

**COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENT
PROJECTS IN ZANZIBAR: A CASE OF TIBIRINZI MARKET
CONSTRUCTION IN CHAKECHAKE DISTRICT**

**COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENT
PROJECTS IN ZANZIBAR: A CASE OF TIBIRINZI MARKET
CONSTRUCTION IN CHAKECHAKE DISTRICT**

**By
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**A Dissertation Submitted in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for the
Degree of Master of Science in Development Policy (MSc. DP) of Mzumbe
University**

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CERTIFICATION

We, the undersigned, certify that we have read and hereby recommend for acceptance by Mzumbe University, a dissertation titled “*Community Participation in Development Projects in Zanzibar: A Case of Tibirinzi Market Construction in Chakechake District Pemba* ” in partial fulfillment for the award of the degree of Master of Science in Development Policy of Mzumbe University.

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DIRECTOR, INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

DECLARATION AND COPYRIGHT

I, Jamila Shaaban Salum, declare that this thesis is my own original work and that it has not been presented and will not be presented to any other university for a similar or any other degree award.

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I wish to conclude by exonerating the individuals and institutions acknowledged in this section from all inaccuracies and shortcomings that may be found in this dissertation. All deficiencies are my responsibility and mine alone.

DEDICATION

This work is dedicated with much love to my adorable parents - Fatma Abdalla Juma and Shaaban Salum Jabir who dedicated their time to encourage me to pursue my studies and took a burden of looking after my adorable child while I was attending classes at Mzumbe.

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ASSP	Agricultural Service Support Programme
CARE	Community Alliance for Research Engagement
MACEMP	Marine and Coastal Environmental Management Project
MALNRF	Ministry of Agriculture, Land, Natural Resources and Forestry
MIVARF	Market Infrastructure Value Additional and Rural Finance
NORAD	Norwegian Agency for Development
NSGRP	National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
PADEP	Participatory Agricultural Development and Empowerment Project
RGoZ	Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar
TASAF	Tanzania Social Action Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asian and the Pacific
URT	United Republic of Tanzania
ZSGRP	Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty
ZUSP	Zanzibar Urban Service Project

ABSTRACT

This study was conducted in Chake Chake District to determine people's participation in community development projects in Zanzibar. Specifically, the study examine the state of community participation in Tibirinzi Market Construction Project, unveils factors that inhibit community participation in the construction of the market, examine the effects of low community participation as well as suggest ways of improving community participation in the construction of public projects. The study employed a cross sectional research design whereby 75 randomly selected respondents served as interviewees. A questionnaire based survey and key informant interviews were the key sources of primary data. In the main the study was based on qualitative data and supplemented with descriptive statistics were presented In tables and subjected to content analysis.

The results revealed that the majority of the respondents (90.6%) did not participate in the construction of Tibirinzi market. It has been established that limited awareness, information, transparency and low commitment inform poor local involvement in the construction of the Tibirinzi market. Such situation led to poor performance in implementation of the construction project and underutilisation of the completed phase of the project. Based on the findings presented herein, for the government to enhance community participation in development initiatives, it has to create an enabling environment for community participation by addressing institutional obstacles and avoiding capacity gaps within the community. In the main, Local Government Authorities should create awareness about community participation in development projects and motivate them to actively participate.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CERTIFICATION	i
DECLARATION AND COPYRIGHT	ii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	iii
DEDICATION	v
ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS	vi
ABSTRACT	vii
LIST OF TABLES	xii
LIST OF FIGURES	xiii
 CHAPTER ONE	 1
INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background of the Study	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem	3
1.3 Objectives of the study	4
1.3.1 General objective	4
1.3.2 Specific objectives	4
1.3.3 Research questions	4
1.4 Justification and Significance of the study	4
1.5 Organisation of the Dissertation	5
 CHAPTER TWO	 7
LITERATURE REVIEW	7
2.1 Introduction	7
2.2 Conceptualisation of Terms	8
2.2.1 Understanding the Concept of Community	8
2.2.2 Understanding Participation	9
2.2.3 Understanding Community Participation	10
2.2.4 Merits and Demerits of Community Participation	12
2.3 Principles of Community Participation	14
2.4 Levels, Ladder and Typology of Participation	15
2.4.1 Levels of Participation	15

2.4.2 Arnstein's Ladder of Participation	16
2.4.3 Agarwal Level of Participation	18
2.4.4 Typology of Participation	18
2.4.5 Typology of Participation	20
2.4.6 Pretty's Typology of Participation	21
2.5 Theoretical Aspects of Participation	22
2.6 Empirical Literatures on Community Participation	24
2.7 Conceptual Framework	25
2.8 Concluding Remarks	28
CHAPTER THREE	30
METHODOLOGY.....	30
3.1 Introduction	30
3.2 Research Design.....	30
3.3 Description of the study area and Rationale for choosing it	31
3.4 Setting the Research Scene	32
3.5 Sampling Procedure and Sample Size	34
3.6 Research Information Sources and Tools	35
3.6.1 Semi-Structured Interviews.....	35
3.6.2 Key Informant Interviews (KIIs)	36
3.6.4 Documentary Reviews	38
3.6.4 Questionnaire	38
3.7 Data Analysis	38
3.8 Data Validity and Reliability	39
3.9 Ethical Issues.....	39
3.9.1 Acquiring Research Permission	40
3.9.2 Obtaining Informed Consent.....	41
3.9.3 Ensuring Confidentiality and Anonymity	41
3.9.4 Establishing Rapport	41
3.10 Limitations and Delimitations of the Study	42
3.11 Concluding Remarks.....	43

CHAPTER FOUR.....	44
DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS ...	44
4.1 Introduction	44
4.2 Socio demographic characteristics of respondents	44
4.2.1 Sex of the Respondents	45
4.2.2 Age of the Respondents	46
4.2.3 Marital status of the respondents.....	46
4.2.4 Education Level of the Respondents.....	46
4.2.5 Respondents Economic Activities	47
4.2.6 Household Size of the Respondents.....	47
4.3 Participation in Tibirinzi Market Construction Project.....	48
4.3.1 Community Awareness of Tibirinzi Market Construction Project and its Benefits.	49
4.3.2 Attendance to village meetings by community members	51
4.4 Inhibiting Factors to Community Participation in Development Projects	54
4.4.1 Lack of Community Awareness about Participation in the Market.....	54
Construction Project.....	54
4.4.2 Lack of Commitment	55
4.4.3 Poor Communication and Information Sharing	56
4.4.4 Lack of transparency	56
4.4.5 Poor Community Involvement.....	57
4.4.6 Extent of Leaderships Qualities in Management of Tibirinzi Market	58
4.5 Effect of Low Community Participation in Tibirinzi Market Construction	59
Project	59
4.5.1 Poor Performance of Project Implementation.....	59
4.5.2 Misunderstanding between Government and Businessmenn.....	60
4.5.3 Mistrust of Government Development Initiative	60
4.5.4 Leadership Mistrust.....	61
4.5.5 Reduction of Employment	61
4.6 Improving community participation in development projects	63
4.7 Concluding Remarks.....	64

CHAPTER FIVE	66
SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	66
5.1 Summary	66
5.2 Conclusions	66
5.3 Policy Recommendations	67
5.4 Recommendations for Further Research	68
REFERENCES	70
APPENDICES	78

LIST OF TABLES

Figure 3.1 A Map of Chake Chake District showing physical location of the study area.....	33
Figure 3.2 The Researcher Conducting an Interview at Chanjaani Shehia.....	36
Table 4.1 Social Demographic Characteristics of Respondents	45
Table 4.2 Response on Participation in Tibirinzi Market Construction Project	48
Table 4.3 Response on Awareness of Tibirinzi Market Construction Project.....	49
Table 4.4 Responses on Awareness of the Advantages of Building a Market	51
Table 4.5 Responses of Attendance of the Village Meeting by Community Members.	51
Table 4.6 Responses on Training of Participation by Respondents.....	53
Table 4.7 Responses on the Extent of Leadership Qualities in Management of Tibirinzi Market Project	59
Table 4.8 Response on the Effect of Low community Participation in Tibirinzi Market Construction Project	62
Table 4.9 Response on Suggestive Ways to Improve Community Participation	63

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 3.1 A Map of Chake Chake District showing physical location of the study area	33
Figure 3.2 The Researcher Conducting an Interview at Chanjaani Shehia	36

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

The concept of people's participation in development projects has been gaining momentum in the academic discourse and practices related to human empowerment and development processes (Kariuki, 2014). This is because of the failure of development projects not to involve fully the local populations in decision-making processes. This backdrop intrigued social workers and field activists to call for the inclusion of populations in the design and implementation of development projects that have impact on their lives (Chowdhury and Mohammad, 2016). As such, community participation has gained increasing usage in academic literature, policymaking documents and international conference papers as a key element in attempts to attain sustainable development (Nour, 2011). Advocates for participation note that policy and developments that adopt a bottom-up approach should actively involve local community in decision-making processes to facilitate the achievement of target objectives (Chirenje *et al.*, 2013).

The cornerstone of community development initiatives is the active involvement of a defined community in all aspects of project design and implementation as the community participation involves a proactive process in which the beneficiaries influence the development and management of development projects, rather than receiving a share benefit of the project. This creates an enabling environment for sustainability by allowing users to select the level of services for which they are willing to pay, to guide key investment and management decisions as well as informing commitment of resources in support of the choices that users make (Okunlola, 2014).

In the light of the central role of communities in development projects depicted above, it is vital for donors/sponsors funded projects to involve all stakeholders in the design and implementation of development projects. Such involvement is expected to ensure beneficiaries' ownership and to instill to the community the

virtues of accountability, transparency and sustainability of the goal attained during the project life (Kariuki, 2014). Active participation of beneficiaries in development of projects design and implementation also enables donors/sponsors to identify and address the factors leading to poor community participation in development projects (Lancaster, 2002).

In Africa, community participation can be traced back to community wide based-self help projects undertaken during the pre-colonial era. Examples of such projects include construction of chiefs' palaces and construction of bridges, railways, markets and roads (Thwala, 2009). In Tanzania, different sectoral policies and guidelines place high emphasis on community involvement in development planning and execution. Such policies and guidelines include but are not limited to the National Development Vision 2025, the Rural Development Policy, and the National Budget Guidelines shared from a central government level to Local Government Authority levels. The struggle for poverty eradication through National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP) is one of the examples of strategies in which communities are involved in formulation and implementation (URT, 2010).

The recent processes of decentralisation in Zanzibar promote peoples' participation and community initiatives in the development and implementation of development projects. Many participatory designed development projects such as PADEP, ASSP, MACEMP, TASAF, and ZUSP have been carried out by the Government of Zanzibar to improve peoples' livelihoods. However, the involvement of community participation has generally remained minimal despite the efforts made by the government (RGoZ, 2010)

Currently, the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources, Livestock and Fisheries under the Marketing Infrastructure, Value Addition and Rural Finance Support Programme (MIVARF), is constructing a market having improved storage facilities at Tibirinzi in Chake Chake District, Pemba. MIVARF's aim is to reduce rural poverty and accelerate economic growth, enhance incomes and food security of the target group on a sustainable basis through enhanced access of poor rural households to a broad range of financial services, coupled with the necessary capacity building

and linkage to markets, however, community participation is said to be limited (MALNRF, 2016). As the participation of community in this project is limited, no concrete account of the state of participation, dynamics and ramifications of the same is clear. Such state of affairs presents a puzzle as the centrality of participation and the positives associated with its practice pinpointed above are obvious yet communities seem to forego them. In view of the positives of community participation in development projects and the limited involvement of the community development projects highlighted above, this study was carried out to identify factors inhibiting community participation in the construction of Tibirinzi Market Construction Project.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The Tibirinzi Community Market Construction Project in Chake Chake District as highlighted in the background, is said to have been facing poor community participation. The project is not fully accepted as the parts of the market that are ready and required by the project to be used are not utilised or well maintained by the end users (MALNRF, 2016). Many studies (Nibenee, 2010, Sibanda, 2011, Waithaka, 2013 and Ngozi, 2015) have been citing specific project failures in relation to poor involvement and participation in the areas of education, health, water and other infrastructures development. However, little is documented on the root causes of limited participation and effects of the level of people's participation in community project development specifically in Zanzibar. As such, the lack of attention and insight on what determines people to be either active or inactive participants in community infrastructure development provides the basis of this study. Therefore, the study was designed to broadly examine the peoples participation in development projects and specifically unveil factors that affect people participation in community development project in Zanzibar, ramifications thereof and establish ways of enhancing people's participation.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

1.3.1 General Objective

The general objective of this study was to examine people's participation in community development project in Zanzibar.

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

- i. To examine the state of community participation in Tibirinzi Market Construction Project in Chake Chake District
- ii. To unveil the factors inhibiting community participation in Tibirinzi Market Construction Project in Chake Chake District
- iii. To examine the effects of low community participation in Tibirinzi Market Construction Project in Chake Chake District
- iv. To suggest ways of improving community participation in Tibirinzi Market Construction Project in Chake Chake District

1.3.3 Research Questions

In line with the objectives stated above, the study sought to answer the following questions:

- i. What is the state of community participation in Tibirinzi Market Construction Project in Chake Chake District?
- ii. What are the factors that inhibit community participation in Tibirinzi Market Construction Project in Chake Chake District?
- iii. What are the effects of low community participation in Tibirinzi Market Construction Project in Chake Chake District?
- iv. How can community participation in Tibirinzi Market Construction Project in Chake Chake District be enhanced?

1.4 Justification and Significance of the Study

The issue of community participation in their development initiatives is crucial for efficient implementation and utilisation of development projects. Construction of

improved market infrastructure development projects and provision of necessary equipment is critical for community socio-economic development. Promotion of rural markets improves the quality of life by increasing the people's productivity, ensures enough availability of food security and alleviates poverty among and within the community members.

