

**THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE CONSTITUENCY
DEVELOPMENT CATALYST FUND IN REDUCTION OF NON-
INCOME POVERTY IN ZANZIBAR:
A CASE OF DOLE CONSTITUENCY-UNGUJA**

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INCOME POVERTY IN ZANZIBAR:
A CASE OF DOLE CONSTITUENCY-UNGUJA**

By

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**A Dissertation Submitted to the Institute of Development Studies in Partial
Fulfillment of the Requirements for Award of a Master of Science Degree in
Development Policy (MSc. DP) of Mzumbe University.**

2014

CERTIFICATION

We, the undersigned, certify that we have read and hereby recommend for acceptance by Mzumbe University, a dissertation entitled “**The effectiveness of the Constituency Development Catalyst Fund in reduction of non-income poverty in Zanzibar: A Case of Dole Constituency-Unguja**” in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the Degree of Master of Science in Development Policy at Mzumbe University.

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DEDICATION

This dissertation is dedicated to my family, my beloved parents, sisters and brothers.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AGRA	Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa
ADB	African Development Bank
CDCF	Constituency Development Catalyst Fund
FAO	Food Agriculture Organisation
GDP	Gross Domestic Products
HDI	Human Development Index
HIPC	Highly Indebted Poor Countries
HIV/AIDS	Human Immune Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
IMF	International Monetary Fund
Km ²	Kilometre Squares
Kg	Kilograms
LHDC	Low Human Development Country
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MPLADS	Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme
MPI	Multidimensional Poverty Index
NSGRP	National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty
NEPAD	New Economic Partnership for African Development
NACCSC	National Anti-Corruption Campaign Steering Committee
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PADEP	Participatory Agricultural Development and Empowerment Project
PMO-RALG	Prime Minister's Office Regional Administration and Local Government
RAS	Regional Administrative Secretary
REPOA	Reports on Poverty Alleviation
RGoZ	Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar
SAPs	Structural Adjustment Program
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences

TDV 2025	Tanzania Development Vision 2025
TASAF	Tanzania Social Action Fund
THDR	Tanzania Human Development Reports
UNDP	United Nation Development Programs
URT	United Republic of Tanzania
UN	United Nations
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UDN	Uganda Debt Network
WB	World Bank
ZHDR	Zanzibar Human Development Report
ZPRP	Zanzibar Poverty Reduction Plan
ZSGRP	Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty

ABSTRACT

This study aimed at examining the effectiveness of the Constituency Development Catalyst Fund in reduction of non-income poverty in Zanzibar, in which Dole Constituency was used as a case study. This study specifically focused on revealing: the community awareness on the CDCF, the social services (facilities) supported by the CDCF projects in Dole constituency, the effectiveness of the CDCF supported facilities in delivery of services and the challenges facing the CDCF in achieving its goal.

The study applied a case study design, which targeted community members in Dole constituency, as the major beneficiaries of the CDCF funded projects in their constituency. A sample size of 122 respondents was drawn by using purposive, simple random and complex systematic sampling techniques. Questionnaire, Interview and Observation methods were applied in collection of primary data, whereas documentary review method was adopted for collecting secondary data. The collected data were analysed by using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 15, Excel Software and Content Analysis then presented in tables, figures and texts.

The study revealed that, community awareness on CDCF in Dole constituency was relatively low; about 87.1 percent of the respondents were not aware of the CDCF. The CDCF supported services in Dole were less effective due to limited access, limited budget and poor qualities of the services provided as shown in figure 4.2. Furthermore, the study revealed that there was a variety of social services supported by CDCF, but encountered by challenges such as; transparency in CDCF operation, low people's participation, low awareness, dominance of political interests in fund allocation and weak CDCF Committee and Operational law. The study recommendations include: increasing Dole community awareness through social education on the fund, increasing CDCF effectiveness in delivery of services to Dole people, and control mechanism of the revealed CDCF challenges such as; political influence on the CDCF operation, amendment of the CDCF law, and raising CDCF budget.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY

1.1 Overview

This chapter includes an overview of the study, background to the study, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, research questions, significance of the study, scope of the study and study limitations.

1.2 Background to the Study

1.2.1 Poverty as a Concept

Different people consider poverty in various ways, some think poverty as being incapable to purchase and sell (Shah, 2011). But, other people perceive poverty as inability of getting a fair treatment in education, health, water services and lacking some influence in their daily life over what happens. According to the United Nation Development Program-UNDP (1997) the term poverty defined as the situation, in which, the most basic human opportunities and choices are deprived for decent freedom in living standard and respect. Sen (1999) views poverty, as inability to meet certain basic necessities or a failure to possess certain basic capabilities. On the other word, poverty means the lack of human development. Human development is the method of expanding people capabilities in order to lead the kind of life they value or desire. Human development encompasses all methods that will be used to remove the obstacles that obstruct people from development and their freedom to act.

Because of these differences, it is better to categorise poverty into two main types; Income poverty and Non-income poverty. Income poverty occurs when a family takes in less than 1US\$ a day. This means that, income poverty is about people not having access to money or other assets. On the other hand; Non income poverty occurs when people have a little money and the quality of their life is not good. They do neither afford nor have access to social and physical services such as;

education, health, medicines, safe and clean water, good sanitation and transport and they may feel not safe in their homes because either they belong to certain vulnerable group or they cannot trust the authorities in community they live (UNDP, 2014; Sen, 1999). From the two types of poverty, it can be seen that, poverty and human development are in parallel to one another, because as stated that human development is about enabling the poor and disadvantaged their rights to express their anxieties willingly, to be heard, and become active in determining their destiny. It is about having the freedom to live a life that one values and to manage one's affairs adequately.

In general, human development concept as stated by UNDP (2014) and Sen (2009) is about creating an enabling environment that would help to serve the people the way they value or desire. This statement is consistent with the Nyerere's ideas of "Ujamaa" and Karume's presidential decree of delivering social services free of charge after Tanganyika independence and Zanzibar Revolution respectively. They both knew that flag independence was not enough when no human development. It is obvious that people in those countries (Tanzania mainland and Zanzibar) lack resources and capability to participate and contribute to society effectively due to poverty. Deliberate measure is therefore necessary to pull them out of poverty to achieve human development; thus why, the two leaders took those steps of "Ujamaa" and "Fee-free service declaration" in order to raise the level of human development for effective social services to their people. Ineffective human development in a society would results ineffective provision of social service to the people. Thus, it can be said that human development, social service provision and poverty reduction are interdependent.

In the context of this study the term "poverty" refers to limited access to social services (facilities). The term "social service" in this study means the provision of services (facilities) that aims at improving the status of the poor community in Dole. Hence, the type of poverty that is examined in this study is non-income poverty and the study deals with a range of social facilities supported by the CDCF

in Dole which include; water service, infrastructure i.e. electricity and feeder road, education, and health.

Globally it is well acknowledged that, among the daunting challenges facing the world today “poverty” is the forefront challenge. The study background attempts to explain the status of poverty and concerted efforts taken to reduce it globally, regionally, and at national level in consideration of Tanzania mainland and Zanzibar Islands.

1.2.2 Poverty at Global level

The World Bank (WB) mission is to; “make the World free of Poverty” this mission is being implemented in more than 145 WB member countries that struggle to eradicate poverty and stimulate mutual prosperity. Based on the estimation in 2011, 17 percent of people in the third world lived at or below \$1.25 a day, which was 43 percent in 1990 and 52 percent in 1981. This shows that, in 2011, more than one billion people lived under \$1.25 a day, compared with 1.91 billion in 1990, and 1.93 billion in 1981. In 2014 it was reported that 1.2 billion people (22%) lived on less than \$1.25 a day and income poverty raised to \$2.50 a day. In South Asia 730 million people lived on \$1.25 to \$2.50 a day (WB, 2013).

World Bank further comments that, even if the current rate of progress is to be sustained, still some 1 billion people will continue to live in extreme poverty in 2015. In some developing countries, there is huge widening gap between rich and poor, and gap between those who can access opportunities and those cannot increased. Access to education, health, electricity, safe and clean water and other basic services remains unattainable for many people living in less developed countries (WB, 2014).

Also United Nation Development Program’s report on Human Development (UNDP’s-HDR) explains that, more than 2.2 billion people are living under poverty, which means more than 15 percent of people in the world are poor or vulnerable to poverty. The reports further say that, three quarter of the world’s poor

are living in rural and most of them are workers in agricultural activities (UNDP, 2014).

According to UNICEF (2014), in the year 2013 it was estimated that 161 million under-five children are stunted, most of them living in Asia and more than one third living in Africa. Also around 22,000 children each day are dying because of poverty whereby not less than 27 to 28 percent of all children in the third world are estimated to be stunted or underweight. The two regions that are highly prevalent for poverty are; South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa, almost 1 billion people entered the 21st Century with no ability to read and write.

The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization-FAO (2014) estimates revealed that 802 million people out of the 7.3 billion in the world, or one in every nine people, were suffering from chronic undernourishment in 2012-2014. Unfortunately, almost all the hungry people (i.e. 791 million out of 802 million) live in third world. They represent 13.5 percent of the population of the third world nations, in which poverty is the principal cause of undernourishment. On the other hand, the numbers of the undernourished people in developed nations are only 11 million.

Poverty, diseases and poor water accessibility continue to harm the lives of the poor worldwide. From disease for instance, it's estimated that 40 million people are living with HIV/AIDS. Each year there are 350-500 million cases of malaria; Africa alone accounts for 90 percent of deaths from malaria and over 80 percent African children accounted as malaria victims worldwide.

Shah (2011) says water accessibility problem is also a poverty problem, as it is estimated that 1.1 billion people in developing countries have inadequate access to water, and those who manage to have access to water have to walk within 1km to fetch water. Almost two in three persons are lacking access to clean water and survive on less than \$2 a day, with one in three persons living on less than \$1 a day.

Millions of women are consuming several hours a day for fetching water where as 2.6 billion lack basic sanitation.

1.2.3 Poverty Status in Africa

Africa remains the continent with the highest rate of poverty and with less developed countries. Many African nations are afflicted with deep socio-economic and developmental issues such as starvation, lack of education, sanitation and as well as failure to afford treatment for different diseases such as Ebola and HIV/AIDS. This is largely resulting from the incapacity of the poor African nations' economies to accommodate its large population. Poverty in Africa is rampant due to the fact that 75 percent of the world's poorest nations are located in Africa.

According to Gallup world (2013) the 10 nations with the highest number of residents living in poverty were all found in Sub-Saharan Africa. In 2010, 414 million people were living in extreme poverty across Sub-Saharan Africa. It is also argued that, those living on \$1.25-a-day accounted for 48.5 percent of the population living in Sub-Saharan Africa in 2010.

FAO (2014) estimated that 239 million people (i.e. around 30% of the population) in Sub-Saharan Africa were hungry in 2010. This is the highest number (percentage) compare to any region in the world. In addition, Packtor (2010) explains based on the UN Millennium Project reported that, more than 40 percent of all Africans are unable to regularly obtain sufficient food and is estimated that, one in three persons living in Sub-Saharan Africa are undernourished.

Tanzania Human Development Report-THDR (2014) revealed that, in Sub-Saharan Africa, about 589 million people live without electricity and as a result, 80 percent of the population depends on biomass products such as wood and charcoal for cooking. In addition to that, out of 738 million people who lack access to clean and safe water globally 37 percent are living in Sub-Saharan Africa. Poverty in Africa

has resulted into above 500 million people suffering from waterborne diseases. According to Packtor (2010) the UN Millennium Project, more than 50 percent of Africans are affected by water-related illness like diarrhoea and cholera.

He also explains that, Poverty in Africa creates 38 percent of the world's refugees attempting to enter Europe or United States for better life. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) reports that 11 million people, including stateless people leaves Africa (Packtor, 2010).

On Education, less than 20 percent of African women have access to education. Uneducated African women are more likely to contract HIV/AIDS and 50 percent are less likely to vaccinate their children. Also, the children of African women with at least five years of schooling have a 40 percent higher chance of survival. Women in Sub-Saharan Africa are more likely to die during childbirth or pregnancy complications than women in North America. It is estimated that 1 in 16 women living in Sub-Saharan African are dying during childbirth or pregnancy, whereby in North America only 1 in 4,000 women is dying.

More than one million people, mostly children under the age of five, are dying every year from malaria. Malarial deaths in Africa alone account for 90 percent of all malaria deaths worldwide, in which 80 percent of these victims are African children. The UN Millennium Project has calculated that, every 30 seconds a child in Africa dies from malaria, or about 3,000 are dying each day, Packtor (2010).

1.2.4 Poverty Status in Tanzania

Based on THDR (2014) explains that, Tanzania has not yet advanced the manner as desired by the father of the nation J.K.Nyerere. The strong set ambition soon after independence was to build a nation with high degree of human development; by human development according to Sen, is a process of increasing the capabilities for people to lead the kind of life they value. Contrary, the state of human development is still low to date. A good indicator for this statement is provided by the United Nations Development Program's (UNDP's) Human Development Index (HDI).

HDI measures the level of human development in a country, ranging from 0 for low human development to 1 for high human development. With an HDI score of 0.488 Tanzania falls into the bottom of countries with the lowest level of human development ranking at 159 out of 187 countries. The UNDP's Global Human Development Report for 2014 has classified Tanzania as a low human development country. This means that, the country's position in the HDI ranking has decreased by seven positions compare to the previous year (THDR, 2014).

Tanzania's low human development ranking is also confirmed by the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI). Contrary to HDI which measures average achievements in living standards, health, and education; MPI measures a wide range of deprivations faced by individuals and households. In recent years, MPI has emerged as a strong alternative for measuring poverty. MPI reports that 64 percent of mainland Tanzanians are poor and 31.3 percent live in extreme poverty.

