

**THE CONTRIBUTION OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES
TASAF PROJECT IN POVERTY REDUCTION:
THE CASE OF URBAN WEST REGION IN ZANZIBAR, TANZANIA.**

BY

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**DISSERTATION SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE
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ABSTRACT

The study on contribution of CDI TASAF in the reduction of poverty was conducted in Zanzibar Urban West Region. Specifically, the study aimed at assessing community awareness on the process of implementation of the TASAF projects; to determine the contribution of TASAF on initiation and implementation of community development initiative (CDI) projects; to determine the contribution of TASAF projects on improving the standard of living of the community and lastly to assess people's attitudes towards TASAF CDI projects. A cross-sectional research design was employed, and Semi structured and structured interview schedules and FGDs were used to collect primary data. The sample size of 120 respondents was drawn through stratified random sampling and simple random sampling. The data were analyzed using SPSS version 11.5. The FGDs were used to verify the responses from the respondents. Generally, the findings reveal that the majority (82%) of respondents, were aware of the procedures used in the initiation and implementations of the TASAF projects. Also findings show that TASAF contributed more in education related projects, (about Tsh 400 million), than to health and water supply projects at Tshs 322 million and Tshs 300 million respectively. Further, the study revealed that the majority, (96.0%), of the respondents accept that CDI through TASAF has improved their living standard. Based on the findings of the study it is concluded that TASAF has increased initiation and implementations of community development projects and has contributed toward poverty reduction. It is recommended that to achieve greater poverty reduction, more area based development programme/projects are needed in the pro-poor growth areas

DECLARATION

I, **NAIMU RAMADHAN PANDU**, do hereby declare to the Senate of Sokoine University of Agriculture, that this dissertation is my own original work and that it has neither been submitted nor being concurrently submitted for degree award in any other institution.

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The above declaration confirmed

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DEDICATION

To my mother Khadija Khatibu Ramadhan and my late father Ramadhan Pandu Ramadhan. May God rest his soul in eternal peace.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AK	=	Amani Karume
ADB	=	African Development Bank
CBO	=	Community Based Organization
CDI	=	Community Development Initiatives
CPC	=	Community Project Committee
CDD	=	Community Driven Development
DP	=	Development Partners
DC	=	District Commissioner
E- PRA	=	Extended Participatory Rural Appraisal
FGD	=	Focus Group Discussion
GDP	=	Gross Domestic Product
GNP	=	Gross National Product
IDA	=	International Development Agency
IFAD	=	International Fund for Agricultural Development
J.K	=	Jakaya Kikwete
JICA	=	Japan International Cooperation Agency
LDC	=	Least Developing Countries
MACEMP	=	Marine and Coastal Environment Management Project
MKUZA	=	<i>Mkakati wa Kupunguza Umaskini Zanzibar</i>
		(Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty)
MOFEA	=	Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs
NGOs	=	Non Governmental Organisations
NPES	=	National Poverty Eradication Strategy
OC	=	Other charges
OCGS	=	Office of the Chief Government Statistician
ODA	=	Official Development Aid
O-PRA	=	Open ended Participatory Rural Appraisal
PWP	=	Public Works Project
PIAs	=	Projects Implementation Agencies
PHCU	=	Primary Health Care Unit
PEPUA	=	Presidential Economic Policy Advisory Unit
PRS	=	Poverty Reduction Strategy
RGZ	=	Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar
REPOA	=	Research for Poverty Alleviation
RC	=	Regional Commissioner
SUA	=	Sokoine University of Agriculture
SNAL	=	Sokoine National Agriculture Library
SPSS	=	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
SSP	=	Social Support Programme
TIFF	=	Tanzania Inter faith Forum
TMU	=	TASAF Management Unit
TAS	=	Tanzania Assistance Strategy
TASAF	=	Tanzania Social Action Fund
TOR	=	Terms of Reference
TRP	=	Training and Participation
URT	=	United Republic of Tanzania

VG	=	Village Government
ZSGRP	=	Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty
ZEB	=	Zanzibar Economic Bulletin
ZPRP	=	Zanzibar Poverty Reduction Plan

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

Zanzibar is constrained with fewer opportunities being a small island territory within a political and economic union which is medium sized least developed country. The former makes the territory more prone to higher shocks due to its high dependence on external trade and imports, while the later involves it as part of a country with a need to achieve significant growth if it has to make a breakthrough in poverty reduction. Zanzibar being part of Tanzania and as a least developed country, receives substantial Official Development Aid (ODA). Because of its policy orientation and the mechanism of the union arrangement, Zanzibar has been able to benefit directly from this (RGZ, 2001).

The definition and measurements of poverty in Zanzibar and Tanzania in general focus on the cost of meeting basic needs, which are necessary in maintaining a minimum standard of living (URT, 2004). This definition has been strengthened through the inclusion of socio – economic indicators of well being, such as rates of mobility and mortality, prevalence of malnutrition, literacy rate, infant and maternal mortality rates, life expectancy, quality of housing, adequate clothing, per capita income and expenditure and infrastructure (communication, transport, social services etc.). Others include high fertility, lack of access to basic services such as safe water, food insecurity and technology. In general, these indicators can be used to identify poor and non poor individual households and societies or communities (URT, 2004). Poverty means the lack of development, whereas development implies moving towards getting rid of poverty (Thomas, 2000).

Since her revolution in January 1964 and the union with the mainland Tanzania in April 1964, Zanzibar has been faced with problems of fighting poverty, ignorance and diseases. The revolutionary foundation of Zanzibar was built on its primary concern for equality and the improvement of the living standards of the ordinary Zanzibar people.

The Zanzibar national efforts to tackle or fight poverty were initially channelled through centrally directed medium and long term development plans. In 2000, the Government of Zanzibar formulated Development Vision 2020, which is the Government blueprint for a long term socio- economic development. It stipulates Zanzibar's vision, mission, goals and the targets to be achieved in respect of economic growth and eradication of poverty by 2020. The vision has defined the role of the state in Zanzibar from being the main engine of growth and provider of social services to being the facilitator of growth as a standard setter and provider of essential public services (UNDP, 2006).

It is the implementation of Vision 2020, which has initiated the Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (ZSGRP, 2007), popularly known by its Kiswahili acronym as *Mkakati wa Kukuza Uchumi na Kupunguza Umaskini* (MKUZA). The focus of MKUZA is to ensure the attainment of suitable growth that would increase the income and reduce non – income poverty of the majority of people in Zanzibar. The strategy is in line with various international goals, commitments and targets including the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) (RGZ, 2007).

The ZSGRP offers recommendations on interventions on how various stakeholders, the Government, the non state actors including Development Partners (DPs), the private sectors, civil society organizations and the community can positively be engaged in this process and how they can, through their own actions and approaches, significantly enhance

economic growth and reduce poverty (RGZ, 2007). Based on this orientation, Zanzibar, in her efforts to fight poverty, has incorporated a number of community development programmes aimed at improving people's standard of living. The programmes include: Participatory Agricultural Development and Empowerment Programme (PADEP), Agricultural Support Service Programme (ASSP), Marine and Coastal Environmental Management Project (MACEMP) and Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF).

The United Republic of Tanzania established the TASAF project in 2000 as one of the tools for executing the government national poverty strategy. TASAF is a World Bank funded project of the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, established with an overall objective of contributing towards government's effort of alleviating poverty in the country through a participatory approach (TASAF, 2003). This approach enables communities to take charge of their development process by facilitating the changing role of the Government from being a provider of the services to being a facilitating agent. In this way, ownership by communities and sustainability of supported community interventions are enhanced and guaranteed (TASAF, 2008).

Since its inception in 2001, TASAF has worked in partnership with the Government of Zanzibar to provide three coordinated components, namely Community Development Initiative (CDI) with the ratio of 86%, Public Works Programmes (PWP) with the ratio of 14% and, Social Support Programme (SSP) with the ratio of zero percent.

The objective of TASAF has been to increase the capacity of communities and stakeholders in prioritizing, implementing and managing sustainable development initiatives and improving socio economic services and opportunities, with the aim of reducing poverty (TASAF, 2005). Zanzibar Urban West Region was among the selected

regions for the implementation of CDI during TASAF 1. CDI involves the construction of classrooms, dispensaries, Primary Health Care (PHC) and water projects. The implementation of CDI requires active participation of beneficiaries; the contribution of at least 20% and support should come from the community's own capacity and capability.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The success of Tanzania Social Action Funds (TASAF) subprojects is widely acknowledged in Tanzania. Several studies have been carried out which show TASAF success towards poverty reduction. For instance, Kajembe *et al.* (2000), Kikula (2006) and Makele (2007), assessed and reviewed the importance of community participation; and Lupilya (2007) assessed the Social Support Project (SSP) for vulnerable groups towards poverty reduction in Bukoba. These studies have however, not provided detailed information on the contribution of social community development initiatives (CDI) TASAF sub projects in Zanzibar and in Urban West Region in particular.

In the Urban West Region in Zanzibar, TASAF CDI project aimed at enhancing community development. Since its establishment in 2001, the project has done a lot. The information about this CDI project is however limited and fragmented. Little is known as to its contribution to the region with respect to its set goals i.e. poverty reduction to the respective people in the Urban West Region. The current study therefore, aims at assessing whether or not the intended outcomes of TASAF have been achieved.

1.3 Study Justification

This study explores the contribution of TASAF in poverty reduction. In so doing the study intended to generate useful information for development planners, policy makers, NGOs, development partners and communities with respect to factors affecting sustainability of

resources allocation of the established project and the kind of activities appropriate to hasten poverty reduction. Furthermore, it was envisaged that the generated information would be useful in reviewing or designing future development programmes. As Hisham (2007) observes, many projects in developing countries fail after a short period after the programmes come to an end. This is because the planners are not conversant with the community needs. The third world development programmes action funds tend to overlook the kind of intervention needed by the recipients.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

1.4.1 General objectives

The general objective of this study is to determine the contribution of TASAF projects towards poverty reduction in Urban West Region in Zanzibar.

1.4.2 Specific objectives

- (i) To assess community awareness on the process of implementation of the TASAF projects
- (ii) To determine the role of TASAF on initiation and implementation of community development projects.
- (iii) To examine the contribution of TASAF projects on improving standard of living of the community.
- (iv) To assess people's attitudes towards TASAF CDI projects.

1.5 Research Questions

The following questions were used to guide the study:

- (i) Is the community aware enough about the procedures and process used in the implementation of TASAF projects?

- (ii) To what extent have TASAF project contributed to improve community living standard?
- (iii) Does the community still need TASAF projects for poverty reduction?
- (v) Does TASAF increase community initiative and implementation of the community development projects?

1.7 Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework proposed by this study is presented in the Fig. 1 below and variables and their operational definitions are in Appendix 1. The conceptual framework presents hypothetical relationship between independents and dependent variable. This study's conceptual framework hypothesises that TASAF projects will increase community development projects initiative (CDI) as a result improving the community living standard in terms of improved health status, access to safe and clean water, school enrolment rate etc.

