

**COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN IMPLEMENTATION OF DISTRICT  
AGRICULTURE SECTOR INVESTMENT PROJECT (DASIP) IN SHINYANGA  
DISTRICT COUNCIL, TANZANIA**

**BY**

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**A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE  
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTERS OF ARTS IN RURAL  
DEVELOPMENT OF SOKOINE UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURE.  
MOROGORO, TANZANIA.**

**2011**

## **ABSTRACT**

Community participation in development projects is currently more emphasized by the Government of Tanzania in order to enable local people participate in all project stages. The overall purpose of this study was to examine the community participation in implementation of the District Agriculture Sector Investment Project (DASIP) in Shinyanga District Council. Specifically, the study sought to: (a) identify socio-economic characteristics of households associated with community participation, (b) determine the level of community in implementation of village micro-projects, (c) examine the attitudes of community towards participation in implementation of village micro-projects, and (d) examine constraints that hindered community in implementation of village micro-projects. The structured interview was used as the main method of data collection from 120 respondents who were randomly selected. The collected data were analyzed using quantitative and qualitative approaches. The findings of the study showed that education level, main occupation, previous experience, livestock possession and awareness of community on government emphasis had statistical significant relationship to community participation. The majority (56.7%) of the respondents scored low and medium participation levels in implementation of village micro-projects, while 43.3% scored high participation level. The study also revealed that the respondents had positive attitude towards community participation in implementation of micro-projects. On the other hand, the major constraints that hindered community in implementation of the project subsume: (a) contributions for construction of Ward Secondary Schools, (b) delay submission of building maps from Mwanza (the national project headquarter), (c) food insecurity, and (d) water shortage during dry season. The study recommends that there is a need of mobilizing community members to increase their participation levels in implementation of village micro-projects; and both Government and project leaders at

all levels (village-national) should jointly facilitate community members to solve major constraints.

## DECLARATION

I, Elias Mahona Kasuka, do hereby declare to the Senate of Sokoine University of Agriculture that this Dissertation is my own original work and that it has never been submitted for a high degree award in any other Institutions.

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Date

The above declaration is confirmed

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to thank all the people who in one way or another largely contributed to the successful completion of this study. This is because the successful completion would not have been possible if it would not be supported by a number of people and institutions. It would, therefore, be unfair not to recognize their contributions.

First and foremost, I wish to thank Almighty God who provided me with health, strength and protection throughout the entire period of my studies at Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA), subsuming the course work assessment and the research work. “*I can do all things through Christ who strengthens me*” (Philippians 4:13). May this Dissertation be to His glory and His name be praised, Amen.

My profound sincere thanks go to my supervisor Dr. E. E. Chingonikaya for his constructive criticism and fertile academic comments, which indeed broadened my knowledge and understanding on the study. His tireless endeavours have made this Dissertation complete and presentable. May Almighty God bless him.

I am also grateful to the Shinyanga District Executive Director (DED) for giving me permission to pursue studies at SUA and support during the entire two years of my study. Specifically, I thank M. Qoro, Dr. K. Mapunda, Mr. S. Hemed, Miss M. Abdallah, Mr. Mkilya and Mr. J. T. Mulongo (DASIP Officer), to mention the few.

Thanks also go to Mr. J. Oscar, Dr. C. Batisilo, Mr. R. Lupeto and Mr. E. Maduhu for their assistance during data collection exercise in villages. However, particular thanks should go to Ward Executive Officers and Village Executive Officers who enabled

conducive environment for research activities by introducing me to the communities and mobilizing respondents who were involved in the study. Furthermore, I am also gratefully indebted to respondents, who, in spite of their busy schedules, volunteered so generously of their time, so that I collected the necessary information and data for the study.

My heartfelt thanks go to my late parents Kasuka Masanja (father) and Kundi Limbu (mother). In spite of being uneducated peasants, they had initiative of sending me to Ndoleleji Primary school where I completed Primary School education and pursued for further studies. I also thank my elder brother and young brother Mr. A. L. Kasuka and Dr. C. N. Kasuka, respectively for their moral support which strengthened me to accomplish this study. Additional thanks are due to the family of Dr. C. N. Kasuka (Assistant Medical Officer) for intensive treatment and care given to me when I was hospitalized at Misungwi District hospital due to severe illness during research period. Furthermore, my heartfelt thanks go to my beloved sisters Mija, Ester, Mbuke, Mhindi, Sophia and Mary for their prayers. I also thank my son Mr. Dotto for taking family responsibilities with some of my sisters.

I also owe a debt of gratitude to my own family members. The list of my family members would be incomplete without mentioning my beloved wife, Mageni Mboje for her encouragement, advice, flowery words of love and prayers, which were a source of spiritual, physical and mental strength to me during the entire study. I also thank her for taking intensive care to me when I was hospitalized at Misungwi District hospital. In addition, I indeed thank her for taking care of my family during a long period of my absence from home while pursuing the two years Masters of Arts Degree programme at

SUA. May she accept my gratitude, which, however, high it might be, would never reach the highest of her devotion to me.

My thanks are due to my beloved sons, namely Kulwa, Bubinza, Kanyeli and Benson for their assistance they gave me during data processing and analysis. Lastly, I thank my beloved daughters Noela and Paschazia. May God bless them abundantly. Irrespective of the fact that this work is a result of contributions from many people, I must declare that I am personally responsible for the final version of this Dissertation and shortcomings therein, if any.

## **DEDICATION**

This work is dedicated to my late parents Kasuka Masanja (father) and Kundi Limbu (mother) in laying the foundation of my education.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

|  |               |
|--|---------------|
| <b>ABSTRACT.....</b>   | <b>ii</b>     |
| <b>DECLARATION.....</b>  | <b>iv</b>     |
| <b>COPYRIGHT .....</b>   | <b>v</b>      |
| <b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....</b>   | <b>vi</b>     |
| <b>DEDICATION.....</b>   | <b>ix</b>     |
| <b>TABLE OF CONTENTS.....</b>  | <b>x</b>      |
| <b>LIST OF TABLES.....</b>   | <b>xv</b>     |
| <b>LIST OF FIGURES.....</b>  | <b>xix</b>    |
| <b>LIST OF APPENDICES.....</b>   | <b>xx</b>     |
| <b>ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS.....</b>                                     | <b>xxi</b>    |
| <br><b>CHAPTER ONE.....</b>  | <br><b>1</b>  |
| <b>1.0 INTRODUCTION.....</b>   | <b>1</b>      |
| 1.1 Background Information.....  | 1             |
| 1.2 Problem Statement and Study Justification.....                         | 6             |
| 1.3 Objectives.....  | 8             |
| 1.3.1 Main objective.....  | 8             |
| 1.3.2 Specific objectives.....   | 8             |
| 1.4 Research Questions.....  | 10            |
| 1.5 Scope of the Study.....  | 10            |
| 1.6 Conceptual Framework and Operational Definitions of Key Variables..... | 11            |
| <br><b>CHAPTER TWO.....</b>  | <br><b>13</b> |
| <b>2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW.....</b>  | <b>13</b>     |

|  |           |
|--|-----------|
| 2.1 Overview.....  | 13        |
| 2.2 The Concept of Community Participation.....                                      | 13        |
| 2.3 Theoretical Framework of Community Participation in Development<br>Projects..... | 16        |
| 2.4 Modes of Participation.....  | 20        |
| 2.5 Significance of Community Participation.....                                     | 21        |
| 2.6 Reluctance of Individuals and/or Community in the Project.....                   | 22        |
| 2.7 Types of Participation.....  | 23        |
| 2.8 Key Elements of Participation.....   | 25        |
| 2.9 Potential Benefits of Increased Participation.....                               | 26        |
| 2.10 Arguments of Legitimization of Participation.....                               | 30        |
| <b>CHAPTER THREE.....</b>  | <b>32</b> |
| <b>3.0 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY.....</b>   | <b>32</b> |
| 3.1 Overview.....  | 32        |
| 3.2 Description of the Study Area.....   | 29        |
| 3.2.1 Location.....  | 29        |
| 3.2.2 Area.....  | 30        |
| 3.2.3 Administration.....  | 30        |
| 3.2.4 Climate.....   | 34        |
| 3.2.5 Topography.....  | 31        |
| 3.2.6 Economic activities.....   | 31        |
| 3.2.7 Human population.....  | 35        |
| 3.3 Research Design.....   | 36        |
| 3.4 Sampling Procedure and Sample Size.....  | 34        |
| 3.5 Data Collection.....   | 38        |

|  |           |
|--|-----------|
| 3.5.1 Primary data.....                                  | 39        |
| 3.5.2 Secondary data.....                                | 41        |
| 3.5 Data Processing and Analysis.....                    | 42        |
| <b>CHAPTER FOUR.....</b>                                 | <b>41</b> |
| <b>4.0 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION.....</b>                   | <b>41</b> |
| 4.1 Overview.....  | 41        |
| 4.2 Demographic Characteristics of Respondents.....      | 41        |
| 4.2.1 Sex.....   | 41        |
| 4.2.2 Marital status.....                                | 42        |
| 4.2.3 Age.....   | 43        |
| 4.2.4 Household size.....                                | 43        |
| 4.3 Socio – Economic Characteristics of Households.....  | 44        |
| 4.3.1 Education level.....                               | 44        |
| 4.3.2 Main occupation.....                               | 49        |
| 4.3.3 Households’ annual income (Tsh).....               | 45        |
| 4.3.4 Respondents’ previous experience.....              | 46        |
| 4.3.5 Manpower availability.....                         | 47        |
| 4.3.6 Awareness of community on government emphasis..... | 47        |
| 4.3.7 Gender.....  | 47        |
| 4.3.8 Food security.....                                 | 53        |
| 4.3.9 Physical assets.....                               | 54        |
| 4.3.10 Livestock possession.....                         | 55        |
| 4.3.11 Housing status.....                               | 56        |
| 4.3.12 Well-being categories.....                        | 57        |

#### 4.4 Socio-Economic Characteristics of Households and Participation

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Level.....  | 58 |
| 4.4.1 Education level and participation level.....                                    | 58 |
| 4.4.2 Main occupation and participation level.....                                    | 60 |
| 4.4.3 Previous experience in projects and participation level.....                    | 61 |
| 4.4.4 Livestock possession and participation level.....                               | 61 |
| 4.4.5 Household's annual income and participation level.....                          | 62 |
| 4.4.6 Physical assets possession and participation level.....                         | 62 |
| 4.4.7 Manpower availability and participation level.....                              | 63 |
| 4.4.8 Awareness of respondents on government emphasis and<br>participation level..... | 63 |
| 4.5 Community Participation in Implementation of Village Micro<br>Projects.....       | 63 |
| 4.5.1 Sources through which respondents knew the project (DASIP).....                 | 63 |
| 4.5.2 Mode of joining the project (DASIP).....  | 64 |
| 4.5.3 Identification of village micro-projects.....                                   | 65 |
| 4.5.4 Village bylaws and participation level.....                                     | 66 |
| 4.5.5 Variation in well-being status.....   | 67 |
| 4.5.6 Contributions of respondents in village micro-projects.....                     | 67 |
| 4.5.7 Level of participation in implementation of village micro-projects.....         | 68 |
| 4.6 Attitudes of Community Towards Participation.....                                 | 70 |
| 4.7 Constraints That Hindered Community Participation.....                            | 74 |
| 4.7.1 Food insecurity.....  | 75 |
| 4.7.2 Contributions for construction of Ward Secondary Schools.....                   | 76 |
| 4.7.3 Water shortage during dry season.....   | 76 |

|  |           |
|--|-----------|
| 4.7.4 Dependency largely on agriculture (crops farming)..... | 77        |
| 4.7.5 Delay submission of building maps from Mwanza.....     | 77        |
| 4.7.6 Poor village leadership.....                           | 77        |
| <b>CHAPTER FIVE.....</b>                                     | <b>79</b> |
| <b>5.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....</b>              | <b>79</b> |
| 5.1 Conclusions.....   | 79        |
| 5.2 Recommendations.....                                     | 80        |
| 5.3 Suggestions for Further Research.....                    | 81        |
| <b>REFERENCES.....</b>                                       | <b>82</b> |
| <b>APPENDICES.....</b>                                       | <b>91</b> |

## LIST OF TABLES

|   |    |
|---|----|
| <a href="#"><u>Table 1: Regions and Districts covered by DASIP</u></a> .....                                    | 3  |
| <a href="#"><u>Table 2: Coverage of DASIP in Shinyanga District Council</u></a> .....                           | 4  |
| Table 3: Implementation of village micro-projects in Shinyanga<br>District Council.....                         | 6  |
| <a href="#"><u>Table 4: Operational definitions of key variables used in the study</u></a> .....                | 12 |
| Table 5: Administrative units in Shinyanga District Council.....  | 30 |
| <a href="#"><u>Table 6: Agro-ecological zones in Shinyanga District Council</u></a> .....                       | 31 |
| <a href="#"><u>Table 7: Main economic activities in Shinyanga District Council</u></a> .....                    | 32 |
| Table 8: Distribution of human population by sex and number<br>of households in Shinyanga District Council..... | 33 |
| <a href="#"><u>Table 9: Human population in the study area</u></a> .....  | 34 |
| Table 10: Wealth indicators for well-being categorization<br>of respondents.....                                | 37 |
| <a href="#"><u>Table 11: Distribution of respondents by demographic characteristics (N=120)</u></a><br>.....    | 42 |
| <a href="#"><u>Table 12: Distribution of respondents by education level (N=120)</u></a> .....                   | 44 |
| <a href="#"><u>Table 13: Distribution of respondents by main occupation (N=120)</u></a> .....                   | 45 |
| <a href="#"><u>Table 14: Distribution of respondents by household's annual income<br/>(N=120)</u></a> .....     | 46 |
| Table 15: Distribution of respondents by household attributes<br>in participation (N=120).....                  | 46 |
| <a href="#"><u>Table 16: Distribution of respondents by gender (N=120)</u></a> .....                            | 48 |
| Table 17: Distribution of respondents by food security status for   |    |

|   |    |
|---|----|
| two consecutive years (N=120).....  | 49 |
| <a href="#"><u>Table 18: Distribution of respondents by physical assets (N=120)</u></a> .....                               | 50 |
| Table 19: Distribution of respondents by livestock possession (N=120).....  | 51 |
| Table 20: Distribution of respondents by housing status (N=120).....  | 52 |
| Table 21: Distribution of respondents by well-being categories (N=120).....   | 53 |
| Table 22: Relationship between socio-economic characteristics<br>of respondents and participation level (N=120).....        | 55 |
| Table 23: Distribution of respondents by means of understanding the<br>the project-DASIP (N=120).....                       | 58 |
| Table 24: Distribution of respondents by mode of joining the project<br>DASIP (N=120).....                                  | 59 |
| Table 25: Distribution of respondents by participation in identification of<br>village micro-projects (N=120).....          | 60 |
| Table 26: Village bylaws and community participation (N=120).....   | 61 |
| Table 27: Variation in well-being status affects community<br>participation level (N=120).....                              | 61 |
| Table 28: Distribution of respondents by major contributions<br>in implementation of village micro-projects (N=120).....    | 62 |
| Table 29: Distribution of respondents by level of participation in<br>implementation of village micro-projects (N=120)..... | 64 |
| Table 30: Distribution of respondents by cross tabulation between<br>attitude groups and sex (N=120).....                   | 65 |
| <a href="#"><u>Table 31: Attitude of respondents towards participation in the project (N=120)</u></a><br>.....              | 67 |

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Table 32: Distribution of respondents by cross tabulation between major<br>constraints and sex (N = 120) ..... | 69 |
|--|----|

## LIST OF FIGURES

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Figure 1: Conceptual framework for analysis study of community<br>participation in village micro-projects..... | 11 |
|--|----|

## **LIST OF APPENDICES**

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Appendix 1: Questionnaire for respondents.....              | 84 |
| Appendix 2: Checklist for Focus Group Discussion (FGD)..... | 91 |
| Appendix 3: Checklist for Key Informants.....               | 92 |

## ACRONMYS AND ABBREVIATIONS

|                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| AfDB            | African Development Bank                               |
| ASDS            | Agriculture Sector Development Strategy                |
| AU              | African Union  |
| DALDO           | District Agriculture and Livestock Development Officer |
| DASIP           | District Agriculture Sector Investment Project         |
| DED             | District Executive Director                            |
| EO              | Extension Officer                                      |
| FAO             | Food and Agriculture Organization                      |
| FAOIC           | Food and Agriculture Organization's Investment Center  |
| FGD             | Focus Group Discussion                                 |
| GoT             | Government of Tanzania                                 |
| HIMA            | Hifadhi ya Mazingira                                   |
| HWRS            | House Ware Receipt System                              |
| i. e.           | That is  |
| ILO             | International Labour Organization                      |
| Km <sup>2</sup> | Square kilometer                                       |
| LEPSA           | Learners centered Problem Posing and Self Analysis     |
| MDG             | Millennium Development Goal                            |
| NGOs            | Non Governmental Organizations                         |
| NSGRP           | National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty  |
| O&OD            | Opportunities and Obstacles to Development             |
| PEDP            | Primary Education Development Plan                     |
| PRA             | Participatory Rural Appraisal                          |
| RDS             | Rural Development Strategy                             |

|        |   |
|--------|---|
| SADC   | South Africa Development Commission                   |
| SDC    | Shinyanga District Council                            |
| SNAL   | Sokoine National Library                              |
| SPSS   | Statistical Package for Social Sciences               |
| SRS    | Simple Random Sampling                                |
| SSA    | Sub-Saharan Africa                                    |
| SUA    | Sokoine University of Agriculture                     |
| TDHS   | Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey                |
| Tsh    | Tanzanian Shilling                                    |
| UBWS   | Uroki - Bomang'ombe Water Scheme                      |
| UCLAS  | University College of Lands and Architectural Studies |
| UNICEF | United Nations Children's Fund                        |
| UPE    | Universal Primary Education                           |
| URT    | United Republic of Tanzania                           |
| VADP   | Village Agriculture Development Plan                  |
| VEO    | Village Executive Officer                             |
| WB     | World Bank  |
| WEO    | Ward Executive Officer                                |

## CHAPTER ONE

### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Background Information

Third world countries and international development partners have directed development efforts towards community participatory planning as a necessary condition for rural people to manage their affairs (Howlett and Nagu, 2001). Besides, many Sub-Saharan African (SSA) countries have created new forms of integrating community in development projects in various sectors including education, health and agriculture.