This implies that poverty levels are high and the Millennium Development Goal of reducing a poverty level to 18 percent by 2015 is unattainable. Despite high GDP growth rates of over 6 percent during the last decade, the poverty rate has only slightly declined from 33.3 percent in 2007 to 28.2 percent in 2012 (THDR, 2014). It is a well-known that, poverty in Tanzania is a rural phenomenon where living standards are worse off compared to those of urban households. For instance, while the electricity use for lighting doubled from 10 percent in 2002 to 21 percent in 2012, in rural areas the power consumptions is only 8 percent compared to 49 percent in urban use. Also 63 percent of households have no access to piped water as the main source for drinking. Similarly, the use of wood as cooking fuel and lack of sufficient sanitation are the main concern for the majority of the population (THDR, 2014).

With regard to health, Tanzania has made significant progress in the last decade. Life expectancy rose from 51 years in 2002 to 61 years in 2012. However, under-nutrition remains one of the main threats to human development in Tanzania.

Caloric availability at the household level has hardly improved since 1997, and chronic malnutrition is estimated to be an underlying cause of over one third of under-five year-old deaths (Kessy and Omar, 2014).

On side of education in Tanzania is mixed. On the positive side, since the early 2000s, Tanzania's education sector has witnessed impressive achievements in school enrolments at all levels. For example, 80 percent of primary school-age children (age 7-13) now attend school. On the negative side, however, the quality of education offered by Tanzania's education system is low.

On agriculture, the share of agriculture in GDP has fallen from 29 percent in 2001 to 24 percent in 2010. Agriculture still occurs mainly on small holder farms that rely on family labour though, 80 percent of the Tanzanians are farmers. Tanzanian agricultural sector has grown at a low 4.3 percent in average over the last decade. This relates to the fact that agricultural productivity has been consistently low for many years. Moreover, the use of technological inputs remains remarkably low compared to other countries; for instance Tanzania uses an average of 9kilograms (kg) of fertiliser per hactres, while Malawi uses 27kg and China uses 279kg. Though, agriculture is the main stay of Tanzania economy where 80 percent depends on, but it has not yield much as indicated on the above data (Kessy and Omar, 2014).

THDR (2014), Tanzania has been hailed for good performance in its economy, but still the performing sectors are only employing a smaller quantity of the labours including sectors such as; mining sector, small scale enterprises and telecommunications sectors, which have no large impacts to the country in eradicating poverty.

1.2.5 Poverty Status in Zanzibar

Kessy and Omar (2014) Zanzibar population structure is dominated by children and youth with high dependency ratio (0.98 in 2010). Having high dependency ratio reflects pervasiveness of poverty in Zanzibar. This means that, decline in basic

needs poverty rate from 49 percent in 2005 to 44.4 percent in 2010 and falling of food poverty from 13.2 percent in 2005 to 13 percent in 2010 was not satisfactory.

Food poverty measures the inability to afford basic dietary requirements (calorie intake) while basic needs poverty measures additional resources consumed on non-food items as; shelter and clothing. Zanzibar being a net food importer increases in food price could result into significant loss in welfare. Access to sanitation facilities is still a problem in Zanzibar, as only less than 50% of the population has access to improved sanitation facilities (Kessy and Omar, 2014).

According to ZHDR (2009) poverty in Zanzibar is mainly characterised by high poverty incidence in rural, than in urban: In rural about 51 percent of people live below the basic needs poverty line compared with 36 percent in urban. Likewise, 16.8 percent of people live below the food poverty line in the rural areas compared with 8 percent in the urban areas. Also, there is large inequality in the levels of poverty across districts for example in 2009/10, the proportions of the poor ranged between 28.3 percent in Mjini district to 74.59 percent in Micheweni district. Therefore, Micheweni district in Pemba came out as the poorest district in the percentage of people living below the basic needs poverty line and Mjini district has least proportion of poor in Zanzibar.

1.2.6 Global Efforts to Fight Poverty

Great efforts have been taken to fight poverty started from the world in general, in Africa in particular, in Tanzania as well and indeed Zanzibar.

To begin with the global efforts since 1940s to date, there are several measures taken in an attempt to alleviate poverty in the world, among them including; Green Revolution, Microcredit, Structural Adjustment Program (SAPs), Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) and Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

The most comprehensive global effort to fight poverty was a plan which was done in Northern Mexico in the 1940s known “**Green Revolutions**” in which the dwarf

wheat varieties that resist pests and disease were tested to the plots and produced a good result, with high than normal yields. The same improvement was also shown in corn and rice. The seeds were then spread to Pakistan, India and parts of Asia, North Africa and Latin America, with fertiliser, pesticides and irrigation techniques. The Green Revolution in those countries has managed to increase productivity and prevent famine and brought improvements in health, income and survival to millions of people in those areas (Rosenberg, 2006).

“Microcredit Project” as other global efforts to poverty reduction was the first project conducted in Bangladesh in 1976. It was founded by Mohammed Yunnus, in his attempt to help small scale farmers’ access to small credit through Grameen Bank. According to Rosenberg (2006) the World Bank has found that, microcredit accounted for 40 percent of the entire reduction in moderate poverty in rural Bangladesh, and that it had an even bigger impact on poverty reduction. Microcredit is now accepted worldwide and has nearly 100 million clients and applied in more than 100 countries including Tanzania.

Also **“Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAPs)”** these are economic policies designed for developing countries promoted by the World Bank (WB) and International Monetary Fund (IMF) in the early 1980s. Developing countries were required to adopt the policies as a base for receiving loans from the two world financial institutions, in order to regulate their struggling economy and hence reducing poverty in their countries. Structural adjustment policies among them included; removal of excess government controls and promoting market competition as part of the neo-liberal agenda. SAPs policies reflect the Neo-liberal system that drives globalisation. They aim to achieve long-term high economic growth in poorer countries by restructuring the economy, and reducing government intervention as a major western claim in reducing third world poverty. But the policies failed because they were pro-western not for poor countries (Nkya, 2007). The failure of the SAPs emerged PRSP.

According THDR (2014) “**The PRSP**” aim is to present a clear strategy that helps poor countries to practice faster sustainable growth and achieve substantial poverty reduction. PRSPs replace the SAPs policies in 2000. Countries must produce a PRSP to qualify for multilateral debt relief under the Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative or to access the lending right through the International Monetary Fund's Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility. The PRSP approach came as a response to the criticism of Structural Adjustment Programs (SAPs) and the success of anti-debt campaigns. It is regarded by many as an important departure from the previous top-down approaches of the World Bank and as a shift away from the Neo-liberal Washington consensus.

Furthermore, “**Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)**” were endorsed in September 2000, as another initiative to reduce poverty. MDGs are internationally agreed development goals of the United Nations. It has 8 goals among them including goal number one which is “eradication of extreme poverty by half by 2015”. Despite those global efforts to eradicate poverty for human development, the world’s poverty at large is still rampant. Africa on its efforts to combat poverty performed the followings as elaborated below.

1.2.7 Africa’s Efforts to Combat Poverty

Africa also initiates several programs in an attempt to reduce poverty, to mention a few including; formation of ADB, NEPAD, and AGRA.

RSA (2003) Africa Development Bank (ADB) is a financial institution consists of 53 African states; the bank established in 1964. The institution’s aim is; to help promote economic and social development in Africa through loans, equity investments and technical assistance. Since its existence, ADB has supported many projects across the continent through loans and grants, for instance; the building of infrastructures.

New Economic Partnership for Africa Development (NEPAD) is designed in 2001 to address the current challenges facing the African continent. Issues such as the

escalating poverty, underdevelopment and the continued marginalisation of Africa needed an intervention. ADB spearheaded by African leaders in order to develop a new vision that would guarantee Africa's Renewal. Thus, the objectives of NEPAD are to eradicate poverty; and to place African continent on a path of sustainable growth and development (RSA, 2003).

Gates foundation (2014) Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA) was founded in 2006 on the belief that, investing in agriculture is the surest path to reduce poverty and hunger in Africa. AGRA aims to play a central role in renovating the agricultural sector in Africa and its food system, in a way that is tailored to conditions in Africa. It works across the continent to help millions of smallholder farmers who make up 70 percent of Africa's population to boost their farm productivity and incomes. AGRA has assisted over 300 projects, involving efforts to progress and provide better seeds, rise farm yields, expand soil fertility, promote storage facilities, develop market information systems, strengthen farmers' associations, increase access to credit for farmers and small suppliers. It also advocates national policies that benefit smallholder farmers.

1.2.8 Tanzania Efforts to Combat Poverty

According to THDR (2014) Tanzania has long recognised that development means nothing if it does not focus on people. The common call during the 1960s was "*maendeleo ni watu*", i.e. development for the people. Tanzania's first President J.K.Nyerere had said that, the biggest enemies after independence are; Disease, Ignorance and Poverty. He argued that, economic growth is simply a means to increase the freedom and the development of Tanzania's people. It is believed that, complete freedom will only be achieved through development of the people, by sweeping out disease, ignorance and poverty. Eradication of those three enemies lead people to live the life they deserve. J.K.Nyerere ideas consistent with Sen's and UNDP's human development approach.

Sen also says that (human) development is the process of expanding the capabilities for people to lead the kind of life they value/deserve. Unfortunately, Tanzania does not develop in the way desired by the nation's father. Differently to the strong desire set after independence to build a nation with high levels of human development. The state of human development in Tanzania is still low, as indicated earlier in the Human Development Index (HDI). However, various efforts have been taken since independence to date to combat poverty which are categorised into three main phases; from independence to economic crisis (1961 to 1985), economic restructuring (1986 to 2000), and the current status of poverty reduction (since 2000).

From independence to economic crisis in 1961-1985, Tanzania's economic policy under J.K.Nyerere leadership was "African Socialism", or "Ujamaa". The pillars of "Ujamaa" included an emphasis on agriculture, nationalisation of the means of production, education for self-reliance, basic import-substitution-industrialisation, and a concentration of power in a single political party. Furthermore, in line with Sen's and the UNDP's view on human development, "Socialism" aimed at expanding people's preferences, freedoms to live a healthy life, access to education, and also to participate in their societies with dignity (THDR, 2014).

Despite its good intentions and certain successes in human development, "Ujamaa" experienced many hindrances and weaknesses. For instance, the high concentration of political power, many projects often failed due to the limited participatory opportunities to the actual beneficiaries, top-down rural development strategy example the villagisation program disrupted agricultural production arrangements. Education was focused mainly on preparing children for their lives in agriculture and left them unprepared for the industrial and urban life necessary for economic change. Besides, nationalisation scared off many potential investors, and industrialisation was too small scaled. Also, war with Uganda left Tanzania in a poor condition at early 1980s in which the country faced low levels of GDP, lacked commodities and low foreign exchange and low aid (THDR, 2014).

The second period from 1986 to 2000. It was dominated by economic restructuring such as; macroeconomic stabilisation and liberalisation. From World Bank (WB) and International Monetary Fund's (IMF) pressure, Tanzania decided to change her socialist policy and implemented the Structural Adjustment Programs (SAPs). The adjustments included; currency devaluation, market and trade liberalisation, removal of subsidies to farmers, ending free service provisions, privatising parastatals, and reducing public sector employment (THDR, 2014).

From the SAPs adjustments the consequences were detrimental to human development, particularly the helpless groups. The smaller achievements during "Socialist Policy" were overturned. Agricultural output declined because farmers were not affording to buy fertiliser. The introduction of fees led the weakening provision of social services for the human development. Example health and education weakened; jobs were lost with the selling of parastatals. Corruption increased as business people started looking for public office and those in office started seeking business ventures. Though the economy ultimately stabilised, however, the level of human development declined (URT, 2014).

The third phase based on the current status of poverty reduction since 2000. Like other developing countries, Tanzania's economic policy's main focus is on poverty reduction. It is doing along with the entire international community, through pledges such as; Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the debt relief initiative of the WB and IMF under the umbrella of Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC). Tanzania in her focus on alleviating poverty, has formulated Tanzania's Long Term Development Vision 2025 in 2000. The vision aims by 2025 Tanzania should become a middle-income country, characterised by peace, good governance, high quality livelihoods, a healthy, wealthy, and educated society, as well as a semi-industrialised and competitive economy (URT, 2014).

To achieve Vision 2025, the government formulated a range of initiatives including national and local initiatives such as: Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers, known

PRSP in 2001-2003; National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty I (NSGRPI) first generation in 2005-2010 and the second generation (NSGRPII in 2010-2015). Other local community based initiatives aimed at alleviating poverty including; Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) in 2000, Participatory Agricultural Development and Empowerment Project (PADEP) in 2003, and the Constituency Development Catalyst Fund (CDCF) program in 2009 (URT, 2014).

1.2.9 Zanzibar Efforts to Fight Poverty

The 1964 Zanzibar revolution was a rejection of any kind of “development” that discounts human equality, dignity, freedom and human right. The overthrow of the Sultan’s government came as a result of marginalisation of the majority of the people and the denial of freedom and human right. The structure of the economy that existed in Zanzibar before revolution was of inequality and deliberately promoted to marginalise the majority of the people. The People of Zanzibar recognised that real development cannot be achieved by the growth of the national income alone; they claimed that human beings are the real end of all activities, and development must be based on enhancing their achievements, freedoms and capabilities (ZHDR, 2009).

ZHDR (2009) this approach has also been observed by Sen in 1994, through his theory known as “Human Development Approach”. The theory gained the valuable support of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP). The Human Development Approach is in line with the spirit of the Revolution of 1964, aimed at bringing social equality, dignity and respect. Up to the early-1980s, Zanzibar followed a centralised economic system. It was the system in which the government was only responsible for the operation and provision of most of the economic and social services. For instance; the late Zanzibar President Karume declared free provision of social services such as education, treatment, and three acres per family were given for agricultural activities, in order to maintain prosperous human development.