The conceptual frame works that contribute to CDI TASAF intervention on poverty reduction

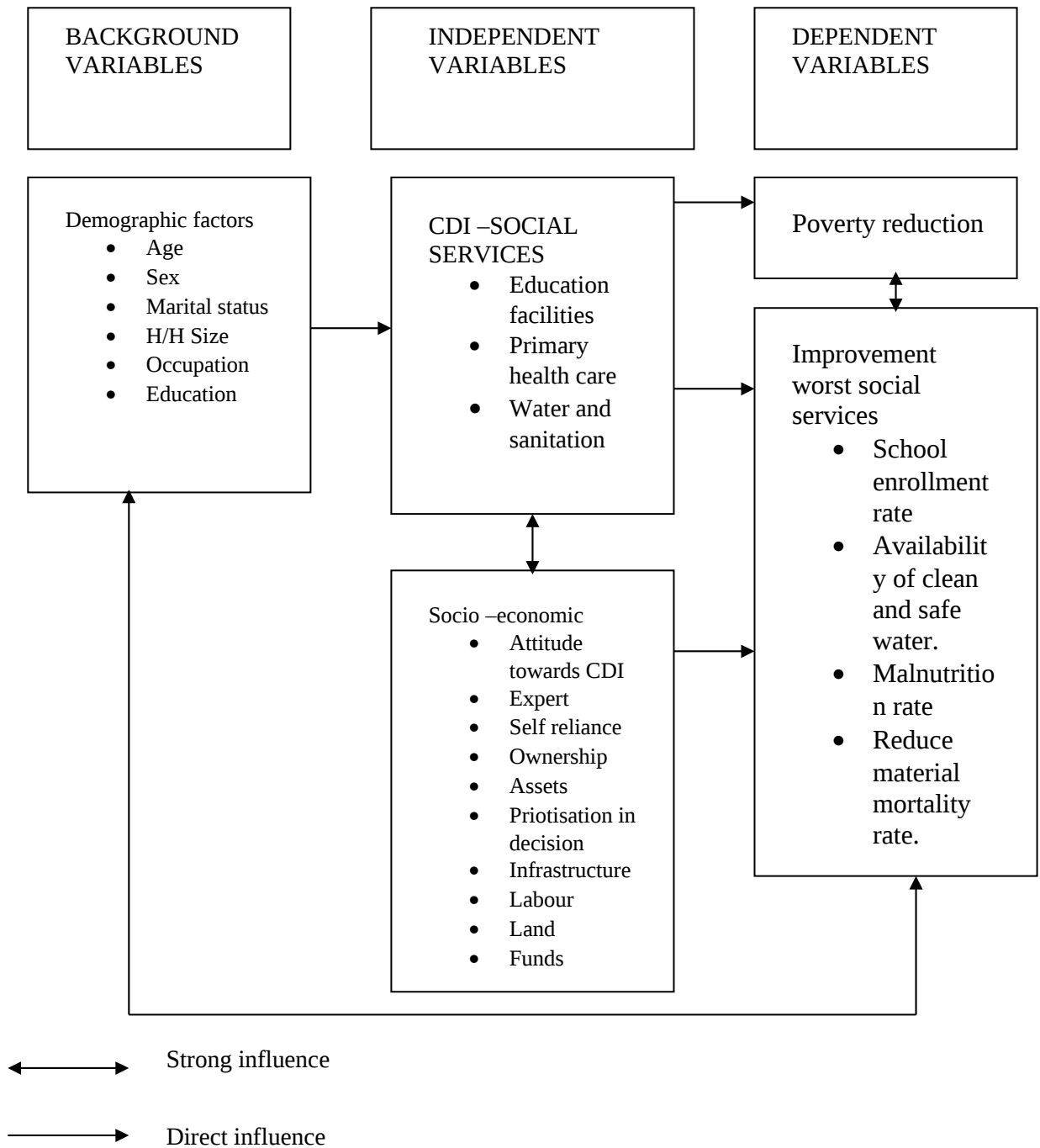


Figure 1: The conceptual frame works that contribute to CDI TASAF intervention on poverty reduction

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Overview

Poverty is a complex and multiple dimensional concept that can be defined in various ways depending on who defines it, when and where it is defined. Over time there has been a shift of emphasis on poverty reduction from short term emergency relief type of operation towards more long time development oriented programmes with longer term objectives focusing on supporting demand – driven development. The demand driven approach is assumed to be superior to traditional public services supply, with its supply – driven problem centralizing on rigid top down bureaucracies and insensitivity to the user of the services. It was originally thought that people’s development could be assisted by aid agencies and donor countries.

Development was a government affair and citizens were, by default, the beneficiaries of this development; currently, however because of various problems, especially the declining financial capacity it has become clear that despite the government’s efforts in helping the people out of poverty, the fundamental obstacles still persist (Cooksey, 1994). It has now been realized that there are no institutions other than the people’s organizations, associations or clubs that are better placed to know how to solve their development problems. It is from the above overview therefore, this Chapter is devoted to reviewing relevant literature on the concept of poverty reduction.

2.2 The Concept of Poverty

It is widely recognized that poverty alleviation cannot be achieved without economic take off in the least developing countries (Bigsten and Danielsson, 1999). Poverty is a complex and multidimensional concept that can be defined in various ways depending on who

defines it, when and where it is defined. Poverty can simply be defined as low monetary value of produce and services. Poverty reduction refers to lifting the poor out of poverty (Mtafitikolo, 1994). Experience shows that starting from very poor condition, take off can occur if the right policies are implemented (Berthekey and Vardoulakis, 1998 cited in Bigsten, 1999). Chamber (1983) also describes poverty as the situation that emanates from lack of necessary capabilities and entitlements to satisfy human basic needs. This situation limits a person from acquiring security and assets or from having the powers for decision making.

About one fifth of the world's population is prone to poverty (Bagachwa 1994). Poverty can always exist in a society where some or all of its members fail to attain a certain level of well-being considered by that society as reasonable minimum standard of living (Bagachwa, 1994). According to Lipton and Ravallion (1995), poverty is not only a state of existence but also a process with many dimensions and complexities. It is further observed (Sen, 1999) that in order to understand poverty, it is essential to examine the economic and social context including: institutions of the state, markets, communities and households. Poverty differences cut across gender, ethnicity, age, residence (urban versus rural) and income sources (Sen, 1999). At the household level, it is children and women who often suffer the most instead of men, and at the community level, it is the rural people who suffer more than the urban people.

Zanzibar as part of the United Republic of Tanzania defines poverty by using income and non - income human development attributes. Non – income poverty includes low level of education, survival rate, nutritional status and safe drinking water, social well being and high vulnerability (URT, 1999). This definition is used as a point of departure for this study in examining the contribution of TASAF project to poverty reduction.

2.3 Patterns of Poverty

The pattern of poverty is changing. The numbers of the poor are rising in the cities, in dry areas and areas with poor soils, in war – affected regions and among women, the landless, the elderly, and people with hunger and chronic diseases. The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD, 2007) reveals that more than one billion people in the world live on less than one dollar a day and 2.7 billion people struggle to survive on less than two dollars per day. More than 800 million people, including 300 million children, go to bed hungry every day. Every 3.6 seconds a person dies of starvation, and most of those who die are children under the age of 5. Every year 6 million children die from malnutrition before their fifth birthday. More specifically, according to the report by the European Commission (EC) and Technical Centre for Agriculture and Rural Cooperation (CTA), poverty in Africa is pervasive, and predominantly rural (Mundy and Gladbach, 1999).

Some 40% of the population of sub – Saharan Africa live below world poverty line of one dollar per day and this figure has been rising steadily since the mid – 1980s. This figure is a major challenge for development practitioners who call for a major diversification on the existing anti poverty strategies.

2.4 Categories of Poverty

The World Bank (1990) and Alkinson (1991) categorise poverty into two categories: absolute poverty and relative poverty. Absolute poverty is defined as the inability to attain a specific minimum standard of living. This definition is focused on the absolute economic well being of the poor in isolation from the welfare distribution of the society. The minimum standard of living is referred to as a poverty line. There is an advantage of using poverty line to measure poverty as it enables people to trace the changes in the welfare

position of the poor and to measure the extent of poverty reduction. By relative poverty, the nature of poverty is focused on the economic wellbeing of the percentage of the poorest in the population. The distribution of welfare of the entire society is taken into account. This category tends to be useful as individuals relate to each other at all levels of economic wellbeing. This category however, does not seem to be a good tool of measuring the extent of poverty reduction because it ignores mobility into and out of poverty.

2.5 Poverty Alleviation: Meaning and Measurement

Poverty alleviation is the effort made to lift the poor out of poverty. There are two approaches used for poverty alleviation namely, alleviation through growth, and alleviation through redistribution. The two approaches have been discussed extensively in the literature. Alleviation through growth is fundamental to combating poverty. The standards of living cannot rise without new wealth being generated through economic activities. An antipoverty strategy must seek ways of generating wealth by revising investments, wage structure, terms of trade, and other relative factors. Alleviation through redistribution is also a key where wealth must not stay in the hands of a few; policies must ensure that the benefits are distributed widely. Relevant policies include land reforms, taxation, infrastructure development, and the provision of services (Mundy and Gladbach, 1999). With respect to the first approach, it is recommended that the government and activities of other actors should concentrate on growth policies, which would ensure that the results of growth “trickle” down to the poor through both primary and secondary incomes and thus alleviating their poverty (Oyen, 1992). In Tanzania both approaches have been attempted (Mtafifikolo, 1994).

2.6 Poverty Situation in Tanzania

Tanzania is classified as one of the poorest countries in the world. This classification is based on a wide range of monetary indices like Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Gross National Product (GNP), per capita and living on less than one US dollar per day (URT, 2003). In 2001 it was found that more than a third of the Tanzanian population could not satisfy their basic needs, and nearly 18 percent could not afford to attain food requirements for a healthy living (URT, 2002).

The prevalence of income poverty is still high in Tanzania. According to the Household Budget Survey of 2000/01 the proportion of the population below the national food poverty line is 18.7% and that below the national basic needs poverty line is 35.7% (URT, 2005b). According to the World Bank (2000), about half of all Tanzanians are basically poor and one third is living in abject poverty. Out of this number, between 15 million and 18 million live below poverty line of USD 0.65 a day. Out of these, nearly 12.5 million live in abject poverty, spending less than USD 0.5 a day. Furthermore, the number of people living in absolute poverty has increased because of the rapid population growth.

Poverty has been growing inspite of the measures being taken by the government and other stakeholders. The country's economy is heavily dependent on the agricultural sector which constitutes about 50% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The sector is a source of employment for about 80% of the population and accounts for 70% of the total exports, 60% of the export earnings and 90% of food crops (Kapinga 2003). Currently, fast growing sectors include mining and quarrying (13.9 %), construction (8.4%) followed by business hotels and restaurants as related to tourism (96.5 %). Lastly, the informal sector is also becoming an important source of employment (URT, 2003).

Given the nature and situation of poverty in Tanzania, the speed of alleviating poverty is still slow. As Makombe *et al.* (1991) and Samwel (2004) argue, there has not been any significant achievement in poverty reduction and the actual number of people living in both below basic needs and food poverty has been increasing.

2.6.1 Situation of poverty in Zanzibar

Poverty in Zanzibar is manifested by a number of closely related features, which include the lack of sufficient quality employment, low productivity, low incomes, relatively high incidences of diseases, falling life expectancy, malnutrition especially among children, low quality of education, and low participation in social, political and economic decision making (RGZ, 2001). As part of United Republic of Tanzania (URT), Zanzibar poverty classification is also based mainly on a wide range of monetary indices such as Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Gross National Product (GNP), per capita and living on less than one USD a day.

Currently, Zanzibar's GDP is Tshs 395.7 billion, a significant increase from the average of Tshs 189.5 billion in 1990s. This translates into an annual per capita income of Tshs 369,000 which is equivalent to USD 327 per person per year (OCGS, 2007). Economic growth has been driven mainly by the increasing contribution and growth of the services sector, which now contributes up to 51% onto the GDP. In terms of contribution to the GDP the services sector is followed by agriculture (23%), and industry (14%). The sectoral composition of the GDP has changed since 1990s when agriculture accounted for up to 35% of GDP with industry accounting for 22% and services accounting for 32% (RGZ, 2007).

Zanzibar is largely characterized by higher poverty incidence in the rural than in the urban areas. Poverty is also related to the household size and education attainment of the household head. The majority of poor households have a larger number of dependents while the head of the household has very low or no education at all. The nature of poverty in Zanzibar is multidimensional and multisectoral. As for education, for example, in 2007, it was revealed that the factors leading to unequal enrolment include long distances to school, low awareness among the people on the value of education and the part of some household and communities, inadequate classrooms leading to over-crowded classes, and inadequate education facilities as well as lack of specialized teachers for the disabled, coupled with negative attitudes of some parents towards the importance of education to the disabled children (RGZ, 2007).

