

**ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TANZANIA
SOCIAL ACTION FUND (TASAF) WATER PROJECT IN
MAGUHA WARD AT KILOSA DISTRICT**

By

Sauli J. Chakuvunga

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

2019

CERTIFICATION

We, the undersigned, certify that we have read and hereby recommend for acceptance by the Mzumbe University, a dissertation/thesis entitled **Assessment of the Implementation of Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) Water Project in Maguha Ward at Kilosa District**, in partial/fulfillment of the requirements for award of the degree of Master of Public Administration of Mzumbe University.

Major Supervisor

Date

Internal Examiner

Date

Accepted for the Board of School of Public Administration and Management
(SOPAM)

DEAN - SCHOOL OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT

DECLARATION AND COPYRIGHT

I, **Sauli J. Chakuvunga**, declare that this thesis is my own original work and that it has not been presented and will not be presented to any other University for a similar or any other degree award.

Signature _____

Date _____

©

This dissertation is a copyright material protected under the Berne Convention, the Copyright Act 1999 and other international and national enactments, in that behalf, on intellectual property. It may not be reproduced by any means in full or in part, except for short extracts in fair dealings, for research or private study, critical scholarly review or discourse with an acknowledgement, without the written permission of Mzumbe University, on behalf of the author.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I have the pleasure to give my sincere thanks to different people who contributed to the successful completion of this work through guidance and support. I wish to give thanks to the Almighty God for His gift of life and blessings that He has given me throughout my stay in this Universe.

Also, I would like to give special thanks to my supervisor, Dr. Denis Kamugisha, who has supervised and advised me time to time until the completion of this study. I know being a lecturer he has a lot of responsibilities but that has not limited him to guide me.

I forward my appreciation also to the District Executive Director of Kilosa District for allowing me to conduct my study in his area of jurisdiction, in particular Maguha ward. Also, I recognise the moral and material support from my classmates and friends who in one way or another contributed in the production of this research report. Also I thank all WEO and VEO for assisting me to coordinate and organise the respondents in their area of administration. Finally, this acknowledgement will be incomplete if I will not thank my wife Joyce A. Mwanga, for her patience and support during all the time of my study, as I had many late evenings and short weekends.

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AIDS	-	Acquired Immuno-deficiency Syndrome
CCT	-	Conditional Cash Transfer
CBO	-	Community Based Organisation
CDI	-	Community Development Initiatives.
DED	-	District Executive Director
EWURA	-	Energy and Water Utilities Regulatory Authority
FAO	-	Food Association Organisation
GDP	-	Gross Domestic Product
HIV	-	Human Immuno-deficiency Virus
IDA	-	International Development Association.
ISPA	-	Inter Agency Social Protection Assessment
MDAs	-	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MDGs	-	Millennium Development Goals
MKUKUTA	-	Mkakati wa Kukuza Uchumi na Kuondoa Umaskini Tanzania
MoW	-	Ministry of Water
NGO	-	Non Government Organisation
NSGRP	-	National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty
PSSN	-	Productive Social Safety Net
PPP	-	Public Private Partnership
TASAF	-	Tanzania Social Action Fund.
UNDP	-	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	-	United Nations International Children Emergency Fund
URT	-	United Republic of Tanzania
WASH	-	Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene
WEO	-	Ward Executive Officer
WHO	-	World Health Organisation
WWAP	-	World Water Association Programme

ABSTRACT

Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) has been implementing a number of projects including safe and clear water project aiming at improving the life standards of Tanzanians. However, the contribution of some of its projects has not thoroughly been documented. This study sought to examine and document the implementation of TASAF Water Project at Maguha ward in Kilosa District. The study was guided by three specific objectives: to explore the process used by TASAF in implementing its water project in Kilosa District; to determine the extent to which TASAF has helped citizens to access clean and safe water; and to examine the challenges TASAF has encountered in the implementation water project at Kilosa District. A case study design was adopted whereas a sample of fifty (50) respondents was selected through simple random and purposive sampling techniques. Questionnaire, observation, documentary review and interviews were employed for data collection. Qualitative data were analyzed through content analysis, while simple quantitative data were analyzed through excel programme and data were presented in tables.

The findings reveal that the implementation of participatory water project at Maguha Ward contributed a great deal in enhancing citizens to access clean and safe water. Further it attracted neighboring villages to fetch water which culminated into long water demand queues. Due to exerted demand it was realized the project was small which poses again a challenge to the government which has shortage of resources including money, technicians and infrastructure to implement a big project. It is concluded that although the project enhanced citizen access to safe and clean water at selected ward, it attracted neighboring villages to exert pressure on developed water project. Due to this new development, citizens still spend a lot of time and money for searching for water. It was also revealed that citizen have no capacity to maintain developed water project.

Therefore it is recommended that, the government and non-government actors should continue working together and solicit resources and shape management to address citizens' challenges including water problem at different wards at Kilosa District.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CERTIFICATION	i
DECLARATION AND COPYRIGHT	ii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iii
ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS	iv
ABSTRACT	v
LIST OF TABLES	xi
LIST OF FIGURES	xii
LIST OF APPENDICES	xiii
 CHAPTER ONE	 1
INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION.....	1
1.1 Introduction	1
1.2 Background of the Study.....	1
1.3 Statement of the Problem.	6
1.4 Objectives of the Study	7
1.4.1 General Objectives	7
1.4.2 Specific objectives	7
1.5 Research Questions;	7
1.6 Delimitation or Scope of the Study	7
1.7 Significance of the study	8
 CHAPTER TWO	 9
LITERATURE REVIEW.....	9
2.1 Overview of the Chapter	9
2.2 Theoretical literature review	9
2.2.1 Theoretical understanding	9
2.2.2 Public Choice Theory.....	9
2.2.2.1 Weakness of public choice theory	11
2.3 The Importance of Water Project.	11
2.4 Domestic water requirement	12

2.5 Water and Poverty Alleviation.....	14
2.6 Strategies and Water Policies.....	14
2.7 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's).....	15
2.8 The African Water Vision for 2025	16
2.9 Tanzania Development Vision 2025.....	16
2.10 Tanzania National Water Policy	17
2.11 Water Problems in Tanzania	18
2.12 Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF).....	18
2.12.1 Purpose and objective of TASAF	19
2.12.2 Supporting activities:	20
2.13 World Perspectives on Water Service Delivery.....	21
2.14 Studies done in some African Countries.....	22
2.15 Studies Done in Tanzania.....	24
2.16 Conceptual Frame Work	27
CHAPTER THREE	29
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	29
3.1 Overview	29
3.2 Research Study Design	29
3.3 Area of the study	29
3.4 Population of the study	32
3.5 Sampling procedures.....	32
3.5.1 Sample unit	32
3.5.2 Sample Size.....	32
3.5.2.1 Simple random probability Sampling and Purposive Sampling	33
3.5.2.2 Purposive Sampling	33
3.6 Data sources and collection instruments	33
3.6.1 Data sources	33
3.7 Data collection instruments.....	34
3.8 Data reliability and validity.....	35
3.8.1 Data Validity	35

3.8.2 Data reliability.....	35
3.9 Data analysis method	36
3.10 Ethical Issues.....	36
CHAPTER FOUR.....	37
DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS	37
4.1 Introduction	37
4.2 Demographic Information.....	37
4.2.1 Age of the Respondents	37
4.2.2 Occupation of the respondents	38
4.2.3 Villages or Streets of the respondents.....	38
4.3 Access to clean and safe water at Kilosa District	39
4.3.1 Access to clean and safe water at Kilosa District	39
4.3.2 Efforts by the government to overcome the problem of water	41
4.3.3 Water source available in the ward and its ownership	41
4.3.4 Availability of water throughout a year from TASAF water project.....	42
4.3.5 The community access to enough clean and safe water.....	43
4.3.6 Effects associated with lack of water	43
4.3.7 Distance from water source to the household	44
4.3.8 Average water consumption rate.....	45
4.4 The Process used by TASAF in implementation of water project at Kilosa district	46
4.4.1 TASAF Operations	46
4.4.2 The targets of TASAF water project at Kilosa District.....	46
4.4.3 Water problems and TASAF water project in Kilosa District	47
4.4.4 Types of project available at Kilosa District.....	48
4.4.5 Effectiveness of TASAF water projects.....	48
4.4.6 Activities associated with TASAF Water project	49
4.4.7 Time that families spent in water fetching.....	49
4.4.8 Change of life style after water project	50
4.5 Challenges facings TASAF Water project implementation in Kilosa District	50

CHAPTER FIVE.....	52
DISCUSSION OF RESEARCH FINDINGS	52
5.0 Introduction	52
5.1 Access to clean and safe water at Kilosa District	52
5.1.1 Access to clean and safe water at Kilosa District	52
5.1.2 Efforts by the government to overcome the problem of water	53
5.1.3 Water source available in the ward	54
5.1.4 Availability of water throughout a year	55
5.2. The community access to enough clean and safe water.....	55
5.2.1Effects associated with lack of water	56
5.2.3 Distance from water source to the household	57
5.2.4 Average water consumption rate.....	58
5.2.5 Efforts by different stakeholders	58
5.2.6 The effectiveness of TASAF water project implementation at Kilosa district .	59
5.2.7 TASAF Operations	59
5.2.8 The targets of TASAF water project at Kilosa District.....	60
5.2.9 Water problems and TASAF water project in Kilosa District	61
5.2.10 Types of project available at Kilosa District.....	61
5.2.11 Effectiveness of TASAF water projects.....	61
5.3. Activities associated with TASAF Water project	62
5.3.1 Time that families spent in water fetching.....	62
5.3.2 Change of life style before and after water project	63
5.4 Challenges facing TASAF Water project implementation in Kilosa District.....	63
CHAPTER SIX	65
SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	65
6.1 Introduction	65
6.2 Summary of the main findings	65
6.2.1 The extent to which citizens access clean and safe water as the result of the project.....	65

6.2.2 The process used in implementing TASAF water project in Kilosa District....	66
6.2.3 The challenges encountered in the implementation of TASAF water project in Kilosa District	66
6.3 Conclusions	68
6.4 Recommendations	68
6.5 Suggested area for further research.....	69
REFERENCES	Error! Bookmark not defined.
APPENDICES	75

LIST OF TABLES

Table 3.1 Study Population and Sample.	32
Table 3.2 Methodology applied to study population.	35
Table 4.1 Age of the respondents.....	37
Table 4.2 Occupation of respondents.....	38
Table 4.3 Village or Street of the respondents.....	38
Table 4.4 Water problem Kilosa District	40
Table 4.5 Sources of water and ownership	42
Table 4.1 The availability of water throughout the Year.....	44
Table 4.7 Where water is found during drought	43
Table 4.8 Family walking distance to the source of water.....	44
Table 4.9 How much cost does the family undergo per day.....	45
Table 4.11 The present water project has solved the problem of water.....	48
Table 4.12 Type of Economical project that was established after water project.....	49
Table 4.13 Time for Family members to engage in economic activities.....	49
Table 4.14 The difference of life style before and after TASAF water project.....	50

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2.1: Conceptual Framework Model	27
Figure 3.1; Kilosa District Council Map.....	31
Figure 4.1 Women searching for water in Nyangala Bondeni. Photo by Researcher,(2019).....	47
Figure 4.2 Women waiting for water in the study area.....	51
Figure 4.3 Non-performing Water Project	51

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Questionnaire for respondents.....	75
Appendix 2: Questionnaire for WEO.....	80
Appendix 3: Interview Guide for the Village Chairman.....	84
Appendix 4: Interview Guide For District TASAF Staff°	86
Appendix 5: Interview Guide For DED.	87
Appendix 6. Interview Guide for District Water Department.....	88

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1.1 Introduction

This study assessed the Implementation of Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) Water Project at Maguha Ward in Kilosa District. This was considered important to be undertaken as a reflection to the contribution of this project in facilitating accessibility of clean and safe water services to the community. As the new Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) have an aspiration to reach universal access to safe water and sanitation by 2030, (UN, 2015). Moreover, to achieve SDG water has been considered as important element in the effort to fight against poverty. This is because it is the base for food security and health for the community. Likewise, National Strategy for growth and poverty reduction in its cluster two stipulated that, it has to increase the proportional of clean and safe water provision to the community (URT, 2000).

Nevertheless, the government of Tanzania on its effort of solving water problems to the community especially in rural area they introduced TASAF in 2000. Since TASAF has been striving to address the problem of clean and safe water there has been little information on its contribution on solving water problems. In this regard, this study was undertaken to determine the contribution of TASAF water project in enhancing the community access to clean and safe water at Maguha Ward in Kilosa District.

1.2 Background of the Study

This study was about the assessment of the implementation of Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) water project at Maguha Ward in Kilosa district. Water is essential resource for all living organisms. Over 75 per cent of plants, animals and human beings depend on water for survival (World Bank, 2017). It is the basic need

of which government, Non Governmental Organisations (NGO's), Community Based Organisations (CBO's) and other stakeholders are required to provide to its citizens as it is the right of human being to access water (Mnisi, 2011). According to WHO, (2017), human right for water entails right to access safe and clean water, physically accessibility and affordable for both personal and domestic use. In spite of its importance to the people the accessibility of water is the problem in many countries all over the world. The problem has persisted for long time. In 1981 about 1.9 billion in the World could not access safe and clean water. By 2000 the number of people who lacked safe and clean water rose to 1.1 billion and 84 per cent of those people live in rural area (WHO & UNICEF, 2006).

In line with that, in comparison to the developed and developing Countries, it seems that developed countries are faring well. There is also difference in developing countries. The problem is big in African countries especially those in South of the Sahara. While countries like India, China, Indonesia and Brazil in 2004 had 90 per cent of their people have access to safe and clean water. African countries access was 22 per cent in Ethiopia, 48 per cent in Nigeria and 60 percent in Tanzania (World Bank, 2018). Numerous effects have been noted as a result of lack of safe and clean water and sanitation. According to Meera and Mehta (2008), most of children in Africa die before reach fifth birthday due to diseases caused by lack of access to safe water and sanitation. In line with that, Gaspar (2016) asserts that in most African countries majority of people have no access to clean and safe water, not because of a scarcity of water resources or a lack of technical knowledge, but because development finance for the sectors is not getting through to the authorities charged with delivering services. They suggested that local government authorities should be in frontline of basic service provision, which will be a key to the achievement of the water and sanitation services.

In Zambia, people spend more than 800 hours per year travelling on foot to collect water (Malmberg & Calvo, 1994). Likewise, 87 per cent of travels in rural Africa takes place on foot, and within these household's women are doing more of the walking such as collecting firewood and water for their families than men (World Bank, 2004). In this regard, Mnisi (2008) suggested that there is a need to address water problems facing the world, Africa and Tanzania in particular. Tanzania is fourth most populous in Sub-Saharan Africa, with a population of more than 55.6 million people. According to World Bank (2018) like other Africa countries Tanzania also faces a problem of clean and safe water. 40 per cent of Tanzanian population which is almost 21 million people, lack access to improved clean and safe drinking water and almost more than 40 million people, lack access to improved sanitation.