From the waves of policy changes that took place in the world during 1980s, and in Tanzania included, Zanzibar government as part of the United Republic of Tanzania began the process of transforming the economy from a centralised to liberalised system. Trade liberalisation policy was followed by a number of other policy reforms including: The Economic Recovery Programs of 1986 and 1988; The Zanzibar Investment Protection Act 1986; The Banking and Financial Institution Act 1991; The establishment of Export Processing Zone in 1992; The establishment of Free-Port facilities in 1998 and The Institution of Fiscal Policy Reform focusing on transparency, comprehensiveness and effectiveness of fiscal management (Kessy and Omari, 2014).

The key objective of undertaking various mentioned reforms was; to achieve a stable macroeconomic conditions and sustainable economic atmosphere, to generate higher economic performance and human development, and ultimately to reduce poverty. Zanzibar undertook public enterprise and social service reform under the assumption that, private sector is more effective in the delivery of services that people desire, and encouraging a wider competition in the free market economy. This would help reducing the government burden as a sole social services provider, and would improve the provision of social services and productivity of the public sector.

In spite of a good intention of the Zanzibar government to liberalise the economy of the Islands, the assumption failed to operate. It is because of the poor situation of many people that cannot afford to pay for the social services under liberalised market economy. Hence, the overall development goal of the government to fight poverty and achieve sustainable human development was not realised. For instance, public enterprises reforms resulted into retrenchment, and redundancy (ZHDR, 2009).

In an effort to improve the weakened human development and reducing poverty, in 2000, Zanzibar Government launched the Zanzibar Development Vision 2020. It is

a development strategy with comprehensive economic, social, cultural and political guidelines to follow until the year 2020. The drive of this vision is eradication of poverty and realisation of sustainable development. To guarantee the Vision's implementation a three-year Zanzibar Poverty Reduction Plan (ZPRP) was designed and launched in 2002. The implementation of the ZPRP had some significant achievements, but also there were some challenges underlined during the ZPRP review. The outcome of the ZPRP review led to the development of a new implementation plan for the long-term Vision 2020 known as Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (ZSGRP-in Swahili MKUZA in 2005).

ZSGRP is a five year poverty reduction plan categorised into first and second generation, started from 2005-2010 and 2010-2015 (RGoZ, 2010). The main focus of ZSGRP was to ensure the attainment of sustainable growth, to increase the income and reduces non-income poverty of the majority of Zanzibaris by stimulating economic growth, reducing poverty and improving human development.

So far ZSGRP initiative managed to attain certain achievements for instance, Malaria prevalence has been reduced to below 1 percent since 2007, from over 40 percent before ZSGRP. The number of pre-primary schools has increased from 235 in 2008 to 261 in 2009. Also 70 percent of major roads in Zanzibar are now tarmac or work is in progress to tarmac them. For the first time in Zanzibar's history, Pemba Island has been connected to the national grid, through a submarine cable (RGoZ, 2010).

Despite the above ZSGRP's achievements, some challenges were still prevalent example; Zanzibar's Agriculture sector is mainly dominated by small-scale subsistence farming, with low productivity of land, labor and other inputs and the economy has remained dependent on many unstable factors such as weather and global economic performance (RGoZ, 2010).

Tanzania's and indeed Zanzibar's economic growth has failed to interpret into real progress in human development. The common assumption that economic growth would "trickle down" to all groups of society has failed to appear. Economic growth is not sufficient to improve standard of living and alleviate poverty. Therefore, a more comprehensive change is needed i.e. an economic change which involves not only economic growth but also a fundamental change of the economic structure, as well as the creation of employment opportunities and social services (ZHDR, 2009).

Since it has been experienced that, top-down approach proved to be ineffective in bringing adequate human development they deserve. Zanzibar like Tanzania-mainland established other initiatives which are local community based, aimed at accelerating development and alleviating poverty in local areas. Those initiatives including; Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) in 2000, Participatory Agricultural Development and Empowerment Project (PADEP) in 2003, and the main focus of this study is the Constituency Development Catalyst Fund (CDCF) in 2009.

1.3 Statement of the Problem

The establishment of the CDCF in August 21st 2009 was expected to have a big contribution in reducing non-income poverty. Unfortunately, since then there is no clear indication on studies or research about CDCF in Zanzibar focusing on the effectiveness of the CDCF in reduction of non-income poverty particularly, in Dole constituency. In other words, the CDCF has not been fully researched in a Tanzanian context. Most studies done in Zanzibar concentrated on other poverty reduction initiatives such as; Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF); and Participatory Agricultural Development and Empowerment Programs (PADEP). This study attempted to fill the gap by examining the effectiveness of the CDCF in reduction of non-income poverty in Zanzibar using Dole constituency as a case study.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

1.4.1 General Objective

The general objective of this study was to examine the effectiveness of the CDCF in reduction of non-income poverty in Dole constituency.

1.4.2 Specific Objectives

The study was guided by the following specific objectives:

- i) To reveal community awareness on the CDCF.
- ii) To reveal the social services supported by the Constituency Development Catalyst Fund projects in Dole constituency.
- iii) To reveal the effectiveness of the CDCF supported facilities in delivery of services.
- iv) To identify the challenges facing the CDCF in achieving its goals.

1.5 Research Questions

This study was guided by the following research questions:

- i) Is the community aware on the CDCF?
- ii) What are the social services supported by the CDCF projects?
- iii) To what extent are the CDCF supported projects/services effective?
- iv) What are the challenges facing the CDCF in achieving its goals?

1.6 Significance of the Study

The finding from this study helps to provide ideal information to the CDCF Committee for an improved operation of CDCF in Dole constituency, to develop an appropriate method for running the CDCF in Dole constituency, it also helps to develop proper strategies in overcoming the challenges that CDCF encounters and can be applied as a reference over other CDCF studies in other constituencies. Additionally, the study finding helps the government and development stakeholders to mitigate the social problems discovered in Dole community.

1.7 Scope of the Study

The study focused on the effectiveness of the CDCF in reduction of non-income poverty in Dole constituency. In this study context, the word *effectiveness* signified the manner in which the CDCF facilities produced the desired results in facilitating its services to Dole constituency in three aspects (criteria) including; accessibility of the CDCF facilities, coverage of the CDCF in the constituency and quality of CDCF facilities. The three criteria were used in respect of revealing; the community awareness on the CDCF, the social services supported by the CDCF projects in Dole constituency, the effectiveness of the CDCF supported facilities in delivery of services and the challenges facing the CDCF in achieving its goals. The target populations were people from two wards of Dole constituency.

1.8 Study Limitations

The study was conducted with the following constraints and properly solved during the data collection as follows:

- i. Shortage of fund which has been allocated, to support field activities of this study. The researcher overcame this problem by, reducing the number of the respondents, from 167 to 122 to afford the transport costs, accommodations and costs for stationeries during field activities.
- ii. Some respondents were reluctant to answer the questionnaires due to political fear. The researcher overcame this problem by using local leaders (Shehas) who ensured them that, it was simply an academic study which is not related to politics.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Overview

This chapter presents a review of different related literatures concerning this study. It is divided into four parts including: an overview, theoretical literature review, empirical literature review and conceptual framework.

2.2 Theoretical Literature Review

2.2.1 Definitions of key Terms

In this part, the key terms that were used in this study are well defined and elaborated for clarification and understandable way.

2.2.1.1 Development

UNDP (1997) defined the term Development as, the process in which the peoples' choices are widened, and their status of wellbeing is achieved. Sen (1999) defined "Development" as the increasing the freedom of the people that can enjoy. Development can also be defined as a process whereby the quality of lives of humankind and their capabilities are improved by raising the standard of the living of the people, their freedom as well as self-esteem (Todaro and Smith, 2012). In this study context the word "Development" means the human development in the delivery of social services supported by the CDCF projects in Dole constituency.

2.2.1.2 Project

Project is a temporary activity in which, financial resources are spent in expectations of returns and which logically leads it to planning, financing and implemented as a unit. It is a specific activity, with a specific starting point and a specific ending point intended to accomplish specific objective (Gittinger, 1994). In this study context "projects" means the specific development projects that are

funded by the CDCF in Dole constituency intended to provide human development through delivery of social services in the constituency for reducing non-income poverty.

2.2.1.3 Development Project

It is the systematic use of resources, knowledge and practices to design and implement a given project and meet its goals and objectives under specific requirements. It is also defined as the process of transforming available project inputs, into desired outputs by consuming available resources (Burke, 1996). In this study context “development projects” means the projects for social services that are supported by the CDCF in Dole constituency for human development and reduction of non-income poverty.

2.2.1.4 Constituency Development Funds (CDCF)

Constituency Development Catalyst Funds (CDCFs) are funding arrangements, which allocate money from central government directly to electoral constituencies for local infrastructure projects aimed at alleviating poverty (Albert, 2010).

The CDCF was first initiated in India, known by then, Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS). The fund deals with projects such as; water treatment, healthcare, infrastructure, sanitation, emergency assistance and is under control of the Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation, in which District Authority prioritises, selects, and oversees projects.

Other countries that adopted the Constituency Development Fund across the world are; Malaysia, Philippines, and Jamaica. In Africa the CDCF was adopted in some countries including Malawi, Ghana, and Zambia, Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania, the Constituency Development Fund is now implemented in more than 20 countries. Since the focus of this study is to examine the effectiveness of the CDCF in reduction of non-income poverty in Zanzibar, it should be clearly known on the establishment of the CDCF in Tanzania-mainland and indeed Zanzibar, as follows.

2.2.1.4.1 CDCF in Tanzania-mainland

Tanzania adopted the Constituent Development Catalyst Fund following the inaugural speech addressed by the Hon. President Kikwete in the Parliament in August, 2008; the fund was then officially introduced, after the enactment passed by the Parliament in August, 21st2009, referred as Constituencies Development Catalyst Fund (CDCF).The CDCFs law came into effects on July, 1st, 2009 (CDCFs, 2009).

The Administration and Management of CDCF

According to CDCF Act (2009), the administration and management of the Constituency Development Catalyst Fund, is coordinated by, the Minister responsible for local governments, in respect of funds allocated for constituencies situated in Mainland, Tanzania. The fund is also controlled by the Constituency Development Committee, and the committee is made up of seven members for Tanzania mainland, these members are;

- The elected Member of Parliament, who shall be the Chairman.
- The District Planning officer, who shall be the Secretary.
- Two councillors, who are residents of the relevant constituency one of whom shall be a woman.
- Two Ward executive officers, who shall be residents of the relevant constituency.
- One person nominated by the Committee from among the active NGOs in the area.

The committee's responsibility is to control the fund on how should be spent in their constituency, and is chaired under the elected member of parliament of the constituency.

Aim of CDCFs Establishment

The established fund aimed at, bringing in the development projects in every electoral constituency as the Section 4(1) of the CDCF Act provides.

The ultimate goal of the fund is to give support that people needs and accelerate poverty reduction, as clarified by the CDCF Act, section 12(1).

CDCF Expectation

The fund is expected to serve the people needs through development projects in their electoral constituencies, and finally reducing poverty.

2.2.1.4.2 Constituency Development Catalyst Fund in Zanzibar

Similar to Tanzania-mainland, Zanzibar had also endorsed the CDCF through the House of Representative in 2009 and effectively implemented during the financial year 2009/2010.

The Administration and Management of CDCF

The administration and management of the Constituency Development Catalyst Fund is coordinated by the Second Vice President's Office. The fund is also controlled by the Constituency Development Committee. The committee is made up of six members, these members are;

- The elected Member of Parliament, who shall be the Chairman.
- The District Planning Officer, who shall be the Secretary.
- Two councillors, who are residents of the relevant constituency one of whom shall be a woman.
- One Sheha, who shall be resident of the relevant constituency.
- One person nominated by the Committee from among the active NGOs in the area.

The committee's responsibility is to control the fund on how should be spent in their constituency, and is chaired under the elected member of parliament of the constituency.

Aim of CDCFs Establishment

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CDCF Expectation

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2.2.2 Theories that Guide the Study

Theories that are related to this study reviewed on this section which include; Human Development Approach and Nurkse's Vicious Circle of Poverty as explained below.

2.2.2.1 Human Development Approach

Sen (1999) in his human development approach says that, any development should be based on people and the bases should be on redefining the kind of life they value. He further says that, human development does not necessarily about the wealth or income it's about the way of life people deserve to live. Any development that do not regard human is a deprivation of the human functioning. By functioning means to live the life that people value or deserve to live. Adequate provision of social services to the people is an achievement toward functioning.

According to him (Sen) development should be seen beyond the income, since the real target of development is about the achievement of the people's well-being or human development. In his theory of development he says that, development entails many aspects, not only freedom of the people and enjoyment, but also, including other attributes example, the right to participate in the affairs of their government and also discussions, being free from government restrictions during participations.

Human development approach was selected because of its link with this study, the theory focused on people. It emphasises that development should be people-centred, that is, development should focus in serving the people's needs because economic growth alone does not necessarily reflects people desires or needs. The real condition of the people is what can be referred to as development. For example, easy accessibility and availability of adequate social services through CDCF, participation of people in their affairs by government through CDCF are some of the ingredients that would help constitute human development and not income alone, income is only means to achieve the development that people desire.

The reflection of this theory in relation to the effectiveness of the CDCF in reduction of non-income poverty is that, CDCF would bring human development when serving Dole people/community what they desire/deserve, through its development projects such as water service projects, electricity projects, health services. Contrary, Dole people might have an adequate income, but, if the levels of social services supported by CDCF are poor, then there will probably be no human development regardless of the highest income they earn. This means the reduction of non-income poverty does not depend solely on income but on human development which can be achieved through adequate accessible and quality social facilities that Dole people deserve.

2.2.2.2 Nurkse's Vicious Circle of Poverty

According to Rohit (2014) Ragnar Nurkse's statements on the theory of poverty explains that, a society is poor because it is poor. A low income society has not only, a low levels of savings, but also low levels of consumption. The low level of savings results into low investments, whereas, the low levels of consumption means, the absence of enough market to encourage investment, even if, the capital for investment are available.