Karume (2003) argues that poverty is still rampant in Zanzibar with more than 50% of the people living in poverty. Illiteracy, on the other hand is still high; and life expectancy is below 50 years. Mortality rates of women in maternal complications and infants under five are still at the unacceptable high rates. On the other hand, malaria continues to be a big killer. Another challenging phenomenon in the study area is malnutrition, which is still rampant among infants and young children. Access to clean and safe water is still a major problem especially in the rural areas. In all of these indicators, Pemba seems to trail behind Unguja in terms of performance. The Government of Zanzibar has put special emphasis on development issues on Pemba to improve quality of life (Karume, 2003).

2.7 Focusing on Rural Poverty

Poverty is mainly found in the rural areas (World Bank, 1990). There are various reasons for this situation including less access to employment opportunities and inadequate social services that limit production. Most of the rural poor families live in either remote areas, far from urban centres or on the edges of villages or far away from the main roads

(Kiros, 1985). Rural development is, therefore, aimed at achieving a widely shared and dynamic rural economic growth which would raise the living standards of the rural population (URT, 2003).

Poverty devastates families and communities in rural and poor nations. It causes instability, political unrest and conflicts. Today, some 800 million people in poor countries are chronically hungry and malnourished and children in the rural areas die everyday due to causes directly related to poverty (Annan, 2006). Rural poverty is justified on the grounds that some features of rural poverty are unique notably, geographical isolation, poor distribution of services and infrastructure, and shortage of specialized personnel such as doctors and teachers. In this regard, specific policies for rural growth are called for. It is, nevertheless, desirable to recognize the dynamics of rural – urban linkages in the design of antipoverty policies (Rutasitara, 2002). As Cooksey (1994) argues at the village level income inequality is a function of factors such as differences in land and cattle ownership, the use of hired as opposed to family labour, the quality of agricultural technology employed (hand hoe, oxen, tractor), and access to credit and farm income earning opportunities. Chamber (1983) has made a thoughtful analysis as to why rural poverty is often unperceived as well as of the manner in which development workers can rectify this serious deficiency. The author observes that, “outsiders are people concerned with rural development who are themselves neither rural nor poor”. It is further argued that the direct rural experience of most urban – based outsiders is limited to brief hurried visits from urban centres. The rural people are often seen and even little is understood of the nature of their poverty (Burkey, 1993).

2.8 Community Participation and Self reliance Spirit

2.8.1 Community participation

Participation by the people in the institution and systems which govern their lives is a basic human right and which is also essential for realignment of political power in favour of the disadvantaged groups, and for social and economic development. As Burkey (1993) argues, rural development strategies can realize their full potential only through the motivation, active involvement and organization at the grassroots level of rural people. It is further argued (Korten and Uphoff, 1981) that participation has a major implication not only on the local populations but also on the government and other personnel involved in the management of development programs. Participation has been endorsed by most of the governments in the world, international financial institutions, and bilateral donor agencies as the most effective instrument for bringing about sustainable development (Feeney, 1998). As Karume (2003) observed serious poverty reduction initiatives will only be considered credible if the majority of the population participate in and benefit from these interventions and thereby improving their quality of life.

2.8.2 Community and self reliance spirit

According to Burkey (1993), self reliance has become one of the jargons in the development circle similar to such jargons as basic needs, awareness, and participation. People must feel and believe that it is their own efforts that drive the development process. They must feel that they themselves contribute to the maximum their own human, financial and material resources and that assistance from outside are only reserved for what they (the people) cannot manage for themselves. Field staff must be made to believe that they are not to do things for the people, and that their job is to help the people do things for themselves. As Kapinga (2007) puts it, people's realization of their capabilities and capacity for self development requires a complete change of mindset.

2.8.3 Community participation and poverty reduction

Community participation and self reliance approach has been discussed in the literature. For example, (Elbei, 2007) views community participation as an empowering process, whereby people mobilize their resources to address social and economic problems in a collective way. Lenguyaha (2005) considers community participation as a vehicle towards poverty reduction. This is because the participating people engage in productive and social activities which promote their welfare; therefore people who participate in various development programmes have a better chance of reducing their poverty than those who do not participate (Bolton, 2005).

2.8.4 Experience of community participation and self reliance in Tanzania

The spirit of self reliance and community participation is not new in Tanzania. This experience (community participation and self reliance) started way back in 1967 when the Government of Tanzania proclaimed the Arusha Declaration, which made socialism and self reliance the official policy in the country. The Arusha Declaration emphasized community participation and cooperation in poverty reduction. As Nyerere (1968) argued however that “we would be extremely silly if we imagined that the Arusha Declaration had caused us to have more qualified doctors, engineers, teachers, administrators and so on”. Self reliance means to make maximum use of the resources which we have, citizens to be given priority in every field as soon as they are capable of doing that job efficiently. As for community, self reliance, this means that people will use the resources and skills jointly for their own welfare and development.

TASAF is one of the programmes strategically initiated by the country to reduce poverty. It has been making efforts to influence the community to participate in the projects identified by them. As Mkapa (2004) argues, national and local ownership of development

initiatives is necessary if we are to scale up the effects of poverty reduction and sustain them, and that ownership must dovetail with participation.

There can be no ownership without participation. Ownership must also devolve down to the level of communities. However, in order for the community to eradicate poverty it must participate from the early stages of decision making of what should be done to them (Miller 1979). Miller (1979) lists four affirmations which summarize the significance of participation on the development process: first, people organize best around problems they consider most important; secondly, local people make rational economic decisions in the context of their own environment and circumstances; third, voluntary local commitment of labour, time, material and money to the project is a necessary condition for linking patterns of development.

These affirmations reflect the fact that participation means more than occasional meetings in which project staff discuss their plans with local villagers in general, in the usual benefactor to beneficiary manner; but rather, as Korten and Uphoff (1981) put it, meaningful participation implies a systematic local autonomy in which communities discover the possibilities of exercising choice and thereby becoming capable of managing their own development. In reviewing the genesis of the concept and practices of participatory development in the world, Kapinga (2006) reveals the fact that there is a general reluctance by bureaucrats and technocrats in involving the people in decisions which concern their livelihoods.

This attitude has been caused by various factors including the belief that the people do not know, hence involving them is a waste of time, or that participatory decision making, planning and evaluation is time consuming. Sometimes such fears are backed up by civil service practice whereby the budgeted funds have to be used by a certain date (30 June of

every year in Tanzania). The funds which are not spent by this date are withdrawn by Treasury. It was revealed that participation may raise questions and issues which may be burdensome to the bureaucrat in rectifying them.

2.8.5 Constraints in community participation

It can be noted here that community participation is not a panacea (universal remedy) for success (Kajembe *et al.*, 2003). There are a number of community participation based programmes which ended without significant impact. This is due to a number of reasons among them is low political will of the central government to devolve powers to communities and grassroots organizations (Cooksey and Kikula, 2006). Also, as Makale (2007) reports, many of the programmes which used community participation approach have experienced delays in implementation, high costs in capacity building, conflicts of interest which to a great extent have minimised the impact of the project.

2.9 Efforts towards Poverty Eradication in Tanzania

Tanzania has been struggling since independency to eradicate poverty (Likwelile, 2003). As part of the poverty eradication efforts, the government introduced several policy documents and processes including Tanzania Development Vision 2025, the National Poverty Eradication Strategy (NPES); Tanzania Assistance Strategy (TAS); Public Expenditure Reviews (PER), and Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF). Others include Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS); and the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP) or MKUKUTA. The policy documents and processes were prepared through consultative and participatory processes that involved different stakeholders at different levels, and that these documents and processes were expected to do substantial work, not only in poverty monitoring but also in its gradual eradication.

Government efforts started with identifying the causes of poverty through stakeholders' workshops in various sectors (URT, 2000). In agricultural sector, problems were identified and the proposed solutions towards poverty reduction included establishing and strengthening rural credit mechanisms, improving research and extension services possibly to the level of one extension officer per village; enhancing the ability to repair and maintain rural roads especially at the community level; and establishing safety nets to assist vulnerable groups. In the case of education the identified problems were inadequate provision of teaching and learning materials.

According to Othman *et al.* (2003), the pro – poor expenditure tracking study which aimed at tracking down government expenditure on priority sectors (education, health, rural water and rural roads) as part of government's efforts in poverty eradication, there are still leakages due to a number of reasons, among them include:-

- (i) Unpredictable flows of funds to District Councils, both in the level and timing which creates room for delays and misappropriation.
- (ii) Serious delays in disbursement of funds, especially those related to other charges, a problem which is more prevalent in the rural than in the urban localities. For example the study indicates that the processing of other charges (OC) disbursements to education takes up to 37 days from the Ministry of Finance to Kisarawe District, 31 days to Dodoma District, 30 Days to Babati District, 37 days to Mtwara District and up to 54 days to Kigoma District. The report further indicates that personal emoluments (PE) funds take a shorter period to reach their destinations.
- (iii) There are delays in the disbursement of funds even within the localities, and there are significant delays in the reallocation of funds at that level. The study

also shows that there are significant delays in transferring OC funds to sectoral accounts in all the councils. These delays take up to 48 days in some councils.

- (iv) Lack of effective central government monitoring system for the actual disbursements to councils and the use of funds; there are also variations in the reporting formats.

2.9.1 Efforts towards poverty eradication in Zanzibar

The efforts towards poverty eradication in Zanzibar are not made in isolation from those of the United Republic of Tanzania. Every step of poverty reduction in the United Republic of Tanzania is incorporated in Zanzibar's efforts towards the same. As Karume (2003) argues, poverty reduction strategy is primarily intended to improve indicators of human development. One of the prerequisites for this has been the need to improve macro economic performance. The Zanzibar Government crafted two important documents to guide the efforts in fighting poverty; Zanzibar Development Vision 2020, which provides the overall aspirations, and the Zanzibar Poverty Reduction Plan (ZPRP) which is transformed into the Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (ZSGRP) – MKUZA. Modest achievements have been made in the fields of education, health, water supply and gender balance. Overall, there is significant progress in the economic performance in sectors such as agriculture, transport and communication, and good governance. Moreover it was observed at the centre of all these efforts is the prospect of achieving the targets in some of the indicators within the stated timeframe.

In this regard the Government has put more emphasis in community based economic and social activities, involving the private sector in poverty eradication initiatives, ensuring participation of the people in the poverty eradication process, ensuring commitment of senior government officials in the process; constant monitoring of the poverty situation,

environmental conservation; improving physical infrastructure and; moving from quantity to quality monitoring of human and financial resources (RGZ, 2007). According to MOFEA (2003), in order to successfully address development challenges currently facing Zanzibar, decisions are required to make available the required resources and also to address capacity issues. With declining of resources and the gloomy global economic situation currently facing Zanzibar, a focused financial assistance is required to protect the gains which have been achieved so far. The assistance could be in the form of budget support, project aid and also addressing key structural impediments in order to keep Zanzibar's economy back on the right long – run growth path. It is argued however (Karume, 2003) that the challenges that threaten sustainable higher GDP growth rate can be met through: export diversification, the promotion of SMEs, maintenance of political stability; promotion of public – private sector partnership; maintenance of macroeconomic stability, and diversification of the economy to a semi industrialized status with a modern rural sector. Others include involving vulnerable sections of the society in the development process, improving the quality of economic infrastructure, containing HIV/AIDS and pursuing policies that attract both local and foreign investors. The Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF), through its community development initiatives which is the subject of this study is one of the efforts by Tanzania Government in tackling the problem of rural poverty.

2.10 Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF)

The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania established the Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) in 2000 as one of the tools for exciting the Governments National Poverty Reduction strategy. TASAF is a multi sectoral programme that provides direct funding to small scale public investments targeted at meeting the needs of the poor and contributing to social capital and development at the local level (TASAF, 2008).

The overriding objective of TASAF is to empower communities to improve their livelihoods and access enhanced services, minimize the public sector's direct involvement in the implementation of projects such as construction of health facilities, water projects, and schools. The government has established TASAF to make sure that the targeted development initiatives in remote areas of the country get requisite support in a timely and cost effective manner (World Bank, 2000). This approach has an implication on community ownership and the changing role of the Government from being a provider of services to a being a facilitating agent (TASAF, 2000). In this way, the ownership of community interventions is enhanced and guaranteed. Along with TASAF sub projects focusing on rural and peri – urban communities, the government has instituted “social fund” to cater for the income poor particularly women, the unemployed youth, and those in the informal sector all of who are unable to access credit from the banks. In addition to these initiatives in 2006, the government initiated the presidential fund popularly known as “JK and “AK” fund whereby each region is to receive one billion Tshs for the purpose of empowering the poor people into credit worthiness for them to be able to borrow from the banks so that they can start businesses and hence improved their living standards. However, these initiatives are limited to urban and peri urban areas; this is mainly due to the fact that there is limited accessibility to rural areas and the fact that most people in the rural areas are not informed of most of these funds or the new available credit organizations (Rutasitara, 2002).

