

**CITIZENS' EXPECTATIONS TOWARDS THE ACHIEVEMENT
OF DEVELOPMENT POLICY GOALS IN ZANZIBAR
A CASE OF OIL AND GAS EXPLORATION IN MJINI
DISTRICT**

**CITIZENS' EXPECTATIONS TOWARDS THE ACHIEVEMENT OF
DEVELOPMENT POLICY GOALS IN ZANZIBAR
A CASE OF OIL AND GAS EXPLORATION IN MJINI DISTRICT**

**By
Omar M. Omar**

**A Dissertation Submitted in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirement for the
Degree of Master of Science in Development Policy (MSc. DP) of Mzumbe
University
2018**

CERTIFICATION

We, the undersigned, certify that we have read and hereby recommend for acceptance by Mzumbe University, a dissertation entitled **Citizens' expectations towards the achievement of development policy goals in Zanzibar: A case of oil and gas exploration in Mjini District**, in partial fulfilment of the requirements for award of the degree of Master of Science in Development Policy at Mzumbe University.

Major Supervisor

Internal Examiner

Accepted for the Board of Institute of Development Studies

DIRECTOR, INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

DECLARATION

AND

COPYRIGHT

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

Signature _____

Date _____

©

This dissertation is a material protected under the Berne Convention, the Copyright Act 1999 and other International and national enactments, in that behalf, on intellectual property. It may 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.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Firstly, I would like to thank Allah the most grateful most merciful all the praises and thanks are due to him for his love and blessing to me during the whole period of my study. Despite several challenges, he enabled me to fly through the academic journey for a period of two years.

Also, I would like to express my special gratitude to my supervisor Dr. Adolf Fokas Makauki, who fully supported, motivated and helped me with high knowledge, insight and expertise that greatly assisted me in my research from the beginning to the end.

My Special thanks go to Zanzibar Planning Commission, my employer, for granting me study leave and the associated financial support, without which this dissertation would not have come to this stage.

Also, my sincere thanks go to the Mzumbe University for giving me the golden opportunity to do the wonderful research project on which this dissertation is based.

Furthermore, I would like to show my gratitude to Zanzibar citizens who filled my questionnaires and provided their pearls of knowledge during this research. Thank you very much.

Last but not the least, I would like to thank my family (my parents and friends) for their support in finalizing this project within the limited time frame. I am thankful to them.

Thank you all.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATION

ERP I	Economic and Social Programme Phase One
ERP II	Economic Recovery Programmes Phase Two
ESIAs	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESRF	Economic and Social Research Foundation
FFYDP	First Five Year Development Plan
FYDP	Five Year Development Plan
GNP	Growth National Product
NESP	National Economic Survival Programme
NSGRP	National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty
R&D	Research and Development
RD	Relative Deprivation
RGoZ	Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar
SAP	Structural Adjustment Programme
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SEAs	Strategic Environmental Assessment
UK	United Kingdom
URT	United Republic of Tanzania
WB	World Bank
ZDV	Zanzibar Development Vision
ZMC	Zanzibar Municipal Council
ZPC	Zanzibar Planning Commission
ZPDC	Zanzibar Petroleum Development Corporation
ZPRA	Zanzibar Petroleum Regulatory Authority
ZSGRP	Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty

ABSTRACT

This study on citizens' expectations towards the achievement of development policy goals with respect to oil and gas exploration and was conducted in Mjini District of Unguja, Zanzibar. The study intended to identify the perceptions of ordinary citizens about the expected public benefits and anticipated challenges emanating from the exploration of oil and gas in their ordinary life. It also intended to compare citizens' expectations with the national policy arrangements in the oil and gas sector; and lastly to explore the policy options for harmonising citizens' expectations with documented development policy goals in the oil and gas sector. A cross-sectional research design was adopted to guide the whole study. The study used triangulation methods, thus adopting multiple data collection methods and data sources. The quantitative data were collected through administration of a structured questionnaire to 100 citizens. The questionnaire was supplemented by qualitative data collected from 10 key informants in order to enrich the quality of the study findings. Documentary review was also applied in collection of the secondary data that informed the study. The data collected using a questionnaire were coded and analyzed by using IBM SPSS Statistics software package and the frequency analysis outputs were subjected to further analysis by using Yeh's Index of Perception (YIP). This index was used to estimate the magnitude of citizens' expectations along a three-point Likert scale.

Regarding the perception of the citizens about the expected public benefits emanating from the exploration of oil and gas in their ordinary life, the results showed that a greater proportion of the respondents expected good outcomes. The results also indicated that there was no perceived expectation that oil and gas exploration would result in liberation of the country from donor dependence.

The results showed, that despite the good outcomes expected, a great proportion of the respondents anticipated development challenges might occur leading to political disappointment or relative deprivation among citizens. The perceived expectation

that oil and gas exploration would result in threat to the status of the environment and land grabbing was very high compared to other anticipated development challenges.

With regard to comparison between citizens' expectations and national policy arrangement in oil and gas sector, the results showed that some of the citizens' expectations were in line with the documented development policy goals. This indicates the shared vision between the narrow interest of government and broad interest of the citizens leading to collective satisfaction. While some others were not in line with documented development policy goals, they indicate mismatch between the narrow interest of the government and broad interest of the citizens leading to relative deprivation.

The study recommends the need to strengthen institutional framework (establishment of coordinating unit among different policies in oil and gas sectors) and adoption of the environmental mitigation strategies from the beginning of the process of exploration of oil and gas to the final stage and dissemination of the accurate information to citizens. Lastly, this study advocates the use of public choice and relative deprivation theories together to provide a good blend of research findings.

TABLE OF CONTENT

CERTIFICATION	i
DECLARATION	ii
AND.....	ii
COPYRIGHT	ii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	iii
ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATION	iv
ABSTRACT	v
TABLE OF CONTENT	vii
LIST OF TABLES	x
LIST OF FIGURES	xi
CHAPTER ONE	1
ORIENTATION AND PROBLEM SETTING	1
1.1 Introduction	1
1.2 Theoretical Orientation	1
1.3 Background Information to the Study.....	2
1.4 Problem Statement	4
1.5 Research Objective.....	5
1.5.1 General Objective.....	5
1.5.2 Specific Objectives.....	5
1.6 Research Questions	6
1.7 Significance of the Study	6
1.8 Organisation of the Thesis	7
1.9 Conclusion	8
CHAPTER TWO	9
LITERATURE REVIEW.....	9
2.1 Introduction	9
2.2 Theoretical Framework	9
2.2.1 Citizens' Expectations.....	9
2.2.2 Positive and Negative Expectations	11

2.2.3 Development Policy Goals.....	12
2.2.4 The Earlier Efforts taken by the Tanzanian government in promoting the development of Tanzanian’s citizens since independence 1961	13
2.3 Theories.....	15
2.3.1 Public Choice Theory.....	16
2.3.2 Relative Deprivation Theory.....	17
2.4 Empirical Studies	18
2.5 Conceptual Framework	19
2.6 Conclusion	20
CHAPTER THREE	22
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	22
3.1 Introduction.....	22
3.2 Description of the Study Area.....	22
3.3 Research Design.....	22
3.4 Sampling	23
3.4.1 Sampling frame	23
3.4.2 Simple Random Sampling.....	24
3.4.3 Purposive Sampling	24
3.4.4 Sample size.....	25
3.5 Methods of Data Collection	25
3.5.1 Overview of data collection	25
3.5.2 Questionnaire Administration	26
3.5.3 Interview	26
3.5.4 Observation	26
3.5.5 Documentary Review.....	27
3.6 Data Analysis	27
3.7 Conclusion	29
CHAPTER FOUR.....	30
PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS	30
4.1 Introduction.....	30

4.2 Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents.....	30
4.5 Perception of the citizens about anticipated challenges of the on- going exploration of oil and gas	35
4.6 Indices of perception on anticipated challenges of the ongoing exploration of oil and gas.....	36
4.7 Comparison between citizens’ expectations and the national policy arrangements in the oil and gas sector	37
4.7.1 Overview	37
4.7.2 Zanzibar Development Vision 2020	38
4.7.3 Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (SGRP) III.....	39
4.7.4 Zanzibar Environmental Policy, 2013.....	40
4.7.5 Zanzibar Oil and Gas (Exploration and Production) Policy, 2015	41
4.7.6 Discussion on the link between the objectives of relevant development policies and citizens’ expectations	42
4.7.7 Comparing the citizens’ expectations with the expected development policy outcomes in oil and gas sector	44
4.8 Policy options for harmonizing citizens’ expectations with expected policy goals in the oil and gas sector	45
4.9 Conclusion	46
CHAPTER FIVE.....	47
SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	47
5.1 Introduction	47
5.2 Summary of the study findings and major conclusions	47
5.3 Policy Recommendations	49
5.4 Proposal for Further studies	51
5.5 Conclusion	51
REFERENCES.....	52
APPENDICES	61

LIST OF TABLES

Table 3.1: Population and Composition of the sample size.	25
Table 4.1: Distribution of respondents according to their demographic characteristics	31
Table 4.2: Distribution of the respondents according to their perception on the expected public benefits of the exploration of oil and gas.....	33
Table 4.3: Indices of perception of the respondents on the expected public benefits of the exploration of oil and gas	34
Table 4.4: Distribution of the respondents according to their perception on anticipated challenges of the ongoing exploration of oil and gas	36
Table 4.5: Indices of perceptions of the respondents on the anticipated challenges of the ongoing exploration of oil and gas	37
Table 4.6: Comparison between Zanzibar development policies goals and citizens' expectations.....	43
Table 4.8: Policy options for harmonizing citizens' expectations with expected policy goals in the oil and gas sector	46

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2.1: Conceptual Framework.....	20
---------------------------------------	----

CHAPTER ONE

ORIENTATION AND PROBLEM SETTING

1.1 Introduction

This chapter introduces the study on citizens' expectations towards the achievement of development policy goals with respect to oil and gas exploration in Mjini District of Unguja, Zanzibar. The chapter begins with a brief orientation of the study by introducing Public Choice and Relative Deprivation theories in order to contextualize the study within the context of these two theories. The chapter also presents background information to the study, problem statement, objectives of the study with their associated research questions and significance of the study. Furthermore, the chapter concludes with organisation of the dissertation.