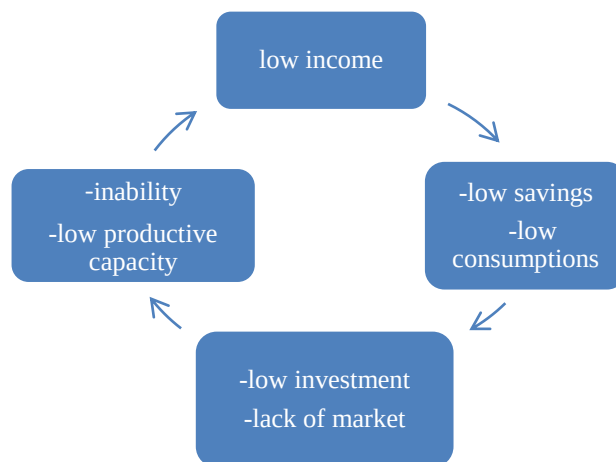
This low investment then, reflects inability of the society to expand its productive capacity or transform the quality of the productive forces, as a whole. This ultimately leads to a continuation of low incomes economically, and then the circle

continues again and again, as indicated in the Figure 2.1.

According to Nurkse, one of the crucial factors that denied, third world countries from enjoying their own raw materials to develop their manufacturing industry, is not about the evil of foreign capitalists that impede them to develop. But, it is caused by the inadequacy of the domestic market to produce goods and services. He further explains that, the way forward for getting out of this circle of poverty, is to extend the market through government intervention and programs.

The use of capital must be made (applied) to a wide range of different industries (sectors). This will lead to the enlargement of market, and also the role of the state is vital as an important factor for balancing growth of an investment in an underdeveloped economy (Rohit, 2014).

Figure 2.1 Nurkse's Vicious Cycle of Poverty.



Source: Rohit (2014).

Nurkse's theory was selected because, is appropriate to the study in advocating human development. For instance, Tanzania-mainland and Zanzibar both have been tireless in providing social services for effective reduction of non-income poverty since independence 1961 and revolution in 1964 respectively. Nurkse's theory corresponds to the government's CDCF interventions in Dole constituency, aimed at lifting Dole people from the cycle of poverty through the CDCF supported

facilities /services to live a better life they deserve. Therefore, CDCF initiative under Nurke's theory can be interpreted as, a sort of government investment or intervention as suggested by Nurkse, which aimed at removing Dole people out of non-income poverty, through its funded CDCF development projects as a government means to widen her capital for development.

2.3 Empirical Literature Review

2.3.1 The CDCF on Social Service Provision

Leonard and Priscillah (2014) said that, the major aim of the CDCF was, to devolve the national resources to the local community in order, to raise the economic progress and ultimately poverty reduction. Samuel and Peter (2013) observed that, the CDCF can be used to control the imbalance between constituencies and be a better tool to fight local poverty.

In Kenya CDCF helped to certain extent reduce poverty, through development projects such as; improvement of infrastructure, hence reduce costs of transports, digging of boreholes that helped women fetching water from far distance (Nyaguthii and Oyugi, 2013). Challenge (2011) from his study conducted in Caritas-Zambia, observed that, CDCF has managed to contribute to the reduction of poverty, by building sink boreholes, classroom blocks, and small roads which are important for economic development.

2.3.1.1 CDCF on Community Well-being

Narayan (2002) in his study states that, to improve people wellbeing, empowerment is important. By empowerment means, people should be free and able without being interfered, to manage, and decide on their own affairs. That is, to give the voice those voiceless. Also Kimani et al. (2009) cited from Gikonyo (2008) on his study observed CDCF projects have led a significant rise on the Kenyans wellbeing.

Nyaguthii and Oyugi (2013) referring to Odhiambo (2007) observed that, locally controlled CDCF, has a great potential to bring positive development and enhance

community wellbeing of the constituency. Kenyan CDCF is also used to funding the local government projects for the betterment of local citizens in the fight against poverty through, that CDCF local projects implementation.

2.3.1.2 CDCF on Living Standard

Based in Uganda study on CDCFs noted that, CDCFs has been applied on issues that can raise the productivity, household income, in order to realise the economic development in particular, rural areas (UDN, 2007). Narayan (2002) also in his study stressed that, for any development issues, the support from the government either; in kind such as policy formation or in cash such as finance is of utmost important. The study performed in Kenya, by Kimani, Praxides, and Bernard (2009) they found that, the CDCF can be used to change peoples' lives as well as economy only if the fund will be used appropriately.

Another study conducted on the CDCF in Kenya, found that, the success and development of the CDCF, lies responsibly upon the constituent's Member of Parliament and his commitment to bring development in his constituency (Nyaguthii and Oyugi, 2013 referred from Wamugo 2007). Also from the CDCF, some tangible development have been realised, example the building of schools, roads, hospitals and also police posts to reduce crime rates and helped the constituency improve their livings (Nyaguthii and Oyugi, 2013 cited from Bagaka , 2008).

2.3.1.3 Government Role

The REPOA (2014) study suggested that, government is required to oversee the CDCF functioning. Since, the CDCF Committee alone if left unsupervised will jeopardise the fund. Narayan (2002) Government programs also, play a crucial role by informing its citizens to make informed choices, concerning their own programs they desire.

Government has a major role to play for any country to develop her economy, good examples; South Korea and China governments, both have played a key role to transform their economies and poverty reductions (Odi, 2001 cited from Sen, 1999).

2.3.2 Community Awareness on CDCF Projects

In their study on CDCF, Leonard et al. (2014) observed, the awareness of the people in CDCF projects is important to the realisation of the community driven development of their constituencies. Therefore, it's important to ensure that, people should be aware on issues concerning their own affairs. Study conducted by REPOA (2014) revealed that, awareness is utmost important to ensure that people's choices are regarded.

Also, in emphasising on the importance of awareness, the CDCF Article 12, subsection (1) and (2) state that, any project for which CDCF may disburse, shall be initiated by the community members belong to that particular constituency, and the CDCF Committee will be required to approve the projects after being initiated from the constituents' members. The study conducted in Kenya and Tanzania mainland, observed that, most people over 50 percent have no awareness on CDCFs, the fund are not participatory, and are not representative to the members of the community. This is contrary to the Act requirements that establishing the CDCF (REPOA, 2014).

According to Nyaguthii and Oyugi (2013) study said, CDCF can be seen as, a form of fiscal devolution, in which, the peoples from the constituents are allowed to make their own choice, regarding their preferences on the type of projects they prefer for their locality. Member of Parliaments have a greater role in making citizens aware on the CDCF, which would help claiming government services in their constituencies.

2.3.3 Challenges Facing the CDCF Projects to Achieve its Goal

2.3.3.1 Political Interference to the CDCF

In a study conducted in Zambia by Challenge (2011), it was observed that, political interference is the main obstacle for the effective run of the CDCF in constituencies.

Other study suggested that, less political interference from the central government, on the CDCF, would help to bring change to the constituents' members (Nyaguthii and Oyugi, 2013 cited from Odhiambo, 2007).

On the other hand, the opponents of the CDCFs seemed that, the Fund was only established to favour the Parliamentarians, and at the same time, as a major source to increase their political power in their constituencies (REPOA, 2014). The lack of political will is a major obstacle that hinders CDCF projects in Kenya (NACCSC, 2008).

2.3.3.2 Law governing CDCF

Some CDCF study in Kenya observed that, though, community members from the constituencies were happy with the CDCF contribution, but, they felt that, CDCF can be further strengthened through reviewing the CDCF Act (Kimani et al, 2009).

2.3.3.3 Low CDCF Budget Allocation

Kimani et al. (2009) and Alison (2010) in some countries (India, Pakistan, and Zambia, Malawi, Uganda, and Southern Sudan) equal amounts are allocated to each constituency for the CDCF, which is also a difficult for larger constituencies to afford, for their development preferences.

2.4 Conceptual Framework of the Study

Elliot (2005) defined conceptual frame work as, an abstract idea that indicates the relationship between, the study topics with other variables for the study. It can be descriptively or graphically represented. The framework for this study can be expressed as follows:

The frame work constitutes an independent variable which is Constituencies Development Catalyst Fund, the intervening variables which are; the government role, the development projects and CDCF challenges, the indicator variables including social services, living standard and CDCF effectiveness. The enforcement of law enacted for the fund, is responsible to make those entrusted to administer the fund accountable in using the fund according to the law governing the CDCF. The role of government is to inject the money to the CDCF fund for the development projects in Dole constituency. The development projects are initiated or proposed through people participation in Dole constituency, with their local leaders including; Shehas, Coucillors, and their elected Parliamentarian. The leaders (i.e. Shehas, Councillors or Parliamentarian) are given by them (i.e. constituency people) the lists of their prioritised proposed projects for their constituency.

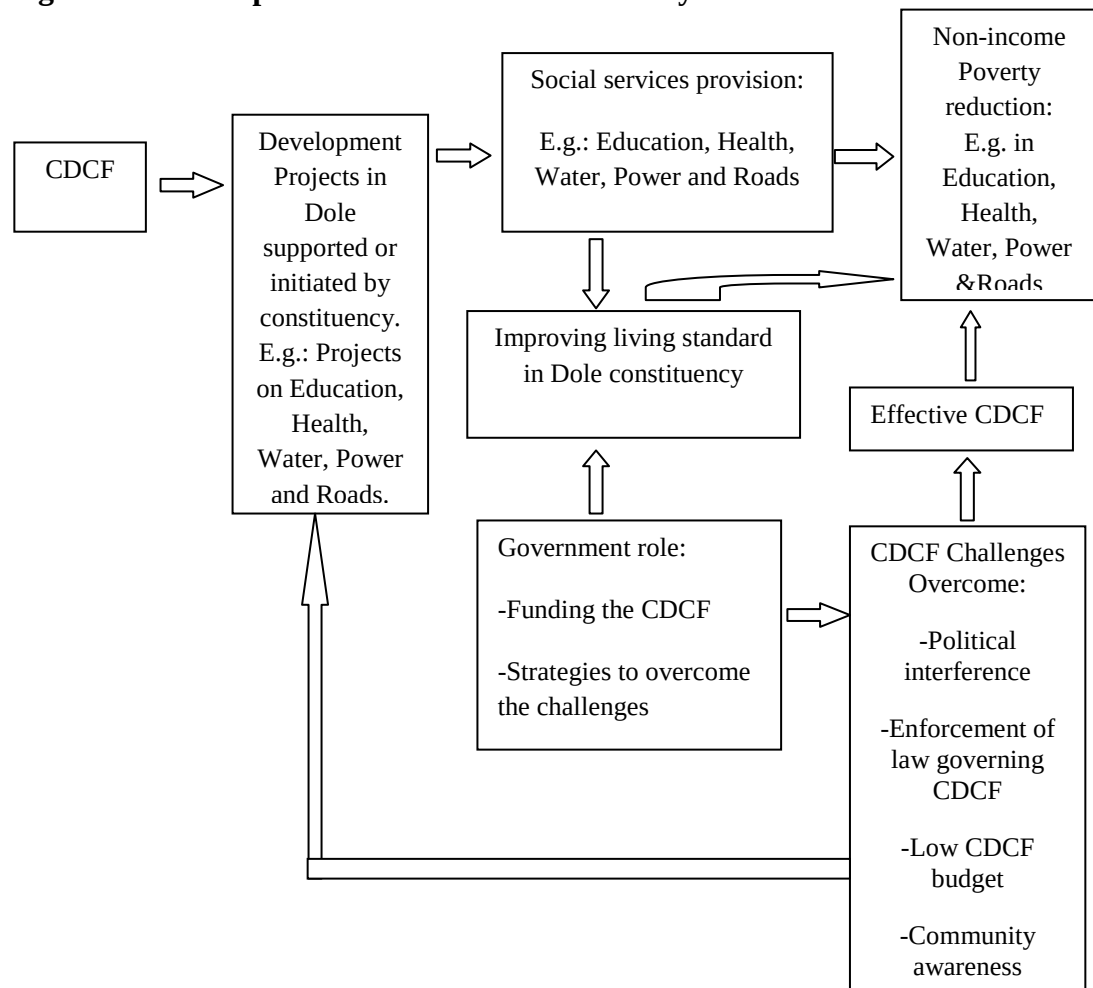
The listed development projects are sent to the west district council CDCF Committee for approval. The approval of the projects by the CDCF Committee will depend upon the size of the projects and money available from the fund. Those development projects are the social facilities such as; water supply service, power services, minor roads projects, health centres building projects and construction of classes. All these projects are funded for improving the access to social services and improving the living standard of the Dole constituency (as indicator variables). Once the development projects approved from the CDCF Committee, the same Committee implements the proposed projects under supervision of the west district council CDCF Committee Planning Officer.

However, some challenges against the effective CDCF projects implementation including; Political interference. For instance, politicians influence Committee resolutions against community projects priorities. Community awareness on CDCF is also a challenge and the adequate allocation of money for the CDCF is a setback, as Tanzania's budget depends upon the donors' contributions. Hence the money allocated for the CDCF to implement development projects is very low to the constituency. Another challenge is the Law which governs the enforcement of the CDCF gives more clout to the CDCF Committee, instead of Dole community in

approving, implementing and supervising the development projects in the constituency.

The CDCF's effectiveness is also an indicator variable to determine, if the government strategies helped to overcome the mentioned challenges and facilitate the provision of the approved social services supported by CDCF for Dole people improving the living standard of their constituency. This will help to reduce non-income poverty in Dole as dependent variable. The Framework Figure 2.2 illustrates.

Figure 2.2: Conceptual Frameworks for the Study.



Source: Researcher's own construct (2014).

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Overview

The research methodology is the general principle, or philosophy that guides the research (Deacock, 2002). This chapter involves an overview, study area, the research design and approach, study population, sample size and sampling techniques, data collection methods, data processing, analysis and presentation.