The findings can be used for national, regional as well as district decision makers to remedy the situation that impact the use and implementation/utilisation of the established project and used as a tool to support efforts taken towards community participation in community market infrastructure development. Furthermore, the results can be utilised to encourage and improve the participation of community in development projects, thereby contributing towards improving the quality of human lives. The study also serves as an entry point for further research undertaking in areas of community participation and rural development projects.

1.5 Organisation of the Dissertation

This dissertation is divided into five chapters. Chapter one provides the general introduction and background of the study, the research problem, research questions, justification as well as the significance of the study.

The second chapter presents conceptual foundation by introducing the key concepts and theoretical discussion/perspectives on the literature about the community participation. The section provides a brief meaning of community, participation and community participation as well as highlighting the merits and demerits of participation, principles of participation, levels of participation, as well as the ladder and typology of participation. Subsequently, a conceptual framework for the study derived from the theoretical discussions is presented. The chapter concludes by giving the concluding remark of the given section.

Chapter three addresses the methodology of the study. It presents the study design data collection, management, and analysis methods. It also presents ethical considerations and validity issues. Chapter four presents the findings and discussion

of the interviews, observations, and documentation of the information collected during the site visit to the study area.

The five and last chapter gives an overall summary of the dissertation, its conclusions and implications as well as recommending further research in the area of community participation in the implementation of development projects.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses conceptual, contextual and theoretical discourses relevant to community participation in development projects. The first section discusses the general meaning of the concept of community, participation and community participation in its use in this dissertation. The theoretical framework with the relevant concepts that are used as a basis for conducting the analysis and answering the research questions is presented. The chapter shows what is already known in the literature, identifies knowledge gaps and possible applications to the analysis of the inhibiting factors on Tibirizi market construction project and thus enhancing theoretical aspects. In view of the above, this chapter has a total of seven main sections organised as following namely sub sections 2.1.1, 2.1.2., 2.1.3 and 2.1.4. Section 2.1.1, 2.1.2 and 2.1.3 presents a conceptualisation of terms, an understanding the concept of community and its mode of participation. Sections 2.1.4 discussed the merit and demerit of community participation. The second section 2.2 discusses principles of community participation. The third part of the chapter in section 2.3 provides an understanding of the level, ladders as well as typology of participation and sections fourth and five in section 2.4, 2.5 presents a theoretical and conceptual underpinning/aspect that define community participation through different perspectives. The six sections present theoretical and conceptual frames analysis and its application to community participation and a proposed model for understanding variables that inhibit community participation in development project. In the final section (2.7) I present the chapter's concluding remarks which provides a concise summary of what has been discussed in the entire chapter.

2.2 Conceptualisation of Terms

2.2.1 Understanding the Concept of Community

There are many ways of conceptualising community, each of which provides different insights into the process of community participation in development projects (Nour, 2011). From a systems perspective, a community is similar to a living creature, comprising different parts that represent specialised functions, activities, or interests, each operating within specific boundaries to meet community needs (Henry, 2011). For the community to function well, each part has to effectively carry out its role in relation to the whole organism. A healthy community has well-connected, interdependent sectors that share responsibility for recognising and resolving problems and enhancing its well-being. Successful addressing of a community's complex problems requires integration, collaboration, and coordination of resources from all levels (Williams, 2004). From this perspective, then, collaboration is a logical approach to community participation and improvement.

The term community participation has different meaning depends on how it is used. On the side of politicians, community participation is described as a group of people participating in making decisions and voting. From a sociological view point, community is defined as a people who sharing the same interest and living together. The feature and behaviour of communities varies from one community to the other depending on their historical origin. The characteristic and behaviour of communities differs from one community to another depending on the historical background (Marsland, 2007).

According to Njunwa (2010), Community is a group of people with a common characteristic or interest living together within a larger society or a body of persons or nations having a common history or common social, economic, and political interests. A community might be a single or several towns or group of citizens sharing explicit interest, for instance, the American community in an area comprising other different kind of people who have different ethnicity. The most important point is that community must share the equal main characteristics.

Bray (1996) identifies three types of communities; the first is geographic community, which is defined according to its member's place of residence, such as a village or district. The second type is ethnic, racial, and religious, in which membership is based on ethnic, racial, or religious identification, and usually cuts across membership based on geographic location. The third one is communities based on academic concerns, which include parents relatives and similar bodies that are based on families 'shared concern for the welfare of students. In this dissertation, a community is defined as a social group of any size whose members reside in a specific locality, share government, interest that is a unified body of individuals.

2.2.2 Understanding Participation

The definition of participation varies depending on the situation and background to which it is applied (Kariuki, 2014). In the community development domain, participation comprises community engagement and involvement, attending meetings, decision making, contributing to development of projects and programme. Participation make it possible for communities to have decision making rights and direct control in receiving local resources and information for their benefits. Such engagement of community members in development plans improve the pride of the participants, whereas at the same time utilising local resources and information (Phologane, 2014).

Scholars of development interpret the concept of participation in two broad and distinct areas of development. Participation can be taken as the mean as well as the end by itself (Cornwall , 2008). The differences between these are neither clear-cut nor mutually exclusive, but they do represent two different purposes and approaches to promote participatory development. Participation as a means simply see participation as the process whereby local people cooperate or collaborate with the externally introduced development collaborates in accomplishing development project. In this way, participation becomes the means through which the initiatives implemented more effectively. The government or donors are the ones who initiate development processes and use community resource to provide services to the people.

Participation as an end regards participation as a goal in itself. This goal expressed as empowering people in terms of skills acquisition, knowledge and experience to take greater responsibility for their development. The concept of participation as an end aimed at ensuring that people are responsible in solving their own social economic problems. Nelson and Wright (1995) describe this as participation as an end (whereby the community or group sets up a process to control its own development). Based on the information above there is still a hot debate among practitioners and in the literature about whether participation is a means or an end or both.

From the discussions above, one can realise that participation is a crucial tool for empowering people in the development process. In a simple way, participation gives power to the people. Nevertheless, for the participation to be significant the action must be voluntary and not forced by external actors. In order for the people to participate effectively, they must be willing to participate in development activities by providing ideas, suggestions and experience. The quality of their involvement will be improved by their education experience and awareness on what they provide and that is very essential in influencing community participation. In this study, participation has been referred to as community contribution to the development projects, involvement in decision-making, implementation, identifying priorities and broadly the ability to influence decisions and to object where by different opinions regarding their community projects are held. It is argued that participation of the people who are affected in general is very important for realizing the implementation of the project goals.

2.2.3 Understanding Community Participation

Community participation is a common element in many development initiatives, such as community-based programs and projects, which consider participatory techniques as key to record development. Such projects are accepted and supported by development organisations, particularly the World Bank to address the ineffectiveness of highly centralised development approaches particularly in the third world countries (Baral and Heinen, 2007).

Community participation occurs when a community organises itself and takes full responsibility in managing their problems. Community participation means empowering members of the community by developing their abilities so as they can play part in negotiating with external persons or institutions of rural development initiatives and system by making their own decision through their needs and priorities. (Theron, 2005). Community participation encouraged citizen to influence policy decision by incorporating the demand and values of the communities into public decisions. It is not just matter of involving community in designing and implementation of the projects but rather the whole development circle.(Kumar 2005). Nekwaya (2007) argues that community involvement originated in democratic approaches to the public policy and community planning and development. It stems from the belief that community members have the right to make decisions that have an impact on their lives.

Community participation should be perceived as participation in planning, decision making, implementation of development plans and projects, monitoring and evaluation of development programs and projects as well as participation in sharing the benefits of development. It is not concerned with the mobilisation of some individuals who should be considered as the beneficiaries of participation rather; it involves the participation of the organised community. The community participatory theory confirms the two interrelated aspects that need to be taken into account when engaging in participatory development namely; empowerment and capacity building.

Despite the various interpretations of public participation however some common element of definition have been identified by Senoff (2006) such as measures of citizen involvement in decision making, a commitment to looking for the news of those affected by a result, some transfer of authority from government to citizen and a transparent process which ensures citizen are informed about policy process.

Based on the above definitions of community participation, it can be concluded that community participation is the involvement of the community in all stages of development projects affecting them and it also involves the establishment of decision making bodies that are represented by and accessible to the local

communities. Therefore, this study defined community participation as a technique to identify and involve stakeholders in influencing the process and project implementation and its outcomes.

2.2.4 Merits and Demerits of Community Participation

The main aim of community participation is to encourage the community to have effective contribution into the decision-making process. Community participation thus provides the opportunity for communication between government decisions maker/donor and community members in projects that address their issues (Miller, 2012). Participation is perceived as a source of new investment where by the participatory process through community facilitate the development project in the form of organisation. This enlarges the economic capacity to absorb the process of poverty eradication. Therefore, the grass root level of the community becomes the infrastructure through which investment is initiated (Nkojera, 2008).

The potential benefits of participation for community members include opportunities for access to information and resources, recognition, learning to be able to solve community problems, improved relationships among stakeholders, increased capacity for problem solving, and contact with hard-to-reach populations (Butterfoss, 2006).

Nkonjera (2008) elucidate the benefits of involving community in development projects benefits the community. Community participating in projects is viable; whereas the community bears responsibility for planning managing and assessing their actions if they are to control them. This ensures maximum ownership and continuity of activities when outside support is withdrawn. The potential benefits of participation for community members include opportunities for network, access to information and resources, recognition, knowledge, a sense solving community problems, improved interactions among stakeholders and contact with hard-to-reach community (Butterfoss, 2006).

However Mihanjo (2005) claims that participation helps community to target resources more effectively and efficiently and encourage efficiency, effectiveness

and ensure equity in the process of community development. Braham (2009), points out that participation reduces the jeopardy of project failure and high cost of the project. This is because the community gets determined to prove its worthiness and value of its indigenous knowledge, in this study participation is determined as important inside the community because before presenting their needs with government and other agencies, the community should have the knowledge of their problems, understanding their environment and have decision of their priorities.

Despite the merits of community participation, it can be noted here that community participation is not a universal remedy for success of community development. According to (Smith, 2006) there are several reasons that drag community participation which includes the feeling that the government and its agencies have the responsibility to provide facilities and treatment to the community as community being helpless, unequal distribution of the benefit among members of community.

Makale (2007) reports that, some projects which used community participation approach have experienced hindrance in implementation, with high costs in capacity building, conflicts of interest which largely have minimized the impact of the projects. Similarly, Narayan (2002) explains some of the community participation demerits as its project planning take time and financial costs with no guarantee of expected products. Therefore, involvement of communities in the ownership or planning of a development projects does not guarantee physical livelihood and economic development to the community.

Simpson (2008) elaborates that although community participation does not guarantee the good performance of the development projects, there are also ranges of factors that hinder community participation in the advancement of the participatory development. According to several findings literature community participation is associated with poor economic conditions, poor coordination between different stakeholders and social cultural and logistical (Jakariya, 2001).

Nekwaya (2007), points that some of the stakeholders may use community participation as a stand to advance their own personal plans instead as a means for goodness of the whole. Community participation may lead time wasting

Kumar (2002) state that community participation may guide to hinder and slow development in preliminary stages of the field work thereby delaying the achievement of physical as well as financial targets. Lack of little knowledge of local people may lead to time and obstacles to community participation are directly related to one's perspective of community members.

Community participation is not recognised as legislated necessity for each country. A country may lack supporting legislation and an institutional support to guarantee that stakeholders are efficiently and effectively engaged in the decision-making process. Countries may have problems to retain authority and power to stakeholders. Requirements to empower stakeholders in the decision-making process may exist in law, but may not always be taken into account and translated into practice. This lead to confusion in the process as the rights and responsibilities of different stakeholders may not be clarified (Davies and Simon, 2012).The information highlighted by scholars above vividly show that community participation in development projects is very important to ensure sustainability of any development undertaking

2.3 Principles of Community Participation

For efficient implementation of community Participation as an end regards participation involvement, it is necessary to understand its principles as highlighted in Manila Declaration of 1989 (Theron, 2005). Such understanding would help to change the negative opinion of project officials on people's participation in development planning and service delivery. As stated in the Manila Declaration, (1989) a community centered development focuses to return control of the resources to their communities. It further calls for active self-help among community members and working collectively in their common struggle to deal with their familiar problems. The principles of community participation, based on the Manila Declaration, necessitates that for any project there should be inclusiveness, communication, trust and community awareness for the project to be successful.

2.4 Levels, Ladder and Typology of Participation

2.4.1 Levels of Participation

Participation exists on different levels depending on the degree of involvement that people/ stakeholders have. Raniga and Simpson (2002) developed in their article, a framework on levels of participation, which ranges from passive to interactive participation whereby the former is the less participatory level while the latter is the most participatory level. Raniga and Simpson's seven levels of participation are as follows: i) Passive participation, ii) Participation in information giving, iii) Participation by consultation, iv) Participation for material incentive, v) Functional participation, vi) Interactive participation and vii) Spontaneous mobilisation.

Passive participation is the situation where projects start without involving primary stakeholders. This means that people participate by being told by an outside development agency what is to be done. Participation by consultation entails people answer questions posed by an external organisation having ideas of a project the is supposed to positively impact their lives. Under this kind of participation peoples' answers may or may not be taken into account in their planning efforts. Such projects result in confusion and little activity among community members and sustainability of project outcome of such projects is less likely.

Participation for material incentive occurs when people participate by providing resources, for example, money, time and/labor, in return for material reward. Functional participation is said to exist when people participate jointly with external agents to undertake needs assessment and planning as well as implementation of the planned project. Interactive participation can be seen as being rooted in participatory rural appraisal or participatory learning, which means that people participate by taking part in joint needs assessment and planning as well as implementation together with external organisations. Spontaneous mobilisation or self mobilisation is when a group of people decide to take action without initial outside intervention. That is people participate by taking their own initiative independently of external professionals to change their situation Raniga and Simpson (2002).