1.2 Theoretical Orientation

Before discussing the background information about citizens' expectations towards the achievement of development policy goals, it is imperative to provide a brief introduction of the theoretical orientation that guides the study. This study adopted Public Choice and Relative Deprivation theories. Public Choice is a theory that uses economic principles to study peoples' actions in the collective decision making (George, 1998). In simple words, Public Choice Theory is an approach that applies economic ideas in the field of Political Science. This theory was developed in the mid-20th Century by James Buchanan, a Political Economist who decided to study peoples' actions in collective decision-making by applying the economic principles (Buchanan & Musgrave, 1999; George, 1998). According to the theory, the producers in the market place are motivated primarily by self-interest and competition can channel self-interested behaviour into the shared good. In the same way, public choice theorists contend that policy makers in public sectors follow their own narrow interest, but competition can redirect their attention towards the general welfare of the society (George, 1998). This reflects the fact that when the efforts of the government in promoting the development of the people are in line with

expectations of the citizens, there will be a shared vision between the government and the citizens leading to collective satisfaction (Saleh, 2013). When the efforts of the government are not in line with expectations of the citizens, there will be political disappointment or relative deprivation leading to violent conflict between the government and the deprived citizens as argued by Saleh (2013) and Gurr (1970).

According to Gurr, founder of the Relative Deprivation Theory, relative deprivation is a “tension that develops from the discrepancy between the “ought” and the “is” of collective value satisfaction and that disposes men to violence” (Gurr, 1970). This definition describes relative deprivation as the perceived differences between people’s value expectations and their value capabilities. Saleh (2013) argues that the failure of the state to meet the people’s value expectations which they believe that they are rightfully entitled to can result into collective disappointment among the citizens towards the state. In addition to that, Gurr (1970) contends that societal conditions that increase level of expectations without increasing the level of capabilities can intensify the level of disappointment. This theory assumes that the failure of the government to bring the expected policy outcomes to citizens can result in violent conflict between the government and deprived citizens.

1.3 Background Information to the Study

Citizens’ expectations towards the achievement of the development policy goals in Africa can be traced back in the early 1960s when most of the African countries gained independence with high expectations of transforming their countries into modern states (Itika, 2010). In African countries, political independence triggered different expectations to different people. Some people believed that independence was an act of being free from colonial exploitation and oppressions (Nyerere, 1961). For others, independence was just more than political freedom, they expected their newly independent governments to make good development policies, laws and regulations that would result in making everyone better in terms of well-being (Itika, 2010). In this way, the African citizens expected that their precious resources such as land and minerals like oil and gas would bring a positive change in the

development process of their independent countries. That is to say, in the initial years, the African citizens directed their expectations to what were referred to as the liberation parties, which led the struggle for their independence (Nyerere, 1961).

In recent decades, the news about the existence of oil and gas in economy has raised the question of citizens' expectations towards the achievement of the development policy goals. The potential existence of oil and gas in a country makes peoples' minds create realistic and unrealistic expectations (Shaxson, 2007).

Oil and Gas exploration in Tanzania has been going on for more than half a century now. In 1974, natural gas was discovered in Songosongo Island in Lindi region followed by another discovery in Mnazi Bay in Mtwara region in 1982 (Kibendela, 2013). In as far as exploration activities are concerned, the available data show that there are about 62 wells drilled for exploration between 1952 and 2012, of which 53 wells are onshore and 9 in offshore basins (URT, 2013).

Since the commercialization of natural gas in Tanzania Mainland started in 2004, Tanzania has witnessed further exploration and discoveries of oil and gas in both parts of the United Republic of Tanzania (Kibendela, 2013). Currently, Tanzania Zanzibar is undertaking oil and gas exploration activities which commenced on 13th March 2017. The survey is conducted by Bell Geospace Enterprises Company Limited of UK on behalf of the government and RAK Gas Company of Ras Khaimah in the United Arab Emirates. This survey is an important step in the extraction of oil and gas in Zanzibar. The exploration activities are expected to take seven years to complete and for Zanzibar to start benefiting from the oil and gas (Daily News, 2017, March 15th). It is anticipated that successful exploration activities will create conducive environment for Zanzibar to reap the most wanted resources that will fill the financial gaps experienced in the implementation of poverty reduction strategies (Maro, 2008).

1.4 Problem Statement

In connection with oil and gas discovery, there are a lot of expectations and uncertainties generated that create problems for policy makers. These problems are apprehension, disappointment and frustration (Hutchinson, 2016; Imam, 2007). Various studies in politics have devoted to the examination of political disappointment and frustration as an outcome measure of the citizens' expectations (Ben, 2013; Morgeson, 2013). These studies focus on examining the impact that citizens' unfulfilled expectations have on trust in government or satisfaction with democratic system (Norris, 2011; Dalton, 2004; Graham, 2002; Hibbing & Theiss-Morse, 2002; King, 2000).

While the available information about citizens' expectations towards the achievement of development policy goals is limited, some studies have explored the kind of expectation citizens hold of politicians and their behaviour (Graham *et al.*, 2002). Other studies have examined the impact of perceptions and information about service provision on popular expectation (James, 2011). None of these studies focus on exploring what citizens expect from the government's efforts in relation to the achievement of the development policy goals particularly in oil and gas sector.

This reflects the scarcity of information on citizens' expectation towards the achievement of development policy goals with respect to oil and gas sector. The absence of such information implies that consideration of expectations is supported more by speculation than by empirical evidence (Ben, 2013).

In addition to that, there are few studies that have been conducted to assess expectations associated with recent discovery of oil. Studies by Samuel and Ernest (2012) in Ghana and Betegeka *et al* (2008) in Uganda show that citizens hold mixed expectations. These studies revealed that some of the expectations and anxieties are accurate while others are exaggerated. For example, the claim that aid dependence

would stop immediately once the oil revenue began was undoubtedly an exaggerated expectation.

Despite the fact that these studies contributed in providing empirical evidence on the expectations associated with recent discovery of oil, none of them was conducted in Zanzibar. Moreover, none of them dealt specifically with citizens' expectations in relation to the achievement of development policy goals in connection with oil and gas exploration. Furthermore, none of the studies documented the comparison between citizens' expectations and the national policy arrangements in the oil and gas sector.

Therefore, this study was designed to fill the aforementioned gap by providing empirical evidence on citizens' expectations towards the achievement of development policy goals with respect to the oil and gas sector. This was the first study to be conducted in Zanzibar that specifically intended to compare between citizens' expectations and the national policy arrangements in the oil and gas sector before the oil and gas economy takes place.

1.5 Research Objective

1.5.1 General Objective

The general objective of this study was to identify and assess citizens' expectations towards the achievement of development policy goals with respect to oil and gas exploration in Mjini District of Unguja, Zanzibar.

1.5.2 Specific Objectives

Specifically, the study intended to achieve the following objectives:

- i. To identify citizens' perceptions on the expected public benefits emanating from the exploration of oil and gas in their ordinary life;
- ii. To unveil anticipated challenges to be faced by citizens because of the on-going exploration of oil and gas;

- iii. To compare citizens' expectations with the national policy arrangements in the oil and gas sector; and
- iv. To explore policy options for harmonising citizens' expectations with the expected policy goals in the oil and gas sector.

1.6 Research Questions

Based on the above research objectives, the followings are the research questions of the present study:

- i. What are the perceptions of citizens on the expected benefits of the exploration of oil and gas in their ordinary life?
- ii. What are the anticipated challenges to be faced by citizens because of the on-going exploration of oil and gas?
- iii. How do citizens' expectations match with the national policy arrangements in the oil and gas sector?
- iv. What are policy options for harmonising citizens' expectations with the expected policy goals in the oil and gas sector?

1.7 Significance of the Study

Following the on-going exploration of oil and natural gas in Zanzibar, it was necessary to conduct this kind of study in order to provide credible, specific and evidence based knowledge about citizens' expectations for consumption by the academic society as well as development policy experts and decision makers on the exploration of oil and gas towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

This is because Zanzibar's Development Vision 2020, and Zanzibar Strategies for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (ZSGRP I, ZSGRP II and ZSGRP III) have identified sustainable, affordable and efficient energy supply as one of the sectoral areas that can influence the promotion of rural health, education, water, agriculture and environment (RGoZ, 2017; 2010; 2005).