3.2 Study Area

3.2.1 Location and It's Justification

Zanzibar comprises two main Islands of Unguja and Pemba and other Islets, some of which are uninhabited. Zanzibar is located in the Indian Ocean, about 30 kilometres (km) off the East Coast of Africa between latitudes 5 and 7 degrees south of the Equator. The Island has a total area of 2,654 square kilometers (km²); out of this, Unguja is the largest, has an area of 1,666 km², while Pemba has an area of 988 square kilometers. Zanzibar comprises of five regions including; three in Unguja and two in Pemba. Urban west region is one among the three regions of Unguja, has a total area of 230 km², the region comprises of two districts included urban and west district.

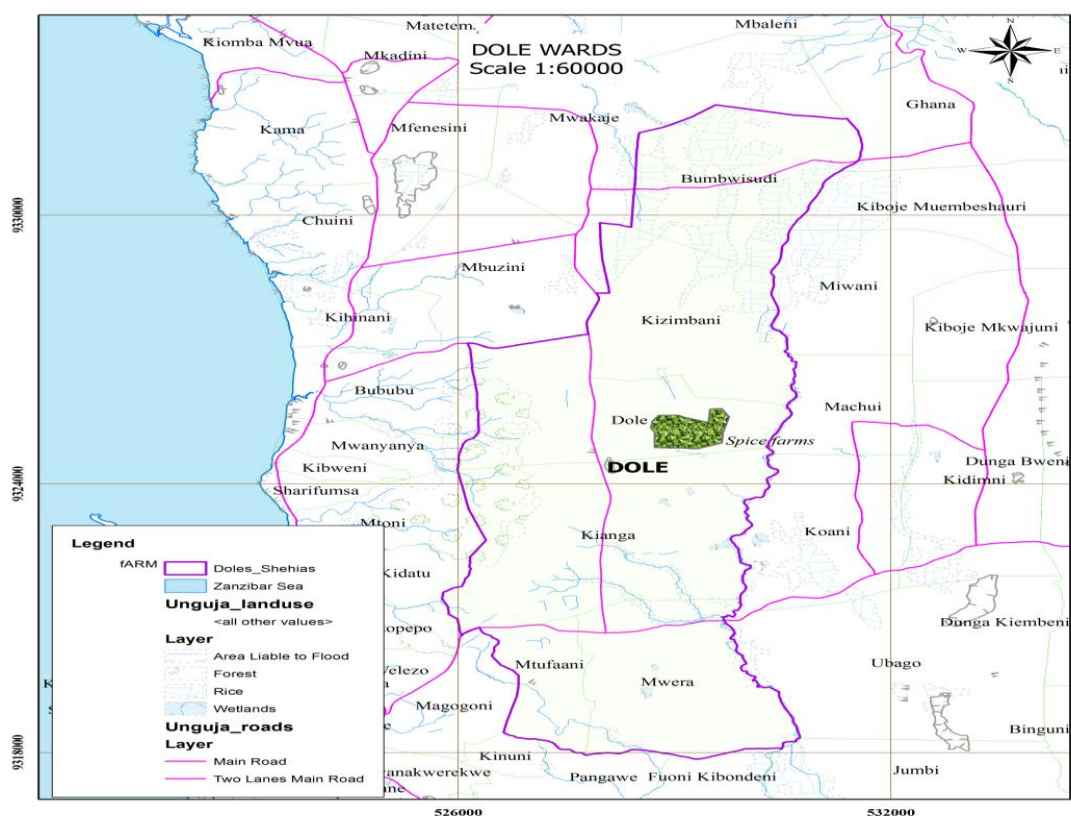
This study was conducted in Dole constituency located in west district-Unguja, as one among the two districts that constitute urban west region. The west district in the North shares its border with the North region-Unguja, South it shares boundary with Indian Ocean or Kiwani Bay, West shares it's boundary with the Urban districts-Unguja, while a large part in East shares its boundary with the Zanzibar central or south region.

Dole constituency occupies a total of two wards which are; Dole ward and Kianga ward, each ward contains three Shehias, to form a total of six Shehias occupied in the whole Dole constituency. This study selected four shehias among the six. In

each ward two shehias were chosen which included Mwera, Kianga, Dole and Bumbwisudi. This study was conducted in this area because;

- i. Dole constituency has important and unique assets that not only attract tourists such as the tourists' spices plantations, but the area is also surrounded with food and cash crop plantations and the forest reserve area.
- ii. Because many researches are done in town area, this study was conducted in Dole located in rural, in order to help uncover the activities performed in the constituency.
- iii. Easy accessibility of information is another reason as to why this study was conducted in Dole constituency.

Figure 3.1: Map of Dole Constituency - West District-Unguja



Source: Arc GIS, 2014.

3.2.2 Main Economic Activities

The majority of the Dole constituency residents (86%) are farmers, they are depending on subsistence agriculture and livestock keeping, as the main source of income (ZHDR, 2009). The main food crops that are cultivated in this area are; cassava, rice, coconut, bananas and spices or cash crops such as ginger, cardamom, cinnamon and pepper. There is also tourism activities performed in the spice plantation areas whereby, the district has a forest reserve area located at Masingini.

3.3 Research Design

According to Kothari (2004), research design is an economic procedure, for the preparation of the data collection and analysis, in an efficient manner. Research design is a special system that is applied in the research process (Creswell, 2012).

Based on time and the focus of this study, the type of research design adopted was Case study design. According to Yin (2009), Case study design deals with individual, groups, institutions, or even community. Case study design was a crucial selection for this study because;

- i. It helped to provide the details on this studied phenomenon.
- ii. In addition to that, studying contemporary phenomena in the community, case study design is appropriate choice, thus why, this study selected this design.

Also, in this study both approaches (Quantitative and Qualitative approaches) were employed. Kothari (2004) says that, Quantitative approach is the generation of numerical data, whereas, Qualitative approach is dealing with the subjective evaluation of the data, in a non-numerical fashion. It involves the assessment of opinions, perceptions, attitudes, and behavior. This study employed both approaches because;

- i. They provided best understanding of the problem being researched.
- ii. Also in recognising that, both approaches have shortcomings, the limitation of one approach can be used to neutralise the biases of another (Creswell,

2003). Hence, in this study, one approach has been nested into another or compliments the other.

- iii. Quantitative approach has also been adopted in order, to measure the phenomenon in terms of percentages, number, scale, and incidence.

The proposed informants selected in this study were; members of the constituency, and CDCF committee members.

3.4 Study Population

According to Yogesh (2006) the study population or universe, is a whole mass which is involved in the studies and observations. It is the parent group, whereby, a sample is obtained or formed. The target populations involved in this study were; CDCF Committee members and Community members in the four Shehias located in two wards of Dole constituency.

3.5 Sample Size and Sampling Techniques

3.5.1 Sample Size

Kamuzora and Adam (2008) say sample size as the actual number of items picked from a study population to form a sample. The sample size of 122 respondents out of 27,986 populations was drawn contrary to the 167 proposed in the submitted proposal. The selected number of respondents helped to provide the detail of the studied phenomenon. 116 respondents out of 122 were selected (obtained) from four shehias of two wards of the constituency, i.e. Dole ward and Kianga ward. The numbers of respondents in each shehias vary according to their population. Along with other 6 respondents were selected among CDCF committee members. Table 3.1 shows the distribution of respondents.

Table 3.1: Showing the Sample Drawn

Dole Constituency			
Name of Ward	Name of Shehia	Number of Respondents	Other Respondents
i. Kianga	a. Mwera	40	6 CDCF Committee members
	b. Kianga	48	-
ii. Dole	c. Dole	16	-
	d. Bumbwisudi	12	-
		116	6
		Total = 122	

Source: Survey data, 2014.

3.5.2 Sampling Techniques

It refers to as the technique or the procedure the investigator would use in picking items for the sample (Kothari, 2004). The kind of sampling techniques which were adopted in this study included purposive, systematic and simple random techniques.

3.5.2.1 Purposive Sampling

Kothari (2004) says a purposive sampling technique facilitates the researcher to select the respondents based on the facts, that the respondents have a suitable character and variables pertaining to the issue being studied. A total of 6 respondents were selected among the Dole CDCF Committee members including; the elected Member of Parliament, District Planning Officer from west district council, two Councillors (one from Dole ward and the other from Kianga ward), member from Non-Governmental Organisation (NGOs) located in the constituency and Sheha from Kianga. The reason for their selection based on their positions, experiences and knowledge concerning the CDCF fund.

3.5.2.2 Systematic Random Technique

It is the type of sampling technique in which selection is done after every n th item on a list (Kothari, 2004). This technique was also used in this study because it is less costly, easier and is effective in large population. The selection was accompanied with the help of local government in west district. The district provided the list of people in the areas through its registers making a total of 27,986 populations which was then divided by 116 to get 241^{th} as the n th item. The 241^{th} was used to select 116 respondents after every 241^{th} item from the registers, whereby the first item was randomly picked from the list, as elaborated from the simple arithmetic as $27986/116=241$ the n th item is 241^{th} .

3.5.2.3 Simple Random Technique

It is the type of sampling technique that provides an equal opportunity in selecting the elements for the study population (Kothari, 2004). This technique was used to avoid biasness and ensure the collected data represents the actual conditions of the constituency. The study randomly selected 4 shehias out of 6 shehias from the two Dole wards. This technique was employed by writing the 6 names of the shehia on small piece of papers, and the papers were then folded and thoroughly mixed then picked one after each mix until the four shehias were obtained.

3.6 Data Collection

The study considered both primary and secondary sources of data. Primary data was collected through questionnaire administration, interview and observation, while Secondary data were collected through documentary examination or review.

3.6.1 Secondary Data Collection

Documentary Examinations was used in this study, as a secondary data collection method; Information from the documentary sources helped, to generate knowledge on the study, and assisted in determining the missing facts about the fund in the field during data collection.

3.6.1.1 Documentary Examination

It is the systematic examination of documents or records, which are used as sources of data. In documentary examination, the following documents were examined in this study, as sources of secondary data. These were: the annual CDCF implementation reports on Dole constituency from the west district council, the respective 2009 and 2010 CDCF Act and Regulation and the review of the past research reports on the CDCF from countries like Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania-mainland, and Zambia.

3.6.2 Primary Data Collection

Interview schedule, questionnaire and observation methods were employed in this study.

3.6.2.1 Interview

Referring to Elliot (1991) an interview is a face-to-face oral interchange, through which a person, the interviewer, tries to achieve information or expressions of opinions or belief from another person or people. Kahn and Cannell (1957) defined an interview as a specific pattern of verbal interchange, initiated for a certain purposes, and deals on some specific content or issue.

Semi-structured interview schedule was employed in this study, because the method encouraged participants to respond more openly. This method enabled the researcher to clarify questions to the respondents. The use of interview schedule was important in collecting additional information, which questionnaires did not manage to collect. This method was used to 2 respondents, both from the CDCF committees (i.e. elected Member of Parliament and District Planning Officer).

3.6.2.2 Questionnaire

According to Yogesh (2006) questionnaire is a form which is designed and disseminated for the purpose of securing responses. This study used both close and open-ended questionnaires. Questionnaires were designed, pre-tested, and some

questions were omitted after review, then administered to the respondents to get required information. Questionnaires were given to the CDCF Committee members (who were 4 respondents including; 1 Sheha, 2 Councillors and 1 Member from NGOs, located in the constituency), and 116 respondents from the four shehias of the two wards of the constituency. According to Yogesh (2006) Questionnaire method was applied due to their flexibility in studying respondents' perception and opinions, and possesses a peculiar advantage over other tools in obtaining both, qualitative and quantitative information.

3.6.2.3 Observation

Observation is a systematic viewing of a specific phenomenon, in its appropriate site for the purpose of collecting data, for a particular study (Kothari, 2004).

Observation was applied in this study using the pre-determined set of schedules to be observed. This method was crucial, due to its independency from subjects' willingness to respond. Therefore, unlike other data collection tools, this method (observation) was also adopted in order to counter with respondents' verbal explanations, or reports of their own thoughts for one reason or another.

Observation in this study involved; visiting CDCF supported projects such as; water and power projects, constructed feeder road, built school classes and health centres in the constituency.

3.7 Data Processing, Analysis, and Presentation

3.7.1 Data Processing

Data processing entails the process of data coding, data editing, data classification and data tabulation so that, they are agreeable during data analysis (Kothari, 2004). This study involved the following data processing;

3.7.1.1 Data Coding Process

Coding denotes the process of assigning numbers, or symbols to responses so that answer can be put into a limited number of categories or classes. Coded data were

efficiently analysed and responses were condensed to a small number of classes. The investigator also assigned numbers in the questionnaires and interview schedule for smooth analysis of information.

3.7.1.2 Data Editing Process

Editing of data is a method of inspecting the collected raw data, aimed at identifying errors, omissions and to make the appropriate measures when feasible. In this study, editing encompassed a careful examination of the completed questionnaires and interview schedules. This technique was done to confirm whether, if the data were correct, and reliable.

3.7.1.3 Data Classification Process

In classification, the large volume of raw data were obtained and reduced into similar homogenous groups, aimed at obtaining meaningful relationships. Classification process was employed to get data having identical characteristics, in which the identical data were placed in one class, and the entire data were separated into a number of classes.

3.7.1.4 Data Tabulation Process

It is a process of briefing the raw data and displaying in a condensed form (i.e. presenting in a statistical form of tables) for more analysis. Data were arranged in column and rows. Tabulation was applied to conserve space to a lowest level.

3.7.2 Data Analysis and Presentation

Data analysis refers to the scrutinising of what has been collected in a survey or experiment and making deductions and inferences (Kothari, 2004). It involves examining the attained information and creating inferences. For the purpose of this study, the quantitative data were analysed with the help of Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) version 15, in which the data and frequencies were computed, the Excel program was employed to draw tables, and charts.

Content analysis was also used to analyse the qualitative data in which the words, sentences, phrases and ideas with similar character were placed in one category (code) and those with dissimilar character were kept into another category. Each code was analysed according to their contents or themes to get a major theme from each code. Each major theme was then discussed and classified according to the relative specific research questions and objectives of the study. Data were presented by using figures, charts, percentages, tables and texts for appropriate interpretations, and more understandable.

