

**AN INVESTIGATION OF URBAN COMMUNITY
PARTICIPATION IN PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION OF
LOCAL GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME IN
ILALA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL**

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ILALA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL**

ERICK NGawe

**A Dissertation Submitted to the School of Public Administration and Management
in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Award of Degree of Master of
Public Administration (MPA) of Mzumbe University**

2016

CERTIFICATION

We, the undersigned, certify that we have read and hereby recommend for acceptance by Mzumbe University, a dissertation entitled “ **An Investigation of Urban Community Participation in Planning and Implementation of Local Government Development Programme in Ilala Municipal Council** in fulfillment of the requirements for award of the degree of Master of Public administration from Mzumbe University.

.....

Major supervisor (Prof. Josephat Itika)

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Internal examiner

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External examiner

Accepted by the board of the school of public administration and management

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Chairperson

DECLARATION AND COPYRIGHT

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

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DEDICATION

This research work is dedicated to my lovely parents Mr. and Mrs. Remmy Ngawe. Thank you for your categorical support during my studies and ultimately successful completion of my study. I am proud of you, and therefore, this work is your reward.

ABBREVIATIONS

AFDB	Africa Development Bank
AU	African Union
CP	Community Participation
CD	Community Development
DP	Development Programme
FYDP	Five Years Development Plan
GoT	Government of Tanzania
IMC	Ilala Municipal Council
LGA	Local Government Authority
MCDG	Ministry of Community Development Gender and Children
RDS	Rural Development Strategy
URT	United Republic of Tanzania
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organization

ABSTRACT

Community participation in development programmes is revealed to be vital in development approach in order to ensure success and sustainability of community based programmes and projects. It provides the chance for local people and other stakeholders to come together at one Table for the purpose of sharing experience and decision making on the provision of social services in the community. This study sought to investigate the effectiveness of urban community participation in planning and implementation of development programme and projects. Specifically the study expects to address the following four specific objectives, first to identify and describe development programmes and projects, second to investigate the extent to which urban community participate in planning and implementation of the development programs and projects, third to describe and examine the challenges of community participation in urban development program and projects, and lastly to examine the ways used by the local government authority to motivate community participation in development programmes and projects. The research findings revealed that community participation in the development process has numerous benefits in service delivery such as provision of required services, satisfied services, proper use of public resources and speed up development process. The implication of these findings to the policy makers and other stakeholders is to design strategies that could ensure that there is effective participation of local community in decision making process from setting priorities, develop plans as well as proper utilization of human resource and implementation of programmes and projects which have been identified by the community. Also the policy should state clearly the importance of conducting training to mtaa leaders at the ward level.

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CHAPTER ONE

PROBLEM SETTING

1.0 Introduction

This chapter provides the background to the study, statement of the problem, research objectives, and questions, significance of the study as well as the limitations of the study.

1.1 Background of the study

Over the years the concept of community participation has gained its importance in academic, policy making forums as well as in the professional conduct for the sake of realizing socio economic development.

Various countries in the world have recognized the importance of local communities in handling development agenda mainly in rural and urban areas (Ngigi, 2015; Chirenje, Gilaba & Musaba, 2013). Community participation in development programmes and projects has been gaining strong support not only by the government and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in Tanzania, but also by international organizations such as the World Bank (WB), Africa Development Bank (AFDB), African Union (AU) and World Health Organization (WHO). It is now a common practice that communities are made part of the solutions to their own problems and challenges in any development intervention, (Njunwa 2010; Kasuka 2011; Kimani&Kombo 2011).

Plinger (2002) describes community participation as the active participation of the local people through a process of community development which results in empowerment of local community to address social issues within a broader framework of the social determinants. Moreover, Bishop and Davis (2002) assert that participation is a technique which is mainly used to identify and incorporate stakeholders to influence the process and programme outcomes.

Various scholars have explained the concept of urban community participation in different forms. Goodland (2002) distinguishes three forms of participation.

First, participation by individual or representative of the community or voluntary organization in public policy both in designing what is to be done and implementing it. Second participation through group of voluntary and community organization for their own or others, which can have triple benefits of getting things done, fostering community links and building the skills, self-esteem and networks for those who give their time (Burton 2003). Thirdly community participation can be in the form of social support mechanism based on family friendship and neighborliness (Goodland 2002), Nevertheless, Bishop and Davis (2002) suggested that effective community participation can be of two types “consultation and partnership”. “Consultation” is a form of participation with objective to measure community reaction to a proposal and to invite feedback; where the information gathered can influence subsequent policy choice (Van Empel 2007), while “Partnership” is perceived as an opportunity to be directly involved in aspect of government decision making (Bishop and Davis 2002).

Local governments in both rural and urban areas are expected to motivate local participation in development by at least involving the local communities in some aspect of programme planning and implementation. This helps in bringing closer community for the sake of improving the services delivery as well poverty reduction in the society (Mansuri & Rao 2012).

Currently, the government of United Republic of Tanzania (GoT) is making emphasis on promoting community participation in planning and implementation of development projects in different sectors such as agriculture, education and health. In 2001 the government of Tanzania developed the Rural Development Strategy (RDS) in order to demand program identification, management and implementation as the most effective way for achieving sustainable development at the district level.

Different strategies have been developed including the Agricultural Sector Development Strategy (ASDS) (2001) and Secondary Education Development Plan (SEDP) phase one 2004-2009 and phase two 2010-2015.

Both strategies and plans have put in place the role of the government, other development partners and the community in such development programmes and projects. The role of the government is to finance provision of collective programs that private are unwilling to support, development partners its role is to provide wide range of demanding support services and the role of community is to provide local control over the amount, quality and benefits of the development activities (Kasuka 2011; Kambuga, 2013).

1.2 Statement of the problem

The views of different scholars show the positive role of community participation in enhancing decision making, accountability and successful projects implementation (Herbertson et al, 2010). The benefits of community participation in development activities include cost reduction, resource supplementation and better targeting of the actual needs especially when people are involved right from the planning phase. The forgoing benefits bring a sense of ownership, responsibility, accountability and better use of programme's resources (Orenje, Rambo & Odundu, 2014). However, a study by Kambuga (2013) revealed that some Local communities do not play an active role in planning, decision making, monitoring and evaluation processes. Thus, the efforts to promote participation in the development programmes have not evolved to higher levels where participation could be seen

Although there have been many efforts made to promote community participation in development projects yet, local communities are usually isolated in development process. They are only consulted when and if need be, further community level of involvement is generally low and is not always an open attempt to empower communities to choose development options and destinies; instead it is sometimes an attempt to advance already agreed plans (Waweru, 2015; Mohamad, 2010).

To ensure efficiency in improving the quality of life of local people, community participation is the key. The local people must be placed at the centre in decision concerning their needs, and how they want to meet them through programmes and projects failure of the community involvement in the decision making makes the community get alienated, and this may result to passivity and possible resistance to development initiatives (Ngigi, 2015). The present study sought to investigate the effectiveness of urban community participation in development programmes and projects and the ways used by Ilala Municipal Council to improve the situation.

1.3 Objectives of the study

There are two types of objectives namely general objective and specific objectives. The general objective of the study is presented first, followed by specific objectives.

1.3.1 General objective

The general objective of this study was to investigate the effectiveness of urban community participation in planning and implementation of development programmes and the ways used by local government to improve community participation.

1.3.2 Specific objectives

This study is guided by the following specific objectives:

- i. To identify and describe development programmes and projects
- ii. To investigate the extent to which urban community participate in planning and implementation of the development programs and projects.
- iii. To describe and examine the challenges of community participation in urban development programmes and projects
- iv. To examine the ways used by the local government authority to motivate community participation in development programmes and projects.

1.3.4 Research questions

- i. What are the development programmes and projects?
- ii. To what extent do the urban communities participate in planning and implementation of development programmes and projects?
- iii. What are the challenges/limitations to community participation in urban development programmes and projects?
- iv. Does the local government motivate urban community participation in development programmes and projects?

1.5 Scope of the study

This study focused on assessing the effectiveness of urban community participation in planning and implementation of development programmes and the ways used by local government to improve community participation in Ilala Municipal Council. The study was conducted at Ilala Municipal Council since is not easy to be conducted in the whole country due to time factor and size of geographical distribution of the population. Ilala Municipal Council was selected because it is among the urban Municipal Council in Tanzania. The selected areas are also accessible by the researcher during data collection. The study covered 90 participants who were randomly selected from nine (9) randomly selected wards of Ilala Municipal Council and 18 respondents who were wards leaders selected purposively from nine (9) wards of Ilala Municipal Council. Therefore it is useful noting that study findings will be beneficial to all stake holders including communities, policy makers, government and programme leaders at all level (wards to national).

1.6 Significance of the study

This study is important for both theoretical and practical pursuit because the finding will be useful to the community participation in the local government development programmes, also it will be helpful in policy making and services provision involving local citizen in Ilala Municipal Council and other municipal in Tanzania. This study

will also provide useful knowledge and information to the academicians, local citizens and government on the partnership in services delivery.

1.7 Limitation of the study

During conducting the study, the researcher faced some limitations among them being the ones explained below; poor cooperation from the ward management and other members of the community. Some respondents were not willing to cooperate and fill in the questionnaire as required and return them on time. In solving this obstacle the researcher decided to use face to face interview. The important information from the district council, wards authority and development committees was not disclosed easily; most of the staff/leaders were refrained from disclosing the vital information to make the study successful. In tackling this limitation, the researcher ensured confidentiality of the respondent by guaranteeing them their names will not be exposed. There was unavailability of respondents in some areas when the researcher arrived for data collection during the day time. This limitation was off-settled by revisiting the household during the evening or night when most of the people are returning home from the work. This made possible for the researcher to collect the required information to accomplish the study.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This chapter consists of theoretical literature review, empirical literature review and synthesis of the study regarding the urban community participation in planning and implementation of local government development programmes.

2.1 Theoretical Literature Review

2.1.1 Community participation concept

Community participation is currently an important aspect in development due to the failure of the top-down approach to address challenges such as high poverty level and other social problems (Thwala 2010; Orenje, Rambo & Odundu, 2014) Community-based initiatives seek to empower local community groups and institution by giving the community direct control over investment decisions, project planning, execution and monitoring, through a process that emphasizes inclusive participation and management of the development programmes. Community involvement and participation are very important aspects of current development projects; they may never succeed or will not be accepted once they are completed if the local people were not involved during the establishment of the projects. Further, community participation should be used to generate not only ideas for the new projects and their implementation, but also ideas for further improvement of the existing projects (Smarte, 2010; Norman, 2012).