The findings will contribute in filling the gap of knowledge about the expectations of citizens about the goals of different development policies, particularly in the oil and gas sector. In this way, the study therefore made use of both Public Choice and Relative Deprivation theories in the local context with regard to oil and gas sector, thus providing specific and empirical application of the theories. These theories are discussed in detail in chapter two of this dissertation. Thus, the study shed some light on some citizen-based considerations important for successful implementation of Development Policy Frameworks such as Zanzibar Development Vision 2020, Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (ZSGRP III) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the context of Zanzibar, hence providing alternative options for avoiding political disappointment.

1.8 Organisation of the Thesis

Chapter one is about orientation and problem setting. This chapter presents theoretical orientation of Public Choice and Relative Deprivation theories, background information to the study, problem statement, objectives of the study with their associated research questions, significance of the study and organisation of the dissertation.

Chapter Two is about literature review. It discusses the key concepts of the study which are citizens' expectations and development policy goals. The chapter also provides discussion about the earlier efforts taken by Tanzanian government in promoting the development of Tanzanian's citizens since independence in 1961. Furthermore, this chapter discusses in detail the theories of Public Choice and Relative Deprivation together with a conceptual diagram upon citizens' expectations towards the achievement of development policy goals.

Chapter Three is about research methodology. This chapters describes in detail methods and techniques used in conducting the study. This technique includes research design, area of the study, target population, sampling procedures, instruments and methods of data collections as well as data analysis.

Chapter Four is about presentation, analysis and discussion of the findings. This chapter presents, analyses and discusses responses gathered through administration of questionnaires to citizens, interview with key informants and review of relevant literature.

Chapter Five is about summary, conclusion and policy implications. This chapter summarises the study, draws the overall conclusion about the study and provides policy implications.

1.9 Conclusion

This chapter provides a brief orientation of Public Choice and Relative Deprivation theories that guided the study. The chapter also provided background information to the study, problem statement, research objectives with their associated research questions and significance of the study. A layout of the chapters of the dissertation and contents of each chapter were also presented in brief.

In the next chapter, the review of relevant literature regarding citizens' expectations towards the achievement of development policy goals is done in relation to oil and gas sector.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

Chapter One introduced the study by detailing the theoretical context, background information, problem statement, research objectives, research questions, the significance of the study and organisation of this dissertation. This chapter reviews relevant literature on citizens' expectations towards the achievement of the development policy goals. The chapter provides the theoretical framework, discusses empirical studies and presents a conceptual framework related for the study.

2.2 Theoretical Framework

This section provides the practical meaning of the key concepts of the study which are Citizens' expectations and Development Policy goals. The section also introduces Public Choice and Relative Deprivation theories to form theoretical foundation of the study.

2.2.1 Citizens' Expectations

Before conceptualising citizens' expectations, it is important to provide the meaning of the word citizen and expectation independently. Most of the people have the general understanding of the word citizen and expectation. Citizen as a concept has been defined by different scholars. For example, the Oxford Advanced Dictionary (2010) defines the word citizen as a person who has the full legal rights to be a member of a political community which is a country by either birth or registration. For example, if a person was born in Tanzania or has been registered by the relevant authorities to become a Tanzanian, that person can enjoy the legal rights stipulated in the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania.

In addition to the above definition, Meyer and Theron (2002) conceptualise citizen into five different definitions. First, citizens are referred to as those people who are not public servants. Second, citizens are residents of a country. Third, citizens are people who pay taxes to get the services from the government. Fourth, citizens are people who interact with government, and lastly citizens are people who share national identity within a given country.

For the purpose of this study, the word citizen refers to the ordinary people of Tanzania Zanzibar who are neither public officials nor people's representatives in either the Zanzibar's House of Representatives or the Parliament of the United Republic of Tanzania.

The word expectation can be conceptualised in two ways (Oliver, 2009; Spreng and Page, 2003). Firstly, expectation can be conceptualised as an anticipatory judgment; that is a belief that an individual or group of people will deliver a particular outcome. Secondly, expectation can be conceptualised as normative or desirability judgment; that is a belief that a particular outcome should be delivered. In the context of this study, expectations refer to perceptions, opinions or beliefs held by individuals about future outcomes. Expectations can be explicit or implicit, realistic or unrealistic, evidence-based or opinionated (Lindstandt, 2007). An economist views an expectation as an act of looking forward. Any economic decision making is based on expectations. In this regards, an expectation is what the individuals think might happen in the future and since the future is not known, expectations are also characterised by uncertainties (Samuel *et. al*, 2012).

For the purpose of this study, expectations refer to the perceptions, beliefs or opinions held by ordinary citizens of Zanzibar towards the achievement of intended development policy goals.

After having conceptualised citizen and expectation independently, the concept of citizens' expectation can now be simply understood. Citizens' expectations can either be anticipatory or normative (Oliver, 2009; Spreng and Page, 2003). For the purpose of this study, citizens' expectation can be taken in a broad sense to mean the

perceptions, opinions or beliefs of the ordinary citizens of Zanzibar towards the achievement of development policy goals particularly in oil and gas sector.

2.2.2 Positive and Negative Expectations

Citizens' expectation exists in different forms and may have different orientations. While some expectations are positive, some others are negative. Likewise, the case of oil and gas discovery, People' expectations exist into two different forms, which are positive and negative. The Positive expectations are the real hopes that the precious resources will deliver considerable social, economic and infrastructural improvement (Bategeka *et al.*, 2008). The author also argues that at the national level, the revenue generated from the oil and gas is expected to support large proportion of the national budget, liberate the country from donor dependence and boost investment into developmental infrastructures such as roads, electricity, water and health infrastructure. At the community level, the local people expect oil and gas revenue to provide better roads, high quality education, healthcare, and considerable employment opportunities (Bategeka *et al.*, 2008).

Despite the above positive expectations, the negative expectations are part and parcel on the exploration of oil and gas. This is because conceptually, resource abundance is considered to be a double- edged sword (Bategeka *et al.*, 2008) While some of the people expect the oil and gas to provide substantial opportunities to increase domestic revenues and economic growth, other people believe that natural resource such as oil and gas brings an important risk, the so called natural resource curse (Bategeka *et al.*, 2008). In the academic literature, Resource curse is taken to mean the negative effects associated with abundance of natural resources (Weszkalnys, 2008). Auty (1993) argue that countries with abundance of natural resources such as oil and minerals tend to have poor economic growth, less democracy and poor development outcomes than countries with few natural resources. Among the negative effects identified in the literature are environmental pollution, instability of government, conflict within a country, unemployment, sexual harassment, death,

violence, HIV/AIDS, kidnapping (Darkwah, 2010; Wakabi, 2008; World Bank, 2006; Turner & Brownhill, 2005).

2.2.3 Development Policy Goals

The concept of the development policy goals can be simply understood by describing the concept of development, policy and goals independently. Development is multidimensional concepts which cannot be explained fully by single definition. It is conceived to have different meaning for different people at different times and in different places (Chamber, 2004). Allen and Thomas (2000) noted out that Development refers to increased living standards, improved health and well-being for all, and achievement of whatever is regarded as general good for society at large. Todaro and Smith (2006) defined Development by referring to the definition provided by Paul P Streeten (Former Director of World Development Institute) who defined Development as “an attack on the chief evils of world today; Malnutrition, diseases, illiteracy, slums, unemployment and inequality”. This definition implies that development is government initiatives that aim to fight against the mentioned problems which Paul call them “Evils of the world”. For the purpose of this study, Development is taken to mean the development of the people by the people for the people. This means that people must understand their needs and how to meet them, and then they must have freedom to make their own decisions.

Policy is defined as a ‘product of political process that determining and setting limits to what the state does’ (Hill, 1978:47). To be more precise Anderson, (2002) argue that when the government takes decisions or choose a course of action for the purpose of solving a public problem and adopts a specific strategy for its planning and implementation, it is known as public policy. According to Warioba and Gibai (2003) policy is considered as an instrument of governance; rational, non-theoretical and goal oriented tools that provide the most efficient means to obtain certain desired goals. In this study, policy is considered to be an authoritative statement of intent made by the government or legitimate government actors such as legislature or

public agencies with intent of resolving public problems that affect lives of the people.

After having conceptualised Development and Policy independently, the concept of Development Policy goals can now be simply understood. In this study, Development Policy goals are taken in a broad sense to mean the goals of the efforts of the government of Zanzibar in promoting development of the people of Tanzania Zanzibar.

2.2.4 The Earlier Efforts taken by the Tanzanian government in promoting the development of Tanzanian's citizens since independence 1961

In 1961, Tanganyika got independence and united with Zanzibar in April 1964 to form one sovereign state called the United Republic of Tanzania (URT, 2005). Mwalimu Nyerere, the first president of Tanzania had a Development Vision and goals for the country. Mwalimu's Vision was to build an economically independent nation (Mashindano, 2014). To achieve this objective, the country under the leadership of Mwalimu Nyerere embarked on implementing various Development policies, plans and programs that aimed at eradicating three enemies of development which are poverty, ignorance and diseases. The strategies to fight against three enemies of development were outlined in Three-Year Plan of 1961-1963 and First Five-Year Development Plan (FFYP) of (1964/65-1968/69).

