy makers and citizens need accurate data and diagnosis information for planning and decision making in implementing all development programs. Community (citizens) must share ideas in planning and implement together all development activities. Data is an important aspect of human development. Data can help us to assess how successful or unsuccessful our

progress has been. Development streaming depend on community data response. Knowledge must be shared and upgrade of people's empowerment. Knowledge and information in turn provides concepts and categories which shape perception.

We believe that the overall of Millenium Development Goals focus direct on the poor people's (citizens) in the developing countries. Social interaction, community's perception is the best way to solve – social problems otherwise people can shout and development can redundant.

## 1.5 Objectives

### 1.5.1 General objectives

To investigate the overall perception and attitude of community in implementing Poverty Reduction Programmes (ZSGRP, MKUZA) in Zanzibar rural areas. This areas seemed that the low economic growth.

### 1.5.2 Specific objectives

   (i)   To assess the community awareness on the poverty reduction strategies.

   (ii)   To identify activities undertaken by households in implementing ZSGRP.

   (iii)  To assess the community's perception on the poverty reduction strategies.

   (iv)  To analyze factors influencing the attitude and perception of people / communities towards the poverty reduction program.

### 1.6 Research Questions/hypothesis

     (a)   How does the community perceive the poverty reduction strategies?

     (b)   Is the community aware of the poverty reduction strategies?

(c)   What activities are being undertaken by households in implementing ZSGRP objectives?

(d)   What are the factors that influence community's attitude and perceptions towards the poverty reduction strategies?

## 1.7 Structure of the Dissertation

This report is organized in the analysis of people's perception and participation by locality to present poverty levels.  It also provides a comparison with previous studies.  Summary measures of wealth/poverty in rural areas were developed to facilitate data analysis. Introduction and background is presented in chapter 1.  Literature review is presented in Chapter 2.  Chapter 3 presented methodology of the study. Chapter 4 presents results and discussions of the study.  Community's perception and MKUZA implementation issues are presented in chapter 4.  It includes economic growth and citizen's perspective and attitude.

The survey, therefore, provides information about how people discern and interpret policy changes and how they are seen to impact their lives.

As is common for community's perception surveys, the survey gathered participants' views on the performance of some public institutions and actors.  It is important to acknowledge that results from opinion – surveys may differ from data collected in more conventional household surveys.  Perception surveys often encounter limitations in the questions which can be usefully asked and in turn limitations to the depth of analysis allowed.

The economic growth have emerged about people's views of recent economic progress; changes in standards of living; the quality and accessibility of economic and social services. It includes participation in public affairs, policy making, corruption as well as trust, cooperation and security within communities.

**CHAPTER TWO**

**2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW**

This chapter reviews some literature on poverty reduction theories, and participation, perception, theories of program implementation success, poverty concept, criteria for measuring poverty alleviation and rural poverty perceived.

In the mid – 1980s, the economy of the overwhelming majority of the rural areas in China, stimulated by the policy of reform and opening - up, grew by leaps and bounds, farmer's income increased stably, non - agricultural industries boosted and social and economic growth gradually stepped on the healthy development path. However, due to economic, social, historical, natural, geographical and other deficiencies, many central and western regions of China were still in a state of extreme backwardness and the gap between the West and East China in the economic, social and cultural development gradually expanded. A considerable number of farmers were unable to maintain basic living and the imbalance in the overall development of China became more obvious, which had a serious impact on the overall coordinated development of national economy.

To solve the problem of food and clothing in these poor areas, enhance the productivity, improve the development environment and strengthen the development capacity of the masses, the Chinese Government has launched organized, planned large - scale targeting special poverty alleviation and development program based on the existing special pro - poor measures at the early stage of reform and opening up through replacing traditional relief - type helping the poor by development - oriented poverty reduction. It conducted integrated development in poor areas in many fields such as infrastructure, industrial

development, technology promotion and skills training, social undertakings, environmental improvement and ecological construction, and built long - term development mechanism for poor areas to make them follow up the steps of national social and economic development gradually(IPRCC, 2011).

## 2.1 Theory of Development Perception

Development strategies can be defined as the practical paths to development which may be pursued by international agencies, states in both the developing and developed worlds. Non-governmental organizations and community based organizations or indeed individuals, in an effort to simulate change within particular nations, regions and continents (Hettne, 1995).

Thus, Hettne (1995) provides a definition of development strategies as efforts to change existing economic and social structures and institutions in order to find enduring solutions to the problems facing decision makers. Different development agendas will reflect different goals and objectives. These goals will reflect social, economic, political, cultural, ethical, moral and even religious influences. Thus, what may be referred to as different development ideologies may be recognized.  For example, both in theory and in practice, early perspectives on development were almost exclusively concerned with promotion economic growth.

Theories in development perception are distinctive by virtue of the fact that they involve the intention to change society in some defined manner. Between economic policies which

increase growth but widen income disparities, and those widen policy imperatives which seed primarily to reduce inequalities within society (Potter *et al.,* 1999).

Thomas Kuhn's ideas on the structure of scientific revolutions (Kuhn, 1997) argued that academic disciplines are dominated at particular points in time by communities of researchers and their associated methods and the development perception, aspirations, social goals and ultimately that which is moral, ethical and just. The links of modern scientific knowledge with wealth, power and prestige condition outsiders to despise and ignore rural people's own knowledge (Kuhn, 1997).

Priorities in poverty reduction research reflect biases against what matters to poor rural people. Rural people's knowledge is often superior to that of outsiders. Examples can be found in mixed cropping, knowledge of the environment, abilities to observe and discriminate, and results of rural people's knowledge and modern scientific knowledge are complementary in their strengths and weaknesses (Thomas *et al.,* 1979). Combined they may achieve what neither would alone. For such combinations, outsider professionals have to step down of their pedestals, and sit down, listen and learn.

## 2.2 Theories of Program Implementation Success

The period from 1986 to 1993 was the exploration stage in implementation of special poverty alleviation and development program in rural China. The government prepared in many aspects including organization and management system, policy measure framework, resource investment model and management system, identification of poverty relief targets, etc. In 1986, the Central provincial (autonomous region) and county (city)

governments at all levels set up leading groups and officers for poverty alleviation and development to take charge of making and implementing poverty relief and development planning, organizing social forces to participle in the program, determine poverty line and poverty relief targets and making fund allocation and use plans as well. At the same time, the government identified three fixed specific poverty alleviation and development funds, that is, fiscal discount loans of r rural house holds in poor areas and enterprises' market operation, work - relief funds to absorb rural surplus labors for construction of roads and water conservancy facilities as well as farmland improvement, and fiscal development funds to support the development of production, infrastructure, education, health and cultural industry in impoverished regions. In the same year, the state set the absolute poverty line in rural areas suited to the national situation and identified key counties for national poverty reduction and development and key counties for provincial poverty alleviation and development.

The period from 1994 to 2000 was the stage of tackling the key problems in poverty alleviation and development in rural China. In 1994, the government promulgated and implemented the "Seven - Year Priority Poverty Alleviation Program" (a program designed to lift 80 million people out of absolute poverty). Along with declining scale of poverty, the poor population gradually concentrated in certain regions, so the government began to focus on poverty alleviation in southwest rocky mountain areas, northwest Loes Plateau, Qinba poor mountains areas, Qinghai - Tibet alpine areas and other regions with poor natural condition, weak infrastructure and backward social development. During that period, the government increased rural special poverty alleviation and development funds, established the responsibility system of "four delivery to provinces" covering funds, tasks,

rights and responsibility, established the fixed - pointed helping the poor working mechanism for the central state organs, government institutions and people's organizations, and implemented East - West partnership in poverty alleviation for the developed eastern coastal areas to help the less developed western areas.

In 2001, the state promulgated the "Outline for poverty Alleviation and Development of China's Rural Areas (2001 - 2010)" and solving the problem of food and clothing of the poor and consolidating the results of adequate food and clothing were given equal important role. It demands to comprehensively solve the rural poverty problem starting from improving the production and living conditions of poor areas, enhancing the life quality and integrated quality of the poor, improving the ecological environment in poor areas and comprehensively reversing the economic, social and cultural backwardness in poverty - stricken areas. According to the actual situation of increasingly scattered poor population in China, the Outline stated that we must take county as the unit and base on poverty - stricken villages, arrange concrete tasks and objectives for poverty reduction in each county and village, make planning for poverty alleviation and develop the implementation plan, and make clear the poverty reduction units to ensure the finding source. Meanwhile, the Outline further standardized and clarified the specific contents and approaches of special poverty alleviation and development, covering continuing to focus on developing breeding industry in poverty alleviation and development, actively promoting the industrialization management of agriculture, further improving the basic production and living conditions in poverty - stricken areas, putting more efforts in poverty and steadily expanding the labor dispatch of poverty - stricken areas, steadily accelerating the voluntary relocation and encouraging the participation of economic

organizations in various forms in poverty relief and developing as well. After the promulgation of the Outline, the state selected 150,000 key poor villages for poverty alleviation and made village- level poverty alleviation and development plans through participatory system to conduct poverty reduction by stages and in groups (IPRCC, 2011).

**2.3 Poverty Concept Criteria for Measuring Poverty**

During the period from 1986 to 2002, in addition to special measures for poverty alleviation and development, the state continued the reform on economic system, strengthened financial support and integrated development of rural economy and social undertakings  for rural economic and social development to improve farmers' living standard. First, it continued to secure the right of farmers to land contractual management and extend the contract period of effectively protect the land rights of farmers. Second, it reformed the agricultural product circulation system, loosed the family - operation restrictions for farmers and encouraged the development of non - agricultural economy; Third, it strived to develop township enterprises, promote rural urbanization and encourage the cross - sect oral and trans - regional employment of rural labor forces. Fourth, it strengthened the improvement of water conservancy infrastructure, rural roads, rural electricity and rural radio and television communications network; Fifth, it popularized the compulsory education, innovated rural public health system and improved the rural social relief and assistance system.

By 2002, the poor population in rural China dropped to 28.2 million, and the proportion of the poor in total rural population declined to 3.0% (IPRCC, 2011).

## 2.4 Poverty Concept

Poverty may be defined as a state of deprivation and prohibitive of decent life that results from many mutually reinforcing factors, including lack of productive resources to generate materials, wealth, illiteracy, prevalence of diseases, discriminative socio – economic and political systems, natural calamities such as drought and flood (URT, 1999).

Poverty ranges from income to non income ones, as well as from objective to subjective poverty.  From the perspective of economic policy, poverty is well understood as a concept deriving from low income or as a consequence of insufficient disposable income as reflected in people's consumption patterns or general well being.  This type of poverty is commonly referred to as income poverty.  Poverty is also a condition deriving from lack of access to those things that move people from ill being to well being, commonly referred to as non – income poverty.

## 2.5 Rural Poverty Perceived

Outsiders are people concerned with rural development who are themselves neither rural nor poor. Many are head quarters and field staff of government organizations in the Third world countries (Hettne, 1984). They also include academic researches aid agency personnel bankers, businessmen, consultants, doctors, engineers, journalists, lawyers, politicians, priests, school teachers, of training institute's workers, in voluntary agencies, and other professionals.

Outsiders under perceive rural poverty they are attracted to and trapped in urban "cores" which generate and communicate their own sort of knowledge while rural peripheries are isolated and neglected (Hettne, 1984).

**2.6 Community's perception**

Good community's perception and attitude it depend people empowerment and understanding about things. In supporting reversals in the attitudes, perception and people's behaviour of outsiders' four aspects will be singled out for comment perception. These are practices, knowledge of the environment, faculties and experiments( Korter, 2001).

Perception is ability to perceive in natural understanding that come to have knowledge through the experience (Korten, 2001). Community attitude refers to the whole system of knowledge, including concepts, beliefs and people's perceptions. The stock of knowledge and the processes whereby it is acquired, that is augmented, stored and transmitted (Werner, 2000). Human resource like education is central to achievement in any activities undertaking on poverty reduction. Future development will very much depend on mass of well educated/trained masses in of different fields. Challenge is balancing the human resource needs for improved social services something that requires a sustainable macro fiscal framework, and there after create pressures for higher civil pay (World Bank, 2006).