In all the categories of participations stated above the community or people living in the same geographical area are involved in one way or another in implementing the project. At the upper end of scale, participation can be seen as an attempt by external organisation to co-opt communities to rubber stamp decision and to gain legitimacy for funding and personnel. At the lower end, participation is seen as a liberatory process that lead to empowerment and self mobilisation. Oakley *et al.*, (1999) indicate that the important issue to stress is that participation of whatever form or direction it may take cannot be regarded simply as some kind of physical or tangible input into a development project. Any form of participation context and will be influenced by the economic and social forces that mould that context.

For the propose of this study a literature on community participation is presented, followed by a case study used in Raniga and Simpsons work on the pitfall of participation, and a comparison with Arnstein's ladder of participation is made. Similarly the case study identified for this study have a combination of both participation, interactive participation and spontaneous mobilisation and would therefore also fall on the upper rung of Arnstein's ladder of participation.

2.4.2 Arnstein's Ladder of Participation

Arnstein's ladder of participation at first came into being in the 1960s, it contains substantial relevance and stands out as among the best in history. Arnstein's ladder contains eight ladders (Arnstein, 1969) Which ascends as follows: The first stair of the ladder from the bottom is manipulation, followed by therapy. These two bottom stairs of the ladder portray non-participation. In essence, the levels entail that the role of people's participation in planning or conducting programme is minimal. As such the lion share of planning and executing development projects rests with the public authorities and the interests of those who wield power. . The third ladder according to Arnstein is informing, followed by consultation .These ladders provide room for community members be informed of varied development issues and air their voice but their views are subordinate to those of the public authorities that are in charge of development endeavours. That is to their views are immaterial and are only important when they coincide with those of the authorities. One can say without the

fear of genuine criticism that ladder three and four are mere tokenism. The fifth ladder placement is a higher degree of tokenism as it rules allow community members to advise public authorities on varied development initiatives. However, the power to decide on the overall decisions on a particular development initiative remains with the public authorities. In this regard, the ultimate power for deciding on what to be done remains in the hands of the authorities, as it is the case in the preceding levels of the ladder. The fifth level of the ladder is succeeded by levels that encourage citizen participation particularly in according community members relative power in making decisions related to development endeavours that impact their livelihood. The sixth level of Arnstein's ladder of participation which is the lowest among those that provide relative power to community members in development initiatives decision making circles is called partnership. This level accords community members power to negotiate and engage in development trade-offs with customary power wielders. Further upwards, Arnstein ladder of participation is comprised of delegation and citizen control. By delegation, community members are provided room to elect few trusted people to take part in making decisions on development initiative that are of interest to them. With regard to citizen control, Arnstein contends that community members have unwavering control over aspects that affect their livelihood. Such situation entails that community members hold most seats in development related decision-making platforms as well as absolute managerial power in development related project.

Agarwal (2010) elucidates six levels of participation and are hierarchical in nature and that participation raise as one levels shifts from lower level to the higher level and vice versa. Participation is nominal when a participant be active as a member of a group. Participation is passive when a participant is informed of decision or attends meetings, support in decision-making without speaking up and consultative when a participant is asked to provide view without a guarantee of influence in decisions

2.4.3 Agarwal Level of Participation

Table 2.1 Agarwal Level of Participation

S/n	Level of Participation	Characteristics of each level
1	Nominal	Being a member in a group
2	Passive	Being informed of decisions, or attending meetings and listening in on decisions without speaking up
3	Consultative	Being asked an opinion in specific matters without guarantee of influencing decisions
4	Activity specific	Being asked to undertake precise tasks
5	Active	Articulating opinions, taking initiatives of other sorts
6	Interactive (empowering)	influence and control in the group's decisions, holding places as organization bearers

Source: Adopted from Agarwal's 2010

The analysis of levels of participation, it is clear that participation can be categorised into various levels. Nevertheless, this study considers to use the Agarwal's six steps of participation for its analysis of results on factors that determine low community participation in development project. This is because unlike Arstein's ladder of participation, Agarwal's six level of participation are applicable for this study as the levels are practical and concerned with improving participation through allowing and empowering participants.

2.4.4 Typology of Participation

There is a wide range of literature relating to the typology of participation. Some authorities describe the types of participation, whereas others refer to its mechanisms and to the limitations on the implementation of participatory development. The following review summarizes the relevant literature.

Pretty (1995) shows a typology that initiates the concept of manipulative participation as a step before passive participation and then portrays six other types of participation concluding in self mobilisation. typology refers to passive participation, but also clarify negotiated, spontaneous and active participation. NORAD (2013) presents the types of participation as a way leading from passive participation to taking complete responsibility. Participation, in this typology, vary from passivity and completing assigned tasks (co-option) to a process of dialogue and exchange. It presents participation as an ongoing and dialogue model and the

steps lead to "real" participation as a result of dialogue and exchange. They also lead to shared responsibility and therefore the typology concentrate on control and responsibility. Clearly NORAD, in this typology, presents optimum participation as taking complete responsibility.

On the other hand, Cullen (1996) builds on the previous typologies and presents four types of community participation, all recognized from Irish based, community-development funded projects. Cullen's typology is in keeping with the ethos of partnership and participation within the partnership development model. An Taoiseach, John Bruton, in his address opening the EU Anti-Poverty Programme in April, 1995, described this ethos as "You have got to, to some degree at least, remove the control features in your thinking and apply a different approach that allows people to master their own destiny, make their own mistakes and learn from them" (OECD, 1996). (Cullen, 1996) distils four types of participation from the grounded experience of partnership programmes that seek to address social exclusion through a "more flexible, decentralised and participative" approach: he identifies learning participation, end-users/consumer participation, advocates and mediators consumer participation, and structures participation. In this, he captures the wider integrated-ness and whole-ness of participation. The previous typologies are part of the wider learning, consumer and structures-participation typology.

2.4.5 Typology of Participation

Table 2.2 Typology of Participation

S/na	Types	Characteristics
1	Learning participation	Disadvantaged groups are perceived as being unable fully to participate without first acquiring the techniques (knowledge and skills) and gaining the capacity (confidence and collective spirit) for doing so.
2	End-users/Consumer participation	This form of participation exists where those who are direct beneficiaries have ongoing opportunities to participate in deciding the aims, objectives, policies and methods of working.
3	Advocates & Mediators Consumer participation	Various groups and organisations are involved in advocacy and mediating roles in the community.
4	Structures participation	This approach advocates the founding of new community structures to mediate between the external agencies and the community.

Source: Adapted from Cullen, 1996

There is a natural crossover and related between the four forms of participation as explained by Cullen. In some projects, all four are evident whereas in others there is a considerable lack of any of them, that is, minimum participation.

Jules Pretty's (1995) typology of participation articulates about the user of the participatory approach. Jules typology is similarly normative; going from 'bad' forms of participation to 'better' forms of participation as elaborated below:

2.4.6 Pretty's Typology of Participation

Table 2.3 Pretty's Typology of Participation

S/Na	Types	Characteristics of each type
1	Manipulative participation	Participation is considered with 'people's' representative on representative boards, but who are un-elected and have no power.
2	Passive participation	People participate by being told what has been decided or has already happened. The information being shared belongs only to external professionals.
3	Participation by consultation	People participate by being consulted or by answering questions. External agents define problems and information-gathering processes, and so control analysis.
4	Participation for material Incentives	People participate by contributing resources; for example, labor, in return for food, cash or other material incentives. Farmers may provide the fields and labor, but are involved in neither experimentation nor the process of learning.
5	Functional participation	Participation as a means to achieve project goals, especially reduced costs. People may participate by forming groups to meet predetermined objectives related to the project. Such involvement may be interactive and involve shared decision-making.
6	Interactive participation	People participate in joint analysis, development of action plans and arrangement or strengthening of local organization. Participation is considered as a right, not just the means to achieve project goals. As groups take control over local decisions.
7	Self-mobilisation	People participate by taking initiatives independently of external institutions to change systems. They develop contacts with external institutions for resources and technical advice they need, but retain control over how resources are used.

Source: Adapted from Petty's, 1995

Pretty's typology make it obvious that is the inspiration of those who agree to and practice participatory approaches is an important factor, if by no means the only one

in the shaping of interventions?. Both Arnstein's and Pretty's typologies illustrates a spectrum defined by a shift in control by authorities to control by the citizens.

2.5 Theoretical Aspects of Participation

This section present relevant theory upon which this research was based on. Rouse (2007) defined a theory as statement that organises a set of concepts in a meaningful way by explaining the relationship among them.

Needs theory by McClelland (1992), suggest that there are three major needs that motivate people to perform in certain ways namely, the need for realization, the need for association and the need for supremacy. Need for association motivates persons to be concerned with their relationships with one another. Association motivated people are concerned about the value of personal relationships, request the company of other persons as much as possible, enjoy social interaction and enjoy stable relationships. Currie-alder (2003) disagree that participants have their own reasons for participating in activities. An attention in the common good is inadequate to sustain participation when there are powerful encouragement against working together such as inequalities in authority, capital, access and control over resources or when participants are uninformed of their collective benefit or of the costs to society of their actions. In other words, it is vital to ask what brings stakeholders to the desk to work with others. Stakeholder inspirations are context specific, and thus include benefits derived from participation.

According to exchange theory, human activities are supported on an exchange of costs (time, money and energy) for benefits. Therefore, benefits can be a motivation for participation. Exchange theory suggests that social behaviour is the outcome of an exchange process. The purpose of this exchange theory is to minimize costs and maximize benefits. According to this theory, people weigh the potential benefits and risks of social relationships. When the risks do not weigh the rewards, people will cease or abandon that relationship.

Poor participation can be experienced as a result of community not directly feeling the benefit of participating in activities of which they are not going to benefit. It is

expected that community participation enable people to suggest projects of their felt needs. The value of the participation must be measured by the success and benefits of the project. Lack of awareness and transparency on project benefits and feedback on the income accrued within and support from government and other sponsors if not clearly stated to community demoralizes their commitment hence cause poor or partial participation on planning and implementation of development activities (Torjersen & Gamstobakk, 1996).

Empowerment theory by Zimmerman (1992) says that empowerment includes both process and outcome. It will also depend on people's self-confidence. It suggests that actions, activities and structure may be empowering whereas at organisation level empowerment implies collective decision and shared leadership whilst at community level refers to collective action to access government and community resources. Transparency enables individuals and groups to be empowered and gain access to resources. In doing so, they gain the ability to achieve their highest personal and collective desires and goals. It evolves participants to gain knowledge necessary to take control of their own lives.

Rational choice theory, tells as to why people may neither become active or inactive participants. Brabham (2007) assumes that a rational man is a one who can make decisions when confronted with a range of alternatives. While making such decisions one ranks alternatives in order of preference to, indifferent to, or inferior to each other (Frank, 2006). The scarcity of resources necessitates making choices among alternative activities, setting priorities and arranging sequence of activities.

This study is informed by the Social Development theory that advocates for participatory development concept to be adopted in rural development. Under this approach, rural market projects adopted clear and transparent rules that allow users to select the level of service, technology, and location of facilities that best fit their needs, with a clear understanding of the costs and responsibilities that these options bear.

2.6 Empirical Literatures on Community Participation

There is enough of literature on community development in Tanzania, but there is shortage of literature exclusively focusing on community participation in development projects at local level. However, few research studies have been conducted on people's participation at grass-root development projects.

Njunwa (2010) conducted a study on community participation in school development in Mindu, Morogoro and observed that the respondents knew nothing about the meaning of community participation and concluded that such lack of knowledge on participation and high illiteracy to large extent affected negatively the participation of the community in development of their schools.

Ezekiel and Malipula (2009), conducted a study on women participation in development projects in Kibaha District and concluded that a project that is not designed in a participatory way is less likely to be participatory in its implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

Moyo (2012) explained the implementation of development project in Bulilima and Mangwe District in Zimbabwe has left community in disagreement and disappointment. The community in Bulilima na Mwange exposed they did not have input and full influenced in design, planning, providing decision and implementation on the whole process of project cycle. Moreover, the communities were offered with a podium for them to provide out their opinions on the development projects to be implemented. Moreover study exposed that in Bulilima and Mangwe district, community participation were not been sufficiently experienced to benefit local communities whilst it is necessary to give power to community and bring about sustainable community development at the grassroots level.

A study on community participation in Indonesia by UNESCAP (2009) shows frequent low participation by the poor who are not empowered by the government in the planning process, hence leads to elite capture or leaders plan on behalf of the community as the major problem which results into poor participation in implementation processes.

In this study, the question of how to make participation successful is going to be addressed to determine factors that affect people participation in community development project in Zanzibar and ramifications thereof on development projects since the local communities are not fully involved in this effort hence evaluating the significance of community participation in development projects.