The main objectives of these plans were to bring rapid economic growth, improvement of agricultural production through the adoption of the improvement and transformation approach and to support Industrial growth under import substitution strategies (Kaijage and Tibaijuka, 1996). Unfortunately, these National Development plans did not bring the expected development outcomes. This was due to the fact that these national developments plans were implemented to favour the foreign ownership of the all-major means of the production and market oriented economic practices (Msambichaka, *et. al.* 2015). Thus, the expected benefits of the independence were not seen anywhere. The majority of Tanzanians particularly rural populations were disappointed by these National Development plans that failed to

bring the anticipated development outcomes. As a result, political decision of adopting socialist economic development model was taken in order to facilitate broader ownership and distribution of all means of production into the hands of the people through nationalization (Ngowi, 2007).

The Arusha declaration in 1967 declared publicly that Tanzania had to follow the radical policy of socialism and self-reliance (Oyungi and Makauki, 2010). The market led economy was replaced by centrally planned and state owned economy. The focus was to promote equity and redistributive social justice on the country's development agenda (Kessy, 2015). During this period, The First Five- Year Development Plan (FYDP) of 1964/65-1968/69 was mainly implemented. The main objective of this plan was to promote human resource development. The FYDP was also aimed at to promote human development in health and nutrition, water and sanitation and employment creation. Apart from implementing the FYDP, the most important policy measure adopted in this phase included; Villagisation of the rural population between 1968-1976 under the strategy of rural development; Nationalization of the major means of production, which was meant to expand public enterprises in industry; and Expansion of the provision of the social services, including education, health and water supply for rural population (Kaijage, *et al.*, 1996). According to the academic literature, for two decades the country had to live with Arusha declaration policies which ended up with severe economic crisis in 1980s.

Following the economic crisis of the 1980s, Tanzania government reacted to stabilize its economic situation. Two major reforms were undertaken covering the period from 1980 to 1984. These reforms are namely as follows: National Economic Survival Programme (NESP, 1980-1982) and Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP I, SAP II, 1982-1984). These two reforms were aimed to stabilize the economic situation of the country and not to liberalize the country. Thus, the government maintained its policy of socialism (ESRF, 2004). The failure of these efforts to address the crisis through socialism led the government to undertake the major reforms that necessitated economic paradigm and ideological shift from the state centered

economy to the market led economy (Nkya, 2007). These reforms were namely Economic Recovery Programmes (ERP I) of 1986-1989 and Economic and Social Programme (ERP II) of 1989-1992. These reforms under market-led economy were expected to solve the economic problems of socialism. However, failure of these efforts to solve the existed economic problems such as poverty, income inequality and unemployment have resulted the country to embark on development policies that targeted Poverty Reduction.

Towards the end of the 1990s, Tanzania adopted United Nations Millennium Declaration and at the same time Tanzania Mainland adopted Tanzania Development Vision 2025 and its medium term strategies known as National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP) (Msambichaka *et al.*, 2015). In 2000, Tanzania Zanzibar also adopted Zanzibar Development Vision 2020 and its medium term strategy known as Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (ZSGRP) (RGoZ, 2000). Currently, Tanzania development agenda is guided by Tanzania Development Vision 2025, National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty, Tanzania Long Term Perspective Plan implemented through three successive Five Years Development Plans (URT, 2016). By design these development policy frameworks have outlined the goals and target which were expected to match with expectations of citizens. These goals include accelerating economic growth, reducing poverty, improving the standard of living and social welfare as well as improving governance and accountability (URT, 2010; RGoZ, 2010). The sectorial development policies such as oil and gas policy have different goals but all aim to achieve the broad goals of the key development strategies particularly TDV 2025 and ZDV 2020.

2.3 Theories

Theory is a reasoning statement that intends to explain, predict and understand certain phenomenon (Thornhill & Van Dijk, 2010). Some of the theories cut across disciplines, while some are related to specific disciplines of the study (Thornhill, *et*

al., 2010). Public Choice and Relative Deprivation theories were adopted to form the theoretical foundation for this study.

2.3.1 Public Choice Theory

Public Choice Theory is neo classical model of economic behaviour that originated in the mid- 20th Century (Wohlgemuth, 1995 cited by George, 1998). The Principal founder of this theory is James Buchanan, a political economist who devoted to study the people's actions in collective decision making. He made four basic assumptions about individual behaviour in decision making process (Ostrom and Elinar, 1971). First, individual is assumed to be self-interested. The word self-interest is not equal to selfish, the assumption is that people have their own preferences which affect the decision they make, and those preferences may differ from an individual to another. Second, an individual is assumed to be rational. The assumption is that people have the cognitive ability to rank all the alternatives and choose the best alternative. Third, individual is assumed to approve utility maximizing strategies. The assumption is that people have to select the alternative that can provide highest benefit towards their preferences. Fourth, individual is assumed to possess the information regarding to strategies. This information concerns with certainty, risk and uncertainty of the chosen strategies (Ostrom and Elinar, 1971).

Moreover, Stretton and Orchard (1994) define public choice as an economic approach that is used to study non-market decision-making. In simple words, public choice is an application of the economic ideas in the field of the political science. The main argument of the theory is that a producer in the market place is driven mainly by self-interest. But the market competition can channel the self-interested behaviour into the shared good (George, 1998). Public choice theorists use the same ideas of self-interest to argue that policy makers in the public sectors follow their own narrow interests, but the competitive pressure in the non-market place can redirect their attention towards the general welfare of the society (George, 1998). This means that when policy makers fail to link their narrow interest with collective interests, there will be individual disappointment and later on collective

disappointment or deprivation that can result in violent conflict as argued by (Gurr, 1970) and (Saleh, 2013).

2.3.2 Relative Deprivation Theory

In addition to the Public Choice Theory, this study adopted Relative Deprivation Theory. Gurr propounded this theory in 1970. He defines Relative Deprivation as a “tension develops from the discrepancy between the “ought” and the “is” of collective value satisfaction that dispose man to violence” (Gurr, 1970). This definition describes relative deprivation as the perceived differences between what people want, value expectations and what they actual gain, their value capabilities. In a simple word, relative deprivation refers to the collective disappointment after unfulfilled expectations (Zehe, 2012). Saleh (2013) argues that the failure of the state to meet the people’s value expectations which they believe that they are rightfully entitled to can result into collective disappointment among the citizens towards the state. In addition to that Gurr (1971) contends that societal conditions that increase the level of expectations without increasing the level of capabilities can intensify the level of disappointment. In relation to this study, the theory assume that the failure of the government to meet the expectations of the citizens which they believe that are rightfully entilted can result into violent confilct between the deprived citizens and the government. The concept of the value expectation in this theory is taken to mean the hope and believes of the citizens that the government decisions to conduct oil and gas exploration will result in employment creations, better education, health care and poverty reduction where is the concept of the value capabilities is taken to mean the efforts of the government towards the achievement of the expected policy outcomes in the oil and gas sector. Therefore, this theory is relevant to the study because it predict the occurrence of the violent conflict between the deprived citizens and the government of Zanzibar. This will occur when expectations of the ordinary citizens of zanzibar will not be met by the Revolutionary government of Zanzibar.

2.4 Empirical Studies

The available literature reports citizens' expectations on the exploration of oil and gas is limited. There are few studies, which report citizens' expectations associated with the recent discovery of oil and gas.

Samuel *et al.* (2012) conducted a study *titled* "Empirical Assessment of Expectations Associated with Recent Discovery of Commercialisable oil in Ghana". The study involved 70 respondents who were the students of the first and third year of the Marketing department of the Sunyani Polytechnic. The purpose of the study was to assess empirically the various expectations held by people in the economy in the face of the oil revenue. The study used descriptive quantitative methodology. Non-probability sampling, which is convenience-sampling technique, was used to select the respondents. The study also used questionnaire administration as a method of data collection technique. The findings of the study indicated that respondents hold mixed expectations in the face of the oil revenue. The findings also revealed that there was gender, age, religion and employment difference in some of the expectations held by respondents.