2.10.1 Purpose and objective of TASAF

The objective of TASAF was to ensure enhanced government support to poor communities, the empowerment of communities through giving them more voice in taking charge of their own development, and stimulation of community demand and the eventual contribution to economic growth, reduction of poverty and protection of vulnerable groups

thus leading to improved livelihood of the people. TASAF was envisaged to facilitate in the struggle of alleviating poverty. Tanzania has adopted TASAF strategies to involve the people in decision making in the implementation of various projects decided upon by the people themselves. As Mkapa (2001) observes, TASAF is a beacon of hope to Tanzania, and it is determined to fight poverty because of the fact that the TASAF implementation modality motivates people into becoming self employed. This is particularly because TASAF priorities and projects are determined through a participatory appraisal and that the whole project cycle is determined by the people themselves. Apart from rekindling the spirit of self development, the TASAF implementation framework guarantees sustainability because of high degree of ownership. In addition to keeping the cost to the minimum, the TASAF model keeps overheads at the minimum as per the regulation that not more than 20% of the TASAF support should go to administrative overheads; thus leaving 80% to reach the targeted community projects.

2.10.2 Justification of TASAF

The Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) should help the government of the United Republic of Tanzania sustain the momentum of the ongoing reforms by facilitating improvements in socio economic infrastructure, enhancing capacity and skills among rural and pre-urban communities, and creating temporary safety nets for the poorest section of the communities. In this regard, TASAF activities are designed to improve basic social, land, and economic services to the vulnerable groups including women and children; while the positive impact of the on going structural adjustment and administrative reforms take hold. Special attention is paid to the HIV/AIDS epidemic, the involvement of civil society and non governmental organizations (NGOs) including the Tanzania Interfaith Forum (TIFF) in the rural development issues. In the process, the communities would be able to take charge of their development thereby facilitating the changing role of the government

from being a services provider to being a facilitator of the economic process (TASAF, 2003).

2.10.3 Project components

The project consists of three components, (a) Community Development Initiatives (CDI), (b) Public Works Programmes (PWP), and (c) Institutional Development, for the purposes of this study, it is only CDI component, which was studied.

2.10.4 Coverage

TASAF operates in 40 Districts / islands of Tanzania mainland as well as the islands of Unguja and Pemba in Zanzibar.

2.10.5 CDI, PWP and SSP targeted groups

The targeted groups for the community development initiatives (CDI) components are the communities that lack social services and good infrastructure. The target groups for the public works program (PWP) component are poor households and vulnerable groups in the communities. Both CDI and PWP target areas with poor communities, inadequate infrastructure and those that exhibit low capacity in participating in developmental activities. The social support projects (SSP) sub – components of the CDI targets vulnerable individuals who cannot support themselves e.g. the chronically ill, the orphans, and the aged (TASAF, 2003). As stated earlier, this study focuses attention on the contribution of Community Development Initiatives (CDI) in Zanzibar Urban West Region.

2.10.6 Community development initiatives (CDI)

(i) Objective

The CDI component was introduced to support community demand driven initiatives that improve people's accessibility to socio economic services and enhance the capacity of communities. Other stakeholders not selected according to the TASAF operational manual (OM), or that benefit an individual are eligible for funding.

(ii) Guiding principles

The following principles guide the TASAF operations in the CDI component.

- (a) Active participation of the beneficiaries at the community level in prioritization of needs, identification and selection of activity for TASAF funding (including the CPC), implementation, monitoring and finally maintaining and operating the created assets.
- (b) Community contribution of at least 20% is required except for early childhood development (ECD) and water related activities which only require a community contribution of 5%.
- (c) The sub – projects supported are within the community's capacities and capabilities and adhere to sectoral norms and standards.

(iii) Targeting group

The intra – district /island target group for CDI include communities with least social services, least coverage, low school enrolment rates, high incidence of diarrhoea, high malnutrition rates, high maternal mortality, and school enrolment rates in excess of 1000.

(iv) Supporting activities**(a) Health sector**

The activities supported in the health sector include primary health care facilities new rehabilitation or expansion and equipping including improvement of health posts, villages dispensaries and health centres; prevention oriented activities for HIV /AIDS malaria, and water borne diseases through improvement of sanitation; sponsored activities related to Early Childhood Development (ECD) to increase the nutritional levels of poor communities through facilitating the establishment of centres for vulnerable children; and activities that increase community awareness and build the capacity for fighting HIV/AIDS.

(b) Education sector

The activities supported in the education sector include rehabilitation and expansion of primary and secondary schools; equipping primary, trade, and secondary schools with essentials, construction and rehabilitation of nursery and pre-schools, rehabilitation, expansion and construction of community resource centres at village / shehia or ward level, and literacy drives.

c) Water supply and sanitation

The activities under this sector include: constitution and rehabilitation of spring capping handing wells with hand pumps, shallow wells with hand pumps, wells with hand pumps (rain water harvesting, boreholes, charcoal, dams, and sewerage, these subprojects are supported by CDI if they are a priority of a single community. If they are a priority of more than one community, they are usually supported by PWP component. Other activities under this category are public facility toilets.

(d) Economic infrastructure

The activities that fall under this sector include: construction and rehabilitation of small scale irrigation, grain storage, small market places, access roads, bridges and markets. Aforestation is another activity in this category.

2.10.7 Pre – sub project cycle activities

Every district / Island participating in TASAF in the whole of Zanzibar has undertaken open ended participatory rural appraisal (E-PRA) for its entire jurisdiction. These were undertaken with a view to guiding the community in understanding their needs and in the development of Community Action Plan (CAP) with activities that could be funded through any source. Information gathered with respect to community priorities at these meetings was to be kept at the District / Island level. The director concerned was to coordinate all E-PRAs, and was not to include any discussion of funding sources, including TASAF.

2.10.8 The role of TASAF in community development

As mentioned above, TASAF is a project which was established by the government of Tanzania with assistance from the World Bank. The project was designed to address community social needs, in particular, TASAF activities which target the vulnerable groups, intending to improve basic social and economic services (TASAF, 2003). TASAF operates through mainstreaming its activities into local government authorities (shehias) with the aim of improving socio- economic infrastructure, enhancing capacity and skills among rural peri-urban communities and other stakeholders involved in the project development (TASAF, 2005).

In the effort to alleviate poverty as well as guaranteeing communities' ownership of the sub-project, the CDI component follows TASAF principles which include: effective community participation, direct financing of community project, grassroots community project management, transparency and accountability as well as partnership with other stakeholders (TASAF, 2002). Therefore, the CDI component supports community demand driven initiatives that improve accessibility to and delivery of socio economic services as well as enhancing communities' capacity and involvement of other stakeholders in the whole process. With regard to sustainability of the achievements of the funds, TASAF is demand – driven, it follows bottom up planning and decision making approach. TASAF finances community initiated projects directly, acts as a safety net by targeting vulnerable households and poor communities (TASAF, 2002). TASAF is non partisan and is not affiliated to any political orientation. Modalities to access funds have to be clear and should ensure that the delivery structure has to speed up operations, ensures adequate and timely technical support, it is transparent and demonstrates full public accountability to speed up operations, and processing as well as management (TASAF, 2002). In ensuring this, TASAF activities include: disseminating TASAF objectives and working experience through effective information sharing, education and a two way communication system, which lead to transparency and accountability. Poverty alleviation activities would be possible if the community development facilitators are engaged in collective decision making and participatory planning; this builds self confidence and commitment.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 STUDY METHODOLOGY

3.1 Overview

This Chapter presents the methodology used in this study and a description of the study area. The Chapter is divided into five sub sections Section 3.2 provides a description of the study area and justification of its selection; Section 3.3 presents the research design, Section 3.4 presents sampling procedures and the sample size; Section 3.5 presents data collection methods; and lastly Section 3.6 presents methods of data processing and analysis.

3.2 Description of the Study Area

Zanzibar lies off the eastern coast and situated some 30 km from the mainland of East Africa, in the Indian Ocean. It is a low – lying Island of coral formation, has an area of about 2654sq km of which 1666 sq km is Unguja and the remaining 988 sq km is Pemba Island. Coconuts, cloves, chillies, copra and Seaweed are grown for export; fishing is also important to the local economy. The Islands leading port and largest town is Zanzibar Town; The Urban West Region is located on the Western Coast, it has a fine harbour with docking facilities for both passengers and cargo ships.

The Climate in Zanzibar is warm and humid (equatorial). The main rainy season is during the months of March to May (*Masika*) and October to November (*vuli*). The cold season (*Kipupwe*) is during the months of June to August, while the hot season (*Kaskazi*) is experienced from December to February (RGZ, 2007).

This study was carried out in the Urban West region of Zanzibar. Urban West is divided into two Districts: Urban and West Districts. The two Districts have a total population of 391 002 of whom 190 937 are males and 200 065 are females. The districts are further subdivided into “Shehias;” which are the smallest local administrative units at a village level. Accordingly, there are 62 Shehias in the Urban West Region of which, the Western District has 23 and the Urban District has 39 Shehias (MOEFA, 2007). These were the first pilot Districts where the CDI TASAF subprojects were initiated in the country.

3.3 Research Design

According to Kothari (2004), a research design is that arrangement of conditions for the collection and analysis of data in a manner that aims at combining relevance of the research purpose with the economy in procedure. In simple terms, it is a framework or blueprint that indicates what data are to be collected, how they would be collected and how they would be analyzed and presented.

Since the aim of this study was to assess the areas across a variety of characteristics, and given the nature of the research problem, a cross-sectional research design to data collected at a single point in one time and used in the descriptive study and determination of the relationships of variables. This research design was considered to be suitable because of limited time and resources available, time for data collection and fear of having inadequate baseline data prior to the establishment of TASAF project.

3.4 Sampling Procedure

3.4.1 Sampling unit

The target population for the study involved both males and females who are individual in community development initiatives projects under TASAF. Participants have been selected for comparison purposes in various issues.

3.4.2 Sample size

One hundred and twenty respondents (N), that is, the representative of beneficiaries of health support sub project, education sub project and water supply were interviewed. In addition, 15 people were included in the FGD. These were groups of people who are not receiving any assistance from TASAF; these groups were used for comparison purposes.

3.4.3 Sampling methods

For the purposes of collecting relevant data, this study employed three types of sampling procedures, these were purposive / judgement sampling, stratified random sampling, and simple random sampling (SRS). Purposive sampling was used in getting the appropriate *shehias* under TASAF interventions. By the use of sampling the sample size of each village was obtained by dividing the total sample size over the total population of the six villages multiplied by village population. Other villages included for comparison reason. Thus *shehias* were selected randomly depending upon the nature of the project. The *shehias* involved in this study were, Shakani, kwa Mtipura, Shauri Moyo, Maungani, Chumbuni, and Kibondeni. The SRS method was used to choose 120 respondents who are TASAF participants and 15 non TASAF participants. The SRS was also used to obtain 10 district staff used during focus group discussion (FGD). Lastly SRS was applied in obtaining 10 community project committees (CPC) for discussion. Three major projects that were involved in the study were:-

- (a) Health infrastructure development project: the project involves the construction of health care facilities (dispensaries arranged with Department of out patient, mother and children care unit, laboratory, dental and pharmacy as well as prevention oriented activities such as HIV /AIDS, malaria, and water borne diseases. Three *shehias* namely Kwamtipura, Shakani, and Shaurimoyo were involved whereby 10

respondents came from Shakani, 15 respondents came from Kwamtipura and 15 respondents were from Shaurimoyo. In total 40 respondents with health related sub – projects were, and all of whom were randomly selected.