According to UNICEF (2004), community participation in development projects has been currently advocated strongly not only by the government and non governmental organizations (NGOs) in Tanzania, but also by international organizations such as African Union (AU), Southern Africa Development Commission (SADC), World Bank (WB) and African Development Bank (AfDB). They all argue that community participation is a principal facilitating element for development and sustainability of communal development projects.

The term “*community participation*” has been used to justify the extension of control of the state on the other hand, and to build capacity and self-reliance on the other hand. Furthermore, it has been used to justify extension decisions as well as to devolve power and decision making away from external agencies (Howlett and Nagu, 2001). As a basic strategy of community involvement in community development, it has persisted after realizing that poor people are very often excluded and marginalized from both broader societal participation as well as from direct involvement in development initiatives.

Based on these facts, the Government of Tanzania (GoT) is currently making more emphasis towards community participation in implementation of development projects including agricultural projects. In 2001, the Government of Tanzania developed the Rural Development Strategy (RDS) and Agriculture Sector Development Strategy (ASDS) with the aim of boosting agricultural sector. Agriculture Sector Development Strategy is the main tool of central government for implementing Rural Development Strategy (RDS). Both ASDS and RDS emphasize District level to demand identification, project management and implementation as they are the most effective methodology for achieving the sustainable development. RDS covers the entire rural sector, while ASDS covers crop and livestock production related agribusiness activities in more detail.

In 2004, Food and Agriculture Organizations Investment Centre (FAOIC) assisted the GoT for preparing the District Agriculture Sector Investment Project (DASIP). The project is a six years, commenced in January 2006 and will wind up in January 2012. It has three major field components and one project management component. The three field components are: (i) farmer capacity building, (ii) community planning and investment in agriculture, and (iii) support to rural micro-finance and agricultural marketing. The project management component is about coordination and management. The main objective of the project is to increase agricultural productivity and incomes of rural households in the project area, within the overall framework of the ASDS.

According to Flynn (2005), farmers in Tanzania are faced by many constraints such as irregular rainfall, drought, floods, water-logging, poor soil fertility, crop pests and diseases. A number of solutions will be used by the project in increasing agricultural productivity and incomes of rural households including the use of house ware receipt system (HWRS), small scale irrigation and provision of subsidies to agricultural inputs

and implements so that their prices will be lowered, thereby making them affordable to most farmers.

Mbilinyi (2004) argued that one solution of rising agricultural productivity is switching over from “traditional” to “modern” agriculture, involving the use of high-yielding and drought resistant crop varieties, organic manure, chemical fertilizers, insecticides and provision of credits to farmers. It is totally unrealistic to expect rural farmers to have enough finance capital investments in agriculture. They have, therefore, to be enabled to the necessary credit facilities (Helleiner, 2005).

Owing to re-division of some Regions and Districts done by the GoT in 2010, currently, DASIP covers 28 Districts in seven Regions as shown in Table 1. Community investment projects at village level are also called *Village micro-project*.

**Table 1: Regions and Districts covered by DASIP**

| <b>Region</b> | <b>District</b>   |
|---------------|---|
| Kagera        | Biharamulo, Bukoba, Karagwe, Muleba, Ngara, Misenyi and Chato |
| Kigoma        | Kasulu, Kibondo and Kigoma Rural                              |
| Mara          | Bunda, Musoma Rural, Tarime, Serengeti and Rorya              |
| Mwanza        | Kwimba, Magu, Misungwi, Sengerema and Ukerewe                 |
| Shinyanga     | Kahama, Kishapu and Shinyanga Rural                           |
| Simiyu        | Bariadi, Maswa and Meatu                                      |
| Geita         | Bukombe and Geita   |

**Source: URT, 2004**

DASIP has been implemented in Shinyanga District Council (SDC) since January 2006 to date. According to District Agriculture and Livestock Development Officer (DALDO,

2010) Annual Report, DASIP covers all three Divisions, 21 Wards (80%) among 26 Wards and 30 Villages (23%) out of 117 Villages as shown in Table 2.

**Table 2: Coverage of DASIP in Shinyanga District Council**

| <b>Division name</b> | <b>Ward name</b> | <b>Village name</b>     |
|----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| Samuye               | Samuye           | Ng'wang'halanga         |
|                      | Masengwa         | Masengwa                |
|                      | Mwamala          | Ibanza and Bugogo       |
|                      | Usanda           | Manyada and Ngaganulwa  |
| Itwangi              | Itwangi          | Nduguti and Butini      |
|                      | Nyida            | Nyida                   |
|                      | Nsalala          | Nsalala and Welezo      |
|                      | Usule            | Ishololo and Masekelo   |
|                      | Ilola            | Mendo                   |
|                      | Didia            | Nyashimbi               |
|                      | Imesela          | Nyika and Mwamanyuda    |
| Nindo                | Lyamidati        | Lyamidati               |
|                      | Mwakitolyo       | Mwasenge                |
|                      | Mantini          | Jimondoli               |
|                      | Nyamalogo        | Zumve                   |
|                      | Iselamagazi      | Mwamakaranga            |
|                      | Lyabusalu        | Lyabusalu and Mwambasha |
|                      | Solwa            | Mwasekagi and Mwandutu  |
|                      | Mwalukwa         | Mwamadilanha and Sayu   |
|                      | Salawe           | Ipango                  |
|                      | Mwenge           | Mwenge                  |

**Source: DALDO Annual Report, 2010**

The selection of 30 Villages was conditional, based on the following criteria: (i) agricultural productivity of the Village, (ii) readiness of community to participate the Opportunities and Obstacles to Development (O & OD) participatory planning methodology, (iii) readiness of community to contribute the cost of village micro-project,

(iv) poverty level of the village, and (v) absence of agricultural related projects in the village.

Each village covered by DASIP is supposed to implement one village micro-project by 2012. Each village micro-project costs Tsh 35.0 million, whereby DASIP contributes Tsh 28.0 million (80%), while communities contribute Tsh 7.0 million (20%) in terms of cash, manpower and/ or materials (URT, 2004). From the financial year 2007/08 to 2009/10, 23 village micro-projects (76.6%) have been implemented as shown in Table 3.

**Table 3: Implementation of village micro-projects in Shinyanga District Council**

| <b>Financial year</b> | <b>Name of village micro-project</b>  | <b>Division name</b> | <b>Ward name</b> | <b>Village name</b>    |
|-----------------------|---|----------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| 2007/08               | Construction of produces storage structure  | Nindo                | Solwa            | Mwasekagi and Mwandutu |
|                       |   |                      | Iselamagazi      | Mwamakaranga           |
|                       |   |                      | Nyamalogo        | Zumve                  |
|                       |   | Itwangi              | Mwenge           | Mwenge                 |
|                       |   |                      | Usule            | Ishololo               |
|                       |   |                      | Usanda           | Ngaganulwa             |
| 2008/09               | Construction of produces storage structure  | Samuye               | Mwamala          | Bugogo                 |
|                       |   |                      | Samuye           | Ng'wang'halanga        |
|                       |   |                      | Nyida            | Nyida                  |
|                       |   | Itwangi              | Nsalala          | Welezo                 |
|                       |   |                      | Imesela          | Mwamanyuda             |
|                       |   |                      | Nindo            | Mwantini               |
| 2009/10               | Construction of produces storage structure  | Samuye               | Usanda           | Manyada                |
|                       |   |                      | Usule            | Masekelo               |
|                       |   |                      | Imesela          | Nyika                  |
|                       |   | Nindo                | Lyamidati        | Lyamidati              |
|                       |   |                      | Mwalukwa         | Mwamadilanha           |
|                       |   |                      | Mwamala          | Ibanza                 |
|                       | Construction of water borehole<br>Construction of cattle dip and water trough<br>Construction of cattle dip<br>Construction of access feeder road<br>Construction of access feeder road | Samuye               | Mwamala          | Ibanza                 |
|                       |   |                      |                  |                        |
|                       |   | Itwangi              | Didia            | Nyashimbi              |
|                       |   |                      |                  |                        |
|                       |   | Nindo                | Salawe           | Ipango                 |
|                       |   |                      | Lyabusalu        | Mwambasha              |
|                       |   |                      | Mwakitolyo       | Mwasenge               |

*Source: DALDO Report, June, 2010*

## 1.2 Problem Statement and Study Justification

Introduction of DASIP in Shinyanga District Council was one of the efforts of the Government of Tanzania to increase agricultural productivity and incomes of rural households. Fortunately, identification of village micro-projects through DASIP

commenced after completing the Opportunities and Obstacles to Development (O & OD) exercise in the District. The O & OD exercise took place from October to December 2006 whereby community in each village prepared Village Agriculture Development Plan (VADP). Furthermore, during introduction of DASIP, communities re-used O & OD methodology to review their former identified projects. At this juncture, there were minor changes for the former identified projects, resulting to production of appropriate village micro-projects.

Despite adhering to the given criteria for selecting 30 villages, community using twice the O & OD methodology and the GoT still making more emphasis on community participation in implementation of DASIP, yet there was poor community participation in implementation of village micro-projects. Furthermore, there was also less information pertaining community participation as the whole in implementation of village micro-projects due to the fact that there was no any study conducted pertaining DASIP in Shinyanga District Council (DALDO, 2010) Annual Report). The study therefore intended to fill these gaps by generating adequate and relevant information on socio-economic characteristics of households associated with community participation, attitudes of community towards participation as well as constraints that hindered community participation in implementation of village micro-projects.

The findings of this study will be beneficial to stakeholders involved in participatory initiatives. Firstly, the findings will be beneficial not only for community members in 23 villages, but also for others in the remaining seven villages. Secondly, the findings will contribute in designing new, or re-designing appropriate income generating projects for rural people as part of the undertaken poverty reduction struggles in Tanzania. Thirdly, DASIP leaders at national headquarter (Mwanza), Shinyanga District Executive Director

(DED), DALDO and Honorable Councilors in the District will use the study findings for making amendments for the current poor community participation situation. By so doing, community participation in implementation of the ongoing and subsequent village micro-projects will be improved.

Lastly, according to URT (2009), the DASIP's main objective conforms to the objective of the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP) which aims to reduce the incidence of basic needs poverty to 24% and 12.9% in rural and urban areas, respectively by 2010 and to that of the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) of reducing the incidence of poverty to 50% between 1990 and 2015. In 1991/92, 39% of Tanzania households were living below the basic needs poverty line, so the MDG aims to reduce this proportion to 19.5% by 2015.

### **1.3 Objectives**

#### **1.3.1 Main objective**

To study community participation in implementation of DASIP activities.

#### **1.3.2 Specific objectives**

- (i) To identify socio-economic characteristics of households associated with community participation in implementation of village micro-projects.
- (ii) To determine the level of community participation in implementation of village micro-projects.
- (iii) To examine the attitudes of community towards participation in implementation of village micro-projects.

(iv) To examine constraints that hinder community participation in implementation of village micro projects.

#### **1.4 Research Questions**

(i) What are socio-economic characteristics of households associated with community participation in implementation of village micro-projects?

(ii) How do community members participate in implementation of village micro-projects?

(iii) What are the attitudes of community towards participating in implementing village micro-projects?

(iv) What are the constraints that hinder community participation in implementation of village micro-projects?

#### **1.5 Scope of the Study**

The study was designed to capture relevant information on how community members have been participating in implementation of village micro-projects since in 2006 when the project (DASIP) was introduced in Shinyanga District Council. The study specifically aimed at examining the influence of differences in well-being status of the community in relation to participation in implementation of village micro-projects, community attitudes towards participation in the project as well as constraints that hindered the community in implementation of village micro-projects.

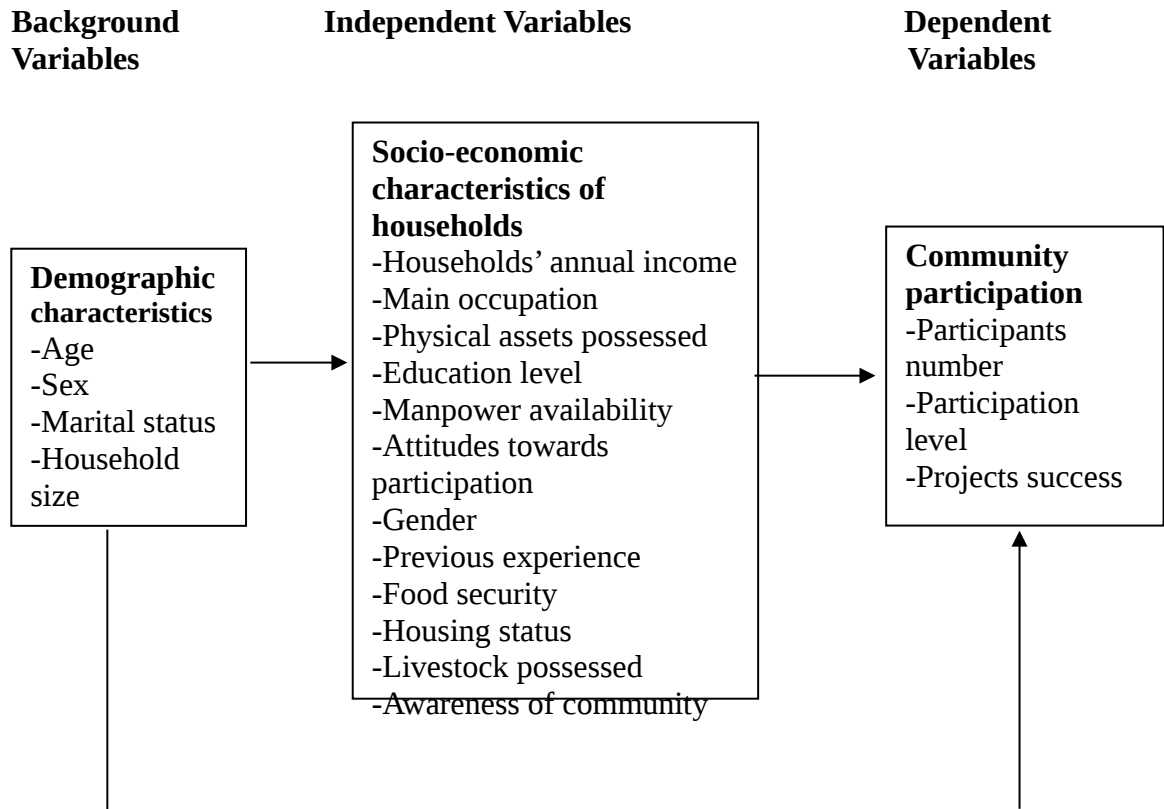
The coverage of the study included 120 respondents (heads of households) who were randomly selected from three randomly selected villages covered by the project. Simple random sampling technique was employed to get the required number of both respondents and villages.