Betegeka *et al.* (2008) conducted a study *titled* "Oil Discovery in Uganda: Managing Expectations". The purpose of the study was to discuss the management of the expectations associated with recent discovery of commercialisable oil in Uganda. The study was basically desk review. The official published literature such as government reports and press report were critically reviewed. The study also used interview and focus group discussion as the primary data collection tools. The study interviewed politicians, top bureaucrats in the Ministry of Energy, top official of Bunyoro-Kitara Kingdom and Member of Parliament representing Bunyoro's four districts. The study also held focus group discussions with fishing communities where exploration of oil and gas is taking place. The findings of the study revealed that the interest of the central government, local government, the oil companies and the owner of the land where oil has been discovered appear to have been taken care of adequately. The findings also revealed that some of the anxieties such as

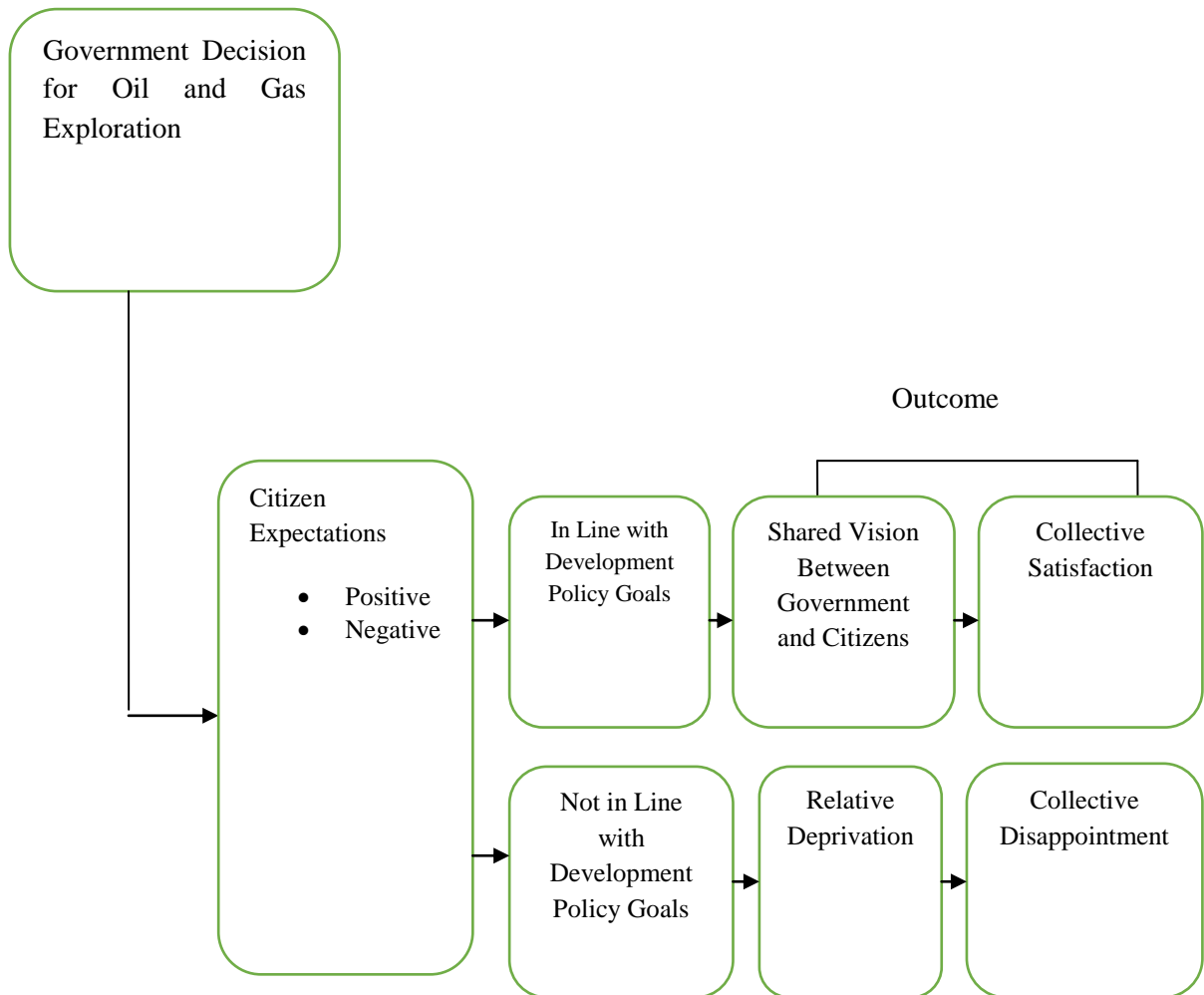
marginalization of Bunyoro-Kitara are accurate, others such as press report of land grabbing are inaccurate while certain worries are really exaggerated for example the accusation that aid dependence will end immediately once the oil revenue begins.

Of all the above studies, none of them is able to suggest the expectations of the ordinary citizens of Zanzibar following the ongoing oil and gas exploration in different parts. Therefore, this study has been designed to cover the opinions of the ordinary citizens of Tanzania Zanzibar who are neither the public official nor people's representatives in either the Zanzibar's House of Representatives or the Parliament of the United Republic of Tanzania.

2.5 Conceptual Framework

Conceptual framework refers to an abstract idea showing the relationship between the study topics with other variables for the study (Elliot, 2015). A conceptual framework can be presented diagrammatically or descriptively or both. Figure 2.1 presents a conceptual framework adopted in the present study. The figure shows that the decision made by the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar to conduct oil and gas exploration for the development of Zanzibar trigger different expectations on the part of the citizens. Some expectations are positive while some others are negative. On the one hand, when the expectations are in line with development policy goals in the oil and gas sector, there will be a shared vision between the citizens and the government. This leads to the collective satisfaction of citizens (Saleh, 2013). On the other hand, when the expectations are not in line with development policy goals in the oil and gas sector, there will be political disappointment and/or relative deprivation as argued by Gurr (1970) and Saleh (2013).

Figure 2.1: Conceptual Framework



2.6 Conclusion

This chapter reviewed relevant literature pertaining to the study. The review of literature involved conceptualisation of the key concepts of the research topic which are citizens' expectations and development Policy goals. In this study, citizens' expectations were taken to mean the perceptions, opinions or beliefs of the ordinary citizens of Zanzibar towards the achievement of development policy goals while Development Policy goals were taken in broad sense to mean the goals of the efforts of the government of Zanzibar in promoting the development of its citizens. The chapter also presents the earlier efforts taken by the government of Tanzania in

promoting the development of Tanzanians. Furthermore, Public Choice and Relative Deprivation Theories were used together to form theoretical foundation of the study. The empirical investigation and conceptual diagram demonstrated that the information regarding to citizens' expectation with respect to oil and gas exploration is deficient. Thus, this study was reinforced more by theories than empirical evidence.

In the next chapter, a detail discussion on various methods and techniques used in conducting this study is presented.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter aims to discuss in detail various methods and techniques used in conducting the study. The followings sections describe in detail the study's research design, area of the study, target population, sampling procedures, and instruments and methods of data collection as well as data analysis.

3.2 Description of the Study Area

This study was carried out in Shaurimoyo ward in Mjini District located in Mjini Magharibi region. The Shaurimoyo ward is comprised of four villages/shehias, namely Shaurimoyo, Saateni, Mkele and Mapinduzi. The district is located in the Indian oceans about 30 kilometers from the east cost of the Africa between latitude 5 and 7 south of the equator. The district has a total area of 16 km square with population of 223,033 of whom 106,611 males and 116,422 females (URT, 2012). To large extent, Mjini district is considered as an area of cultivation, animal husbandry and fishing (RGoZ, 2015). The district was selected for the study due to the fact that it was the area where exploration of oil and gas was taking place. In addition to that Mjini district accommodated inhabitants of different origin across Zanzibar; hence, this helped the study to assess various expectations held by the people of different background who are living in Mjini district, Zanzibar.

3.3 Research Design

Bhattacharjee (2012) describes research design as a blue print of the activities used to guide the study towards the accomplishment of its objectives. For the effectiveness of the research findings, it is necessary for selection of the appropriate approach that matches the researcher's perception about the reality of the phenomenon being studied (Ghezeljeh and Emami, 2009).

This study adopted a cross-sectional study design. A cross sectional design is concerned with collection of data from the individuals at one point in time over a short period (Olsen & St George, 2004). This design is used when the purpose of the study is descriptive or exploratory (Levin, 2006). In the same view, this study used a descriptive cross-sectional design in collecting both quantitative and qualitative data. The objectives of the study and the limited time for conducting the study justified the use of the selected design.

3.4 Sampling

3.4.1 Sampling frame

Before beginning to present sampling techniques used, it is important to introduce the target population of the study. According to Bhattacharjee (2012), the population of study can be defined as a unit of analysis which represent all people or items who possess charecteristics that ones wish to study.

The population of this study comprised the citizens of Mjini District particularly Shaurimoyo, Saateni, Mkele and Mapinduzi villages/shehias. The target population were the young, adult, educated and non-educated people of Mjini District. The sampling unit was the resident of four villages of Mjini district, Zanzibar who held different expectations. Both probability and non-probability sampling techniques were used to draw the sample for the study.

Two main techniques, namely simple random sampling which is a probability sampling technique and purposive sampling techniques which is a non-probability technique was adopted to select respondents who provided specific, relevant and required data. The next sections describe each of the techniques detailing the processes followed in order to get the desired sample for the study.

3.4.2 Simple Random Sampling

Simple random sampling is a method by which everyone in the population is given an equal chance to be selected into the sample, and thus it avoids biased responses (Kothari, 2004). This technique is simple and can be used alongside other techniques.

In this study, simple random sampling was used to select the respondents from the host communities where the exploration of oil and natural gas was taking place. It was assumed that the communities were homogeneous in terms of the multicultural nature and socio-economic setting since they were all Zanzibaris. The fact that the communities are homogeneous signifies the adoption of simple random sampling (Makauki, 2017). A total number of 25 community members were selected randomly from each of 4 host communities totalling 100 members from all the host communities.