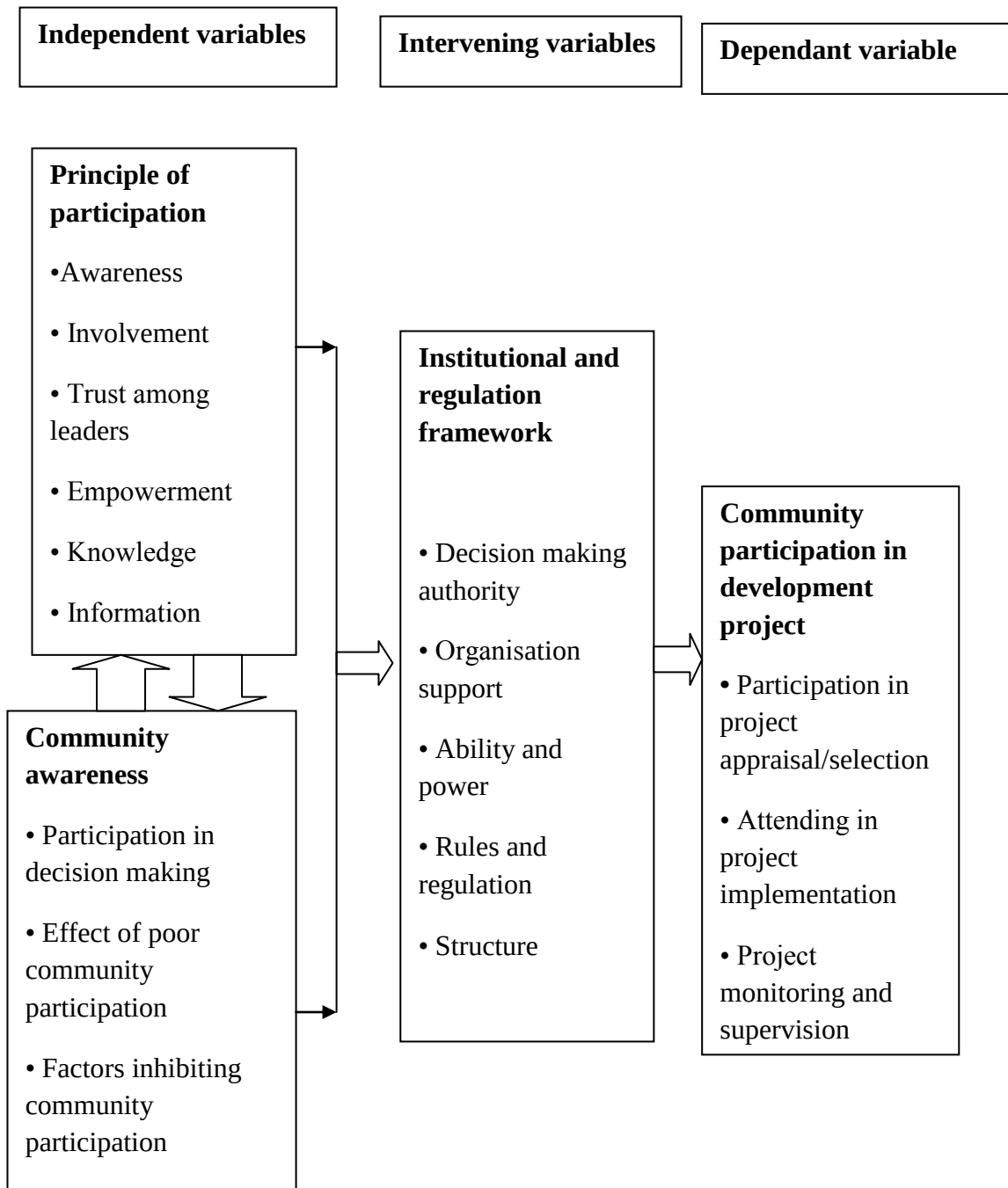
2.7 Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework is a hypothesized model identifying the concepts under study and their relationship (Janice, 2014). It provides a organization or satisfy for the whole study based on literature and personal experience. The conceptual framework presented below describes the structural relationship between the factors inhibiting community participation in market construction projects.

To ensure effective overall conclusions from this research project, it was necessary to develop a coherent analytical framework through which the analysis and findings could be structured and compared. The framework (Figure 2.1) outlines patterns of analysis at the same time acting as a foundation for understanding the relationships between various issues the research project seeks to address. The analytical framework developed to address this study's research questions is summarised in Figure 2.1 below. Theron (2005) highlighted that for effective implementation of community participation, it is essential to understand its principles and implement them. This understanding would help to change the perception of the project officials towards community participation in terms of development planning and service delivery. On the other hand, in order for rural communities to participate meaningfully in projects initiated with the goal of improving quality of life, it is imperative that they are empowered. This is because participation is the natural result of empowerment. Arnstein (1969) declared that participation without power "is an empty and frustrating process for the powerless". In addition to having the power to make decisions, it demands the knowledge and understanding necessary to make correct decisions. This means that Local community's knowledge about the participation in development projects has a bearing on their perceptions of community involvement and participation in project development. Inferably, their

participation in project development decision-making process and their participation in the sharing of the benefits that project development has on certain key aspects of their life examined in this study such as employment, entrepreneurship, income, and accessibility. This in turn, influences their participation and eventually their views on the contribution of the project implementation and utilisation. For that matter, it is hypothesised that demographic, socio-economic and policy and institutional arrangements are factors inhibiting community participation in the study area which results to poor implementation of Tibirizi Market Construction Project because they provide opportunity for underutilisation of the project hence poor project implementation.

Figure 2.1 Conceptual Framework Adopted from Researcher (2018)



2.8 Concluding Remarks

In this chapter, I have provided a thorough conceptual overview of terms community, participation and its meanings into a development project. I undertook a review of various literatures to draw the study's take on participation, which at its elements of all four deemed relevant in explaining participation as argued in section above. The conceptualisation of the major concepts of the study provided the basis for turning to the theoretical discourses on determining factors that inhibiting community participation in development project. In this chapter we provided a thorough account of the four dominant theoretical underpinning that are used to explain the issue of community participation and development projects including need theory, exchange theory, empowerment and rational choice theories. From the theoretical perspectives and discussions, I formulated a conceptual framework for this study highlighting the variable that influences participation in development project.

The literature has discovered that community participation has become a key element in many development projects and that the concept has its roots in development studies. Furthermore, it has underlined that projects is a well-placed poverty reduction tool that if used properly can contribute significantly in efforts towards poverty alleviation, especially in developing countries. While involvement and participation of communities in development projects can be viewed in the decision-making process and in the sharing benefits, community participation through project implementation brings more economic benefits directly to the household level, which, in turn, can be used to alleviate widespread poverty. To achieve this, the literature has suggested that an 'enabling environment' that encourages and empowers community participation is required. This research examines these key aspects of community participation by using a case study of Tibirizi market construction development project.

It is worth acknowledging the fact that the literature is not clear about what it really means by community participation. Several attempts to define community participation are subject to great debate arising, first, due to the different contexts of interpretations of the terms 'community' and 'participation' and second, due to the

notion that the real existence and the practicality of the whole idea is complicated, especially given the reality that the community is never homogenous (Cole, 2006). It is imperative therefore to consider that defining who in the community should be involved in community participation involves making decisions about who should be in and who should be out; who is local based on territoriality or place and who is included based on particular factors (Cole, 2006). Therefore, for the purpose of this research, community is regarded as something locations within which there are divisions, which express its diversity and heterogeneity.

Taking all these aspects into account and the fact that involvement and participation in the project decision-making process and sharing the benefits of project development are central to community involvement and participation in the development issues, an operational definition for community participation in the context of this research is needed. Therefore, for the purpose of this research, community participation is defined as a situation whereby a member of the community who lives in a particular area directly or indirectly participates in development initiatives and/or operates activities as an individual or in a group

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

Conducting research covers a chain of interrelated activities, which are done in a logical manner. These activities include conceptualisation of the problem that is investigated, reviewing literature relevant to the study, collection of data as well as presentation and analysis of data. Therefore, research demands discussion of the research findings and drawing conclusions on the basis of the research questions and findings. During the process of conducting research a number of techniques and strategies are requested depending on the personality of the research or problem that is to be investigated.

In this chapter, I present the methodology involved in the study. It includes the research design, description of the study area, and rationale for choosing it, setting the research scene, data collection research approach, sources of data, data analysis, data validity and reliability, ethical issues, limitations and delimitations, and finally the chapters' conclusion.

3.2 Research Design

The research employed mixed research design. Mixed method design was appropriate because it proved a room to analyse both qualitative and quantitative data. However, mainly used qualitative research techniques with little quantitative ones to supplement descriptive data. The choice of the qualitative bias was influenced by the fact that a qualitative design is useful for descriptive studies as it is flexible and allows the incorporation of various methods of data collection and is suitable for answering “how” and “why” questions (Creswell, 2009). Since we were interested in unveiling inhibiting factors toward community participation and give reasons for such influences, a choice of quantitative methods which according to Taylor *et al.* (2010) are relevant to questions like how many and/or to what extent would not provide relevant results. This said, however, quantitative data could usefully amplify the qualitative explanations on the extent of identified participatory

elements explored as indicated in the findings. Qualitative data was also preferred due to its strength in understanding a social problem and obtaining detailed views from informants in a natural setting. Since participation is a social phenomenon, interactions with interviewees and application of methods that can ensure their involvement in a natural setting was essential for acquiring relevant data.

The research strategy employed was a cross-sectional research design, due to its cost-effectiveness. This is because it allows one to collect required data in a relatively short period and used for descriptive analysis and determining the relationship between and among variables (Saunders *et al.*, 2007).

3.3 Description of the Study Area and Rationale for Choosing it

Chake Chake District lies in the Southern part of Pemba Island. It is bordered by Wete district to the North, Mkoani District to the South and the Indian Ocean to the West and East. It lies in the central part of the island, between 38°40' and 39°52' Longitudes East of Green which. The total area of Chake Chake District is 202 square kilometers. According to the 2012 population and housing census Chake District had a total population of 97,249 people, of which 46,411 were males and 50,838 are females. The population growth rate was 2.3 % per annum (RGoZ, 2014).

The district climatic condition is characterised by tropical coastal climate and can be broadly divided into two monsoon periods. The Northeast monsoon with trade winds blowing from the northeast between December and April, and the Southeast monsoon with trade winds blowing from the southeast between May and November. Mean rainfall is 1860 mm per annum, which falls mostly between March and May long rains and between October- December short rains (RGoZ, 2014).

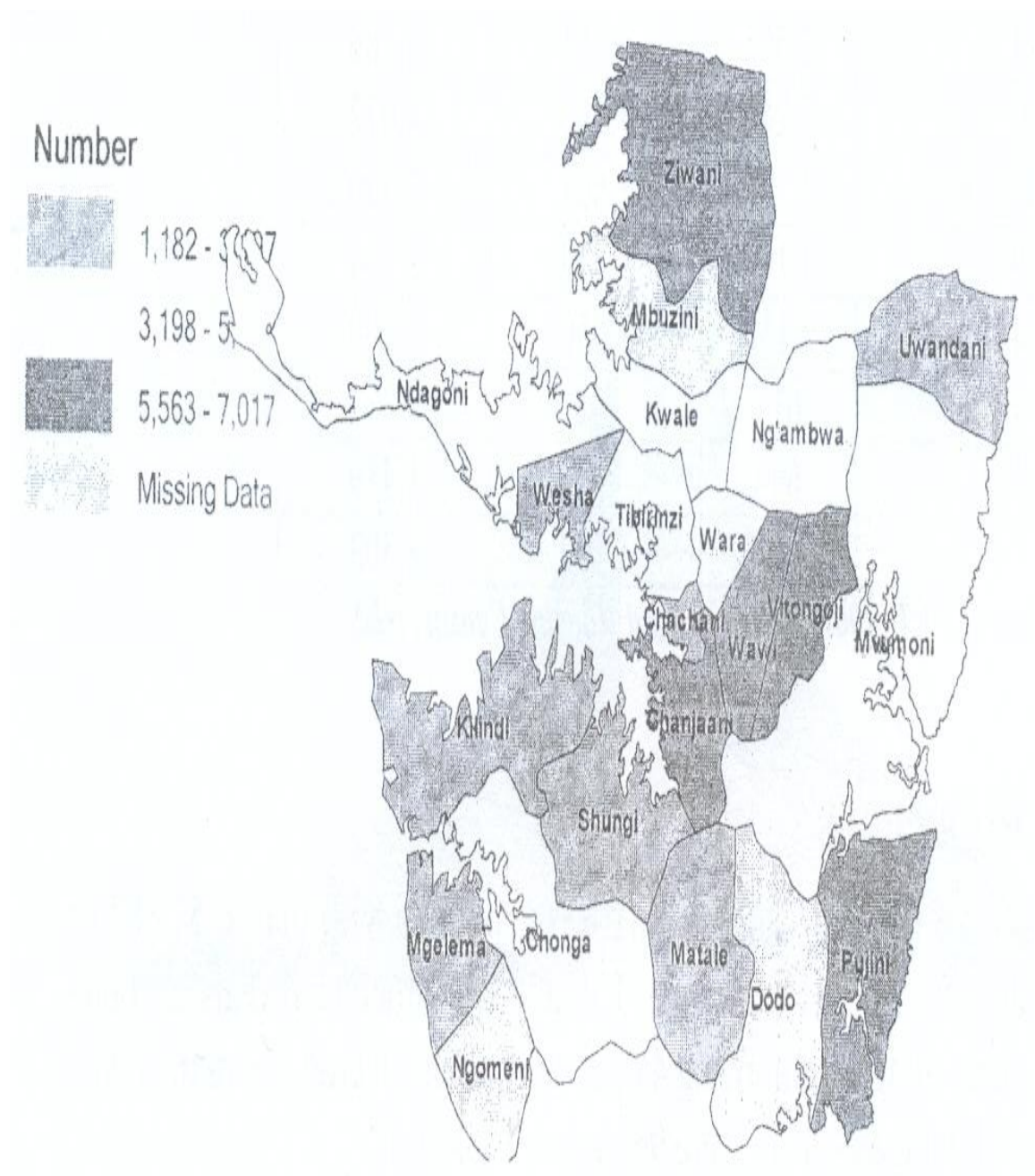
The socio-economic activities in Chake Chake district are predominantly characterised by rural nature of substance farming and fishing dominated by small holder farmers and artisan fishers, the most important crop grown are cassava, sweet potatoes, yams rice, maize, millet, bananas, cloves and coconuts. Other activities are of urban nature of commercial and civil services that include retail and whole sale traders, administrators, doctors, teachers (DCCFF, 2007).