Good results of Poverty Reduction Programme (MDGs) depend on community to know the perception by its stakeholders towards the implementation to enable continuous improvements. In view of that, perception surveys are conducted to provide input to the perception indicators. (URT, 2006)

**2.7 The concept of Empowerment**

Empowerment has emerged out of the assumption that people have generally been voiceless and powerless which has made them unable to influence or negotiate better

terms for themselves with traders, financiers, governments and civil society representatives. At the same time, the term empowerment has different meanings in different socio – cultural and political contexts, with both an intrinsic and an instrumental value.

Recently observed in a study commissioned by DANIDA, "Identifying activities that might lead to farmer empowerment has proved to be a complex task and that the portfolio of empowerment projects is characterized by great, diversity and non – consistent strategy". While according to Narayan (2002), the word empowerment, as used in the 1990s seems above all to be about being vocal, having a right to 'voice'.

Narayan defines empowerment as "the expansion of assets and capabilities of poor people to participate in negotiation with, influence, control and hold accountable institutions that affect their lives" (Narayan, 2002).

**2.7.1 Elements of empowerment**

Narayan (2002) identifies four key elements of empowerment, which tend to apply in all contexts. These are access to information, inclusion and participation, accountability, and local organizational capacity. According to Narayan (2002), efforts at empowerment should focus on

(a) Designing mechanisms to support people's access to information

(b) Supporting mechanism for inclusion and participation

(c) Creating social accountability mechanisms and

(d) Investing in poor people's organizational capacity to solve problems.

addresses a fifth element of creating awareness on the power dynamics at work in people's life context as suggested by (Narayan, 2002).

## 2.7.2 Historical perspective of empowerment in Tanzania

During the colonial rule, very little was done to empower people economically as the majority of the rural population, were denied access to credit, education, land and business licences (URT, 2004). The colonial government empowerment concentrated in the form of education rather than economic empowerment of rural communities (Boserup, 1979).

According to the National Policy on Economic Empowerment (URT, 2004), empowerment is seen as enabling Tanzanian citizens to play a stronger role in the country's economy by creating investment opportunities and conducive environment. It includes improving access to capital and providing preferential treatment in the privatization of public corporation. Empowerment in this case is seen more in instrumentalist perspective.

## 2.7.3 Facilitating empowerment

Empowerment is also about "de-bureaucratization" and the drive by individuals singly or in combination, to get what they want. Empowerment is not delegation. It is about making the most of people's potential. This will include the need to raise levels of confidence and self – esteem among the poor and marginalized people in such a way that it will enhance their ability to take charge of their own development. This requires surmounting – problems related to the low levels of literacy, to poverty, apathy, cultural and linguistic barriers, among others.

**2.7.4 Factors limiting empowerment**

While the concept of empowerment has been a novel idea in the development parlance, there are problems associated with it. Empowerment often leads to "consciousness rising" which leads to more critical thinking and may be construed as a political threat as was the case with Paulo Freire. In 1964, Paulo Freire was jailed for advocating social transformation through collective research activities and was later exiled from his homeland Brazil for 15 years (Freedman, 2000).

In the contemporary society, empowerment is often equated to undermining traditional power structures of society. For instance, women empowerment is sometimes interpreted as a threat to patriarchal dominance; while worker empowerment is seen to dilute and threaten executive powers of the management. Similarly empowerment at a local level may lead to more bottom – up questions on the development process. This may appear to belittle the experts who see themselves as the custodians of knowledge, an assumption that is inherently top – down.

On the other hand, the need to raise levels of confidence and self – esteem among poor and the marginalized people in such a way that will enhance their ability to take charge is necessarily time – consuming (Ferguson, 1999).

**2.7.5 Perceptions of empowerment**

Many organizations and projects involved in rural development have empowerment of the beneficiaries as one of the agenda in their programmes. People empowerment helps to build strong belief and good perception about things.

**2.8 Strategy for Growth and Poverty Reduction**

The four year Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (ZSGRP) known as Mkakati wa Kukuza Uchumi na Umaskini Zanzibar (MKUZA) in its Kiswahili acronym is the second generation of national development frame work to implement vision 2020. ZSGRP is in line with Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and other international agreed commitments and targets. The focus is on the reduction of both, income and non – income poverty; and ensure the attainment of sustainable growth.  In order to ensure ownership, the ZSGRP was developed through a country wide consultative process involving the government, civil societies and the private sector. To promote partnership with Zanzibar's external collaborators, the consultative process also sought the views of development partners.  As a result, the ZSGRP has been built on a strong ownership – partnership frame work that includes the recognition of commitments to regional and international initiatives for social and economic development.  Apart from the consultative process, the ZSGRP (MKUZA) builds on ZPRP that was launched in May 2002 and implemented up to 2005.  However, unlike the ZPRP, which, was based on priority sectors, the ZSGRP is an outcome based strategy built not only from in – depth consultations, but also harmonized with current and ongoing reforms, as well as aligned with MKUKUTA and the joint Assistance Strategy for Tanzania (GRZ, 2007).

**2.8.1 Growth**

Growth is very important in poverty reduction, however by itself does not automatically reduce poverty.  Unless specific measures are taken into account, growth may not have any effect on the poor.  The challenge for making ZSGRP pro – poor is in identifying

policies that increase growth while yielding tangible benefits to the poor and the vulnerable.

There are several indicators of growth, income and non – income poverty mainly from the household Budget Survey 1991/92, Tanzania Reproductive and Child Health Survey (TRCHS, 1999), Census 2002, the recent Zanzibar Household Budget Survey 2004/2005, the Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey (TDHS) 2004/05 and recent sectoral and thematic studies and surveys, for example, state of environment and HIV and AIDS and the 2006 Zanzibar Food Security and Nutrition Situational Analysis (FSNSA).

The main thrust is to provide the poverty profile of Zanzibar and develop baseline information upon which the performance of the MKUZA will be based and future assessment of the poverty reduction efforts can be undertaken.  This baseline information will involve comparison of poverty across districts, between urban areas and rural areas, between Unguja and Pemba and to the extent possible make use of disaggregated data. This study also reports the trend of poverty over time and wherever possible draw a comparison between Zanzibar and the rest of Tanzania and rest of the world.

### 2.8.2 Status and trends

Zanzibar is still basically an agricultural economy.  Around 80% of the population live in rural areas – including townships and trading centres.  This population depend mainly on traditional agricultural and related activities.  While it is agreed that urbanization is a positive phenomenon since villages are considered to be powerful engines of development, African urbanization (Zanzibar included) is taking place under excruciating circumstances, with employment and poverty becoming widespread and the resources in

urban LGAs getting more acutely scarce. Consequently investment in infrastructure, including housing has failed to keep pace with the growth in population in both rural and urban areas. This adversely affects the living conditions resulting in widespread poverty. The thousands of the youths who flock to urban areas annually do not find ready employment waiting for them. Many end up doing casual jobs or being petty (business) traders. There are many who plough the streets with their wares seeking for buyers. In Tanzania those petty traders are known as Machingas. Most of these have no property rights to speak of (RGZ, 2007).

### 2.8.3 Economic growth

Since 2000, economic growth has been robust with an average growth rate of 6.8 percent over the period 2000 – 2004. The economy grew at 5.6 percent in 2005. as illustrated in figure 3.1 growth rate peaked in 2001 and 2002 and from 2003 onwards; growth has remained at 6 percent annually. GDP growth rate, which slightly increased from 2.1 percent in 1995 to 2.5 percent in 2006, is still low, mainly due to high population growth rate estimated at 3.1 percent over the period covering 1990 – 2005 (URT, 2005).

Economic growth has been driven mainly by the increasing contribution and growth of the service sectors, which now represents up to 51 percent of GDP. The service sector has grown at an average of 8 percent over the period (2000 – 2004) due mainly to tourism related activities. Tourism emerged as one of the important economic activities by an average of 12.5 percent between 2002 and 2005. Tourism related income rose from Tshs. 108.2 million in 2001/02 to Tshs. 198.5 million in 2004/05.

**2.9 Agricultural Sector**

The high contribution of the service sector to GDP is followed by agriculture (23 percent) and industry 14 percent. The sectoral composition of GDP has changed since the 1990s when agriculture accounted for up to 35 percent of GDP, with industry accounting for 22 percent and services with 32 percent (URT, 2005).

Agricultural sector has remained the dominant sector of the economy as 40 percent of the population of Zanzibar depends on it for their livelihood. The share of agriculture in Gross Domestic Product (GDP), at 2001 prices, was 25 percent in 2002, declined to 21 percent in 2003 and slightly rose to 23 percent in 2004. Overall, the declining share of agriculture in GDP could be explained partly as a consequence of the rising contributing of other sectors, particularly public administration, trade, transport and tourism (URT, 2007).

**2.10 Food Availability**

In Zanzibar, food availability is comprised of domestic production by small farmers and, to a larger extent, it imports food to cover up gap between national food demand and national food production. However, with the exception of periods of bad weather conditions, the general situation of food availability is normally good. In recent years, droughts and floods have caused severe shortfalls in domestic food production, hence undermining food security and livelihoods. Food availability is considerably reduced, and the lack of emergency food reserves creates even more difficulties in coping with mitigating the situation (RGZ, 2004/05).

**2.10.1 Food accessibility**

Accessibility to food is at the heart of the food security situation in Zanzibar and depends very much on incomes and purchasing power. In this regard it is critical to not that income poverty is still a common phenomenon in many of the rural and urban areas. As a result many households face food insecurity due to their inability to achieve an adequate level of consumption throughout the year. This calls for identification of appropriate strategies to reduce and eventually eradicate income poverty in the Isles.

In the short term there is need to establish and promote social safety nets to support the food insecure. In the longer term, strategies to increase rural incomes through improving the productivity of agriculture (including diversification of the agricultural sector itself) – and generating rural employment through strategies towards rural development are needed.

The 2004/05 Household Budget Survey indicates that 13 percent of the Zanzibar population is currently living below the food poverty line and hence is unable to meet the minimum food requirements needed for a health life. The HBS also shows that food insecurity is worse in the rural areas, with 16 percent of its population experiencing food insecurity, compared to urban areas where 9 percent of its population is food insecure. The Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey shows that nearly two thirds of the Zanzibar population usually take at least three meals a day, while the remaining one third take not more than two meals a day (TDHS, 2005).

**2.11 Gender**

Gender equity, equality and women empowerment remain to be among the major development issue in Zanzibar. Under the prevailing socio – cultural environment, women are still assigned to inferior social, economic and political positions. With regard to health, women have specific problems because of their biological make up and their reproductive roles, particularly pregnancy and child bearing (RGZ, 2007).

Women are also at an disadvantage with respect to the access to safe and clean water. They are the ones who are suffer long distances daily to fetch water. The gender disparities are also marked in education – whereby there is unsatisfactory participatory of girls at higher secondary and higher learning institutions.

In addition, women have limited access to employment opportunities in the formal sector. Currently, female employees constitute only 36.4 percent of the total employees in the formal sector. Of those employed, only 8.6 percent are in supervisory and technical posts. Majority of women are found in informal sector, mostly engaged in petty business, small farming, seaweed farming, pottery and hand crafting, of which economic returns are low. In terms of access to productive resources such as land, capital and market opportunities, there is also big disparity between men and women. Recently conducted Rural Finance Survey in Zanzibar shows that women are eight time less likely to obtain credit from banks and other formal financial institutions.

**2.12 HIV and AIDS**

The latest estimates on HIV and AIDS indicate that 0.6 percent of Zanzibarian are living with HIV. The number of reported cases increased from 3 in 100 peoples from 2005 to in 2007 (Surveillance, 2008). The age group most at risk is 20 − 49 years, which is the most productive group.