According to Barasa & Jelagat (2013), community participation is the process which involves people in identifying their needs, understanding their needs and how it affect them and lastly suggest solutions on how to solve the problem through discussion. Also, the communities have the chance to set goals and objectives for their development. Effective citizen participation means the same as the community power/the redistribution of power whereby in the representative aspect of democracy

few people represent the whole community the majority who excluded in the ruling system have the power to engage in the local government affairs through participation in the matters concerning their society

Community participation is the process by which individuals, families, or communities assume responsibility for their own welfare and develop a capacity to contribute to their own and the community development. In the context of development, community participation refers to an active process whereby beneficiaries influence the direction and execution of development. The cornerstone of community –based development initiatives is the active involvement of members of a defined community in at least some aspects of project design and implementation (Mwiru, 2015).

Public participation always concerns the engagement of the individuals and communities in decision about thing that affect their lives, this form of participation emphasize engaging individuals and communities with local institutions and political structure, this lead to a focus on capacity building of individuals, organization and communities to effectively promoting involvement (Robyn, 2012).

Therefore community participation in project identification and planning promote new values, attitude, knowledge and skills among community members and build their capacity as agent of change”. Therefore community participation is important simply because its provide chance for community members to involved in development project from the grass root level which involve identification of the needs, planning, implementation and final to select the appropriate way to solve the problem.

Further reasons could be cited to emphasize why citizens should participate in community decisions. However, the case is rested with above. In summary, decision making that is delegated by others will not always be in the best interest of an individual and his or her neighbours. Community improvement is a product of citizen participation in decision making.

2.1.2 Community participation and development

Community participation is an important aspect of community development and reflects a grass root or bottom up approach to problem solving. It involve active voluntary engagement of individual and groups to change difficult conditions and to influence policies and program affect their lives or lives of others (Pieterse, 2010; Mwiru, 2015)

From the views of Barasa & Jelagat 2013, the major aim of community development is to encourage participation of the community as the whole in fact; community development can be explained as the social process resulting from the citizen participation. Participation approach in community development is beneficial in a number of ways such as; better managed and maintained community projects and improved access to public services through though community constructed facilities.

Participatory development is the most important approach towards enabling communities to help themselves and sustain efforts in development work. Communities are no longer seen as recipients of development programs; rather they have become important stakeholders that have important role to play in management of program and projects in their areas.

2.1.3 Rationale for Community Participation

Participation of people in local government affairs and other community groups which includes involvement in different local committees like school committees, water committees, farmers group and in preparation of village development plans influence the authority to implement plans that address the needs of the citizen (Cornwall 2003) find that in participatory governance people become producers and creators of their own services rather than be chooser from what was already prepared by the government.

The literature from Boven, 2003, views the important of community participation in decision making in development program as a way of enhancing the government responsiveness and accountability in solving the community problems.

For Bruckner 2003 participation is always some kind of process which is start by thinking about others and being responsible for the wellbeing of others, where people engage physically in development activities through contribute their labour power, ideas and sometime fund contribution (Wiedemair 2009).

Good governance need authority that are responsible to the needs of their people through involving them in the government development activities like policy formulation, budget process, planning and implementation of development activities where people views are being considered in provision of services hence meeting the expectation of the people (Policy Forum 2008). Involving community in local government affairs helps to improve the quality of decision made and policies formulated (Matovu 2006), community participation should take place in the early stage of development planning so as to allow view from the people to be included in the project from the beginning of the project so as to meet the need of the people (Policy Forum 2008).

2.2 Theories of community participation

This section sought to provide a brief overview of some of the most prominent theories which have been put forward as a means of understanding and appraising participation structures and practices. There are several theories explaining the daily functions of the village government, more specifically the ability to involve the citizens to development programmes and village meetings. Among the theories explaining the ability of citizens to participate in local government development activities are as depicted in the subsequent sections.

2.2.1 Arnstein's ladder of participation

Theoretical work on the subject of community participation was done by Arnstein (1969). Arnstein theory is about power distribution structure in society and how they interact, based on how decisions are made as well as citizen involvement in planning process (Joel 2013) as depicted in figure 2.1.

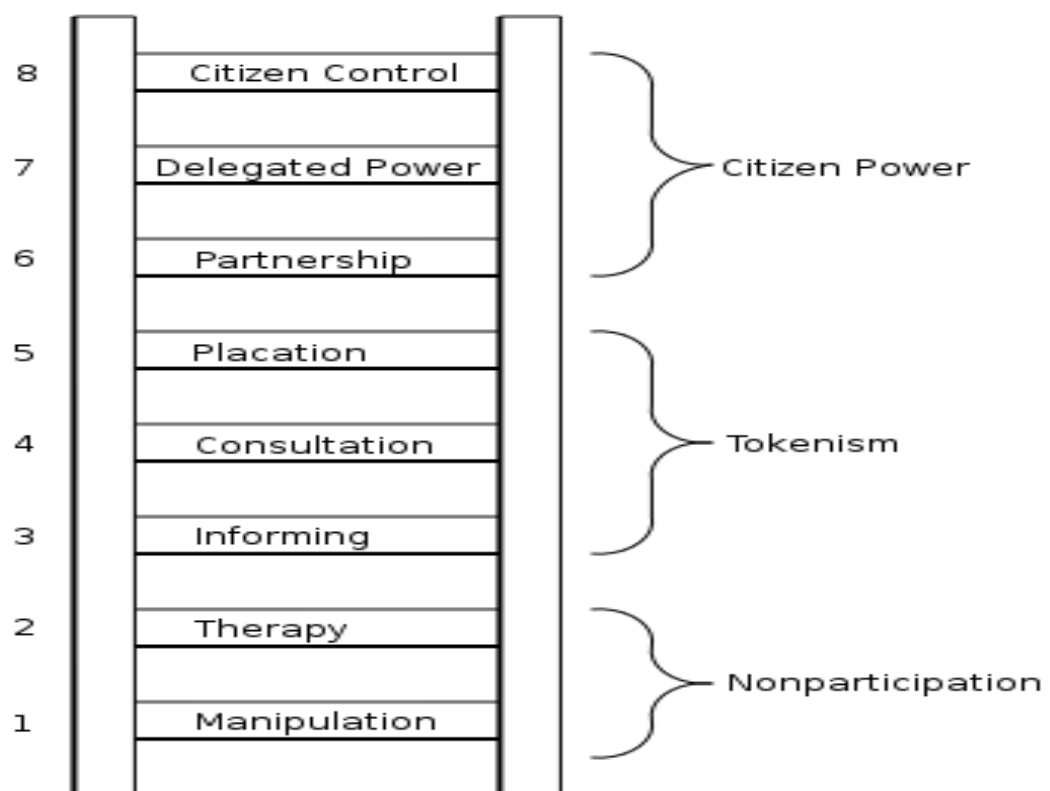


Figure 2.1 Eight rungs on the ladder of citizen participation

Bottom Rung 1 & 2 Non-Participation (manipulation & therapy). This describes the level of Non-participation in this rung; their main objective is to “educate or to cure” citizens rather than to enable them to participate in public matters.

Rung 3&4 Tokenism (informing & consultation) **informing** (lowest level of tokenism) in this level the authority provides the opportunity for the citizen to express their views and the chance to be heard but in this level people lack the assurance that

their voice/ideas will be considered by the authority, citizen does not have the power to follow through what is going on after express their views.

Consultation this is the highest level of tokenism where the local citizen are given the chance to express their views but the authority have the power to decide whether to take it or to leave it.

Rung 6,7 & 8 citizen power (Partnership, delegated power & citizen control) stage (6)

Partnership in this level the local citizen and local authority have the chance to come together for negotiation and involve the exchange of ideas and power in decision making process. **Delegated power (7) and citizen control (8)** in this stage the majority of local people obtain/own the decision making power, the authority stand as the watch dog/supervisor but much of the decision of the decision come from the local people; also here local citizen are given full managerial power on matter concerning their community.

2.2.2 Empowerment theory

Empowerment theory is the theory which is based on the attempt to connect the personal and the social, the individual and the society and the micro and the macro. Empowerment based on the process of increase control and the power of the decision making to the powerless people. In the micro level its deal with the single person (individual) while in the macro level its deal with the community as a whole where the community group or organization have the power in decision making and control over different local projects (Samah & Aref 2009). The theory also lay emphasize on the presence of people or community, resources, room for expression and project are potential for empowerment but there should be rules and regulation which support the social empowerment.

Empowerment process involve different integrated stages like people recognition of their ability and power depends on the resources beyond their reach, social legitimate which allow the process to take place, people will to make changes in their lives, people understand their right of expression and defending their views, people belief on

their own ability to bring changes in their lives and lastly success to organizing resources to drive the process of empowerment. Hence this proof that the people have secured for themselves ability to achieve outcomes, to control their lives, and participate find the decision making process (Saden 2004).

Therefore, over the above theories, local people mostly did the development process such as participating in development activities in urban areas from Local Government. The local government facilitates the participation of the local people in deciding on matters affecting their lives, planning and executing their development programs.

2.2.3 Policy framework for citizen participation

The government of Tanzania redistributes authority, responsibility and financial resources for providing public services among different levels of government. It is the transfer of responsibility for the planning, financing and management of certain public functions from the central government and its agencies. Tanzania local government provides the main policy frameworks for citizen participation in government affairs at the local level where, through Tanzania five years development plan (FYDP) 2011/2012-2015/2016, every Tanzanian has the duty and responsibility to play an active part in the development of the motherland and local authorities are supposed to mobilize and coordinate peoples effort towards national development.

One of the objectives of Ministry of Community Development Gender and Children (MCDG) strategic plan 2011-2016, is families and community participation in decision making and effectively seizing on development opportunities. This objective aimed at promoting families and community participation in matters affecting their wellbeing through training of community development (CD) experts with participatory methodologies (URT 2011; 2011).

2.2.4 Constitutional framework for citizen participation

The government is committed to enhance democracy from grassroots level through participation process. This commitment starts from the constitution of United Republic of Tanzania (URT) of 1982, which aims at transferring authorities to the people through establishment of Local Government System as preserved in the Constitution 1982 in Article 145 and 146

Article 145 (1) states that;

There shall be established of local government authorities in each region, district, urban areas and village in the United Republic, which shall be of the type of the designation prescribe by law to be enacted by Parliament or by the house of Representatives” (URT 1982).

Article 146 (1) states that;

The purpose of having local authorities is to transfer authority to the people, and the local government authorities shall have the right and power to participate, and to involve people in the planning and implementation of development programmes within their respective areas and generally throughout the country (URT, 1982).

The Local Government (Urban Authorities) Act 8 (1982), Article 5 (1) subject to section 7&8 provide the authority to the minister to establish the urban authorities and provide procedures to be followed in the establishment of the urban authority, power to make any rules or regulation given direction to authorities and power to dissolve authorities.