3.4.3 Purposive Sampling

Purposive sampling involves selecting the units of inquiry based on the researcher's judgment as being the most appropriate for the research (Kothari, 2004). In this study, this technique was used to select appropriate respondents who provided specific, relevant and required data for the study.

Purposive sampling technique was used mainly to target people with useful and confidential information for the study. To begin with, host communities where the exploration of oil and natural gas was taking place were identified and selected to provide a sampling frame from which simple random sampling draw respondents. Moreover, individual respondents who were selected purposively included four village representatives/shehas, and six public officials working in the following public offices:

- i. Zanzibar Planning Commission.
- ii. Zanzibar Municipal Council.
- iii. Zanzibar Petroleum Development Corporation.

- iv. Zanzibar Petroleum Regulatory Authority.
- v. Ministry of State President Office Regional Administration and Special Departments. and
- vi. Ministry of Finance and Planning.

3.4.4 Sample size

The term sample size refers to the number of items to be selected from the universe to constitute a sample (Kothari, 2004). Adam and Kamuzora (2008) defined sample size as the number of items selected from the study population to constitute a sample. The sample size of this study consisted of 110 respondents; this is due to the fact that it was not easy to deal with all Mjini District population. The composition and the size of sample participated in this study are presented in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1: Population and Composition of the sample size.

Respondents category	Ward/Shehia				Total no. of respondents
	Shaurimoyo	Saateni	Mkele	Mapinduzi	
Villagers	25	25	25	25	100
Village representative (Shehas)	1	1	1	1	4
Public officials					6
Total sample size					110

Source: Researchers' construction (2018)

3.5 Methods of Data Collection

3.5.1 Overview of data collection

Data collection is a systematic process of gathering raw or semi-processed information on the variables of interest, thus enabling the researcher to answer pre-established research questions. The raw or semi-processed information is what is referred to as data (Bhattacharjee, 2012).

The study made use of triangulation, thus adopting multiple data collection methods and data sources. Triangulation as the collection and analysis of data improves the

credibility of research (Bhattacharjee, 2012). The study adopted both primary and secondary data collection methods including administration of questionnaires, observation and interviews as the primary data collection methods and review of documents as the secondary data collection methods. The next section describes the data collection methods and instruments used in the study.

3.5.2 Questionnaire Administration

Questionnaire administration is principally a method used in collecting field data for quantitative studies (Kothari, 2004). In this study, a questionnaire was prepared in English and was translated to Kiswahili to avoid language barriers. Copies of the questionnaire were administered to 100 randomly selected respondents.

This method was chosen because it is easy and efficient when collecting data from a large sample. Moreover, the questionnaires help to ensure confidentiality to those who respond and ensure that the responses are free from the researcher's bias.

3.5.3 Interview

In-depth interviews conducted to collect data from 10 key informants. These include four village representatives/Shehas and six public officials as those from Zanzibar Planning Commission, Zanzibar Municipal Council, Zanzibar Petroleum Regulatory Authority, Zanzibar Petroleum Development Corporation, Ministry of State President Office Regional Administration and Special Departments and Ministry of Finance and Planning. These institutions are responsible for the regulation and coordination of exploration of oil and gas for socio-economic development of Zanzibar. Through the use of an interview guide as the main instrument, this method enabled the study to obtain detailed information that cannot be obtained through questionnaires (Bhattacharjee, 2012).

3.5.4 Observation

Observation is a non-verbal method of data collection whereby the researcher observes the day-to-day behaviours of the study units (Kothari, 2004). In this study,

the citizens were observed during the on-going exploration. The citizens' perceived mood and reactions towards the exploration process were observed through public meetings, conversations in public service and social centres and during the process of collecting field data through face-to-face administration of questionnaire. This method enabled the study to reveal salient information that would otherwise be difficult to obtain through questionnaires and interviews.

3.5.5 Documentary Review

Various documents related to the study were reviewed. This method focused reviewing published and unpublished documents including official reports and other documents that provide relevant information to the study. Specifically, the followings are the main documents reviewed as secondary source of data; Zanzibar Development Vision 2020, Zanzibar Strategies for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (ZSGRP I, ZSGRP II and ZSGRP III), Zanzibar Environmental Policy, 2013, Zanzibar Oil & Gas (Exploration and Production) policy, 2015 and Zanzibar Statistical Abstract, 2015.

3.6 Data Analysis

After collection of data, both qualitative and quantitative data analysis methods were employed to summarise the data into specific patterns and meaningful forms for ease of interpretation. Sreejesh *et al.* (2014) defines data analysis as the interpretation of the data by using appropriate techniques per the requirements of the study.

In this study, the questionnaire-collected data were coded and analysed by using IBM SPSS Statistics computer software. The categorical variables were subjected to frequency analysis while continuous variables were analysed through the computation of mean and standard deviation for each variable. Frequency analysis for categorical variables about citizens' expectations and anticipated challenges was done along a five point Likert Scale, which was later transformed into a three-point scale. The frequency analysis outputs for citizens' expectations and anticipated challenges were subjected to further analysis by using Yeh's Index of Perception

(YIP). This index was used to estimate the magnitude of citizens' perceptions about their expectations and anticipated challenges along a three point Likert Scale in accordance with Anwar, Ullah, Fatima, Maqsood and Parveen (2013). YIPs for the citizens' opinions about their expectations and anticipated challenges in this study were calculated as follows:

$$YIP = \frac{\beta - W}{R}$$

Where YIP = Yeh's Index of Perceptions

β = Better

W= Worse

R = Number of responses.

This index ranges from +1 to -1. A positive value indicates that there are more respondents who perceived higher than those who perceived low (Anwar *et al.*, 2013). Thus, this index was used to rank different expectations of the citizens.

The interview-collected data were transcribed into a Microsoft word document and given identification labels (or simply identifiers) according to their sample categories. Hence, Public officials' interviews were labelled (PI1, PI2, PI2 etc.) and Village representative interviews' were labelled (VI1, VI2, VI3 etc.). Transcription of the interviews is data processing technique which is done for the purpose of analysing, summarising and interpreting the responses gathered through interview (Knafl *et al.*, 2007; Bhattacharjee, 2012; Ranney *et al.*, 2015).

Research results were presented as frequencies, percentages, mean and standard deviation in tables for the quantitative variables and short descriptions were provided to give clear interpretation of the findings for the qualitatively collected data (Sreejesh *et al.*, 2014).

3.7 Conclusion

This chapter discussed in detail various methods and techniques used to conduct the study. A cross sectional research design was adopted to guide the whole study. The study adopted multiple data collection methods and data sources. The primary data were collected through administration of questionnaire and interview. The documentary review was applied in collection of the secondary data. The questionnaire-collected data were coded and analysed using IBM SPSS software package and the output from frequency analysis were subjected to further analysis by using Yeh's Index of Perception (YIP). This index was used to estimate the magnitude of citizens' expectations along a three point Likert scale. The interview-collected data were transcribed into Microsoft Word document and given identification labels according to their sample categories. Research results were presented in percentage, frequencies, mean and standard deviation for the quantitative variable and short descriptions were provided to give clear interpretation of the findings for the qualitatively collected data. The next chapter intends to present and discuss findings of the study.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents and discusses the research findings. The discussion of the findings focuses on the responses gathered through administration of questionnaires to citizens, interviews with key informants and review of relevant literature. The chapter begins with the presentation of demographic characteristics of the respondents particularly age, sex, marital status and education followed by the perceptions of the citizens about the expected benefits and anticipated challenges emanating from the exploration of oil and gas. The chapter also compares citizens' expectations with the national policy arrangements in the oil and gas sector. Lastly the chapter ends with identifying policy options for harmonising citizens' expectations with the expected policy goals in oil and gas sector.

4.2 Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents

Table 4.1 shows the demographic characteristics of the respondents. The respondents were required to respond to questions administered to them through questionnaires. 58% of the respondents involved in the study were aged 26-39 years old followed by 22% of the respondents aged 18-25 years old. Mean age of the respondents was 32.21 years and their standard deviation was 8.61. Moreover, 47% of the respondents were single, 43% were married while 10% were divorced. Essentially, majority of the respondents were mature enough to give out their opinions and perceptions on the expected benefits and the anticipated challenges emanating from the exploration of oil and gas in their ordinary life.

Furthermore, the demographic characteristics of respondents show that more than half (52%) and 48% of the respondents were male and female respectively. This indicates that both men and women were willing to share their opinions about what they expect from the exploration of oil and gas to their ordinary life. It was the interest of this research to have a substantial number of women to give out their

opinions since women were the most affected group in many countries when development interventions like exploration oil and gas were carried out (Darkwah, 2010).

In addition to that, the demographic characteristics show that more than half (53%) of the respondents were found to have tertiary education while only 10% of the respondents reported to have primary education. This indicates that majority of the respondents were knowledgeable enough to understand the questionnaire and thus responded accordingly. However, some of them were assisted to fill in the questionnaire in order to respond accordingly.