In Tanzania about 80 per cent of its population lives in rural areas only 60% have access to safe and clean water (World Bank, 2017).

Due to this problem various initiatives were made by national and international institutions to address the problem through policy, legislations and constitutional reforms. As a strategy to alleviate water resource problem international monetary organisations like IMF and World Bank provided funds and loans to finance water projects in different developing Countries, Tanzania inclusive (WHO, 2017). International initiatives couple with national strategies and traditional mechanisms to address the problem.

The Government of Tanzania took some measures to improve water supply system started during the colonial time when a cost sharing system was promoted by colonial government (Maganga *et al.*, 2001). Despite the fact water scarcity continued to be experienced in the country, soon after independence, Tanzania adopted socialism and self- reliance as the social, economic and political ideology. From this time, water became a free good for a rural dwellers (Semboja and Wangwe, 1995). The free water for all policy was not a solution to water problems; it

caused further problems like the weakening of water infrastructure and more water leakages which in long run increased water shortages (Maro, 2015).

The effort to improve water services have been experiencing challenges due to technological knowhow and capital shortage (Mnisi, 2011). It was realized that the problem of water management was associated with lack of good policy on water management, unsustainable financing mechanisms, and institutional arrangement. Water supply has become a service with challenges in most countries, (Pids and UNICEF, 2009). Due to water and sanitation challenges, women particularly in rural area. Women, youth and children spend a lot of energy and time on the transport of domestic requirements including water (World Bank 2004).

The failure of free water policy, made the government had to establish a cost sharing for water service. This to some extent experienced improvements or achievements in water provision services to citizens.

Then, PPP model was introduced in 2009 to enhance access to water resource; where private organisation and community based organisation like religion in collaboration with the government were allowed to harvest and supply water to the citizens. The recognition of multiple players to address water resources scarcity and sanitation was the imperative intervention. Through Tanzania - National Public-Private Partnerships it was recognised that interface between government and non-governmental institutions and actors has a vital role to bring about socio-economic development. This is because the PPP framework provides an important instrument for attracting investments. It is imperative to note that the provision of water resource in Tanzania involves multiple actors (URT 2009).

Furthermore, in order to consolidate the mechanisms to solve water problems the government of Tanzania introduced Energy and Water utilities Agency (EWURA), Ministry of Water (MoW), National Water Policy of 2002, water agencies, Municipal and District council as well as Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) in 2000 (UNDP, 2006; WHO, 2007).

This study focused on TASAF which was initiated by the Government of Tanzania in 2000 as one of the initiatives to solve water problems through establishment and rehabilitation of spring capping handing wells with hand pumps, shallow wells with hand pumps, wells with hand pumps, rain water harvesting, boreholes, dams and sewage systems construction (Pandu, 2011).

It was established as a funding facility, with assistance from World Bank with for the main reason of contributing towards Governments efforts to poverty eradication in the country. Among other things it was anticipated that TASAF would strive to increase and enhance the capacities of communities to improve water services opportunities as a strategy to address issues of safe and clean water and sanitation particularly in rural areas. (See the Community Development Initiative implementation handbook, 2000).

TASAF has gone through three phases, the First Phase of TASAF, took place from 2000-2005, addressing key issues of poverty reduction by improving the social and economic services in key sectors of education and water with emphasis on both rural and urban areas (Nkala, 2013). Although, there was the objectives of addressing water project in phase one in 40 districts, there was no information regarding its contribution in addressing water project.

In TASAF II, the government decided to consolidate the achievements made in phase I to achieve the goals under NSGRP in Tanzania. This was done by Government of Tanzania in collaboration with International Development Association (IDA) to engage in TASAF II which implemented in all 121 District councils, Municipals and Town councils in the country from 2005 to 2013 (TASAF II Operation Manual, 2005).

TASAF II was built on MDGs and NSGRP (MKUKUTA) to assist meeting the targets by 2010 for MKUKUTA and 2015 for MDGs of reaching to 75% access to improved water up to 2015 (WHO & UNICEF, 2006). The focus of the second phase

was on addressing shortage of water in rural and urban areas among other social services. The implementation in TASAF II water projects also did not achieved at the best. For example, was only 47% of the population had access to clean and safe water. These challenges paved the way for Government to establish the third phase so as to solve among other things, water problems where Maguha ward in Kilosa district was included (TASAF, 2011). It is in TASAF III where some water projects like that found at Maguha ward started to be implemented. Therefore, since there have been few studies undertaken on the contribution of TASAF regarding water resources and sanitation initiatives, this study was carried out in Maguha Ward at Kilosa District to bridge the gap.

1.3 Statement of the Problem.

Water is the key resources among numerous resources to support life because over 75 per cent of plants, animals and human beings bodies or parts are composed of it (World Bank, 2017). In this regard (WHO, 2017) asserts that it must be well managed and utilised for society's wellbeing. In response to (EWURA, 2017). Many Countries in the world, Tanzania inclusive, reformed their water policies and legislations to bridge the existing fissure by providing avenues for various institutions and actors to sustainably manage and utilise water in Tanzania.

The modality of domestic water provision in Tanzania is overseen by both government institutions (water agencies, TASAF, World vision) and non-government institutions (NGOs, CBOs). While the contribution of other (government and non-government) institutions has been documented, TASAF contribution regarding water resource provision particularly in rural areas is missing. In order to fulfill this quest, this study therefore examined the implementation of TASAF water project at Kilosa District in particular Maguha Ward.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

1.4.1 General Objectives

The main objective of this study was to assess the implementation of Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) water projects in Maguha ward in Kilosa District.

1.4.2 Specific objectives

- i. To determine the extent to which citizens access clean and safe water as the result of TASAF water project at Maguha Ward in Kilosa District.
- ii. To explore the process used in implementing TASAF water project in Kilosa District.
- iii. To examine the challenges encountered in the implementation of TASAF water project in Kilosa District.

1.5 Research Questions;

- i. To what extent the citizens access enough clean and safe water as the result of the TASAF water project?
- ii. What are the processes used to in implementing TASAF water project in Kilosa District?
- iii. What challenges encountered TASAF water project implementation in Kilosa district?

1.6 Delimitation or Scope of the Study

This study was carried out at Kilosa District in Magole Division at Maguha Ward whereby some village like Nyangala Bondeni was involved for obtaining crucial data. Consequently, the study involved villagers, village leader, Ward Executive Officer, District water Staff, TASAF project officer and DED as part of community so as to give out their views about the importance of TASAF water project in solving water problems.

1.7 Significance of the study

This study will contribute to the body of knowledge of water provision projects in different parts of the country as well as abroad. The findings of the study will be useful for improving the implementation of TASAF water projects since, it focuses on water harvest and provision or supply to the citizens in the area in question. As far as water management is concerned, the study will help to indicate any areas that may require improvement in the implementation of water project. Moreover, the study will be instrumental to help the country to tell whether the project is being implemented according to the plan, and if not what corrective measures need to be put in place, especially in the light of new findings.

The study had bearings to some people who will carry out researches of similar nature in Tanzania. Moreover, this study is important for the researcher for the fulfillment of Public administration as the requirement of the Mzumbe University of Tanzania.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Overview of the Chapter

This chapter presents the review of both theoretical and empirical literature on assessment of the Implementation of Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) Water Project in Maguha Ward at Kilosa District. Literature review can be viewed as a critical look at what has been written on a topic by accredited scholars and researchers (Muya, 2018). It should be noted that, literature reviews should not only be simply a description of what others have published in the form of a set of summaries, but also should be seen and take the form of a critical argument, showing insight and an consciousness of differing point of view, theories and approach (Muya, 2018).

2.2 Theoretical literature review

2.2.1 Theoretical understanding

This part presents the theoretical base through which one can understand the concept of water and their importance. In brief, this part discusses the framework of understanding various aspects of water and their importance. (Bayreuth, 2005). This study was guided by Public choice theory.

2.2.2 Public Choice Theory

This theory based on rational choice approach. It is oriented towards the understanding the realm of public choice that is politics and bureaucracy. Public choice theory examines the provision of public goods (Buchanana, 2003). A public good can be whatever thing that is at least partly rival and/or non-excludable in the sense that addition of new beneficiaries neither increases nor reduces the value of the good to the original beneficiaries. Public choice theory therefore, concerned with the public goods delivery that are provided by the government rather than market itself.

It is just as difficult to charge people for its use, as it is difficult to exclude non-payers from its use (Nkya, 2007).

The theory is used to give details on economics of non-market decision making or simply the application of economics to political science. It simply used modern economic tools to address problems. Public choice theory is interesting and innovative approach to the government and personal decision-making regarding politics which uses a number of tools developed by neoclassical economists. Such tools are like game theory and cost-benefit analysis that used to explain the thinking processes of people involved in government (Buchanan, 2003).

It studies the actions or decisions of politicians, government officials and voters as behavior of mostly self-interested agent who use the rational choice approach (the cost-benefit analysis) and have insufficient resources for attainment of their goals (Nkya, 2007).

Public choice theory examines the provision of public goods. “A public good is anything that is at least partly rival and/or non-excludable in the sense that addition of new beneficiaries neither increases nor reduces the value of the good to the original beneficiaries” (Buchanan, 2003). It may include the water, security and roads. Water as the main concern of this study is very important for everyone to access it without discrimination provided that the government is the one that provides the service to all people within the country (Nkya, 2007).

This theory relates to the study because the main objective of TASAF was to raise the income of people and one of the important tools for this is improving access to clean and safe water service. Also the process used by TASAF in project implementation is participatory which means that people were involved in decision making. TASAF works together with the villagers to table the social needs or problems in their locality. This task is done through sensitizing the community members to discuss and identify the challenges that are facing them. Villagers do air out or develop many challenges and selects the priority. The priority selected is

approved by the general meeting. The implementation of TASAF water project is done through participation of the Community members. The village government has the role of mobilizing the community to protect the source of water and the environment on the other hand. Village water committee has the role of providing facilities, supervision of water sources and supplying water to the community.

Therefore, the theory is relevant in this study since TASAF is one of the programs which are focusing on helping the disadvantaged groups who have water problems hence the government is focusing on those who are in needs of water through TASAF water project since that water is a public good.

2.2.2.1 Weakness of public choice theory

Public Choice recognizes that it is mainly self-interested that guides the actions of policy makers; it is also takes into the account that common interest are not always served. The interest and priorities of various groups in the country need to be addressed in order for politicians to win the votes and support of those groups, and those interests may not correspond to the interests of general public. This depends on political will based on priorities (Buchanan, 2003).

2.3 The Importance of Water Project.

It is estimated that more than one billion people living in the World are disadvantaged of access to water of sufficient quantity and quality to meet minimum levels of health, income and freedom from drudgery (UN-Water, 2006). In developing countries particularly in rural areas, water scarcity affects many people especially women and girls who often bear the burden of hauling water for household domestic purposes (UNESCO, 2002). Study by UNDP (2006) shows that women and girl-children are primarily who bear the daily burden of carrying heavy buckets long distances to meet the domestic water needs for their families. The women and girls burden of water is time-consuming and physically weakening routine reduces the time available for productive activities and, for girls, to attend school (UNDP, 2004). Inadequate access to domestic water supply encompasses a number of undesirable

effects such as spending more time on fetching water instead of performing economic activities (FAO, 2001). In some parts of Africa, women and children spent eight hours per day collecting water (UN-Water, 2007). Water related diseases such as cholera and diarrhea affect millions of poor, drop out of girl-children from school, using much money for water services (Sousan, 2002). In this regard TASAF aimed at solving those problems by providing water services to the citizens especially from rural area and help them to access it nearly and cheaply.

2.4 Domestic water requirement

The supply of domestic water is an essential requirement for all people, as people use water for a diversity of activities in their daily life. Some of these seem to be more important than others, for example, having a few liters of water to drink a day can be observed more vital than washing clothes, but people will need to wash their bodies if skin diseases are to be prevented and physiological needs met (WHO, 1992). According to WHO (1992), domestic water uses are divided into three categories: (i) consumption uses which include cooking and drinking, (ii) hygiene uses which include bathing, washing dishes and clothes, cleaning and toilet uses (iii) productive uses which include consumption by domestic animals (cattle, goats, pigs and sheep), agriculture, brewing beer and brick making. The first two categories are the most basic domestic water uses at household.

Water consumption in the society is often measured in liters per person (capita) per day (Lpcd) as is shared by WHO (1992). The consumption average in developing countries ranges about 40-60 litres of water daily for family purposes including drinking, cooking, cleaning, personal hygiene (WHO, 1992). Meeting this need usually necessitates several trips for women and children to water collection points, sometimes involving several hours (WHO, 1992). Type of water access, storage capacity, water expenses and participation in water related activities differs between water rich and water scarce locations. The cost of water in different parts of the

society depends much on the household water use and collection strategy (Butterworth & Mokgope, 2001).

The participation of households in income related water activities in the society can incur relatively higher water expenses. High cost of water during the dry season can discourage the participation of individuals in income related water activities (Butterworth & Mokgope, 2001). Lewis (1994) indicates that, it is difficult to predict people's needs in the society. Different sexes have different priorities or main concerns, for example, women being concerned about basic family needs at the top of the ladder, men possibly having a concern for livestock, girls being in need of water to wash during their menstruation period and boys wanting to go for a swim for recreational (Lewis, 1994).

The consumption of water by human beings varies considerably in accord to water availability and again, the standard of living of the people in the said community (Lewis, 1994). It depends on the climate and work load, whereby; between 3 and 10 liters of water per day can be essential to meet a person's basic requirements for drinking and food preparation (Ibid.). There is great variation between the amounts of water used for other purposes, but much larger quantities of water in many societies are needed to be used for personal hygiene, cleaning of cooking utensils and laundry. According to WHO the normal standard water requirement per person per day is 25 liters which is equivalent to 6000 litres per Household per month for a household of eight (8) people (WHO, 1992).

2.5 Water and Poverty Alleviation

Inadequate access to water forms a central part of people's poverty, affecting their basic needs, health, food security and basic livelihoods (Ahmad, 2003). Poverty is not seen as a simple lack of income or, at the national level, low per capita Gross National Product (GNP). Today poverty alleviation recognised to be a complex, multifaceted situation that involves both the material and non – material conditions of life (Mehta, 2000). Many international organisations have put forward new approaches to poverty reduction in recent years, which have important implications for the development of all aspects of life, including key areas of natural resource management such as water (UN, 2000). At national level, experience show that, countries with enough water supply for domestic, agriculture and industries tend to have high income as compared to those water scarce countries (World Bank, 1992)

2.6 Strategies and Water Policies

Water policies and management has been given attention to the international debates, particularly since the Dublin Conference of 1992, from which emerged the Dublin Statement on Water and Sustainable Development (UN, 1992). Four principles have become the cornerstone of much debate on international approaches to water policies. These principles are, one, Fresh water is a finite and vulnerable resource, essential to sustain life, development and environment. Two, Water development and management should be based on a participatory approach, involving users, planners and policy makers at all levels. Three, Women play a central part in the provision, management and safeguarding of water. Four, Water has economic value in all its competing uses and should be recognised as an economic good (UN, 1992).