The data from Sentinel Surveillance (2008) indicates a prevalence rate of 0.8 percent among pregnant women attending anti − natal clinics. If this is taken as a proxy indicator of the HIV prevalence in the Isles, then it can be said that out of a population of 1 078 964 (projection from 2002 Population and Housing Census) currently living in Zanzibar, about 9 387 persons are HIV positive. This is an indication that HIV has not been contained. The challenge is to provide adequate treatment, care and support for those infected and affected by the virus and to promote behaviour change among the population with more focus on most at risk population groups (URT, 2002).

**2.13 Review of Methodological Aspect**

**2.13.1 Empirical Logit model**

Review of methodological aspects and derivation of the logit model. A logit model was then selected to estimate the influence of all variables mentioned in the conceptual framework in figure 2 on awareness perception and attitude on poverty reduction. Unlike the linear probability model (LPM), a logit model guarantees the estimated probabilities to lie between the logical limits of 0 and 1 (Gujarati, 1995). If LPM is used, estimated probabilities may fall outside this range (0 and 1) and as a result, one may get negative probabilities or probabilities greater than 1. Moreover, the LPM suffers from the problem

of heteroscedasticity, non fulfilment of the normality assumption of the disturbance (μi) and questionable values of $R^2$ as a measure of goodness of fit (Gujarati, 1995). The logit model has an added advantage that is also accommodates qualitative dependent variables.

A logit model was used to determine the influence of socio – economic and external factors on awareness, perception and attitude towards poverty reduction (first stage). It was also used to estimate the influence of respondents' awareness, perception and attitude on economic growth in the second stage of the analysis. The general logit regression model is derived below.

**2.13.2 The logit model**

Derivation of the logit model can begin by defining a simple linear probability model. Here respondents' awareness towards poverty reduction implementation is used, but similar derivation applies also to respondents' attitude towards poverty reduction implementation. The same applies to influence of awareness and attitude on economic growth.

The regression from of the model is given as:

$$Y_i = \beta_0 + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \beta_i X_i + \mu_i \dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots 3.1$$

Where

$Y_i$      Awareness and perception towards poverty reduction implementation such that

Y=1 if the respondent perceives that the MKUZA implementation is in the right direction or otherwise (wrong)

Y= $a + b_1$age $+ b_2$education $+ b_3$sex $+ b_4$income $+b_5$family size

$X_i$ factors that influence respondents' awareness on poverty reduction

$\beta_0$ the intercept or constant

$\beta_i$ are linear coefficients for i=1,2,…………………..n

$\mu_i$ Error term

Our interest is on changes in Y given a marginal change in $X_i$ for i=1,2,3……………n

Therefore,

$$\delta y = \beta_i \ \text{……………………………………………………………..3.2}$$
$$\delta x$$

In the case of a logistic model, the probability of the $i^{th}$ respondent being aware towards poverty reduction implementation is given as:

$P_i$ $= E(Y_i-1/X_i)$

$$=\frac{1}{1 + e^{-(\beta 0 \ \beta iXi)}} \ \text{………………………………………………3.3}$$

And the probability of the $i^{th}$ respondent not being aware is given as:

$$1 - P_i = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(\beta 0 \ \beta iXi)}} \ \text{…………………………………3.4}$$

Where

$P_i$ the probability of the $i^{th}$ respondents being aware

e Natural logarithm

All other variables ($Y_i$, $X_i$, $\beta_0$ and $\beta_i$) are as previously defined.

Therefore, the ratio of the probability of a respondent – being aware of poverty reduction implementation to the probability of a respondent not being aware of poverty reduction (odds ratio), which is the logistic model (L) which is given in equation 3.5

$$L_i = \frac{Pi}{1 - P_i} = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(\beta_0 \, \beta_i X_i)}} \quad ........................................3.5$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(\beta_0 + \beta_i X_i)}}$$

Where $L_i$     The odds ratio for the $i^{th}$ respondent

       $P_i$     the probability that the $i^{th}$ respondent is aware

Now let $(\beta_0 + \beta_i X_i) = Z$     …………………………………………….3.6

Then

$$\frac{P_i}{(1 - P_i)} = \frac{(1 + e^z)}{(1 + e^{-z})} \quad ……………………………………………..3.7$$

But equation 3.7 can be simplified further as shown below

$$\frac{P_i}{1 - P_i} \quad \frac{(1 + e^z)}{(1 + e^{-z})} = e^z \quad ……………………………………………..3.8$$

$$L = \frac{P_i}{1 - P_i} = e^z \quad ……………………………………………3.9$$

Now if we take the natural logarithm of 3.9, we obtain equation 3.10 which is the logit regression model

$$L_i = \left(\frac{\ln P_i}{1 - P_i}\right) = Z_i = \beta_0 + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \beta_i X_i \quad \dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots 3.10$$

Expanding equation 3.10 we get equation 3.11 as an empirical model for estimating the influence of various factors on respondents' awareness for poverty reduction implementation.

$$L_{i1} = \ln\left(\frac{P_{i1}}{1 - P_{i1}}\right) = \beta_{01} + \beta_{02}X_{02} + \beta_{03}X_{03} + \dots + \beta_{08}X_{08} + \mu_i \quad \dots 3.11$$

Where

ln     natural logarithm

$L_{i1}$     The odd ratio for the $i^{th}$ respondents on awareness

$P_{i1}$     Probability that the $i^{th}$ respondent is aware and high perception toward poverty reduction implementation ($Y_i = 1$)

$1 - P_{i1}$ Probability that the $i^{th}$ respondent is not aware of poverty reduction implementation ($Y_0 = 1$)

$\beta_{01}$     intercept for logit regression analysis on respondents' awareness and perception

$\beta_1 \, \beta_2 \, \beta_3 \dots\dots \beta_n$ are logit regression coefficients

Independent variables are:

 Age, sex, education, income, household, knowledge, perception.

Likewise the theoretical model for estimating the influence of independent variables on respondents' perception and attitudes towards poverty reduction implementation is given as follows:

$$L_{i2} = \ln\left(\frac{P_{i2}}{1 - P_{i2}}\right) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \text{.......} + \beta_8 X_8 + \mu_i \qquad ...3.12$$

Where

In        natural logarithm

$L_{i2}$       The odds ratio for the $i^{th}$ respondent on attitudes

$P_{i2}$       Probability that the $i^{th}$ respondent has favorable or positive attitudes towards poverty reduction implementation

$1 - P_{i2}$ Probability that the ith respondent has un-favorable or negative attitudes towards poverty reduction

$\beta_{02}$       intercept for logit regression analysis on respondents' analysis on attitudes

All other variables are as previously defined.  On the basis of similar derivation, the theoretical model for estimating the influence of awareness and attitudes on the decision to development or not to growth (development) their earning (income) is likewise given as:

$$L_{i3} = \ln\left(\frac{P_{i3}}{1 - P_{i3}}\right) = \beta_{03} + \beta_{3i} AW_{3i} + \beta_{3i} At_{3i} + \mu_i \quad ....3.13$$

Where

In      natural logarithm

$L_{i3}$     The odds ratio for the ith respondent on the influence of awareness, perception and attitudes towards economic growth

$P_{i3}$     Probability that the ith respondent has income his or her earn

Awi    Awareness index score for the ith respondent

Ati    Likert score for attitudes of the ith respondent

$\beta_0$        intercept

$\beta_1$ and $\beta_2$     Logit coefficients

$\mu$         Error term

All other variables are as previously defined.  Equations 3.11 and 3.12 above were used for empirical analysis of the influence of socio economic and external factors on respondents' perception and attitudes towards poverty reduction implementation while equation 3.13 analyzed the influence of perception and attitudes on economic growth.

**CHAPTER THREE**

**3.0 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

This chapter describes the research methodology that was used in the study. The chapter consists of seven sections which are the introductory part, description of the study area and the third part describes the research design. Other sections include sampling procedures, instrumentation and pre-testing, and lastly is data collection procedures, processing and analysis.

**3.1 Research Design**

The study was participatory Poverty assessment (PPA) approach, is an instrument for including poor people's view in the analysis of poverty and the formulation of strategies to reduce it through public policy (Babbie, 1990). It is a methodology of research that strives to understand poverty dimensions within the social, cultural, economic and political environment of a locality or of a group of people's by taking into consideration people's perception.

The approach emphasizes the poor people's creativity and ability to investigate, comprehend and analyze their own predicament (Lee, 1999).

**3.2 Conceptual Framework**

The conceptual framework for this study assumes that perception toward poverty reduction in Zanzibar (MKUZA) is being influenced by age, education level, occupation, income and family size.

Age is expected to influence perception positively; that means as age increases a person becomes more responsible, and more accountable to the development of its society. Age also means ability to involve in economic activities. It is assumed that at an old age the ability of a person to participate in economic activities is reduced. Also at an early age of a person development the ability of participation is very low.

Education level is an important ingredient in poverty reduction. It is assumed that as education level increases ability of an individual to carry out constructive economical activities also increases and vice versa. Moreover, it is assumed that an individual having a work to do contributes positively to poverty reduction.

It is also assumed that those with high income level perceive that MKUZA have played a great role in poverty reduction than those with low income. However, the family size is expected to influence perception negatively. The high family size means more burden to the family and hence perception toward poverty reduction is expected to be low.

Nevertheless, perception and attitude towards poverty reduction, involves policies and programmes implementation. Community's perception and attitude depend on effective policy and public expenditure management; if actual implementation diverges from planned implementation, monitoring provides evidence of problems that need to be identified and solved. It depends on policy transparency; citizens and civil societies are entitled to information concerning policy formulation, financing and implementation. Good community's perception and attitude depend upon the democratic accountability for citizens are entitled to know whether the actual allocation of public expenditure matches

the allocation as promised by the government. If there is a mismatch, they are entitled to know the reasons for the mismatch. Feasible target setting it is very difficult to know what is possible to achieve in the future without knowing what has been possible to achieve in the past. It is only possible to know what has been achieved in the past through monitoring (Narayan, 2002).

However, the perception and attitude of community on poverty reduction also affect the rate of economic growth. Community's perception and attitude towards poverty reduction is in turn influenced by a number of factors, which include socio – economic characteristics (age, education level, income levels and family size livelihood) and other external factors such as access to information, level of awareness and perception express of poverty eradicated.

Figure below show the conceptual framework of the study, which is divided into two stages. In stage 1 the model shows various socio economic and other external factors affecting the level of awareness perception and attitudes towards poverty reduction. In this stage, socio economic and other external factors are independent – variables while perception and attitudes on poverty reduction are dependent variables. Stage 2 purports those peoples' awareness, perception and attitudes towards poverty reduction as independent variables influence economic growth - the dependent variable.

Holding other factors constant, if people are aware and have a positive attitude and right perception towards poverty reduction implementation, it is expected that they will be a motivated community to participate in the implementation activities on development in

their villages.  On the other hand, if people are aware but have negative attitudes and wrong perception towards poverty reduction and economic growth, they will not seek to development in their mind.  Also, if people are not aware they are likely to have negative attitude towards poverty reduction strategy and may not be willing to participate in any development activities because they do not know the benefit of doing so.

**3.3 The Study Area**

The study was conducted in four villages in North 'A' District in Unguja Island. The study was specifically done in rural areas in Zanzibar to assess the community perception in implementation poverty reduction programmes. Specific village where the study was conducted include Nungwi, Mkokotoni, Kibeni and Chaani. The survey included young people, adults and the elderly. In addition, around 108 youths, adults and elderly people joined a focus group discussion.

**Zanzibar island  Map – Unguja**

### 3.4 Sampling Procedure

A combination of random and purposive – sampling techniques was employed to sample the population from the study area. While purposive sampling was adopted to facilitate the choice of four villages from rural areas that seemed high rate of poverty.

A simple are choose random sampling to select members in four different villages. A total of 108 members were selected from the four villages (Mkokotoni, Nungwi, Chaani and Kibeni) were randomly selected from the list of village members who were living in those villages at the time of collecting data. The selected villagers were – stratified according to their activities in order to get the information on the activities in respect with their livelihood.