Also Among other rights guaranteed are the ‘right to freedom of opinion and expression and to seek, receive and impart or disseminate information and ideas through any media regardless of national frontiers’ and ‘the right of freedom from interference with his communications’ (Article 18(1)); ‘the right to be informed at all times of various events in the country and in the world at large which are of

importance to the lives and activities of the people and also issues of importance to society' (Article 18(2)); and the right 'to freedom of association, subject to laws of the land, to freely and peaceably assemble, associate and cooperate with other persons, express views publicly and more specially to form or join associations or organizations formed for the purposes of preserving or furthering his beliefs or interests or any other interests' (Article 20(1)).

2.2.5 Local government (urban authorities) in Tanzania

The two important legislation passed in 1982, the local government (district authorities) Act No. 7 and the local government (Urban Authorities) Act No 8 introduce a comprehensive system of local government authorities in rural and urban areas. For this study it will deal with urban authorities. Local government (urban authorities) Act of 1982 made urban council also responsible for urban services and amenities.

In 1996 the government of Tanzania again restructure the local government system in order to make the local government more effective; where power of the region was to be downsized (local government reform 1998) (URT 2011).

The urban authorities consist of city, municipal and town councils (sub-urban council) and mtaas. The urban councils have the power to make by laws, pass annual budget and tax according to their regulation. The area of jurisdiction of urban council are divided into division and division are divide into wards and each wards consist of mtaas. The Municipal Council is led by mayor, elected by the council members from among the elected members of the council.

In the urban areas Mtaa is the smallest unit within the ward of an urban authority. Mtaa committee have fully elected membership comprising of a chairperson, six members and an executive officer.

2.3 Empirical literature review

This part presents the major empirical issues observed from previous researches conducted in different parts concerning about community participation in development projects. Participation in development activity is important for national development simply because it acts as an empowering process which allows members to grow both physically and professionally and to understand the dynamic changes which occur in the society and how to cope with it (Barasa & Jelagat 2013). Masanyiwa & Kinyashi (2008), in a study carried out in Tanzania, observed that project staff and community respondents explained that monitoring of project activities were mainly done by project staff (community leaders) and development committees who reported back to the local citizen which means there is poor involvement of local communities.

A study by Waweru (2015) revealed that, although people are being well involved in development projects in resource attainment and use as well as in all stages of projects but still there are missing links between the authority and donors, and they do not have control over the projects. Community members should have the chance to participate in the project as the main pillars of development and should be given the chance to contribute to projects in terms of fund, land or labour so as to have the sense of ownership/belonging to the projects (Ahmed & Abu Talib 2011).

Another study conducted by Nour (2011) which focused on challenge and advantages of community participation as an approach for sustainable urban development found that the community participation in local economic development has been limited especially in the area of service provision and public development. Village meeting are not conducted on time as required simply because the central government failed to pay allowance to village chairperson (poor motivation) ignorance and lack of education among villagers and leaders hence the community does not know the important of attending village meetings (Joel, 2013)

Kaminyoge (2008) found that community participation in development programs during statutory village meetings attendance in statutory meetings was very low and are not held as scheduled. He went further describe that inadequate awareness of the important of the village meetings, in Mbarali District Councils, lack of funds to meet meetings expenses and lack of village by laws were the major causes for poor community participation in decision making.

Njunwa (2010) on his study reveals six challenges/limitations for effective community participation in development processes. The limitations include the poverty among the community members, illiteracy and ignorance, mistrust and misuse of funds, political interference in the development process, and poor performance of the pupils in their examinations and lack of transparency. The above challenges to large extent affect the level of community participation in development processes in both communities from Mindu and Kilakala primary. Hence this finding shows that, the level/extent of community participation in the development of the school is very low. Local people are not willingly to participate in the development processes and very few responds positively to participate. Therefore, the process of involving people in development processes regarded as the government responsibility and not local people themselves.

Muganda (2010) in his research on community participation in the current tourism development of tourism in Tanzania, the findings have revealed that local people, regardless of the location of the sub-villages they came from, their gender, occupation, and education, generally did not feel involved in the current decision-making process. However local people did admit that their leaders are involved. The leaders agreed that they were involved on behalf of the village in many decision-making bodies which often include officials from various government authorities and professions depending on the matter to be decided on.

Wedam, Quansan & Debrah (2015) in their study on community participation educational infrastructure development and management in Ghana, the field work shows significant progress being made by local communities in the planning,

implementation, plan maintenance as well as monitoring and evaluation of educational infrastructure but there may be some considerable lack of policy to influence community participation in educational infrastructure, the truth of the matter is that evidences from our filed work revealed that there are no well-developed structures and mediums to start the process let alone sustain the process.

Ngigi (2015) in her research on assessment of community participation in constituency development funded projects in Kenya: The study found that the Constituency Development (CDF) Funded has funded more education related projects. It is also shows that the community participation in CDF projects is very low.

In most cases such projects are unlikely to succeed because the community does not own it. For example in her study many people, that is 69.5% indicated that they had never participated in CDF funded projects. Also from the study of Nyanguthii & Oyugi 2013 show that this is a repeat of what is happening in the entire country. Although many of them are aware of these CDF projects as indicated by 50% of the respondents, their success his hampered by the community's low participation.

Kambuga (2013) in his study on the role of community participation in the ongoing construction of ward based secondary school in Dodoma. The findings reveal that nature and extent of participation in the construction of schools for majority of local communities in both wards is generally limited. Local communities do not play an active role in planning, decision making, monitoring and evaluation processes which implies that efforts to promote participation in the construction of classrooms and teachers' houses have not evolved to higher levels where participation could be seen. Participation in planning and decision making processes is mainly representational through the village councils, Ward Development Committees (WDCs) and School committees. This form of participation has shown to offer limited space for local communities to engage themselves in the development process, and depends on how well representation takes place.

As such, some community groups like children, women, people with disabilities and the elderly seem not to be adequately represented and/or have no voice in these decision making structures.

Mwiru (2015), on his study which aimed at evaluating the importance of community participation in development projects at local level whereas findings revealed that the degree of participation and awareness of communities in development projects was low. Citizens were involved in financial contribution for projects construction, provision of labor and materials but very low in decision making concerning the projects.

2.4 Gaps in literature

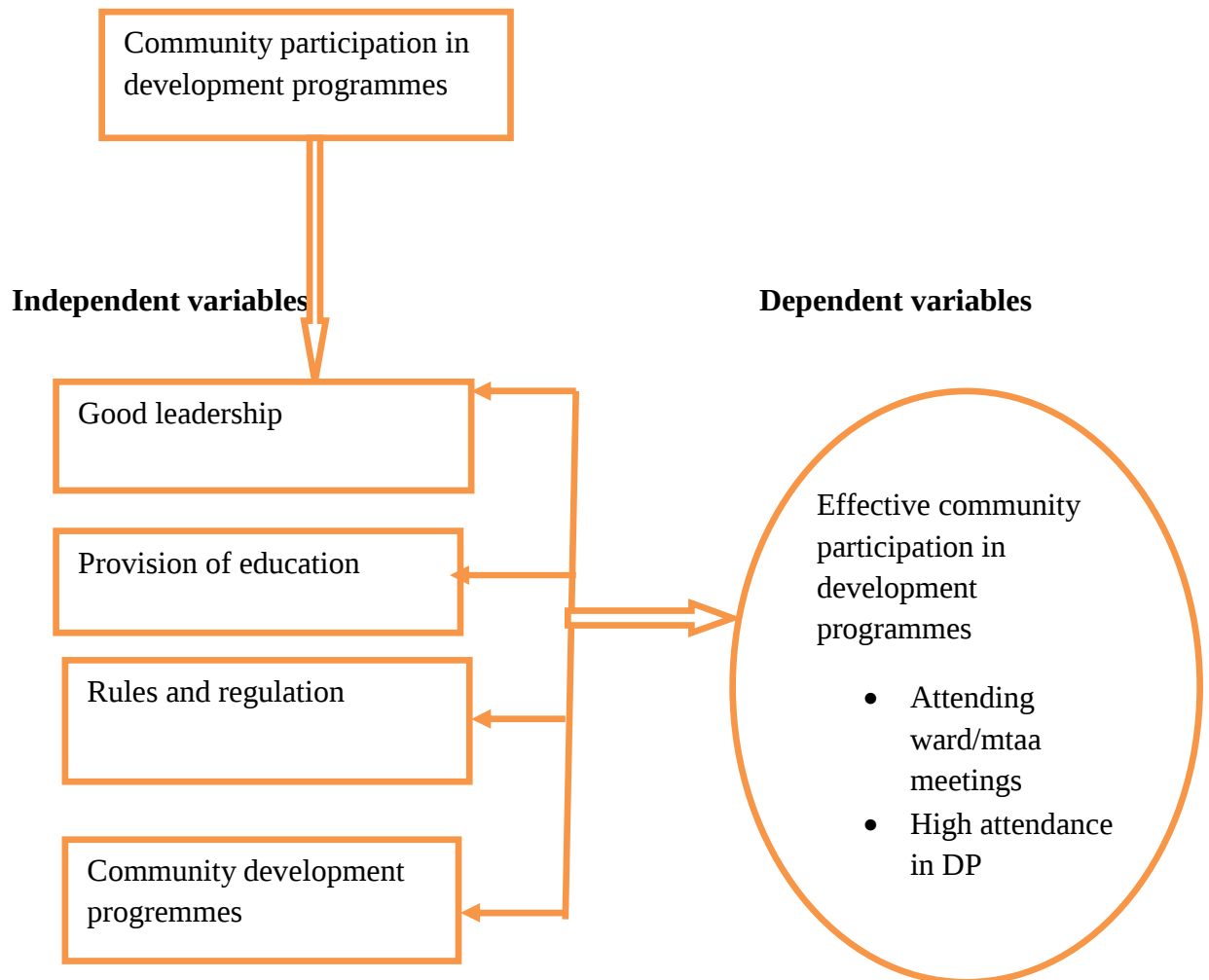
Generally the knowledge gap from empirical studies indicates that relatively few studies have specifically focused on the community participation in development programmes and projects. Therefore despite different researchers has been made on community participation in development programmes, decision making, contribution as well as roles or important of decision making process through participation just to mention few. No one take trouble to study on the effectiveness of community participation in the planning and implementation of urban development programmes and projects and the Still there is a need to conduct study on the ways used by local government to improve community participation, so this is what forced researcher to conduct this study.