- (b) School infrastructure development projects: these projects involve the construction of primary and secondary schools; the schools create more space for classrooms; laboratories; toilets; furniture including desks. Forty participants were randomly selected from three *shehias*.
- (c) Water supply system construction. These projects involve; new bore holes with submersible pumps, and a provision of high tension electricity installation of PVC pipes. Forty participants from beneficiary *shehia* (Chimbuni) and 15 non TASAF participants were randomly selected for comparison purposes.

3.5 Data Collection Methods

A set of structured questionnaires with closed and open ended questions, focus group discussion (FGD) and interviews were used to collect primary data. The designed questionnaire was used to capture all the necessary information; the questionnaires were pre-tested by interviewing five households in order to check for the validity and do the necessary amendments. The data collected include the demographic data (such as age, household size, education, occupation, and marital status); dropout rate, the consumptions of water, and clinic attendance.

3.5.1 Reconnaissance survey

A reconnaissance survey was conducted to provide a general picture of the research and to pre-test the questionnaire for the study. The involved stakeholders were district staff (CPC) *Shehas* (village leaders and the sampled households).

3.5.2 Primary data

The primary data were collected through direct interviews to project beneficiaries, district staff, CPC and *Shehas* (village leaders) using structured questionnaires, checklist and also through the reconnaissance survey. Various questions were asked to obtain relevant answers for the study.

3.5.3 Secondary data

The secondary data were gathered from various sources including publications, journals, magazines, government reports, and hard copy texts as well as visiting websites. SNAL – SUA and district TASAF office were among the places where some of the documents were obtained.

3.5.4 Focus group discussion (FGD)

During the reconnaissance survey, FGDs were carried out involving a group of respondents that was involved in the CPC together with the village leaders (*shehas*) and /or *shehas* secretary. Every FGD composed of 10 participants; the FGD was conducted in every selected *shehia* with a community development initiative (CID) sub – project. FGD was also conducted with 10 District staff. The FGDs were conducted for triangulation purposes with a view to confirming the responses from the questionnaires. Therefore, most of the questions that were asked were the repetitions of the questions for the groups of beneficiaries.

The prepared guiding checklist facilitated the data collection procedure whereby it made the respondents to reveal more project activities in the absence of the District staff. This was done for controlling purposes and with the aim of making the participants feel free during the discussion.

3.6 Data Processing and Analysis

The data from the questionnaire were coded and analysed by using the Statistical Package for the Social Science (SPSS) programme. The descriptive statistics including frequency, percentage and cross tabulation were generated. Furthermore the likert scale was used to analyze the attitude of the community to CDI TASAF project grant. A likert scale is a psychometric scale commonly used in questionnaires, and is the most widely used scale in survey research (Dawes, 2008). When responding to a likert questionnaire item, respondents specify their level of agreement to statement. Therefore likert item is simply a statement which the respondent is asked to evaluate according to any kind of subject or objective criteria, generally the level of agreement or disagreement is measured. Often five response levels are used, although many psychometricians advocate using seven or nine levels (Dawes, 2008).

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

4.1 Overview

This Chapter presents and discusses the findings of the study. The discussion revolves around the research objectives and the emerging issues. Specifically, the study aimed at assessing community awareness on the process of implementation of the TASAF projects, determining the contribution of TASAF on initiation and implementation of community development projects, determining the contribution of TASAF projects on improving standard of living of the community, and lastly assessing people's attitudes towards TASAF (CDI) projects. The Chapter is therefore organized into four thematic areas as follows; first, demographic characteristics; the second section on availability of resources before and after Tanzania Social Action Fund programme (TASAF); the third section is on the performance of Community Development Initiatives (CDI) of TASAF sub projects with respect to poverty reduction and the benefit gained by community from TASAF programmes; and the last section is the summary of the results.

4.2 Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

The general characteristics that were considered in the study were age, education level, marital status, household size and occupation. The mentioned characteristics are important in the TASAF project; this is because TASAF activities are designed to improve basic social and economic services in the society, especially among the disadvantaged groups such as women and children. One cannot discuss TASAF without examining the demographic characteristics of the respondents.

4.2.1 Sex

The selected sample for the study comprised of 120 respondents of whom 57% were males and 43% were females. Table 1 shows the distribution of the respondents by sex; this means that a population sample included information based on gender consideration.

Table 1: Distribution of TASAF respondents by sex (N=120)

Categories	Frequency	Percentage
Male	68	57.0
Female	52	43.0
Total	120	100

4.2.2 Age

With regards to age, the findings reveal that the age of the respondents ranged from 30 years and above with 58% aged between 31 and 44 years. Eighteen percent (18%) aged between 45 and 60 and 4% aged above 61 years as shown in Table 2. These findings indicate that the majority of the respondents who participated in TASAF projects are energetic middle aged with an average of 50 years. These people fall in the category of the economically active group (Makauki, 1999). In Zanzibar, the economically productive class ranges from the ages of 15 to 64 years. This age category ensures active participation in any development activities.

Table 2: Distribution of respondents by age (N=120)

Categories of age (years)	Frequency	Percentage
Below 30	24	20.0
30-44	70	58.0
45-60	21	18.0
61 and above	5	4.0
Total	120	100

4.2.3 Education level

Since the 1964 Zanzibar revolution, the government of Zanzibar has taken various measures to address three enemies: ignorance, diseases and poverty. Education is always

valued as a means of liberating oneself from ignorance, and enables one to perform non traditional roles (Kasanga, 2005). In this study all the respondents were asked to state the level of education attained. According to the findings, the respondents' level of education ranged from primary, secondary to tertiary (college) education. The field results reveal that, 63% of the respondents had attained primary and central education while 33% had secondary education and only 4% had college level of education.

The study findings reveal that there is high literacy rate in Zanzibar Urban West Region. This indicates that most of the respondents can read and write. This implies that local people are aware and understand their responsibilities brought by new skills and technologies and hence the fight against poverty in their localities. As Makauki (1999) emphasized, knowing how to read and write was sufficient in the adoption of technologies whose dissemination demanded simple leaflets, posters, newspapers or other simple written materials.

Table 3: Distribution of respondents by education level (N=120)

Categories of education	Frequency	Percentage
Primary and central education	75	63.0
Secondary education	40	33.0
Tertiary education	5	4.0
Total	120	100

4.2.4 Marital status

The findings show that there were slight differences in the proportion of single and married respondents, as 51% of the respondents were married and 42% were single. The findings also show that about 4% of the respondents were divorced and 3% were widowed (Table 4). This implies that the society is stable; a stable society can concentrate more in production than an unstable one, and this may have an influence in efficiency in production

and participation in poverty reduction. TASAF project in this regard did not consider marital status as a condition for allocating projects; rather it used the criterion of lack of social services and infrastructure in the communities.

Table 4: Distribution of respondents by marital status (N=120)

Categories of marital status	Frequency	Percentage
Single	50	42.0
Married	61	51.0
Divorced	5	4.0
Widow	4	3.0
Total	120	100

4.2.5 Household size

With respect to household size, the study reveals that 58% of the respondents had a household size of more than 5 people. The big size of the household is usually taken as an indicator of poverty (Kassanga, 2005). This implies that TASAF project has successfully allocated their resources to where the poor people are. A large family uses most of the family income for social necessities mainly food and clothing hence little is left for productive investment. The study results further show that 38% of the respondents had a family size between six and eight people and 4% had a family size of nine people and above (Table 5).

Table 5: Distribution of respondents by family size (N=120)

Number of members	Frequency	Percentage
1-5	70	58.0
6-8	45	38.0
9 and above	5	4.0
Total	120	100

4.2.6 Occupation

Unemployment is usually considered as an indicator of poverty. During this study, the respondents were asked to state their main occupation. The field results (Table 6) reveal

that majority (40%) of the respondents were farmers followed by 21% civil servants and then by 11% businessmen, 14% fishermen and only 8% as self employed. This means that farmers are the majority of the population in the region. Thus, any project (programme) which targets farmers would inevitably be beneficial to the majority of people in the community.

Table 6: Distribution of respondents by main occupation (N=120)

Main occupation	Frequency	Percentage
Farmer	50	42.0
Fishermen	17	14.0
Coconut climber	05	4.0
Self employed	10	8.0
Civil servant	25	21.0
Business man	13	11.0
Total	120	100

4.3 Implementation Process of TASAF Projects in Zanzibar Urban West

4.3.1 Overview

This part presents information on the process of the TASAF projects implementation in the Urban West. It presents information on community awareness about conditions and procedures followed to initiate the community development projects, procedures to obtain funds and fund disbursement procedures for project implementation.

4.3.2 Conditions for the grant

With respect to whether or not there were any conditions attached to the allocation of the project grants, the study findings show conflicting results; while 82% of the respondents reported being conditions for the community to get the grants, 18% reported otherwise, that there were no conditions attached in accessing the grants (Table 7). The conditions identified by the 82% of the respondents include: having the shehias (villages) organize a general meeting, which must be attended by at least 70% of the community members.

Another condition is that the community should contribute 20% of the total project cost funded to the initiated project in the *shehias* (villages) – most of the contribution was in kind notably human power and local materials such as stones and limestone; next, the *shehias* TASAF committee members should not be on the project’s payroll; another is that the initiated project should be passed and approved by the general *shehia*’s assembly; then, the implementers of the project should be the residents of the relevant *shehia*, and that withdrawals of the project fund by the *shehia* TASAF committee must be accompanied with official documents such as minutes of the meeting of *shehia*’s council of members, or *shehia*’s TASAF committee, and a letter authorizing them to draw the project funds.

Table 7: Distribution of respondents by awareness about condition in obtaining grants (N= 120)

Category	Frequency	Percent
Yes	98	82.0
Not	22	18.0
Total	120	100

Other mentioned conditions in the study include: the need for equal representation of the TASAF *shehia* committee members from their sub – *shehia*; membership of TASAF *shehia* committee, which should consist of 6 people; any payment should only be effected after the regional engineer has certified the given work; no payment should be made to the community in respect of any disturbance and; lastly, project implementation should be conducted according to sectarian criteria.

4.3.3 Procedures used to get the project

With respect to the procedures followed in getting the project, the respondents were asked whether or not the procedures used to get the project were clear. The majority 79% of the respondents said that the procedures were clear while 21% said that they (the procedures) were not clear (Table 8). As for the respondents who said that the procedures followed in

getting the projects were clear, they identified such procedures as follows:- the *shehias* receiving a letter from the regional TASAF office to prepare the first meeting of sensitization and mobilization of the people in the respective *shehia* (Plate 1) the O – PRA member with TASAF coordinator visit the *shehia* and introduce the objectives of TASAF to the *shehia* council meeting, followed by the general *shehia* assembly. PRA exercise is used to identify problems and priorities so as to decide which project should start, the selection of the *shehia* TASAF committee is another procedure to be followed: another is writing of the application letter for the project attached with the minutes of the *shehia* general assembly meeting; next is opening the project account and; lastly, is the preparation of the local materials at the site.