The samples include farmers, fishermen and petty businessman all members live in the same environment. The sampling frame for the study is the list of household heads.

### 3.5 Data Collection

In this study, both qualitative and quantitative data are used to collect data, Semi structured questionnaires respectively. The structured questionnaires were designed to include both closed and open ended questions. The questionnaire consisted of closed and open ended questions. The study adopted a five point Likert – scale type of interview items for soliciting perceptions of community overviews.

Secondary data for supplementing primary data were collected from published and unpublished reports and records relevant for the maintenance of MKUZA implementation reports, selected economic condition in growth and reduction of income poverty in cluster

one of MKUZA programme as well as responsible districts offers. Other areas include internet and Sokoine University of Agriculture National Agricultural Library (SNAL). Primary data were taken by observation at village areas, face to face interviews, between interviewer and interviewees were at home.

### 3.5.1 Data types

Questionnaire are designed as instruments for data collection. The questionnaire are aimed at collecting primary data from rural dwellers in order to cover the five specific objectives by looking through the research variables. Rural dwellers were subjected to interviewers, administered questionnaires. The interview – schedules were administered by the researcher with the assistance of trained interviewers.

Secondary data were collected from published reports and records relevant for the maintenance implementation reports, selected from library and other sources. Observation tool that are used to observe what happened in the environment.

### 3.5.2 Data collection method

The validity of the instruments were established through pre-testing where by 10 farmers and 5 small business men were interviewed in Mkokotoni area in North District where the study was not intended to be done. This was done to check for any discrepancies and ambiguities in the wording of items, clarity and comprehensiveness so as to obtain the reaction of respondents with respect to certain items of the questionnaire. After pre–testing adjustments to the instruments were done accordingly prior to the data collection exercise.

In this study both qualitative and quantitative data was used to collect data. Semi structured and structured were used.

## 3.6 Data Analysis

Data collected from the primary source were coded, and analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) computer programme. The cross tabulations were also employed to determine relationship between variables.

Statistic are used to obtain frequency counts and percentages of various coded response and to compare means of quantitative responses of variables related to respondents' characteristics like household, income, occupation and education levels, description and sustainability of the MKUZA implementation.

Distribution analysis such as cross tabulations and Chi – square tests were carried out to get joint frequency distribution of cases on categorical variables and on the detection of associations among variable of poverty reduction. Questionnaire analysis on specific information relevant for the study objectives obtained from the focus group and informal discussions with key informants were used so as to meet the study objective.

## 3.6.1 Descriptive statistics

Cross tabulations were also employed to determine relationships between variables. Using Chi – square test on association at the 0.05% level of significance. The information collected from the key informants was used to counter check the responses from those who participated in the structured interviews.

### 3.6.2 Specification of the Empirical Model

In this study the logit regression model was used to analyze the factors that influencing the perceptions of the community towards MKUZA. Household characteristics were age, education and sex; socio economic factors were household, occupation and income. The institutional factors included dependent and independent variables. According to Gujarati (1995) the logistic model can be expressed as:

$$In((P/(1-p)) = B_0 + B_1X_1 + B_2X_2 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots+ B_8X_8 + E$$

$$Y= \quad B_0 + B_1age + B_2education + B_3sex + B_4income + B_5family\ size + B_7knowledge$$

Y = Perception.

P =     The probability that an event will occur

In       Natural logarithm

$B_0$       the intercept or constant

$B_1 - B_8$ Coefficients of independent variables

E       Error term

The discrete independent variables were coded into Likert scale, index score (1 – 4; 1 – strongly agree, 2 – agree, 3 – undecided, 4 - disagree).

As stated earlier respondents' level of awareness, attitude and perception on poverty reduction were used in the three stages regression analysis to determine how they are influenced by socio – economic, income factor and how social service provided the terms that affect the community's perception of economic growth and poverty reduction. For awareness and attitudes are abstract variables, an index and Likert scales respectively were used to collect data on these variables. Used objective question to measure perception,

respondents express them to show their perception and opinion about poverty reduction and economic growth.

An index scale indicating levels of awareness of respondents on the poverty reduction implementation and new economic management reforms.

There were five questions testing awareness of the respondents. Each statement had a maximum of five points, making a total of 25 points. Respondents were asked to answer the five questions; five points – were given for each question answered correctly. Zero point was given to respondent who failed to give correct answer for the question. The average score was obtained from the total points individual respondents scored. In order to establish the respondents' level of awareness on poverty reduction implementation, an index scale of 0 = don't know, 1 = low awareness, 3 = average awareness and 5 = high awareness as developed Narayan (2002) was adopted.

Findings representing the respondents' level of awareness are given in Appendix 2. More than 90% of the respondents have low to average level of awareness.

Respondents were asked to answer eight statements on a Likert scale to establish their attitudes on poverty reduction strategies . The Likert scale is a technique, which presents a set of attitude statements. For each statement respondents are asked to express one of the following five responses. 1 = strongly agree, 2 = agree, 3 = undecided, 4 = disagree, 5 = strongly disagree on a five point scale. Each degree of agreement is given an numerical

value from one to five as shown. Thus a total numerical value can be calculated from all the responses.

The scores for each respondent were added and a scale of 8 to 40 was obtained. The scale was classified into three main categories, which represent unfavorable, neutral and favorable attitudes. The computation for each category was as follows: on the five score range, score 1 and 2 represented unfavorable attitudes, a score of 3 was for neutral, while score of 4 and 5 represented favorable attitudes. Thus unfavorable attitude (8 statements x 1 score = 8), neutral (8 statements x 3 scores = 24) and for favorable attitude (8 statements x 5 scores = 40). Therefore the respondents' attitudes ranged from 8 – 23 for unfavorable attitudes, neutral attitudes were represented by a score of 24, while score from 25 – 40 reflected attitudes that were favorable to poverty reduction shown in. Then, used Likert scale to measure community's perception toward poverty reduction and economic growth .show Likert scale and perception score according to ZSGRP outputs value score of 1 =Highly decreased, 2=decreased, 3=un decided, 4 = increased

## 3.7 Problems  Limitation Encountered in Data Collection

The study was conducted in four (4) villages in North A district in Unguja Island. However, due to limitation of resources namely time, transport and money. Some villages there are very far from the main road.

A longitudinal survey would have been the most appropriate for this study, but again time available was too short thus a cross – sectional survey was conducted.

## CHAPTER FOUR

**4.0 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

**4.1 Respondents' Characteristics**

**4.1.1 Age**

The majority of respondents are (31 – 45 years).  This implies that the majority of respondents are middle aged people who are active and are not pre-occupied with home based obligations.  The results in Table 2 shows that about 53% of the farmers interviewed fell in the age category of between 31 – 45 years old, while respondents having over 60 years old, were only 5.5% of respondents, while respondents who were 46 – 59 years old comprised 25% and 20% of the respondents and about 15 – 30 years old respondents were 17.8% farmers, 22.5% were fisherman and 15% were small businessmen.  Therefore the age range about 15 – 30 years old up to 46 – 59 years old seemed as labour force.

**Table 1: Age**

| Age groups (years) | Farmers | | Fishers | | Petty business | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Freq** | **%** | **Freq** | **%** | **Freq** | **%** |
| 15 – 30 | 5 | 17.8 | 9 | 22.5 | 6 | 15.0 |
| 31 – 45 | 15 | 53.6 | 21 | 52.5 | 21 | 52.5 |
| 46 – 59 | 7 | 25.0 | 8 | 20.0 | 10 | 25.0 |
| > 60 | 1 | 3.6 | 2 | 5.0 | 3 | 7.5 |
| **Total** | **28** | **100.0** | **40** | **100.0** | **40** | **100.0** |

**4.1.2 Education**

Regarding the respondents education level, results in Table 8, show that on average the majority had primary education, of about 4 – 6 years and 7 – 9 years in school.  Table 3, show that about 7% of farmers, 12.5% of fisherman, and 2.5% of petty businessmen had spent about 1 – 3 years in school.  The data show 21.5% of farmers, 40% of fisherman and 30% of petty businessmen of the respondents had spend about 4 – 6 years in school; while,

46.5% farmers, 22.5% fisherman and 50% petty businessmen had spend 7 – 9 years in school.  Some respondents had spent between 10 – 12 years in school. The average of 17.8% and 17.5% of all respondents had spend 13 years in school. The majority of Zanzibaris had completed primary education, while some of them who got the chance to continue in secondary education for two years or for four years.

Levels of education exposes one in various experiences and helps society to develop confidence and ability to perform and participate in various development activities.  Nanai (1993) in her study on peasants' participation in community development projects found that, the people's level of education has positive relationship with the level of participation.

**Table 2: Respondents in Education**

| Years in school | Farmers | | Fishers | | Petty business | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Freq** | **%** | **Freq** | **%** | **Freq** | **%** |
| 1 – 3 | 2 | 7.1 | 5 | 12.5 | 1 | 2.5 |
| 4 – 6 | 6 | 21.5 | 18 | 40.0 | 12 | 30.0 |
| 7 – 9 | 13 | 46.5 | 9 | 22.5 | 20 | 50.0 |
| 10 – 12 | 5 | 17.8 | 7 | 17.5 | 4 | 10.0 |
| > 13 | 2 | 7.1 | 1 | 2.5 | 3 | 7.5 |
| **Total** | **28** | **100.0** | **40** | **100.0** | **40** | **100.0** |

**4.1.3 Sex**

Results in Table 4 show that 57.2% of farmers, all fishermen and 65% petty business respondents in interviewed were men.  On the other hand, 42.8% of the farmers and 35% of petty businessmen respectively were women.  Although there was small variation in sex composition of respondents interviewed during the survey, nevertheless, males were the majority, reflecting the fact that most households in Zanzibar were headed by men not

women.  It also shows that the three economic activities, particularly fishing are mainline activities.

**Table 3:  Gender of respondent  (Sex)**

| Sex | Farmers | | Fishers | | Petty business | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Freq** | **%** | **Freq** | **%** | **Freq** | **%** |
| Male | 16 | 57.2 | 40 | 100 | 26 | 65.0 |
| Female | 12 | 42.8 | - | - | 14 | 35.0 |
| **Total** | **28** | **100.0** | **40** | **100** | **40** | **100.0** |

**4.1.4 Marital status**

Majority of the respondents interviewed (75%), petty businessman 90% of fisherman and 71% of fishers were married as shown in Table 5.  Results in Table 5, also indicate that 71%, 90% and 75% of respondents as farmers, fisherman, small businessmen respectively were married. The remaining were single (10%), widowed (14%) and divorced (12%). Many respondents were widowed and divorced were involved in small business.

**Table 4: Marital status of the respondents**

| Marital status | Farmers | | Fishers | | Petty business | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Freq** | **%** | **Freq** | **%** | **Freq** | **%** |
| Married | 20 | 71.4 | 36 | 90.0 | 30 | 75.0 |
| Single | 3 | 10.7 | 4 | 10.0 | 3 | 7.5 |
| Widowed | 4 | 14.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 3 | 7.5 |
| Divorced | 1 | 3.6 | 0 | 0.0 | 4 | 10.0 |
| **Total** | **28** | **100.0** | **40** | **100.0** | **40** | **100.0** |

### 4.1.5 Occupation

According to the results in Table 6, there was a slight variation in occupation between respondents within the same village and between villages and other villages. However, on average 25.9% were farmers, they reported agriculture as their main occupation. While 37% reported that fishing is the daily work it was their only main occupation. Data showed that agriculture remains dominated. Some people were combine agriculture and business or fishing and business for increasing their earnings for livelihood.

Many women involve in the petty business as the main source of their livelihood. Majority of young people in Zanzibar were engaged in petty business. Farmers had low income scores. In general, performance of the agriculture sector has not been satisfactory in terms of growth, being the lowest growing sector in the economy.