2.5 Conceptual framework for Community participation in development program

This section present community participation framework from which analysis of this study was made. The main objective of this study was to investigate the effectiveness of urban community participation in planning and implementation of development programme and the ways used by local government to improve community participation in Ilala Municipal Council. The study develops the frame work that indicating a relationship of variables based on the assumption derived from reviewed

literature. The frame work assumes that the effectiveness of community participation in local government development process depends on four factors; good leadership, provision of education rules and regulation wards/mtaa meetings and community development program as depicted in figure 2.2 here in:

Figure 2.2; Conceptual framework for community participation in development Programme



Source author: 2016

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the research methodology employed in assessing the effectiveness of urban community participation on planning and implementation of local government development programmes. The chapter comprises research design, sampling procedures and sample size, as well as data collection and data analysis methods used in this study.

3.2 Description of the study area

This study was conducted in Ilala Municipal Council (IMC), Dar es Salaam region. The council was established after a decade of poor performance by the Dar es Salaam City Council. Thus Ilala Municipal Council (together with citywide authority and the other two municipals (Temeke and Kinondoni) was officially established on the 1st day of February 2002. Decentralization and local government reforms are under nationwide to improve services delivery and enhance good governance including integrity development in the LGAs.

3.2.1 Location

Ilala Municipal Council is among the three Municipal Councils in Dar es Salaam which lies between longitudes 39⁰ and 40⁰ East and between latitudes 6⁰ and 7⁰ South of Equator. It has an area of 210 km². The municipality is bordered by the Indian Ocean on its eastern part with distance of about 10 kilometres. On the southern part it is bordered by Temeke municipality, whereas on its western area is bordered by Kisarawe district, and on its Northern part is bordered by Kinondoni municipality.

3.2.2 Area

Ilala Municipal Council has a total area of 273 km². Ilala is commonly referred to as 'Downtown Dar', where much of the commerce, banking, and national offices are located.

3.3 Research Design

This study used the case study type of research design. The study was designed so as to help the researcher to attain the purpose of the study. Case study type of research design was furthermore considered to be favourable because of resources, time limitation for data collection and study objectives. The case study was focused on answering the three questions in chapter one. Additionally, the design was preferred because it provided the researcher with rich detailed and in-depth information about the interaction of important factors of the individuals. It allowed the use of multiple sources of data and therefore enabled the researcher to draw conclusion as suggested by Joel, (2013). In this regard the researcher was able to use interview, questionnaire and secondary sources in collecting data. This helped the researcher to have the detailed information on the relation between the local government leaders and the community and data from different methods of data collection were put together to draw conclusion.

3.4 Unity of inquiry

The population of the current investigation included all people living in Ilala Municipal Council and all wards chairman. The population for the sample study included all twenty six (26) wards of Ilala Municipal Council (IMC) during the time of study as shown in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1 unity of inquiry: Population of Ilala Municipal Council by household size

No	Name of wards	Total Population	Number of households
1	Ukonga	80,034	19,520
2	Pugu	49,422	12,054
3	Msongola	24,461	5,966
4	Tabata	74,742	18,230
5	Kinyerezi	38,366	9,358
6	Ilala	31,083	7,229
7	Mchikichini	25,510	6,541
8	Vingunguti	106,946	28,904
9	Kipawa	74,180	18,545
10	Buguruni	70,585	18,575
11	Kariakoo	13,780	3,205
12	Jangwani	17,647	4,202
13	Gerezani	7,276	1,654
14	Kisutu	8303	2,244
15	Mchafukoge	10,688	2,741
16	UpangaMashariki	11,167	2,792
17	UpangaMagharibi	13,476	3,369
18	Kivukoni	6,742	1,686
19	Kiwalani	82,292	22,241
20	Segerea	83,315	19,376
21	Kitunda	57,132	12,985
22	Chanika	43,912	10,978
23	Kivule	72,032	16,371
24	Gongo la Mboto	57,314	14,329
25	Majohe	81,646	19,440
26	Kimanga	78,557	19,160
Total		1,220,608	37,540

Source: Author (2016)

3.5 Sampling Techniques

This study used probability sampling technique called simple random sampling as well as non-probability sampling technique called purposive sampling as explained in the subsequent sections hereunder.

3.5.1 Purposive Sampling

This technique was used to select eighteen (18) participants. Thus, two respondents from wards authority and any chairman from Mtaa within the ward were to participate in the study, representing the ward authority of his/her respective area.

Table 3.2 Purposive sampling (Wards/Mtaa chairman)

No	Name of wards	No. respondents	Percent
1	Upanga mashariki	2	10
2	Msongola	2	10
3	Mchafukoge	2	10
4	Kinyerezi	2	10
5	Kivukoni	2	10
6	Ilala	2	10
7	Buguruni	2	10
8	Jangwani	2	10
9	Kariakoo	2	10
TOTAL		18	100

Source: Author (2016)

3.5.2 Simple Random Sampling

A simple random sampling procedure was used to select nine (9) wards out of twenty six (26) wards. This involved assigning small sheets of paper to each of the twenty six wards of IMC and by using the lottery method to pick one piece of paper at a time from the box after being thoroughly mixed up. Nine wards were selected to the sample size from Table 3.3. And lastly is to calculate the proportionate samples from each wards Table 3.3 In order to contribute to the planned total sample of 90 respondents. One respondent was selected randomly from one house hold to represent the whole house hold.

Table 3.3 simple random sampling

No	Sample of Wards selected randomly.	No. Household	of Proportionate sample wards (using factor) i.e $\frac{100}{62295}$	sample selected from 9 conversion
1.	Upangamashariki	2,792	4	
2.	Msongola	5,966	10	
3.	Mchafukoge	2,741	4	
4.	Kinyerezi	9,358	15	
5.	Kivukoni	1,686	3	
6.	Ilala	7,229	12	
7.	Buguruni	1,8575	30	
8.	Jangwani	4,202	7	
9.	Kariakoo	3,205	5	
Total		55,754	100	

Source: Author 2016

3.6 Data collection method

The method which had been used in data collection in the study is primary and secondary data collection methods.

3.6.1 The primary data collection method

In this study, primary data was collected through the use of questionnaires, interview guide as well as observation methods.

3.6.2 Questionnaire

The questionnaire was written using English language and translated into kiswahili language in order to provide an equal opportunity to participants who were found to be familiar with either kiswahili or English language and liked to respond according to their choice of language.

Eighty (80) questionnaire copies for local communities were administered to the selected participants who were general communities of Ilala Municipal Council and checklists for leaders were administered to nine (9) wards and mtaa leaders in IMC. Questionnaires were used because they provided complete freedom to participants in responding according to their time and responsibilities. The questionnaires consisted both close-ended and Open-ended questions. In closed-ended questions, participants were required to choose answers presented in a multiple form. The lists of open ended questions were arranged in which the respondents were required to fill in answers. Advantages of questionnaires are; less costly and cover extensive.

The first part comprised of questions for the local citizen, whereby the questionnaires started with the explanation on how to go about it. it comprises 12 questions the first four question is about respondents characteristics and question 5 up to 12 those questions aimed to get information concerning research questions also it include 9 question for the wards and Mtaa authority . The model questionnaire is attached with research report in Appendix II and III.

3.6.3 Interviews

The interview method of data collection was used to the wards chairman and local communities so as to save time. The researcher conducted face to face conversation to ten local communities from Ilala municipal wards for the purpose of soliciting information about the extent of community participation in development program and the factors limiting community participation in development program. Moreover, the researcher conducted interview to 8 wards leaders aimed at soliciting information on the rate of community participation in development program and the ways used to motivate or encourage community participation by the LGA's. This assisted the researcher to have flexibility to respondents who had less time to respond to questionnaires. The interview guide is attached in appendix III

3.6.4 Observation

Through observation method, researcher was physically present in the organization and in the field to record relevant data through hearing and seeing things particularly on community participation initiatives. The researcher observed the level of participation during the assembly meetings from sample wards and Mtaa also by participating in development program. Through this method, researcher managed to observe how community participating willingly in construction of laboratory at Mchikichini secondary school at Mchikichini ward. Furthermore, during the field visit researcher observed how community participating by contributing building materials like cements, sand, woods, Plaster & gypsum board, Ceramic tiles, quarry tile, Dropped ceiling, terrazzo, carpet, wallpaper and Paints.

3.6.5 Secondary Data Collection

Secondary data were collected from files, office documents and records of the wards meetings minutes. Once their sources document and reports are allocated collection of data is just a matter of desk work. Second, wider geographical area and longer reference period may be covered without much cost. Thus, the use of secondary data extends the researchers space and time reach. Third, the use of secondary data broadens the data base from which scientific generalization can be made (Joel, 2013). Also, the use of secondary data enabled the researcher to verify the findings based on primary data so as to increase information and also to make comparison with the data provided by the participants.

3.6.6 Documentation

The researcher used documentary reviews such as reports and unpublished material like meeting files where he observed local communities agreement on participation of material incentives, various dairies of Ward executives officers where it indicated names of programme participant who participate through financial contribution and self-mobilization participation. Also a researcher observed a special file which shows

list of projects funded by Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) and implemented by Communities as at 30 September 2014.

3.7 Data analysis method

Data collected were analysed using descriptive statistics and narrative style using Tables and figures. Both qualitative and quantitative methods were employed. Moreover, data from documentary review, semi-structured interviews and open-ended questions in the questionnaires were subjected to content analysis. These methods helped the researcher to analyse the variable systematically and objectively. Researcher was able to determine the frequency of various opinions, reasons and facts given by different respondents during the interviews and to the open-ended questions.

On the other hand, the closed questions in the questionnaires were subjected to SPSS software and Micro-soft excel format that was easily accessible to produce the frequencies and percentages of various responses.

Prior data analysis, the entered data in the software was edited, examined and the error detected was omitted. Editing was done in order to ensure that the data were accurate, consistent with other findings obtained, so as to have uniformity which would facilitate coding and tabulations as indicated below. During coding, numerals were assigned numbers, for stance: 1 represented males and 2 represent females. Also ordinal points like higher representing highest participation, Lower representing minimum participation level and poor means non level of participation was negative. Questionnaire coding was also done in order to help a researcher to insert in computer tabulation. Some classes were designed to reduce a large volume of raw data into homogeneous groups so as to obtain meaningful relationships. In a demographic characteristics the classification of data are classified on the basis of common characteristics like education, sex, age and occupation.

Within the data analysis the Tables have been drawn to show the demographic characteristics and the findings of the data collected. A mass of data like age classification, occupation classification, sex as a group have been arranged in form of statistical Tables as shown below for further analysis.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the analysis, interpretation and discussion of the research findings based on two groups namely local citizens of Ilala Municipal (n=90) and local leaders of Ilala Municipal Council (n=18). The chapter starts by presenting the demographic characteristics of respondents such as age, sex, level of education, occupation and their experience in participation in development projects. The data were analysed, basing on the stated research specific objectives.

4.2 Demographic Characteristics of Respondents (local citizen)

Among the demographic characteristics of the respondents presented in this section are sex, age, and level of education. These demographics of the community members were found to have significant impact on community participation in development programmes. The subsequent sections depict these demographic characteristics.