CHAPTER FOUR

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Overview

The major aim of this study was to examine the effectiveness of the CDCF in reduction of non-income poverty in Zanzibar, in order to recommend new measures and strategies for improvement of the fund operations. The chapter presents the study findings in six sections including; overview, demographic features of the respondents, community awareness on the CDCF, social services supported by the CDCF projects, the effectiveness of the CDCF supported facilities in delivery of services, and finally the challenges facing the CDCF in achieving its goals.

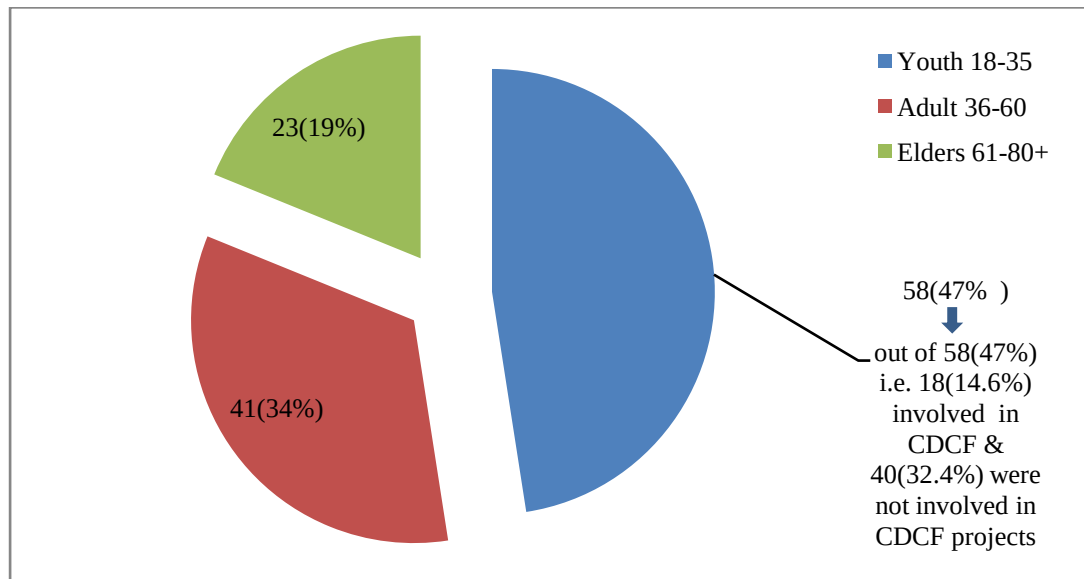
4.2 Demographic Features of the Respondents

Demography is the study dealing with human populations in terms of their distribution, compositions, size, and the manner in which they change across their areas. The basic demographic features considered in this study include sex, age, marital status and education. For any society to change, information on demography is very important component (Thomson, 2007). Demography is crucial in acknowledging social, as well as economic problems and provides its solutions, on how to solve those problems.

4.2.1 Age of the Respondents

The inclusion of age group of respondents in this study was done because, age group influence the level of development through social and economic activities. Age was also expected to have influence on the effectiveness of the CDCF in the reduction of non-income poverty, in the light of access to social services delivered through CDCF projects in Dole constituency. Age group classified into three categories including the youth. Though, there are various definitions of “youth” but in this study, the term “youth” was defined as the number of males and females aged from 18 to 35 years. Data on age of the respondents was presented as appears in Figure 4.1.

Figure 4.1: Age Groups of the Respondents (n=122)



Source: Field data, 2014.

The findings show that respondents were categorised into three age groups, including; the youth (18-35) who were 58(47%), the adults (36-60) who were 41(34%) and the elders (61-80+) who were 23(19%). Figure 4.1 indicates that, only 18(14.6%) out of 58(47%) were actively involved in the CDCF development projects and the remaining 40(32.4%) were not involved in any CDCF development activities.

This result implies that, the youth group was underutilised. This probably could be due to poor youth involvement in the CDCF development activities in the area. This result also corresponds to the study performed in 2009 by Kimani, Nekesa, and Bernard in Kenya, who also denoted that, majority of their respondents were young people, who are part and parcel to any development initiatives but were not involved in CDCF activities.

4.2.2 Sex of the Respondents

Sex can be referred to, as the quantity and percentage of males and females, in each age group in a population. Sex can have significant effect on social as well as

economic situation (PRB, 2011). This category of sex was included in this study due to its importance in acknowledging the vulnerability, and beneficial group between two types of sex. The researcher had the understanding that sex can have influence on the CDCF effectiveness in the reduction of non-income poverty in Dole constituency, in the light of social facilities delivered by the CDCF. Table 4.1 presents the summarised data on sex of respondents.

Table 4.1: Sex of the Respondents (n =122)

S/N	Sex	Number (n)	Percent (%)
1.	Male	54	44.3
2.	Female	68	55.7
3.	Total	122	100.0

Source: Field data, 2014.

Table 4.1 shows that, the number of females were greater compared to their male counterpart. They were 68(55.7%) and 54(44.3%) respectively. The main reason for this difference probably could be due to the fact that, females are many in Tanzania, as denoted by national census of 2012. Other reason is that, females are family housekeepers; they tend to remain at their home most of the time as compared to male counterparts, who are most of times out for various business.

4.2.3 Marital Status of the Respondents

The key relations between economic development, and growth of population are the most significant, not only on elements such as age and sex but also marital status, are indeed appropriate to development objectives (Charles, 1981). The researcher was interested to know if, marital status has any influence on the CDCF effectiveness in the reduction of non-income poverty in Dole constituency, in the light of social facilities supported by the CDCF. Data on marital status is shown in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2: Respondents' Marital Status (n=122)

S/N	Marital Status of the Respondents	Number (n)	Percent (%)
1.	Married	84	68.9
2.	Unmarried	25	20.5
3.	Divorced	5	4.1
4.	Widow	6	4.9
5.	Separated	2	1.6
6.	Total	122	100.0

Source: Field Data, 2014.

Table 4.2 indicates that, married respondents were 84(68.9%) whereas the unmarried ones were 25(20.5%). Other group constituted 5(4.1%) divorced, 6(4.9%) widowed and 2(1.6%) separated. Such information remains important in research as it helps to arrive at reality when a researcher presenting the findings in respect of the groups.

4.2.4 Education Level of the Respondents

Education to the Dole constituent's members was important in identifying, explaining, monitoring and evaluating the CDCF projects delivered in the constituency. The researcher was interested to know the educational levels of the respondents. This was purposely done in order, to understand if education of the respondents has any influence to overcome the challenges facing the CDCF in achieving its goals. The findings on the educational level of respondents were as shown in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3: Educational Level of the Respondents (n=122)

S/N	Educational Level	Numbers (n)	Percent (%)
1.	Primary	63	51.6
2.	Secondary	50	41.0
3.	Higher learning	2	1.6
4.	No education	7	5.7
5.	Total	122	100.0

Source: Field Data, 2014.

Table 4.3 revealed that, respondents who reached primary and secondary levels were 63(51.6%) and 50(41.0%) respectively. Seven (5.7%) respondents did not attend school, while the remained 2(1.6%) received higher learning education. The result indicates that, majority (92.6%) had basic education, whereby among them 41.0 percent had secondary education. The contribution that is needed from education of the respondents could be inadequate in overcoming the challenges facing the CDCF, for effective delivery of services in Dole.

4.3 Community Awareness on the CDCF

On community awareness on CDCF in Dole constituency, the study looked into: Community hearing about the CDCF operation; Sources of information on CDCF operation in the constituency and Understanding about CDCF.

4.3.1 Community Hearing About the CDCF Operation

Hearing of the community about the CDCF operation in Dole constituency is a significant criterion to determine the awareness of the people in Dole. Through the selected respondents in this study, the researcher asked the respondents to state if they have ever heard about CDCF operations in Dole constituency. The findings were as shown in Table 4.4.

Table 4.4: Respondents who Have Heard About CDCF (n=116)

S/N	Type of Response	Number (n)	Percentage (%)
1.	Yes	24	20.7
2.	No	92	79.3
3.	Total	116	100.0

Source: Survey data, 2014.

Table 4.4 shows that, 24(20.7%) respondents had ever heard about the CDCF operation in their constituency while 92(79.3%), had not ever heard about CDCF operations in Dole constituency. This implies that, awareness about the CDCF in Dole constituency is low (20.7%). The fact that CDCF has been operating in Dole since 2009/2010 creates doubts on effectiveness of the fund (i.e. CDCF). Similar results were also reported in Zambia by Micah study in 2011.

4.3.2 Sources of Information on CDCF in the Constituency.

The researcher was interested to know the respondents' sources of information on CDCF in the light of determining the 24 respondents' awareness who had ever heard about the CDCF operations in Dole constituency, as they had responded in Table 4.4. The findings were as shown in Table 4.5.

Table 4.5: Respondents' Primary Sources of Information (n=24)

S/N	Type of Responses	Number of Responses (n)	Percent (%)
1.	Friends	5	20.8
2.	Radio	1	4.2
3.	Councillors	2	8.3
4.	Sheha	10	41.7
5.	all above	4	16.7
6.	Other	2	8.3
7.	Total	24	100.0

Source: Field Data, 2014.

Table 4.5 shows that 5(20.8%) respondents got information through friends, 1(4.2%) respondent through radio, 2(8.3%) through councilors, while others 10(41.7%) through sheha, whereby 4(16.7%) through all the above named sources, and the remaining 2(8.3%) respondents got information from other sources. This result indicated that, the 24 members of the constituency who heard about CDCF operations in Dole were mostly relied on Sheha as their major source of information. However, despite sheha being widely relied for getting information to 10(41.7%) respondents, concillors were less relied to only 2(8.3%) respondents. Though, councilor was expected to be a major local community coordinator between them as leaders and local people in Dole, from his high position as a local community official compared to sheha, the results show different to what was expected. This could probably be due to improper communication between the leaders and the community which could also hampers the community awareness on CDCF operations in the constituency.

Similar results were observed by Samwel and Peter (2013); Kimani et al. (2009) in which the local leaders in their studied areas were the main source of information.

They performed what is regarded as *Barza* to inform their local citizens in their areas on matters concerning their constituencies and less relied on sources such as newspapers, televisions or radios. Narayan (2002) said that, government leaders play greater role in informing their citizens to make informed choice on the programs they desire.

4.3.3 Understanding about the CDCF

Understanding of the CDCF is essential indicator to determine the respondents' awareness on the CDCF operations in Dole constituent's development. The researcher asked the respondents to state if they understand CDCF operations in their constituency. The findings were as shown in Table 4.6.

Table 4.6: Respondents' Understanding of the CDCF (n=116)

S/N	Type of Responses	Number (n)	Percent (%)
1.	Yes	15	12.9
2.	No	101	87.1
3.	Total	116	100.0

Source: Field Data, 2014.

Table 4.6 indicates that 101(87.1%) of the respondents do not understand anything about the CDCF fund. They were totally ignorant because they failed to explain anything about CDCF including enacted law, the objectives of the fund, and even presence of the fund operations. Only 15(12.9%) had little understanding on the fund. During a field session one of the respondents says “...*in facts we see some of the services, maybe are provided under the CDCF fund but we know nothing about the fund, you as a researcher may be can tell us ...*” This implies that, community members are less informed of the CDCF.

Furthermore, the CDCF Committee officials' responses also showed that, community awareness on the fund is low as he said “...*actually the fund (CDCF) started to be known only recently...*”. The low awareness probably could be due to poor involvement of citizens in CDCF programs, lack of the culture of involving

local citizens in decision making and low educational level of most of the respondents, as indicated earlier in Table 4.3.

Similar result was reported in Uganda by Uganda Debt Network-UDN (2007) in which 87 percent of the respondents did not have knowledge or awareness about the CDCF; also in Zambia by Micah (2011) and REPOA (2014). In their studies they found that, among the factors which proved failure of the implementation of CDCF in a successful manner was lack of understanding on the fund by the community members.

4.4 CDCF Supported Social Services in Dole Constituency

The study wanted to know the kind of social services supported by CDCF in the constituency, in order to determine CDCF effectiveness. Services such as rural electrification, building of healthy centers, water supply services, building of classes, laboratory refurbishment, buying of ambulance, feeder road construction and digging of borehole were identified. Table 4.7 shows the CDCF supported services.

Table 4.7: Social Services Supported by CDCF in Dole Constituency.

S/N	Type of Social Services Supported by CDCF	Name of Shehia	Amount of Money Expended (Tshs)	Fiscal Year	Current Status
1.	Hydro power	Bumbwisudi	21 millions	2010/2011	Finished
		Dole	39 millions	2010/2011	Finished
2.	Solar power	Mwera and Kianga	17 millions	2011/2012	Finished
3.	Water supply service	Bumbwisudi and Mwera	7 millions	2012/2013	Obsolete
4.	Construction of feeder road	Dole, Kianga and Mwera	11.5 millions	2012/2013	Finished
5.	School Laboratory refurbishment	Dole	1 million	2013/2014	Finished
6.	Building health centers	Kianga and Bumbwisudi	17.8 millions	2009/2010	Unfinished
7.	Building schools' classes	Kianga and Dole	5.3 millions	2009/2010	Finished
8.	Digging Borehole	Kianga	1 million	2013/2014	Unfinished
9.	Ambulance for carrying patients	Whole Dole Constituency	9.4 millions	2014/2015	Not yet arrived

Source: Field data, 2014.

Table 4.7 indicates that, CDCF supported 9 types of social services in Dole aimed at facilitating human development, and reduction of non-income poverty in the constituency. The finding shows that, 60 percent of the CDCF projects were finished. But some of the services including; health centre and borehole at Kianga were unfinished. Other project required refurbishment from obsolescence for example; water supply project at Bumbwisudi. Moreover, one of the projects (i.e. Bumbwisudi health centre) was disqualified, due to poor standard and the capacity of health centre. This probably could be due to poor study feasibility prior to its establishment.