In the third World Water Forum held in Kyoto – Japan in 2003, ninety six (96) countries signed an agreement on “Freshwater is a precious and finite resource central to sustainable development, economic growth, social stability and poverty alleviation”. At the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), among others, the summit agreed to link poverty and water scarcity, therefore

fighting poverty must begin with provision of water to the poorest. Thus ,the summit set a goal to reduce the proportion of people without access to water from two billion in year 2002 to one billion in year 2015 (UN, 2005).

The United Nations (UN, 2005) report argues that improved water management can make a major contribution to poverty reduction. The goals and targets set out in the Millennium Declaration, the MDGs; provide a specific structure for analyzing both directly and indirectly relationship between poverty reduction and water management (UN, 2005). Based on the report, water plays an essential role in achieving the full set of Millennium Declaration goals and targets (UN, 2005).

2.7 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's)

The Sustainable Development Goals are a collection of 17 global goals set by the United Nations General Assembly in 2015 for the year 2030. The SDGs are part of Resolution 70/1 of the United Nations General Assembly, the 2030 Agenda. In other words, the Sustainable Development Goals is the blueprint to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all. They address the global challenges we face, including those related to poverty, inequality, climate, environmental degradation, prosperity, and peace and justice.

Among the 17 goals, Goal 6 entails to ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all. By 2030, the world should: achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all; achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and open defecation, paying special attention to the need of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations; and improve water quality by reducing pollution eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials having the proportion of untreated waste water and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally. Other objectives include: By 2030, substantially increase water use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of fresh water to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water

scarcity; by 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through Trans-boundary corporation as appropriate; by 2030, protect and restore water related ecosystems including mountains, forest, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes; by 2030, expand International Corporation and capacity building support to developing countries in water and sanitation related activities and programs including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, water treatment, recycling and reuse technologies; and by 2030, to support and straighten the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management(UN, 2015).

2.8 The African Water Vision for 2025

The African Water Vision for 2025 is designed to avoid the disastrous consequences of water scarcity and lead to a future where the full potential in Africa's water resources can be readily unleashed to stimulate and sustain growth in the region's economic development and social well-being (Donkor, 2003). The shared vision is for "An Africa where there is an equitable and sustainable use and management of water resources for poverty alleviation, socio-economic development, regional cooperation, and the environment".

2.9 Tanzania Development Vision 2025

Tanzania Development Vision 2025 aimed at achieving a high quality livelihood for its people, attain good governance through the rule of law and develop a strong and competitive economy (URT, 2000). With this vision, Tanzania of 2025 should be a nation imbued with five attributes; i) high quality livelihoods, ii) peace, stability and unity, iii) good governance, iv) a well-educated and learning society; and v) a competitive economy capable for producing sustainable growth and shared benefits. By 2025, it is envisioned that Tanzanians will have graduated from a least developed country to a middle-income country with a high level of human development (URT, 2000). The vision recognises the important of water resources in the attainment of the vision (URT, 2000). Water is regarded as a main ingredient in poverty reduction

through ensuring food security, self-sufficiency and household domestic uses among other things (URT, 2000). Water will form, together with other resources, the nexus for the attainment of this vision. However, efforts will be directed towards ensuring the adequate provision and supply of water resources on an equal and equitable basis (URT, 2000). This presents challenges for government and other stakeholders regarding the planning, management and conservation of water resources.

2.10 Tanzania National Water Policy

For rural water supply, the Tanzania National Water Policy of 2002 has an overall objective to improve health and alleviate poverty of the rural population through improved access to adequate and safe water (URT, 2002a). The policy target is; the basic level of service for domestic water supply in rural areas shall be a protected, year-round supply of 25 liters of potable water per capita per day through water points located within 400 meters from the furthest homestead and serving 250 persons per outlet (URT, 2002a). High service levels including house connections will be encouraged where it is technically feasible and there is an effective demand. In order to enhance availability of water particularly in arid and semi-arid rainwater harvesting will be promoted in rural areas.

Therefore, communities should be made aware and encouraged to use rainwater harvesting technologies and storage techniques (URT, 2002a).

The Tanzanian Water Policy of 2002 is the leading tool for activities in different levels of water resources management. The policy emphasizes the prioritization of water uses, hence ensuring the social and economic activities as well as environmental services to increase sectoral productivity and mitigate poverty. Recognising that water is a basic human necessity, the policy gives priority to adequate quantity and acceptable quality for all (URT, 2002a). Therefore, for water availability and sustainability, gender mainstreaming need to be considered because is a way to ensure adequate representation of men and women in planning, operation, maintenance and management of water programs and projects”.

2.11 Water Problems in Tanzania

In Tanzania, more than 21 million people, lack access to improved clean drinking water and more than almost 40 million people, lack access to improved sanitation (World Bank, 2018.) Many people suffer from water diseases like cholera which causes some death to its people. About 80% of its population lives in rural areas, whereby only 60% have access to safe water (World Bank, 2017).

One of its initiatives in solving the problem of water and improve the livelihood of her people is the introduction of Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF).

2.12 Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF)

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

The overriding objective of TASAF is to empower communities to improve their livelihoods and access enhanced services, minimize the public sector's direct involvement in the implementation of projects such as construction of health facilities, water projects, and schools. The government has established TASAF to make sure that the targeted development initiatives in remote areas of the country get requisite support in a timely and cost effective manner (World Bank, 2000).

This approach has an implication on community ownership and the changing role of the Government from being a provider of services to a being a facilitating agent (TASAF, 2000). In this way, the ownership of community interventions is enhanced and guaranteed. Along with TASAF sub projects focusing on rural and Peri – urban communities, the government has instituted “social fund” to cater for the income

poor particularly women, the unemployed youth, and those in the informal sector all of who are unable to access credit from the banks.

In addition to these initiatives in 2006, the government initiated the presidential fund popularly known as “JK” fund whereby each region is to receive one billion Tanzanian Shillings for empowering the poor people into credit worthiness for them to be able to borrow from the banks so that they can start businesses and hence improved their living standards. However, these initiatives are limited to urban and Peri urban areas; this is mainly due to the fact that there is limited accessibility to rural areas and the fact that most people in the rural areas are not informed of most of these funds or the new available credit organisations (Rutasitara, 2002).

2.12.1 Purpose and objective of TASAF

The objective of TASAF was to ensure enhanced government support to poor communities, the empowerment of communities through giving them more voice in taking charge of their own development, and stimulation of community demand and the eventual contribution to economic growth, reduction of poverty and protection of vulnerable groups thus leading to improved livelihood of the people. TASAF aimed at facilitating the struggle of reducing poverty. Tanzania has adopted TASAF strategies to involve the people in decision making in the implementation of various projects decided upon by the people themselves. Mkapa (2001) observes that, TASAF is a symbol of hope to Tanzania, and it is determined to fight poverty because of the fact that the TASAF implementation modality motivates people into becoming self-employed. This is particularly because TASAF priorities and projects are determined through a participatory appraisal and that the people themselves determine the whole project cycle. Apart from re-kindling the spirit of self-development, the TASAF implementation framework guarantees sustainability because of high degree of ownership.

2.12.2 Supporting activities:

Infrastructure

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

Health sector

In the health services TASAF supports the following activities; primary health care facilities, new rehabilitation or expansion and equipping including improvement of health posts, villages dispensaries and health Centre's. In addition, Prevention oriented activities for HIV/AIDS malaria, and water borne diseases through improvement of sanitation; sponsored activities related to Early Childhood Development (ECD) to increase the nutritional levels of poor communities through facilitating the establishment of Centre's for vulnerable children; and activities that increase community awareness and build the capacity for fighting HIV/AIDS.

Education sector

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

Water supply and sanitation

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

Prominent researchers and academicians have researched this subject matter based on empirical literature review. This section presents the review of their works in relation to poverty alleviation and water project support. This part presents in brief, a synthesis and analysis of their central arguments that address this study's hypothetical variables to be researched. The purpose of this section is to establish what work has already been done and hence come up with a gap that this study aims at covering.

2.13 World Perspectives on Water Service Delivery

In 2001 an article titled “challenges of water management in Peru” written by Algeria Reveals that problems of water management arise from different perspectives that is inadequate water policy, from a weak and ineffective water authority and institutional arrangements. It reveals that this problem can be confronted by sweeping reform of water related institutions and to have new water policies that will ensure effective and encourage public participation in decision-making process.

Mckenzie and Ray (2005), conducted a study on the Status of household water delivery in India. In the study 90000 household where surveyed and other data taken from National Family Health (NFHS-1999) and Demographic Health Surveys, (DHS-1999) among questions asked include, source of drinking water, time taken to fetch water for household that do not receive water from their premises and method used to purify water. The study revealed that system of household water provision in India is unable to provide convenient and safe access to drinking water for a large sector of the population. Urban water delivery is characterized by irregular delivery and pressure, provided by inefficient and heavily subsidized municipal boards, which are unable to maintain and expand the existing system.

Pids and UNICEF (2009), conducted a research, attempting to assess local service delivery systems and practices in the Philippines in light of sector performance. The study focused in three services namely education, health, and water services. In water supply, they found that Philippines had many challenges as regards to water services. The study pointed out some of the challenges like, the problem of access and coverage of households with safe drinking water. Other challenges are problem of waterlessness that is not adequately addressed by the President's Priority Program on Water (P3W), the low quality of service in terms of continuity of water supply and the inefficient LGU-managed water systems, and water inadequacies for families, especially the poor in rural areas.

In addition, it was found that the multiplicity of water-related institutions resulting in lacking clear assignment of duties, overlapping functions, and uncoordinated planning and monitoring to mention but few. In their summery, they suggested that water service is a human development priority, and therefore, requires holistic policy, institutional, and financing frameworks (Malmberg & Calvo, 1996). A great deal of the energy and time of rural women is spent on the transport of domestic requirements (water, firewood, food grains, shopping) as well as of farm produce and traded goods (World Bank, 2004).

2.14 Studies done in some African Countries

Gbadegesin and Olorunfemi (2007) in their study about rural Water Supply Management in selected rural areas of Oyo State, Nigeria, adopted a combination of qualitative and quantitative methodology, including Focus Group Discussions, interviews as well as structured and semi-structured questionnaires survey. In their finding, they found that rural water supply in sub-Saharan Africa, particularly those relying on hand pumps, often-demonstrated low levels of sustainability. The key causes of this included inappropriate policy or legislation, insufficient institutional support, unsustainable financing mechanisms, ineffective management systems and lack of technical backstopping.

Meera and Mehta (2008), conducted a research on effective financing of local governments to provide water and sanitation services focusing in 12 African countries namely Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Ghana, ` Madagascar, Mali, Nepal, Nigeria, Philippines, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia as case studies.

The aim of their study was to identify some of the key blockages and systemic weaknesses that stand in the way of development finance reaching the local authorities who have the responsibility for delivering services to some of the world's poorest communities. The study found that, every day, 5,000 children in the developing world die before they reach their fifth birthday because of the diseases caused by a lack of access to safe water and sanitation. These services are basic human rights, which underpin health, education and livelihoods, forming the first, essential step in overcoming poverty.

It was pointed out further that billions of people are denied access, not because of a scarcity of water resources or a lack of technical knowledge, but because development finance for the sectors is not getting through to the authorities charged with delivering services. Because of this, they argued that local government authorities should be placed at the frontline of basic service provision, which will be a key to the achievement of the water and sanitation services. The report argued that, if the principles of equity, sustainability and accountability are to act as the bedrock of delivery of sanitation and water services, it is necessary for national governments and donors in particular to step back and allow local governments to make decisions in response to local pressures (Gaspar, 2016).

A study in Zambia found that people spend more than 800 hours per year collecting water (Malmberg, 1994). Women also spend much of their time traveling often on foot because of poor transportation systems. Likewise, the World Bank study found that 87 per cent of travels in rural Africa takes place on foot, and within these households' women are more likely to be doing the walking such as collecting firewood and water for their families than men. (World Bank 2004).Also, in the

study of Buor (2004) showed that respondents in Kumasi, Ghana had distinctly different rates of disease based upon the sources of their water particularly during dry periods, when water was scarcest.

Mnisi (2008) conducted a study to assess the Water and Sanitation Problems in New Forest, Bushbuckridge Local Municipality, South Africa. The purpose of the study was to assess the problems facing the world, South Africa and in particular New Forest in the provision of water and sanitation. The research confirmed that there was a need to address water and sanitation issues. For example, most individuals, the desire was to acquire adequate water and sanitation while the existing water sources were not enough. The community's accessibility of water and sanitation was severely restricted due to their socio-economic status, mostly poverty. The absence of career caused the villager's inaccessibility of water and sanitation. Deficiency of unemployment forces whereby individuals migrated to city to look for better opportunities. Non-urban everyone was insufficient and was highly affected by privatization.

2.15 Studies Done in Tanzania

Kabudi (2005) studied on the challenges of legislating of water utilisation in rural Tanzania: drafting new laws, explains that the Tanzania nation faces abundant water resources although in recent year's water resources have started to diminish in terms of its quality and quantity. Supply system in Urban and rural areas have also faced series of operational and structural problems and hence shortage of water supply and sanitation. He further explains among the critical problems perpetuating the situation is lack of clearly defined and adequate institutional framework.

Fundi (2017) conducted a study on assessment of water allocation processes and conflicts in selected Tanzania's irrigation schemes, focusing at Mkindo and Kiroka irrigation schemes in Morogoro region. The study revealed that existence of poor coordination among actors, multiple institutions and lack of adherence to formal allocation principles. Moreover, the study ascertained prevalence of water users"

conflicts in the selected schemes and analyzed the factors influencing their occurrence. Schouten (2009) did a study on rapid change initiative in African public water utilities, where the study used a case study on three countries, which are Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia.

The study found that the water sector is in awful need for sustainable adjustment; yet the public water sector in general is known for its high level of organisational inertia and reluctance to adopt innovations.

Thomas and Ford (2005) stated, that the water sector is “stubbornly clinging to their orthodox vision and understandings of new technology and innovation”. It was suggested that, for 100 days rapid change initiatives in Africa public water utilities, there is a need of making special funds available to help the organisation and leadership of the organisation needs to have confidence that change can happen in water sector. Another study by Mziray (1996) on possible causes of destruction of water catchment areas noted that water is a prerequisite for survival of any human being and for his or her own development. Inadequate water and sanitation facilities are some of most critical problems faced by many developing countries. These problems are brought through deforestation and erosion occurring due to rapid rate as population expands into mountainside in search for life, pollution of surface sources by industrial discharges and agricultural chemicals that expand as agriculture becomes modern and technical, discharge of human waste.