Table 4.1: Distribution of respondents according to their demographic characteristics

Demographic Characteristics	Items	Frequency	Percent
Sex	Male	52	52
	Female	48	48
	Total	100	100
Age	18 - 25	22	22
	26 - 32	30	30
	33 - 39	28	28
	40+	20	20
	Total	100	100
Marital Status	Single	47	47
	Married	43	43
	Divorced	10	10
	Total	100	100
Educational level	Primary	10	10
	Secondary	37	37
	Tertiary	53	53
	Total	100	100

Source: Field Data (2018)

Demographic characteristics portrayed above portray a realistic picture of population of Mjini District and Zanzibar in particular whereby the majority of people are young, educated and unemployed. This is substantiated by the Integrated Labour Force Survey which indicates that Zanzibar has labour force participation rate of

79.4% whereby unemployed population is an average of 14.3% while unemployment rate to the young population aged 15 to 24 years old is 27% (RGoZ, 2014).

4.3 Perceptions of citizens about the expected benefits of the exploration of oil and gas

The study was interested to assess the perceptions of the citizens about the expected benefits emanating from the exploration of oil and gas in their ordinary life by using a five point Likert scale based on Likert (1932). The respondents were given six items on which to rank their levels of expectations. Table 4.2 below shows the perceptions of the respondents on the expected benefits emanating from the exploration of oil and gas.

The respondents indicated their opinions in all six items. The responses were subjected to frequency analysis. From the analysis, it was found that 68% of the respondents agreed that infrastructure such as roads, water and electricity would be improved, (strongly agreed 26%, neutral 15% and strongly disagreed 16%). Also, 72% agreed that social services would be expanded (Strongly agreed 30%, neutral 12% and strongly disagreed 1%) while 76% agreed that their level of per capital income would be increased (strongly agreed 25%, neutral 12% and strongly disagreed 3%).

With respect to the national economy, 67% of the respondents agreed that the economy would be diversified (strongly agreed 16%, neutral 10% and strongly disagreed 1%). Also, 77% of the respondents agreed that employment creation would be increased (strongly agreed 35%, neutral 8% and strongly disagreed 1%). Only 41% of the respondents disagreed that the country would be liberated from donor dependency (strongly agreed 13%, neutral 19% and strongly disagreed 8%). Furthermore, the results from individual respondents' questionnaires matched the responses of the key informants. One of key informants narrated.

“Honestly, the government and public in general, expect good outcomes from the oil and gas exploration leading to investment. They expect oil and gas investment to generate the revenue that can support the improvement of infrastructure and other social services such as education, health and water supply and this may lead to economic growth and poverty reduction” (PI4, 2018).

Table 4.2: Distribution of the respondents according to their perception on the expected public benefits of the exploration of oil and gas.

Public benefits	Strongly disagree (%)	Disagree (%)	Neutral (%)	Agree (%)	Strongly agree (%)	Total
Improvement and maintenance of infrastructure	6	11	15	42	26	100
Expansion of social services	1	15	12	42	30	100
Job creation	1	14	8	42	35	100
Increase per capital income	3	9	12	51	25	100
Diversification of economy	1	22	10	51	16	100
Liberation of the country from donor dependency	8	33	19	27	13	100

Source: Field data, 2018

Results of the present study imply that greater proportion of the respondents expect good outcomes. They were confident about oil and gas exploration leading to investment that can support improvement in infrastructures, social services, per capital income, employment creation as well as diversification of the economy.

The present finding is in agreement with National Academy of Science (2003) cited by Audrey (2013) which reported that oil discovery and exploration in Northern Alaska, Norway has benefited the communities through provision of decent jobs, schools and medical facilities. Similarly, findings of the present study augur with those of Samuel, *et al*, (2012) which reported the respondents anticipated that the Ghanaian economy will benefit from oil revenue. In the same vein, Zehe (2012) reported that 81% of the respondents indicated that they would personally profit from

oil production, 46% believed they can get job easily while others hope for improvement in education, health system as well as infrastructure.

4.4 Indices of perception on the expected public benefits of the exploration of oil and gas

The frequency analyses of the perception of the citizens about the expected public benefits of the exploration of oil and gas were subjected to further analysis by using Yeh's Index of Perception. The scale of perception was converted into three point Likert's scale indicating three level of expectations, agree, neutral and disagree. Table 4.3 indicates the levels of the perceptions of the respondents towards the expected public benefits of the exploration of oil and gas. The results indicate that the perceived expectation with respect to oil and gas exploration would result in increasing per capita income (0.64), employment creation (0.62), expansion of social services (0.56) and improvement and maintenance of infrastructure (0.51). Moreover, the results point out that moderate perceived expectation with respect to oil and gas exploration in diversification of the economy (0.44). The results further show that respondents perceived no expectation with respect to oil and gas exploration in liberation of the country from donor dependence (-0.01).

Table 4.3: Indices of perception of the respondents on the expected public benefits of the exploration of oil and gas

Expected Public Benefits	Agree	Disagree	YIP
Increasing per capita income	76	12	0.64
Job creation	77	15	0.56
Expansion of social services	72	16	0.56
Improvement and maintenance of infrastructure	68	17	0.51
Diversification of economy	67	23	0.44
Liberation of the country from donor dependence	40	41	-0.01

Source: Field data (2018)

Results of the present study imply that respondents did not expect that oil and gas exploration would immediately end aid dependence to the country. Tull (2006) and Dreher *et al.* (2011) argue that resource rich countries attract more aid because of donor's political interest. Different from the findings of the presents study, Audrey (2012) reported that natural resources can affect the aid governance relationship. This is due to the fact that resource rich countries may manage foreign aid inflow as resource rents managed.

4.5 Perception of the citizens about anticipated challenges of the on- going exploration of oil and gas

The study was interested among other things to assess the perceptions of the citizens about anticipated challenges of the on-going exploration of oil and gas. Responses from the respondents following the administration of a structured questionnaire were collected based on a five- point Likert scale. The results are presented in Table 4.4.

The table shows that 85% of the respondents agreed that the exploration of oil and gas would threaten the status of the environment (strongly agreed 33%, neutral 8% and strongly disagreed 3%). Moreover, the results show that 77% of the respondents agreed that their land would be grabbed when oil and gas was to be found on their land (strongly agreed 48%, neutral 12% and strongly disagreed 2%) while 66% agreed that the exploration of oil and gas would result in the political discontent (strongly agreed 29%, neutral 11% and strongly disagreed 6%).

On the issue of social evils, 63% of the respondents agreed that oil and gas exploration would result in the eruption of diseases, prostitution and corruption incidents (strongly agreed 16%, neutral 16% and strongly disagreed 3%). Only 12% respondents disagreed that oil and gas economy would result in the income inequality among the citizens (strongly agreed 22%, neutral 21% and strongly disagreed 1%). Moreover, the results from in-depth interviews with key Informants revealed that the exploration of oil and gas would be associated with escalation of environmental problems and respiratory diseases. One of the key informants narrated:

“Of course, oil and gas exploration and exploitation is associated with environmental problems and diseases such as respiratory diseases and skin diseases to the surrounding communities. But the government is aware of the situation, so it will come up with good mitigation strategies so as to reduce the side -effects of it” (PI5, 2018).

Table 4.4: Distribution of the respondents according to their perception on anticipated challenges of the ongoing exploration of oil and gas

Anticipated challenges	Strongly disagree (%)	Disagree (%)	Neutral (%)	Agree (%)	Strongly agree (%)	Total
Political discontent	6	17	11	37	29	100
Threat to status of the environment	3	4	8	52	33	100
Social evils	3	18	16	47	16	100
Income inequality among the citizens	1	11	21	45	22	100
Land grabbing	2	9	12	29	48	100

Source: Field data, (2018)

Results of the present study imply that despite the good outcomes expected, the respondents anticipated development challenges that might occur leading to relative deprivation among citizens as argued by (Saleh, 2013 & Gurr, 1970). The finding of the present study is concurring with various studies on oil and gas discovery and exploration which reported possible negative effects of oil discovery and exploration on communities (Darkwah, 2010; Wakabi, 2008; World Bank, 2006; Turner & Brownhill, 2005).

4.6 Indices of perception on anticipated challenges of the ongoing exploration of oil and gas

The frequency analyses of perceptions of the citizens about the anticipated challenges to be faced by the citizens because of the ongoing exploration of oil and

gas were subjected to further analysis by using Yeh's Index of Perception. The scale of perception was converted into three Likert's scale indicating three levels of expectations, agree, neutral and disagree. Table 4.5 indicates that the perceived expectations with respect to oil and gas would result in threat to the status of the environment (0.78), land grabbing (0.66), and income inequality among the citizens (0.55) was very high. Moreover, the results depict that the perceived expectations that oil and gas exploration would result in political discontent (0.43) and eruption of the social evils such as corruption and prostitution (0.42) was of moderate level.

Table 4.5: Indices of perceptions of the respondents on the anticipated challenges of the ongoing exploration of oil and gas

Anticipated challenges	Agree	Disagree	YIP
Threat to the status of the environment	85	7	0.78
Land grabbing	77	11	0.66
Income inequality among the citizens	67	12	0.55
Political discontent	66	23	0.43
Social evils	63	21	0.42

Source: Field data, (2018)

The results of the present study imply that the perceived expectations of the respondents that oil and gas exploration would result in many development challenges were very high. As such, the results seem to buy into the views of Bategeka *et al* (2008) who argued that the perceived expectations and anxieties generated from the ongoing exploration of oil and gas calls for expectation management strategies in order to alleviate fear of the citizens.