Therefore, it is worthwhile noting that the study findings will be beneficial to all stakeholders involved in the participatory initiatives, including communities, policy makers, government and project leaders at all levels (village to national). Furthermore, the study findings will also permit the formulation of specific remedial measures for community improvement in participation in implementation of both the ongoing and subsequent village micro-projects and other projects in the study area and Shinyanga District as the whole.

### **1.6 Conceptual Framework and Operational Definitions of Key Variables**

The conceptual framework proposed in this study is presented in Figure 1 as follows:

(i) Background variables are demographic characteristics of the respondents such as age, sex, marital status and household size. (ii) Independent variables are socio-economic characteristics of households associated with community participation, including household annual income, main occupation, physical assets, education level, manpower availability, attitudes towards participation, gender, previous experience of community on project participation, food security, housing status, awareness of community on government emphasis, well-being categories and livestock possession. (iii) Dependent variables are number of participants, community participation level and project success.



**Figure 1: Conceptual framework for analysis study of community participation in implementation of village micro-projects.**

In order to have a clear understanding, the key variables of the study are defined in Table 4.

**Table 4: Operational definitions of key variables used in the study**

| <b>Variable</b>          | <b>Operational definition</b>                                 |
|--------------------------|---|
| Age                      | Total number of years from birth                              |
| Sex                      | Being a male of female  |
| Marital status           | Having a spouse or not  |
| Household size           | Number of household members                                   |
| Annual income            | Amount of money earned by the household for a year            |
| Household assets         | Properties owned by the household                             |
| Education level          | Highest education attained by a respondent                    |
| Manpower availability    | Number of household members capable of doing project works    |
| Attitudes toward project | Degree for a respondent favoured or not doing project works   |
| Previous experience      | Previous exposure of a respondent for doing project works     |
| Gender                   | Term describing segregation roles between males and females   |
| Participant number       | Number of participants participating doing project activities |
| Participation Level      | Highest participation level attained by a respondent          |
| Project success          | Attainment of the pre-determined project objective            |
| Community participation  | Involvement of community in execution project works           |

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.1 Overview**

This chapter presents the following sections: The concept of community participation, theoretical framework of community participation in development projects, modes of community participation, significance of community participation, reluctance of individuals and/or community in the project and types of participation. Other sections including; types of participation, key elements of participation, potential benefits of increased participation and arguments of legitimization of participation.

#### **2.2 The Concept of Community Participation**

The term “*Community*” has been used by many writers especially on issues related to community participation. Though writers define it differently, still they retain the common meaning. Community is defined as a group of people with common interests, who are capable of taking collective decision and action for their common goal (Doe and Khan, 2004). According to Mvena (2008), community refers to individuals of the same origin, living in the same area or people with the same occupation. Some communities are homogeneous, while others are heterogeneous; and some united, while others conflictive.

The definitions and concepts of community participation in development projects have been evolved over time. Their roots can be traced back to community and popular participation, promoted by Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in the 1950s and 1960s. In the 1970s and early 1980s, multilateral agencies, such as Food and Agriculture

Organization (FAO) and International Labour Organization (ILO) also began to promote popular participation in development projects and programmes (Batwel, 2008).

Since the late 1970s, the term *community participation* in development projects has been defined in a variety of ways in the literature. Cohen and Uphoff (1997) defines community participation as an involvement of rural people in decision making, implementation of programmes, sharing benefits of the programmes and people's involvement in programmes evaluation. According to World Bank (2007), community participation is defined as the process by which stakeholders' influence and share control over priority setting, policy making, resources allocation, and/or programme implementation.

Community participation has also been defined by Nkonjera (2008) as an active process by which the beneficiaries or client groups influence the direction and execution of a development project with a view of enhancing their well-being in terms of income, personal growth, and self-reliance over values they cherish.

FAO (2007) defines community participation as a process of equitable and active involvement of all stakeholders in the formulation of development policies and strategies and in analysis, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of development activities. To allow for a more equitable development process, disadvantaged stakeholders need to be empowered so as to increase their level of knowledge, influence and control over their own livelihoods, including development initiatives affecting them. Furthermore, Jakariya (2000) defines community participation as a central goal in any form of development activities. It generally denotes the involvement of a significant

number of people in situations or actions that enhance their well-being, time, security or self-esteem.

### **2.3 Theoretical Framework of Community Participation in Development Projects**

Since independence in 1961, the government of Tanzania sought to have participatory planning in the economy planning process, with a view to attain a bottom-up approach in planning. The idea of using participatory planning in development projects is to meet the approval of many scholars, and it seems to fit and to be well captured within the concept of farmer groups or community groups where rural folk define and implement their own development projects (Kitetu, 2006).

Participatory planning has been considered to be a means to exploit the marginalized communities, particularly the Third World communities (Molenaers and Renard, 2003) as well as being used as a bottom-top model of introducing participation (Rose, 2003a). Nabalarua (2002) and Ediriweera (2005) argued that participatory planning aims to empower local people in analyzing information about their livelihoods. It allows representation of the most marginalized groups (women and the poor) in sharing and formulating community objectives and plans, the course that enhances majority ownership and sustainability of the development projects (Rose, 2003a; Brett, 2003 and Chambers, 2007).

According to URT (2004), the government's effort to achieve this involved three periods as follows:

### ***The first period, 1961-1966***

This was led by the independence vision whereby the main goal was to attain higher standards of living by combating illiteracy, diseases and poverty. People were encouraged to work hard and involved themselves in self help projects as their contribution to the national development. The catchword “*Uhuru ni Kazi*” which means “*Independence and work*” was used to steer the people into action. This was further emphasized by the Late President Mwl. Julius Kambarage Nyerere, when he summarized it by saying “*It can be done, play your part*”.

### ***The second period, 1967-1992***

This was led by the Arusha Declaration, which articulated on the philosophy of socio-economic liberation based on socialism and self-reliance ideology as a long term national development goal. The strategy for implementing the Arusha Declaration was also to devolve powers to the people. As a result, the local Government Authorities of the colonial administration were abolished in 1972, to pave way for the introduction of the Regional Decentralization. Under Regional Decentralization, Village Government, District Development Committees and Regional Development Committees were established to enable more participation in decision making. This was provided by the Regional Decentralization Act of 1972.

### ***The third period, 1992-2002***

It was characterized by reforms in the public sectors. The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania (mainland) undertook the reforms in order to increase efficiency and the capacity of the public sectors to deliver quality services. The reforms centered in the following areas: civil service, Local Government, financial sector, legal sector,

planning and budgeting, parastatal organization and restructuring of the Regional administration.

Although the Government of Tanzania had continuously set a conducive environment for the people to participate in development planning, yet development planning was owned and led by experts from the government, donors, bureaucrats and development partners who always believed that they have the control and that they know what the people need and that the people do not know what they need. In other words the experts had an illusory feeling of control and efficiency, based on “*we know, they (communities) do not know*”. Therefore, effective community participation in development projects planning and decision making remained remote. Therefore this approach led many projects not be sustainable and having no relevance to the targeted communities, and also led to smothering of the sense of freedom to decide, hence deleterious to the crucial issue of ownership of the activities/programmes.

In the past, people were just involved through, among others the following methods (URT, 2004):

- (i) Food for work: It is a system of involving people in different development activities on a voluntary basis under agreements that they will get food in return or a loan arrangement such as a cow for a cow. Through these agreements, some practical problems and projects were solved and accomplished, respectively in a short time and at little cost.
- (ii) Cost sharing: This arrangement aimed at running costs through sharing costs with the beneficiaries. The objective of such arrangement was to avoid the provision of free services and to build a culture of seeing that services belonged to the people and therefore ensuring ownership and sustainability.

(iii) Agreement with beneficiaries: Under this arrangement, the government or development agent and beneficiaries made an agreement for each part to contribute to the project.

There have been attempts to use participatory techniques in some areas of the country, especially in donor funded programmes. Some of the participatory techniques used in these initiatives including: Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA), ZOOP (German word given for objective oriented planning) and Learners centered Problem posing and Self Analysis (LEPSA). However, all these participatory techniques start with identifying problems, thereby raising community expectations that there is assistance coming to address their problems (URT, 2004). This situation encouraged the attitude of dependency. Also donor programmes that were using participatory techniques had predetermined interventions, hence left no room for communities to make free decisions on their own.

Because of these shortfalls, in 2001, the Government of Tanzania started the process of developing the Opportunities and Obstacles to Development (O & OD) participatory planning methodology. It was started in order to implement the Article number 145 and 146 of the constitution of United Republic of Tanzania 1977 which requires empowerment of the people in making decisions on their development endeavors (URT, 2004). The government believed that this methodology will promote self help spirit, mobilize material and human resources, and enhance transparency and accountability in the process of planning, decision making, implementation and management of development activities.

Although the government of Tanzania (GoT) had continuously set a conducive environment for the people to participate in development planning, yet development planning was owned and led by experts from the government, donors, bureaucrats and development partners. Therefore, effective community participation in development projects planning and decision making remained remote.

## **2.4 Modes of Participation**

Kwigizile (2007) identified four modes of community participation, including:

- Involvement of only the educated and moneyed people in community without the participation of the grassroots or the major.
- The people or beneficiaries are asked to legitimize or approve projects identified by the government.
- The people are consulted about the project, but they do not actually participate in planning and management of projects.
- The people are represented in the highest policy making body of the agency.

According to Karl (2000), three aspects of participation are presented in rural development which need to be evaluated, namely; (i) the extent and quality of participation, (ii) the cost and benefits of participation to different stakeholders, and (iii) the impact of participation on outcomes, performance and sustainability. This calls for identification of dimensions of participation to be evaluated.

## **2.5 Significance of Community Participation**

The significance of community participation in development projects includes an increase in the sense of project ownership, accountability, responsibility and sustainability. According to Rao and Rogers (2006), sustainability should not be

narrowed to intended achievements of development projects, but should also take into account of the direct and indirect impact on living conditions of the target community. In this regard, a development project is sustainable when it is able to deliver an appropriate level of benefits for an extended period of time after the major financial, managerial and technical assistance from the external donors are terminated.

Lupilya (2007) suggested that, in order for the community to eradicate poverty, it must start from the early stage of decision making of what should be done to them. He further mentioned four affirmations which summarize the significance of participation on the development process:

- People organize best around problems they consider most important.
  - Local people make rational economic decisions in the context of their own environment and circumstances.
  - Voluntary local commitment of labour, time, material and money to a project is a necessary condition for breaking patterns of development paternalism, which reinforce local passivity and dependency.
  - Local control over the amount, quality and especially the distribution of benefits from development activities is directly to those benefits becoming self-sustaining.
- These affirmations reflect the fact that participation means more than occasional meetings in which project staff discuss their plans with local farmers in the usual benefactor-to-beneficiary manner.

## **2.6 Reluctance of Individuals and/or Community in the Project**

Despite the aforementioned significance of community participation in development projects, there are some reasons which can cause reluctance for an individual and/or community in participating in the project. According to Smith (2006), the reasons that

can cause reluctance of an individual and/or community in the project including: (i) An unfair distribution of the project works or benefits among the community members, (ii) treating community members as being helpless by the agency, (iii) misconception of the community members that the government or agency should provide the facilities, and (iv) the presence of a highly individualistic society where there is little or no sense of community.

Apart from the reasons that can cause an individual and /or community to be reluctant to the project, Schonten and Morriarty (2004) argued that there are two principal factors that can cause limited community participation in development project:

- (i) Internal factors such as lack of community commitment, poor leadership communication, lack of participatory skills, technical issues, misplaced priorities and financial problems.
- (ii) External factors including lack of standardized technologies, interference with politicians' issues and occurrence of natural hazards.

## **2.7 Types of Participation**

There are seven types of participation in development projects (Howlett and Nagu, 2001), namely: Passive participation, interactive participation, functional participation, manipulative participation, self-mobilization participation, participation for material incentives and participation by consultation.

- Passive participation is where people participate by being told what has been described or done. Therefore there are unilateral decisions by project management, irrespective of the peoples' responses.

- Interactive participation is the type of a recommended participation whereby people are actively involved in analysis, planning, implementation and evaluation stages of the project.
- Functional participation is where participation is regarded by external agencies as a means of achieving project goal. People may participate by forming groups for meeting the pre-determined objectives related to the project goal.
- Manipulative participation is simply a pretending representative on official board, but who are unelected and have no power.
- Self-mobilization participation involves people participation by taking initiatives independently of external institutions to change systems.
- Participation for material incentives simply involves participation of the people by contributing resources, for instance labour in turn for food, cash or other material incentives.
- Participation by consultation is the type of participation whereby people participate by being consulted or answering questions. External agencies are used for defining problems, gathering information and control analysis.

Cooksey and Kikula (2005) argued that apart from the above mentioned types of participation, there is also forced participation. They reported that, during the colonial administration, people were forced to participate in different development activities, including road construction, clearing vegetation during the tsetse flies campaigns, environmental conservation initiatives, etc. They further argued that similar type of forced participation was practiced even after independence. People have been more or less given instructions to participate in carrying out an activity that has already been decided upon by higher authorities.

## 2.8 Key Elements of Participation

According to Howlett and Nagu (2001), there are four key elements for achievement of an effective community participation in development projects, namely;

Community acceptance, institutional change, professional/personal change and appropriate mechanisms.

- Community acceptance involves acceptance of the people for changes in the participatory process. In the past, a top-down approach from the government was used. Currently the down-top approach is used which shows sustainability of the projects.
- Institutional change involves changes for formal institutions at all levels so as to accommodate the move to increased participation by the project beneficiaries. The changes include policy and institutional.
- Professional/personal change involves changes in the attitudes of professionals. In the past there was an assumption that those in the authority could provide answers to the problems of projects. The participation of local people was required to change if their views and knowledge were to be acknowledged by professionals. Currently, the role of professionals is to act as facilitators and stakeholders in the process of change.
- Appropriate mechanisms as the key element are required by different project stakeholders to participate in the project. Appropriate mechanisms allow stakeholders participate in the development and implementation of new projects.

In discussing participation of stakeholders in development process, the issue of empowerment and its relation to participation, especially to the community is crucial. Kinyashi (2006) stressed that, including the poor to participate without equipping them with even general knowledge of the existing framework conditions will mean closing

them into a “box”. Whilst equipping them with such understanding, will help them to have proper reasoning and hence hold responsible and accountable those development actors that seem to have bad conduct, eventually enhance sustainable development. He went as far as clarifying that empowerment is all about providing ability to an individual or groups of individuals to act. On the other hand, participation is about using the ability gained during empowerment.

## **2.9 Potential Benefits of Increased Community Participation**

The potential benefits from increased community participation in development projects as reported by Howlett and Nagu (2001), including:

- (i) Improvement of dialogue among the project stakeholders. In addition, it increases knowledge about the needs and problems of the local communities.
- (ii) It increases the participation of local communities in decision making, rather than being passive or consulted. Therefore, the local communities become subject and not object in the projects.
- (iii) It enhances identification of local organizations to be used for supporting the project.
- (iv) It enhances development of new procedures for identifying priority needs and optimal investments at the local level.
- (v) It provides an opportunity to discuss various group interests, eventually reaching the consensus on the project ideas and design.

According to Dungumaro (2003), other benefits of increased community participation subsumes;

- (i) Demonstration of local consent in taking part in the public decision making process which is a critical, especially on the issues that directly affect peoples’ welfare, (ii) building public trust takes care of the public trust which might lead to unnecessary and

un avoidable antagonism, and (iii) the use of indigenous knowledge of the local people gives an opportunity for them to provide an important database, experience and ideas that could lead to practical, relevant, achievable and acceptable solutions to the problems related to the project.

Increased community participation can also bring benefits to the community itself, as it tends to bring the community together in defining their problems and priorities setting, as presented by Gibbon *et al.* (2001) in the Western Kenya. They argued that community participation approach is used to assess the basic needs with the internally displaced using well-being ranking. Before discussing their basic needs with the government and other authorities, community members have to comprehend and identify their problems and set priorities among themselves.