The selection of this area is based on the reason that there is an ongoing construction of Tibirizi market project which was expected to help producers, traders and buyers; however, there is community resistance toward its establishment hence people lowly participated in construction activities and are not utilising parts that are completed.

3.4 Setting the Research Scene

Before starting on actual fieldwork, I toured the Chake chake District so as to have a general picture and undergo a socio cultural and economic mapping of the study area as well as introducing myself to the relevant authorities (District and Shehia level). The mapping started on 15th October 2017 and lasted for five days covering the whole study area. In these days, I have had discussions with District/Council and Shehia leaders on issues relevant to the study. Most of the discussions gave a general picture of the study area and proved significant in sharpening my tools

Figure 3.1 A Map of Chake Chake District showing physical location of the study area



Source: Chake Chake District Profile, 2014

3.5 Sampling Procedure and Sample Size

The study employed a purposive sampling technique to obtain *Shehias*¹ representativeness close to where the market construction takes place. Simple random sampling was used to select villages and households. Household representatives were randomly selected from the list of sampling frame. The sampling unit was households because they are the unit of production. The basis of using this procedure was that it avoids bias in selecting respondents (Kothari, 2012).

The procedure divides a population into small clusters like, districts, shehia, and households. Thus reducing costs and time that may result from random sampling which may force a researcher to get interviewees from scattered locations. The procedure was picked because the study in question was about that Chake Chake district which has 29 Shehias and a lot of households which could not be reached by the researcher due to limited time and resources. Chake chake district was purposively selected due to reason explained in the rationale for the choice of the study described above.

Respondents were selected from 5 purposively selected *Shehias* of Tibirinzi, Chanjaani, Chachani, Wara and Msingini close to the market and which are expected to be the key beneficiaries within Chake District (1 village from each selected *Shehia*), 15 households from each selected villages making a total of 75 respondents. Moreover, 10 key informants were selected from government officials including District Commissioner, District Administrative Secretary, District Planning Officer, District Council Director, Municipal Council Planning Officer, District Agricultural Officer, Municipal Urban and Rural Planning Officer, District Council Officers and Sheha and key informants are important because they are the one who have great depth of knowledge on the issue under consideration.

The sampling procedure has accorded the study an interesting and representative sample of the people in the studied area. It has an equal distribution of the sex, varied

¹In Zanzibar '*Shehia*' is the smallest administrative unit at the lowest level of government administrative hierarchy formed by villages, formally synonymous as Ward in Tanzania Mainland.

age groups including the youth, middle aged and elderly. The sample also included interviewees of varied educational backgrounds and occupations.

3.6 Research Information Sources and Tools

The data used in the present study was obtained from interviews and documentary reviews. The interviews employed in this study were semi-structured and involved two main categories: the local people in the study area and key informants who were knowledgeable people on the subjects under study. A description of the interviews and reviews is made below:

3.6.1 Semi-Structured Interviews

A semi-structured interview is a qualitative research technique used to collect data through setting up a context that provides interviewees time and room to talk about their opinion regarding a particular subject (Fina and Perrino, 2011). Semi-structured interviews collect data from guided questions and ensure collection of extra information. This is because it enables questions/issues to be added on important aspects as they surface in the course of an interview. Since semi-structured interviews are conducted face to face, they provide option for more personal communication with the interviewees. As such, allowing a greater rapport to be established with a mutual relationship of trust and reciprocity. Furthermore, the face to face nature of the interviews allows reassurance to minimize any distress interviewees might feel relating to their experiences and participation on the issues studied. This is mainly the case when assurance of the complete confidentiality of the research was given at the opening of the interview to encourage the participants to open up more as research ethics require (Patton, 2005).

The technique was employed in this study because it allowed the researcher to ask and gain wide information of sensitive issues- regarding the issue of Tibirizi market construction. These issues are wide and responses of questions related to them normally require follow up questions to get the underlying meanings of the issues brought up by interviewees. Equally important, the semi-structured interviews provided the space for the interviewees to provide in-depth responses and be able to

reveal meanings behind their views on participation in project construction. Through this tool the researcher was able to collect appropriate individual experience, attitude or inner feelings of reality about involving community in Tibirinzi market construction project.

Figure 3.2 The Researcher Conducting an Interview at Chanjaani Shehia



The interviews were conducted during the day depending on the interviewee's availability and time. Paper writings were used to examine the responses in a notebook and ask supplementary questions in response to their narrations. The conversations were coupled with informal talks sometimes unrelated to the research topic so as to bring intimacy and to relieve interviewee's tension whenever necessary. The interviews were conducted in Swahili, Tanzania's national language, which is widely spoken by Tanzanians. Therefore, the researcher has translated the content of the interviews used in the study.

3.6.2 Key Informant Interviews (KIIs)

KIIs are normally conducted in a face to face setting which permits the researcher to seek new insight, ask questions, and assess a phenomenon in different perspectives (Malipula, 2016). KII is a qualitative research technique used to collect data through setting up a context that provides interviewees time and room to talk about their

opinion regarding a particular subject. In this study, KIIs were employed because they permit several questions to be asked to an interviewee with a broad range of coverage of an area to be explored. Likewise, KIIs provide space for an interviewee to provide in-depth responses and be able to reveal meanings behind an action. Equally important, KIIs are known to be an appropriate and widely used research instrument to express an individual's experience, attitude or inner feelings of reality (Essa and Christina, 2017)

The interviews made with respondents were complemented with KIIs and documentary reviews. KIIs refer to getting information from an individual who is considered to be particularly knowledgeable about the topic of interest. The individual through which the information is obtained is called a Key Informant (KI). A KI is knowledgeable of the enquiry setting and their insights are typically valuable for understanding and explaining broad and specific events, thus providing additional information of a topic under study. KIs are privileged witnesses, or people who, due to their position, activities or responsibilities, have informed understanding of a problem that is explored (Creswell, 2003). Thus, a KI in this study is referred to anyone who could provide detailed information and opinion based on his/her knowledge on community participation in development projects guiding the study. During the study, data were gathered from several relevant institutions starting at any time and place convenient to the KIs. Luckily, no KI picked a place that was not conducive for conducting an academic interview. Most of the interviews were held at the KIs homes or offices including Department of Land, Surveying and Urban Planning (Pemba), Department of Fisheries and Marine Resources (Pemba), Department for Roads (Pemba); Planning Officer at the Regional Commissioner's Office – Pemba North, Planning Officer at the District Commissioner's Office Chake Chake (Pemba). In these interviews the researcher managed to collect useful insights or information available for market/infrastructure construction.

3.6.4 Documentary Reviews

Documentary reviews relevant to the topic under study were done to complement the data gathered from interviews (Fina and Perrino, 2011). The reviews included library materials, information from the internet, books, journals and other sources of documentary material. To gather information related to subject in matter and also establish the state of community participation this study made use of literatures to gather the information. Documentary data help in cross-checking the consistence of information coverage of data that other gathering technique overlooked. Through this method the researcher was able to access information from the minutes of meetings and reports on various decisions made and other ward development activities.

3.6.4 Questionnaire

Questionnaire with both open and closed question were used to collect data from the respondents in all five shehias with Chake Chake region. The tool was suitable to researcher since it get broad-based views and information from the respondents about matters relating to factors affect community participation in Tibirizi market construction. The method is free from bias of the interviewer and answers are in respondents' own perceptions. Also respondents who were not approachable made possible to respond to the questions asked. The researcher was personally distributed a total of 75 questionnaires to households respondents who filled them.

3.7 Data Analysis

Data analysis entails the whole process of inspecting, categorizing, tabulating and testing data, which vary depending on the type of data to be, analysed (Kohlbach, 2006). Data garnered in this study were qualitative and quantitative, thus necessitated mixed methods of data analysis to illuminate, understand, and extrapolate the situation under study rather than to generalize (Creswell, 2003). Analyses of qualitative data are mainly undertaken in an inductive thematic manner. That is identifying and categorizing themes and key issues that 'emerge' from the data (Patton, 2005). In this study, the data collected through interviews and documentary reviews were analysed using structural content analysis. Content analysis is a

technique for data analysis which involves codifying data into pre-defined categories so as to develop patterns in the presentation and reporting of information. The information can be in a form of transcripts of interviews/discourses. In content analysis, emphasis is placed on categories to come out from the data and on recognising the importance of understanding the meaning of the context in which an item is analysed (Riccieri, 2004). The analysis was conducted focusing on variables indicated in the conceptual framework as shown in the second chapter of this dissertation. I have analysed all of my interviews using standard content analysis mainly presented in the form of quotations and descriptions. Subsequently, results from qualitative sources were matched against each other so as to identify concurrences or disagreements in data. The quantitative data garnered from questionnaires were processed and presented in tables and descriptively discussed.

3.8 Data Validity and Reliability

Validity refers to the question of whether a study actually measures what it should measure, entail that the theoretical concepts used in the study have to comply as closely with the empirical findings (Given, 2008). While conducting this research, I was mindful of the validity and reliability challenge. For instance, I was conscious of the fact that what people say about their behaviours during interviews may contrast with their actual actions particularly when what is discussed is a sensitive issue like participation. I tried to make this study as reliable as possible through the theoretical concepts, as well as evident documentation and report of the data collection and the steps in the analysis. Outer validity questions whether the findings of a study can be representative for other research contexts. This was reflected in the drawbacks of case studies and the description of this study as an exemplifying case above.

3.9 Ethical Issues

In conducting the researcher there are some ethics that one should be considered due to the fact that the adherence to ethical consideration helps the researcher to have smooth process in data collection. According to (Miller, 2012) research undertakings require researchers to conduct their research projects in an ethical manner or

behaviour. In conducting my research, I consider the followings ethics in order to establish rapport with the respondents.

Ethical behaviour in general terms represents a set of moral principles, rules, or standards governing a person or profession. In the moral domains to be ethical is equated with “do good things and avoid evil ones.” Deducing from this conceptualisation, research ethics entail the major principles of ethical behaviour associated with research. In other words, research ethics are the do and don’t-s of a research activity in its entirety. As such exhausting the do and don’ts of everything related to a research is indeed an enormous task. In this regard, the section highlights the key ethical issues relevant to the current study.. The researcher also avoids asking questions that interference and embarrasses the people and respondent were free to refuse or decide not to respond to other questions (Baqqini and Fosl, 2007).

According to Miller (2012) researchers are supposed to be able to explain how they ensured quality and integrity of their research; respected the confidentiality and anonymity of their interviewees; ensured that their participants voluntarily participated in the study, for sensitive studies mainly related to human bodies how they avoided harm to their participants and show their researches are independent and impartial. Relevant ethical issues to this study and how they were dealt are reported below.

3.9.1 Acquiring Research Permission

Research ethics require a researcher should not commence his/her study without requesting for and being awarded authorisation from a competent research body of authorities (Miller, 2012). It was essential for the researcher to obtain permission to carry out the study because it is a policy requisite for anyone wishing to conduct research in Tanzania to obtain permission from competent authorities before embarking on their research work. Mzumbe University granted the permission to carry out this study through formal letters. Apart from granting permission to carry out the research, the letter also served as an introduction to the government authorities and interviewees in the study area. I took the letter with me as I was moving around throughout the entire period of fieldwork.

3.9.2 Obtaining Informed Consent

During the data collection exercise, I informed my respondents about the nature of the study and its intended objectives and informed that they may decide to withdraw from the study whenever they feel like. Regarding that Interviewees require freely consent to participate in a research project without being coerced or unfairly pressurized (List, 2008). In this regard, interviewees should be well-informed about what participation entailed and reassured that declining will not affect them in any way. They were also told that if they decide to drop. In this study, I never encountered any case where interviewees wished to withdraw.

3.9.3 Ensuring Confidentiality and Anonymity

Research ethics require that information provided by individuals participating in a research shall be treated in a confidential manner. Consequently, the participant is entitled to expect that such information will not be given to anyone else and not used for any purpose other than the research in question (Vogts et al, 2012). It is, therefore, essential to protect the identity of the person from whom you gather information from and their views. In this regard, the identity of the participants must be protected at all times and not be left lying around in notebooks. In the present study, I guaranteed my interviewees' privacy and confidentiality. In the interview guide, the researcher made a statement that was read to his interviewees that assured them that all information gathered that will be kept confidential by her and the institution she is studying at through her Supervisor. The statement equally assured the interviewees that the information given will be used for the purpose of this study and this study alone.

3.9.4 Establishing Rapport

Once respondents agree to be part of a study, a researcher develops rapport in order to get them to disclose information. This is important because interviewees' information provided to a researcher is essentially a favour. In sum, researchers should make sure that they provide an environment that is trustworthy. In the present study, I created the rapport through explanations of the research topic while seeking

informed consent. At the time in question, I presented myself and allowed them to raise questions about the research, and responded to the questions whenever raised. In the course of the presentation and the questions as well as unveiling research permits, I managed to gain interviewees' worries. Subsequently, interviews were smoothly conducted.

3.10 Limitations and Delimitations of the Study

The present research had several limitations that were adequately encountered to ensure that the objectives of the research are met.

The first limitation is related to interviewees' mistrust of the researcher. Some interviewees, at first, were not cooperative and free to talk mostly due to the lack of enough information regarding the topic. Some initially believed that it was just a wasting time in political issue and not a research at all. As a way of allaying their suspicions and reducing the impact of this limitation, I had to assure them that the objective of my study was just to know how community members are totally involved and participated in the development of projects specifically in Tibirizi market construction. Equally, I had to show my student identification as well as research clearance to justify that what I was doing was purely academic and not commissioned by any person or institution. Most importantly, I ensured them that their information will be treated in confidentiality and their views will not be presented anywhere.