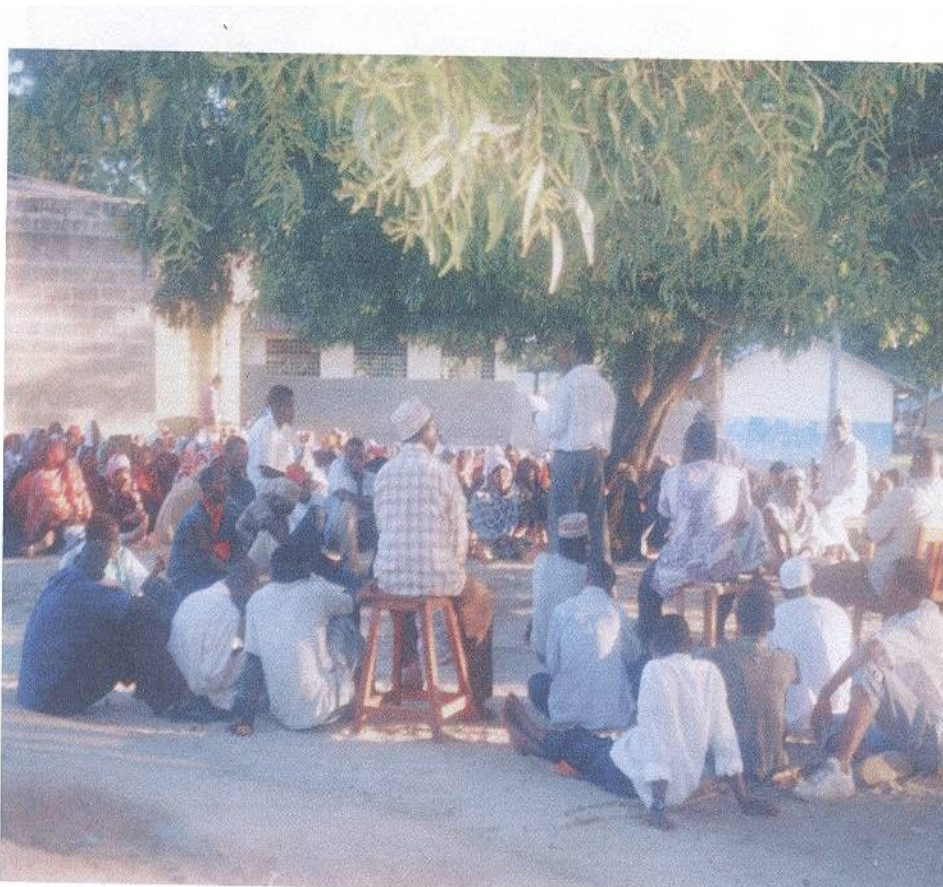


Plate 1: Zanzibar Urban West region during a sensitization meeting at *shehia* level

Other procedures followed include: readiness of the community in the implementation of the project and *shehia* assets. Table 8 shows the respondents' opinions on the clarity of the procedures followed in getting project grants.

Table 8: Distribution of respondent on procedures followed in getting project grants (N=120)

Opinion	Frequency	Percent
Clear	95	79.0
Not clear	25	21.0
Total	120	100

4.3.4 Procedures for disbursement of project funds

The money for the TASAF project implementation is usually disbursed in three phases that is, where a sub project has a project account funds are disbursed through cheque payments to the accounts opened in the name of the sub- project committee (CPC) or any implementing agencies. These procedures ensure a decentralized approach combined with monitoring autonomy in the management and implementation of sub projects. TASAF Management Unit (TMU) delegates the obligation of TASAF funding to the sub project in three trances of 40%, 30% and 30%. The second instalment of 30% is only paid after the community project committee (CPC) or the project implementing agency (PIA) has accounted for at least 70% of the first instalment and the last instalment of 30% is disbursed if 100% of the first instalment and 70% of the second instalment have been accounted for (TASAF, 2003). Contrary to the study expectation, the results (Table 9) show that it was only 17% of the respondents who remember the amount of funds received for the implementation of TASAF project in their area, the remaining 83% of the respondents did not remember anything on this regard. These findings suggest that there is no close and continuous monitoring of the community on the implementation of the projects.

Table 9: Proportion of respondents who are aware about the amount of money received for the projects (N=120)

Awareness	Frequency	Percent
Remember	20	17.0
Do not remember	100	83.0
Total	120	100

4.3.4.1 Release of funds

The study results (Table 10) show that only 40% of the respondents confirmed that all the funds for the project were released while 30% said that not all the funds were released and 30% were not sure as to whether or not all the funds were released. One of the respondents said that “*Yakhe, Hatuambiwi kwa utuo juu ya upatikanaji wa fedha za mradi* (“we are not well informed on the release of funds”).

On this aspect, the respondents were asked as to why all funds were not given to them as per the project procedures. In response to this question, the following reasons were provided by those who did not receive all the funds for their project: delaying in contribution of local material by the communities; slowness or failure in contribution of 20% of the total project cost by the community; sometimes delay in the disbursement of funds from TASAF headquarters after the community has fulfilled all the conditions of getting other instalments of the project funds.

Table 10: Distribution of respondents by awareness on whether all fund are released for project implementation (N=120)

Categories	Frequency	Percentage
Released	48	40.0
Not released	36	30.0
I don't know	36	30.0
Total	120	100

4.3.4.2 Adequacy of funds released

The study results provided a clear picture that the money received by the community was not enough to finish some of the projects. As shown in Table 11 below 65% of the respondents said that the amount of money received by the community was not enough to finish the project on time, while only 35% said that the funds were enough to finish the projects. Those 65% of the respondents who said the money received was not enough gave the following reasons: that an increase of the project cost caused by the ever rising cost of materials from the suppliers, lack of close follow-up of some of the issues by the community in the TASAF office, lack of commitment, and misallocation of project funds.

Table 11: Respondents' opinions on sufficiency of funds for project implementation (N=120)

Category	Frequency	Percent
Yes	42	35.0
No	78	65.0
Total	120	100

4.3.4.3 Expenditure of project money

The study results (Table 12) reveal that 54% of the respondents knew how the project money is spent, while 46% of the respondents did not know how the project money is spent. The reason behind this trend is lack of transparency of some project implementing agencies.

Table 12: Proportion of respondents on whether they know how the money was spent (N=120)

Awareness	Frequency	Percent
Know	65	54.0
Don't know	55	46.0
Total	120	100

4.3.5 Disbursements of funds on installment basis

The study findings indicate that 68% of the beneficiary communities received three instalments of funds, 17% received two instalments of funds and 15% received one instalment of funds as shown in Table 13. Although the results show that majority of communities received three instalments, community members raised a concern on the delays on the disbursement of the funds. For example, one of the respondents observed “*Fedha wakizichelewesha mno mpaka wakati mwengine tukikata tamaa*”. (The delays for the disbursement of the project money sometimes led to despair among the people).

Table 13: Frequency of disbursement of funds for community projects (N=120)

Frequency	Frequency	Percent
One	18	15.0
Two	20	17.0
Three	82	68.0
Total	120	100

The findings also show that the majority (65%) of the communities received first instalment of funds one month after fulfilling the conditions and the procedural requirements for one to get the project grant, 10% of the respondents reported to have obtained the same instalment after two months, and 5% received the first instalment of funds twelve weeks and above “There was too much paper work before the funds are disbursed” one of respondents complained bitterly (Table 14).

Table 14: Zanzibar Urban West disbursement of funds on first instalment basis

No of weeks before 1 st instalment	Frequency	Percent
2-4 weeks	78	65.0
4-8 weeks	24	20.0
8-12 weeks	12	10.0
12 weeks and above	6	5.0
Total	120	100

4.3.6 Conditions for getting funds after first instalment

The findings of the study reveal that in the CDI project, the conditions for getting funds after first instalment include: retirement of the funds of the first instalment; the retirement of the first instalment of funds is acceptable only if the assigned work is completed to the satisfaction of both *shehia* council members and the general *shehia* assembly which would discuss the receipt and the expenditure, then the letter of application for another instalment of the funds should have the minutes of the previous meeting attached before forwarding it to TASAF for further consideration.

4.4 Contribution of TASAF to the Community Development Projects

TASAF (the main focus of this study) support to community in Zanzibar Urban West was in the form of a grant. The grant was given in cash to the community to buy items that the community could not provide. Contributions from the communities include the supply of sand, stones, human power and water for the construction and rehabilitation activities. So far, specific projects that have been supported by TASAF include: schools, dispensaries and the supply of clean and safe water. Other specified projects but which were not focused in this study include: construction of bridges, road, irrigation scheme, markets, and afforestation.

TASAF provide the same resources like those provided by other development partners to the communities. However the difference between the activities supported by TASAF and those supported by other development partners was that TASAF use demand - driven and a bottom up planning and decision making approach, whereas other development partners tend to follow a rigid top down bureaucratic approaches which are insensitive to the needs of the end users of the services.

The resources provided by TASAF include industrial materials, transportation facilities, payment of contractors and the vulnerable groups. The industrial materials provided depend on the project being implemented. For school construction, the resources which were provided were: cement, bricks, and corrugated iron sheets, nails, binding wires, wood, aggregate and payment for petty contractual works. This also applies for the construction of dispensaries. While for clean and safe water projects, resources which were provided were: PVC pipes and their accessories, pumps, provision of high tension electricity facilities, the establishment of stand pipes and paying the contractors.

4.4.1 Provision of social services

In Zanzibar Urban West Region, the project (CDI) covers sectors such as health, education, water, and economic infrastructure. The main objective of the project being to improve social services, to improve primary school enrolment rate, to improve sanitation and the quality of drinking water; to improve nutrition status, and to reduce maternal mortality rate. In Zanzibar Urban West Region, with her two Districts, the Urban and the West Districts more than 12 projects have already been certified and funded as shown in Table 14 below.

Table 15: Proportional of projects by District

District	No of certified projects
Central	15
West	8
North B	7
Urban	4
North A	6
South	3
Total	43

4.4.2 Project implemented

4.4.2.1 Health related projects

Kwampitura and Shakani dispensaries were among a total of eight health care facilities which were newly constructed in the area with support from TASAF. All health centres except Shakani dispensary had outpatient departments, mother and child care units, laboratories, dental units, and pharmacies. The centres were also involved in prevention oriented activities against HIV /AIDS, malaria and water borne diseases. The total contribution involved in running these projects amounted to Tshs 323 188 941 out of which 80% came from TASAF and 20% came from other development partners (Table 15).

Table 16: Health projects implemented by shehia and their cost

S/N	Shehia	Project cost Tshs
1	Kwampitura PHCU	90,212,780
2	Miwani PHCU	31,356,510
3	Shakani PHCU	18,193,644
4	Shaurimoyo PHCU	32,309,740
5	Zingwe zingwe	29,704,620
6	Tazari PHCU	32,894,700
7	Kiomba mvua PHC	36,962,200
8	Jendele PHCU	51,554,747
	Total	322,188,941

4.4.2.2 Education implemented projects

The study reveals that a total of 11 primary and two secondary schools were newly constructed in the study area. The schools created space of at least 48 classrooms that can, on average, accommodate 4000 students. In some places, schools were equipped with school essentials such as desks and furniture. Apart from carrying out the normal curriculum development activities, the classrooms are also used for pre – school activities such as literacy, tuition, and centre for social development activities. In the education

related projects, the total contribution amounted to Tshs 399 930 570 out of which 80% came from TASAFA (Table 17).

Table 17: School projects implemented by *shehia* and their costs

S/N	Shehia	Project costs (Tshs)
1	Bandamaji primary school	25,925,685
2	Donge Karange Primary school	29,969,200
3	Jumbi primary school	32,193,060
4	Kikungwi primary school	33,123,200
5	Maungani primary school	31,226,150
6	Muungoni primary school	34,364,050
7	Muwanda secondary school	31,699,435
8	Pagali primary school	31,068,792
9	Mahonda secondary school	32,818,530
10	Mkokotoni primary school	22,405,850
11	Kigunda primary school	19,633,702
12	Cheju primary school	24,660,166
13	Kama primary school	50,842,750
	Total	399,930,570

4.4.2.3 Clean and safe water supply infrastructure development project

The study findings reveal that in the water project system, the construction of three new bore holes with submersible pumps, the provision of high tension electricity, and the installation of PVC pipes were the main activities implemented in the *shehias* of Chumbuni, Bungi and Pangani; whereas the rehabilitation and expansion of water pipes system were the main focus in the *shehias* of Amani, Moga, Kilombero, Pongwe, and Binguni. Every *shehia* had a chance of establishing domestic stand pipes within the community's vicinity in improve water accessibility; at least 17 000 people are directly benefiting from the services. The total contribution for this project reached a sum of Tshs 299 260 005 out of which 80% was the contribution by TASAFA (Table 18).