Howlett and Nagu (2001) presented the role of community participation in development projects. They argued that in recent years, there have been an increase number of comparative studies of development projects that show community participation is one of the critical components of success. Pretty and Soones (1995), cited by Batwel (2008) showed that in the 121 rural projects studied in 49 countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America, participation was the most significant factor contributing to project effectiveness. But only 21% of the projects which involved community participation scored high on interactive and self-mobilization. According to Narayan (2002), only in situations where people were involved in decision-making during all stages of the project identification to evaluation that the best results occurred. On the other hand, where they were just involved in information sharing and consultations, then results were poorer.

In the majority of projects, emphasis has now been placed upon the need for local people participation (Kerhof, 1990 cited by Luhasi, 1998). Beneficiaries' participation helps in making decisions which affect them, their basic human rights and employment as a means and an end, as a concrete basic need. Therefore, it is now generally being admitted that one of the contributing factors for poor performance of the projects in the past has been lack of participation of the beneficiaries/community.

Luhasi (1998) reported that the Village Afforestation Development Project in Kondoa District which started in 1973 did not perform well due to poor community participation. There was little or no community involvement in establishment of demonstration woodlot. This situation caused lack of interest to community in tree planting activities, protecting or management of the majority woodlot. Community members turned distrustful of the project in such a way that they left their livestock grazing and trampling planted tree seedlings within the demonstration woodlots. Furthermore, planted tree seedlings were purposely uprooted and thrown away by community members. Consequently, the project performed poorly. Therefore, any development project should envisage attainment of voluntary people's participation in identification and solution of their own problems as its goal, and also as a pertinent part of the development. This to a large extent can be one of the ways of attaining rural development and indeed of making the process of that development self-sustaining.

On the other hand, there are several reported successful development projects due to active community participation. Howlett and Nagu (2001) reported that the Research and Extension project in Mgeta, Mvomero District performed well due to active community participation in the project. In 1984, Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA) researchers collaborated with Mgeta farmers in initiation of dairy goat rearing project as

an opportunity for overcoming the problem of low protein intake as well as increasing the households' incomes. The project was initially accepted by some farmers in three villages whereby upgrading of local goat breed was done. Farmers were trained at SUA on goat husbandry principles. After three years, the original farmers started training other farmers. Later, after 10 years, most of the extension services were transferred to the farmers from SUA, and a total of 150 farmers joined the project. Interviews carried out at the beginning of 1997 indicated that the project succeeded.

Dungumaro (2003) also reported that the Kihansi River Project in Nkasi District was successful for crops cultivation during dry season. Since local people were actively involved in project identification, implementation and monitoring, they enacted bylaws which prohibited cultivation within the catchments area to avoid downstream sedimentation. Local communities ensured that the river valley was well taken care of, aimed at acquisition of continuous water availability. Mahinda (2009) commended one of the successful projects known as Uroki-Bomang'ombe Water Scheme (UBWS) in Kilimanjaro where the communities' willingness and their participation in activities were high. Communities participated in all stages from planning to implementation.

## **2.10 Arguments of Legitimization of Participation**

There are three arguments which the proponents of participatory approaches reputedly mention to legitimize their approach (Eliyas, 2005) including; instrumental argument, responsibility argument and empowerment argument.

(i) Instrumental argument: The most instrumental reason to use participation of the beneficiaries in development projects implies that the beneficiaries must change their behavior in such a way that project implementation can accomplish their project goals more easily.

(ii) Responsibility argument: This category of argument assumes that people, who have both the right and duty to participate in solving their own problems, should have greater responsibilities in assessing the needs, mobilizing local resources and suggesting new solutions as well as creating and maintaining local organizations.

(iii) Empowerment argument: This category of argument stresses on control, power and autonomy, which go together with a mental change in perception of beneficiaries. Outsiders change the role of expert into that of facilitator or learning and organizational process. Generally, these arguments imply that participation could take different modes depending on the argument one chooses. Therefore, it is common to see development projects labeled as participatory.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **3.0 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Overview**

This chapter presents the methods used for data collection and analysis on community participation in implementation of village micro-projects. The chapter is divided into five sections: Section one presents the description of the study area, section two presents the research design, section three describes the sampling procedures and sample size, section four describes data collection and section five presents data processing and analysis.

#### **3.2 Description of the Study Area**

The study was conducted in Shinyanga District Council (SDC), Shinyanga Region. Administratively, Shinyanga District has two Councils, namely Shinyanga District Council and Shinyanga Municipality (SM). Due to changes of administration units made by the GoT in 2010, Shinyanga District Council is currently among the four District Councils in Shinyanga Region. Others subsume Shinyanga Municipality, Kahama and Kishapu.

##### **3.2.1 Location**

Shinyanga District Council is located at Latitudes between 3° 20' and 3° 55' South of the Equator and Longitudes 31° 30' and 33° 30' East of Greenwich Meridian. It shares administrative boundaries with Kishapu District Council and Shinyanga Municipality in the East, Kahama and Geita District Councils in the West, Kwimba and Mwanza Districts in the North and Nzega District in the South. Shinyanga District Council was selected for the study due to the fact that hitherto no any research has been conducted pertaining DASIP since introduction of the project in 2006 in the District.

### 3.2.2 Area

Shinyanga District Council has a total area of 3 646.28 square kilometer (km<sup>2</sup>) which is classified as follows: Arable land is 1 713.75 km<sup>2</sup> (47%), grazing land is 656.33 km<sup>2</sup> (18%), human settlement is 182.31 km<sup>2</sup> (5%), forest reserve is 72.93 km<sup>2</sup> (2%) and the remaining 1 020.96 km<sup>2</sup> (28%) is of little economic use since it is composed of rocks, gullies and hills (Shinyanga District Council Profile, 2010).

### 3.2.3 Administration

Administratively, Shinyanga District Council is divided into three Divisions, namely Itwangi, Nindo and Samuye, which are sub-divided into 26 Wards, 117 registered Villages and 685 Hamlets as shown in Table 5.

**Table 5: Administrative units in Shinyanga District Council**

| s/n          | Division name | Number of Wards | Number of Villages | Number of Hamlets |
|--------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1            | Itwangi       | 10              | 39                 | 220               |
| 2            | Nindo         | 12              | 60                 | 365               |
| 3            | Samuye        | 4               | 18                 | 100               |
| <b>Total</b> |               | <b>26</b>       | <b>117</b>         | <b>685</b>        |

*Source: Shinyanga District Council Profile, 2010*

### 3.2.4 Climate

The District experiences a dry tropical climate. The mean annual rainfall ranges from 450 mm to 990 mm; and normally rainfall commences in October or November and ends up in April or May. In most cases, rainfall is normally inadequate and poorly distributed. Rainfall inadequacy and poor distribution act as an obstacle for crop farming and livestock rearing in the District. Temperature fluctuates between day and night as well as from one season to another. The extreme low temperature (18° C) occurs during cool and

dry seasons, particularly from June to July. On the other hand, high temperature (26° C to 35° C) occurs from September to October (Shinyanga District Council Profile, 2010).

### 3.2.5 Topography

Shinyanga District Council is characterized by flat and gently undulating plains which are covered by low and sparse vegetation. Ecologically, the District can be divided into three agro-ecological zones based on dominant soil types and major crops grown as shown in Table 6

**Table 6: Agro-ecological zones in Shinyanga District Council**

| <b>Agro-ecological zone</b> | <b>Division name</b> | <b>Dominant soils</b> | <b>Major crops grown</b>            |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1                           | Nindo and Itwangi    | Light loamy soils     | Maize, paddy, cotton and paddy      |
| 2                           | Samuye               | Light loamy red soils | Sorghum, cotton, maize and paddy    |
| 3                           | Itwangi              | Sandy and heavy soils | Cotton, groundnuts, paddy and maize |

*Source: Shinyanga District Council Profile, 2010*

### 3.2.6 Economic activities

Agriculture is the main stream of economy in the District. Other economic activities including livestock keeping, small scale mining and quarrying, petty business, public administration, education sectors and others as shown in Table 7.

**Table 7: Main economic activities in Shinyanga District Council**

| <b>s/n</b> | <b>Activity</b>                             | <b>Percent</b> |
|------------|---|----------------|
| 1          | Agriculture and livestock keeping           | 88.8           |
| 2          | Forestry, fishing and related activities    | 6.31           |
| 3          | Small scale mining and quarrying            | 0.98           |
| 4          | Petty business                              | 0.89           |
| 5          | Public administration and education sectors | 0.85           |
| 6          | Others                                      | 2.17           |
|            | <b>Total</b>                                | <b>100</b>     |

*Source: Shinyanga District Council Profile, 2010*

### **3.2.7 Human population**

According to the 2002 Population and Housing Census, Shinyanga District Council had the population of 276 393, with an average household size of 6.2 members per household and an annual growth rate of 2.4%. The estimated human population by sex and number of households in the year 2010 is 358 368 as shown in Table 8.

**Table 8: Distribution of human population by sex and number of households in Shinyanga District Council**

| s/n          | Ward name    | No. of villages | No. of hamlets | No. of households | Estimated population |                | Total          |
|--------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------|
|              |              |                 |                |                   | Male                 | Female         |                |
| 1            | Imesela      | 4               | 18             | 1 458             | 4 847                | 5 053          | 9 900          |
| 2            | Usule        | 4               | 27             | 1 239             | 3 398                | 3 509          | 6 905          |
| 3            | Ilola        | 3               | 14             | 1 653             | 5 411                | 5 658          | 11 069         |
| 4            | Didia        | 5               | 32             | 1 983             | 5 387                | 5 480          | 10 867         |
| 5            | Itwangi      | 4               | 16             | 1 921             | 5 628                | 5 727          | 11 355         |
| 6            | Tinde        | 5               | 23             | 2 932             | 8 192                | 8 626          | 16 818         |
| 7            | Nsalala      | 4               | 21             | 1 544             | 4 686                | 4 814          | 9 500          |
| 8            | Mwakitolyo   | 6               | 37             | 2 772             | 7 676                | 7 647          | 15 323         |
| 9            | Salawe       | 5               | 31             | 2 473             | 7 515                | 8 168          | 15 683         |
| 10           | Solwa        | 6               | 24             | 2 734             | 9 889                | 10 581         | 20 471         |
| 11           | Iselamagazi  | 6               | 44             | 2 948             | 10 087               | 10 784         | 20 871         |
| 12           | Lyabukande   | 4               | 30             | 2 553             | 9 274                | 9 887          | 19 161         |
| 13           | Mwantini     | 4               | 24             | 1 386             | 4 786                | 5 239          | 10 025         |
| 14           | Nyamalogo    | 5               | 30             | 1 946             | 6 659                | 7 123          | 13 782         |
| 15           | Pandagichiza | 4               | 17             | 1 803             | 6 451                | 6 776          | 13 227         |
| 16           | Mwamala      | 4               | 24             | 1 761             | 5 507                | 5 817          | 11 323         |
| 17           | Samuye       | 5               | 24             | 2 010             | 6 797                | 7 125          | 13 922         |
| 18           | Masengwa     | 4               | 22             | 1 667             | 6 300                | 6 459          | 12 759         |
| 19           | Usanda       | 5               | 30             | 2 495             | 7 988                | 8 281          | 16 270         |
| 20           | Lyabusalu    | 7               | 41             | 3 050             | 12 459               | 13 645         | 26 104         |
| 21           | Bukene       | 4               | 32             | 1 329             | 4 442                | 4 767          | 9 209          |
| 22           | Puni         | 3               | 21             | 921               | 2 529                | 2 677          | 5 206          |
| 23           | Nyida        | 3               | 16             | 1 215             | 3 471                | 3 489          | 6 960          |
| 24           | Mwenge       | 4               | 30             | 2 302             | 8 115                | 8 319          | 16 434         |
| 25           | Lyamidati    | 5               | 34             | 3 102             | 13 634               | 13 986         | 27 620         |
| 26           | Mwalukwa     | 4               | 18             | 1 311             | 3 599                | 4 005          | 7 604          |
| <b>Total</b> |              | <b>117</b>      | <b>685</b>     | <b>52 508</b>     | <b>174 727</b>       | <b>183 641</b> | <b>358 368</b> |

*Source: Shinyanga District Council Profile, 2010*

### 3.3 Research Design

The cross-sectional research design was used in this study because it consents data to be collected at a single point in one time and used in descriptive study for determining the relationships of variables (Babbie, 1990). Furthermore, it is considered to be favorable because of resources, time limitations for data collection and the study objectives.

### 3.4 Sampling Procedure and Sample Size

All three Divisions in the Shinyanga District Council were covered by DASIP. Three Wards out of 26 (11.5%) were randomly selected through simple random sampling (SRS) technique. One Village from each Ward was also randomly selected using SRS technique. The number of households in the study area was 1 255. Therefore SRS technique was used to get a sample size of 120 heads of households (97 males and 23 females) from three villages as shown in Table 9.

**Table 9: Human population in the study area**

| Administrative units |           |              |                   | No. of selected households |                          |                                  |
|----------------------|-----------|--------------|-------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Division name        | Ward name | Village name | No. of households | Male headed households     | Female headed households | Total No. of selected households |
| Nindo                | Nyamalogo | Zumve        | 668               | 32                         | 8                        | 40                               |
| Samuye               | Mwamala   | Bugogo       | 320               | 33                         | 7                        | 40                               |
| Itwangi              | Nsalala   | Welezo       | 267               | 32                         | 8                        | 40                               |
| <b>Total</b>         |           |              | <b>1 255</b>      | <b>97</b>                  | <b>23</b>                | <b>120</b>                       |

**Source: Shinyanga District Council Profile, 2010**

According to Israel (2006), the sample size determination formula used was as follows:

Formula:  $n = z^2 pq / d^2$

Where:

$n$  = sample size in the study area when the population is large.

$z$  = standard normal deviation, set at 1.96 (approximate to 2.0) corresponding to 95% confidence interval level.

$P$  = proportion in the target population (if population is not known we use 50%)

$q = 1 - p$  (1-50) (1-0.5) = 0.5

$d$  = degree of accuracy desired, (set at 95% equivalent to 0.05)

Therefore sample size was:

$n = z^2 pq / d^2 = (2)^2 (0.5) (0.5) / (0.05)^2 = 4(0.25) / 0.0025 = 400$

Based on the formula, the sample size for the study could be 400 respondents. But due to fund and time limitations, 30% of the respondents were studied which is equal to 120 respondents. For this case, 40 respondents were randomly selected from each village, giving a total of 120 respondents. Furthermore, the decision to select 40 respondents from each selected village was based on the literature which says that *“regardless of the population size, a sample of 30 respondents is the bare minimum for studies in which statistical data analysis is to be done, and that if the population is small, the sample may even be 100% of the population”* (Bailey, 1995).

### **3.5 Data Collection**

Prior carrying out major field work, reconnaissance survey and pilot study were done. Reconnaissance survey enabled acquisition of a general picture of the research area. Main activities done during reconnaissance survey included meeting and identification of various stakeholders such as Village leaders, Project leaders, Village Extension Workers, Religious leaders, to name just a few. Reconnaissance survey also enabled acquisition of the basic information on population size, ethnicity and economic activities in the study area.

Pilot study or pre-test of the methodology was also carried out in order to check the reliability and validity of the questionnaire items. Moreover, it allowed the identification of the potential problems in the proposed study, revision of the proposed methods and logistics of data collection. Reconnaissance survey and pilot study were done two weeks before commencement of actual study.

### **3.5.1 Primary data**

Primary data collection took place in November and December, 2010. Three methods, namely structured interview, Focus Group Discussion (FGD) and key informant interview were used for primary data collection.

#### ***Structured interview***

This method involved the use of structured questionnaire, composed of open-and closed-ended questions that were designed to capture all necessary and required information for the study. Open-ended questions were those which allowed the respondents to explain from their own expressions, while closed-ended questions were the ones which offered a list of possible options or answers from which the respondents had to select one or more. The revised version of the questionnaire was translated in Kiswahili before commencing data collection exercise. This was done aimed at enabling easy comprehension of the questions for respondents since Kiswahili is the national language in Tanzania. The principal researcher and three trained research assistants administered the questionnaire.

The questionnaire was administered to the heads of households who were randomly selected. The questionnaire is presented in Appendix 1. During data collection, respondents were also facilitated to mention six well-being indicators for well-categorization purpose as shown in Table 10.