4.2.1 Sex of respondents

This section sought to gather information regarding the sex of respondents from community and local leaders where by 90 participants were local residence and 18 participants were local leaders. The research findings from Table 4.1 establish that 39% were male whilst 61% of the respondents were female. These research findings imply that, during the research process, female respondents were available and willing to participate more than male.

Table 4.1 Sex of the Ilala respondent (n=108)

Respondents	Sex		Total	Percent (%)
	Male	Female		
Local leaders	11	55	66	61
Local citizen	7	35	42	39
Total	18	90	108	100

Source: Field Data 2016

4.2.2 Age of the respondents

The age of respondents was among the important aspects in this study. The research findings as shown in Table 4.2 depict that majority of the respondents 48% had between 30-39 years. 21% of the respondents had 50-59 years old, 16% of the respondent recorded the age between 18-29 years and at the same time 15% of the respondent reached 60 and above years. The results show most of the respondents are adult, age of 30-49 perhaps might have deeper understanding and experience on the participation in the development programme as indicated in the Table below.

Table 4.2 Age of the respondents from Ilala

Age (years)	Frequency	Percent (%)
18-29	20	16
30-49	46	48
50-59	26	21
60 and above	13	15
Total	108	100

Source: Field data 2016

4.2.3 Occupation of the respondent (local residence)

Respondents were asked to mention their main occupation as their major source of income in their house hold. The results in Table 4.3 shows that 11% of the respondents were teachers, whilst 3% of the respondents were medical officers, accountant officer were 6% of the respondents while 46% of the respondents were business people and 22% of the respondents were entrepreneur and while the remaining 10% of the respondent were unemployed as it shown in the Table below

Table 4.3 Main occupation of the local residence

Category of response	Frequency	Percent (%)
Teacher	10	11
Medical officer	3	3
Accountant	6	7
Business	42	47
Entrepreneur	20	22
Unemployed	9	10
Total	90	100

Source: Field data 2016

4.2.4 Residence of the respondents (wards)

The respondents were asked to mention the wards which they reside. The results indicated in Table 4.4 show that 33% lived in Buguruni ward, 13% of the respondents lived in Ilala ward, Jangwani ward recorded 8% of the respondents, Kariakoo ward recorded 6% of the respondents, 3% were respondents from Kivukoni ward, 16% were respondents from kinyerezi ward, 4% were respondents from Mchafukoge whilst Msogola recorded 10% of the respondent and upanga mashariki recorded 3% of the respondents.

Table 4.4 Distribution of respondents by wards

Names of wards	Frequency	Percent (%)
Buguruni	32	33
Ilala	14	13
Jangwani	9	8
Kariakoo	7	6
Kivukoni	5	3
Kinyerezi	17	16
Mchafukoge	6	4
Msogola	12	10
Upanga mashariki	6	3
Total	108	100

Source: Field data 2016

4.2.5 Period (years) respondents lived in the ward.

The respondents were required to provide information regarding the period they have lived in the current ward. Majority of the respondents (45%) have been living in the ward for more than five years whilst 31% of the respondents lived in the ward for 1-5 years while the remaining 23% of the respondents lived in those wards for less or not more than one year as presented in Table 4.5.

Table 4.5 Period respondent lived in the ward

Number of years	Frequency	Percentages
0-1 years	27	23
1-5 years	34	31
5 and above	47	45
Total	108	100

Source: Field data 2016

4.2.6 Education of the respondent (Wards leaders)

The researcher also included the education of the leader's to see if there is relationship in the leadership. The findings are as indicated in the Table 4.6 below.

Table 4.6 Education of the respondent

Category of response	Frequency	Percent
Primary	10	55
Secondary	5	28
Higher education	3	17
Total	18	100

Source: Field data 2016

The finding from Table 4.6 indicate that majority of the leaders (55%) have primary education whilst the 28% of the leaders possess secondary education and 17% of the leaders have higher education. This implies that most of the leader's in the local government who are political appointee have primary education they only know to read and write without any leadership skill hence this can affect their leadership

4.3 Development programmes and projects in Ilala Municipal Council

This first objective of the study focused on identifying development programmes and projects carried out in Ilala Municipal Council. The following are the programmes and projects conducted in Ilala Municipal Council;

i. Water Distribution project

The major sources of water for IMC residence are Ruvu Juu, Ruvu Chini and Mtoni distribution. Other water sources are underground sources such as boreholes, shallow wells, deep wells and rain water harvesting (URT 2014). In 2013, the municipal had total number of 69 shallow wells and out of this 30 shallow wells were working while 39 were not. The municipal had 201 boreholes where 173 are working while 24 are not working, another source of water are deep wells were the IMC had 32 deep wells (Municipal Water Engineer 2014).

Figure 4.1 Hand pump water well at Msogola ward



Source: Field data 2016

The picture in figure 4.1 above show one of the hand pump water well found at the Msogola ward which was constructed by residence in cooperation with the ward/mtaa water committee. Other method used for water supply in IMC is electrical pumps where there are 197 electrical pumps within the municipal of which 173 are working while 24 are not working, also there are 69 hand pumps within IMC of which 30 pumps are working while 39 are not working (municipal Directors offices (municipal water engineers) 2015). According to national water policy (2002), the management of water schemes in the district level is the responsibility of village/mtaa water committee (VWFs). IMC have managed to establish wards/mtaa water committees and group of water users by 2013 where the wards/mtaa committees managed water schemes by using wards/mtaa water fund (WWFs), WWFs in IMC managed to collect Tzs. 73,000,000 in 2013-2014 (Municipal Directors Office 2015). Also in one of the interview carried out with one of the municipal directors had the following to comments;

“We also encourage community participation in water programmes where there are lot of wells and other source of water owned by individual and private organization in our municipal”

ii. Education programme

The education sector covers pre-primary, primary, secondary, vocational education, collages and higher learning institutions. Therefore the development programmes in IMC involve improving all of the above areas. Though much emphasis has been put in strengthen the primary and secondary education.

Education development programmes in IMC are guided by Primary Education Development Programme (PEDP) 2002 and Secondary Education Development Programme (SEDP) 2004, where SEDP 2004, put much emphasis on every ward within a country to have at least one secondary school (Regional Education Officer (REO) 2014).

Building of schools and classroom

The IMC realized that there is shortage of classroom for the children in primary schools, and the municipality doesn't have the capacity to build new classrooms at all primary school within the municipality, hence the municipality left the community to be responsible to build the classrooms for their children. In interview with one of the respondent from Kinyerezi primary school had the following to say;

“... There are few classes in our primary school. Many students were not enrolled at this school due to shortage of classes. These students had to look for another school which was far away from their home. This led some of students to abandon the school. We have decided to build other new classrooms in order to accommodate most of our kids”

Figure 4.2: Classroom built by government at Kinyerezi primary school



Source: Field Data (2016)

Figure 4.3 shows new classroom built through community participation in 2010 at Kinyerezi primary school.



Source: Field Data (2016)

Through SEDP the IMC authority managed to increase the number of public secondary schools from 8 secondary schools in before 2004 up to 49 secondary schools at the end of 2013. IMC government offered grant for building schools hence to join hand with local community who contribute for development of schools construction either in kind or labour (Municipal education officer 2014).

One of the IMC education officers in in-depth interview had the following comments:

“....we not only encourage community participation in building school infrastructure, but also through MEMM and MEMKWA we encourage and motivate parents in the municipality to enrol their children and adults who want to study the primary and secondary education”

IMC through the education department in collaborate with the ward development committee, schools board and community to make sure basic education facilities such

as teachers, classrooms, toilets, furniture (desks), staff houses, libraries and laboratories are in place (IMC education department 2014)

By the end of 2013 the IMC had 165 primary schools where 105 are public owned and 60 are private schools, with 48 secondary schools owned by the public and 41 are private secondary schools which makes the total of 89 secondary schools (URT, 2014).

iii. Health programmes

The availability of health facilities and health services in IMC through council health management team (CHMT) which have the mandate to supervise all hospitals, health centres, dispensaries and other facilities offering health services and other health related services for both private and public (URT 2001). IMC through Health Sector Reform Programme provide priority to preventive services; and encourage community participation in the financing of their own health care services including cost sharing (IMC Health departments 2014).

IMC had well-established large number of health facilities with the 10 hospital facilities, 29 health centres and 219 dispensaries facilities,

4.4 The extent of urban communities participation in planning and implementation of development programmes

The second objective of this study was to assess the extent of urban community participation in planning and implementation of development programmes and projects. In achieving this objective, the researcher examined community participation in wards and Mtaa meetings, stages/level of participation and the importance of community participation in the development program as explained below.

4.4.1 Community participation in wards/Mtaa meetings

In gathering information on community participation in wards/Mtaa meetings, the respondents were given two responses, “always” and “not at all”. The findings, as depicted in Table 4.7, show that 61% of the respondents replied that they always

attended the village meetings while 39% of the respondents reported that they never attend the ward/Mtaa meetings.

Table 4.7 Community participation in wards/Mtaa meetings

Category of response	Frequency	Percent (%)
Always	55	61
Not at all	35	39
Total	90	100

Source: Field Data 2016

The wards/Mtaa is the lowest level of decision making in the urban authority which directly involve majority of the community in decision making process. During interview, one of the respondents who indicated that he had never attended any ward/mtaa meetings was interviewed and he had the following to say:

“Currently I am not interested in attending the mtaa meetings because our leaders do not implement what we discuss and agree in those meetings. I better continue with my other businesses than wasting my time and energy in those meetings”.

4.4.2 Participation in development programmes

Respondents were asked if they had chance to participate in any development programme in their area. One third (33%) of the respondents participated in the water project. 13% of the respondents participated in the empowerment fund project (TASAF) whilst the majority of the respondents 44% participated in the education projects and the remaining 10% participants participated in health programme in their respective areas as depicted in Table 4.8

Table 4.8 Community participation development project

category of response	Frequency	Percent
Water	30	33
Community Empowerment(fund)	12	13
Education project	40	44
Health	9	10
Total	90	100

Source: Field data 2016

One of the respondents from Buguruni had the following to say during in depth interview;

“I always participate in education program, contribute financially, and sometime labor power. I find this is a good habit as my participation contribute much in preparing the future of my children as well as the coming generation”

Moreover, the documentary review revealed how local community and ward development committee participate in development program. The Table below shows the distribution of work between local community and the Ward Development Committee (WDA) during the construction of two classrooms at Boma secondary school in Ilala Municipal Council.