According to Chenge and Agha (1999), who surveyed individuals ‘perceptions of the quality of water in an effort to relate perceived quality to waterborne health problems, overall, 50% of respondents considered piped water to be of good quality while only 44% said the same about the public standpipes. People generally perceived their own water to be of good quality, with 81% saying so. In turn, very few (7%) said that their water was of poor or very poor quality.

In support of the said study, Haysom (2006) conducted a study on the factors affecting sustainability of rural water supplies in Tanzania. The aim was to explore the reasons behind non-functionality of water points in six districts within Dodoma and Singida regions of central Tanzania. It was discovered that poor financial management was clearly undermining sustainability of water and sanitation in the areas studied.

The constituent elements of which must be addressed by implementing agencies, donors and government alike. It was suggested that, improvements to financial management could be achieved through a commitment to software at the district level, led by the DWE who must accept management as key to the success of water schemes, and adjust district policy accordingly so that they can provide training, regulation and support to villagers.

Mtelevu and Kayunze (2014) in their study on “The Contribution of Vulnerable Groups’ Sub-projects under Tanzania Social Action Fund to Income Poverty Reduction in Bahi District, Tanzania”, found that there is only slight change in income poverty, reduction especially among vulnerable households in the area. The reasons for this problem were not clear. This research intended to determine TASAF beneficiaries’ income and impact of monetary values of support from TASAF on Kaboma (2014) conducted a study on the Contribution of TASAF in Promoting Quality Secondary Education through Participatory approach in Tanzania: A Case Study of Ilala Municipal Council. It was found that majority of respondents were aware of TASAF that it operates effectively in their community and followed their policy guideline of always involving the people in identifying sub project and need identification. Some challenges pointed out were failure in delivering the funds at the right time and late in the mobilization of the beneficiaries timely.

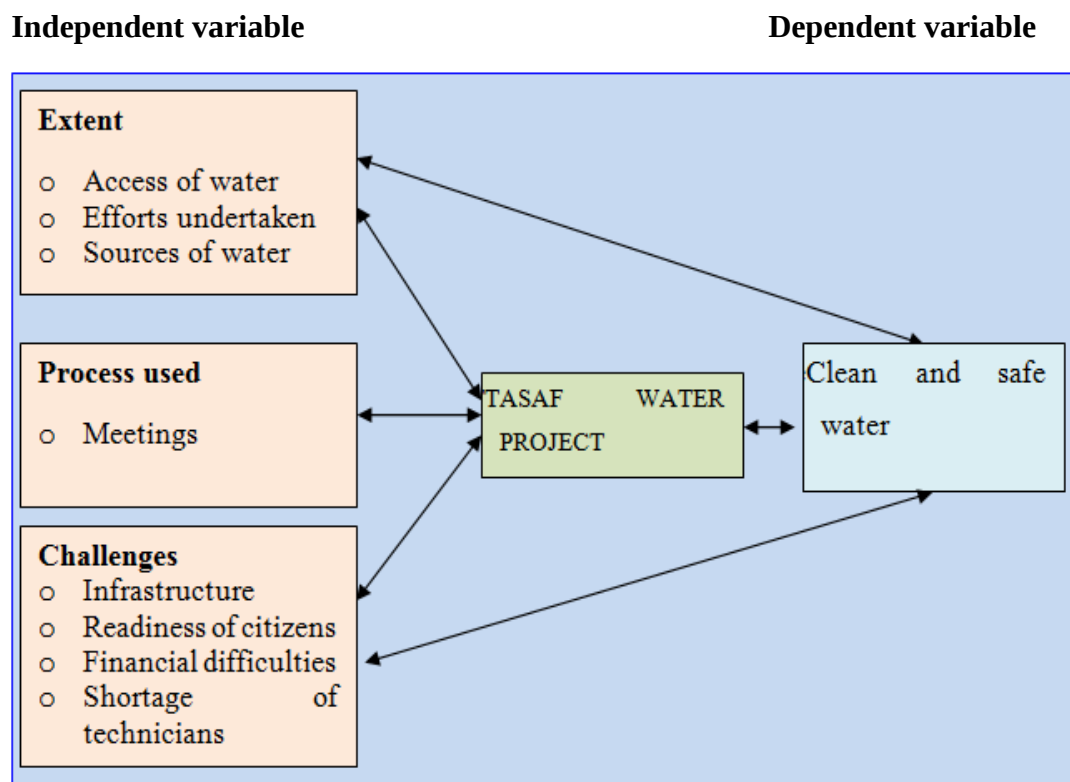
Despite the literatures done at world level, Africa and Tanzania, there are limited studies conducted in Tanzanian context on the assessment of the implementation of TASAF water project especially at Kilosa District in Morogoro region. One can

notice that other studies have been done basing on addressing provision of water services in Tanzania as well as some issues of TASAF projects. Many studies concentrated on service delivery but not on assessment of the implementation of water project to the study area.

2.16 Conceptual Frame Work

This section presents a conceptual framework which analysis of the study was made. The purpose of this study was to assess the implementation of Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) water project in Maguha Ward at Kilosa District. The study developed a framework that indicates the relationship of variables based on the assumptions derived from reviewed literature.

Figure 2.1: Conceptual Framework Model



Source: (Author, 2019)

The frame work assumed that accessibility of clean and safe water service in Maguha Ward could have achieved through TASAF water project. Also, the project would have been implemented by creating awareness to the community through meetings as the best way of knowing redness of citizens in the community around Nyangala Bondeni and involve them in decision making and finance matters.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Overview

This chapter presents the methodology used in this research. Specifically, this chapter presents research design, area of the study, population and sample, sampling procedures and techniques, and data collection methods. Finally, it presents the data analysis, reliability and ethical considerations. According to Kothari (2006), research methodology refers to a way to systematically solving the research problem. It is a science of studying how research is conducted scientifically based on research objectives.

3.2 Research Study Design

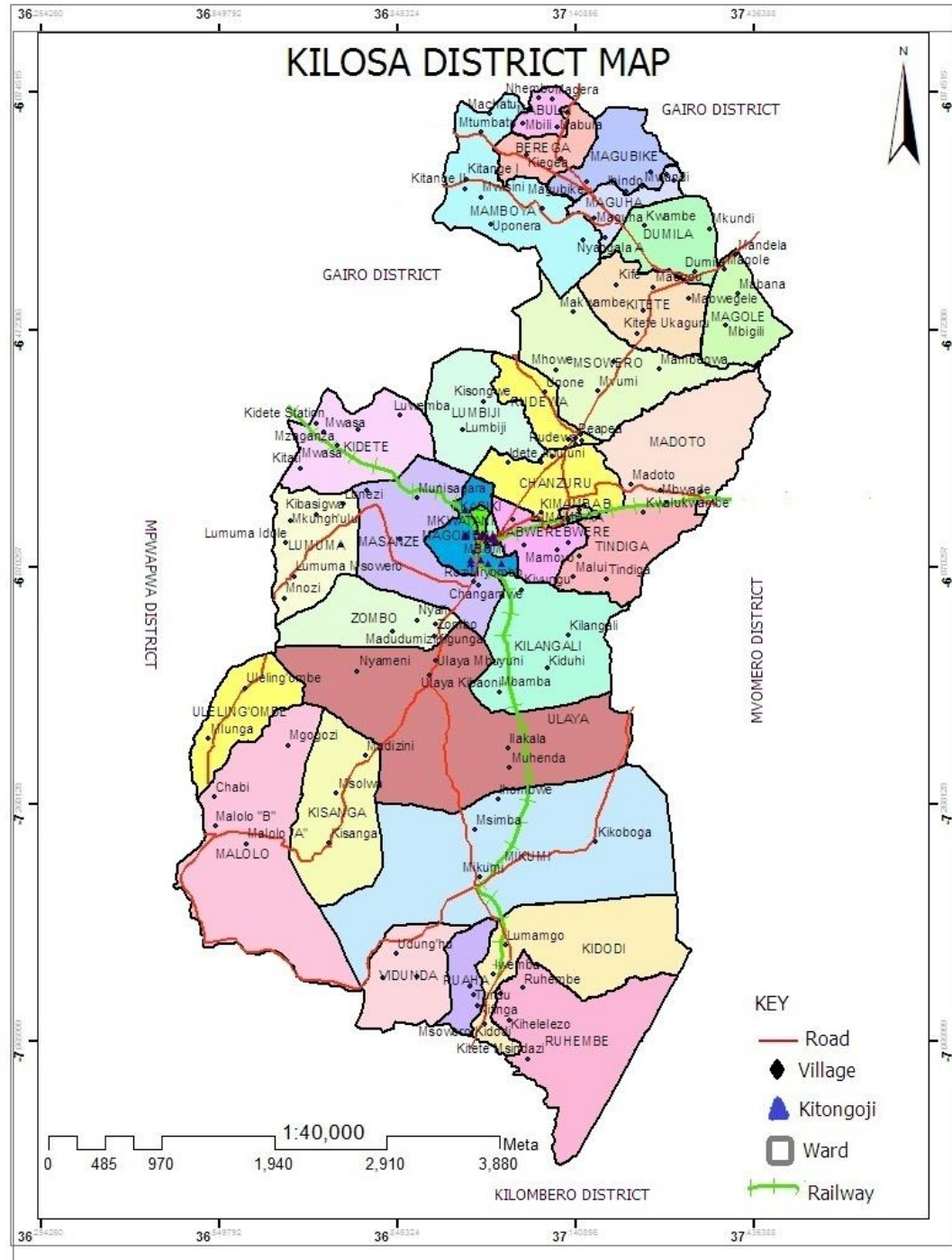
The research used a case study design which triangulates the descriptive and explanatory designs. The case study design was selected because the study aimed at assessing the areas across a variety of characteristics. Given the nature of the research problem, a cross-sectional research design to data collection at a single point in one time was used. The study involved descriptive nature and determination of the relationships of variables. This research design was considered suitable because of limited time and resources available, time for data collection and fear of having inadequate baseline data prior to the establishment of TASAF project.

3.3 Area of the study

The research was conducted at Kilosa District in Morogoro region in Tanzania. It is among seven districts in Morogoro Region. Geographical coordinates of Kilosa are 6° 42' 10" South, 37° 38' 1" East and its original name is Kilosa. According to the population census of 2012, the population of Kilosa District is 438,175 people. Majority of residents of Kilosa are from the different tribes like, Kaguru tribe, Sagara, Maasai, Pogoro, Vidunda, Nyamwezi, Wagogo and Wahehe who speaks their languages along with Swahili. Most of the residents are engaged in the

subsistence farming of rice, sweet potatoes, cassava, beans and maize as well as livestock keeping (URT, 2013b). Maguha ward in Kilosa District was selected for the study because it was a place where there were direct beneficiaries of the TASAF water project. In Maguha Ward the project was implemented at Nyangala Bondeni Village.

Figure 3.1; Kilosa District Council Map



Source. Kilosa District Council, (2019)

3.4 Population of the study

The targeted population for this study comprised of the Kilosa District Executive Director, Water department staff, District TASAF staff, Maguha Ward Executive Officer, Nyangala Bondeni Village Chairman and direct beneficiaries of the TASAF water project who lives around the project in Maguha ward at Kilosa District.

3.5 Sampling procedures

3.5.1 Sample unit

The study was assessing the implementation of TASAF water projects on solving water problems on its beneficiaries in Kilosa District. Beneficiaries of the project are the indigenous who are residents of Kilosa Districts at Maguha Ward. The unit of analysis, which was used in the study, was the household, which benefit from the TASAF water project in the selected District.

3.5.2 Sample Size

In the study a sample size of 50 respondents was used whereby 43 were among 100 families who are the direct beneficiaries of the project, one Village chairperson, one WEO, two District TASAF Staff, two District Water department staff and DED of Kilosa District. The sample size, which was used in this study, was expected to provide relevant and reliable information regarding the TASAF water subproject in Kilosa District.

Table 3.1 Study Population and Sample.

Type of respondents	Sample size	Percentage (%)
Villagers	43	86
Village's chairman	1	2
WEO	1	2
Water department staff	2	4
TASAF department staff	2	4
DED	1	2
Total	50	100

Source: Researcher, (2019)

3.5.2.1 Simple random probability Sampling and Purposive Sampling

Simple random sampling gives equal chance to each element in the population to be selected and included in the sample for the study. The study used a sampling frame with a list of beneficiaries of the project in Maguha Ward, which was obtained from the villages. Out of 100 total beneficiaries in the Ward, 43 Beneficiaries were randomly selected from the sampling frame. In order to avoid bias, the list of beneficiaries were numbered in papers from 1 to 100 households, folded and mixed thoroughly and then drawn without looking until 43 beneficiaries are selected with the help of Village Officers of Nyangala Bondeni reaching out the beneficiaries for data collection.

3.5.2.2 Purposive Sampling

The researcher used purposive sampling to select seven respondents who were expected to have rich information needed in this study. Those respondents were Kilosa District Executive Director, two District Water Department Staff, two District TASAF Department staff, Ward Executive Officer and Village Chairman. This makes the total of 50 respondents used in this study

3.6 Data sources and collection instruments

3.6.1 Data sources

The researcher used both primary and secondary data to fulfill the objectives of the study. Primary data were collected from beneficiaries of the project, village leaders, WEO, District TASAF staff, District water department staff and DED. These respondents provided the required information for the study. Secondary data were also used in the study. This included documents found in TASAF annual reports, journal, articles and books.

3.7 Data collection instruments

i. Interview method

The interview method used to get data from the District Executive Director (DED), two district TASAF project officers, two District Water Engineer as well from Village chairman. Six respondents were interviewed so as to meet the objectives of the study. The information collected was about water situation, water supply and project protection at the study area. The data were collected through verbal communication conducted face to face between interviewer and interviewee. A list of questions to guided collection of data that are orally administered. The researcher used semi- structured interview schedule to ensure flexibility in questions but also control the diversion from the main theme.

ii. Questionnaire

Questionnaires were prepared to gather data and record them through a set of written questions and statements in which data gathered were filled in respectively. The instruments were used by the beneficiaries of the TASAF water project who were the respondents of the study. Forty four Open- ended questionnaires were administered and provided the respondents with freedom to think and fill in the required information. The questions were written in English language and then translated to Swahili and other languages whenever there is a need to do so. A number of 44 questionnaires were filled in and used for data analysis. The reason for using questionnaires for such respondents is to get information from many people and to give respondents opportunity and freedom to think and provide relevant information on the study.

Table 3.2 Methodology applied to study population.

Respondent	Technique	Data collection method	Managerial factor
Villagers	Simple random sampling	Questionnaire	Information on availability and accessibility of water
Villages chairman	Purposive sampling	Interview	Information on water protection and supervision.
WEO	Purposive sampling	Questionnaire	Information on water situation.
Water department staff	Purposive sampling	Interview	Information on water supply.
TASAF		Interview	Information on project implementation.
department staff		Interview	Information on the water situation at the District.
DED		Interview	

Source: Research work (2019)

3.8 Data reliability and validity

3.8.1 Data Validity

In order to ensure that this study was valid and collected valid data, a careful design of the study was done as it has been witnessed from introduction to methodology. The data collected were well planned so that findings obtained after analyzing them would truly address the objectives this study aimed to achieve. In order to minimize the validity threats of data collection instruments the study used data collection instruments, which were appropriate for the kind of study. This ensured that the required data was collected and questions are constructed to reflect the needs of the study and in a way that were not misleading the respondents.