Table 18: Clean and safe water projects implemented by *shehia* and their costs

S/N	Shehia	Project costs (Tshs)
1	Binguni, lined water supply	24,827,500
2	Bungi bore hole water	33,486,400
3	Kilombero line water supply	28,344,200
4	Pangani bore hole and line water supply	54,071,564

5	Pongwe, lined water supply	28,346,00
6	Mgeni haji bore hole tank and Lined water supply	61,756,391
7	Moga lined water supply	16,475,100
8	Chumbuni, bore hole and lined water supply	51,952,850
	Total	299,260,005

4.4.3 Human capital development

With regard to generating human capital, TASAF has a policy of providing practical orientation or awareness training to members of the targeted *shehias* before the project is started. The training stimulates the community by making them aware of their role in the implementation process of TASAF activities. The field study results show that only 28% received some orientation / awareness training whilst 72% of the respondents did not receive any orientation/ training (Table 19).

In general, the training provided by TASAF was not enough to assist the community in implementing their TASAF projects. From the study findings, it was observed that the majority of the community members were aware of the project procedures such as the amount of project funds to be disbursed, the disbursement of funds, and budgeting.

Table 19: Proportion of respondents on whether they received training (N=120)

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Received	86	72.0
Did not receive	34	28.0
Total	120	100

In this study, the respondents were asked to give their views on the time provided for orientation and awareness training to TASAF committee and other groups. The respondents said that the training time was too short for such community to understand the subjects taught. Others said that the training was not satisfactory as shown in Table 20. On the satisfaction of awareness /orientation training time, only 29% said the training was satisfactory, whilst 71% of the respondents said the training was not satisfactory.

Table 20: Proportion of respondents on satisfaction of awareness / orientation training

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Satisfactory	35	29.0
Not satisfactory	85	71.0
Total	120	100

Poor training lead to poor project implementation; this was what happened to some TASAF project implementation activities. The project activities have been poorly implemented in some *shehias* due to lack of proper training. The majority of the respondents gave the following suggestions: one, the training of *shehia* committees should include the *shehia* leaders (mixed grill training); two, for the projects which need the community to participate in the training the period should be at least 10 days and over instead of 10 minutes; three, training should be done more frequently; four, the training should be done by a person with relevant knowledge in the sector concerned and; five, in the sensitizing and awareness training, the participation should be less than 70% of the community concerned.

4.4.4 Performance of TASAF projects

Development projects play a great role in changing the lives of community members. The objective of TASAF projects in Zanzibar Urban West was to attain sustainable development in the respective *shehias*. This study assessed the success or failure of TASAF projects in attaining their objective in the community.

According to Heeks (2003), there are a number of factors that contribute to the success of a project. Managers usually ask themselves if a particular project would offer some net benefit to the people who would be affected by the project. Heeks (2003) lists some of the main factors that support successful performance of a project as, external pressure, internal vision, and strategy. There are also overall vision and strategy, effective project management, effective change management, design and requisite competencies. Other

critical success factors identified for the prosperity of projects include luck, perseverance, and adequate funding.

On the other hand, there are three most common causes of project failure, they are: poor scope definition and management, poor cost definition and management, and lack of a competent project leader.

The study results reveal that most of the projects were successfully completed and only a few were not successfully completed. The evidence from the results shows that 63% of the respondents said the projects were successfully completed, although not exactly on the expected time, 37% of the respondents said that the projects were not successfully completed (Table 21). The data from TASAF office show that 77% of the projects were successfully completed and awarded the certificate of completion.

Table 21: The opinion of respondent on whether the projects were successful completed

Successful completion	Frequency	Percent
Yes	73	63.0
No	45	37.0
Total	120	100

In this study, the key informants were asked to explain the extent to which the TASAF projects attained successful performance in their Region. The determination of success was carried out by ranking the TASAF projects as follows: excellent if the projects were more than 75% completed, very good if the projects were between 70% -74% completed, good if the projects were between 60% - 69% completed, fair if the projects were between 50-59% completed and poor if the rate of the projects completion was below 50%.

The results from this study show that 40% of the respondents said that the projects were very good, 25% said the projects were good, 20% said the projects were fair, and only 5% said the project were poor (Table 22).

Table 22: Distribution of key informants on the degree of TASAF projects success (N=20)

Assessment	Frequency	Percent
Excellent >70%	4	20.0
Very good (70% - 74%)	8	40.0
Good (60% -59%)	5	25.0
Fair (59%-50%)	2	10.0
Poor (below 50%)	1	5.0
Total	20	100

With regards to the usefulness of the TASAF project, about 96% of the respondents said that TASAF projects have contributed a lot to raising the people's standard of living while only 4% said that the contribution of TASAF projects had no significant impact to their community (Table 23).

Table 23: How the community value TASAF projects

Opinion	Frequency	Percent
TASAF is useful	115	96.0
TASAF is not useful	5	4.0
Total	120	100

4.4.5 Problems faced by communities during implementation of TASAF programmes

TASAF is an important intervention at community level aimed at reducing poverty within the framework of Zanzibar's Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty. With this endeavour, TASAF has worked with the community of Zanzibar Urban West to increase their capacity to prioritize, implement, and manage sustainable development initiatives for the improvement of socio economic services and other development opportunities. Contrary to the prior expectation, the study results show that there were some problems which the communities faced during the implementation of some of the TASAF

programmes. This is supported by the study findings which show that about 68% of the respondents reported of there being such a scenario (Table 23).

Table 24: Opinion of respondents on whether there were problems during implementation of TASAF projects

Opinion	Frequency	Percent
Yes faced problems	82	68.0
Did not face problems	38	32.0
Total	120	100

Substantiating the existence of the problems during the implementation of the project, the respondents provided the following reasons: sluggishness in the implementation of the projects; long delays in completing the projects due to, among other reasons, difficulties in transporting the materials in some areas, lack of committed staff in supervising the day to day works, unwillingness of some people to offer their labour (poor participation) arguing that they were not in the era of working voluntarily as was the case during “self reliance era.” For example, one respondent questioned the rationale of working voluntarily whilst the government had disbursed full amount of money to cover the costs of accomplishing the projects.

Other reported notorious problems during the implementation of the projects include: inadequate construction materials, political interference as some members of Parliament or House of Representative tend to use TASAF projects for political gains; these individuals sometimes divide the community into factions. Lack of cooperation from some of the contractors and supervisors was also reported as another problem; this problem led into the difficulty of monitoring and evaluation of the project by the community.

Another problem was misleading information from some of the petty contractors regarding the reading and interpretation of technical drawings. This made the community to take longer time to understand the specifications of the respective project works. Other problems reported include: misallocation of resources, embezzlements of funds, and theft of either hard cash or construction materials committed by some unethical leaders or project implementers or the implementing agents. Disappearance of sector experts can cause delays in project designing and or improper needs assessment. The study reveals that the Shakani village community (*shehia*) complained about lack of staff houses, laboratory equipment and pharmacy despite their dispensary project having been long completed.

4.5 Contribution of TASAF Projects on Improving Community Living Standard

The merit of TASAF projects is categorized according to the project implemented over time. In the Zanzibar Urban West, the TASAF sub project activities were implemented mainly in the sectors of education, health, and water. In the current study, the respondents agreed that the quality of education, water, and health facilities have improved significantly as compared to the time before the inception of TASAF (Table 25).

Table 25: Community wellbeing before and after TASAF projects implementation

S1/N	Improvement indicators	Level before TASAF	Level after TASAF
1	Form II leaving examination	50%	70.0
2	Gross enrollment rate std I to FII	98.1%	101.0
3	Net enrollment rate standard I to FII	98%	100.0
4	Pupils pit latrine ratio	1:100	1:50
5	Pupils teacher ration	1:90	1:60
6	Pupils books ratio	1:10	1:6
7	Standard apparent intake	115%	90.0
8	Gravity water source bore holes	0	2
9	Number of people served by clear water from the community within 400 m.	5000	17000
10	Distance to PHC	2km	1/2km

The construction of dispensary at a *shelia* level has improved the community access to quality primary health care services near their residencies. This has also increased the number of children attending primary health care units as shown in the study results (Table 26). And that before TASAF, only 25% of community children were attending the PHC, whilst after TASAF implemented the project, the community children currently attending the PHC stand at 80%. This improvement has also reduced infant and maternal mortality rate.

Table 26: Distribution of respondents by number of children attending PHC(N=40)

Categories	Before TASAF		After TASAF	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Attend PHC	10	25.0	32	80.0
Don't attend PHC	30	75.0	8	20.0
Total	40	100	40	100

With respect to the rate of school attendance among children, the respondents were requested to state the rate at which the children were enrolled to standard I after the TASAF project. The results (Table 25) show that 100% of school aged pupils got a chance of joining Standard one, after the implementation of TASAF project. The schools created space of at least 48 classrooms which, on average, accommodate 4000 students (TASAF, 2003).

In determining further as to whether or not the TASAF project has reduced poverty in Zanzibar Urban West, the selected key informants were asked to give their views on the aspect. The majority (80%) of the respondents said, yes, while 20% said TASAF did not contribute to poverty reduction as shown in Table 27.

Table 27: Distribution of respondents by opinion on TASAF and reduction of poverty

Contribution	Frequency	Percent
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Yes contributed	20	80.0
No did not contribute	5	20.0
Total	25	100

4.6 Community Attitude towards TASAF Projects

With respect to evaluating community attitude towards TASAF grants, the Likert techniques was developed by utilizing the item analysis approach where the subjects are asked to respond with either agree or disagree on a five point scale. These scales always ask people how much they agree or disagree, approve or disapprove, and believe to be true or to be false (Kothari; 2004). The evaluation of the attitude of community towards the provision of TASAF grants in Zanzibar Urban West reveals that 65% of the respondents strongly agreed that TASAF grant is an important instrument on the reduction of poverty in the community.

Table 28: Distribution of respondents on attitudes towards TASAF projects

Parameter	Frequency	Percent
TASAF contribution to poverty reduction in the communities		
Disagree	2	2.0
Agree	40	33.0
Strongly agree	78	65.0
Total	120	100
TASAF Grants should not be provided		
Agree	30	25.0
Strongly disagree	90	75.0
Total	120	100
The Government should provide grants to all poor community		
Agree	30	25.0
strongly agree	90	75.0
Total	120	100
Grants should be increased in order to increase the access of the poor to the development		
Agree	31	26.0
strongly agree	89	74.0
Total	120	100
Unfinished project should get additional funds to complete them		
Agree	5	4.0
Strongly agree	115	96.0
Total	120	100

Furthermore, 75% strongly disagree arguing that the TASAF grants should be withdrawn to give room to other development initiatives to take part in delivering these services; and 25% agreed that the government should provide grants to all poor people. On another aspect, 74% of the respondents strongly agreed that the grants should be increased in order to assist the poor in their development efforts. Lastly, 96% of the respondents strongly agree and 4% agree to the recommendation that the unfinished projects should be provided with additional funds to have them completed (Table 28) above.

4.7 Advice of Respondents to TASAF /District Councils

During the current study, the respondents were given an opportunity to give their advice to TASAF / District Commission office with regards to what should be done by higher authorities to have the projects run more effectively.

The study reveals that 15% of the respondents advised the TASAF /District offices to have a close followup during the implementation of projects for better performance of the projects. It was observed that the visits of TASAF specialists were minimal; the respondents further commented that regular follow ups lead to improving the quality of the work done in the field. The findings also reveal that 19% of the respondents said there is a need for the TASAF authority to reduce the 20% community contribution to their respective projects. They said 20% was too much for the local people to afford and to contribute on time.

With respects to the improvement of communication, 15% of the respondents advised the District Commission or TASAF to ensure that there is regular communication among the target groups; that is, there should be communication among the members, between leaders

and members, and among the leaders as well as holding regular group meetings (Table 29). Doing so, would allow transparency in the project, which is a key factor in the success of the project.

In addition to the foregoing advice, around 16% of the respondents advised TASAF to revise its mode of operation which should exclude the tendency of the central government through politicians to interfere with the project designing and implementation. It was reported that politicians use TASAF initiatives for political gains. TASAF was also advised to exclude the system of using Project Implementing Agency (PIA), because it was revealed by the respondents that using the PIA delays the implementation of activities due to unnecessary bureaucracy. Furthermore, some of the PIAs are not honest; therefore the relevant authorities are advised to find other ways of funding the *shehia* councils in implementing their projects more smoothly.