Table 4.9: The division of work between communities and ward development committee

Work Item	WDC	Community
1. Site clearing before school building construction take place		✓
2. Remove of existing facilities at school site before school building construction takes place		✓
3. Removal of rocks, obstruction and trees at school site before school construction takes place		✓
4. Construction of access roads to projects sites prior to the commencement of programme construction work		✓
5. School building construction	✓	✓
6. Water supply: Installation of rain water collecting facilities and construction of rain water tanks	✓	✓
7. Equipment's	✓	✓

Source: DWA unpublished document (2014)

4.4.3 Level of local community participation in development programme

Respondents were asked to establish the level at which they did participate in the development programme. The research findings revealed that planning stage recoded 8% of the respondents whilst majority of the respondents 70% participate in the implementation stage and 21% of the respondent did not participate in any of the two stages. The research findings imply that there is poor participation of the local people in planning and implementation of development programme where majority of the respondent participate in implementation stage. One of the respondents from the kinyerezi replied that:

“We always receive information from our leaders on the decision they made regarding how the programs will be implemented as well as our roles in order to accomplish the intended projects” Similarly, another respondent from Msogola added that:

“.....For we local people, we always receive information on what is already decided, and also when the identified project is going to be implemented as well as how to use it and nothing else”

Figure 4.4: Construction of four classrooms at Mchikichini ward



Source: Field data 2016

The picture above show the ongoing implementation of education programme on construction of four classroom and laboratory at Mchikichini ward (Ilala kota street) the program was under the TASAF III funding and the community funding, where TASAF funding was 35.3 million and community funding was 8.69 million and the project was implemented by the community.

Table 4.10 Stage of participation in development programmes

Category of response	Frequency	Percent
Planning	8	9
Implementation	63	70
None of the above	19	21
Total	90	100

Source: Field data 2016

4.4.4 Rate of community participation in development programme

Leaders also were asked to rate the community participation in development programme in their area. The findings are indicated in the Table 4.11 below.

Table 4.11 Rate of community participation in the development programme

Category of response	Frequency	Percent
Very high	5	28
High	8	44
Poor	5	28
Total	18	100

Source: Field data 2016

The finding above show that 28% of the leaders said that community participation is very high in their area whilst 44% of the leaders said there is high community participation and 28% of the leaders said there is poor participation in their area. This shows that people are participating when it comes to the matter of community development although not in a big number.

4.4.5 The importance of community participation in development programmes

The respondent where asked if it is important for them to participate in development programme. 82% of the respondents agree it is important for them to participate in development programme whilst 18% disagree it is not important for them to participate in development programme as presented in Table 4.12

Table 4.12 Important of community participation in development programme

Category of response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	74	82
No	16	18
Total	90	100

Source: Field data 2016

4.4.6 Reason for community to participate in development programme

This section aimed at ascertaining the reasons for community to participate in development programmes. The research findings reveal that 30% of the respondents

pointed out that they participate so that they can *make decision* on the development programmes, while 28% of the respondents said they participate so as to *bring development* in their area. Twenty percent (20%) of the respondents said that participation improve cooperation in the community whilst 18% of the respondent said there is no any important for the community to participate in the development programme. As one of the respondent from kivukoni commented that;

“...It is good for us to participate in various developmental activities in order to bring development in our societies as well as make viable decision for future generation”.

Table 4.13 Reason for community to participate in development programme

Category of response	Frequency	Percent
Decision making	30	33
To bring development	26	28
Improve cooperation in the community	18	20
Not important	16	18
Total	90	100

Source: Field data 2016

4.5 Challenges/limitations to community participation in planning and implementation of development programmes.

The aim of this objective was to find out the extent to which local community fail to participate in development programme. The findings are indicated in the Table below:

Table 4.14 Limitation to community participation in development programme

Category of response	Frequency	Percent
Time	28	31
Lack of education	16	17
Political ideologies	20	22
Poor leadership	26	28
Total	90	100

Source: Field data 2016

The great proportionate of the respondents (31%) said they don't participate because they don't have time whilst 17% of the respondent said people do not participate in development programme because of lack of education, whereas 22% said people do not participate because of political ideologies and at the same time 28% of the respondent said they don't participate because of poor leadership. This is also supported by an in depth interview where by one respondent claimed that:

".....People are very busy and have a lot of activities to do in town. Therefore we cannot waste our time to attend governmental matters while we elected leaders who can work for us"

Another respondent from kariakoo had the following remarks

"When it comes to developmental matters, leaders put their interests first. Some of the leaders have unfriendly language to citizen. Likewise, they are so biased as most of the time they select members of the project from only the ruling parts even if they are not competent while the aim of the project is to meet the interest of the whole community and not a certain political party."

Also another respondent from Jangwani had the following to say;

"And to be honest I would like to share with you that, most of the leaders in our ward are old and uneducated, they do not give youth the chances to lead and at the end of the day there will be no youth participating and also interested in the development programme."

Also another respondent from Buguruni ward used the TASAF programme as an example had the following to say;

Why should the community participate, while the leaders have already made their own decisions?. For this TASAF project leaders do favor their own people and the names of those who were supposed to be favored by the project have been removed from the payment list and therefore they are not suppose to be paid”

Hence the above explanation shows that poor leadership, lack of education and political ideologies have been the strong factors that hinder the community to participate in development project in most of the urban areas. Quality of leadership was found to impact negatively on the participation of the urban communities in community development programme. Poor leadership at local level structures has also contributed greatly to the local people not participating in development programme.

4.6 Methods used by the local government authority to encourage community participation in the development programmes

The focus of this objective was to establish the methods used by the local government authority to encourage community participation in the development programmes. The findings are indicated in the Table 4.15

Table 4.15 Methods of encourage community participation in development programmes

Category of response	Frequency	Percent
Community sensitization	7	39
Impose different penalties	6	33
By laws guide community participation	5	28
Total	18	100

Source: Field data 2016

The finding above show that there are various ways used by the local government to ensure community participation in development programmes in their wards. The great proportionate of the respondents (39%) said that they provided education so as to improve community awareness on the importance of community participation. 33% of

the leaders said they impose different penalties for those who did not participate so as to improve participation, whilst 28% of the leaders used by-laws which guide community participation so as to make sure people participate in development programmes. These findings are also supported by in-depth interview with the mtaa leaders at Buguruni who had the following to say;

“... Before starting the programme we normally provide education to our people on the importance of the programme as well as the benefits of community participation in the programme from the beginning up to the end of the projects”

Also, another respondent in an in-depth interview which was conducted in Ilala ward one of the leaders had the following to say:

“We have set rules and regulation to deal with those who don’t participate in any developmental activities initiated by the ward/mtaa. The government does penalize those who don’t attend the meetings. They are being charged a total of Tshs 50,000/= this do encourage everybody to participate in development so as to avoid being fined”

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSION OF RESEARCH RESULTS

5.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the discussion of research findings based on the four the specific research objectives stated in chapter one as well as in the literature review.

5.1 Development programmes and projects

Development programmes and projects are the basis of development process in most of the societies. The IMC conducted different development programmes and projects like water distribution projects, health programmes and education programmes. The distribution of water services in IMC is done by the authority in collaboration with the local community and private organization where sources of water like bore halls and deep wells are owned by both parties.

Also IMC develop different educational programmes to ensure there is favorable environment for provision of education within a municipal. IMC encourage community participation in building of community facilities like classroom, toilets and teacher's houses, where within a municipal there are schools owned by public and those which are private owned. This finding are similar to those of Njunwa (2010), which provide the clear on community participation in development of primary education in Tanzania where both government and community have to work as equal partners in development of schools.

5.2 The extent of community participation in development program

The extent of community participation in D.P can be measured from different angles firstly through looking on the participation of community in wards/Mtaa meetings as it shown in Table 4.6 where majority of the respondent 61% participate in wards/Mtaa meetings. Also the magnitude of community participation in D.P can be measured through looking into how and in which programmes communities participate as indicated in Table 4.7 which shows distribution of work during the implementation of

education programmes and in Table 4.8 which indicated how communities participate in different stages of development programmes like planning and implementation stage. This differ from findings by Waweru (2015), which indicated that people get well involved in the D.P in resource attainment and use as well as in all stages of the programme.

Furthermore by looking in the important of community participation in the development program, researcher observed the extent of community participation in D.P on how community value the participation in development process when it comes to matter of development as indicated in Table 4.10 where majority of the respondent 82% agreed it is important for community to participate in Development Projects. Also local the findings shows that local authority involve the local community in development process in different stage like planning where 9% were participate in this stage and implementation stage were 70% of the respondent participate in this stage. This shows that there is little participation of the local people during the planning process of different development projects and programmes

Many scholars agree that the local people must actively participate in all stages of development. In community centered development, local people are the one who identify their goals and determine the direction of their projects and programme to improve their living standards. Hickey & Mohan (2004) state that there is little scope for rural input into the planning process as the purpose of consultation is securing legitimacy and disseminating information downwards. This is one of the response given by one of the respondent on participation in the projects and programmes.

“We just have a meeting where the leaders introduce the project together with the Municipal Council. We are told what project is going to be implemented but we are not asked as the community of Vingunguti what we want”.

These responses confirm that the local communities as the beneficiaries are not involved from the grass root level in development programmes and projects, urban community should be given the opportunity to select the projects they wish to be

implemented in their areas. According to Moyo (2012), it is important to give the beneficiaries the opportunity to identify their needs and challenges so that the development projects they embark on address their needs. Consultation includes education, information sharing, and negotiation, with the goal being better decision making processes through organizations consulting the general public. The study findings are similar to those found by Mulwa (2008) who noted that the level of community ownership depends largely on the extent of community participation during planning, design and implementation of projects. He further reports that planning also helps to clarify the scope of the problem at hand and the resources available. The community is also able to set the objectives, goals and how the intended development will proceed.

5.3 The limitation/challenge to community participation in planning and implementation of development programme.

Community participation in development programme and projects can be done through attending in wards/mtaa meetings as it shown in Table 4.5 where information and decision on development matters are discussed. Also local citizen can directly participate in development activities like water programme, community empowerment (fund) and education programme as shown in the Table 4.6. Although most of the participants in development programme are participating in the implementation stage than in planning and sometime are not participate at all as indicated in Table 4.7.

Although majority of the urban community face different challenge during participation in development programmes simply because of lack of time, ignorance, political ideologies and poor leadership as it shown in Table 4.9. This can be caused by local government low level of education and absence of favorable environment for community to participate in development programmes. The same as the findings of study conducted by Nour (2011) focused on the challenge and advantages of community participation indicate that ignorance and lack of education among the villagers and leaders where the community does not know the important of attending village meetings.

And due to the problem of political ideologies and poor leadership hence there is not trust among the community and their leaders. Also as the majority of the people their main work is business as indicated in Table 4.3 it will be difficult for them to attend development activities arranged in the weeks day than weekend where it will be easy for them to participate hence most of the people fail to participate due to the poor arrangement of activities done by the authority.