3.8.2 Data reliability

The reliability of data went together with the accuracy or precision of a measuring instrument; it was concerned with the consistency of responses with the questions that were asked in repeated measurements. A pilot study was carried out in this study in order to test the reliability of questionnaire, and they were found that were reliable (Kothari, 2004). Those data, which were collected in this study, were reliable

because they revealed the real situation concerning water as it was reported by the beneficiaries in Nyangala Bondeni at Maguha Ward.

3.9 Data analysis method

In analyzing the data collected the researcher used both quantitative and qualitative methods. Quantitative analysis involved computation of descriptive statistics mainly percentages. The use of tables and percentages in particular helped the readers to note the relationship in quantitative sense more clearly. The data from questionnaires were analysed using Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) to get frequencies and percentages.

Qualitative data analysis on the other hand involved the factual and logical interpretation, comparison and explanation of study findings. The researcher narrated the findings in words especially the data that were obtained through interview, documentary sources and observation.

3.10 Ethical Issues

To ensure ethical issues in research course, the researcher strived to follow all the protocols of research, which include; the permission to collect data was obtained from Kilosa District Executive Director. The respondents were assured that the information given was treated with confidentiality and the data collected were used for the research purpose only. Respondents were also assured of confidentiality and anonymity for taking part in the study. Confidentiality of the respondents was assured by removing all the identities of respondents in data analysis and report writing.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the findings of the study obtained from the field. It covers three research objectives that guided this study which were to determine the extent to which citizens access clean and safe water as the result of the project, to explore the process used in implementing TASAF water project in Kilosa District, and to examine the challenges encountered in the implementation of TASAF water project in Kilosa District. Interviews, observation, questionnaires, and documentary analysis were the tools used in data collection. This chapter is organised into four main sections, the first one is demographic information and the second up to four are of the study objectives.

4.2 Demographic Information

4.2.1 Age of the Respondents

The findings of the study reveal that 22.7% of the respondents were aged between 21 and 25 years, 34.1% of the respondents were aged between 26 and 30, 15.9% were aged between 35 and 40 years, while 27.3% of the respondents were aged above 40 years. These findings suggest that those aged between 26–30 years dominated the study respondents, thus, it was a model class of age groups who are youth, middle age and the most working group for the family development. See Table 4.1 below

Table 4.2 Age of the respondents

Age	Sample size	Per cent
21-25	10	22.7
26-30	15	34.1
35-40	7	15.9
40 and Above	12	27.3
Total	44	100.0

Source: Field Data, (2019)

4.2.2 Occupation of the respondents

The findings of the study show that 14% of the respondents were TASAF members, 23% of the respondents were farmers, 52% of the respondents were livestock keepers while 11% of the respondents were of other occupations. Table 4.2 below shows the results

Table 4.3 Occupation of respondents

Characteristics	Sample size	Per cent
TASAF member	6	14
Farmers	10	23
Livestock keepers	23	52
Others	5	11
Total	44	100.0

Source: Field Data, (2019).

4.2.3 Villages or Streets of the respondents

The findings of the study reveal that 63.6% of the respondents were from Masanze Nyangala village, 11.4% of the respondents were from Makwambe Nyangala village, 18.2% of the respondents were from Ilakale Nyangala B village, 6.8% of the respondents were from Moroko Nyagala village. Table 4.3 below shows the village where the respondents came from.

Table 4.4 Village or Street of the respondents

Street/village	Sample size	Per cent
Masanze Nyangala	28	63.6
Makwambe Nyagala	5	11.4
Ilakale Nyagala	8	18.2
Moroko Nyagala	3	6.8
Total	44	100.0

Source: Field Data, (2019).

4.3 Access to clean and safe water at Kilosa District

One of the objectives of the study was to determine the extent to which citizens at Kilosa District are able to access clean and safe water. In attempting to establish the extent, the researcher studied the following aspects.

4.3.1 Access to clean and safe water at Kilosa District

In this aspect, the researcher was interested to determine the accessibility to clean and safe water at Kilosa District. The findings of the study from questionnaires, interviews and observations show that despite its accessibility, there is a challenge in access to clean and safe water at the area. This has been pointed out by 49.1% of respondents reported that water is not a problem, while majority 50.9% of the respondents said that the access of clean and safe water is a problem as shown in Table 4.4(a).

Also, 51.4% of the respondents said that the problem is large, while 48.6% of the respondents that is not large as shown in Table 4.4(b). Again, in Table 4.4(c) the findings of the study shows that 52.3% of the respondents reported that there is a water project at Maguha ward, while 47.7% reported that is not present.

Table 4.5 Water problem Kilosa District

Access to safe and clean water

Response	Sample size	Per cent
Yes	23	50.9
No	21	49.1
Total	44	100.0
(b)The extend of water problem		
Level of extent	Sample size	Per cent
Large extent	23	51.4
Not large	21	48.6
Total	44	100.0
(c) Whether there is water project in the ward		
Response	Sample size	Per cent
Yes	23	52.3
No	21	47.7
Total	44	100.0

Source: Field Data, (2019).

Also, during interview, one of the respondents responded that,

“..... yes we are proud of the establishment of the TASAF water project as it has helped us than ever before its establishment,though, there is still a problem of clean and safe water access at our ward (Maguha) especially during dry seasons something which leads the community to find and use water from unsafe sources like rivers and wells....” (Interviewee A: 12/04/2019).

When District Executive Director was interviewed about the accessibility of water in the study area, and he has the following to say;

“.....there is a problem of clean and safe water access in Kilosa District but not to the large extent and the problem differ from one area to another. In wards like Maguha for example there is a big problem that is why the district allowed TASAF to engage in this project so as to rescue the situation while we are looking for another alternatives to solve the problem completely..... (Interviewee B: 08/04/2019).

Moreover, the researcher observed that water tapes were available at the study area, and they were flowing with water. Though, women and children were seen lining up in long queues at water taps for the water, and also spend much time looking for water from different area around the Ward.

4.3.2 Efforts by the government to overcome the problem of water

The researcher wanted to determine, whether there is any action by the government to solve the problem of water at Kilosa District. It has been pointed out that there is an effort by the government to eradicate the problem of water at Kilosa district. For example, 52.3% of the respondents said there is an effort by the government to overcome the problem of water at the district, while 47.7% of the respondents said there are no efforts. These findings are summarized in Table 4.4(c).

However, one of the interviewee during the interview remarked that;

“..... there are efforts like TASAF water project which has been taken by government to solve the problem of clean and safe water though the problem is still persisting at our Community” (Interviewee A: 12/04/2019).

Another interview with District water engineer commented that;

“.....the government took some measures to solve the problem through increasing the budget for water as well as find other stakeholders like WARID and World Vision so that to engage and implement a big project which will help to solve the problem...” (Interviewee A: 08/04/2019).

4.3.3 Water source available in the ward and its ownership

The researcher wanted to identify the water sources available in the ward. The respondents identified three sources of water which are wells (43.2%), water tape (44.2%) and Rivers (11.6%). Moreover, 78.6% of water sources are owned by the government and 14.3% of them were owned by private organisation and only 7.1% were owned by individuals (See table 4.5 for further details).

Table 4.6 Sources of water and ownership

Sources of water	Sample size	Per cent
Water tape	19	43.2
Rivers	5	11.4
Wells	19	43.2
Total	43	97.7
System	1	2.3
Total	44	100.
Ownership	Sample size	Per cent
Government	33	75.0
Private institution	6	13.6
Person ownership	3	6.8
Total	42	95.5
System	2	4.5
Total	44	100.0

Source: Field Data, (2019)

Furthermore, one of the interviewees during the interview said that;

“.....there are different sources of water for household in Kilosa District. These are like water taps, rivers like Mkondoa and wells which some are owned by government and private institutions....”
(Interviewee A: 11/04/2019).

4.3.4 Availability of water throughout a year from TASAF water project.

The researcher wanted to determine the availability of water throughout a year. Table 4.6 reveals that 58.6% of the respondents said water is not available throughout a year, while only 41.4% said water is available throughout a year.

Table 4.7 The availability of water throughout the Year

Response	Sample size	Per cent
Yes	18	41.4
No	26	58.6
Total	44	100.0

Source: Field Data, (2019)

In relation to the findings above, one of the interviewees agreed by saying that;

“.....actually in Kilosa District water is not available throughout a year..... we are not able to access clean and safe water throughout the year.....” (Interviewee A: 14/04/2019).

4.3.5 The community access to enough clean and safe water

The researcher wanted to understand whether TASAF Water project has enabled the community to access enough and safe water. The findings in Table 4.7 reveals that, 29.5% of respondents get water from neighbor village, 25% of respondents get water from tapes and 31.8%of respondents get water from wells, 9.1% of them buy, and only 4.5% respondents get from rivers.

Table 4.8 Where water is found during drought

Sources of water	Frequency	Per cent
Wells	14	31.8
Water tape	11	25.0
Rivers	2	4.5
Buying	4	9.1
Long distance from neighbor village	13	29.5
Total	44	100.0

Source: Field Data, (2019)

4.3.6 Effects associated with lack of water

Despite a number of advantages of the TASAF water project as a measure by the government to alleviate the problem. The study revealed the effects associated with lack of clean and safe water in the community as follows;

On household income, respondents identified that shortage of supply of clean and safe water, lead to the increase in expenditure hence reduce income of the family.

On education and students' academic, where TASAF water projects exists students do use little time for water and where is not students do use much of their time looking for water that in one way or another increase truant student if not drop out from school.

On health of the family members, some Community members use unclean and unsafe water at the study area.

It increases the family members' responsibilities especially for women and children, as they can get late to arrive home for domestics due to being late in search of water. On family harmony, it has been revealed that, water problem may result to conflicts in the family and within the Community at large.

4.3.7 Distance from water source to the household

From this view the researcher wanted to ascertain the distance from the water sources. Majority of community members at the ward walk about one to two hours to the source of water as it was revealed by 38.6% of the respondents, followed by those who walk less than one hours (29.5%), also (20.5%) of the respondents walk two to three hours and others walk about three to four hours (6.8%) while other (4.6%) walk more than four hours looking for water. The findings are presented in Table 4.8 below;

Table 4.9 Family walking distance to the source of water

Hours	Sample size	Per cent
Less than one hour	13	29.5
one to two hours	17	38.6
two to three hours	9	20.5
three to four hours	3	6.8
More than four hours	2	4.6
Total	44	100.0

Source: Field Data, (2019)

During an interview with Village chairman where by the researcher wanted to know the distance from household to the water sources. The respondent said that;

“.....majority of community members at the ward walk about one to three hours to the source of water because the distance differs from one street to another therefore some were near while others were too far.....” (Interviewee A: 14 April 2019).

4.3.8 Average water consumption rate

It has been noted that the average consumption of water per family per day is more than twenty liters (More than 20 ltrs). This consumption rate caused the family to spend about Tsh 4000 to 6000 per day (37.5%), 35% of respondents use 1000 to 2000, 17.5% of respondents use 2000 to 4000 and only 10% of respondents use 6000 to 8000. Table 4.9 depicts these findings.

Table 4.10 How much cost does the family undergo per day

Tshs	Sample size	Per cent
1000 – 2000	14	35.0
2000 – 4000	7	17.5
4000 – 6000	15	37.5
6000 – 8000	4	10.0
Total	40	100.0

Source: Field Data, (2019)

4.3.9 Efforts by other stakeholders

The researcher was interested examining the efforts by different stakeholders to facilitate the water project. During interview, one of the interviewees reported that;

“..... we thank our government for the efforts it takes to supply us with water. For example, we received fund for rehabilitation of the project last year, though, the climate is not favorable. Most of the water taps constructed do dry up or flow seasonally....” (Interviewee A: 12/04/ 2019).

Another one commented that;

“..... village governments do establish Village Water Committee for water, they supervise water area and they are required for water taps maintenance as well as maintaining peace during services provision. also non-governmental organization like religious groups do provide aids for water supply”. (Interviewee A: April 2019).

4.4 The Process used by TASAF in implementation of water project at Kilosa district

Another objective of the study was to unearth the process used by TASAF in project implementation.

4.4.1 TASAF Operations

The researcher was interested knowing how TASAF operates in water projects. The interview responses by one of the TASAF staff member shows that,

“..... Community members participate and contribute in the construction of the project. The community members also participate in providing location, construction of the project, cost sharing and security of the project. There are by laws which control the water project and water sources. To keep the project running after handover of the TASAF water project, a committee of 13 community members is made and this committee is active in supervising the project”(Interviewee B: April 2019)

4.4.2 The targets of TASAF water project at Kilosa District

The researcher wanted to know whether the TASAF water project has reached its target. It was reported that the project have reached the target of service delivery, whether the project has helped to solve water problems and improve income of the people.

For example, from the interview responses, one of them responded that,

*“..... water project have helped the community to solve water problem and to reduce poverty to some extent, because through the accessibility of clean and safe water they can get ample time to engage in other economic activities.
.....TASAF water project has helped us to reduce the problems in areas such as Nyangala Bondeni, Masanze, Makwambe and Ilakale, but in other areas the problem is still prevailing as water flows only during wet season”* (Interviewee A: 12/04/ 2019).

4.4.3 Water problems and TASAF water project in Kilosa District

The researcher wanted to know the position of TASAF water project in solving the water problems in Kilosa District.

In examining this, during the interview, one of the interviewees said that,

“.....yes, TASAF has done something for us in provision of water in other community, but it has not managed to solve the water problem to the large extent, since, TASAF engage in small projects and most of them fail after very short time.....” (Interviewee A: 14/04/2019).
Again, it has been observed by the researcher that people especially women were struggling to find for water (see figure 4.1 below).

Figure 4.1 Women searching for water in Nyangala Bondeni.
Photo by Researcher,(2019)



4.4.4 Types of project available at Kilosa District

The researcher was in position to examine the types of water projects at the area. The findings reveal that 52.2% were drilling water wells, 39.1% were government projects on solving water problems, and 8.7% were government and community working together on different projects of water projects. These are represented in Table 4.10

Table 4.11 Types of work available

Projects	Sample size	Per cent
Drilling Water wells	12	52.2
Governmental projects on solving water problems	9	39.1
Government and the community working together on different projects of water projects	2	8.7
Total	23	100.0

Source: Field Data, (2019)

4.4.5 Effectiveness of TASAF water projects

Under this aspect the researcher wanted to know the effectiveness of the implementation of TASAF water project on solving the existing water problem. Table 4.11 depicts that 38.1% said it has solved, while 59.5% of the respondents reported that the project has minimized the problem to the large extent. Also, one of the interviewees commented that;

“.....water tapes established by TASAF water project have a capacity of serving 250 community members, but in reality it serves more than 2000 community members....” (Interviewee B: April 2019).