Generally, the respondents 20% (Table 29) recommended to the District Commission to have TASAF find better ways of offering timely disbursement of project funds. This would empower the local people into implementing and expanding their projects from their original ideas. The respondents were also given an opportunity to give their advice on the frequency of the meetings. Fifteen percent (15%) of the respondents advised that having regular meetings is very important; they said that when people meet and discuss issues concerning their problems and progress of their project, it empowers them and allows transparency. In that way, it removes all the prevailing ambiguities; as a result, the participants would be able to contribute morally and materially.

During the FGD with the Regional and District staff it was revealed that the frequency of meetings was high during the appraisal stage of the project in their respective *shehia*'s; but

the frequency would usually be low once the project has materialized and has been started (Table 29).

Table 29: Distribution of respondents by advice made to TASAF Steering Committee

S/N	Advice	Frequency	Percent
1	Close follow ups	18	15.0
2	Reducing 20% contribution	23	19.0
3	Revising the TASAF mode of operation	19	16.0
4	Timely disbursement of project Funds	24	20.0
5	Improve communication	18	15.0
6	Regular meetings	18	15.0
	Total	120	100

4.8 Summary

This Chapter has described the demographic characteristics of the respondents in the current study. Generally, it was noted that there were variation in terms of age, marital status, and education level of the respondents participating in the CDI of the TASAF projects.

The findings show that most participants in the project are men, married, and have primary education. The variations have been explained and were found to conform to other studies carried out in other developing countries. This study centres on CDI of the TASAF project on poverty reduction, the availability of resources before and after the project, the performance of TASAF implementation process and its effect on poverty reduction, and how the project has improved people's standards of living. Furthermore, it was revealed from study findings that TASAF has contributed significantly to the reduction of poverty provided that the funds allocated are timely disbursed.

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Overview

This Chapter presents conclusions and recommendations based on the findings of the study. The general objective of this study was to determine the contribution of community development initiatives (CDI) of the TASAF sub projects to poverty reduction in Zanzibar Urban West Region. Specifically, the study aimed at assessing the community involvement in the implementation process, second to determine the contribution of TASAF on community development projects, third to examine the contribution of TASAF projects implementation on improving standards of living of the community and, finally, how TASAF implementation process has improved people's standards of living.

5.2 Conclusions

Based on the above findings from the current study, the following conclusions can be made:

- (i) Majority of the community members are aware about the Conditions, procedures and processes used in the implementation of TASAF projects.
- (ii) TASAF has increased initiative and implementation of community development projects.
- (iii) TASAF has improved the standard of living of the community by improving access to education, health and clear and safe water.
- (iv) Majority of the community member have positive attitude about TASAF interventions and they like TASAF activities to be expanded.
- (v) The community still needs TASAF projects for poverty reduction.

5.3 Recommendations

In line with the above conclusions, the following recommendations are made. These recommendations might be useful to development planners, policy makers, communities and development agencies for better improvement of community based development projects.

It is recommended that:-

- (i) To achieve greater poverty reduction more area based development projects and programmes are needed in the pro- poor growth area.
- (ii) The community should be educated on the importance of maintaining the resources provided by TASAF and other development partners after the completion of the projects.
- (iii) The development planners, policy makers and development agencies should appreciate and recognize the social support programmes as the engine towards community development.
- (iv) The government and other agencies should concentrate on improving social services through improving resources, community participation and mobilization of related stakeholder.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: List of variables and their operational definitions

VARIABLES	OPERATION DEFINITIONS
DEPENDENT VARIABLE	
Poverty reduction	Improved and access to social services: education facilities primary health care and availability of water and sanitation.
INDEPENDENT VARIABLES	
Community development initiatives (C.D.I)	The community demand driven projects aimed at to improved the accessibility and deliver services and enhance the community self reliance sprit
Social service projects	Number of projects under social services grouped as education facilities e.g. construction of class rooms primary health care unit (PHC) e.g. Construction P.H.C to reduce the distance from villages to P.H.C water and sanitation – supply infrastructure development.
Attitude	Perception of beneficiaries towards C.D.I projects
Self reliance spirit	Creative voluntary involvement in plans initiation of project activities that promote individual good and common good i.e. participation.
Assets	Belonging to the village as the results of projects e.g schools, P.H.C and water sources.
Labour	Human capital
Capital	Land, finance or machinery
Background variables	
Age	Number of year since one is born
Sex	Biological determined i.e. being male or female
Marital status	Having spouse or not
Occupation	The major income generating activity
Education	Number of years attended and complete formal schooling
House Hold size	Number of family members in one house

Appendix 2: Questionnaire for data collection

INTRODUCTION:

My name is PANDU, N.R a post graduate student pursuing master of Arts in Rural Development (MARD) at Sokoine University of Agriculture. I am conducting a research on the contribution of community Development Initiatives (CDI) TASAF sub project in poverty reduction. I kindly ask you to participate in my research by responding to the questions below:-

Section 1: Questionnaire for community project

1.1 Questionnaire identification

Date of interviewer

Name of interview

Name of the interviewee

Section 2:

2. A Location

Shehia (village) District.....Region

2. B: Background information

1. Sex: 1 = Male 2= Female

2. Age (Years)

3. Level of education

1=No formal education attendant 2= Primary 3 = secondary 4 = tertiary

4. Marital status

1= single 2= married 3= divorced 4= widow 5 widower 6= separated

5. Family size: numbers

2. C: Income Generation aspect

6. What is your occupation?

1= farmers 2= Business 3= self employed (explain) 4= civil servant 5 = unemployed 6 = others (explain).

7. What is your income per month? Amount

8. How did you come to know about TASAF?

9. (i) Is there any programme / agency government that had supported you get the grants for the TASAF project?

1= Yes 2 = No

(ii) If yes, who is /is that?

1= NGOs 2= District council 3 = others (specify)

10. (i) Did your community project start before or after receiving grants from TASAF?

1= before 2+ after 3 other (specify)

(ii) If before, please can you recall the amount of money the community had before receiving the grant from TASAF? Mention

(iii) Who provide the grant to community? Mention

(iv) In what sector was implemented? Mention.....

11. What extra resources was provided y other development partners before TASAF project?.....

12. What extra resources was provided by TASAF project

13.(i) Were you employed in the TASAF project?

(ii) If yes, how much were you meet your daily needs?

14. Did you get any practical orientation or basic training before this project?

1= yes 2= no 3= little 4= others (specify).

15. Was the basic training satisfactory to you?

1= yes 2= No

16If no, how much would you still need it?

1= very much 2= at least some more 3= not much 4 not at all 5 others (specify).

19. 1= Yes 2= No 3 = others specify)

(ii) If yes, how much were you paid per day? Tshs

2. D The project related aspect

20. When did the community received the TASAF grants? Monthyear

21. When did your project start

22. Where you involves in selecting this project? 1=Yes 2= No

23. (i) Are there any TASAF procedure used in order to get the project?

1=Yes 2= No 3 others (specify)

(i) IF yes, what are they? Mention

.....

.....24. (i) Can you

recall the amount of money received for the implementation TASAF project in your area?

1= yes 2= No

(iii) If yes, how much? Amount Tshs

25. (i) Did you get all the TASAF Community project funds in your area?

(ii) If no why? Give reasons

26. Is the amount of money enough to finish your project?

1= Yes No = No

27. (i) How many installment of funds the community receive from TASAF grants

1= One 2 = Two 3= Three 4= Other (Specify)

28. (i) Are there any condition of getting the other installments?

1= yes 2= No 3 = other (specify).

(ii) If any mention

(iii) How long does it take to get the first grant installment and other installment after fulfilling the TASAF conditions?

1= two weeks 2= one month 3 = two months 4 = other (specify).

29. (i) How many TASAF project do you have in your area?

1= one 2= two 3= more than two 4= others (specify).

(ii) Can you mention the TASAF projects begin implemented in your area?

.....

(iii) Which sector is your project relates to:-

(ii) Education 2= Health 3= water 4= roads 5 = agriculture 6= others (specify).

30. Was TASAF project successful completed?

1= Yes 2= No 3 other (specify).

31. (i) How long it takes to complete one project?

1= one year 2= Two year 3= more than two 4= others (specify).

(ii) if it takes long period of time, what are the reason (s) mention.....

.....If so, how have you been affected? mentioned?.....

33. How far are the community projects useful to your area?.....

.....

34. (i) Did you face any problem (s) during the implementation TASAF project?
1= Yes 2 = no 3 others (specify).

(ii) If, yes what are they?.....

2.E: CONTRIBUTION OF TASAF PROJECT TO THE COMMUNITY

35. Was the TASAF community solved your problems?

1= Yes 2 = No

36. (i) Do you think TASAF community project implemented is valuable to you?

1= yes 2= No

(ii) If yes, what is the contribution of the TASAF community project?

.....

(iii) If no, give reasons

37. How do you rank TASAF community project with other development partners projects in your area?.....

2.F ATTITUDE ON TASAF PROJECT

38. Provision of TASAF grant contribute to poverty amount the grassroots

1= strongly disagree 2= disagree 3= undecided 4= agree 5= strongly agree

39. Grants should not be provided

1= strongly disagree 2= disagree 3= undecided 4= agree 5= strongly agree.

40. Thr Government should provide grants to all community

1= strongly disagree 2 disagree 3= undecided 4= agree 5= strongly agree

41. grants should be increased in order to increase the access of the poor to development

1= strongly disagree 2= disagree 3= undecided 4= agree 5= strongly agree

42. Unfinished project should be added fund to finish it

1= strongly disagree 2= disagree 3 undecided 4= agree 5= strongly agree

43. What advice do you give to TASAF district council?

(i).....

(ii).....

**THANK YOU VERY MUCH
YOUR COOPERATION IS APPRECIATION**

Appendix 3: Questionnaire for key informants

Date of interview

Name of interview

1. Please may I know your official title?

Designation

2. When did you start the TASAF project in your area? Month year

3. How was TASAF project initiated?

4. Please can you know the total number of TASAF project in your area? Total project.....

.....

5. What is argument on the practical orientation and basic training to TASAF village committee and vulnerable groups?

6. What conditions and producers were given to community TASAF community project

.....

7. Can you give success for both TASAF community project

8. How far are the project useful to your area.....

9. (i) To what extent has the TASAF community project succeeded in this district?

1= Excellent (>775%) 2= very good (70%) 3= good (60-69%) 4= fair (50%-59%) 5= failure <50%) 6= other ((s) specify).

(ii) on what factors is this range of ratio based

1= successful finished project 2= unsuccessful finished project 3= total number of people benefited 4=other (s) specify.

10. (i) How many installments of funds the community received from TASAF grants? amount

(ii) How long does it takes to get first grants installment and other installment after fulfilling the TASAF conditions?

11. (I) The time of implementation was good for the community to participate? 1= Yes 2= No

(ii) If yes go to question number (11), no why?.....

12. (i) Did you face any problem (s) during the implementation of TASAF project

1= yes 2= No 3= other(s) specify

13. (i) Do you think that TASAF project has reduced the poverty in your area

1= Yes 2= No

(ii) If yes, How

14. What extra resource was provided by other development partner before TASAF project?.....

15. What extra resources was provided by TASAF Aproject?.....

16. How do you rank TASAF community project with other development partners project in your area?.....

17. (i) Did you get all the TASAF project in your area?

(ii) If no , Why ? Give reasons

18. Mention the problem which you always face in your project

(i).....

(ii).....

(iii).....

**THANK YOU VERY
YOUR COOPERATION IS APPRECIATION**

Appendix 4: Check list for district staff (DRA) METRE

1. What is the approach used in initiation of the project
 - How influence the targeted people
1. Village leader ()
2. People them selves ()

2. Monitoring and evaluation
 - How frequency does you visit the project?
 - How many project you visited
 - If not regularly what are the constraints

3. Do you think time taken to do the PRM is satisfactory?
4. What is you view about the support by TASAF in poverty reduction
5. A re there any coordination / Participation of respective different sectors in making follow - up of the project in the field.
6. What are the problems you are facing in conducting PRA
7. What is your advice / suggestion.

**THANK YOU VERY MUCH
YOUR COOPERATION IS APPRECIATION**