The second limitation was associated with research funds as the fund was far less than the actual cost of collecting data and other report expenses. Needless to mention other costs related to successful accomplishment of the study. The limitation was addressed by contribution of funds added up from my employer and relatives so as to overcome the shortage addressed above.

The third limitation was related to poor infrastructure. Lack of enough roads and connecting one Shehia and household to another were not conducive due to geographical nature of island characterised of gentle and steep slopes. To make matters worse, there is no reliable public transport heading to the areas. Such

situation makes an average distance from one Shehia and house to another to be about thirty minutes to one-hour walk. Therefore, a lot of physical walking had to be done in order to reach the scattered interviewees. Moreover, there are no street names, which mean reliance on local oral directions.

3.11 Concluding Remarks

In this chapter, I indicated that some preliminary activities such as obtaining research clearance and setting the scene for collection of data in the area of study are essential before commencing actual data collection. At the end of this chapter, I indicate the major limitations encountered during the fieldwork and their delimitations. I regarded the limitations as challenges to be solved rather than permanent barriers to the execution of the research project. It is against this background that I present how I dealt with the limitations to ensure that the objectives of the study in question are achieved.

Reasons to justify why the study was carried out in Chake Chake district were also highlighted: its location; the presence of on-going community-based market infrastructure development and the presence of new established project of Tibirizi market of. It has also described various stakeholders who were involved in this study: ordinary local people; village, district and local government officials. The chapter has also considered the whole process of data collection, from the designing of the research instruments used in this study using those instruments in the field. It has described the techniques of data collection employed in this study (household questionnaire, interviews, field observations and document analysis) and considered a number of limitations associate with each technique.

It is crucial to note that even though , that the use of a combination of techniques in this study was accepted because of the required need to address the same research questions from different positions and the need to improve the validity of the results while complementing and comparing, the results of one technique with that of another. (Long, 2007).

In the subsequent chapter, we present, analyse and discuss the study's findings.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

4.1 Introduction

This Chapter presents and discusses the findings of this study in line with its objectives as indicated in part 1.4 of this dissertation. The main objective as indicated in the cited section is to identify factors that inhibit peoples' participation in community development projects in Zanzibar. Specifically, the study examines the state of community participation in Tibirinzi market construction and unveils the factors inhibiting community participation in Tibirinzi Market Construction Project. It examines the effects of low community participation as well as suggesting ways of improving community participation in the project.

The data employed in the analysis is a product of fieldwork conducted in the study area. The interviews were designed to extract how the participation explained in the introductory and methodological chapters had influenced their level of participation in development projects. They also meant to unveil factors that inhibit community participation in Tibirinzi market construction project. Knowing that the degree of participation in development initiatives is said be minimal, the interviews meant to essentially unveil why that is the case.

4.2 Socio demographic Characteristics of Respondents

By representing the findings of the study, the researcher found it necessary to first identify the socio demographic characteristics of the respondents which were included in the study. The data of the sample included in the study were assessed by looking into variables such as, sex, the age of the respondents, marital status, household size, level of Education and economic activities of the respondents. This information was collected from interviews held with sampled community members in Chake Chake District - Pemba.

Table 4.1 Social Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

Characteristics of interviewees	frequency	percent
SEX		
Male	26	35
Female	49	65
AGE		
18 – 45	26	35
46– 60	45	60
61 -80	4	5
MARITAL STATUS		
Single	8	11
Married	49	65
Divorced	11	15
Widowed	7	9
HOUSEHOLD SIZE		
1-3	11	15
4-6	24	32
7-10	33	44
10 and above	7	9
EDUCATION LEVEL		
No formal education	6	8
Primary education	26	35
Secondary Education	28	37
Tertiary/Graduate	15	20
OCCUPATION		
Crop production	12	16
Animal husbandry	5	7
Business man	17	23
Public servant	7	9
Fishing activity	11	15
Others	23	31

Source: Filled data, 2018

4.2.1 Sex of the Respondents

Regarding sex, as showed in table 4.1, 65% of the respondents were female and 35% were male, These figures are very close to the reality of the Tanzanian Household Budget Survey of 2010 which shows that the distribution of household members suggests increase of women to total population influenced by access female after age of 35 years, whereby most of households in rural areas are female headed.

4.2.2 Age of the Respondents

The age distribution of the interviewees also indicated a reality of the age structure of the country whereby there are younger people than older ones. In this regard, I decided to start at 18 and 45, 46 and 60 and 61 to 80 respectively. The result revealed that 60% of the respondents fall between the age of 46 to 60 and the remaining as showed in table above. The choice is anchored on the fact that in Tanzania the age for youth ranges between 18 and 45. The fact that there is no equal representation in age group in the sample makes any generalization about age influence on community participation impossible. Regardless of this however, all respondents revealed a positive attitude towards community participation irrespective of age group. Other studies such as (Kidiru, 2009) showed that age affects experience, wealth and decision making on how an individual works and therefore, in return influence individual participation in production activities. In Zanzibar, the economically productive class ranges from the ages of 18 to 64 years. This age category ensures active participation in any development activities (Naimu, 2011).

4.2.3 Marital status of the Respondents

The social demographic characteristics indications on marital status shows the majority of the respondents equal to 65% were married, the findings also shows that about 15% of the respondents were widowed, 11% were single and only 9% were divorced as showed in table 4.1. This is as revealed in RGoZ (2009) that a higher proportion of men are married in rural areas than in urban areas which is the same case also for women whereby more than half households in rural areas were married compared to urban areas. This result implies that the society is stable and a stable society can concentrate more in production than an unstable one, and this may have an influence in efficiency in production and participation in poverty reduction strategies.

4.2.4 Education Level of the Respondents

As for education, a reality of the education distribution of the Tanzanian society particularly Zanzibar is reflected in the sample as more interviewees have secondary

education 37% followed by primary education 35% and tertiary education 20% compared to the non-formally educated and university graduates as it was shown in table 4.1. It is the case because primary education in Zanzibar is compulsory and almost free. More important, it is in the recent past that every district has managed to build a secondary school thus providing opportunities for secondary education. As a result of few secondary schools, few elderly people, particularly in the villages, accessed secondary education. That tells the story of the shortage in the higher levels of education. The distribution presented, however, suggests that the study has benefitted from views from the non-educated to the highly educated thus providing views of a cross section of the people in the area studied.

4.2.5 Respondents Economic Activities

As for the main economic activities of the interviewees, the table indicates that most of them as it is widely known are crop production, businessman, fishing activities and government employee. Indeed, the national figures suggest that agriculture is the country's economic mainstay and provides livelihood to around 80% of the working population. In the study area, the major occupation was determined by the interviewees responses. However, in reality, most of the entrepreneurs and employed workers also engage in agriculture in one way or another. The major observation that can be made here is that very few interviewees are wage-earning employees in the formal labour market. This is a true picture of Tanzania where the levels of unemployment are high among people of working age. The job creation initiatives rely mostly on self-employment through entrepreneurial ventures. This means that a self employment is the most economic activity performed by the majority of the population in the study area. Thus, any project (programme) which targets population would inevitably be beneficial to the majority of people in the community.

4.2.6 Household Size of the Respondents

As it depicted in household size, the family size of the respondents ranges between four and six people. The family size per household in general is large in all surveyed villages. the household composition considered in this study were the residential groups whose members lived together in close contact by sharing resources such as

accommodation, farmland and foodstuffs. The results showed that a half of the respondents 33 representing 44% had a family of between 7 and 10 members. Households with family sizes between 4 and 7 were 24 representing 32%, household with family size between 1 and 2 were 11 representing 15% while those with families above 10 members were 7 representing 9% respectively. This result shows that there is different in the family size between households although not large.

4.3 Participation in Tibirinzi Market Construction Project

The first objective of the study was to examine the state of community participation in Tibirinzi Market Construction Project. During field interviews respondents were asked if they participated in the Tibirinzi Market Construction Project or not. Findings illustrated that majority of respondents equal to 68 representing 90.6% did not participate in the construction and only 7 representing 9.4% participated as shown in Table 4.2 below.

Table 4.2 Response on Participation in Tibirinzi Market Construction Project

Responses Category	Frequency	Percent
Yes	7	9.4
No	68	90.6
Total	75	100

Source: Field data, 2018

This results above cast doubts on the participatory nature of the project as a clear majority of the population did not participate in the project. The 7 respondents equal to 9.4% who reported to have participated in the construction of the market provided temporary labor force and had an optimistic attitude towards participation mainly in issues concerning development but they did not participated. Such practice augurs well with the views of (Phologane, 2014) who contend that most often, community members are consulted after decisions of development initiatives are made by government agencies with regards to the kind of development projects that need to be implemented. Consequently, community development projects, which are intended to improve the quality of life of the majority of communities, do not meet the prime objective of their establishment. Nekwaya, (2007) believes that people at the local grassroots level know their needs better than development agencies. It then goes

without much asking that needs which are addressed should be those identified by the community members and not those imposed on them.

In light of the views of (Phologane, 2014) people are supposed to be the centre of development endeavours and be aware of developmental initiatives taking place in their communities and the advantages thereof. Was that the case in Tibirinzi Market construction project?

4.3.1 Community Awareness of Tibirinzi Market Construction Project and its Benefits.

During field interviews, respondents were asked if they were aware of the existence of Tibirinzi Market Construction Project or not. The results in table 4.3 below depict that majority of the respondents equal to 45 representing 60% are not aware of the Tibirinzi Market Construction and the remaining 30 people representing 40% are aware of the project.

Table 4.3 Response on Awareness of Tibirinzi Market Construction Project

Respondents Category	Frequency	Percent
No	45	60%
Yes	30	40%
Total	75	100

Source: Field data, 2018

As much as the results indicate most community members are not aware about the construction of the Tibirinzi market but there is a sizeable section of the community 40% that is aware of the construction of the market which is within the area of their community. Indeed this solidifies the doubts on the participatory nature of the project and makes people's limited participation understandable.

Informed by the fact that participation was very low, I was interested to understand if there were adequate efforts taken by donor organisation and the local government to mobilise community to participate in implementing this project.

The findings revealed that 40 of the respondents equal to 53.3% respondents have never been mobilised to participate in the market construction project and 46.7%

including key informants new about the construction of this project. This is an indication that most community members were not informed about the project prior to construction to the construction of market, which depicts utilisation of development initiatives. Interestingly, the mobilisation campaigns meant to make community members to participate in Tibirinzi market construction processes particularly offering manual labour. No mobilisation was reported to have taken place during the initial stages of planning and implementation of the project. The main mobilisers included Block Extension Officers (BEOs) were ordered by top authorities' to carry out such campaigns to ensure implementation of the project is successful. This entails that the plan of Tibirinzi market construction was supper imposed from the top (top down approach), a contradictory style that the Government has been emphasizing to abandon to give power of making decision to the people themselves. The commitment to abandon top-down planning can be substantiated in the Tanzania Agricultural Policy of 1983 that eloquently states:

...The government appeared to realise the "handicap" of top-down planning in its planning processes as the planning work was too often done without active village involvement or without training in the maintenance and use of the examines, the plans have usually remained in pieces of papers which do not affect the real activity of the village. (URT,1982)

The views presented in the policy are further supported with those of Ezekiel and Malipula (2009) who are of the position that a project which is not designed in a participatory way is less likely to be participatory in its implementation, monitoring and evaluation and consequently do not yield positive results.

Despite the limited awareness on the existence of the project, one would be surprised by the fact that many people were aware of the benefits. It was established that the study realised that 78.7% of the respondents were aware of the benefits of constructing Tibirinzi market while, only 21.3 % of respondents were not aware of the advantages of having market project as shown in Table 4.4.

Table 4.4 Responses on Awareness of the Advantages of Building a Market

Responses Category	Frequency	Percent
Yes	59	78.7
No	16	21.3
Total	75	100

Source: Field data, 2018

The respondents mentioned the benefits such as reduced traveling cost for purchasing goods and services, time saving, employment opportunities, selling and buying various goods and services. They also sighted benefits associated with increasing of income, increased chances of getting employment and attracts provision of important services such as health, water and electricity supply in the Shehias. With such knowledge of the benefits, one would expect high participation in the construction of the market and in platforms that discuss the matter.

4.3.2 Attendance to village meetings by community members

Meetings are vital and are regarded as a forum for planning, learning, exchange of views and ideas, and electing leaders, amongst other things. It was established that 66 respondents representing 88% of the people did not attended village meetings while 9 representing 12% attended village meeting respectively. The reasons given by those who do not attend such meetings being that they were not informed about the meetings. That is to say the poor communication lead to reduce attendance of the meeting and thus limited discussion about people affairs in the community.

Table 4.5 Responses of Attendance of the Village Meeting by Community Members.

Response category	Frequency	Percent
Yes	9	12%
No	66	88%
Total	75	100

Source: Field data ,2018

The above result depicts that lack of attendance to such meetings seems to be negative to development. This view is anchored on fact that meetings includes unveiling information, solving problems through dialogue and reaching decisions.

Meeting generate spaces for the community to analyse their potential problem and resolve on the priority to be addressed

When such meetings are for development projects like Tibirinsi market construction, they present a forum for managing and communicating project developments between stakeholders. It is recognised that project meetings play an vital role in the development and continuation of relationships that eventually pressure and control a project and involvement of project beneficiaries. However, since such meetings cannot involve all community members therefore people's representatives are key in fulfilling the ideal positives of project meetings expounded above (Gorse and Emmitt,2003)

Some of the respondents suggested that since they have representatives who are responsible for attending meetings and talk on their behalf, it was not necessary for them to attend the meetings. The following quote confirms this finding. *"I do not see any importance of attending these meeting because we as the community members have committee members who attend meetings, listens and talks on our behalf in the Shehia"*

The quality in terms knowledge and commitment of representatives are very important in ensuring community members interests related to development projects are taken into consideration including the Tibirinsi Market Construction Project and any information communicated to the community members. Inferably, positive or negative participation is a result of the knowledge of participation and on what is discussed in the meetings. Since representatives are part of the society, I was tempted to understand the extent to which community members are aware of participation matters.