**Table 5: Main occupation**

| Main occupation | Freq | % |
|---|---|---|
| Farming | 28 | 25.9 |
| Fishing | 40 | 37.0 |
| Petty business | 40 | 37.0 |
| **Total** | **108** | **100.0** |

## 4.1.6 Income level

Respondents in the villages were asked to measure under taken. From this information, daily income was computed and the respondents were categorized into six groups. The first represents percentage of respondents living below the poverty line of USD 1 per day (equivalent to 1 051 Tshs as of January 2005) (URT, 2005). The second and third group represents the percentage of respondents living within poverty line of USD 1 in a day. Fourth and fifth groups represents the percentage range between 10% and 14.3% of respondents who live above poverty line USD 1 per day, while 7.1% and 2.5% of respondents were reported living over poverty line.

During the study, the respondents were asked to mention their income per month; the result showed that 32.2% of farmers, 45% of fisherman and 32.5% of petty businessmen were receiving an amount not more than 21 000 – 30 000 Tshs per month. Only a small portion of the respondents with MKUZA activities were receiving an amount above Tshs 60 000 per month. This is a low amount compared with food prices and other basic goods. On the other hand, the study revealed that most women in rural areas receive an income below Tshs 20 000 per month.

These observations indicate that majority of respondents in both groups (farmers and non farmers) live below the poverty line (URT, 2003). URT (2003) reported that in the year

2000 income in Tanzania was 242 per capita per year. According the study about 50% of Tanzanians live below the poverty line of Tshs. 73 877 per adult equivalent per year in 1995 prices, which is about 0.5% per capita per day. The World Bank (2000) also pointed out that 50% of all Tanzanians live in poor households with an income equivalent of less than 1 000 Tshs per day, per person, while 36% of households have an income equivalent of less than 0.75 per day. Poverty is particularly prevalent in the rural areas, almost 61% of the rural dwellers are poor as compared to 39% of the urban dwellers.

This earning suggests that North 'A' district is one of the poor district in Unguja Island Zanzibar. The Table 7 below shows the average income of the participants in the study.

**Table 6: Distribution of income earned per month**

| Amount (Tshs) per month | Farmers | | Fishers | | Petty business | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % |
| 10000 – 20000 | 9 | 32.2 | 100 | 45.0 | 13 | 32.5 |
| 21000 – 30000 | 6 | 21.4 | 8 | 20.0 | 12 | 27.5 |
| 31000 – 40000 | 5 | 17.9 | 5 | 15.0 | 9 | 22.5 |
| 41000 – 50000 | 4 | 14.3 | 3 | 7.5 | 2 | 10.0 |
| 51000 – 60000 | 2 | 7.1 | 3 | 7.5 | 2 | 5.0 |
| > 60000 | 2 | 7.1 | 2 | 5.0 | 1 | 2.5 |
| **Total** | **28** | **100.0** | **40** | **100.0** | **40** | **100.0** |

**4.1.7 Household size (family size)**

According to Table 8, the range of family size among farmers and fishermen was 7 – 9 (39.3% and 35.0 respectively). The family size of between 1 – 3 family size of the respondents were 10.7% farmers, 20% fisherman and 12.5% petty businessman while 4 – 6 family size were 21.6% of farmers, 27.5% of fisherman and 32.5% of petty businessman. The study showed that the fisherman and petty businessman in the rural areas were holding large family, extended families.

**Table 7: Household size (family size)**

| Family size | Farmers | | Fishers | | Petty business | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Freq** | **%** | **Freq** | **%** | **Freq** | **%** |
| 1 – 3 | 3 | 10.7 | 8 | 20.0 | 5 | 12.5 |
| 4 – 6 | 6 | 21.4 | 11 | 27.5 | 13 | 32.5 |
| 7 – 9 | 11 | 39.3 | 14 | 35.0 | 10 | 25.0 |
| > 10 | 8 | 28.6 | 7 | 17.5 | 12 | 30.0 |
| **Total** | **28** | **100.0** | **40** | **100.0** | **40** | **100.0** |

**4.1.8 Possession of other assets**

In the current study, respondents were asked to state whether they possess other assets such as radio, TV, and bicycle. As observed in possession of different livestock species, results from this study also indicated that there was no significant difference ($p > 0.05$) between the two groups in the possession of other assets according to Chi square value (Table 9). More than 90% of total respondents in both groups had no TV, and less than 50% of them had a bicycle. Number of people possessing radio in both groups accounted for about 53 and 44% of total respondents in agricultural and non agricultural sector, respectively. Assets such as radio, TV, bicycle and house with corrugated iron sheets are usually linked to wealth status (Rutasitara, 2002).

Not being able to own any of these assets may indicate household's low expenditure capability. Since most of the respondents in both groups, did not own these assets (radio, TV) therefore earnings obtained from the projects which the participants are undertaking, have not yet enabled the majority of the vulnerable groups to access to these assets. Normally assets are purchased when a household has accomplished the necessary family needs such as food and other necessities. Table 9, below shows overall percent of rural people's assets were owned.

**Table 8: Distribution of respondents by possession of assets**

| Assets | All | | Chi Square |
|--------|-----|-----|-----------|
| | **Freq** | **%** | |
| Radio | 57 | 53 | 0.396NS |
| TV | 98 | 90.7 | 0.070NS |
| Bicycle | 64 | 59.5 | 0.859NS |

**4.2 Awareness on Poverty Reduction**

The main objective of this section was to identify and estimate factors that affect respondents' awareness towards poverty reduction. Since awareness cannot be directly observed, an index scale indicating respondents' level of awareness on poverty reduction programmes was developed as described in the methodology. Results in Table 10 indicate that 59% and 31.1% of respondents had low to average level of awareness and only 4.3% of all respondents had a high level of awareness while 5.6% of respondents had no idea about poverty reduction programmes. Isinika and Mutabazi (2005) in their study of "Community Economic Policy and Innovation" report that about 66% of respondents were not aware of the current changes in differences policies and laws.

Results in Table 10, show that respondents in Kibeni village had the highest proportions of respondents with low awareness (70%) followed by Chaani (62.5%). Mkokotoni (56.1%) and Nungwi (47.5%). Kibeni village also had the highest percentage of respondents (15%) who had no idea about poverty reduction programme followed by Nungwi (7.5%). The low level of awareness of respondents in Kibeni village could be attributed by remoteness and low level of income among villagers hence poor access to information from various sources including contact with outsiders, newspapers, radio and television.

On the other hand, Mkokotoni village which is close to Mkokotoni town, had the highest percentage (7.3%) of respondents with a high level of awareness, followed by Nungwi (5%) and Chaani (5%) villages. Nungwi village had the highest percentage of respondents (40%) with average level of awareness compared to other villages within this category. But this level of awareness was not significantly (p>0.05) different from that of Mkokotoni (36.6%) and Kibeni (32.6%). However, the proportion of respondents with an average level of awareness was significantly lower at Kibeni being only 15%.

**Table 9: Respondents' level of awareness on poverty reduction programmes**

| Village | Index Scale on awareness | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 0 Not aware | 1 Low awareness | 3 Average awareness | 5 High awareness |
| Chaani | 0.0 | 62.5 | 32.5 | 5.0 |
| Kibeni | 15.0 | 70.0 | 15.0 | 0.0 |
| Nungwi | 7.5 | 47.5 | 40.0 | 5.0 |
| Mkokotoni | 0.0 | 56.1 | 36.6 | 7.3 |
| Sample mean (%) | 5.6 | 59.0 | 31.1 | 4.3 |

In addition to the above results, a null hypothesis which stated that "the level of people's awareness on the current poverty reduction policy and implementation is not significantly high" was tested using the sample T test, which tests the difference between a sample mean and a known or hypothesized value (which in this case was 5, meaning high level of awareness). Findings in Appendix 2 reveal that the level of people's awareness on the current economic policy and implementation was significantly low (p<0.01). It was low in the sense that the hypothesised value that is "5" for high awareness level was higher than the sample mean, which was 2.342. That is the "t" value and mean difference in

economic perception in Appendix 4 are negative. Hence, the null hypothesis was accepted. Accept null that the level of people's awareness on the current poverty reduction policy and implementation is not significantly high.

**Table 10: Analysis of maximum likelihood estimates for awareness**

| Parameter | Estimate | Standard error | Chi – Square T value | P value |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Intercept | -2.3491 | 1.5525 | 2.2896 | 0.1302 |
| Sex | 0.1768 | 0.4163 | 0.1803 | 0.6711 |
| Age | 0.0286 | 0.0171 | 2.7795 | 0.0955* |
| Education | 0.2681 | 0.1330 | 4.0621 | 0.0439* |
| Income | 1.0395 | 0.3816 | 7.4214 | 0.0064** |
| Household | 0.8480 | 0.4267 | 3.9505 | 0.0469* |
| Information | 1.0395 | 0.5753 | 5.9975 | 0.0143* |
| Perception | 0.3782 | 0.8434 | 0.2011 | 0.6538 |

**Statistical test of the model**

|  | df | Chi – Square |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Likelihood Ratio | 8 | 43.4 | <0.0001*** |
| Score | 8 | 38.4 | <0.0001*** |
| Wald | 8 | 30.0 | 0.0005*** |

* p<0.05, ** p<0.01 and *** p < 0.001

Results in Table 11 show that respondents' education, income, household family size, access to information and people awareness were significant predictors (p<0.05) of respondents' level of awareness towards poverty reduction programmes. Meanwhile sex of the respondents, age, development of household and peoples' perception were not significant predictors (p<0.05) of respondents' level of awareness towards poverty reduction.

Many researchers prefer to exponentiate bi coefficients (raising the natural logarithm to the power) and interpret them as odds ratio. Likewise, in this study coefficients were exponentiated to compute odds ratio as shown in Table 12 the logit coefficient can be converted easily into an odds ratio simply by using the exponential function. For instance, if the logit $b_1$= 2.303, then its log odds ration (the exponential function, $e^6$) is 10. It means the odd ratio = $2^{2.303}$ = 10. Hence the odds ratio = $2.71828182846^{2.303}$ = 10 and its interpretation is that when the independent variable increases by one unit, the odds that the dependent variable, which is equal one increases by a factor of 10, when other variable are held constant. The general formula for computing the odds ratio is:

OR = $e^b$…………………………………………………….4.2

Where

OR = odds Ratio Estimate

e = 2.7182818 (natural log)

b = logit coefficient (parameter estimate)

From the above equation, Table 12 shows results of Odd ration estimates based on parameter estimates from Table 11. The results are interpreted further in the next section by using the odds ratio in Table 12 below and discussed further in the next section.

**Table 11: Odds Ratio Estimates for awareness**

| Factors | b estimate | Point estimate | 95% Wald | |
| | | | Confidence | Limits |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sex | 0.1768 | 0.838 | 0.371 | 1.895 |
| Age | 0.0286 | 0.972 | 0.940 | 1.005 |
| Education | 0.2681 | 1.307 | 1.007 | 1.697 |
| Income | 1.0395 | 2.828 | 1.339 | 5.974 |
| Household size | 0.8480 | 2.335 | 1.012 | 5.388 |
| Access to information | 1.0395 | 4.091 | 1.325 | 12.633 |
| Perception | 0.3782 | 1.460 | 0.151 | 0.896 |

**4.3 The Factors that Affect People Awareness**

**4.3.1 Respondents' sex**

Results in Table 11 indicates that sex was not a significant predictor (p>0.05) of respondents' awareness towards peoples' perception. However, the coefficient of sex was positive – implying that being a male respondent had a stronger influence on awareness. These results are similar to findings observed by Isinika and Mutabazi (2005) who reported that women in Tanzania were less aware of various issues related to National policy and its implementation as compared to men. They carry the burden of both productive and reproductive duties which include child bearing, childcare and taking care of the family in general.

Therefore, the government, NGOs, CBOs and other stakeholders of poverty reduction are encouraged to continue with public education and sensitization campaigns on people to understand (aware) on poverty reduction and targets. However, special interventions such

as trainings, seminars and workshop are required for women in order to raise their awareness and attitude on poverty reduction policy and its implementation.