**Table 10: Wealth indicators for well-being categorization of respondents**

| s/n | Wealth indicator | Respondents' well-being categories   |  |  |
|-----|------------------|--|--|--|
|     |                  | Poor people  | Medium people  | Rich people  |
| 1   | Housing status   | (i)Muddy bricks<br>(ii)Both walls and floor not plastered<br>(iii)Roofed by grasses and soil | (i)Muddy bricks<br>(ii)Both walls and floor not plastered<br>(iii)Roofed by grasses and soil | (i)Muddy/burnt/cement<br>(ii)Both walls and floor plastered<br>(iii)Roofed by corrugated iron sheets |
| 2   | Annual income    | Below 300 000  | 300 000-500 000  | Above 500 000  |
| 3   | Livestock        | None   | One to 12<br>Had any three types   | Above 12   |
| 4   | Physical assets  | None   |  | Had all five types   |
| 5   | Field (ha)       | Less than three  | One to 12  | Above 12   |
| 6   | Food security    | Insecure in 2009   | Insecure in 2010   | Secure for two years   |

NB: Livestock including cattle, goats and sheep

Physical assets including bicycle, radio, ox cart, ox plough and cellular phone

ha = hectares

### ***Focus Group Discussion (FGD)***

In each randomly selected Village, the FGD was carried out by conducting discussion in small groups that were formulated by actors of different sex, class and age (18 years and above). Morgan (1998), cited by Kayunze (2010) suggested that a typical size of FGD is preferably six to 10 members. With fewer discussants, different topics may not be discussed effectively, while more discussants, some participants do not give their options. Based on this fact, each FGD was composed of seven members in each village; therefore, 21 FGD members were interviewed, guided by a well-structured checklist as shown in Appendix 2.

The acquired relevant information pertaining community participation in implementation of micro-projects including: How community joined the village micro-projects, effects of food insecurity on community participation for two consecutive years (2009 and 2010), participation of community in identification of village micro-projects and major constraints that hindered community in effective participation in implementation of village micro-projects.

### ***Key informant interviews***

Key informants were interviewed immediately after the administration of questionnaire to check the reality of some of the answers that were given by the respondents. Key informants in the study area included DASIP Officers, Ward Executive Officers (WEOs), Village Executive Officers (VEOs) and Extension Officers (EOs). Relevant information obtained from key informants included: Significance of village bylaws on community participation in implementation of village micro-projects, variation of well-being status of households in relation to community participation level, major contributions of community in implementation of village micro-projects in relation to project success and previous experience of community in projects participation. A well structured checklist is attached in Appendix 3.

### **3.5.2 Secondary data**

Secondary data were collected from various sources, including DED's Office, DALDO's Office, DASIP's Office, WEO's and VEO's Offices. Other secondary data were collected from the Sokoine National Agricultural Library (SNAL), journals, published and unpublished documents.

### 3.5 Data Processing and Analysis

The collected data were coded and analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) computer software. Both quantitative and qualitative methods of data analysis were used. Quantitative methods of data analysis including descriptive statistics and inferential statistics. Descriptive statistics such as frequencies, percentages, minimum, mean, maximum, standard deviation and cross tabulation were computed. For inferential statistics analysis, linear regression model was used to show the statistical significant relationship between the socio-economic characteristics of respondents and participation level.

Qualitative method of data analysis such as structural content analysis was also used to analyze information obtained from FGD members and key informants. This method has been defined as a systematic and replicable technique for compressing many words of text into fewer content categories based on explicit roles of coding (Stemler, 2001).

The equation of linear regression model used is as follows:

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + \beta_5 X_5 + \beta_6 X_6 + \beta_7 X_7 + \beta_8 X_8 + \beta_9 X_9 + \beta_{10} X_{10} + \epsilon$$

Where Y is dependent variable and  $X_1 - X_{10}$  are independent variables.

**Y = Community participation in implementation of village micro-projects** (score

level 1 = between 1% and 45% = low, score level 2 = between 46% and 70% = average

and score level 3 = between 71% and 100% = high).

$\beta_0$  – Intercept or constant

$\beta_1 - \beta_{10}$  = Regression coefficients

$\epsilon$  = error term

$X_1, X_2, X_3, \dots, X_{10}$  = Independent variables.

**X<sub>1</sub> = Households' annual income (Tsh)** (1 = below 200 000, 2 = between 201 000 and 300 000, 3 = between 301 000 and 400 000, 4 = between 401 000 and 500 000 and 5 = above 500 000).

**X<sub>2</sub> = Main occupation of respondent** (1 = crops farming, 2 = livestock keeping, 3 = petty business and 4 = civil employment).

**X<sub>3</sub> = Physical assets possessed by respondent** (1 = bicycle, 2 = radio, 3 = ox plough, 4 = ox cart, 5 = cellular phone, 6 = television, 7 = motor bike and 8 = grain milling machine).

**X<sub>4</sub> = Education level of respondent** (1 = no formal education, 2 = Adult education, 3 = Primary School education, 4 = Secondary School education and 5 = Post-Secondary School education).

**X<sub>5</sub> = Manpower availability at household** (1 = between 1 and 3 people, 2 = between 4 and 6 people and 3 = above 6 people).

**X<sub>6</sub> = Attitudes of respondents towards participation in the project** (1 = agree, 2 = uncertain and 3 = disagree).

**X<sub>7</sub> = Gender** (i) Participation of female members at household in implementation of the project activities (1 = Yes and 2 = No). (ii) Separation of executed activities between male and female household members (1 = Yes and 2 = No).

**X<sub>8</sub> = Previous experience of respondent on project participation** (1 = Yes and 2 = No).

**X<sub>9</sub> = Food security status at household** (1 = food secure and 2 = food insecure).

**X<sub>10</sub> = Housing status of respondent** (i) Bricks (1 = muddy, 2 = burnt and 3 = cement). (ii) Plastered walls (1 = Yes and 2 = No). (iii) Plastered floor (1 = Yes and 2 = No). (iv) Roofing material (1 = thatching grasses, 2 = soil and thatching grasses and 3 = corrugated iron sheets).

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **4.0 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

#### **4.1 Overview**

This chapter presents the analysis and interpretation of data collected based on the specific objectives. It is organized into six main sections. Section one presents demographic characteristics of respondents, section two presents socio-economic characteristics of respondents, section three describes the socio-economic characteristics of households associated with community participation, section four presents community participation in implementation of village micro-projects, section five describes the attitudes of community towards participation in implementation of village micro-projects and section six presents major constraints that hindered community participation in implementation of village micro projects.

#### **4.2 Demographic Characteristics of Respondents**

##### **4.2.1 Sex**

The results in Table11 show that 81% (80.8%) of the respondents were males, while 19% (19.2%) were females. This suggests that the majority of the households in Shinyanga District Council are headed by men.

**Table 11: Distribution of respondents by demographic characteristics  
(N=120)**

| <b>Variable</b>              | <b>Frequency</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
|------------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| <b>Sex</b>                   |                  |                |
| Male                         | 97               | 80.8           |
| Female                       | 23               | 19.2           |
| <b>Total</b>                 | <b>120</b>       | <b>100</b>     |
| <b>Marital status</b>        |                  |                |
| Single                       | 0                | 0              |
| Married                      | 90               | 75             |
| Divorced                     | 12               | 10             |
| Widower                      | 12               | 10             |
| Widow                        | 6                | 5              |
| <b>Total</b>                 | <b>120</b>       | <b>100</b>     |
| <b>Age groups (years)</b>    |                  |                |
| 18 - 28                      | 12               | 10             |
| 29 - 39                      | 42               | 35             |
| 40 - 50                      | 44               | 36.7           |
| 51 - 60                      | 18               | 15             |
| Above 60                     | 4                | 3.3            |
| <b>Total</b>                 | <b>120</b>       | <b>100</b>     |
| <b>Household size groups</b> |                  |                |
| 1 - 5 people                 | 46               | 38.3           |
| 6 - 10 people                | 58               | 48.3           |
| 11 - 13 people               | 12               | 10             |
| Above 13 people              | 4                | 3.3            |
| <b>Total</b>                 | <b>120</b>       | <b>100</b>     |

#### **4.2.2 Marital status**

The respondents were asked to state their marital status. The results on marital status are presented in Table 11. The findings reveal that the majority (75%) of the respondents were married, 10% were divorced, 10% were also widowers, while 5% were widows. The study findings reported by Batwel (2008) in Makete District also showed that the majority (65.8%) of the respondents were married. These findings reflect a high marriage

rate which is a common phenomenon in most of rural areas in Tanzania. This is probably due to social responsibilities that require collective implementation by husbands and wives.

#### **4.2.3 Age**

Table 11 shows that about 37% of the respondents were in the age group ranging between 40 and 50 years, while 3.3% were above 60 years. On the other hand, 10% of them were aged between 18 and 28 years, 35% between 29 and 39 years and 15% between 51 and 60 years. The mean age of the respondents was approximate 41 year. On average, the age of respondents was  $40.77 \pm 10.57$  years. In general, the results show that the majority (72%) of respondents were in the age between 29 and 50 years, could therefore be expected to participate more actively in the project because they range within the most productive years of labour force.

#### **4.2.4 Household size**

The results in Table 11 also show that 48.3% of the respondents had between six and 10 people as family members in their households, 38.3% had between one and five people, 10% had between 11 and 13 people, while 3.3% had above 13 people. The mean household size of the respondents was approximate 6.8 people (6.77). On average, the household size was  $6.77 \pm 3.36$  people. In general, the majority (48.3%) who had the household size between six and 10 people were within the national average household size of 6.1 per household (URT, 2003).

### 4.3 Socio – Economic Characteristics of Households

During the study, the following socio-economic characteristics of the households were identified:

#### 4.3.1 Education level

Every respondent was asked on education level attained. The results in Table 12 show that the majority (73.3%) of the respondents had completed Primary School education, 9.2% of them did not attend formal education at all, 9.2% of them completed Secondary School education and 0.8% of them attained post Secondary School education. The majority (73.3%) who completed Primary School education is due to the implementation of the Universal Primary Education (UPE) programme and the Primary Education Development Plan (PEDP) which both insist the rights of every child to attain free Primary School education (TDHS, 2004). UPE and PEDP commenced in 1975 and 2006, respectively. These results conform to those reported by Nkonjera and Batwel (2008) in Makete and Mbeya Districts, respectively for the same reason i. e. implementation of UPE Programme and PEDP.

**Table 12: Distribution of respondents by education level (N=120)**

| <b>Education level</b>          | <b>Frequency</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
|---------------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| No formal education             | 11               | 9.2            |
| Adult education                 | 11               | 9.2            |
| Primary School education        | 88               | 73.3           |
| Secondary School education      | 9                | 7.5            |
| Post-Secondary School education | 1                | 0.8            |
| <b>Total</b>                    | <b>120</b>       | <b>100</b>     |

### 4.3.2 Main occupation

Respondents were asked to mention their main occupations as their major source of household incomes. The results in Table 13 show that the majority (91.7%) of the respondents were engaged on crops farming, 5% of them on petty business, 2.5% on livestock keeping, while 0.8% of were in civil employment. The high rate (91.7%) of respondents who were engaged on crops farming is in line with that reported in the United Republic of Tanzania (URT) (2005) which states that “80% of Tanzanians reside in rural areas, engaged absolutely on subsistent agriculture”.

**Table 13: Distribution of respondents by main occupation (N=120)**

| <b>Main occupation</b> | <b>Frequency</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
|------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| Crops farming          | 110              | 91.7           |
| Livestock keeping      | 3                | 2.5            |
| Petty business         | 6                | 5              |
| Civil employment       | 1                | 0.8            |
| <b>Total</b>           | <b>120</b>       | <b>100</b>     |

### 4.3.3 Household's annual income (Tsh)

This sub section provides information on household's annual income. The results in Table 14 show that most of the respondents (30.8%) earned less than Tsh 200 000, while 19.2% of them earned above Tsh 500 000, 17.5% between Tsh 301 000 and 400 000, 16.7% between Tsh 401 000 and 500 000, while 15.8% between Tsh 201 000 and 300 000. The mean households' annual income was Tsh 443 750. On average, the households' annual income was  $443,750 \pm 428\,367$ . This indicates that the majority (64.1%) of the households' annual income was less than Tsh 443 750 (the mean).

**Table 14: Distribution of respondents by household's annual income (N=120)**

| <b>Annual income (Tsh)</b> | <b>Frequency</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
|----------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| Below 200 000              | 37               | 30.8           |
| 201 000 - 300 000          | 19               | 15.8           |
| 301 000 - 400 000          | 21               | 17.5           |
| 401 000 - 500 000          | 20               | 16.7           |
| Above 500 000              | 23               | 19.2           |
| <b>Total</b>               | <b>120</b>       | <b>100</b>     |

#### 4.3.4 Respondent's previous experience

The results in Table 15 show that the majority (65%) of the respondents said that they had previous experience in implementation of development projects, while 32.5% had no previous experience and 2.5% were undecided.

**Table 15: Distribution of respondents by household attributes in participation (N=120)**

| <b>Variable</b>              | <b>Frequency</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
|------------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| <b>Previous experience</b>   |                  |                |
| Yes                          | 78               | 65             |
| No                           | 39               | 32.5           |
| I don't know                 | 3                | 2.5            |
| <b>Total</b>                 | <b>120</b>       | <b>100</b>     |
| <b>Manpower availability</b> |                  |                |
| 1 - 3 people                 | 86               | 71.7           |
| 4 - 6 people                 | 30               | 25             |
| Above 6 people               | 4                | 3.3            |
| <b>Total</b>                 | <b>120</b>       | <b>100</b>     |
| <b>Awareness</b>             |                  |                |
| Yes                          | 114              | 95             |
| No                           | 6                | 5              |
| <b>Total</b>                 | <b>120</b>       | <b>100</b>     |

Additional findings obtained from key informants were that 88% of community members had previous experience in projects participation, while 12% did not have.

#### **4.3.5 Manpower availability**

Table 15 also shows that most of the respondents (71.7%) had manpower (household members aged 18 years and above) between one and three people, 25% of them had between four and six people, while very few (3.3%) had above six people at their households.

#### **4.3.6 Awareness of community on government emphasis**

The majority (95%) of the respondents in Table 15 were aware about the government of Tanzania emphasis on community participation in development projects, while the minority (5%) of them were not aware. This implies that the government leaders at all levels (from village to national) worked hard in channeling the government policies from top to grassroots level.

#### **4.3.7 Gender**

This sub-section provides information on whether or not female members at household level participated in implementation of village micro-projects. Respondents were supposed to agree (yes) or disagree (no) about participation of female members in the projects. The findings in Table 16 reveal that the majority (90.8%) agreed, while few respondents (9.2%) disagreed. Further information on division of labour was obtained.

The respondents were further asked whether or not the project activities executed by female family members were differentiated from those executed by male family members. The findings in the same table show that the majority (76.7%) disagreed, while

few (23.3%) agreed. These findings generally imply that there was very minimal gender segregation in implementation of village micro-projects in the study area.

**Table 16: Distribution of respondents by gender (N=120)**

| <b>Variable</b>              | <b>Frequency</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
|------------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| <b>Female participation</b>  |                  |                |
| Yes                          | 109              | 90.8           |
| No                           | 11               | 9.2            |
| <b>Total</b>                 | <b>120</b>       | <b>100</b>     |
| <b>Activities separation</b> |                  |                |
| Yes                          | 28               | 23.3           |
| No                           | 92               | 76.7           |
| <b>Total</b>                 | <b>120</b>       | <b>100</b>     |

#### **4.3.8 Food security**

The respondents were asked to state the food security status at household level for the two consecutive years (2009 and 2010). The results in Table 17 show that 66.7% of them were food insecure for two years, while 33.7% were food secure. These results show that food insecurity was the fundamental problem to most of the respondents in the study area. The food insecure respondents were further asked to mention the major reasons for food insecurity. The results in the same Table show that the most reason (54.7%) were drought. Other reasons mentioned including shortage of agricultural fields (17.4%), use of poor technology in crops production (15.1%) and low soil fertility in their fields (12.8%). The drought situation in the study area can be substantiated by rainfall data mentioned in section 3.2.4.

**Table 17: Distribution of respondents by food security status for two consecutive years (N=120)**

| <b>Variable</b>                    | <b>Frequency</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
|------------------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| <b>Food security status</b>        |                  |                |
| Food secure                        | 40               | 33.3           |
| Food insecure                      | 80               | 66.7           |
| <b>Total</b>                       | <b>120</b>       | <b>100</b>     |
| <b>Reasons for food insecurity</b> |                  |                |
| Low soil fertility                 | 11               | 12.8           |
| Poor technology                    | 13               | 15.1           |
| Field shortage                     | 15               | 17.4           |
| Drought problem                    | 47               | 54.7           |
| <b>Total response</b>              | <b>86</b>        | <b>100</b>     |

During FGDs, additional findings pertaining food security and community participation were obtained. It was revealed that food insecurity affected about 79% of households' participation level in implementation of village micro-projects.