Similarly, in Zambia according to Micah (2011), CDCF helped serving people in building clinic, classes, blocks, sink borehole and small roads. Furthermore, similar benefits have been realised in Kenya by Kimani et al. (2009). They found that CDCF helped in the construction of bridges, feeder roads, expanded drainage system, schools, boreholes and provision of subsidies such as fertilizers and seeds to farmers.

4.5 Effectiveness of CDCF Supported Facilities in the Delivery of Services

The word **effectiveness** means the manner in which the results are produced as desired or intended (Soanes and Stevenson, 2003). In this study context, the word *effectiveness* signified the manner in which the CDCF facilities produced the desired results in facilitating its services to Dole constituency. The effectiveness was tested by using; accessibility to the CDCF facilities, coverage of the CDCF in the constituency and quality of CDCF facilities.

4.5.1 Access to CDCF Facilities

4.5.1.1 Community Participation

The study was interested to know if the CDCF projects in Dole were effective (i.e. produced desired results) in facilitating the accessibility of the CDCF facilities through community participation. The findings were as shown in Table 4.8.

Table 4.8: Response on Community Participation in the CDCF

S/N	Type of Responses	Number of Responses (n=116)	Percent (%)
1.	Yes	23 { 5 participated in 2009/2012. 18 participated in 2013/2014.	19.8 } 4.3 15.5
2.	No	93	80.2
3.	Total	116	100.0

Source: Field Data, 2015.

Table 4.8 reveals that, 23(19.8%) respondents participated in the CDCF projects such as; power and water projects, in which 5(4.3%) out of 23(19.8%) participated

only during the early period of the projects, between 2009 and 2012. Also, 18(15.5%) out of 23(19.8%) participated between 2013 and 2014. About 93(80.2%) respondents did not participate in any constituency's development projects. The findings imply that, the CDCF is not effective because only a few people participated. The researcher went further by interviewing the CDCF Committee members on the issue of community participation; they also replied that community participation in the CDCF funded activities was low.

The reason for the poor participation may be due to; lack of political will of the local leaders to involve people who in turn hinder the CDCF intended goals, in their efforts to reduce non-income poverty in the constituency. Similar results were denoted by UDN (2007); Kimani et al. (2009); Alison (2010); Albert (2010); Samwel et al. (2013); that the community is not well involved in the CDCF projects.

4.5.2 Coverage of the CDCF in Dole constituency

4.5.2.1 CDCF Budget Allocation

According to the CDCF Committee members, the CDCF's whole annual budget is only 25 million Tanzania shillings, disbursed from the Central government. The amount of money injected into the fund (CDCF) is uniformly distributed into shehiawise, for the whole constituency, regardless of the geographical area or size of the shehias. The study was interested to know if the CDCF in Dole was effective (i.e. produced desired results) through fund allocated. The findings were as shown in Table 4.9.

Table 4.9: CDCF Budget Allocated on Two Projects in Dole Constituency

Financial Year	Amount of Money Spent	Name of Shehia	Type of Power
2010/2011	21 and 39 million Tsh/=	Bumbwisudi and Dole	Hydro
2011/2012	17 million Tsh/=	Mwera and Kianga	Solar
2012/2013	23 million Tsh/=	Bumbwisudi	Solar

Source: Field data, 2014.

Table 4.9 shows that, there was duplication of power projects in the constituency. For instance; Solar and Hydro power in the financial year 2010/2011, around 21 and 39 million Tanzania shillings were respectively spent for hydro power in Bumbwisudi and Dole. In the 2011/2012 financial year, about 17 million Tanzania shilling were spent in Mwera and Kianga schools for solar power. Moreover, in 2012/2013 around 23 million Tanzania shilling were also disbursed for solar power project at Bumbwisudi.

Table 4.9 has apparently indicated the wastage of the resources, while it was possible to avert the wastage of the fund in only one power project that would have accommodated the whole constituency.

Two of the CDCF Committee members said “...*In fact the solar power project was not needed, because we already have hydropower for the whole country...*” The results probably imply that, there was either improper feasibility study, at the time of budget allocation for the two projects or leaders’ influence dominated the misuse of the CDCF money. Moreover, 25 million Tanzania shillings as the total expenditure of the fund are not enough to facilitate the social service needs for the four shehias and whole Dole constituency as well.

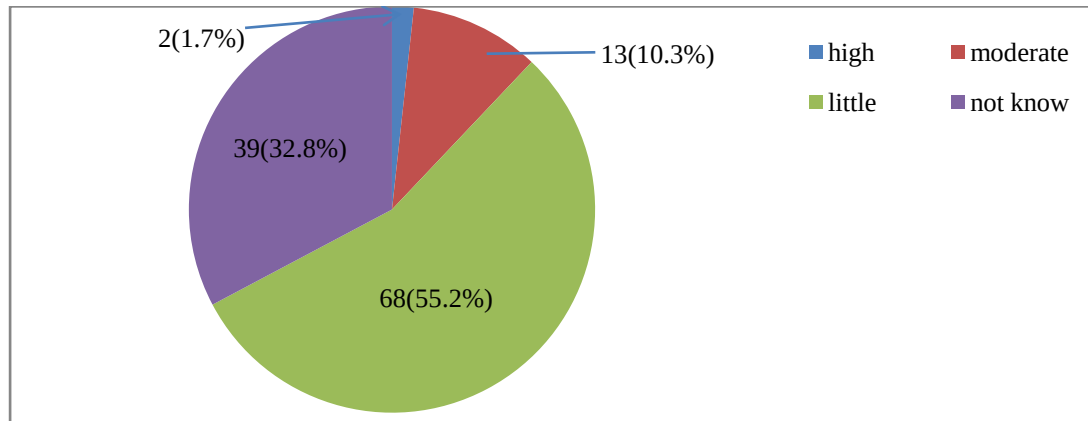
Similar results have also been revealed by REPOA (2014). It revealed that, people’s responses regarding the effectiveness on the use of CDCF money was negative, because the disbursement system was not transparent to the community, and was contrary to the CDCF rules. For instance REPOA (2014) observed that, CDCF progress reports regarding the use of CDCF money is submitted to RAS instead of PMO-RALG which undermined the CDCF rules concerning the expenditure.

4.5.3 Quality of CDCF Facilities

Meeting the expectations of the people from CDCF can also tell if CDCF is effective in reducing non-income poverty in Dole. The researcher was interested to know if the quality of the social services supported by CDCF in the constituency

were effective in meeting people expectations. This was tested through respondents' views as summarised in Figure 4.2 indicates.

Figure 4.2: Levels of Expectations (Views) on Quality of CDCF Facilities



Source: Field data, 2014.

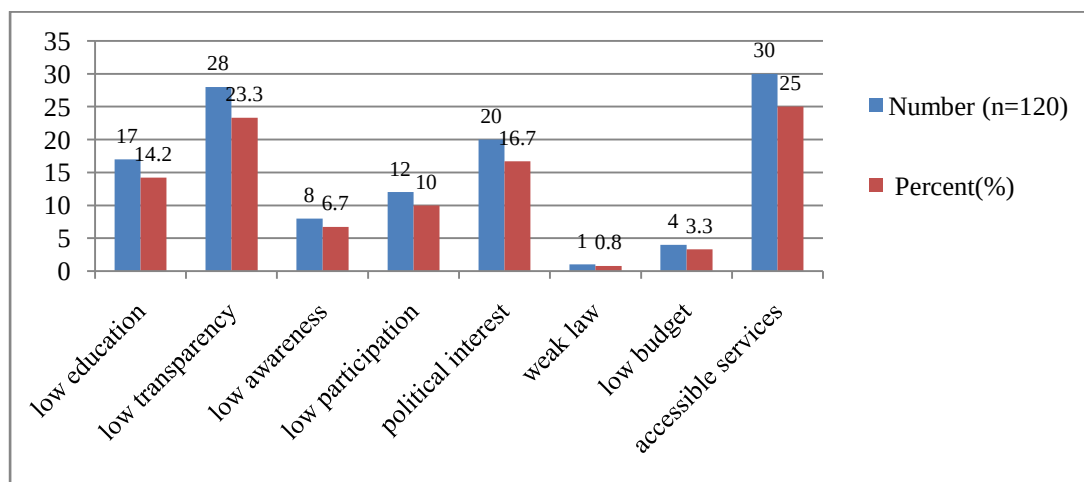
Figure 4.2 shows that 2(1.7%) viewed the social services supported by CDCF were high as per their expectations, where 13(10.3%) viewed CDCF social services as moderate. Furthermore, 68(55.2%) respondents viewed the services delivered (supported) by the CDCF as little compared to their expectations, while 39(32.8%) respondents had nothing to say (i.e. they do not know). Observation at CDCF facilities for social services revealed that, a little has been done as far as people's expectations. This implies that, people are not satisfied with the level of social services supported by the CDCF in Dole constituency, thus less effective.

Leonard and Priscillah (2014), Micah (2011), Alison (2010), Kimani et al. (2009) and Kenyan National Anti-Corruption Campaign Steering Committee Report (2008), they also revealed that, the allocated funds to develop the life of citizens within local areas did not meet the targeted members' expectations within community, and those who get the funds do not use the money on projects as planned.

4.6 Challenges facing CDCF in achieving its goals

Identifying the challenges facing the CDCF in Dole constituency was the fourth question in this study. The study revealed eight major challenges facing the CDCF through respondents' responses. These challenges were categorised into three main parts, including; the challenges directly related to the CDCF, challenges related to the CDCF Committee and challenges related to the Constituency members in Dole. The findings are summarised in Figure 4.3.

Figure 4.3: Challenges facing CDCF in Dole Constituency



Source: Field data, 2014.

Figure 4.3 reveals the 8 challenges facing the CDCF in Dole, which are elaborated under three subcategories that follows in 4.6.1, 4.6.2 and 4.6.3 correspondingly.

4.6.1 Challenges directly related to CDCF

Figure 4.3 reveals that, 1(0.8%) respondent said weakness of the CDCF law is a challenge that hinders the CDCF effectiveness and achievement of its goals. He further said CDCF law does not give people a power to decide, or supervise the CDCF supported services in Dole. On the other hand, 4(3.3%) respondents replied that, low budget allocation for the CDCF is a challenge against its effectiveness. They further said, “...25 million allocated for the fund annually is very little...”

In addition from the interview, on the question of the CDCF challenges, similar results were obtained by the CDCF Committee members. The results imply that, still there is shortage of money injected to the fund which, obstructs CDCF to achieve its goals. Similar results were observed by Kimani et al. (2009). In their study they remarked, in some countries like India, Pakistan, Zambia, Malawi, Uganda, and Southern Sudan equal amounts of money are allocated to each constituency for the CDCF, which is also difficult for larger constituencies to afford.

4.6.2 Challenges related to the CDCF Committee

Results in Figure 4.3 show that, 28(23.3%) respondents said that, low transparency is a challenge that hampers the CDCF to achieve its goals; they said the CDCF Committee is not open (transparent) to them because, CDCF projects were done without people being informed. This implies that, the Committee is not transparent to Dole people; it made them not know the fund. Others 20(16.7%) replied that, political interest is the challenge that impedes the CDCF achieve its goals, because politicians influence the committee to make decisions on CDCF projects or services, based on their own interest.

This statement also corresponds to the CDCF Committee officials when interviewees were asked to state, if the politics undermine the effectiveness of the CDCF to achieve its goals, they replied the same. Similar findings has been revealed by Micah (2011); Alison (2010); Kimani et al. (2009) in their studies they revealed that, the allocated funds that would have developed the life of citizens did not reach the targeted members within community. The money on projects were not used as planned because, leaders use their influence to dominate the use of the fund according to their own wishes.

4.6.3 Challenges related to the Constituency members in Dole

Figure 4.3 indicates that, 30(25%) respondents claimed that, accessibility to social services is a challenge that CDCF did not overcome it, while 17(14.2%)

respondents said that, low education of the Dole community members may be the challenge that hampers the CDCF to effectively achieve its goals. Furthermore, 12(10%) respondents said that low community participation in the CDCF development projects may hamper the effectiveness of the CDCF. In addition, 8(6.7%) respondents said that, low people's awareness on the fund may impede the CDCF effectiveness in service delivery.

The results imply that, CDCF and its Committee has not done enough, not only in facilitating its services to the Dole people, but also in educating, participating and making people aware about the fund. Probably this could be due to poor management skills and oversight ability of both Community members and CDCF Committee.

The same findings have also been reported by REPOA (2014). REPOA found that, improper involvement, and lack of awareness to the targeted people concerning the project funded by CDCF were among CDCF's setback. NACCSC (2008) also denoted that, almost 60 percent of Kenyans are not given the opportunity to be involved in the CDCF projects.

In general, the study observed the aims of CDCF to bring the constituency development by reducing non-income poverty are probably not yet fully realised. Despite certain success from CDCF services including; power supply service helps Dole people to supply water from their own domestic wells, it helps students learning after school hours at schools, wielding activities have been promoted from the availability of power.

However, the results from figure 4.3 clearly indicates accessibility to social services in Dole remain to be a big challenge (25%) compared to other challenges mentioned in that figure. For example; the researcher observed that, access to quality education is still a challenge, two in three schools located in Dole lack adequate library services, shortage of laboratory equipments, the classes are overcrowded to about 50 students per class.

Health service remains a challenge because of the two unfinished centres at Bumbwisudi and Kianga. The major health centre from the four shehias in the constituency is located at Kizimbani. People from Bumbwisudi and Dole have to follow the health services to Kizimbani which is far for walking distance. Moreover, the available health centre at Kizimbani lacks the obstetric emergencies; these are the life threatening situations that occur to women during pregnancy, labour or after delivery. This type of disorder can threaten the well-being of both mother and child. Lack of this important service in the area is a major weakness in delivery of quality health services.