In order to assess local communities' knowledge about participation, respondents were asked whether they have been trained on participation or otherwise. Regarding the training on participation performed by respondents the results in table 4.6 below indicates that 44 respondents, representing 58.7% have never been trained on participation issue and the rest 31 respondents representing 41.3% have had some

training on participation in various disciplines, mainly in entrepreneurship skills and small scale farming.

Table 4.6 Responses on Training of Participation by Respondents

Responses category	Frequency	Percent
Yes	31	41.3
No	44	58.7
Total	75	100

Source: Field data , 2018

This result presented above indicates that there is still a large proportion of community members who do not understand about community participation in development activities in the study area. Cornwall (2008) pinpoints that community participation is about “giving people more opportunities to participate fully in development activities, empowering people to mobilise their own capacities, be social actors rather than passive subjects, manage resources, make decisions and control the activities that affect their lives.” The result confirms the findings by Njunwa (2010) that lack of knowledge on participation and high illiteracy to large extent affect negatively participation of the community in development projects.

The views presented and discussed above clearly indicate that few community members were aware of the construction of the Tibirizi Market and subsequently a few of them participated in making decisions related to the construction of the Market and in the actual construction of the Market. Most of those who participated in the construction activities were motivated by the material gains especially income gained through offering labour. As such, it can be said that community participation in the construction of the Market was not moved by the benefits that the Market was expected to bring to community members and beyond. The limited participation of community members was attributed to the failure of the project to involve the community in soliciting people’s views in the inception of the project and were not sufficiently mobilised to take part in the construction of the Market. Such situation entails that the construction of the Market was imposed on community members and therefore, community members disassociated themselves from the affairs of the project. In this regard, the project was not participatory and in the view of

participatory development supporters its sustainability should not be certain despite its obvious benefits to the community.

4.4 Inhibiting Factors to Community Participation in Development Projects

This study was interested to unveil factors that inhibit community participation in Tibirinzi Market Construction Project. Findings from the respondents showed that involvement of community in public development projects has been dependent on and motivated by leadership style which observes principles of good governance in the study areas. This project faced not so good governance. This was proved by the fact that 33.3% of the respondents were not involved to participate in market development project for which they are not aware of its existence due to poor information and involvement which lead to lack of willingness and teamwork to participate in project implementation. Findings put forward that effective governance does have significant relationship on people's participation and contribution to community development project.

Interviews with respondents revealed other factors such as lack of information 18.7%, lack of community initiatives 17.3%, lack of willingness 16% as well as lack of project awareness 14.7 % have direct influence on community participation in development projects. The study identified these factors as the reasons as to why the Tibirinzi Market Construction Project failed. Lack of enhancing community participation in the project is up to-date and lead to difficulties to under utilisation. A major issue observed to be at the core of the limited participation was non-involvement of community members in the initiation of the project and also the weak monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to facilitate the project implementation and sustainability. The issues highlighted in this section are delineated below.

4.4.1 Lack of Community Awareness about Participation in the Market Construction Project

The study revealed that most of the community members were unaware of the Tibirinzi Market Construction Project and how they were supposed to participate in developing and implementing the said project. They reported of never hearing or having been introduced to the project and its processes before the construction actual

started. This is consistent with the findings from other studies Cole (2006) who reported that lack of awareness on the part of the community contributes to low participation of community members in developing and implementing various development projects. This can be verified by one of the respondents interviewed when he said.

Community is not given opportunities to decide on use of resources and what activities should be implemented and this is intentionally done by ward Municipal Council leaders for the purpose of squandering funds collected from the people for construction activities and nothing else.

This study found that low levels of education among community contributed to low awareness on the theme of participation in developing and implementing development plans. Thus, it was difficult for them to analyse issues and fully participate in planning of development activities related to the project. Other studies reported that a high level of education among key actors in health and market systems increase confidence and influence participation in decision making in economic activities and intervention.

4.4.2 Lack of Commitment

Another failure observed is lack of commitment by project members. Development does not happen overnight. Sometime it takes time for development project to even get off the ground. This means that negotiation at the beginning of the project can take up a lot of time before a project is implemented. Commitment also means that participants have to give up their personal time to be part of the development. Individual interviewed in Tibirizi mention that community development calls for a lot of devotion and energy. In the study area lack of commitment among Tibirizi project management leaders was evidenced by the failure of the construction committee to duly meet timely and in good number. For instance on average the committee members have had a quorum of above 60% of its members attending the meetings to discuss issues concerning the project. Indeed, on the surface it could be seen as lack of commitment but there could have been deeper underlying issues as views of one of respondent who associated lack of participation with limited change when he declared that. *"I can say there is no improvement. We see similar projects*

every day, nothing new! It is the same people we see working there for a long time. So how can I say there is some improvement, anyway?"

4.4.3 Poor Communication and Information Sharing

The findings as illustrated that there was poor communication and information sharing between project managers and low level community members in the market construction project. The community members in many areas have limited information related to the development and implementation. This was mainly caused by lack of cooperative management or planning meetings between the donors on one side and community on the other. The observed poor communication and information sharing has resulted in poor community involvement in development and implementation of the project. Evidence from a field experiment on community-based monitoring in the Tibirizi Market Construction Project has shown that community members were unable to participate fully in decision making including monitoring of service providers and types of services provided. This is because there was poor communication from the project facility to the community with regards to services provided to the community. One of the household responds that. *'Frankly we do not know anything about the construction of this market, what I know this project was initiated by the top leaders and the market management Unit. We are not responsible for anything at all'.*

The evidence show further that after the intervention of improving the sharing of information between trained market staff and community members, there was improvement of community members in making decisions about their project needs as well as monitoring the way service providers deliver services. These findings concur with those of a study done in Canada which emphasise that for community members to raise the voices in decision making processes, sharing of experiences between community and project owners is paramount.

4.4.4 Lack of Transparency

The community surrounding the Tibirizi market (a rural informal settlement) which was identified as a beneficiary of the community market project was of the view that

lack of transparency demotivated them to participate in the Tibirinsi Market Construction Project. This can be evidenced by researcher's involvement in an evaluation study that involved people who are supposed to benefit from development projects in area and funding organisations that were actively involved in facilitating a number of projects in the area. In such meeting voices of community members depicting lack of transparency were evident and they laid bare the fact that information flow amongst parties involved in the project was minimal.

Lack of transparency related to the aspect of lack of consultation and lack of information sharing, are on the lower rank in Arnstein ladder of participation. There are many examples where community participation fails because project members felt that they were not adequately consulted by external Organisations (Raniga and Simpsons, 2002).

4.4.5 Poor Community Involvement

Poor involvement of people and lack of transparency for the people to participate effectively also is a determinant of poor market project implementation. The government/ must observe transparency and involvement of the people in design and implementation of the development projects. Involvement of people and transparency create trust and confidence of the community to the leaders and management. The researcher found out that the Tibirinsi Market Construction Project lacked effective involvement of the people in planning stage. For instance, 88% respondents claimed that the project management failed to conduct even single meeting for the community members to discuss the introduction and development of the project. After they decide, on what to be done, they just inform the project's construction committees for approval and implementation. More important, members of project construction committees from the community have low level of education and have no capacity to challenges the ideas from the project management whose understanding capacity is higher. As such, they are directed on what they are supposed to do and almost have no contribute to the market affairs.

The views above conclude that project managers ignore people's views when they plan and implement public funded development projects. When I asked them why

this happens they replied that government fund comes specifically for certain purpose, therefore, it is not necessary to involve local leaders. This is a great mistake that project supervisors commit in dispensing funds provided for the local people's development. This demoralizes local people's involvement as beneficiaries of the projects. Local people have to be informed and support the activities for which the money is spent.

4.4.6 Extent of Leaderships Qualities in Management of Tibirinsi Market

In this study, leadership qualities were considered crucial for successful participation of community in development projects. Respondents were asked to agree or disagree on the existence of good leadership qualities in implementation of development projects. Findings in Table 4.7 revealed that 48% of respondents disagree and 9.4% strongly disagree on presence of idea sharing practice between village members and their leaders before reaching decision, 42.6% neither agreed nor disagreed. This results implies that most of the community members either did not have trust in the leadership of the project or that they are not totally informed for the support of the project.

Sharing ideas is one of the important elements of good leadership. It entails participation of village members in decision making concerning their village affairs. Data indicated that 48% of respondents revealed that community participation was not considered at the point of inception of the project and that decision of construction of market was governmental motivated rather than community initiatives.

Table 4.7 Responses on the Extent of Leadership Qualities in Management of Tibirinzi Market Project

Respondents Category	Frequency	Percent
Strong	7	9.4
Week	32	42.6
None	36	48
Total	75	100

Source: Field data, 2018

The data presented and discussed above suggest that the Tibirinzi Market Construction project lacked important factors for enhancing community participation. As indicated above, leadership inefficiencies in terms of providing a platform for people to express their views related to the project, actively meeting to discuss project activities as well as commanding respect necessary for influencing people to take part in construction of the Market and even attending meetings organized for project development activities regularly. As a result, experience sharing between the community and people involved in the Tibirinzi Market construction was almost non-existence and limited community interest in the project.

4.5 Effect of Low Community Participation in Tibirinzi Market Construction Project

This section examines the effect of low community participation in the construction of the Tibirinzi Market. The researcher was interested to find out actual what was the major issues related to the poor community participation effects of poor community participation in the project through open ended questions, and the responses were as shown in the Table 4.8 below:

4.5.1 Poor Performance of Project Implementation

With reference to the above question responses indicated that 26.6% of respondents mentioned that there was under utilisation and poor sustainability of market infrastructure. Direct observation revealed that the market has already been constructed but it is not used as it was intended to be. When asked why the market is not optimally utilised one respondent who happen to be a vender said.

I can no longer continue to pay money for the contribution of the market infrastructure development where as the project have special supervisor who are contracted by the government for special services who have failed to deliver their goals and expect us to contribute money. How I could pay for a project that do not belong to me.

This reply implies that the performance of the project has little impact on the people. Some businessmen are reluctant to pay for the services they get through this project and are not willing to contribute for the continuity of the project, especially at the existing market site. This may lead to continued underutilization of the project

4.5.2 Misunderstanding between Government and Businessmenn

16% of the respondents pointed out existence of conflicts/misunderstanding between government and businessmen. A key informant has said that some businessmen undertakes strike demanding sufficient infrastructure and construction of another market in area other then where the market has been constructed now. During the introduction and appraisal of the market development project, the government, took some initiative although not enough to encourage the community to participate in development processes. And ensure enough participation and willingness for community to accept the established project. However, despite the effort done by the government the response of the community was very low. Some time the government decided to use force and threats to make people agree with the idea of the market and to contribute and participate in development of the project. While interviewing, one of the interviewees said that. *The community was hardly involved in the development of the market project, people hardly contributed anything the government threatened that it would imprison people who will fail to participate in the construction of the market”*

This indicates there are other reasons that make people not use effectively market facilities .These are the reason would be politically oriented.

4.5.3 Mistrust of Government Development Initiative

Replies from 18 of the respondents equal to 24% of the respondents indicated that the market is not community owned but it is purely government oriented and donor

funded project that focus for the benefit of the few people. This was supported by interviewees during field interviews whereby it was cited that the community was not aware of what was going on at the market in terms of infrastructure development.

4.5.4 Leadership Mistrust

The market management decided that those who use market facilities should contribute a certain amount of money for other development initiatives. District Officers, Council Executive, Wards Executives and Ward Councilor collect and are supposed to put in good use of the collected funds. However, 20% respondents indicated that the funds are misused or spend the fund in the construction of poor infrastructure, which do not have quality for the fund spent.

The researcher has thus realise that people are willing to contribute and participate in development process but are sometimes are discouraging and mistrust trust the leaders who do not use the money as it was planned. The people in the community stopped to contribute their money for the project development because they think there is no transparency on the use of funds contributed for development. These has negatively influence people and thus ignored in the participation of the market development project

4.5.5 Reduction of Employment

The result as indicated in the table revealed that 10 respondents equal to 13.4% mentioned the issue of reduction of employment and loose of government earnings in general as an effect associated with lack of community participation in new market established project. This has especially happened during the time of strikes of business men when they were ordered to leave their old business centre to the new location established by Tibirinzi Market Construction Project without the businessmen consent.

Zanzibar is among the poorest country in the world. The majority of the people are living in absolute poverty particularly in Micheweni and Chake chake Pemba. By absolute poverty, it means inability of individual, a community or a nation to satisfactory meet its basic need such as food, clothes and shelters.(RGoZ,2009)

estimated that the majority of Tanzanians/including Zanzibaris are living in absolute poverty struggling to survive with an income of \$ 300 dollar a year which is less than a 1 dollar per day. As I explain in contextual reviews, majority of the population live in Chake Chake they are poor and depend on agriculture and small-scale enterprises for their living. The majority of the people are not formally employed.

Poor economic situation makes difficult for the community to participate in development initiatives since they do not have much to contribute. When it is decided that people should contribute a certain amount of money, these people may decide to paying a tax because they do not have enough sources that generate income that could be used to pay tax.