Table 4.12 The present water project has solved the problem of water

Response	Sample Size	Per cent
Yes	1	2.4
No	25	59.5
Minimized	16	38.1
Total	42	100.0

Source: Field Data, (2019)

4.4.6 Activities associated with TASAF Water project

Examining this aspect, the study has revealed that apart from the water project, TASAF has established economic projects which associated with water project. The respondents have identified those projects a small scale irrigation 16.7%, Gardening 9.5%, increased rate of building 4.8%. See Table 4.12 below

Table 4.13 Type of Economical project that was established after water project

Economic projects	Sample Size	Valid Per cent
Small scale irrigation	7	16.7
Gardening	4	9.5
Increase of the rate of building	2	4.8
None	29	69.0
Total	42	100.0

Source: Field Data, (2019)

4.4.7 Time that families spent in water fetching

The researcher was interested examining the duration citizens use to collect water from water taps and wells. The findings show that 6.8% of respondents use one to two hours, 15.9% of respondents use three to four hours, 9.1% of respondents use five to six hours, 11.4% of respondents use seven to eight hours, 40.9% of respondents use nine to ten hours, and 15.9% of respondents use more than ten hours. These findings have been represented in Table 4.13 below.

Table 4.14 Time for Family members to engage in economic activities

Hours	Sample size	Per cent
One to Two hours	3	6.8
Three to four hours	7	15.9
Five to six hours	4	9.1
Seven to eight hours	5	11.4
Eight to ten hours	18	40.9
Above 10 hours	7	15.9
Total	44	100.0

Source: Field Data, (2019)

4.4.8 Change of life style after water project

This aspect sought to examine the status of life of individuals before and after the establishment of the project. The findings of the study show that 45.3% of the respondents declared that there is economic difference owned after the presence of water project, while 54.7% of respondents do not see the difference, because life style remained the same even after the construction of water project under TASAF. This is an indication that TASAF effectiveness has not been revealed.

Table 4.15 The difference of life style before and after TASAF water project

Change of life style	Frequency	Valid Per cent
No difference	21	54.7
Possession of local houses	17	45.3
Total	38	100.0

Source: Field Data, (2019)

4.5 Challenges facings TASAF Water project implementation in Kilosa District

This aspect sought to examine the challenges facing TASAF water project implementation at the study area. One of the interviewees responded that;

“.....there is shortage of technicians dealing with water in the village, which lead to the collapse of the project few days after construction. Also, climatic change or drought lead to long queues at water taps or well, hence use more time looking for water rather than in economic activities(Interviewee A: April 2019)

Another interviewee responded that,

“..... the project was implemented during the rainy season, when the infrastructures like roads was impassable which leads to difficult in transportation of required materials..... Also there is a challenge of long distance from the household to the water tape or our natural water wells” (Interviewee B: April 2019). See figure 4.3 below.

Again, the researcher observed woman in long queue waiting for water at water taps and wells where they spend much time searching for water instead of using the said time in other activities like economic activities so as to raise family income.

Figure 4.2 Women waiting for water in the study area.



4.2 Community members waiting for water. Photo by Researcher, (2019)

The researcher also observed non performing water project at the study area. This was due to damages which caused by heavy duty and long working hours as well as the problem of lack of technician in the study area to maintain the project.

Figure 4.3 Non-performing Water Project



Photo by researcher, (2019)

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSION OF RESEARCH FINDINGS

5.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the discussion of the findings of the study obtained from the field. The discussion of this study is based on three research objectives that guided the study: to determine the extent to which citizens access clean and safe water as the result of the project, to unearth the process used in implementing TASAF water project in Kilosa District, and to determine the challenges encountered in the implementation of TASAF water project in Kilosa District. Interviews, observation, questionnaires, and documentary analysis were the tools used to collect data. This chapter is organised into three main sections; the first one is objective one, the second for objective two and the third for the objective three.

5.1 Access to clean and safe water at Kilosa District

One of the objectives of the study was to determine the extent to which citizens at Kilosa District are able to access clean and safe water. In attempting to establish, the researcher studied the following discussed aspects.

5.1.1 Access to clean and safe water at Kilosa District

In this aspect, the researcher was interested to determine the accessibility to clean and safe water at Kilosa District. The findings of the study indicate that 49.1% of respondents agreed that the project has succeeded and helped them, but 50.9% of them say still there is a challenge in access to clean and safe water at the study area as shown in Table 4.4(a). These findings are also supported by UNEP, (2001), who propounded that water problem is more common in the sub-Saharan regions. Also, 51.4% of the respondents said that the extent of the problem is large, while 48.6% said is not as it is shown in Table 4.4(b). Again, in Table 4.4(c) the findings of the study shows that 52.3% of the respondents reported that there is a water project at Maguha Ward.

Also, interviewee cemented that “.....we are proud of TASAF water project due to its importance to us, though there is a problem of clean and safe water access at our ward (Maguha) especially during dry season. This is to say the flow of water is seasonal at the study area.

Moreover, the researcher observed that, water tapes was available at the study area and were flowing with water, though, women and children were seen lining up in long queues at water taps for the water, and also spend much time looking for water from different area around the ward. This means that there is low access of clean and safe water at the study area and therefore citizens getting disturbance in finding the service in Kilosa District. These findings relate to the study conducted by Nkonya (2010) which revealed that, despite the government’s initiatives to assure availability of water, but it was found that the delivery of household water continues to be a problem for Mainland Tanzanians particularly in the rural areas.

This implies that the problem has been addressed by the government due to accessibility of the water (TASAF water project), but the supply of water seem not to satisfy the demands. This is evidenced by long queues at water tapes. The Ministry involving with water and other stakeholders have to put on a keen eye on projects in order to rescue the situation. According to World Bank (2012) in order to solve the problems of water, there should be a joint action between government and other stakeholders.

5.1.2 Efforts by the government to overcome the problem of water

The researcher wanted to determine, whether there is any action by the government to solve the problem of water at Kilosa District. This study has revealed that the government is trying to solve the problem through constructing water taps, tanks, and harvesting rain water through TASAF project in support of other stakeholders who are World Vision and WARID. For instance, 52.3% of the respondents said there is an effort by the government to overcome the problem of water at the district as shown in Table 4.4(c). These findings corroborate with the study by Pandu (2011)

who found that government has a role to play in making sure that citizens gets clean and safe water. Also, interview response “..... *there are efforts like TASAF water project which has been taken by government....*” This is to say the government strives to its level best to eradicate the problem of water. This was also evidenced in the study by Shayo (2013) who reported that in implementing the defined regulatory water roles and approved by laws to protect water sources, community organization and service providers the local government is doing its level best on behalf of the Ministry of water.

This implies that, despite the efforts by the government to establish water supply projects like that of TASAF, the majority of the respondents do appreciate it and the minority of the community members still do not see these efforts as material thing due to their deficiency in solving the problem of water at Kilosa District.

5.1.3 Water source available in the ward

The researcher wanted to identify the water sources available in the ward. A number of water sources were identified. However, tap water sources were graded the first source of clean and safe water with 44.2%. Also, these water sources are owned by the government (78.6%) and those owned by private organisation (14.3%). See table 4.5. From interview “.....*like water taps, rivers and wells which owned by government and private institutions*” This is to say the supply of water at the study area is operating with support of government as well as through Public-Private Partnership (PPP). These findings of the study relate to the study conducted by Starkey (2012) which notes that digging wells to provide drinking water for the whole community was a solution for water availability. They included community owned well and faith based wells, community owned wells are the initiatives of the villagers under Village Water Committees (VWCs) which basically involves community members in making decision on water and sanitation issues affecting their area.

This implies that, out of water taps by both government and private ones, also there are other sources of water like natural wells which is unsafe for households that may be a source of health problems to the community.

5.1.4 Availability of water throughout a year

The researcher wanted to determine the availability of water throughout a year. The findings of the study revealed that the supply of water is seasonal at the study area. For example, 41.4% of respondents said water is available, while 58.6% of the respondents said water is not available throughout a year. Also, responses from interview “.....*water is not available throughout a year*”. This means that the citizens do not access clean and safe water throughout the year; rather they experience smooth supply during rainy season. These findings of the study concur with the study by Mkonda (2015) who stated that water problem is more pronounced during dry season than rainy season.

This implies that the supply or flow of water at the study area is seasonal. Some water tapes do flow water throughout the year (41.4%) and a number of them flow water seasonally (58.6%). This can lead to shortage of water during dry season, hence time consuming for search of water that can lead to the individuals fail to deal with other economic activities to earn living.

5.2. The community access to enough clean and safe water

The researcher wanted to understand whether TASAF Water project has enabled the community to access enough and safe water. The findings reveal that the project has something to position its help, but during drought season the community gets water from the far distance. For example, 29.5% of respondents reported that they get water from neighbor village, 25% of respondents get water from water tapes and 31.8% of them get it from wells. Besides, it was noted from the interview that during the dry season the area experience the scarcity of water, hence people get unclean and unsafe water from seasonal rivers. This can lead to eruption of diseases as the community can use unclean or contaminated ones. According Mkonda (2015)

conducted the similar study at Mvumi ward in Dodoma District and came up with similar results that due to scarcity of water people spend more time looking for water than spending for economic activities. Also, the study by Maro (2015) concludes that, water quality varies significantly within the country. Some of the customers obtain inequality water due to inadequate fund and water infrastructure maintenance.

This indicate that, even if the community at the study area can be capable to access the water resource, the seasonal ability in supply of water can hinder them to access enough clean and safe water, and or in time. Accessing unclean water and in scarce can lead to eruption of diseases to the community.

5.2.1 Effects associated with lack of water

Despite a number of advantages of TASAF water project as a measure by the government to eradicate the problem at the study area, the study revealed the effects associated with shortage of clean and safe water in the community as follows;

On household income, respondents identified the following to be the outcomes of lack of clean and safe water, increase in expenditure hence reduce income. This can lead to low income due to spending more time in search of water instead of involving in the economic activities. On household expenditure, due to lack of water people increase expenditure on water. This is due to the fact that people cannot survive without water; therefore they have to do whichever possible to get water hence increase expenditure (Mkonda, 2015). Also, Maro (2015) in her the study found that, water service availability facilitates eradication of extreme poverty. This also relate to the study conducted by Alaci *et al.*, (2013), the study found that, assuring the water supply for the household has significant consequences both in terms of time and monetary costs.

On education and students' academic, those accessing TASAF water project do get ample time for study, compared to those who do not access it as they can use much of the time for water hence get late to schools, students increase on truancy, Teachers become less motivated to stay hence fight for transfer and other decides even to

resign or run away. Last effect on education is that students can come to school while dirty. This is similar to study conducted by Kabudi (2005), the study found that improved water supply and sanitation facilities exert their positive impact on primary education through several channels. Relieving girls from their water fetching duties can improve their school attendance as can the installation of separate sanitation facilities at the schools.

On health of the family members, community members will use unclean and unsafe water, which ultimately will result to diseases within the families and community at large and this will increase expenditure in the family level as they are to spend money for medical treatment. These findings correspond to World Bank (2017) reveals that, many people suffer from water diseases like cholera which causes some death to its people.

On increase of family members responsibilities especially women and children, women will be late to arrive home due to being late in search of water and they spend much time on it, this might cause conflict in the family especially wife and husband or children and parents. This is similar to the study conducted by UNDP (2006) shows that women and girl-children are primarily who bear the daily burden of carrying heavy buckets long distances to meet the domestic water needs for their families. On the other hand some respondents pointed out that there is a danger of unfaithfulness in marriage where couple can cheat pretending that they are going to look for water. Also families may experience unscheduled meals that can lead to health problems.

On family harmony, it has been revealed that, water problem may result in conflicts in the family and within the community at large.

5.2.3 Distance from water source to the household

The researcher wanted to ascertain the distance from the water sources to community. The findings of the study from both questionnaire and interview reveal that majority (38.6%) of community members at the ward walk about two to four

hours to the source of water. It should be noted that the efficiency of water availability and supply can be determined by distance from the water sources. This finding is supported by Mkonda (2015) that people walk more than 3000m fetching for water. Also, Maro (2015) cements that the access to water affect household in many ways; time spent in searching or even waiting for water, long distance travel and even cost and quantity of water, hence economic decline as much of the time get lost.

This implies that people walk long distance and spend much time in searching water instead of using the same time in other activities like economic activities for societal wellbeing.

5.2.4 Average water consumption rate

It has been noted that the average consumption of water per family per day is more than twenty liters (More than 20 ltrs). These consumption rates can results in majority of the family to spend about Tsh 4000 to 6000 per day. The available amount of water seems to be not enough because the resources available are lesser than the number of the consumption of people.

5.2.5 Efforts by different stakeholders

The researcher was interested in examining the efforts by different stakeholders to facilitate the water project. The government itself and through PPP has tries its level best to initiate water projects TASAF water project being one among many others in the country aiming at eradicating the problem of water supply. According to Maro (2015) non-governmental organization and faith-based organizations can involve in delivery of water services for and on behalf of the government, and the community is given the responsibility of the maintenance on the course of its use. For instance, one interviewee responded that,“..... *village governments do establish village water committee for water; they supervise water bills collection and taps maintenance.*” This means that the community gets participated in decision making over the TASAF water project that can arouse the sense of owning it. These findings were in line to

the study by EWAREMA (2008) which documents that communities can participate in project implementation by generating funds for spares if all are committed to water supply, but was reported not the concern in the study by Odhiambo (2009) notes that the sustainability of rural water projects was greatly affected by low degree of community participation in establishing water system from technological selection to the supply and management arrangement.

This entail that, in the management of water project the community has the role of protecting the water sources through cleaning the water sources and its environment and to catch water for households needs. The village government have the role of mobilizing the community to protect the source of water and the environments on the other hand Village water committee have the role of providing facilities, supervision of water sources and supplying water to the community through selling.

5.2.6 The effectiveness of TASAF water project implementation at Kilosa district

Another objective of the study was to determine the effectiveness of TASAF water project implementation.

5.2.7 TASAF Operations

The researcher was interested to know how TASAF operates in water projects. The project operates under supervision of the Government as well as the community in question. For instance, the interview responses showed that,

“..... Community members participate and contribute in the construction of the project. after handover of the TASAF, a committee of 13 community members and this committee is active supervising the project”.

This means that the project is participative in nature from establishment to the implementation in construction as well as in use.

The effectiveness TASAF in the implementation of its project can be determined by achievement of its target. The researcher found it important to look at how the TASAF become engaged to a project. In this study it has been noted that TASAF starts by creating awareness to community through sensitizing the community members to discuss and identify the challenges facing their village and set their priority among the alternatives. Then, priority has to be forwarded to the village general meeting for consensus ready to be implemented.

This implies that TASAF water project operates at Kilosa District in regard to substantial and procedural principles.