Besides, water supply as among the social services also faces the obsolescence of its infrastructure in the constituency. The borehole which was observed from this study was not yet ready for use. Therefore, people in particular women have to walk a distance to fetch water; especially people of Bumbwisudi suffer the most. This is contrary to Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (ZSGRP) targets at improving water access to a distance not more than 250 metres from the people's residences.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Overview

This chapter provides an overview of the study, the summary of the study and conclusion, the policy implications on the study, recommendations and areas for further study.

5.2 Summary of the Study and Conclusions

5.2.1 Summary

This study aimed at examining the effectiveness of the Constituency Development Catalyst Fund in reduction of non-income poverty in Zanzibar: A Case of Dole Constituency-Unguja. This study specifically focused on revealing: the community awareness on the CDCF, the social services (facilities) supported by the Constituency Development Catalyst Fund in Dole constituency, the effectiveness of the CDCF supported facilities in delivery of services and identified the challenges facing the CDCF in achieving its goal.

In this study, both types of data were collected (i.e. Qualitative and Quantitative data), the study also adopted three methods which were; questionnaire, interview and observation methods to collect both quantitative and qualitative data, in examining the effectiveness of the CDCF in reduction of non-income poverty in Zanzibar, at Dole constituency. The questionnaires were administered to 120 respondents in the study area; interviews were employed to two respondents from the high ranked CDCF Committee members, while CDCF projects were also observed during field study.

The study revealed that, since the fund was established in 2009, which came into effect in 2009/2010, the CDCF is relatively less effective in reduction of non-income poverty in Dole constituency. The exposed social services that CDCF

supported in Dole were of different, but were not satisfactorily delivered, and the facilities were less effective. Despite the fund was established in 2009, people awareness was low on the fund. The study further discovered the challenges facing the CDCF in achieving its goals. Some of the revealed challenges were; low community involvement/participation in the project, political interest, low CDCF budget, low transparency of the CDCF operation, low educational level of the respondents and weaknesses of the law, which gave clout CDCF Committee rather, than citizen in whole process of CDCF project management. Moreover, project duplication is also among those challenges which were observed during the CDCF study in Dole constituency.

5.2.2 Conclusions

Sustainability in development should be given a top priority in the national agenda by the responsible government. This should be the major principle, which strengthens whole national and rural policies to alleviate underdevelopment and improving people's well-being and reduction of non-income poverty. The government required to have self-governing arrangements at the local level to monitor the progress of development projects and introduce strong measures to discourage misuse of CDCF.

5.3 Policy Implications

The CDCF was established to bring grass root development through the financed CDCF development projects and ultimate poverty reduction. The fund is in line with Tanzania's community development policy objectives of 1996, ZSGRP and MDGs goal. However, the realisation of CDCF goals was not fully achieved due to weaknesses of its law and regulations that guide its operations.

Lack of firm CDCF Policy guideline is a challenge since it was established CDCF policy is not in place. Law governing the CDCF implementation is toothless to effectively hold those who misuse the fund accountable as shown from respondents' views in figure 4.3.

Furthermore, the law does not provide adequate support to the people in the constituency concerning the fund supervision and monitoring of the funded projects.

This implies that, CDCF should have its own policy that will help redressing the challenges it faces in order to bring the development of the Dole community.

Moreover, reform of the existing CDCF law and regulation is necessary with the help of government, constituency members and other stakeholders of development. More are explained below in the recommendations.

5.4 Recommendations

Based on the findings from this study, the followings are recommended for the improvement of the fund operations:

i. Increasing Community Awareness

Improving community awareness via education such in workshop, radio sessions, and public meeting also documents publications regarding the use of the fund. This will probably help increasing people level of knowledge and understanding about the fund and will manage to hold their leaders accountable and effective in case of misuse of the fund. This also was recommended by David and Josephine (2013); Micah (2011); Alison (2010); Kimani et al. (2009) and National Anti-corruption Campaign Steering Committee (2008) in their studies in Zambia and Kenya respectively.

ii. Increasing Community Participation

Active engagement by the community in selecting, implementing, managing, and monitoring their CDCF projects is vital. This will probably help them generate knowledge through action and will help them gaining experiences through practical learning and doing.

iii. Control Mechanism on Political Influence

MP roles and power conferred by the law should be reviewed, from that of executive to oversight roles. This will probably reduce the opportunity to influence his/her decisions to other CDCF members in projects, as well as misappropriation

of fund. Similarly Alison (2010) and REPOA (2014) have also found in their studies. The Dole respondents suggested this measure as should be taken into consideration and implementation.

iv. CDCF Law and Policy

Some sections of the CDCF Act provided a loophole, where the leaders in the constituency applied them abusively. For instance, in project supervision and selection, CDCF Committee is the sole responsible for selecting the projects after receiving proposal from the people in the constituency. In the committee, the possibility of project abuse is very high because, people are not taking part in the monitoring or planning of the proposed projects. The law should grant more power to citizen to control and supervise their fund.

Moreover, there should be a CDCF policy that will guide the whole CDCF operations and correct the flaws that were observed in the CDCF law. Similar finding has been exposed by REPOA (2014), in regard to the conferred power upon the CDCF committee. Hence, there is a need to make a proper review of the whole CDCF law and CDCF policy formation.

v. Raising CDCF Budget

The coverage of the budget in which the CDCF receives is very low, only 24.5-25 million Tanzania shillings are equally disbursed by all constituencies, regardless of their geographical areas and populations. In order to make the social facilities supported by CDCF effective in Dole the amount of money injected into the fund should be reviewed and increased.

vi. Effectiveness of the CDCF Supported Facilities

The facilities that CDCF supports in Dole constituency should be effective in order to make the people in the constituency realise the true sense of development and reduction of non-income poverty in their area.

5.5 Areas for Further Study

Studying the effectiveness of the CDCF in reduction of non-income poverty in Dole constituency is a study that requires an intensive and long term study. Considering that the constituency is very large in the urban west region, thorough study for the whole constituency is something that requires adequate fund and long term investigation, from time to time, beyond the ability of a single study. In this situation, certain areas that require further studies have been identified including;

- i. A broad study is needed, to find out the community involvement to the CDCF management, in the constituency.
- ii. Finally, the target area of this study was in Dole, in the urban west district but it would be better to conduct the related studies in other areas of Zanzibar especially in Pemba Island.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1:

Instruction to the Respondent

Dear Respondent,

My name is Haidar Abdalla Saleh; I am a student at Mzumbe University pursuing a Master degree in Development Policy. I am here for research based on the Effectiveness of the Constituency Development Catalyst Fund in Non-income Poverty Reduction in this Dole Constituency.

You are among the selected respondents from among the people in this constituency to fill this questionnaire.

Please be comfortable and free to answer this questionnaire.

Your name will be held in strict confidence, and will not appear on any documents or Publications. Your contribution is highly regarded to fulfill this study, don't hesitate to ask any questions when you need.

Please answer the questions as honestly, and openly as possible, by ticking (✓) in the appropriate box or filling in the blanks.

Appendix 2:

Community Questionnaire on the CDCF in Dole Constituency

Please tick(✓) in the box and fill in the space provided.

A. Personal Information:

1. Name of Shehia.....
2. What is your Sex? Male { } Femle { }
3. What is your age?
4. Marital status: Please tick (✓) in one only
 - a. Married { } b. Unmarried { } c. Divorced { } d. Widowed { }
 - e. Separated { }
5. What is your educational background?
 - a. Primary education { } b. Secondary education { }
 - c. Higher learning { } d. No education { }
6. What is your occupation?
 - a. Formal employed { } b. Self-employed { } c. No work { }

B: Awareness and Knowledge of CDCF:

7. a Have you ever heard CDCF operating in your constituency? a. Yes{ } b.No{ }
- b. What is your primary source of information about events in your constituency?
 - a. Friends { } b. Newspapers { } c. Radio { } d. Counselor { } e. Sheha { }
 - f. Member of Parliament { } g. All above { } h. other { }
8. Do you know what the CDCF? a. Yes { } b. No { }
9. If yes, explain how?

.....

.....

.....

10. a. Do you think that CDCF projects are community owned?

a. Yes { } b. No { }

b. If yes, explain how ?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

C. CDCF Project Implementation:

11. a. Have you ever participate in initiating any CDCF project in your Constituency?

a. Yes { } b. No { }

12.a. Have you ever participate in a CDCF project implemented in your community?

a. Yes { } b. No { }

b. If Yes when?.....

13. How do you assess the ways for addressing complaints regarding the use of CDCF Money? a.Satisfactory { } b.Fair { } c.Unsatisfactory { }

d.Not know { }

D. The assessment of the CDCF contribution to the Constituency

14. a. Do you think CDCF helpful in your constituency? a.Yes { } b.No { }

b. If Yes or No explain how?

.....

.....

.....

.....

c. If Yes in (b) above, does the CDCF benefited you? a.Yes { } b.No { }

d. If Yes in (c) above, how was the fund benefited you?

.....

.....

.....

.....

15.a. If the fund not useful, what should be done to make CDCF helpful?

.....

.....

.....

b. In your opinion what are the challenges facing CDCF in your constituency?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

16. a. How do you assess the effectiveness of CDCF in the followings, please tick(✓) in the box provided below, the number 1=strongly agree; 2=agree; 3=strongly disagree and 4= disagree

ITEMS	1	2	3	4
Community participation in decision making				
People's preference control CDCF projects				
Involvement in projects identification				
Many projects implemented via CDCF				
Suitability of Law governing CDCF				
People Empowerment on CDCF				
CDCF rising employment				
CDCF rising income				
High corruption involved in CDCF projects				
CDCF in improving society well being				
CDCF in poverty reductions				
CDCF is a project for politicians only				

b. Do you think the quality of CDCF supported services effective to the community expectations than before fund was established?

a. Yes { } b. No { }

THANKS FOR YOUR COOPERATION

Appendix 3:

Questionnaire form for the Dole CDCF Committee Officials

This questionnaire should be answered by an Official from the Dole CDCF Committee Officials.

A. Personal information

1. Nature of employment
2. Institution.....
3. Title.....
4. Age
5. Sex a. Male { } b. Female { }
6. Marital status. Please tick (√) only one.
a. Married { } b. Single { } c. Widowed { } d. Divorced { }
7. Educational background. Please tick one
a. Primary { } b. Secondary { } c. Adult { }
d. Informal { } e. Others (Specify) { }

B: Awareness and Knowledge of CDCF

8. a. Have you noticed any CDCF project conducted in your constituency?
a. Yes { } b. No { }
b. If Yes explain when?

.....

.....

.....

.....

- c. How are the CDCF projects financed?

.....

.....

.....

.....

9. a. In your feeling, what is the level of awareness of CDCF among the people in this Constituency? Please select one.

a. High { } b. Moderate { } c. Low { } d. Don't know { }

10. a. Do you think that CDCF projects are community owned?

a. Yes { } b. No { }

b. If yes can you explain how?

.....

.....

.....

.....

c. How does the CDCF Committee involve people in their development project?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

11. a. Can you list how many CDCF projects implemented in your constituency?

- 1).....
- 2).....
- 3).....
- 4).....
- 5).....

b. Do you think those projects implemented are successful? a. Yes { } b. No { }

C: Project Implementation:

12. How are the CDCF projects identified? Please tick (✓) in one box only.

- a. Parliamentary (MP) identified project { } b. CDCF committee selected { }
- c. MP's assistants select the project { } d. Project initiated from district plan { }
- e. Don't know { } f. Initiated from the constituent's members { }

g. All above { }

13. How is CDCF money delivered in your constituency? Please tick (✓) one

a. Elected Member of Parliament { } b. District Planning Officer { }

c. CDCF Committee { } d. All above { } e. Other (specify) { }

14. Do you think the money delivered for the project satisfactory? a. Yes { } b. No { }

15. a. Do you think the CDCF project helped to change the living standard of the

Constituent's community? a. Yes { } b. No { }

b. If Yes explain how

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.....

.....

c. In your opinion what are the challenges facing CDCF implementation?

.....

.....

.....

.....

d. Do you think what should be done to improve the fund?

.....

.....

.....

D. Overall Assessment of the CDCF

16. Please tick (✓) on the appropriate box below the number provided 1=very satisfactory; 2=satisfactory; 3=very unsatisfactory; 4= unsatisfactory.

ITEMS	1	2	3	4
Community awareness on CDCF				
CDCF on Community participation				
CDCF's budget				
CDCF on Improving community services				
Law governing CDCF's implementation				
CDCF is transparent				
CDCF free from political interference				

THANK YOU FOR COOPERATION

Appendix 4

INTERVIEW GUIDE

A. Personal information

1. Institution.....
2. Title.....
3. Age
4. Sex a. Male { } b. Female { }

B. DCF implementation

5. Can you tell when was CDCF established?
6. a. What are the goals of the CDCF fund?
b. How many projects implemented since it was established?
c. Do you think those projects achieve the CDCF goals?
d. How?
e. Who is responsible for the project identification?
f. Who is responsible for the project supervision?
7. a. Do you think the community is well aware about the CDCF?
b. How do you involve them in the projects?
8. a. In your opinion does the fund for the project well allocated?
b. How much money is disbursed for a project?
c. What is the coverage of the CDCF fund?
d. Do you think are adequate?

9. a. Is there any case concerning corruption against the fund?
b. How do you solve them?
10. a. In your opinion what are the challenges facing the CDCF fund?
b. Can you suggest what should be done to solve the problem?

Thank you for Cooperation

Appendix 5:

OBSERVATION GUIDE

Observation of the CDCF Projects

Name of Projects	Status of the Projects		
	Finished	Unfinished	Ongoing
		Reasons: i) ii) iii)	
		Reasons: i) ii) iii)	
		Reasons: i) ii) iii)	
		Reasons: i) ii) iii)	
		Reasons: i) ii) iii)	
		Reasons: i) ii) iii)	
Total			