#### **4.3.9 Physical assets possession**

This sub-section provides information on physical assets possessed by respondents among the eight listed ones. Table 18 shows that 92.5% of the respondents possessed all eight listed physical assets, while 7.5% of them did not possess any asset at all. The eight listed physical assets were bicycle, radio, ox plough, ox cart, cellular phone, television, motor bike and grain milling machine.

Further, the results show that 34.4% of the respondents who possessed physical assets had bicycles, 26% of them possessed radios, 15.7% had ox ploughs, 3.9% had ox carts, 18.5% had cellular phones and 0.4% had both televisions and motor bikes. Very few respondents (0.7%) had grain milling machines. The high rate of bicycle possessors implies that bicycle is the major means of transport in the study area.

**Table 18: Distribution of respondents by physical assets possession (N=120)**

| <b>Variable</b>       | <b>Frequency</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
|-----------------------|------------------|----------------|
| <b>Possession</b>     |                  |                |
| Yes                   | 111              | 92.5           |
| No                    | 9                | 7.5            |
| <b>Total</b>          | <b>120</b>       | <b>100</b>     |
| <b>Types</b>          |                  |                |
| Bicycle               | 98               | 34.4           |
| Radio                 | 74               | 26             |
| Ox plough             | 45               | 15.7           |
| Ox cart               | 11               | 3.9            |
| Cellular phone        | 53               | 18.5           |
| Television            | 1                | 0.4            |
| Motor bike            | 1                | 0.4            |
| Grain milling machine | 2                | 0.7            |
| <b>Total response</b> | <b>285</b>       | <b>100</b>     |

#### **4.3.10 Livestock possession**

The respondents were asked to state on livestock possession (cattle, goats, sheep and poultry). The results in Table 19 show that 52.5% of the respondents possessed cattle, 50% had poultry, 44.2% possessed goats and 18.3% had sheep. In general, most respondents had cattle. This implies that cattle are the most valued livestock type in the study area on grounds that they are used as a major source of power for agricultural practices, traditional bank, prestige as well as for dowry payment. The means for cattle, goats, sheep and poultry were about nine, eight, eight and 13, respectively. On average, the respondents had livestock types as follows: Cattle  $9 \pm 8$ , goats  $8 \pm 6$ , sheep  $8 \pm 6$  and poultry  $13 \pm 9$ .

**Table 19: Distribution of respondents by livestock possession (N=120)**

| Possession status | Types of livestock possessed |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |
|-------------------|------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
|                   | Cattle                       |            | Goats      |            | Sheep      |            | Poultry    |            |
|                   | Count                        | Percent    | Count      | Percent    | Count      | Percent    | Count      | Percent    |
| Possessed         | 63                           | 52.5       | 53         | 44.2       | 22         | 18.3       | 60         | 50         |
| None              | 57                           | 47.5       | 67         | 55.8       | 98         | 81.7       | 60         | 50         |
| <b>Total</b>      | <b>120</b>                   | <b>100</b> | <b>120</b> | <b>100</b> | <b>120</b> | <b>100</b> | <b>120</b> | <b>100</b> |

#### 4.3.11 Housing status

The respondents were interrogated on housing status based on four variables, namely: types of bricks used for house construction, walls if plastered or not, floors if plastered or not and types of roofing materials used. The results in Table 20 show that the majority (95%) of the respondents' houses were constructed by muddy bricks, 4.2% by burnt bricks, and only 0.8% by cement. Results also reveal that the majority (80.8%) and (76.7%) of the respondents' walls and floors, respectively were plastered by the mixture of sand and soil. This implies that suitable soil and sand for both muddy bricks making and plastering were the readily available materials in the study area. Cement for bricks making and plastering was too costly such that most respondents did not afford to purchase.

Further, the results show that most of the respondents' houses (49.2%) were roofed by thatching grasses, 35% by corrugated iron sheets, while 15.8% by soil and thatching grasses. This also implies that thatching grasses were readily available materials in the study area. On the other hand, corrugated iron sheets were too costly to purchase i.e. unaffordable for most respondents.

**Table 20: Distribution of respondents by housing status (N=120)**

| <b>Variable</b>            | <b>Frequency</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
|----------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| <b>Bricks</b>              |                  |                |
| Muddy                      | 114              | 95             |
| Burnt                      | 5                | 4.2            |
| Cement                     | 1                | 0.8            |
| <b>Total</b>               | <b>120</b>       | <b>100</b>     |
| <b>Plastered walls</b>     |                  |                |
| Yes                        | 97               | 80.8           |
| No                         | 23               | 19.2           |
| <b>Total</b>               | <b>120</b>       | <b>100</b>     |
| <b>Plastered floor</b>     |                  |                |
| Yes                        | 92               | 76.7           |
| No                         | 28               | 23.3           |
| <b>Total</b>               | <b>120</b>       | <b>100</b>     |
| <b>Roofing material</b>    |                  |                |
| Thatching grasses          | 59               | 49.2           |
| Soil and thatching grasses | 19               | 15.8           |
| Corrugated iron sheets     | 42               | 35             |
| <b>Total</b>               | <b>120</b>       | <b>100</b>     |

#### 4.3.12 Well-being categories

The results in Table 21 show that 46.7% of the respondents were in the medium well-being category (neither poor nor rich), 30.8% were poor, while 22.5% were rich. Further, results show that among the medium respondents, 38.7% were males, while 7.5% were females. For the poor respondents, 22.2% and 8.4% were males and females, respectively. Among the rich respondents, 19.9% were males, while 3.3% were females. In general, the majority (77.5%) of the respondents belonged in poor and medium well-being categories.

**Table 21: Distribution of respondents by well-being categories (N=120)**

| <b>Well-being category</b> | <b>Sex</b>  |                |               |                | <b>Total</b>     |                |
|----------------------------|-------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
|                            | <b>Male</b> | <b>Percent</b> | <b>Female</b> | <b>Percent</b> | <b>Frequency</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
| Poor people                | 27          | 22.2           | 10            | 8.4            | 37               | 30.8           |
| Medium people              | 47          | 38.7           | 9             | 7.5            | 56               | 46.7           |
| Rich people                | 23          | 19.9           | 4             | 3.3            | 27               | 22.5           |
| <b>Column total</b>        | <b>97</b>   | <b>80.8</b>    | <b>23</b>     | <b>19.2</b>    | <b>120</b>       | <b>100</b>     |

#### **4.4 Socio-Economic Characteristics of Households and Participation Level**

The identified socio-economic characteristics of households in section 4.3 were further analyzed to find out their statistical relationships with participation level of the community in implementation of village micro-projects. Linear regression model was used to test their statistical relationships with participation level. The analyzed socio-economic characteristics of households including: education level, main occupation, previous experience of respondents in projects, livestock possession, household's annual income, physical assets possession, manpower availability at household and awareness of respondents on government emphasis.

##### **4.4.1 Education level and participation level**

The findings in Table 22 show that there was linear/positive statistical significant relationship between education level of respondents and participation level in implementation of village micro-projects ( $p = 0.029$ ). These findings imply that an increase in education level of respondents results to an increase in participation level, and vice versa. These findings conform to that reported by the researchers Godquin and Quisumbing (2006). They argued that people with less education are less likely to participate in community projects compared with those of high education.

As stated in Table 12, the majority (73.3%) of the respondents in the study area had completed Primary School education. Therefore, educated people were more knowledgeable on the significance of participating in implementation of village micro-projects than those with less education. Based on this fact, educated respondents participated more in implementation of village micro-projects than those with less education.

On the other hand, the findings contradict with that reported by researchers Phillip and Abdillahi (2003) in their study on community participation in rural water development project in Nandi District, Kenya. They argued that education level was not statistically significant related to participation level. Also, Toner and Cleaver (2006) in their studies reported that level of education was not significantly related to participation level in communal projects due to the high literacy rate.

**Table 22: Relationship between socio-economic characteristics of respondents and participation level**

| Variable                | Coefficients                |           |                           |        |                         |           |       |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|---------------------------|--------|-------------------------|-----------|-------|
|                         | Unstandardized coefficients |           | Standardized coefficients |        | Collinearity statistics |           |       |
|                         | B                           | std Error | Beta                      | t      | p-value                 | Tolerance | VIF   |
| Constant                | 1.425                       | 0.409     |                           | 3.485  | 0.001                   |           |       |
| Education level         | 0.08                        | 0.063     | 0.123                     | 1.265  | 0.029                   | 0.646     | 1.549 |
| Main occupation         | 0.056                       | 0.046     | 0.142                     | 1.23   | 0.047                   | 0.835     | 1.198 |
| Previous experience     | 0.332                       | 0.087     | 0.251                     | 1.561  | 0.016                   | 0.843     | 1.186 |
| Livestock possession    | 0.081                       | 0.094     | 0.084                     | 0.689  | 0.043                   | 0.869     | 1.151 |
| Annual income           | -0.056                      | 0.029     | -0.209                    | -1.915 | 0.078                   | 0.699     | 1.43  |
| Physical assets         | -0.112                      | 0.153     | -0.073                    | -0.733 | 0.465                   | 0.852     | 1.174 |
| Manpower availability   | 0.031                       | 0.084     | 0.041                     | 0.369  | 0.713                   | 0.67      | 1.493 |
| Awareness on government | 0.058                       | 0.185     | 0.031                     | 2.805  | 0.045                   | 0.843     | 1.186 |

NB: R=0.272, R-Square=0.074, Adjusted R-Square=0.007, Standard error of estimate=0.4063, F-change=1.112, degree of freedom=8 and Level of significance =0.05.

#### 4.4.2 Main occupation and participation level

Table 22 also shows that main occupation of respondents has linear/positive statistical significant relationship with participation level. This means that differences in main occupations of respondents resulted to differences in participation levels in implementation of village micro-projects. These study findings are consistent with that

reported by Jarikaya (2000), but contradict with those reported by Phillip and Abdillah (2003) in that they argued that main occupation has no statistical significant relationship with participation level. The statistical significant relationship between main occupation and participation level is presented by the value of  $p = 0.047$ .

#### **4.4.3 Previous experience in projects and participation level**

Results in Table 22 show that previous experience of respondents in project participation has also linear/positive statistical significant relationship with participation level. The more the experience possessed by an individual in project participation, the higher the participation level acquired, and vice versa because previous experience increases familiarity of an individual in projects participation. The statistical significant relationship can also be supported by the  $p = 0.016$ .

#### **4.4.4 Livestock possession and participation level**

The results in Table 22 show that livestock possession has linear/positive statistical significant relationship with participation level. Based on p-value (0.043), results also show that there was statistical significant relationship between these two variables. This implies that respondents with many livestock participated at higher level than those with either few or no livestock. For this case respondents with many livestock had wider chances of participating in projects in terms of contributing cash (by selling livestock)/manpower and/or materials than those with few or no livestock as they depend largely on manpower contribution.

#### **4.4.5 Household's annual income (Tsh) and participation level**

Table 22 shows that households' annual income has an inverse/negative statistical significant relationship with participation level in implementation of village micro-

projects. Therefore, there was no statistically significant relationship between these two variables because a household with less annual income can participate in projects through contributing manpower instead of cash. This relationship can be substantiated by the  $p = 0.078$ . These results contradict with those reported by the researchers Godquin and Quisumbing (2006), and Nkonjera (2008). They argued in their study findings that households' annual income has statistical significant relationship with participation level ( $p = 0.023$ ).

#### **4.4.6 Physical assets possession and participation level**

The findings in Table 22 show that there was an inverse/ negative statistical significant relationship between physical assets possession and participation level of respondents in implementation of village micro-projects. This implies that an increase in one variable results to decrease in another variable. Further, the findings also show that physical assets possession was not statistically significant related to participation level as substantiated by p-value (0.465)

#### **4.4.7 Manpower availability and participation level**

Table 22 shows that manpower availability at household level has an inverse/negative statistical significant relationship with participation level. An inverse relationship means that an increase in one variable results to decrease in another variable. Manpower availability at household level was not statistically significant related to participation level ( $p = 0.713$ ).

#### **4.4.8 Awareness of respondents on government emphasis and participation level**

Table 22 presents the results for linear/positive statistical significant relationship between awareness of respondents on government emphasis pertaining community participation in

projects and participation level. The statistical significant between these two variables is also shown by the p-value (0.045). A study done by Makauki *et al.* (2001) also pointed out that awareness of rural people on government emphasis pertaining community participation in development projects has a great influence on their participation.

#### **4.5 Community Participation in Implementation of Village Micro-Projects**

This section provides the findings and information associated with community participation in implementation of village micro-projects.

##### **4.5.1 Sources through which respondents knew the project (DASIP)**

The respondents were asked to mention the means through which they got information about the project in their villages. Results in Table 23 show that 53.3% of the respondents knew the project through District level leaders, 40% of them through Village Government leaders, while 6.7% through Ward level leaders. The results indicate that District level leaders worked hard in channeling project information to people in rural areas than other leaders.

**Table 23: Distribution of respondents by means of understanding the project-DASIP in their villages (N=120)**

| <b>Means</b>                       | <b>Frequency</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
|------------------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| Through village government leaders | 48               | 40             |
| Through Ward level leaders         | 8                | 6.7            |
| Through District level leaders     | 64               | 53.3           |
| <b>Total</b>                       | <b>120</b>       | <b>100</b>     |

#### 4.5.2 Mode of joining the project (DASIP)

Results in Table 24 show that the majority (86.7%) of the respondents joined voluntarily in the project, 12.5% of them joined by being advised, while the very few (0.8%) joined involuntarily. Since the majority joined voluntarily in the project, it implies that the respondents were thoroughly explained by both Village Government and District level leaders during introduction of the project in villages. The thorough understanding of the project by respondents caused most of them to join it voluntarily. This finding conforms to that reported by Batwel (2008) in Makete District whereby the majority (68.3%) of the respondents joined voluntarily the Primary Education Development Project due to the same above reason.

**Table 24: Distribution of respondents by mode of joining the project-DASIP (N=120)**

| <b>Mode</b>    | <b>Frequency</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| Voluntarily    | 104              | 86.7           |
| Involuntarily  | 1                | 0.8            |
| Through advice | 15               | 12.5           |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>120</b>       | <b>100</b>     |

Furthermore, the findings from FGD members showed that 80% of community members joined the project voluntarily, while 20% joined through advice.

#### 4.5.3 Identification of village micro-projects

Respondents were supposed to say “yes” if they participated in identification of the village micro-projects or “no” if they did not participate. The results in Table 25 show that the majority (93.3%) of the respondents participated in identification of the village micro-projects (construction of godowns for storage of food crops), while very few

(6.7%) did not because they (respondents) were not living in those villages during identification of village micro-projects. The majority participated in identification of village micro-projects because they got thorough description of the project (DASIP) from Village Government, Ward and District level leaders during its introduction in the villages.

**Table 25: Distribution of respondents by participation in identification of village micro-projects (N=120)**

| <b>Participation</b> | <b>Frequency</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
|----------------------|------------------|----------------|
| Yes                  | 112              | 93.3           |
| No                   | 8                | 6.7            |
| <b>Total</b>         | <b>120</b>       | <b>100</b>     |

During FGDs, it was also reported that 88% of the community members participated in identification of village micro-projects, while only 22% did not participate.

#### **4.5.4 Village bylaws and participation level**

Respondents were asked to state whether their village bylaws encouraged community participation or not. The results in Table 26 reveal that the majority (81.7%) of the respondents agreed that village bylaws encouraged community participation, 14.2% disagreed and very few (4.1%) were uncertain. These results conform to those attained by Batwel (2008) in Makete District whereby the majority (84%) of the respondents agreed that village bylaws encouraged community participation in Primary Education Development Project. The major reason for village bylaws to encourage community participation was that there were punishments for non participants without concrete reasons. Therefore community members feared to be punished.

**Table 26: Village bylaws and community participation level (N=120)**

| <b>Uses of village bylaws</b> | <b>Frequency</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
|-------------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| Encouraged participation      | 98               | 81.7           |
| Discouraged participation     | 17               | 14.2           |
| I don't know                  | 5                | 4.1            |
| <b>Total</b>                  | <b>120</b>       | <b>100</b>     |

Further, the findings from key informants also show that the presence of village bylaws encouraged community participation for about 89%, while 11% did not.