5.2.8 The targets of TASAF water project at Kilosa District

The researcher wanted to know whether the TASAF water project has reached its target. The project has reported to help the community to solve water problems and improve income of the people. By so doing, it has reached its target of water service delivery. For instance, one of interviewees responded that, “.... *water project have helped the community to solve water problem and to reduce poverty to some extent, because through water they can engage in other economic activities.* This means the project satisfies the community at the study area. This result is similar with the result obtained by IFPRI (2009) who did the same study on access to improved water source and satisfaction with services where the study suggest that access to an improved water source significantly raised household satisfaction with both quality and availability of water, hence they got ample time for other economic activities.

Despite the fact that a number of villages are enjoying the project, but it has been noted through the interview that Water project is not very much successful, because there is some water taps are seasonal while others are no longer flowing. Therefore, it can be inferred that TASAF water project at Kilosa District has not reached its target as people are still facing problem in case of water service delivery.

5.2.9 Water problems and TASAF water project in Kilosa District

The researcher wanted to know the position of TASAF water project in solving the water problems in Kilosa district. The findings indicated that the project solved the problems in the district but to the low extent. For example, it has been observed by the researcher that people are struggling to find water (see figure 4.1 in chapter four). The findings from both observations and interviews imply that the TASAF water project did not manage to achieve its targets in implementation at the area. Therefore, the project did not manage to solve water problems in an area due to challenges of drought.

5.2.10 Types of project available at Kilosa District

The researcher was in position to examine the types of water projects at the area. The findings of the study revealed that 52.2% were drilling water wells, 39.1% were government projects on solving water problems, and 8.7% were government and community working together on different projects of water projects. This means that TASAF water project is implemented in various ways at the area of the study. It includes, drilling water wells, Governmental projects on solving water problems, Government and the community working together on different projects of water projects. However majority indicated drilling water wells is the main work done by TASAF. This findings concord to Maro (2015) who commented that drilling wells can be a current solution being implemented in several parts of the world to provide drinking water for the whole community as wells have been great resolution to the water crisis problem to most of the areas.

5.2.11 Effectiveness of TASAF water projects

The researcher wanted to know the effectiveness of the implementation of TASAF water project on solving the existing water problem. The findings of the study revealed that the project to some extent (38.1%) has effectively achieved, though in other areas is not effective (59.5%) solved the problem. Also, one of the interviewees

commented that; “.....water tape has a capacity of serving 250 community members, but reality it services to more than 2000 community members”.

This means that the demand of water is high compared to its supply at the study area. According to Maina (2010) where it is found that the increase of city inhabitants normally provides a challenge in the effectiveness of the services such as water.

This entails that the project has reduced the problem instead of solving it completely; in short the problem still exists. Majority of respondents who were interviewed revealed that people spend more time looking for water instead of spending the said time on production activities.

5.3. Activities associated with TASAF Water project

The study has revealed that apart from the water project, it has established economical projects which started before the coming of water project. The respondents have identified those projects a small scale irrigation (16.7%), Gardening (9.5%), increased rate of building (4.8%). However, as indicated in Table 4.12, majority said there are no economic activities established.

These responses reveal that, even though the TASAF have established the projects but still the challenge of accessibility of water remain at Kilosa District. The criteria to be included as beneficiaries into projects should be checked and rechecked for sometimes, to avoid the possibility of prevalence of corruption.

5.3.1 Time that families spent in water fetching

The researcher was interested to examine the duration citizens use to collect water from water taps and wells. The findings of the study showed that more time is consumed for water fetching because of distance from water sources as well as long queues at water taps or wells. For example, 40.9% of respondents reported to use nine to ten hours to look for water. Similar findings were revealed by Mcheka (2015) in his study where it was noted that people walk 400m to 1000m to fetch for water.

Thus, the use of much time looking for water indicates that water problem can hinders people to involve in the economic activities.

5.3.2 Change of life style before and after water project

This aspect sought to examine the status of life of individuals before and after the establishment of the project. 45.3% of the respondents declared that there is economic difference owned after the establishment of water project. This means the time used to collect water from distance water tapes or wells can be now be used in other businesses for community development. This entails that; there should be a difference in life style among the community before and after the water project to some households. Also 54.7% of respondents commented that they do not see the difference between before and after the TASAF water project. Due to this fact, the researcher discovered that the accessibility of clean and safe water at the study area caused by TASAF water project helped the citizens to engage in other activities and change their life style though some of them do not use the project effectively and change their life style.

5.4 Challenges facing TASAF Water project implementation in Kilosa District

This aspect sought to examine the challenges facing TASAF water project implementation at the study area. A number of challenges are reported to face the project at the study area. For instance, one of the interviewees responded that; *“.....there is shortage of water technicians in the village, which lead to the collapse of the project few days after construction.*

This means the technical know what and know how are a challenge at the study area. This finding is supported by Thomas and Ford (2005) who argued that most of the African countries face water problems due to lack of technology and innovations to develop sustainable infrastructure. Also, it relates to the study conducted by Rodriguez *et al.*, (2012), the study found that, all countries face a growing funding gap as they try to keep up with the rehabilitation, operation and maintenance of aging water infrastructures. Another study done by Gaspar (2016) asserts that in most

African countries majority of people have no access to safe water, not because of a scarcity of water resources or a lack of technical knowledge, but because development finance for the sectors is not getting through to the authorities charged with delivering services. Again, interview revealed the “..... *climate change or drought leads to long queues at water taps or well, hence use more time looking for water rather than in economic activities*”.

This means that, natural calamity can hinder the project not to yield the intents. This is also revealed by Maro (2015) that climate change has also affected Morogoro Municipality which has perpetuated to water scarcity.

Again, the researcher observed long queue for water at water taps and wells (See Figure 4.2). This means that the supply of water does not satisfy the need of the community. According to Maina (2010) where it is found that the increase of city inhabitants normally provides a challenge in the effectiveness of the services such as water.

This entails that the challenges like infrastructure, droughts, shortage of project and maintenance fund, and distance from the household to the water tape can hinder TASAF water projects to operate in a smooth manner to deliver the service to the citizens. All these should be checked in advance to allow smooth operations.

CHAPTER SIX

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Introduction

This chapter provides the summary, conclusion and recommendation based from the findings of the study. This chapter is divided into five parts, the first part presents the summary of the findings; the second part presents the conclusion drawn from the study, the third part presents the recommendations of the study basing on the findings of the study. Finally, the chapter provides the suggestions of area for further study.

6.2 Summary of the main findings

This study sought to assess the implementation of Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) water projects in Maguha Ward at Kilosa District.

6.2.1 The extent to which citizens access clean and safe water as the result of the project

In regard to the findings of the study, it has been found that the respondent perceives positively on the availability and the importance of the project in their life though it has not succeeded to reach the intended goals. This is because not all community members are able to access the clean and safe water all the time as expected from the TASAF Water Project. Some community members are still getting dirty water especially during drought season. They normally travel for long distance to fetch for water. It has been acknowledged that water is still a problem. This has been noted by 50.9 percent of respondents, government staff, TASAF staff, and the community members. This gives the reality that the citizens are able to get water at a low rate during dry season and mainly during the rainy season.

People are getting water from wells, rivers and water tapes. During drought they get water through buying from a long distance especially to the neighbor village. The movement from their locality to the point of water allocation, it is still far to majority. Water provided still is not sufficient. For example, one water tape is saving almost 2000 community members instead of 250 standard community members targeted by TASAF.

6.2.2 The process used in implementing TASAF water project in Kilosa District

From the findings of this study, it has been observed that TASAF work together with the villagers to table the social needs or problems in their locality. This task is done through sensitizing the community members to discuss and identify the challenges that are facing them. Villagers do air out or develop many challenges and selects the priority. The priority selected is approved by the general meeting. The implementation of TASAF water project is done through participation of the Community members. The community members participate in providing location, construction of the project, cost sharing, and security of the project.

It has also been revealed that, TASAF water project has reached its target of improving the provision of water to the villagers in low extent due to its coverage. It is not successful because it not fulfills the needs of the community effectively. The projects are not maintained to keep running throughout the year. In most cases the project are established, but after handing over to the community, it stops working due to various reason including lack of technicians. Despite the mobilization of project committee members who are actively involved in the supervision of the project, still it is not performing all the time.

6.2.3 The challenges encountered in the implementation of TASAF water project in Kilosa District

The effectiveness of TASAF in the implementation of water project is not to the required level, due to the fact the project is needed by the community but it has not fulfilled the needs because during the dry season, some community members face

water problems. The findings indicated that somehow the project solved the problems in the district but at the low extent. Water Problems still persist in the district, it was noted further that the water project have not solved water problem to the required standard because TASAF engage in small projects and most of them fail after short time.

Water project has reduced the problem instead of solving it completely because the problem still exists. Community members spend more time and money looking for water instead of spending the said time on production activities. TASAF has established projects to be supported by the water project but still is not performing due to the short time of water availability. People experience decrease in the household income due to water problem. Also expenditure for the families increases due to spending much money looking for water.

It has been noted that water problem hinders community members to involve in the economic activities fully. It has been revealed that there are some changes in life style among the community than before and after the water project. This is an indication that TASAF water project needs some improvement in order to be effective to the community. Likewise, people have realized little improvement in economic assets owned after the presence of water project.

Moreover, it has been noted that, despites the efforts that the government is making in supporting the projects, and mobilizing people to involve in the projects still, the project is beset with challenges. The projects face a challenge of infrastructures such as impassable roads especially during the rainy season as most of the water projects are implemented during this time. Also, it has been noted that the projects lack technicians in the village to keep on rehabilitation or maintaining the projects. These challenges can lead to the collapse of the project few days after construction.

It has been noted also the projects established lead to long queue due to low amount of water. Hence, it can be summarized that the project has solved with low percent of water problem as still community members spend much time at the water sources, something which is very closetful. TASAF implement only small projects due to cost sharing which does not get much support from the community due to the low income level.

6.3 Conclusions

This part presents the conclusions of the study basing on the research findings. The conclusion reflects the findings of the three objectives of the study that, the TASAF water project has succeeded with low percent to solve the accessibility of clean and safe water at Kilosa District, since the community members are still experiencing the problems to access clean and safe water. People still spend a lot of money and time for water. Also, challenges of the project include; shortage of fund for project, poor infrastructure, and poor project plans on how to maintain the project.

Finally, the government needs to put more effort on solving these water problems by engaging on big projects like deep wells and bore holes to tap underground water in order make water affordable for the poor. This will help the government to fulfill the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's) on water, which will move Tanzania and its region closer in to meeting middle income economy.

6.4 Recommendations

The researcher proposes the following recommendations to various TASAF water project actors in order to make it achieve its intents.

The government should support with much effort so as to get the sources of water which can exist for long time during a year instead for the source which exist for only during rainy season. Since, the findings of the study have indicated that people at Kilosa District still face a problem with regard to water. Water supports the economic activities if viable.

The government through Kilosa District council should find out the reason for the project being not effective so as to establish the mitigating factors, to make it effective. This includes establishing the project at an area which helps the community to get clean and safe water quickly and cheaply. This is due to the fact that the findings of the study revealed that the TASAF Water project has not succeeded the needs of the community at Kilosa District.

Furthermore, the government should facilitate the drill of more wells in the ward so as to increase the amount of water supplied for the community. This solution is recommended as an option to the current water problem that people in Kilosa district face. This can be achieved by making sure that the government provides support to every village to have water projects.

The government should have enough water technicians and build infrastructure to support the pass ability during the implementation of the project. Apart from the technicians that government can ensure are available in the area.

The government should invite more NGOs to team up the efforts of reducing or eradicating the water problem in the district. These projects will help the government in initiating other water projects.

6.5 Suggested area for further research

Since, TASAF water project is implemented in different Districts in Tanzania, the researcher suggests comparative studies to be done on the implementation of the projects to reflect what is happening with it in other parts of the country. This will enable to establish the body of knowledge of TASAF water projects implementation.

REFERENCES

- Abwe, F and Kitomary J. (2016) *Failure and Collapse of Village Community Banks in Tanzania: Some Findings from Meru District in Arusha Region*. General Education Journal; Vol. 6; Issue 1; Pages 46-67; June 2016; Published By Mount Meru University Research Unit.
- Bagachwa, M. S. D. (1994). *Impact of adjustment policies on the small-scale enterprises sector in Tanzania*. In: Proceedings of Financial Policy and Assistance Programmes in Africa. (Edited by Helmsing, A.H. J. and Theo, K.), 9 – 13 May 1994, London, UK. pp 91-113.
- Barbie L. and Mouton J. (2001). *The Practice of Social Research*. Cape Town: Oxford University.
- Bayreuth, U. (2005). *Political Economy Of Public Policy*:L1:Methodology
- Bryman, A. (2004). *Social Research Methods*. 2nd Ed, Oxford: Oxford University Press,
- Buchanan, J. (1999). *The Calculus of Consent: Logical Foundations of Constitutional Democracy*. Liberty Fund, Inc. Library of Economics and Liberty.<<http://econlib.org/Library/Buchanan/buchCv3c14.html>>.
- Buchanan, J. (2003). *Public Choice Theory*. Nobel Laureate In Economic Science. George Mason University. Vol.32, No. 3.
- Chambers, R. (1983). *Rural Development: Putting the last first*. World Development Journal 28(5):131-.144.CIA World Fact Book, at www.indexmundi.com
- Domonko, V. (2017) Assessment of TASAF III Conditional Cash Transfers Project In Coping With Livelihood Shocks. Ngudu Ward In Kwimba District. Mzumbe University.
- Durrani, M. K, Usman, A and Malik, M, I. (2011)*Role of Micro Finance in Reducing Poverty*.Pakistan.
- Gaspar, T. (2016). Assessment of Local Governments' Responsiveness in the Coordination and Provision of Water and Sanitation Services: Biharamulo District Council. Mzumbe University.

- Haysom, A. (2006). A study of the factors affecting sustainability of rural water supplies in Tanzania, Water Aid: Canfield University.
- Hossain, M. (1988). *Credit for alleviating rural poverty*. The Grameen Bank in Bangladesh. International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) 56: 29 – 51.
- Household Income and Expenditure Survey - 2006/07 Department of Census and Statistics Ministry of Finance and Planning Sri Lanka
- ISPA, (2017). *Assessment of TASAF PSSN in Tanzania*. EU social Protections System Programme. Finland
- Jazairy, I., Almmagir, M. and Panuccio, T. (1992). *The State of Rural Poverty. An Inquiry into its Causes and Consequences*. New York University Press, New York. 72pp.
- Jere, R. B. (1993). *Microeconomics Policies and Rural Poverty: Issues and Research Strategies*. Oxford University Press, Oxford. 76pp.
- JMP (Joint Monitoring Programme). (2017). “WASH in the 2030 Agenda.” Online brochure. Available at: http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/monitoring/coverage/jmp-2017-wash-in-the-2030-agenda.pdf?ua=1.
- Kaboma, E. (2014). The Contribution Of TASAF in Promoting Quality
- Kabudi, P. J. (2005). Challenges of Legislating for Water Utilisation in Rural Tanzania: Drafting New Laws :Paper presented in International workshop on „African Water Laws: Plural Legislative Frameworks for Rural Water Management in Africa“, 26-28 January 2005. Johannesburg. South Africa
- Kigoda, M. and Mwisombe, A. (1995). *Defining a poverty line and alternative measures of standard of living and poverty*. In: Proceeding of The Workshop of Socio- economic Growth and Poverty Alleviation in Tanzania. 14-20 May 1994, Arusha, Tanzania. 37-44pp.
- Kothari, C. P. (2004). *Research Methodology, Methods and Techniques*; 2nd ed. Dharmes Printers, Delhi. 142pp.
- Lipton, M. and Ravallion, M. (1995). *Poverty and policy hand book of development of economics*. Elsevier Press, Amsterdam. 73pp.