Quality of leadership was found to impact negatively on the participation of the rural communities in community development projects. Poor leadership at local level structures has also contributed immensely to the local people not participating in development projects (Moyo 2012). One of the respondents from Jangwani had the following to say;

“And to be honest I would like to share with you that most of the leaders in our ward are old and uneducated, they do not give youth the chances to lead and at the end of the day there will be no youth participating and also interested in the development programmes.”

Political ideologies and poor leadership have been the major obstacles to the success of development programmes and projects where there are people who come into these projects and programmes with their political ideas in their minds, while others did not participate simply because the projects and programmes are run by leaders from opposition party.

Therefore when development programmes and projects turned into political ground, then it will affect participation and kills the whole process of communities’ participation in development programmes and projects. The study findings are similar to those found by Njunwa (2010) who noted that illiteracy, mistrust among the community, political interference in development process and lack of transparency to large extent affect the level of community participation in the development process.

5.4 Ways used by the local government authority to motivate community participation and local voice in development programmes

There are different ways/methods used by the local government authority to ensure community participation in development activities, like provide education, impose different penalties for those did not participate and by laws which guide community participation in development activities as indicated in Table 4.18. Majority of the people doesn't know their responsibility when it's come to the matter of development community view development activities as the accountability of the government while people are responsible for their own being with help from their government, hence through provide education on the important of every member to participate in the development activities will help to increase number of participant in development programmes.

By using by-laws and different penalties it will help to encourage local people to participate in the development programme. Hence people will participate so as to avoid penalties and to avoid punishment when they go against the law.

This also justifies the validity of empowerment theory explained in chapter two which emphasize on the presence of people or community, resources, room for expression and project are potential for empowerment but there should be rules and regulation social legitimate which allow the process to take place and support the social empowerment (Saden 2004). This should be applied by the local government authority; leaders should ensure those unnecessary obstacles that will hinder community participation will be avoided so as to create room for participation. The best suggestion on using empowerment theory it to select empowerment strategies careful so that they will applicable, known and easy to follow by whole community

Also Training and capacity building programmes are required in IMC, in which local leaders can interact with and exchange ideas with local communities and, at the same time, inspire new ideas during training session. The training should be broad and touch on all areas relating to urban development, not narrowly on project identification and

implementation. Once urban communities have been sensitized and encouraged to take the initiative in this direction, external support could be sought for more capacity building.

CHAPTER SIX

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMENDATION

6.1 Summary of the Study

The study aimed at investigating the effectiveness of urban community participation in planning and implementation of development programmes and projects and the ways used by local government in order to improve community participation. It is the case study design conducted in Ilala Municipal Council. The study aimed at making the problem of public participation in development process clearly understood by identifying the contribution of variables as specified in theoretical framework.

From the research findings it was revealed that community participation in the development process have a lot of benefits in services delivery, like provision of required services, satisfied services, proper use of public resources and speed up development process. Presences of community participation ensure that the local government leaders and the people are very sensitive with the decision making and services provided to the whole society.

6.2 Conclusion

Effectiveness of community participation in planning and implementation of development programmes and projects, it's a process which depends on difference factors and elements like participation of local people in wards/Mtaa meetings, participation in development programmes and projects run by the local authority, local authority involve the local people in decision making in all level/stages also local people should have understanding on the importance of participation in the development programmes and projects, though local community are involved development programmes but still they face different challenges/limitations like, time, lack of education, political ideologies and poor leadership.

There are four methods of improve community participation in development process mentioned in this paper which are, to provide education, impose different penalties for those did not participate and by laws which guide community participation in development activities. Local authorities use these methods to improve community participation in development programme and ensure that all decision and development programme are done through community involvement. Research result shows that the presence of policies, regulation and laws which concerning or guide community participation in development process and level of education of the people and their leaders help to improve the provision of the public services and increase development in the community.

6.3 Recommendation

From the conclusion made, the study provides recommendations for each findings and discussion done as well as the general ones.

6.3.1 The extent of community participation in planning and implementation development programmes and projects

Though the finding shows some light on community participation in development process but still the existing situation is not convincing. There is problem on community participation in the ward/mtaa meetings where the situation is not good only few people participate. This study suggests that local people should make sure they participate in each meeting called by the local government authority instead of living the task of decision making to the few people.

Also in level/stages development programmes most of the people participate in implementation and few participate in planning, where the findings shows that most of the decision on designing and planning stage are done by the authority without involving the local people. Researcher recommended that LGA must make every effort to include the views of the people and their contribution in all stages of the development programmes and projects. With reference to Ilala Municipal Council communities, these can be done by holding regular meetings Mtaa by Mtaa to

recognize their needs and also to allow for their views to be included in their development strategies before IMC facilitate development programmes and projects. Participating in provision of labour power or funds in development activities will help to improve the quality of services provided by the government and also community should held their leaders accountable on their actions whenever its necessary.

6.3.2 Challenges/limitation for community to participate in planning and implementation of development programmes on services delivery

Although the social services are provided in the society by the government but still those services do not meet the community requirements. Community participation in the development process is very important in helping the government to provide the services to its people. I suggest that community should be carefully in attending mtaa and ward meeting, making follow up on the use of public funds and allocation of resources done by the local leaders by participating in planning and implementation of development programmes and projects.

In relation to ignorance, researcher recommended that the LGA should organise different programs to educate the local people on the importance of participation in the development programmes and projects, the large number of the local people are not understand the importance of community participation in the in the development programmes and project. Also the LGA should provide chance for local people to participate freely in the development process without force/threat.

In relation to political ideologies and poor leadership as limitation of community participation in the development programmes and projects, the political leaders should be educated on the importance on the importance of community participation in development process. Local leaders and communities should separate between development and politics, political leaders should encourage their followers to participate in development activities regardless of their political differences.

In the case of accountability leaders should be accountable and responsible in serving their society by working hard in provision of social service and community should be accountable in cooperate with their leaders in make sure they full cooperate in development activities and participate in decision making process hence improve the quality of services provided and increase accountability between local government and citizen.

6.3.3 Ways used by the local government authority to motivate community participation in development programmes and projects.

Although it seems that there are various ways which used by the LGA to encourage community participation in development process yet, there is poor participation of the people. This study recommends that leaders should put much emphasis on provide education cause it seems that still people are not aware on the important of having mtaa government and important of participating on LGA activities. Therefore; education should be provided on the important of having the LGAs and how community will use the LGAs office to bring development in their areas.

The government should ensure that local people are well involved and observe transparency in order to ensure that community participates in development processes. The ward development committees should be open to the community on how much the government provides for ward development activities. The ward development committee should involve local people from decision-making implementation processes. The process of involving people and transparency create the sense of ownership of development programmes and projects by community themselves. If the people believe that development programmes and projects belonging to them, they will likely to participate more in development process.

Community participation should be seen as an ongoing process it needs strategic and practical involvements, efforts and continuous meeting with the citizen and involvement of CSOs Consultation should be implemented in a step by step way where responsibilities of all participatory are clearly outlined. Citizen participation

should not be reduced to participation only by few. Organized society, in the form of mainly non-governmental organizations (NGOs), business, interest groups and ordinary citizens (especially the poor) are critical agents of the participatory process.

Local people are likely to participate effectively if they see that the governments value their contributions and use them properly as required. The misuse of the money and other resources collected from the people for community development discourages the people to participate in development process. The municipal government should take disciplinary action to those local government officials who collect the resources from the people and misuse them for their own benefits. Proper use of resources collected from the local people motivate people to contribute and participate more, the funds obtained should be used properly for the benefits of whole community. Also there should be clear policy and rules which guide community participation in development process where it will be used as a guide by authority to involve local people in the development process.

6.4 General Recommendation from the study

Community and leaders must put more emphasis on ensuring important services are available in the society through community participation in development programme. The most critical challenge is how to motivate local people to participate in decision making and development programmes in their area. If local people participate fully in development programme can help to increase the effectiveness of services provision and efficiency of the leaders. Local authority leaders are not working as required because of lack of payment/allowance and most of the local leaders are working as the volunteers hence it will be difficult for them to motivate the community while themselves are not motivated. Therefore the central government should provide allowance to the local leaders so as to improve their working efficiency.

Theories of community participation especially Arnstein's ladder of participation as explained in chapter two local leaders should emphasize on Rung 6, 7 & 8 (Partnership, delegated power & citizen control) which insist on citizen power and

control over the development program, also local citizen and local authority have the chance to come together for negotiation and involve the exchange of ideas and power in decision making process

Community participation is very important to any development process, therefore the local people should full participate in making the future of tomorrow and the coming generation. Full community participation will guarantee the success of the community in having quality services and good leaders.

6.5 Policy implications

Despite the fact that, Tanzania local government and MCDG strategic plan to provide for citizen participation in government affairs and in deciding issues affecting their livelihoods including setting and planning their priorities the researcher find that there is poor involvement of local community in the planning process in development process rather they were mostly involved in the implementation of what have been planned and decided by the authority. Furthermore local community were facing different challenge in participating in development programmes hence this cause poor utilization of human resource available.

Therefore, the Municipal Council and ward government they should ensure that there is effective participation of local community in decision making process from setting priorities, develop plans as well as proper utilization of human resource and implementation of programmes and projects which have been identified by the community. Also the policy should state clear on the importance of conduct training to mtaa leaders at the ward level.

6.6. Need for further research

Due to the result shown in this study, more scientific findings are needed on the method which is suitable for improve community participation, it can be seen that every method have its own weakness. Thus, further research is need to understand which method is suitable for improve community participation. The researcher also

calls for an assessment on community behavior towards development programmes and projects.