#### **4.5.5 Variation in well-being status**

Respondents were asked to say “yes” if they agree that variation in well-being status may affect the household participation in implementation of village micro-projects or “no” if they disagree. Results in Table 27 show that 60% of the respondents agreed, while 40% disagreed. The respondents who agreed claimed that rich people had wide chances of participating in projects in terms of contributing cash/material, and/or manpower, while poor people in most cases depend largely on contributing manpower.

**Table 27: Variation in well-being status affects community participation level (N=120)**

| <b>Response</b> | <b>Frequency</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
|-----------------|------------------|----------------|
| Yes             | 72               | 60             |
| No              | 48               | 40             |
| <b>Total</b>    | <b>120</b>       | <b>100</b>     |

Furthermore, findings acquired from key informants revealed that 89% of them agreed that differences in well-being status of households may affect community participation in implementation of village micro-projects, while 11% disagreed.

#### **4.5.6 Contributions of respondents in village micro-projects**

Respondents were asked to mention their major contributions in implementation of village-micro projects. Results in Table 28 show that 44.2% of them contributed manpower, 42.5% contributed both cash and manpower, while 13.3% contributed cash. The high percent of respondents contributed manpower because the majority (45% in Table 11) of the respondents were aged between 18 and 39 years, the most productive years of labour force. This finding is in line with that reported by Batwel (2008) in Makete District whereby the majority (48%) of the respondents who were aged between 20 and 40 years contributed manpower in implementation of Primary Education Development Project for the same above reason.

**Table 28: Distribution of respondents by major contributions in implementation of village micro-projects (N=120)**

| <b>Major contribution</b> | <b>Frequency</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
|---------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| Cash                      | 16               | 13.3           |
| Manpower                  | 53               | 44.2           |
| Cash and manpower         | 51               | 42.5           |
| <b>Total</b>              | <b>120</b>       | <b>100</b>     |

Additional findings acquired from key informants were that community contributions in implementation of village micro-projects contribute 96% for the project success, while only 4% do not.

#### **4.5.7 Level of participation in implementation of village micro-projects**

The participation levels of respondents in implementation of village micro-projects were determined based on the major contributions. There were contribution targets for participation in implementation of village micro-projects. Manpower contribution was transformed in cash term. The three major contributions were computed in percentage.

Lastly, three participation score levels were generated based on the contribution as follows: Participation score level one comprised of contribution percentages between 1% and 45%; score level two between 46% and 70% and score level three between 71% and 100%. The one, two and three participation score levels were eventually categorized as low, average and high, respectively.

Results in Table 29 show that 45% of the respondents scored average participation level, 43.3% scored high participation level, while 11.7% scored low participation level. Generally, these results show that the level of participation of respondents in implementation of village micro-projects was average. This finding is consistent with that reported by Phillip and Abdillahi (2003), but contradicts with that reported by Jakariya (2000).

Further, results show that more than half (56.7%) of the respondents scored low and average participation levels, while less than half (43.3%) scored high participation level. The reasons for this scenario include the majority (75.5% in Table 21) of the respondents were in poor and medium well-being categories. Also, 66.7% (in Table 17) of the respondents were food insecure and most of them were faced by six major constraints, namely: food insecurity, contributions for construction of Ward Secondary Schools, water shortage during dry season, dependency solely on crops farming, poor village leadership and delay submission of building maps from DASIP national headquarter (Mwanza).

**Table 29: Distribution of respondents by level of participation in implementation of village micro-projects (N=120)**

| Score level  | Frequency  | Percent    | Remarks       |
|--------------|------------|------------|---------------|
| 1            | 14         | 11.7       | Low level     |
| 2            | 56         | 45         | Average level |
| 3            | 50         | 43.3       | High level    |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>120</b> | <b>100</b> |               |

#### **4.6 Attitudes of Community Towards Participation**

In order to determine the attitude of respondents towards participation in implementation of village micro-projects, 10 attitude statements were asked for each respondent. The respondents were required to indicate whether they strongly agree, agree, uncertain, disagree or strongly disagree for each attitude statement.

The results in Table 30 show that 62.8% of the respondents' responses for all 10 attitude statements were strongly agree, 26.6% were strongly disagree, 6.8% were agree, 2% were disagree, while 1.9% were undecided. Among the 62.8% of the strongly agree responses, 50.9% of them came from male respondents, while 11.9% came from female respondents. In general, the results indicate that most of the respondents in the study area had a positive attitude towards community participation in implementation of village micro-projects.

**Table 30: Distribution of respondents by cross tabulation between attitude and sex (N=120)**

| Attitude groups   | Sex        |             |            |             | Total        |            |
|-------------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|--------------|------------|
|                   | Male       | Percent     | Female     | Percent     | Response     | Percent    |
| Strongly agree    | 610        | 50.9        | 143        | 11.9        | 753          | 62.8       |
| Agree             | 66         | 5.5         | 15         | 1.2         | 81           | 6.8        |
| Uncertain         | 22         | 1.8         | 1          | 0.1         | 23           | 1.9        |
| Disagree          | 22         | 1.8         | 2          | 0.2         | 24           | 2          |
| Strongly disagree | 250        | 20.8        | 69         | 5.8         | 319          | 26.6       |
| <b>Total</b>      | <b>970</b> | <b>80.8</b> | <b>230</b> | <b>19.2</b> | <b>1 200</b> | <b>100</b> |

For easy computation and interpretation of the results, the respondents' responses were grouped into three major groups: (i) agree group which comprised strongly agree and agree, (ii) uncertain group, and (iii) disagree group which comprised disagree and strongly disagree. The “*agree*” response for a positive attitude statement was interpreted as a positive attitude towards community participation in implementation of village micro-projects. On the other hand, “*disagree*” response for a positive attitude statement was interpreted as a negative attitude towards participation. Also “*disagree*” response for negative attitude statements was interpreted as a positive attitude towards participation and “*uncertain*” response for any attitude statement was interpreted as a neutral with respect to participation.

The results in Table 31 show that 99.1% of the respondents agreed with the attitude statement that *village micro- project is beneficial for community development*; while very few (0.9%) disagreed. Results also show that the majority (98.3%) of the respondents agreed the attitude statement that *community participation contributes to project success*; while very few (1.7%) were undecided. The majority (97.5%) of the respondents agreed

the attitude statement that *the project will contribute to reduction of household income poverty on completion*; 1.7% were undecided, while 0.8% disagreed.

Further, results show that the majority (91.7%) of the respondents disagreed with the attitude statement that *poor people are not supposed to participate in the village micro-projects*; 5% were uncertain, while 3.3% agreed. The disagree response given by the majority (91.7%) of the respondents means that poor people are supposed to participate in implementation of village micro-projects. On the other hand, 93.3% of the respondents disagreed with the attitude statement that *community participation in implementation of village micro-projects is wastage of time*; 5% agreed, while 1.7% were uncertain. The disagree response given by most of the respondents (93.3%) implies that community participation in implementation of village micro-projects is very essential.

The attitude statement *community contributions are important in the project* was agreed by 88.3% of the respondents, 10.9% disagreed, while (0.8%) were uncertain. The agree response given by the majority (88.3%) indicates that contributions of community in the project were very useful. The attitude statement *during rainy season, it is better to do agricultural works rather than doing project works* was disagreed by the majority (79.2%), 17.5% agreed and very few (3.3%) were undecided. The disagree response given by the majority (79.2%) means that most of the respondents valued doing project works even during rainy season rather than only doing their own agricultural works.

Generally, these results substantiate that respondents had positive attitude towards participation in implementation of village micro-projects because community members were anxious to start the house ware receipt system (HWRS) for their produces upon completion of the project. The findings in Tables 30 and 31 conform to the research

findings reported by Batwel and Nkonjera (2008) done in Makete and Mbeya Districts, respectively.

**Table 31: Attitudes of respondents towards participation in the project (N=120)**

| Statement  | Agree |      | Uncertain |     | Disagree |      | Total |     |
|--|-------|------|-----------|-----|----------|------|-------|-----|
|  | Freq  | %    | Freq      | %   | Freq     | %    | Freq  | %   |
| Village micro project is beneficial for community development  | 119   | 99.1 | 0         | 0   | 1        | 0.9  | 120   | 100 |
| Community participation contributes to village micro project success                                   | 118   | 98.3 | 2         | 1.7 | 0        | 0    | 120   | 100 |
| Village micro project will contribute to household poverty reduction                                   | 117   | 97.5 | 2         | 1.7 | 1        | 0.8  | 120   | 100 |
| Poor people are not supposed to participate in the village micro project                               | 4     | 3.3  | 6         | 5   | 110      | 91.7 | 120   | 100 |
| Community participation in implementation of projects is wastage of time                               | 6     | 5    | 2         | 1.7 | 112      | 93.3 | 120   | 100 |
| Community contributions are very important for village micro project                                   | 106   | 88.3 | 1         | 0.8 | 13       | 10.9 | 120   | 100 |
| Project becomes more stable if beneficiaries are involved in project identification and implementation | 114   | 95   | 6         | 5   | 0        | 0    | 120   | 100 |
| Community participation in projects creates sense of project ownership                                 | 110   | 91.7 | 7         | 5.8 | 3        | 2.5  | 120   | 100 |
| Community participation in village micro project results to community development                      | 119   | 99.2 | 0         | 0   | 1        | 0.8  | 120   | 100 |
| During rainy season better to do agricultural works rather than doing project works                    | 21    | 17.5 | 4         | 3.3 | 95       | 79.2 | 120   | 100 |

#### **4.7 Constraints That Hindered Community Participation**

Respondents were asked to mention six major problems that hindered them from effective participation in implementation of village micro-projects. Results in Table 32 show that 71.7% of the respondents (54.2% being males and 17.5% females) mentioned food insecurity, 81.7% of them (65.8% being males and 15.9% females) mentioned contributions for construction of Ward Secondary Schools, while 50.8% (45.8% being males and 4.2% females) mentioned water shortage during dry season.

Further, results show that 34.2% of the respondents (22.5% being males and 11.7% females) mentioned dependency solely on crops farming as a major source of household's income, 12.5% (all males) mentioned poor village leadership and 70.8% (56.7% being males and 14.1% females) mentioned delay submission of building maps from Mwanza (DASIP Headquarter). Construction of Ward Secondary Schools was not part of DASIP, but it was a separate project. Therefore, respondents were also supposed to participate contributing to construction of Ward Secondary Schools apart from contributing to village micro-projects. The details of the above mentioned problems are well presented in sections 4.7.1 to 4.7.6.

**Table 32: Distribution of respondents by cross tabulation between major constraints and sex (N=120)**

| Major constraint                             | Sex  |         |        |         | Total    |         |
|--|------|---------|--------|---------|----------|---------|
|  | Male | Percent | Female | Percent | Response | Percent |
| Food insecurity                              | 65   | 54.2    | 21     | 17.5    | 86       | 71.7    |
| Contributions for Sec. School's construction | 79   | 65.8    | 19     | 15.9    | 98       | 81.7    |
| Water shortage                               | 55   | 45.8    | 5      | 4.2     | 60       | 50      |
| Dependency on agriculture                    | 27   | 22.5    | 14     | 11.7    | 41       | 34.2    |
| Poor village leadership                      | 15   | 12.5    | 0      | 0       | 15       | 12.5    |
| Delay submission of maps from Mwanza         | 68   | 56.7    | 17     | 14.1    | 85       | 70.8    |

During FGDs, five major problems that hindered community participation in implementation of village micro-projects were mentioned, namely: Water shortage during dry season, contribution for construction of Ward Secondary Schools, delay submission of building maps from Mwanza, food insecurity and poor village leadership.

#### **4.7.1 Food insecurity**

Food insecurity was another major problem that hindered respondents in participation. As stated in Table 17, 66.7% of the respondents were food insecure for consecutive two years and more than half (54.7%) of the major reasons for food insecurity was drought. Since most of the respondents were food insecure, they spent much time doing crops farming activities as casual labourers in the fields of rich people for payment of cash

and/or food stuff materials. By so doing, they (insecure respondents) failed to participate effectively in implementation of the village micro-projects.

#### **4.7.2 Contributions for construction of Ward Secondary Schools**

The Government of Tanzania is currently emphasizing on construction of Ward Secondary Schools. The national target is to construct at least one Secondary School at each Ward. Respondents were supposed to contribute in construction of Ward Secondary Schools apart from contributing in implementation of village micro-projects. Since construction of Ward Secondary Schools was a separate project (not part of DASIP) and an obligatory responsibility, which sometimes involved Government enforcement for households which failed to contribute to construction, respondents ought to contribute to the construction of Ward Secondary Schools, rather than contributing to the village micro-projects.

#### **4.7.3 Water shortage during dry season**

As stated in chapter three, sub section 3.2.3, Shinyanga District Council has a dry tropical climate, with the mean annual rainfall ranging between 450 and 990 mm. The rainfalls are normally unreliable and poor distributed, consequently drought becomes the fundamental constraint for crops farming, livestock keeping and water for home consumption. This condition caused respondents to spend much time seeking water for livestock as well as home consumption, instead of participating in implementation of village micro-projects. The findings reported by Nkonjera (2008) also showed that water shortage during dry season was the major problem that hindered community participation in implementation of Water Development Project in Mbeya District.

#### **4.7.4 Dependency largely on agriculture (crops farming)**

As stated in Table 13, results show that the majority (91.7%) of the respondents were engaged largely on crops farming as their major source of food for households' consumption as well as income. Due to unreliable and poor distributed rainfalls, 66.7% of respondents were food insecure (Table 17). Since such respondents depend solely on crops farming as their main source of household income, crops failure (food insecurity) caused them fail to contribute effectively to village micro-projects in terms of cash and/or manpower.

#### **4.7.5 Delay submission of building maps**

The building maps for latrines, offices and fences were supposed to be submitted by DASIP leaders from Mwanza (DASIP Headquarter). Until during the study period, the building maps were not submitted from Mwanza. This condition caused despair for some respondents to continue contributing for the village micro-projects.

#### **4.7.6 Poor village leadership**

In most developing countries, there is typically poor leadership at both the national and local levels (URT, 2002) cited by Nkonjera (2008). The issue of good leadership is important because it can influence the effectiveness of the communities to participate in development projects. According to Tu and Dough (2006), leadership is important to the success of the farmer groups. The same documents emphasized that, lack of leadership skills results in poor facilitation and decision making. As a result the group may sink into conflict.

Poor leadership is due to lack of accountability by leaders. During interview, the respondents and Focus Group Discussion (FGD) members claimed that many Village

Government and village micro-project leaders were less accountable regarding participation in implementation of village micro-projects. Moreover, they were less accountable to sensitize villagers to contribute in implementation of village micro-projects. Therefore, this condition caused most respondents loose moral for effective contributions. Poor village leadership was also a major constraint reported by Batwel and Nkonjera (2008) in the Primary Education Development Project done in Makete District and Water Development Project done in Mbeya District, respectively.

It is true that participation among the people in the development projects cannot be achieved without there being genuine cooperation between them and their leaders. But the leaders cannot shirk their responsibility of providing quality leadership that would motivate the people to realize the benefits. For example, Abraham and Platteau (2004) presented evidence on community participation processes in Sub-Saharan Africa based largely on anecdotal evidence from their work in community based water development project and on secondary sources. They argued that rural communities are often dominated by dictatorial leaders who shape the participation process to benefit themselves because of poor flow of information.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **5.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **5.1 Conclusions**

Based on the major findings of the study, the following conclusions are drawn:

(i) Education level of respondents, main occupation, previous experience of community in projects, livestock possession and awareness of respondents on government emphasis pertaining community participation in projects were socio-economic characteristics of households statistically significant related to the respondents' participation levels, while manpower availability, physical assets and households' annual income were not statistically significant.

(ii) The attitude of the respondents towards participation in implementation of village micro-projects was positive due to high community sensitization during introduction of the project in their villages. High community sensitization caused majority (86.7% in Table 24) of the respondents to join voluntarily in the project and participate effectively in identification of the village micro-projects.

(iii) Although the majority (93.3% in Table 25) of the respondents participated in identification of village micro-projects, their participation level in implementation of village micro-projects was generally average.