### 4.3.2 Respondents' age

Findings in Table 12 have shown that the coefficient for age was positive. For every increase in age, the odds of respondents being aware of poverty reduction increased by a factor of 0.972. In other words, although respondents' age was not significant, each additional year of age increased the odds of people being aware of poverty reduction.

### 4.3.3 Respondents' education level

Results in Table 11, shows however that respondent's level of education had significant influence ($p<0.05$) on the respondents' level of awareness on poverty reduction. Using the odds ratio in Table 12, the results show that for increase in education level, the odds of respondents being aware of poverty reduction increased by a factor of 1.307 with 95% Wald confidence limits of 1.007 and 1.697.

These results are consistent with the results obtained from cross tabulation between the respondents level of education and awareness on poverty reduction, where there was a significant association) $p<0.05$) between respondents' level of education and awareness on poverty reduction strategic with $X^2 = 9.635$, df = 4 and p value of 0.0437.

### 4.3.4 Respondents' income level

Income was a highly significant predictor ($p<0.01$) or respondents' level of awareness towards poverty reduction strategies (Table 11). Since the coefficient estimate for income was positive, it indicates that the probability of a person being aware of poverty reduction

strategies increases with income level. Using odd ratios estimates in Table 12, as income changes from 0 to 1 (from having income below the poverty line to above poverty line), the probability of a person being aware on poverty reduction increased by a factor of 2.828. In other words as income of people change from less than USD 1 per day to above USD 1 per day, awareness of people about poverty reduction increases significantly.

These results are consisted with the results obtained from across tabulation between respondents' income and level of awareness, where there was significant association between respondents' income level and the level of awareness on poverty reduction strategies with $x^2 = 16.05$, (p=0.001). This means respondents, who had income above 1 USD per day were more aware on poverty reduction than respondents who had lower income. These results suggest that people with income above poverty line had more opportunities to access information.

**4.3.5 Respondents' family size**

According to Table 11, household by respondents had lack understanding of poverty reduction a significant influence (p<0.05) on respondent's level of awareness towards poverty reduction. The odds of respondents being aware increased by a factor of 2.335 with 95% Wald – confidence limits of 1.012 and 5.388.

Household with large family were more aware about poverty reduction strategies than their counterparts with small family size. They are ability to access information from several ways such as school, health care and media.

These people also have more investments more information in differences economic activities and need more information about economic policy and laws. In the course of searching information for their investments, they consequently become exposed to various sources of information like radio, television, meetings and newspaper, which make them more aware of various issues concerned poverty reduction announcement.

### 4.3.6 Access to information

Respondents' access to information was a significant predictor ($p<0.05$) of respondents' level of awareness (Table 11). The likelihood of respondents being aware of poverty reduction increased with increase in access to information by a factor of 4.091 with 95% Wald confidence limits of 1.325 and 12.633 (Table 13). Relevant information becomes more accessible to the public through various media such as radio and policy campaign.

Results indicate also that radio was the main source of accessing information in the four villages. On average, about 21.3% and 59.7% of the respondents in the four villages had at least one up to three and four days and above access to listening radio broadcasting per week respectively. It was expected that majority of respondents in Nungwi village would have had access to watching television because of their area is a tourism area. However, the majority (78.2%) had no such access. Only 12% of the respondents in Nungwi village accessed television one up to three days per week and 9.8% of respondents accessed television for four days or more per week. On the other hand, not access some media, the majority of respondents are not watching television in Chaami, Mkokotoni and Kibeni villages was attributed to lack of television.

**Table 12: Respondents' access to sources of information**

| Type of media | Kibeni % | Chaani % | Nungwi % | Mkokotoni % | Sample % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Newspaper | 77.5 | 75.0 | 56.1 | 70.0 | 69.6 |
| 1 – 3 days/week | 22.5 | 25.0 | 34.1 | 27.5 | 27.3 |
| 4 days and above/week | 0.0 | 0.0 | 9.8 | 2.5 | 3.1 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Total sample size (n) | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 108 |

**Respondents' not access information**

| Type of media | Kibeni % | Chaani % | Nungwi % | Mkokotoni % | Sample % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Television | 90.0 | 100.0 | 78.2 | 90.0 | 89.6 |
| 1 – 3 days/week | 10.0 | 0.0 | 12.1 | 7.5 | 7.4 |
| 4 days and above/week | 0.0 | 0.0 | 9.8 | 2.5 | 3.0 |
| **Total** | **100** | **100** | **100** | **100** | **100** |
| **Total sample size (n)** | **27** | **27** | **27** | **27** | **108** |

Furthermore Table 14 shows that there is a significant association ($p<0.05$) between respondents' access to newspaper and radio and their level of awareness on poverty reduction (Chi square value). If they contain relevant information on poverty reduction strategies, and people have access then the level of awareness will be high and they will be in a position to decide whether to little information consequences wrong perception about poverty reduction strategies.

Results in Table 15, generally show that majority of respondents who had no access to newspaper, television and radio, also had low levels of awareness. For instance out of 69.6% of the respondents who had no access to newspaper, 49.7% had low level of awareness, the same trend is found for television and radio where out 89.6% and 19.0% of respondents who had no access of television and radio respectively, 59% and 14.9% respectively also had low level of awareness. Respondents' level of awareness was

significantly associated (p<0.05) with access of newspaper as well as radio broadcast

Table 19 below, show this data.

**Table 13: Respondents' awareness and access to information**

Number of respondents (N=108)

| Sources of information | Low % | Average % | High % | Total % | $X^2$ | P value |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Access to newspaper** | | | | | | |
| No access | 49.7 | 18.0 | 1.9 | 69.6 | | |
| 1-3 days/week | 14.3 | 11.2 | 1.9 | 27.3 | 13.8 | 0.032 |
| 4 day and | 0.6 | 1.9 | 0.6 | 3.1 | | |
| above/week | | | | | | |
| **Access to Television** | | | | | | |
| No access | 59.0 | 27.3 | 3.1 | 89.6 | | |
| 1-3 days/week | 5.0 | 1.9 | 0.6 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 0.277 |
| 4 day and | 0.6 | 1.9 | 0.6 | 3.0 | | |
| above/week | | | | | | |
| **Access to radio** | | | | | | |
| No access | 14.9 | 3.7 | 0.6 | 19.0 | | |
| 1-3 days/week | 10.5 | 3.7 | 0.6 | 21.3 | 18.0 | 0.016* |
| 4 day and | 39.1 | 23.6 | 3.0 | 59.7 | | |
| above/week | | | | | | |

* p<0.05

**4.3.7 The community perception toward poverty reduction efforts**

Community's perception refer to any feeling establish operating means or exchange of idea about poverty reduction strategies.  It implies that government efforts are transacted with some regularity and regulation, in which certain amount of competition is involved. The main aim of this section is to assess the influence of community's perception on respondents' level of awareness on poverty reduction strategies of economic growth and well being.

Results in Table 16, indicate that the frequency of percentages for development of community's perception in the study areas were low, but not significant (p>0.05) in

explaining respondents' awareness towards poverty reduction strategic ZSGPR/MKUZA. The odds ratio in Table 12, indicate that presence of poverty reduction activities in the study area increased the probability of respondents being aware of poverty reduction targets by factor of 1.34 with 95% Wald confidence.

While 11 respondents were undecided or neutral respondents, they express unknown about poverty reduction and economic growth. About 6 respondents show high perception about poverty reduction and economic growth. Table 16 shows community perception by occupation categories.

**Table 14: Village respondents' categories perception**

| Villages | Overall perception by villages | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Low perception** | **Indifferent perception** | **High perception** | **Overall** |
| Chaani | 22 | 3 | 2 | 27 |
| Kibeni | 23 | 4 | 0 | 27 |
| Nungwi | 23 | 1 | 3 | 27 |
| Mkokotoni | 23 | 3 | 1 | 27 |
| **Total** | **91** | **11** | **6** | **108** |
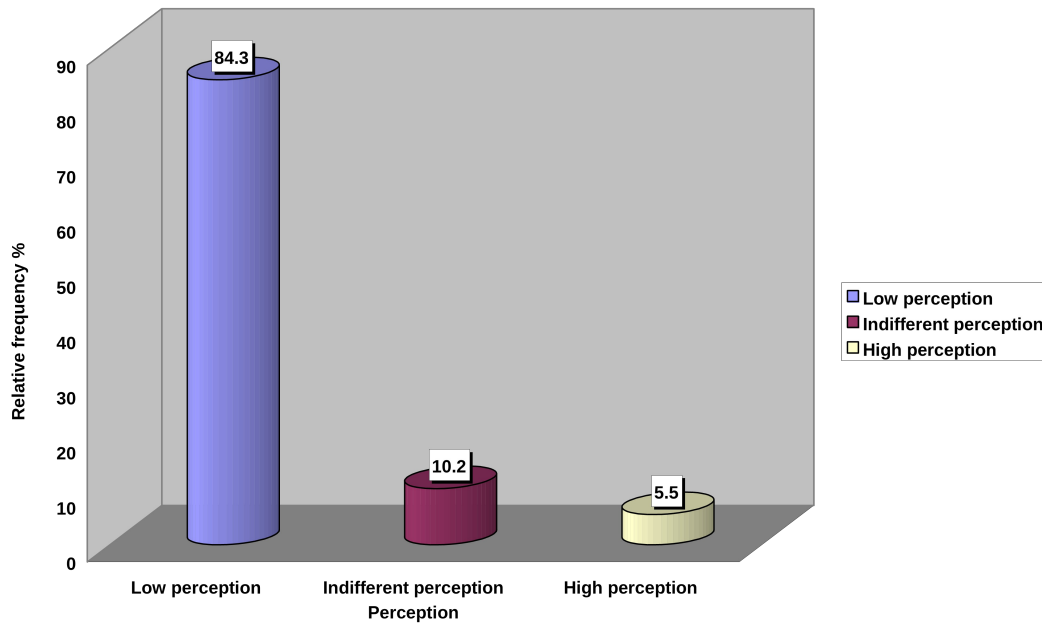
**Figure 1: Perception of respondents towards poverty reduction (economic growth)**

Results in Table 15, provide evidence of the community's perception on poverty reduction implementation. While others reported that economic status were decreasing, 82.2% of farmers in four villages, 90% of fisherman and 80% of petty businessman reported the

economic status decreasing day to day and peoples earning dropped as compared to seven years ago. Some respondents perceived no change before MKUZA and after for seven years of implementation, 7.1% of farmers, 7.5% of fisherman and 15% of petty businessman show and appreciate MKUZA efforts of economic growth and well being. Table 16 below shows community's perception toward poverty reduction effort.

**Table 15: Respondents on Community perception toward poverty reduction effort**

| Poverty status | Farmers | | Fishers | | Petty business | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Freq** | **%** | **Freq** | **%** | **Freq** | **%** |
| Increasing | 3 | 10.7 | 1 | 2.5 | 2 | 5.0 |
| Decreasing | 23 | 82.2 | 36 | 90.0 | 32 | 80.0 |
| No change | 2 | 7.1 | 3 | 7.5 | 6 | 15.0 |
| **Total** | **28** | **100.0** | **40** | **100.0** | **40** | **100.0** |

The few respondents, the (5.6%) of respondents showed their reason of economic improved for support MKUZA implementation and its efforts.

**Table 16: Reason of increasing**

| Reasons | Freq | % |
|---|---|---|
| Increasing percentage of primary school enrolment | 3 | 50.0 |
| Increasing financial services Banks SACCOS and | 2 | 33.3 |
| Improving health service (increasing health centres) | 1 | 16.7 |

Table 18, below show the reason of economic trend, all respondents from four villages Chaani, Kibeni, Nungwi and Mkokotoni were respond that economic status decreasing day by day and poverty increasing. The data indicated that the project/organisations had not achieved their objectives, while majority showed wrong perception about MKUZA implementation. The number of reasons behind the failure of poverty reduction to achieve the intended objectives is shown in Table 18. Overall according to the table, high price of good and basic needs (65%), poor social services provided (health, education and water supply) (16.5%); unemployment for youth (7.7%), increasing informal sector in the economic activities and small business (4.4%), lack of capital/credit (3.3%) and low money circulation (2.2%) were the main reasons that caused MKUZA, projects/organization not to achieve their objectives. This is a real situation that government not empowering people for poverty reduction targets and objectives while

there are beneficiaries of poverty reduction. The starting point for community empowerment is involvement in the planned activities.