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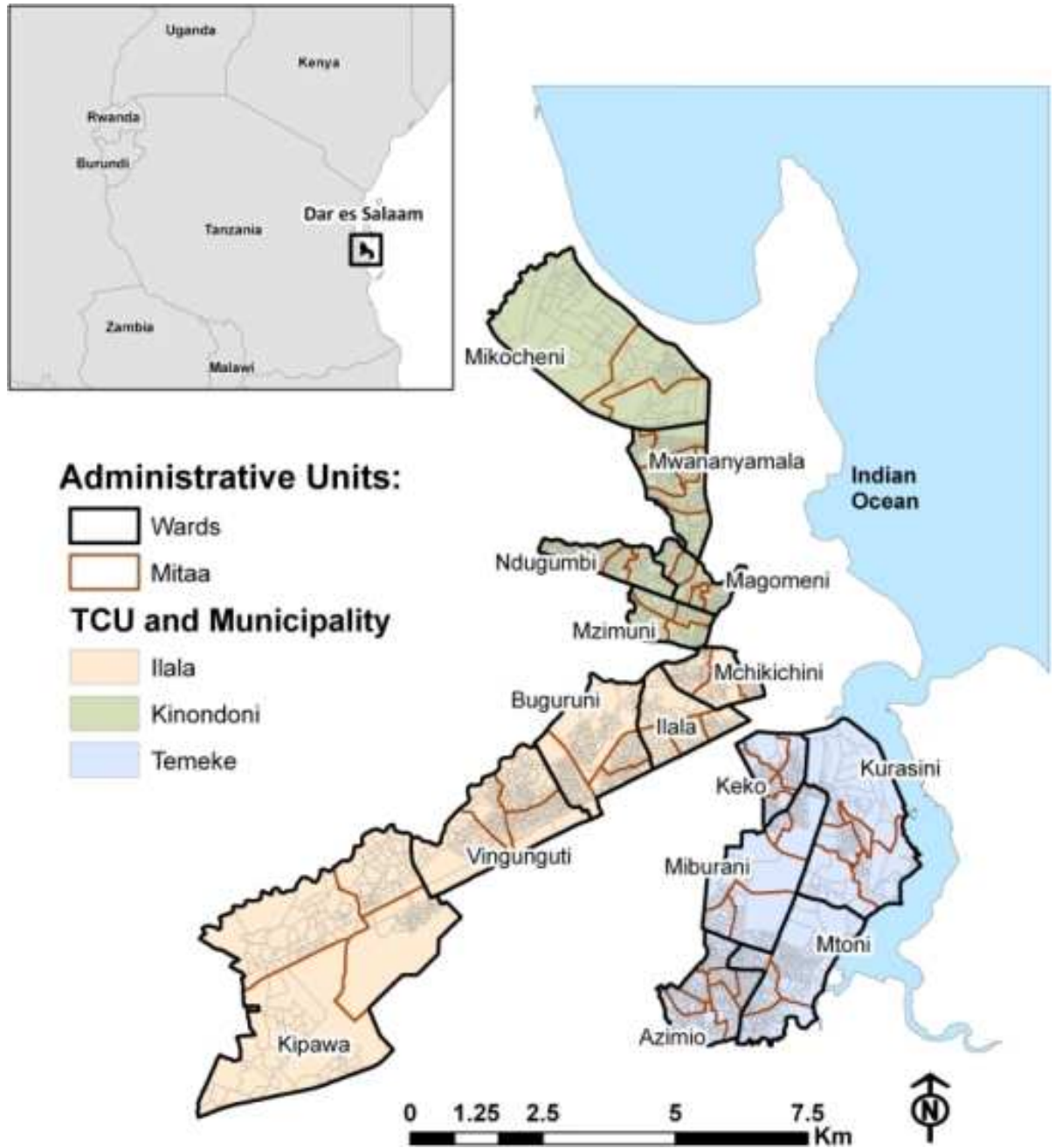
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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: MAP OF ILALA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL



Source: URT 2010

APPENDIX II: QUESTIONNAIRE FOR ILALA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL RESIDENCE

I am a student at Mzumbe University pursuing Master of public administration. I am doing a study on public-public partnership in water and sanitation services in Ilala Municipal Council Tanzania as a compulsory part of my programme. The aim of the research is to find out and explain the ways in which decentralization reforms has improve services delivery to the local people, using experience of public-public partnership in water and sanitation. Thus, I would be very grateful if you would spare some few minutes to fill in this questionnaire. The information that you give will be treated confidential and your identity will not be exposed.

Instructions:

Please put √ where appropriate and to the blank space write a text

A: Demographic characteristics of respondent

Gender

1. Male ()

2. Female ()

Age (In Years)

1. 18-29 ()

2. 30-49 ()

3. 50-59 ()

4. 60 and above

Level of Education

- 1. Primary education ()
- 2. Secondary education ()
- 3. Higher education ()
- 4. Other (specify)

Occupation

- 1. Teacher ()
- 2. Medical officer ()
- 3. Accountant ()
- 4. Business ()
- 5. Other (Specify) ()

B. Name of the ward you live

.....

For how long have you lived in this ward?

- 1. 0-1 year ()
- 2. 1-5 years ()
- 3. Above 5 years ()

Do you participate in wards/street meetings?

1. Yes ()

2. No ()

Have you ever get a chance to participate in any development activities in your ward?

If YES mention them.

i.

ii.

iii.

iv.

At which stage did you participate?

1. Planning ()

2. Implementation ()

C. Community participation in development programs

Is it important for community to participate in development programs? Put tick as appropriate

1. Yes ()

2. No ()

If yes in the question number 9 give the reason

i.

ii.

iii.

iv.

Why do the local people fail to participate in the development programs at the local level?

- i.
- ii.
- iii.
- iv.

Are there any impact brought by the lack of community participation in the development programmes?

- i.
- ii.
- iii.
- iv.
- v.

Thank you for your cooperation

APPENDIX III: QUESTION FOR THE LOCAL AUTHORITY LEADERS (WARDS)

I am a student at Mzumbe University pursuing Master of public administration. I am doing a study on public-public partnership in water and sanitation services in Ilala Municipal Council Tanzania as a compulsory part of my programme. The aim of the research is to find out and explain the ways in which decentralization reforms has improve services delivery to the local people, using experience of public-public partnership in water and sanitation. Thus, I would be very grateful if you would spare some few minutes to fill in this questionnaire. The information that you give will be treated confidential and your identity will not be exposed.

Instructions:

Please put √ where appropriate and to the blank space write a text

A: Demographic characteristics of respondent

Gender

1. Male ()

2. Female ()

Age (In Years)

1. 18-29 ()

2. 30-49 ()

3. 50-59 ()

4. 60 and above

Level of Education

1. Primary education ()
2. Secondary education ()
3. Higher education ()
4. Other (specify)

B. Name of the ward

.....

Position in the authority

.....

For how long have you serving in this ward?

1. 0-1 year ()
2. 1-5 years ()
3. Above 5 years ()

How do you rate the participation of the local people in the development programs?

1. Very high ()
2. High ()
3. Low ()
4. Poor ()

What are the impacts brought by community fail to participate in the local government development program?

- i.
- ii.
- iii.
- iv.

What are the ways used by the local government to motivate/encourage people to participate in the development programs?

- i.
- ii.
- iii.

APPENDIX IV:DODOSO KWA AJILI YA WAKAZI WA MANISPAA YA ILALA

Dodoso hili limetengenezwa kwa ajili ya kufanya utafiti juu ya ushiriki wa jamii katika mipang/miradi ya maendeleo. Mimini Erick Ngawe Ambaye ni mwanchuo wa chuo kikuu Mzumbe ni nafanya utafiti huu kama sehemu ya kukamilisha masomo yangu ilikuhitimu kozi ya shahada ya uzamili katika utawala wa umma. Lengo la utafiti huu nikuchunguza ushiriki wa jamii katika miradi/mipango ya maendeleo katika ngazi ya serikali za mitaa.

Maelekezo:

Weka alama ya vema ✓ panapo husika na jaza nafasi iliyoachwa wazi kwa maneno.

A: Utangulizi

Jinsia

1. Mwanaume ()

2. Mwanamke ()

Umri (miaka)

1. 18-29 ()

2. 30-49 ()

3. 50-59 ()

4. Zaidiya 60 ()

Elimu

1. Msingi ()
2. Sekondary ()
3. Elimuyajuu ()
4. Nyingine

Kazi unayoifanya.

1. Mwalimu ()
2. Daktari ()
3. Mhasibu ()
4. Mfanyabiashara ()
5. Nyingine

B. Jina la kata unayoishi

.....

Kwa muda gani umekuwa ukiishi katika hii kata?

1. 0-1 mwaka ()
2. 1-5 miaka ()
3. Zaidiya 5 ()

Je umekuwa ukishiriki katika mikutano ya kata/mtaa?

1. Ndiyo ()
2. Hapana ()

Je umewahi pata nafasi ya kushiriki katika miradi ya maendeleo kwenye kata yako?Kama jibu ni ndiyo itaje.

- i.
- ii.
- iii.
- iv.

Je umeshiriki katika ngazi ipi?

- 1. kupanga ()
- 2. kutekeleza ()

USHIRIKI WA JAMII KATIKA MIRADI YA MAENDELEO

Je ni muhimu kwa jamii kushiriki katika mipango ya maendeleo? Weka alama ya vema kwenye jibu sahihi.

- 1. Ndiyo ()
- 2. Hapana ()

Kama jibu lako ni ndiyo kwenye swali namba 9 toa sababu

- i.
- ii.
- iii.
- iv.

Je ni changamoto zipi zinaikumba jamii katika kushiriki kwenye miradi ya maendeleo?

- i.
- ii.
- iii.
- iv.
- v.

APPENDIX V:DODOSO KWA AJILI YA VIONGOZI WA KATA/MTAA

Dodoso hili limetengenezwa kwa ajili ya kufanya utafiti juu ya ushiriki wa jamii katika mipang/miradi ya maendeleo. Mimi ni Erick Ngawe ambaye ni mwanafunzi wa chuo kikuu Mzumbe ninafanyautafiti huu kama sehemu ya kukamilisha masomo yangu ili kuhitimu kozi yashahada ya uzamili katika utawala wa umma. Lengo la utafiti huu ni kwa ajili ya kuchunguza ushiriki wa jamii katika miradi/mipango yamaendeleo katika ngazi ya serikali za mitaa.

Maelekezo:

Weka alama ya vema ✓ panapostahili na jaza nafasi iliyoachwa wazi kwa maneno.

A: Utangulizi

JINSIA

1. Mwanaume ()
2. Mwanamke ()

UMRI (MIAKA)

1. 18-29 ()
2. 30-49 ()
3. 50-59 ()
4. Zaidi ya 60 ()

ELIMU

1. Msingi ()
2. Sekondary ()
3. Elimuyajuu ()
4. Nyingine

Nafasi yako ya uongozi

.....

Kwa muda gani umekuwa kiongozi katika kata/mtaa huu?

1. 0-1 mwaka ()
2. 1-5 miaka ()
3. Zaidiya 5 ()

Je nikwa kiwango gani jamii hushiriki katika mipango/miradi ya maendeleo katika eneo lako?

1. Nzuri sana ()
2. Nzuri ()
3. Kiasi ()
4. Mbaya ()

Kwanini jamii inashindwa kushiriki katika mipango /miradi ya maendeleo katika ngazi ya serikali za mitaa/kata/kijiji?

i.

ii.

iii.

iv.

Ni njia gani zinazotumiwa na serikali za mitaa kuishawishi jamii kushiriki katika miradi ya maendeleo?

i.

ii.

iii.

iv.

APPENDIX VI: INTERVIEW GUIDE

1. To what extent the local communities participate in the development programs?
2. Why local people are not participating in the local development programs?
3. What are the ways used by the local government to motivate/encourage people to participate in the development programs?