Table 4.8 Response on the Effect of Low community Participation in Tibirinzi Market Construction Project

Respondents Category	Frequency	Percent
Poor performance of project implementation	20	26.6
Mistrust of government development initiatives	18	24
Mistrust to the leaders	15	20
Misunderstanding between government and businessman	12	16
Total	75	100

Source: Field data, 2018

The views expressed above suggest that there was no inclusive leadership management style and therefore, a number of activities in market construction is unfinished. This is attributed to the fact that the project lacked foresight, leadership, commitment as well as information and skills to effectively run the project.

4.6 Improving Community Participation in Development Projects

During the study, the respondents were requested to suggest ways of improving community participation in development projects..The results in table 4.9 below presents quantitative results on the views solited.

Table 4.9 Response on Suggestive Ways to Improve Community Participation

Respondent Category	Frequency	Percentage
Community Initiative and Involvement	19	25.3
Need for Public Information	14	18.7
Avoid bias in development Initiatives	13	17.4
Leadership and Management	13	17.3
	75	100

Source: Field data, 2018

As indicated above 19 of total respondents representing 25.3% suggest community initiative and involvement in development projects to improve community participation in development projects. This view is anchored on the view that a healthy community embraces diversity and recognises that all community members have right to be heard and participate in processes that affect their lives. More important, community participation processes seek out and facilitate the engagement of those who are potentially affected. The importance of community participation addressed informs the position that in every project there is a need to identify beneficiaries and facilitate their participation (Robert, 2016).

The table also shows that 16 respondents equal to 21.4% suggested community awareness and mobilisation campaigns before introduction of development projects and ,14 respondents representing 18.7% suggested public information to improve community participation in development projects,. Such suggestions are anchored on the conviction that access to information is important for the community to play an informed part in democratic initiatives and reduce the negative impacts of unregulated and informal information sources. Community awareness and mobilization relates to the process in which community can be motivated and

encouraged to participate in project development activities. Sequentially to mobilise a community successful it is very crucial to identify where the community to recognize where the communities priorities needs focused and what encourage them. A positive starting position is to recognize community leaders so as to establish key contacts between the community and organisation. It is to be considered in taking this task is to ensure that community members are represented. Equally, community awareness and mobilization relates to the process in which community can be motivated and encouraged to participate in project development activities.

13 respondents equal to 17.3 % suggested avoidance of biasness and enhancement of transparency to improve community participation in development projects. This position suggests that all project processes from selection, implementation and evaluation shall include people to the maximum. Boring from the suggestions above, the processes shall not only be unbiased but also transparent since transparency is an effective way to encourage community participation as it can potentially change power relations between communities and development organisations and between interests within communities (Shashi & Kerry, 2002). This means when the processes regarding participation are inclusive and conducted with transparency it brings about trust and increases the level of community participation in development projects.

Lastly, 14 respondents representing 17.4% suggested improved leadership and management as issues that have to be addressed to enhance community participation in development projects. At its core, the respondents were of the view that the leaders and managers shall buy into participatory ethos and practice them to the fullest so as to provide room for community members to play their part in development initiatives.

4.7 Concluding Remarks

The above chapter as indicated in its introduction presented results, analysed and discussed the data related to the objectives of the study as indicated in section 1.4 of this dissertation. The results presented in this chapter seem to concur with the view that the participation of people in the construction of Tibirizi market was low due

to the factors well explained in the study's conceptual framework. Research findings indicate clearly that the significance of participation is well known but community members could not take advantage of the same due to the low level of participation indicators highlighted by Agarwal and Arnstein in the literature review sections. The channels for community participation through representatives and participatory practices of community members towards enhancing community participation were non-evident as the principles of participation were highly ignored by such key members in the study area as far as the study project is concerned.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Summary

Community participation is an elusive concept that provides as an umbrella term for a style of development planning intervention. The findings indicate that there are mixed feelings and understanding about community participation amongst the interviewed respondents. Literate people have a better understanding of community participation than the illiterates do. From various responses obtained in this study, most community members within the area of research do understand what community participation is all about. However, they do not take active part in implementing the concept. This entails that there is need to device ways and means through which communities can be involved in development process for project sustainability and improved service delivery systems which would encourage them to participate in development activities.

It was clearly stated by the respondents that, community participation is essential in realising community interests and goals as well as success of project goals. Tibirinzi market project never gained enough public support as it enjoyed a support of only 9.4% of the total respondents. Such limited support is attributed to the inhibited factors like lack of transparency, trust and superimposition of development initiatives as portrayed in the analysis section.

5.2 Conclusions

Project success ownership and sustainability issues are well addressed when the community has great responsibility to run its own affairs than the government or an external body doing it all. In this study, an attempt was made was to examine community participation in development projects in Zanzibar with a bias of unveiling the state of people's participation in Tibirinzi market project, factors that affect people participation in community in the market project and ramifications thereof. The study ascertained that generally beneficiary communities were not adequately involved in development projects meant to improve their lives. Participation at the

initial and later phases of the projects cycle was generally low and almost nonexistent. It was revealed that many members of the community in study area are having inadequate understanding of the project. Some seems to be reluctant to accept it. This influenced their attitude to participate in development programs. The extent of community participation in projects is a key factor to the success and sustainability of development projects, the literature review in chapter two indicate that community participation has more benefits as opposed to its shortcoming. We could therefore, value community participation and making an essential component in carrying out development initiatives. The findings of the empirical review showed clearly that the views, feelings and opinions of the community should be heard and implemented by development structures to ensure citizen involvement.

5.3 Policy Recommendations

Based on the objectives, discussion of the findings and conclusion, the following are recommended in order to strengthen community participation in development projects.

The governments and donors should take a more active role in not only advertising consultation meetings, but in sensitizing community members on their role in the participatory development process. Additionally, the elected members should use their leadership roles to foster citizen collaboration and planning between wards/shehia in order to plan for larger projects. Vigorous awareness creation and sensitization of community to participate in the development process will play a key role in changing the perception of citizens with regard to their participation in community development projects.

Governments should be more transparent and responsive to community demands. An office for communities inquiries and complaints shall be established and the time required for responding to community requests has be minimal. Internet presentations of the government's activities should be available. A system for citizens to evaluate the work of local government shall be initiated. There should be external, independent auditing of local government activities. This will play a key role in bringing in the people to this crucial role of civic participation.

Local governance through Local Government Authorities need to be more inclusive and should define concrete and realistic development plans and discuss these with interested parties (for example, business, agriculture, women and youth). The Local Government Authorities should also make deliberate efforts to educate civil servants and as well as apply new approaches to relations between civil servants and citizens/community.

The study has recognised the need for a policy dialogue between donors and recipients and governments on the need for beneficiary participation at all stages of the project cycle. The donors and government should make an effort to convince the community participation as a criterion for initiation and project instead of enforce it during project implementation. Community acceptance of the project should be priority followed by encouraging.

There is the need for donors, Civil Society Organisation, NGOs and governments to meeting and strategise ways of improving participation. This would help to determine how partners can work together to make community participation a reality.

The government should provide good governance knowledge to District Council, Shehia and village leaders and ensure good governance practices. District councils have to make follow up and certify themselves that village assembly meetings are participatory conducted and minutes of the meetings presented to the respective authority timely. Educate community through campaign and public meetings on importance of participation in public development projects.

5.4 Recommendations for Further Research

The main contention behind citizens in development is that real development must be citizens centered. This study dealt of providing factors inhabiting community participation leaving aside detailed inquiry into the effective ways of improving community participation. In this regard, I propose a supplementary study to be conducted to determine the most effective participatory structures in order to optimise the representativeness of community in service delivery needs.

Likewise, the study managed to mainly present views of the people who are the beneficiaries participation, therefore it would be useful if a study is conducted to solicit in-depth views of the state agents who are supposed to practice participatory ethos discharging their functions and particularly in executing development initiatives.

The researcher also recommends a similar study to be conducted in Unguja as Pemba does not represent a similar environment for a researcher to generalize findings for the Zanzibar.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: QUESTIONNAIRE FOR RESPONDENTS ON COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Household questionnaire

Dear Respondent,

My name is Jamila Shaaban Salum, a student from Mzumbe University - Tanzania, perusing a Masters degree of Science in Development Policy. My study is focus on community participation in development project. The main objective is to identify factors that inhibiting people participation in development project in Zanzibar and its ramification on development projects. This research is intended to be used for analysing the development projects implemented within this locality. I'm interviewing a sample of households and yours is included, your input is considered very valuable to this survey. Please fill free to answer the questions in this questionnaire and please provide genuine responses as free as possible. Your name is not required.

PART ONE

- i) Name of the Region (if any).....
- ii) Name of the District.....
- iii) Name of the Shehia.....
- iv) Name of the Village.....

PART TWO: Respondents Background Information

Please circle your selected answer in each of the following questions

- 1) Which of the following explains your gender?
 - a) Male ()
 - b) Female ()
- 2) Which of the following indicates your highest education level?
 - a) Less than standard seven ()

- b) Standard seven ()
 - c) Standard eight ()
 - d) Certificate and Secondary education ()
 - e) Advanced certificate of Secondary Education ()
 - f) Degree ()
 - g) Others please specify..... ()
- 3) Which of the following describe the size of your dependants?
- a) 7 – 10 ()
 - b) 4 - 6 ()
 - c) 2 – 3 ()
 - d) 0 – 1 ()
 - e) Others please specify ()
- 4) What is your main economic activity in the village?
- a) Crop production only ()
 - b) Animal husbandry only ()
 - c) Fishing ()
 - d) Business ()
 - e) Government employee ()
 - f) Others please specify..... ()
- 5) Please indicate your marital status
- a) Single ()
 - b) Married ()
 - c) Separated ()
 - d) Widowed ()
- 6) Which of the following presents your age group?
- a) 18 – 45 ()
 - b) 46 – 60 ()
 - c) 61 – 80 ()
 - d) Above 80 ()

PART THREE: Understanding Community Participation

Please indicate your understanding and experience on Participation

7) Have you ever trained on participation?

- a) Yes ()
- b) No ()

If the answer is yes then mention where did you participate?
.....

8) Is there any mobilisation campaign on participation of public projects Conducted in your village?

- a) Yes ()
- b) No ()

If the answer is yes, mention who conducted the campaign?
.....

In the following blanks fill in 3 or more project of which you have participated with your fellow village members

- a)
- b)
- c)

PART FOUR: Awareness of Tibirinzi market construction

In the following questions asked please Tick [✓] the most appropriate alternative and feel in the space provide whenever you're asked to do so.

- 9) Are you aware with Tibirinzi market construction?
a) Yes ()
b) No ()
- 10) Did you participate in Tibirinzi Market Construction Project?
a) Yes ()
b) No ()
- 11) Are you aware of the advantages of building Tibirinzi market in your area?
a) Yes ()
b) No ()

If the answer is yes, mention 4 of them;

- a)
b)
c)
d)

- 12) Put a tick [✓] to only statement which explains the means used to publicize the benefits of building Tibirinzi market in your area.

No	Statement	etairporppa kcit
1	Benefits of market construction are spelled out in public meetings	
2	Awareness campaign on benefits of market infrastructure in Shehia are conducted to every village	
3	Leaf lets describing the benefits of market construction are distributed in the village	

13. Are you willing to participate in village meetings? Mark $\sqrt{\quad}$ to your reaction

a) Yes ()

b) No ()

Give reason for you response

.....
.....
.....

14) Is the village committee meeting conducted in your village?

a) Yes

b) No

15) Mention how many times the village committee meeting has been conducted in a year?

.....
.....

PART FIVE: Inhibiting factors to Community Participation in Development Projects

16) What are the factors that inhibiting community participation in Tibirinzi market construction development project?

a).....

b).....

c).....

17) What are the effects of low community participation in Tibirinzi market construction development project?

a).....

b)

c).....

18) What are the suggestive ways toward improving community participation in Tibirinzi market construction development project?

a)

b)

c).....

d).....

Apendix II (a): Interview Checklist to Village Leaders/Shehas

- 1 Are you aware with Tibirinzi Market Construction Project?
- 2 Do you participate in Tibirinzi market construction project?
- 3 What do you think motivates your village members to participate in Tibirinzi Market Construction development project?
- 4 Are there some village members do not participate in Tibirinzi market construction?
- 5 What measures are taken against them?
- 6 What do you think are the causes for them not to participate?
- 7 What are the strategies used to make people participate in Tibirinzi market infrastructure construction?
- 8 Do you think the village members understand the benefits of building Tibirinzi market in your Shehia?
- 9 Does your village government given power to decide amount of resources to be contributed by each village members for Tibirinzi market infrastructure?
- 10 How do you share with you village members when you are told by ward leaders to participate either by submitting cash contribution or physical efforts
- 11 What are the effects of community not participating in infrastructure development in your areas
- 12 How do village members participate in planning for market infrastructure construction activities?
- 13 What are the factors that inhibit community participation in Tibirinzi Market Construction Project
- 14 What are the effects of low community participation in Tibirinzi Market Construction Project
- 15 What are the suggestive ways toward improving community participation in Tibirinzi Market Construction Project?

Appendix ii (b): Interview Guide to District Officials

- 1) How is the community participating in planning Market infrastructure construction activities?
- 2) Are there any guidelines for community participatory planning and implementation process?
- 3) How do the funds to support market infrastructure construction allocated?
- 4) Are there any directives for the use of funds released from district council and central Government?
- 5) Does market infrastructure construction plans submitted from village governments?
- 6) Do minutes of village assembly submitted to district level?
- 7) Does the content of the annual village assembly include discussion of market infrastructure construction agenda?
- 8) What are the factors that inhibit community participation in Tibirinsi market construction development project
- 9) What are the effects of low community participation in Tibirinsi market construction development project
- 10) What are the suggestive ways toward improving community participation in Tibirinsi market construction development project?

THANK YOU FOR YOU COOPERATION