According to BOT report, 2008 food prices in Zanzibar increased about 23.7% from July to December 2008. Usually Zanzibar imports food from Asian countries (China, Thailand, India, Pakistan) such as rice, sugar and wheat flour. They also get vegetables from mainland Tanzania like potatoes, tomatoes, onions, beans and maize flour.

**Table 17: Reason of decreasing**

| Reasons | Freq | % |
|---|---|---|
| High price of food and basic needs | 60 | 65.9 |
| Poor social services (health, education and water supply | 15 | 16.5 |
| Unemployment for youth | 7 | 7.7 |
| Increasing informal sectors and petty business | 4 | 4.4 |
| Lack of capital/credit | 3 | 3.3 |
| Low money circulation | 2 | 2.2 |
| **Total** | **91** | **100.0** |

**4.4 Perceptions on Importance of Communication**

Table 19 shows communities' perception the importance of communication on poverty reduction program. Respondents suggested that communication was always important. Communication for social benefits such as knowing other information among relatives, friends and economic information is vital. Respondents perceived mobile phones and radios were more important for communication in their rural areas. It is important also in the economic activities. They said that mobile phones help them to facilitate their business.

**Table 18: Community's perception on importance of communication**

| Communication types | Farmers | | Fishers | | Petty business | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % |
| Radio | 9 | 32.1 | 14 | 35.0 | 15 | 37.5 |
| Mobile phone | 8 | 28.6 | 16 | 40.0 | 14 | 35.0 |
| Meeting | 6 | 21.4 | 5 | 12.5 | 6 | 15.0 |
| Land line phone | 4 | 14.3 | 3 | 7.5 | 3 | 7.5 |
| Newspaper | 1 | 3.6 | 2 | 5.0 | 2 | 5.0 |
| Total | 28 | 100.0 | 40 | 100.0 | 40 | 100.0 |

## 4.5 Respondents' Attitudes in Participating in the Training about Poverty Reduction

Under the ongoing economic reforms, it is envisaged that community participation is an important step towards sustainable rural development (URT, 1995). Prior to this study, it was hypothesized that the National Economic Policy and Economic Management Reforms would have significantly stimulated economic growth in rural areas. In order to test this hypothesis, If respondents had participated well in the poverty reduction implementation, then changes would have followed in the National Economic Policy and Economic Management Reform would have stimulated significant poverty reduction. If less than 40 respondents, then the current changes in Economic Policy and Economic Management Reform have not significantly stimulated poverty reduction.

Results show that the mean difference between the number of respondents with attitude towards poverty reduction and economy aspect the test value was – 38.02 with t value of -3556, implying that the National Economic Policy and new Economic Reforms have not significantly (p<0.01) stimulated poverty reduction in rural areas. Hence the null hypothesis was rejected, and the alternative hypothesis accepted that is the National Economic Policy and the New Economic Management Reform have not significantly stimulated poverty reduction in rural areas. These people come from Chaani (1 person), Kibeni (3 people) and Nungwi (4 people) no people appreciated economic growth in Mkokotoni village who were respondents. In general, North 'A' district has very low rate

of economic growth as compared to other districts in Unguja Island. The higher proportion of Nungwi village that have been surveyed as compared to Chaani and Mkokotoni because Nungwi village is helped by tourism sector. Survey has shown that township enterprises in Nungwi province are the most active ones on economic growth and their business patterns are worthy of thorough studies in order to help more people in rural areas get out of poverty. Nungwi was once poorly developed region due to its lack of natural resources and its laggard economic growth, but since 1990s the government has encouraged the farmers to engage in tourism sector, small business, trading and handcraft trade to promote their earnings. Currently, Nungwi has become a very attractive tourist resort and is one of the most wealthy village region in Zanzibar. Majority of respondents (92.6%) unapriciate economic growth status. Pie chart below shows percentage of community attitude towards poverty reduction
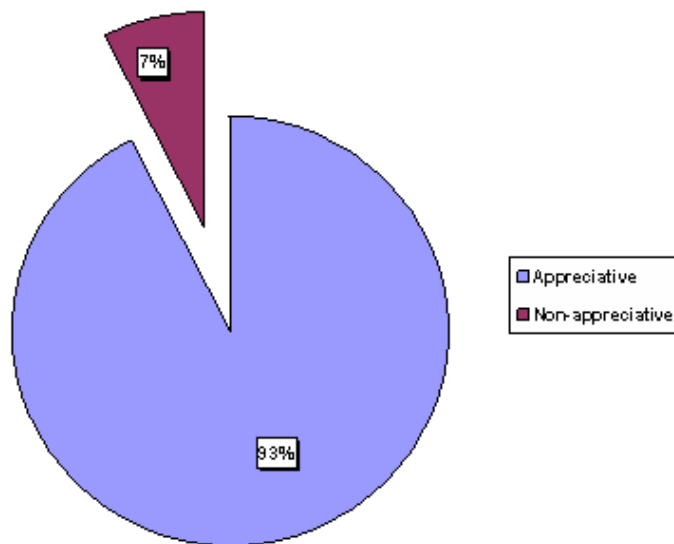


**Figure 2: Respondents about perception on economic growth**

Table 20, describes how respondents access to clean water. About 32.1% of farmers, 25% of fisherman and 32.5% of petty businessman reported that they faced shortage of water. Cost and queuing time, although there have been some perceived improvement in reducing

cost and queuing in rural areas. Rural respondents said do not pay for their water; water is free for 10.7% of farmers, 12.5% of fisherman and 12.5% of petty businessman. Communitys' perception about quantity of water said no change. TASAF could improve the development in rural areas for supply of water in almost all villages in Zanzibar.

**Table 19: Community's perception about water supply**

| Major water supply problems | Farmers | | Fishers | | Petty business | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % |
| Shortage of water | 9 | 32.1 | 10 | 25.0 | 13 | 32.5 |
| Dirty/untreated water | 7 | 25.0 | 9 | 22.5 | 9 | 22.5 |
| Distance to fellows water | 5 | 17.6 | 6 | 15.0 | 8 | 20.0 |
| Time spend/time consume | 4 | 14.3 | 8 | 20.0 | 5 | 12.5 |
| Cost | 3 | 10.7 | 5 | 12.5 | 5 | 12.5 |
| **Total** | **28** | **100.0** | **40** | **100.0** | **40** | **100.0** |

**Table 20: Community's perception about education**

| Major problems facing in education | Farmers | | Fishers | | Petty business | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % |
| Shortage of classroom | 8 | 28.5 | 13 | 32.5 | 12 | 30.0 |
| Shortage of text books | 6 | 21.5 | 10 | 25.0 | 11 | 27.5 |
| Few toilets/no toilets | 5 | 17.9 | 6 | 15.0 | 7 | 17.5 |
| Shortage of desks/chairs/tables | 4 | 14.3 | 5 | 12.5 | 4 | 10.0 |
| Class crowded/high amount students per class | 4 | 14.3 | 4 | 10.0 | 3 | 7.5 |
| Shortage of teachers | 1 | 3,5 | 2 | 5.0 | 3 | 7.5 |
| **Total** | **28** | **100.0** | **40** | **100.0** | **40** | **100.0** |

The conditions of roads in the rural areas in Zanzibar is almost good. Majority (70%) of rural respondents considered the condition of the rural roads as note a problem. Disaggregating by economic groups shows that the situation is perceived to be worse by more poor people at 7.1% of farmers, 5% of fisherman and 1% of petty business. This good road is improved by tourism sector improving in the coastal areas of Unguja Island (rural areas).

**Table 21: Reasons for community not participating in the implementation poverty**

      **reduction activities**

| Reasons | Farmers | | Fishers | | Petty business | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Freq** | **%** | **Freq** | **%** | **Freq** | **%** |
| Low knowledge on poverty reduction | 11 | 39.3 | 15 | 37.5 | 17 | 42.5 |
| Low community empowerment | 9 | 32.1 | 13 | 32.5 | 12 | 30.0 |
| Low income generation | 8 | 28.6 | 12 | 30.0 | 11 | 27.5 |
| **Total** | **28** | **100.0** | **40** | **100.0** | **40** | **100.0** |

Furthermore, about 14.3% of farmers, 12.5% of fisherman and 15% of petty businessman said that it could help to encourage other people to participate in the development activities. On the other hand, respondents reported that training could help community to willingly participate and improve cost sharing for 10.7% of farmers, 5% of fisherman and 7.5% of petty businessman.

**Table 22: Community's attitude on participation in the training on poverty reduction**

| Response for participation | Farmers | | Fishers | | Petty business | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Freq** | **%** | **Freq** | **%** | **Freq** | **%** |
| To gain knowledge and skills | 9 | 32.2 | 15 | 37.5 | 16 | 40.0 |
| To modernize economic activities | 7 | 25.0 | 10 | 25.0 | 9 | 22.5 |
| To improve household awareness | 5 | 17.8 | 8 | 20.0 | 6 | 15.0 |
| To encourage other people to participate in the developing activities | 4 | 14.3 | 5 | 12.5 | 6 | 15.0 |
| Community will be willingly to participate and improve costs shoring | 3 | 10.7 | 2 | 5.0 | 3. | 7.5 |
| **Total** | **28** | **100.0** | **40** | **100.0** | **40** | **100.0** |

 Village-level administration leadership develop poverty reduction development programs according the national announcement. This table show the community's participating on the development activities.

**CHAPTER FIVE**

**5.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

**5.1Conclusions**

This study was undertaken to assess the level of awareness, community's perception and attitudes towards poverty reduction of rural dwellers. Selected villages involved in this study were Chaani, Kibeni, Nungwi and Mkokotoni in North 'A' District in Unguja Island. Also this study assesses the MKUZA currently being promoted by the government as part of National Development Strategies. Based on the research results it is found that the majority of people in rural areas have a low level of awareness on poverty reduction and economic reforms of 2004, which guided the ongoing Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The low level of awareness towards poverty reduction is attributed to low level of education, poor access to information, low level of income and household low or high family size. Also, there are consequences of low level of awareness towards poverty reduction and right or wrong of perception on economic growth and negative or positive attitude about poverty reduction and economic growth. Findings have shown that respondents' level of education, income, access to information and family size had significant influence on respondents' level of awareness on – poverty reduction targets.

Although the majority of respondents had low level of awareness on poverty reduction programmes, however most (76.5%) of them had positive attitudes toward poverty reduction in the few sectors such as education in primary school enrolment, rural roads, clinical centres build near the villages and water supply according to Tanzania Social Services Accessibility Fund (TASAF) projects. Furthermore, changes in economic policy and economic reforms, towards poverty reduction were expected to significantly reduce

poverty in the country. However, findings in this study have shown that economic growth has significantly increased instead of decreasing It has also been shown that there is a significant correlation between the frequency of economic growth and communities' development of life condition. Majority of rural dwellers were worried of the fast growing of economic in their areas; that is has accelerated their income and disturbed their basic needs. They are also worried about the social services because will fill that can improve accessibility of good services not building. They suggested that economic growth and good governance reforms in MKUZA must be attention to ensure a more reduction of poverty in rural areas and deliver more equitable access to services and training – opportunities for communities' empowerment. Although it is claimed by the local government leaders that communities' – empowerment is an important step – towards sustainable rural development, linking economic growth and individuals, families' income growth, accessibility to credit sources.

Findings in this study have revealed the respondents in the study area had no employment and capita for investment. The majority of the respondents (86.2%) admitted that low level of knowledge on poverty reduction, almost all villages have not been attended in poverty reduction seminars or workshops and not surveyed.