- Maro, P (2015) Assessment on The Level of Social Service Delivery:A Case of Water Service at Morogoro Urban. Mzumbe University. Tanzania
- Mkonda M. Y. (2015). Assessment of Water Shortage and its Implications to Gender Role in Semi-arid Areas in Mvumi Ward, Dodoma in
- Mtatifikolo, F. (1994). *Implication of Public Policies on Poverty Alleviation*. In: Tanzania Poverty Alleviation Conference. (Edited by Bagachwa, M.S.D.), 23 – 27 March 1994, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. pp17 – 34.
- Msabila, D. (2013). *Towards Effective Researching and Dissertation writing; Research Proposal and Dissertation Writing, Principals and Practice*. Nyambari Nyangwine Publishers. Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.
- Muya, K. D. (2018). *Essentials of a Good Research Thesis*. Tanzania
- Mupenzi, A. (2007). *Intervention Against Poverty in Rwanda; The study o UBUDEHE in Gatsibo District*. Eastern Province, Rwanda.
- National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) (2009). *Household Budget Survey 2007*. Final Report. Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. 94 pp. National productive safety net program. (Document of the World Bank
- Nkya E. J. (2007) *Public Private Sector Relationship in economic Development: search for Effective balance*, IDM Mzumbe.
- PIDS & UNICEF (2009). *Improving Local Service Delivery for the MDGs in Asia: the Philippines' case Secondary Education through Participatory approach in Tanzania*: Ilala Municipal Council. Open University. Tanzania. Arts Social Sci J 6: 142. doi:10.4172/2151-6200.1000142
- Sen, A. (1999). *Development as freedom*. Business Management Review Journal 6(2): 72- 89.
- Shayo, D (2013) *Community Participation and Sustainability of National Water Projects the Case Study of Chalinze Water Supply Project in Bagamoyo District*. Mzumbe University. Tanzania.
- TASAF II (2005). *Operation Manual , Government project preparation team Old Kilwa United National Population Fund*. <http://www.unfpa.org/pds/povertyreduction>.

- United Nations (2015). Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development (A/RES/70/1).
- URT (2002) *Ministry of Water and Livestock Development*, National Water Policy.
- URT (2000) *National Micro - Finance Policy*, Ministry of Finance, Dar es Salaam
- URT (2000). *Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)*, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.
- URT (2002), *Household Budget Survey 2000/01, Key Findings*, Dar es Salaam
- URT (2002). *United Republic of Tanzania, Household Budget Survey*. National Bureau of Statistics. N. B. o. Statistics: 6.
- URT (2009a). Annual Regional Economic Growth Report National Bureau of Statistics, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
- URT (2017) ,United Republic of Tanzania, National Microfinance Policy. Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.
- URT, (2009). *Village Community Bank (VICOBA) in Tanzania: a real voice of the practicing poor*. MoFEA/PED Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs / Poverty Eradication Department (2009). Documentation Report.
- WHO, (2006) Meeting The MDG Drinking Water and Sanitation: The Urban And Rural Challenge of the Decade. Geneva 27, Switzerland.
- World Bank (2000). *Agriculture in Tanzania since 1986*. Follower or leader in growth World Bank/Washington, D.C. USA. 167 pp
- World Bank (2000). *Can Africa claims the 21-Century*. Journal of the world bank4: 45-102 pp.
- World Bank (2001) *World Development Report on. Attacking poverty; opportunity, Empowerment and security*. John Hopkins Press, London. 12pp.
- World Bank (2001). Poverty reduction strategy paper (progress report joint IDA-IMF Staff assessment Washington.
- World Bank, (1990). *Poverty in Developing Country*. Oxford University Press York New. USA. 130pp.
- World Bank, (2016). *Project Performance Assessment Report; Tanzania Second Social Action Fund (IDA-4002, IDA-4636)*.

- World Bank. (2003). World Development report 2003 sustainable development in dynamic. 30pp.
- World Bank, (2018). Reaching for the SDGs: The Untapped Potential of Tanzania's Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene Sector. WASH Poverty Diagnostic. World Bank, Washington, DC.
- World Health Organisation. (2017). "Safely Managed Drinking Water—Thematic Report on Drinking Water 2017." Geneva, Switzerland: World Health Organisation.
- Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (2007). Prepared by the Association of NGO's in Zanzibar (ANGOZA).
- Zeller, M., Schrieder, G., Braun J. Von and F. Heidhues (1996a). *Rural Finance for Food Security of the Poor*. Journal of economic research and policy. 7(4): 55-67.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Questionnaire for respondents

Dear Respondent

My name is Sauli J. Chakuvunga, a student of Mzumbe University pursuing Masters in Public Administration. Presently am conducting research on “**Assessment of the implementation of Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) water project in Maguha ward at Kilosa district**”. You are therefore requested to respond to the questions as instructed so as to make this study success. The information provided will be cared and remain secret, sodo not write your name. The study is very important for fulfillment of course I pursue.

Instructions

- 1/ Please respond to the researcher correct answers.
- 2/ Please indicate your response by ticking () and filing the space provided.

SECTION A: GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION

Ward

Village

Date

Questionnaire number

SECTION B: PERSONAL INFORMATION

Age; 21-25 (), 26-30 (), 35-40 (), Others ()

Sex.....

Occupation.....

SECTION C: SPECIFIC INFORMATION ABOUTWATER ACCESSIBILITY.

Objective 1: To determine the extent to which a citizens access clean and safe water at Kilosa District.

4.0 Many research shows that there is a problems of access to clean and safe water in Kilosa District. Do you agree? a/ Yes (), b/ No (), c/ I don't know ()

5.0 If your answer is yes how is the problem? a/ Normal (), b/ Big (), c/ I don't know ()

6.0 Is there any effort taken by government to solve water problems in Kilosa District?

a/ Yes (), b/ No (), c/ I don't know ()

7.0 If your answer is yes, mention those efforts/works.....

8.0 What are the major sources of domestic water for drinking for your family?

a. Piped (tap) water () c. Protected shallow wells ()

b. Rivers () d. Others (specify).....

9.0 Who are the owners of those domestic water sources?

a/ Public (), c/ Private ()

b/ Institution (), d/ Others (specify).....

10.0 Are those water sources reliable for the whole year? a. Yes (), b.No, ().

If no, where does your household get domestic water during water shortage season?

.....

11.0 What are the effects of inadequate domestic water supply in your household?

On

(a) Household income

(b) Household expenditure.....

(c) Children academic performance.....

- (d)Health.....
- (e) Social conflicts.....
- (f) Women workload.....
- (g)Others (specify.....

12.0 Where do you get water during dry season?

.....

13.0 What is the distance from household to nearest domestic water sources?
 (i.e 400M =30 minutes go and return)

14.0 Who is responsible for fetching water between the household
 members?.....

15.0 How does your household access domestic water services?

1. Offered free (), 2.Sold (), 3. Others.....

SECTION D. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROJECT.

Objective 2.To unearth the process used in implementing TASAF water project in Kilosa District.

16.0 Do the project achieve its goals of solving water problems? Yes (), No ().

If no give reasons

.....

17.0 What are the economic activities at your household introduced after the project?

a/..... b/..... c/.....
 d/.....

14.0 What are the major generating activities related to domestic water supplies?

.....
.....

18.0 How many hours do family members spend on economic activities?.....

20.0 What are the major uses of money earned at your household? 1. Buying household facilities(), 3. Buying livestock/farm inputs (), 2. Children school fees expenses ()4. Building modern houses (), 5. Paying water and health services (), 6. Leisure activities (), 7. Others (specify).....

21.0 Do you have your own house? 1. Yes (), 2. No ()

22.0 You were having a house before the project? a/ Yes (), b/ No () If yes answer question 19

23.0 What are the features of your house? Before the project.....

24.0 What types of assets are owned at your household as the result of water project?

.....

25. 0 What were the differences of livelihood of the people/

a/ Before the project.....

b/ After the project.....

SECTION E. CHALLENGES OF THE PROJECT.

Objective 3. To assess the challenges facing TASAF water project implementation in Kilosa district.

26.0 What challenges have you faced during the process of fetching water?

.....
.....

27.0 What measures were taken to overcome those challenges?

.....
.....

28. 0 In your opinion what should be done to eradicate water problems in your household and community in general?

.....
.....

Thank You for your Cooperation

Appendix 2: Questionnaire for WEO.

Dear Respondent

My name is Sauli J. Chakuvunga, a student of Mzumbe University pursuing Masters in Public Administration. Presently am conducting research on “**Assessment of the implementation of Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) water project in Maguha ward at Kilosa district**”. You are therefore requested to respond to the questions as instructed so as to make this study success. The information provided will be cared and remain secret. The study is very important for fulfillment of course I pursue.

Instructions

Please respond to the researcher correct answers.

SECTION A: Personal information.

Sex.....

Occupation.....

B: Specific Information about water accessibility.

Objective 1:To determine the extent to which a citizens access clean and safe water at Kilosa District.

Can you mention water sources available in your ward?

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

Do the community are able to access enough clean and safe water? YES() or NO ().

If yes. What is the average distance from most household to water source for Domestic Purpose?

- a) Below 400m
- b) Between 400m and 1000m
- c) More than 1000m

What is the average consumption of water per person per day in many households?

- a) 5-10 lts
- b) 10-20 lts
- c) More than 20

Is the amount of water mentioned in the previous question enough for daily human consumption per day? YES (), NO

If the answer is NO give reasons

.....
.....

What are the roles of following in management of Water project?

Community

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

Village government

.....

c) Village water committee.....

SECTION D; Success of the project.

Objective 2. To unearth the process used in implementing TASAF water project in Kilosa District.

What were the methods used to implement TASAF project in Maguha ward?

.....

Do the project achieved its goals of solving water problems? Yes (), No (). If no give reasons.....

Who are responsible in protecting water sources?

- a. Community ()
- b. Village government ()
- c. Village water committee. ()

How people participate in water project implementation

Do you have bylaws regarding water source protection? YES/ NO

If NO what is your plan.....

Do you have water committee? YES/ NO

If YES how many members do you have

If NO why?

If yes is it active?

What normally this Water Committee does?

SECTION E. Challenges of the project.

Objective 3. To assess the challenges facing TASAF water project implementation in Kilosa district.

Is there any challenges encountered since the implementation of the project?

No (), Yes ()

If yes mention it

.....

Thank You for Your Cooperation

Appendix 3: Interview Guide for the Village Chairman

Date of the interview.....

Dear Respondent

My name is Sauli J. Chakuvunga, a student of Mzumbe University pursuing Master's in Public Administration. Presently am conducting research on **“Assessment of the implementation of Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) water project in Maguha ward at Kilosa district”**. You are therefore requested to respond to the questions as instructed to make this study success. The information provided will be cared and remain secret. The study is very important for fulfillment of course I pursue.

Instructions

Please respond to the researcher correct answers.

Part I: Specific Information

Objective 1:To determine the extent to which a citizens access clean and safe water at Kilosa District.

Do the people are able to access clean and safe water throughout the year?.....

Are the available water infrastructures for domestic water supply in this village adequate? YES/NO If no what should be done to improve?

.....
.....

Where does citizens get clean and safe water during scarcity?.....

Objective 2: To unearth the process used in implementing TASAF water project in Kilosa District.

What were the processes used to establish the project ?

.....

The project help the citizens to solve water problems.

.....

Objective 3: To assess the challenges facing TASAF water project implementation in Kilosa district.

Do you have Village Water Fund? YES / NO

If yes do you have account? YES/NO.....

Do people pay for water? YES/ NO

Who is responsible for protection and supervision of the project?

.....

How is the community involved in the management of water project?

.....

.....

.....

Do the community face any problem when getting water from water point?

If yes what problem?

.....

.....

Thank You for Your Cooperation

Appendix 4: Interview Guide For District TASAF Staff

Objective 2: To unearth the process used in implementing TASAF water project in Kilosa District.

What major means do you apply to create awareness towards TASAF to community?

.....

What are the project are you support in Kilosa district?.....

Do community members participate in TASAF water projects?

.....

How do community members participate in TASAF water projects?

.....

How do community members identify their projects?

.....

Have you reached the target of TASAF on water service delivery?

.....

Do you think such sub projects have impacts to community?

.....

To what extent does TASAF helped to solve water problems in Kilosa district?

.....

How many water projects are you planning to implement in Kilosa district?

Objective 3: To assess the challenges facing TASAF water project implementation in Kilosa district.

10. Is there any challenges during the implementation of the sub projects?

.....

.....

Thank you for your cooperation

Appendix 5: Interview Guide For DED.

Objective 1: To determine the extent to which a citizens access clean and safe water at Kilosa District.

Is your district have a problem of access to safe and clean water for household?.....

Which ward have a big problem of access to clean and safe water?

.....
.....

What measures have been taken by the district to solve water problems?

.....
.....

What are other stakeholders who helped to solve water problems in Kilosa district?

.....
.....

Objective 2: To unearth the process used in implementing TASAF water project in Kilosa District.

What were the processes used to implement TASAF water projects?

.....
.....

Objective 3: To assess the challenges facing TASAF water project implementation in Kilosa district.

How many water projects are you planning to implement in your district?

.....
.....

Is there any challenges during the implementation of TASAF projects?

.....
.....

Thank you for your cooperation.

Appendices 6. Interview Guide for District Water Department.

Objective 1: To determine the extent to which a citizens access clean and safe water at Kilosa District.

What were the demand and distribution of safe and clean water in Kilosa District in general per day?

a/ Demand.....

b/ Distribution.....

What were the sources available in Kilosa District?

.....

People are able to access clean and safe water all over the year?

.....

How many percentages of people who have access to clean and safe water in the district?.....

Is there any water problems in Kilosa district?.....

Which ward has a big problem of water access in the district?

.....

To what extent does TASAF water projects helps to solve water problems in Kilosa district?

Objective 3: To assess the challenges facing TASAF water project implementation in Kilosa district.

Is there any challenges facing people when accessing to safe and clean water?.....

.....

What stakeholders helps to solve water problems in the district?

.....

.....

Thank you for your cooperation.