(iv) Failure for the community members to accomplish their roles was due to six principal problems, namely; contributions for construction of Ward Secondary Schools, food insecurity, dependency solely on crops farming as the major source of income, delay

submission of building maps from the project headquarter poor village leadership and water shortage during dry season.

## **5.2 Recommendations**

According to the aforementioned conclusions, it is recommended among others that:

- (i) The aforementioned socio-economic characteristics of households which had statistical significant relationship with community participation level should be more emphasized.
  
- (ii) There is a need to continue doing high community sensitization during introduction of the project in the remaining villages covered by DASIP and more importantly during the implementation period. The essence is to keep community members constantly reminded of their roles in project implementation and also fashion out strategies to carry out their expected roles.
  
- (iii) To address the issue of average community participation level in implementation of village micro-projects, community members should be more mobilized aiming at boosting their participation levels in implementation of village micro-projects. Furthermore, a much closer collaboration is necessary between the development partners, the District Assemblies, DASIP leaders and communities.
  
- (iv) The government and project leaders at all levels (village to national) should jointly facilitate community to solve the major constraints which hinder effective community participation in implementation of village micro-projects so that the roles of the community are to be accomplished by 2012 when the project (DASIP) will phase out. Failure to do so,

the main objective of the project will not be achieved. Consequently, the household income poverty will persist in the study area and Shinyanga District Council as the whole.

### **5.3 Suggestions for Further Research**

In the project cycle there are six steps, namely: project identification, design, analysis, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. This study focused largely on the aspect of community participation in implementation of village micro-projects in three villages (10%) out of 30 villages which were covered by DASIP in Shinyanga District Council. Based on this fact, there is a need for conducting further studies on DASIP for other project steps in other villages covered by DASIP in Shinyanga District Council or in other Districts or Regions. By so doing, the study findings to be generated will allow for suffice generalization in the country.

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## APPENDICES

### Appendix 1: Questionnaire for respondents

#### 1.0 Particulars

Division.....Ward.....Village.....Sub  
village/Hamlet.....Date.....

#### 2.0 General information of the respondent

2.1 Respondent number.....

2.2 Sex. (i) Male ( ) =1 (ii) Female ( ) =2

2.3 Marital status

(i) Single ( ) =1 (ii) Married ( ) =2 (iii) Divorced ( ) =3

(iv) Widow ( ) =4 (v) Widower ( ) =5

2.4 Age

(i) 18 to 28 years ( ) =1 (ii) 29 to 39 years ( ) =2

(iii) 40 to 50 years ( ) =3 (iv) 51 to 60 years ( ) =4

(v) Above 60 years ( ) =5

2.5 Household size

(i) 1 to 5 people ( ) =1 (ii) 6 to 10 people ( ) =2

(iii) 11 to 13 people ( ) =3 (iv) Above 13 people ( ) =5

2.6 Education level

(i) No formal education ( ) =1 (ii) Adult education level ( ) =2

(iii) Primary School level ( ) =3 (iv) Secondary school level ( ) =4

(v) Post-Secondary school level ( ) =5

2.7 Main occupation

(i) Crops farming ( ) =1 (ii) Livestock keeping ( ) =2 (iii) Petty business ( ) =3

(iv) Civil employment ( ) =4 (v) others (specify) ( ) =5.....

### **3.0 Previous experience of respondents for participation in implementation poverty projects.**

3.1 Was there any poverty reduction project(s) in your village for the past five years before initiation of DASIP? (i) Yes ( ) =1 (ii) No ( ) =2. If yes;

3.1.1 What was it/are they? Mention

(i) .....(ii).....

3.1.2 Did you participate in any way in that project(s)? (i) Yes ( ) =1 (ii) No ( ) =2

If yes; 3.1.2.1 At which project stage did you participate?

(i) Identification ( ) =1 (ii) Planning ( ) =2 (iii) Implementation ( ) =3

(iv) Monitoring and evaluation ( ) =4 (v) All four stages ( ) =5

### **4.0 Community awareness on the village micro-project/DASIP.**

4.1 When did DASIP start in your village? Mention (year.....)

4.2 When will it wind up? Mention (year.....)

4.3 How did you get know about DASIP in your village?

(i) Through village Govt leaders ( ) =1 (ii) Through Ward level leaders ( ) =2

(iii) Through District level leaders ( ) =3

(iv) Through other means (specify) ( ) =4.....

4.4 How did you join the village micro-project? (Mode of joining project)

(i) Voluntarily ( ) =1 (ii) Involuntarily/by force ( ) =2 (iii) Through advice ( ) =3

(iv) Through getting incentives ( ) =4 (v) others (specify) ( ) =5.....

### **5.0 Community participation in implementation of village micro-project.**

5.1 Did you participate in identification of village micro-project?

(i) Yes ( ) =1 (ii) No ( ) =2. If yes;

5.1.1 What is the name of village micro-project you identified? Mention.....

If no;

5.1.2 Why did not you participate? Give reasons.

(i).....

(ii).....

(iii).....

5.2 Are village micro- project activities being executed by community and government /project separated? (i) Yes ( ) =1 (ii) No ( ) =2. If yes;

5.2.1 Mention activities which are executed by:

(i) Community

.....

(ii) Government/project

.....

5.3 Is there any project/village schedule for implementation of village micro-project activities? (i) Yes ( ) =1 (ii) No ( ) =2. If yes;

5.3.1 How many times per week or month are you supposed to participate in implementation of village micro-project works? (Based on project/village schedule) Mention.....

5.4 Are you physically able to participate in implementation of village micro-project works? (i) Yes ( ) =1 (ii) No ( ) =2

5.5 How many family members are able to participate in implementation of village micro-project? Mention number.....

5.6 Do females participate in implementation of village micro-project?

(i) Yes ( ) =1 (ii) No ( ) =2. If yes;

5.6.1 Are activities being implemented by females different from that being done by males? (i) Yes ( ) =1 (ii) No ( ) =2.

If no (for question 5.7);

5.6.2 Why females do not participate? Give reason(s).....

5.7 Do you participate in implementation of village micro-project works?

(i) Yes ( ) =1 (ii) No ( ) =2. If yes;

5.7.1 How many times on average per week or month do you participate in implementation of village micro-project? Mention.....

If no (for question 5.7);

5.7.2 Why do not you participate? Give reason(s).

(i).....

(ii).....

5.8 What is your major contribution for participation in implementation of village micro-project? (i) Cash ( ) =1 (ii) Manpower ( ) =2 (iii) Materials ( ) =3

5.8.1 If your participation is through contribution of cash, how much money so far have you contributed since initiation of the project? Mention (Tshs.....out of..... (Target)

5.8.2 If your participation is through contribution of manpower, how many times on average have you participated since initiation of the project? Mention (.....out of..... (Target)

5.9 What are major problems do you encounter generally in implementation of village micro-project activities? Mention.

(i).....

(ii).....

(iii).....

(iv).....

5.10 Are there any village bylaws governing community participation in implementation of village micro-project activities? (i) Yes ( ) =1 (ii) No ( ) =2. If yes;

5.10.1 Do the presence of bylaws encourage or discourage community participation level in implementation of village micro-project activities? (i) Encourage ( ) = 1 (ii)

Discourage ( ) =2 (iii) I don't know ( ) =3

## **6.0 Community attitudes towards participation**

6.1 Do you know that currently the Government of Tanzania is emphasizing the participation of community in implementation of poverty reduction projects or activities?

(i) Yes ( ) =1 (ii) No ( ) =2.

6.2 Please indicate your agreement or disagreement with the following statements by ticking the response that reflects the most coincide with your opinion.

1=Strongly agree (SA), 2= Agree (A), 3=Uncertain (U), 4=Disagree (D) and 5=Strongly disagree (SD).

| S/N | STATEMENT   | SA | A | U | D | SD |
|-----|---|----|---|---|---|----|
| 1   | Village micro-project is beneficial for community development   |    |   |   |   |    |
| 2   | Community participation contributes largely to village micro-project success  |    |   |   |   |    |
| 3   | Village micro-project on completion will contribute significantly to poverty reduction                                    |    |   |   |   |    |
| 4   | Poor people are not supposed to participate in any way in village micro-project   |    |   |   |   |    |
| 5   | Community participation in implementation of village micro-project is wastage of time                                     |    |   |   |   |    |
| 6   | Community contributions are very important for village micro-project  |    |   |   |   |    |
| 7   | Village micro-project becomes more sustainable if beneficiaries are involved in project identification and implementation |    |   |   |   |    |
| 8   | Community participation in village micro-project creates the sense of project ownership                                   |    |   |   |   |    |
| 9   | Community participation in village micro-project results to community development   |    |   |   |   |    |
| 10  | During rainy season, it is better to do agricultural works rather than participating in village micro-project works       |    |   |   |   |    |

## 7.0 Well-being status of respondent

7.1 What is the main occupation for the livelihoods of your household?

- (i) Agriculture ( ) =1 (ii) Livestock ( ) =2 (iii) Petty trading ( ) =3  
 (iv) Civil employment ( ) =4 (v) Casual labour ( ) = 5  
 (vi) Others (specify) ( ) =6.....

7.2 What is your average annual income? (Tshs

- (i) Below 2000,000/- ( ) =1  
 (ii) Between 200,000/- and 300,000/- ( ) =2  
 (iii) Between 301,000/- and 400,000/- ( ) =3  
 (iv) Between 401,000/- and 500,000/- ( ) =4  
 (v) Above 500,000/- =5

7.3 Do you have any of the following physical assets at your household have? Tick.

- (i) Bicycle ( ) =1 (ii) Radio ( ) =2 (iii) Ox plough ( ) =3 (iv) Ox cart ( ) =4  
 (v) Cellular phone ( ) =5 (vi) Television ( ) =6 (vii) Motor bike ( ) =7  
 (viii) Grain milling machine ( ) =8

7.4 Do you have livestock? (i) Yes ( ) =1 (ii) No ( ) =2 If yes;

7.4.1 What types and amounts? Give answers in table 1.

**Table 1: Types and amounts of livestock possessed.**

| S/n | Types of livestock        | Quantity |
|-----|---------------------------|----------|
| 1   | Cattle ( )                |          |
| 2   | Goats ( )                 |          |
| 3   | Sheep ( )                 |          |
| 4   | Swine ( )                 |          |
| 5   | Others (specify) ( )..... |          |

7.5 Do you have fields for agricultural production activities?

- (i) Yes ( ) =1 (ii) No ( ) =2. If yes;

7.5.1 What is the total area of your own land/fields? Give answer in hectares.....

7.6 What are the main food crops do you grow?

- (i) Maize ( ) =1 (ii) Sorghum ( ) =2 (iii) Bulrush millet ( ) =3 (iv) Rice ( ) =4

7.7 What are total productions of food crops harvested for two years?

**Year 2009:**

- (i) Below 10 bags ( ) =1 (ii) Between 10 and 20 bags ( ) =2  
 (iii) Between 21 and 30 bags ( ) =3 (iv) Between 31 and 40 bags ( ) =4  
 (v) Between 41 and 50 bags ( ) =5 (vi) Above 50 bags ( ) =6

**Year 2010:**

- (i) Below 10 bags ( ) =1 (ii) Between 10 and 20 bags ( ) =2  
 (iii) Between 21 and 30 bags ( ) =3 (iv) Between 31 and 40 bags ( ) =4  
 (v) Between 41 and 50 bags ( ) =5 (vi) Above 50 bags ( ) =6

7.7.1 Are the total food crops produced for each year satisfied your household requirements throughout the year? (i) Yes ( ) =1 (ii) No ( ) =2. If no;

7.7.1.1 What are reasons for food shortage (food insecurity)? Mention.

- (i).....  
 (ii).....  
 (iii).....

7.8 Does variation in economic/well-being status of community affect an individual's participation in implementation of village micro-project works?

(i) Yes ( ) =1 (ii) No ( ) =2.

7.9 What type of building materials used for construction of your house?

(i) Muddy bricks ( ) =1 (ii) Burnt bricks ( ) =2 (iii) Cement bricks ( ) =3

(iv) Others (specify) ( ) =4.....

7.9.1 Are walls of your house plastered? (i) Yes ( ) =1 (ii) No ( ) =2. If yes;

7.10 What type of plastering materials used?

(i) Mud and sandy ( ) =1 (ii) Cement and sand ( ) =2

7.11 Is the floor of your house plastered? (i) Yes ( ) =1 (ii) No ( ) =2. If yes;

7.11.1 What type of plastering materials used?

(i) Mud and sandy ( ) =1 (ii) Cement and sand ( ) =2

7.12 What type of materials used for roofing your house?

(i) Thatching grasses ( ) =1 (ii) Soil and thatching grasses ( ) =2

(iii) Corrugated iron sheets ( ) =3 (iv) Others (specify) ( ) =4.....

## Appendix 2: Checklist for Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

Division.....Ward.....Village.....  
 Date of interview.....

1.0 Was there any poverty reduction project(s) in your village for the past five years before initiation of DASIP? (i) Yes ( ) =1 (ii) No ( ) =2

1.1 Did you participate in any way in that project(s)? (i) Yes ( ) =1 (ii) No ( ) =2

(a) If yes, at which project stage did you participate? Mention.

(b) If no, why did not you participate? Give reasons.

2.0 Did you participate in identification of the village micro-project?

(i) Yes ( ) =1 (ii) No ( ) =2

3.0 How did you join village micro project? (Mode of joining)

4.0 Do you participate in implementation of village micro-project works?

(i) Yes ( ) =1 (ii) No ( ) =2

5.0 What are major problems do you encounter generally in implementation of village micro-project activities? Mention.

6.0 Do the village bylaws encourage or discourage community participation level in implementation of village micro-project activities? (i) Encourage ( ) =1

(ii) Discourage ( ) =2 (iii) I don't know ( ) =3

7.0 Do you know that currently the Government of Tanzania is emphasizing the participation of community in implementation of poverty reduction projects or activities?

(i) Yes ( ) =1 (ii) No ( ) =2

8.0 Is the village micro-project(s) beneficial for you? (i) Yes ( ) =1 (ii) No ( ) =2

9.0 Do you think your participation in implementation of village micro-project works will contribute to households' poverty reduction through the project?

10.0 Does variation in economic/well-being status of community affect an individual's participation in implementation of village micro-project works?

(i) Yes ( ) =1 (ii) No ( ) =2

11.0 Does food insecurity affect your participation in implementation of village micro-project? (i) Yes ( ) =1 (ii) No ( ) =2

### Appendix 3: Checklist for Key informants

Division.....Ward.....Village.....

Date of interview.....Designation of interviewee.....

Leadership level (District/Division/Ward/Village).....

1.0 Was there any poverty reduction project(s) in your area for the past five years before initiation of DASIP? (i) Yes ( ) =1 (ii) No ( ) =2

2.0 Did villagers participate in any way in that project(s)? (i) Yes ( ) =1 (ii) No ( ) =2.

3.0 Did villagers participate in identification of village micro-project(s) in your area?  
(i) Yes ( ) =1 (ii) No ( ) =2

4.0 Is/are there any project/village schedule(s) for implementation of village micro-project activities in your area? (i) Yes ( ) =1 (ii) No ( ) =2.

5.0 Do community members/beneficiaries participate fully in implementation of village micro-project works in your area? (i) Yes ( ) =1 (ii) No ( ) =2

If no, why do not they participate? Give reasons.

6.0 What are major problems do villagers encounter generally in implementation of village micro-project activities? Mention.

7.0 Are there any village rules and regulations governing community participation in implementation of village micro project activities in your area?

(i) Yes ( ) =1 (ii) No ( ) =2

8.0 Do the village rules and regulations encourage beneficiaries to participate in implementation of village micro project activities in your area?

(i) Yes ( ) =1 (ii) No ( ) =2

9.0 Did villagers get thorough description on the main objective of DASIP/village micro-project during initiation of village micro-project in your area?

(i) Yes ( ) =1 (ii) No ( ) =2

10.0 Do you think community participation in implementation of village micro-project contributes to the project success? (i) Yes ( ) =1 (ii) No ( ) =2

11.0 Do you think community participation in implementation of village micro project works will contribute to household's poverty reduction through the project(s) in your area? (i) Yes ( ) =1 (ii) ( ) =2

12.0 Does variation in economic/well-being status of community affect an individual's participation in implementation of village micro-project works?

(i) Yes ( ) =1 (ii) No ( ) =2

13.0 Does food insecurity affect a community member for participation in implementation of village micro-project? (i) Yes ( ) =1 (ii) No ( ) =2

**THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR COOPERATION.**