In general, the agriculture sector in Zanzibar has not performed well; agriculture was dominant in Zanzibar economic. In Zanzibar tourism sector replace agriculture sector.

**5.2 Recommendations**

On the basis of the findings from this study, the following recommendations can be done:

- Agricultural growth is very important for the transformation of developing countries to modern developed countries. Agriculture provides jobs, food, raw materials and markets, and is the basic Industry to guarantee the livelihood of the majority of population of developing countries and can influence a country's food security. To this end, developing countries need to attach importance to the following policy areas.

- To achieve the Millennium Development Goals, it is the fundamental task of developing countries to achieve the coordinated domestic economic and social development based on inclusive growth.

- To accomplish this historical task, developing countries need to make tremendous efforts.

Firstly, establish a sound resource allocation and accumulation mechanism to ensure increasingly equitable distribution of assets and ensure that all people have the assets for income.

Secondly, establish a rational industrial system promote agricultural development, create a good environment for the development of labour intensive industries and put more efforts to increase employment opportunities.

Thirdly, establish a sound market system to link low-income people with the market and make them obtain relevant income.

Fourthly, establish a strong macro-control mode to stabilize economic operation, eliminate economic, social and natural risks and protect the life consumption and production investment of low-income population.

Fifthly, further improve the social governance system particularly in rural areas, enhance development capacity of farmers and improve the efficiency of production and management of rural residents.

Sixthly, establish an international competition model that gives full play to their comparative advantages to gain maximum benefits from the international economic system and minimize the impact from fluctuations of the international market.

Developing countries must issue special policies, establish a special development mode and accumulate special advantages based on the current development status in order to achieve leapfrog development, ultimately catch up with developed countries, achieve national modernization and industrialization and achieve the MDGs completely and permanently.

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**APPENDICES**

**Appendix 1: Variables influencing community perception**

| Variable | Operational definition |
|---|---|
| Age | Number of years reached by individual after birth |
| Sex | Respondent biological being either female or male |
| Income status | Earn rank of respondent ranked 1- 5. The index of income development by assessing the assets owned |
| Marital status | Adult respondents living together as couples or not |
| Occupation status | Adult respondents occupation category, Legal activity enabling a person to earn living, income generating activity |
| Household size | Number of members of a household by age and gender as 1 – 3 small, 4 – 6 medium, > 7 means large. |
| Education Level | Respondent's highest level of formal schooling attained year in schools |
| Community involvement | Participation of stakeholders in designing, planning and implementation of village plans index scale 1,2,3, >4 |
| Poverty measurement | Based on meal per day, nutritional consumption. |
| Gender | The physical / social roles for male / female |
| Attitudes towards works/income | Hard working or laziness or Duration of working, labour investment |
| Poverty reduction | Increase of income and ownership of valuable assets. |
| Awareness and knowledge | Level of understanding presence of poverty and reduction strategies. Extent of acquired information on MKUZA |
| Culture | General customs and beliefs adopted from forefathers. |

**Appendix 2: Questionnaire schedule for the local residents**

There are two sections in this schedule. Kindly answer all the questions honestly. All the information provided will be treated with confidentiality and will only be used for the

purpose of this study. Thank you for accepting to take part in this study. Remember your honesty and true feelings are the most important part of this schedule.

Part A: Demographic Information

1. Location  _____

2. Gender  01 Male ☐ 02 Female ☐

3. Age

| 01 | Below 18 years | |
|----|----------------|---|
| 02 | 18 -30 years | |
| 03 | 31-50 years | |
| 04 | Over 50 years | |

4. Marital Status

| 01 | Single | |
|----|--------|---|
| 02 | Married | |
| 03 | Separated/divorced | |
| 04 | Widowed | |

5. Education attained (year in school)

| 01 | 1 - 5 | |
|----|-------|---|
| 02 | 5 - 7 | |
| 03 | 7 - 9 | |
| 04 | 10 and above | |

6. Occupation

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 01 | Unemployed/ housewife | |
| 02 | Farmer | |
| 03 | Fisherman | |
| 04 | Government sector | |
| 05 | Private sector | |
| 06 | Businessman/woman | |
| 07 | Self-employed | |
| 08 | Others (specify) | |

7. Level of income

| | Tshs per month | |
|---|---|---|
| 01 | Below 35,000 | |
| 02 | 35,000-50,000 | |
| 03 | 51,000-100,000 | |
| 04 | Over 100,000 | |

8. Number of household members (including yourself and spouse)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 01 | Two | |
| 02 | 3-5 | |
| 03 | 6-10 | |
| 04 | Over 10 | |

9. Do you have any mass media?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 01 | Radio | |
| 02 | TV | |
| 03 | Computer/Internet | |
| 04 | Newspaper | |
| 05 | Others (specify) | |

10. Which is your main source of information?

| 01 | Radio | |
|----|-------|---|
| 02 | TV | |
| 03 | Newspaper | |
| 04 | Internet | |
| 05 | Public baraza | |
| 06 | Neighbours and friends | |
| 07 | Others (specify) | |

11. Have you heard about these poverty reduction strategies (MKUZA)?

    1=Yes ☐, 2= No ☐

12. Where have you obtained information or heard of MKUZA?

    1 = trainings          ☐

    2 = Group meetings      ☐

    3 = Media source        ☐

**Section B: Awareness**

1.  Are you aware of any Poverty reduction programme going on in your community/village? 01 Yes ☐ 02 No ☐

2.  If yes, mention the Poverty reduction programme(s) you are aware of

    (a)………………………………………………………………..

    (b)………………………………………………………………..

    (c)………………………………………………………………..

3.  If you are aware of such programme, how does it (they) operate

| Involvement of community in conservation of environment (eco-tourism) | Very useful =1 | Useful =2 | Somehow useful =3 | Not useful =4 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Provision of loans | | | | |
| Building of more schools | | | | |
| Construction of roads | | | | |
| Construction of health centers | | | | |
| Increasing access to clean water | | | | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Protection of the environment | | | | |
| Addressing gender equality | | | | |
| Provision of agricultural extension services | | | | |
| Others (specify) | | | | |

4.  Who are the main stakeholders involved in the implementation of the programme (Please tick on your choice)

| | |
|---|---|
| Government | |
| NGOs | |
| Community | |
| Private sector | |
| Political leaders | |
| Others (specify) | |

## Section C: Activities

1.  Identify those activities you have been involved in your village (please tick your choice)

| Activities | |
|---|---|
| **Education** | |
| 1. Buying or donating construction material | |
| 2. Providing labour in the construction of classes | |
| **Health** | |
| 1. Providing construction materials | |
| 2. Providing labour force | |
| **Roads** | |
| 1. Providing construction materials | |
| 2. Providing labour force | |
| **Water** | |
| 1. Providing materials | |
| 2. Providing labour force | |
| **Environment** | |
| Planting trees | |
| Cleaning wastes from the surrounding areas | |
| Protecting conservation areas | |
| **Agriculture** | |
| Planting high quality seeds/extension services | |
| Building irrigation system | |

**Attitude**

2.      Rate your feelings towards your involvement by the government in the following activities

| Activity | 1.Poor | 2.Good | 3.Undecided | 4.Very good |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Construction of school | | | | |
| Construction of health centers | | | | |
| Construction of roads | | | | |
| Digging and laying of water pipes | | | | |

3.      How do you practice in these activities?

1 = Poor ☐, 2 = Good ☐, 3 = Undecided ☐, 4 = Very good ☐,

4.      How do you feel about poverty reduction strategies?

1 = Poor ☐, 2 = Good ☐, 3 = Undecided ☐, 4 = Very good ☐,

5.      The  government's effort about poverty reduction in the rural areas are improved according to implementation of MKUZA

1 = Strongly agree ☐, 2 = Agree ☐, 3 = Undecided ☐, 4 = Disagree ☐,

6.      During the implementation of MKUZA has the poverty reduced

1= Highly reduced ☐, 2= Reduced ☐, 3= Undecided ☐, 4= No change ☐

7.      Reason for answering as above

_____

_____

_____

**Perception**

**8.**      Rate your perception towards the following MKUZA projects

| Activity | 1=Very useful | 2=Useful | 3=Some how useful | 4=Not useful |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Construction of school | | | | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Construction of health centers | | | | |
| Construction of roads | | | | |
| Digging and laying of water pipes | | | | |
| Building irrigation system | | | | |

9. How about community's perceive  in poverty reduction activities?

   1 = Very likely ☐, 2 = Somehow likely ☐, 3 = Unlikely ☐,

   4 = Impossible ☐

10. Do you think is important for government to involve local community in development programmes?

    1 = Important ☐, 2 = Very important ☐, 3 = Extremely important ☐,

    4 = Somehow important ☐, 5 = Not important ☐

11. What is the frequency of community's meeting sitting base on their development planning?

    0 =None ☐, 1 =Annual ☐, 2 = Semi annual ☐, 3 = Monthly ☐,

    4 = Fortnight ☐, 5 = Weekly ☐.

**Attitude toward quality of services provided by MKUZA**

12. Are you satisfied somehow, dissatisfied or very dissatisfied by the quality of services provided by the government in your area?

    (e) Quality of public schools

      1 = poor ☐, 2 = Good ☐, 3 = Undecided ☐,  4 = Very good ☐

    (f) Quality of health services

      1 = poor ☐, 2 = Good ☐, 3 = Undecided ☐,  4 = Very good ☐

    (g) Quality of agriculture extension services

      1 = poor ☐, 2 = Good ☐, 3 = Undecided ☐,  4 = Very good ☐

    (h) Quality of administration services

      1 = poor ☐, 2 = Good ☐, 3 = Undecided ☐,  4 = Very good ☐

(i) Quality of communication including transport services

1 = poor ☐, 2 = Good ☐, 3 = Undecided ☐, 4 = Very good ☐

(j) Quality of water services/supply

1 = poor ☐, 2 = Good ☐, 3 = Undecided ☐, 4 = Very good ☐

13. Do you understand the term Good Governance?

1 = Yes ☐, 2 = No ☐

14. How would you rank your village leadership in good governance?

1 = poor ☐, 2 = Good ☐, 3 = Undecided ☐, 4 = Very good ☐

**Appendix 3: Proportion of respondents for each level of awareness**

| Index score | Level of awareness | Respondents  % |
|---|---|---|
| 0 | Don't know ( not aware) | 5.6 |
| 1 | Somehow know( low aware) | 59.0 |
| 3 | Know (average aware) | 31.1 |
| 5 | Know everything (high aware) | 4.3 |

**Appendix 4:   Likert scale for people attitude towards poverty reduction**

| Attitudinal statement | Strongly disagree =1 | Disagree =2 | Undecided/ neutral =3 | Agree =4 | Strongly agree =5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. MKUZA satisfied to improve quality of education? | | | | | |
| 2. MKUZA satisfied to improve water supply? | | | | | |
| 3. MKUZA satisfied to improve road transportation? | | | | | |
| 4. MKUZA satisfied to improve communication system? | | | | | |
| 5. MKUZA satisfied to improve health services? | | | | | |
| 6. MKUZA satisfied to improve agriculture extension services? | | | | | |
| 7. MKUZA satisfied to improve income in household? | | | | | |
| 8. MKUZA satisfied to improve rural development/ reduce poverty? | | | | | |

**Appendix 5a: Proportion of respondents for each category of attitudes**

| Range score | Attitude | Proportion of respondents % |
|---|---|---|
| 8-22 | Unfavorable | 92.6 |
| 23-24 | Neutral | 0.0 |
| 25-40 | favorable | 7.4 |
| **Total** | | **100** |

**Appendix5b: Proportion of respondent's opinion on ZSGRP/ MKUZA**

| Index score | Opinion | Proportion of respondents % |
|---|---|---|
| 5-10 | Decreased | 84.3 |
| 11-15 | Undecided | 10.2 |
| 16-20 | Increased | 5.5 |
| **Total** | | **100** |