4.7 Comparison between citizens' expectations and the national policy arrangements in the oil and gas sector

4.7.1 Overview

Zanzibar Oil and Gas (Exploration and Production) Policy, 2015 has been prepared in line with the Zanzibar Development Vision 2020, Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (ZSGR) III and universal principles guiding domestic and

international foundations for natural resources governance (RGoZ, 2015). A review of national development policy arrangements has been done for the purpose of comparing citizens' expectation with the national policy objectives related to the oil and gas sector. The following subsections present the objectives of relevant development policies before comparing them with citizens' expectations.

4.7.2 Zanzibar Development Vision 2020

Zanzibar Development Vision 2020 is the long term development strategy launched in 2000 and has been planned to materialize in 2020. The overall objective of Vision 2020 for Zanzibar is towards the eradication of abject poverty and attainment of sustainable human development. The aim is to make Zanzibar a middle income country by 2020 and meet significant improvement in quality of life as well as the well-being of the people of Zanzibar (RGoZ, 2011).

The Zanzibar Development Vision 2020 has been translated so far into three subsequent medium term development strategies. These are as follows; Zanzibar Poverty Reduction Plan (ZPRP, 2002-2005), Zanzibar Strategy for growth and Reduction of Poverty (ZSGRP I, 2005-2010) and Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (ZSGRP II, 2010-2015). The overall focus of these medium term development strategies is economic growth and reduction of poverty, improving standard of living and social welfare as well as good governance and national unity (RGoZ, 2002; 2005; 2010).

The vision's policy on energy is to ensure adequate, environmentally sound, alternative and sustained energy supplies for easing socio-economic development. The Vision emphasizes the development and efficient utilization of Zanzibar's locally available energy resources to minimize dependency on imported energy and reduce demand pressure on the natural forests. The policy objectives include (RGoZ, 2000):

- a) Establishing an independent power supply system to reduce dependency on imported energy and the pressure on demand for forest resources.
- b) Develop and promote energy supply and management systems that will ensure reliable energy for all purposes at a reasonable cost.
- c) Encourage Research and Development R&D on non-wood energy sources (such as solar, wind power and biogas) and on energy efficient domestic alternative sources of energy.
- d) Promote an efficient use of energy; ensure conservation of renewable and non-renewable energy sources and the protection of environment; and
- e) Promotion of petroleum exploration activities.

4.7.3 Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (SGRP) III

The new medium term development strategy (ZSGRP) III is a fourth in a series to be adopted by Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar to translate and implement Zanzibar Development Vision 2020. This new development strategy (ZSGRP) III is aligned with Zanzibar Development Vision 2020 and expected to graduate Zanzibar into middle income country for the remaining four years. This new strategy is also aligned with Agenda 2063 (The African We Want) and agenda 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Structurally, ZSGRP III takes a different approach from its predecessors. While ZSGRP I and II used clustered approach, the ZSGRP III uses Key Results Areas approach that can ensure the strategy is focused, prioritized and result based (RGoZ, 2017). The ZSGRP III is organised into five Key Results Areas as follows:

- a. Enabling sustainable and inclusive growth.
- b. Promoting human capital development.
- c. Providing quality services for all.
- d. Attaining environmental sustainability and climate resilience.
- e. Adhering to good governance principles.

ZSGRP III states that energy service acts as a cornerstone of development, and the availability of the stable and affordable electricity supply is essential. Moreover, access to energy that is sustainable, secure and affordable is particularly a critical catalyst for economic growth and development. The overall objective of ZSGRP III on energy sector is to meet the energy needs of the Zanzibar people for social and economic development in an environmental sustainable manner. Furthermore, the strategy also calls for environmental safeguards such as Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIAs) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEAs) for assessing the impact of development activities like oil and gas development activities for the purpose of minimizing and mitigating adverse impacts of programmes and project on surrounding environment (RGoZ, 2017).

The Key Results Area 4 which focuses on environmental sustainability and climate change resilience is related to management of the activities of oil and gas exploration and production. The policy outcomes include (RGoZ, 2017):

- a) Improved gender-responsive climate change and mitigation measures
- b) Marine and terrestrial ecosystems protected and restored, with reduced biodiversity loss
- c) Environmental degradation is prevented with reduced environmental and social risks of economic activities.

4.7.4 Zanzibar Environmental Policy, 2013

Zanzibar Environmental policy, 2013 is responsible for protection, conservation, restoration and management of the environmental resources for sustainable economic and social benefits of the present and future generation of Zanzibar. The policy recognizes that oil and gas exploration and production operations have variety of impact to the environment such as human, social- economic and cultural impacts, atmospheric impacts, aquatic impacts, terrestrial impacts and ecosystem impacts. The policy objectives which have direct link with oil and gas exploration and production are stipulated as follows (RGoZ, 2013):

- a) To strengthen institutional mechanism for environmental protection and conservation of terrestrial and marine natural resources.
- b) To prevent and control pollution and degradation in terrestrial and marine natural resources
- c) To raise public awareness and understanding on environmental management.

4.7.5 Zanzibar Oil and Gas (Exploration and Production) Policy, 2015

Zanzibar Oil & Gas (Exploration and Production) Policy, 2015 is responsible for managing the upstream oil and gas subsector for sustainable development through broad participation and maximum value benefits with minimum negative impact on environment, safety and health. The Policy also acknowledges the challenge of existence of uncontrolled optimism in the presence of oil and gas reserves which results in high public expectations. Thus, it is relevant to make comparison between the objectives of the Oil & Gas policy and citizens' expectations. The policy objectives include (RGoZ, 2015);

- a) To ensure environmental sustainability
- b) To provide enabling environment for local people to participate in oil and gas sector through business development, training, technology and employment.
- c) Improved community health and safety
- d) Developed infrastructure to support oil and gas industry
- e) Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) by oil companies implemented towards supporting local community initiatives
- f) To promote innovative and sustainable linkage between petroleum industry and other economic sectors
- g) HIV/AIDS prevention programme mainstreamed
- h) Reduced dependence on imported energy

- i) Fair compensation mechanism with minimum social cost for affected people for land acquisition, land use change and involuntary displacement.

The above objectives of the relevant development policies are very broad ranging from national development goals to sector specific goals. This implies that national development goals are translated by different sectors of the economy thus indirectly indicating shared vision between the key development policies and different sectors of the economy.

4.7.6 Discussion on the link between the objectives of relevant development policies and citizens' expectations

The review of the available information has shown a clear link between the objectives of the different development policies in Zanzibar. It has shown that Zanzibar Development Vision 2020, Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of poverty (ZSGRP) III and different sectoral development policies are in line with regional and international development goals such as Agenda 2063 (The Africa We Want) and Agenda 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (URT, 2012). It was also indicated that the overall focus of Zanzibar development policies are geared towards economic growth and poverty reduction, improving the living standard of the people, promoting social welfare as well as good governance and accountability (RGoZ, 2000; 2002; 2005; 2010; 2017). Moreover, the results indicate that sectoral development policies such as Zanzibar Environmental Policy, 2013; Zanzibar Land Policy, 2009; Zanzibar Energy Policy, 2012; Zanzibar Oil & Gas (Exploration and Production) Policy, 2015 have different goals but all aim to achieve the broad goals of the key development policies. The implication is that each independently operating policy deals with issue specific to its sector resulting in inter-sectoral policy coordination inadequacies (Makauki, 2017; UNEP, 2014). This study argues that policy coordination inadequacies may imply a missing link between the goals of the different development policies and citizens' expectations. Thus, it is logic to compare citizens' expectations with different development policies for the purpose of matching citizens' expectations with the documented development policy goals.

Table 4.6 presents a summary of the comparison between citizens' expectation with national development policy outcomes.

Table 4.6: Comparison between Zanzibar development policies goals and citizens' expectations

Citizens' expectations	Expected policy outcomes on oil and gas sector	Comparison
Threat to the environment	Environmental sustainability	Not in line
Job creation	Enabling environment for local people to participate in oil and gas sector through business development, training, technology and employment.	In line
Land grabbing	Land acquisition, land use change, involuntary displacement and fair compensation mechanism with minimum social cost for affected people.	Not in line
increasing per capita income	Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) by oil companies implemented towards supporting local community initiatives	In line
Expansion of social services such as water, electricity and health	Improved community health and safety	In line
Improvement and maintenance of infrastructure such as roads, bridges and airport	Developed infrastructure to support oil & gas industry	In line
Income inequality among citizens		Not in line
Diversification of the economy	Innovative and sustainable linkage between the petroleum industry and other economic sector	In line
Political discontent		Not in line
Eruption of social evils such as diseases, prostitution and corruption	HIV/AIDS prevention program mainstreamed	Not in line
Liberation of the country from donor dependency.	Reduced dependence on imported energy	In line

Source: Field data, 2018

From the Table 4.6, the results depict that some of the citizens' expectations match with goals of the different development policies, while some others do not match with goals of different development policies. The implication is that when the interests of the government are in line with the interests of the citizens, there will be

a shared vision between the government and the citizens. This leads to collective satisfactions as argued by Saleh (2013). On the other hand, when the narrow interests of the government are not in line with broad interests of the citizens, there will be political disappointment or relative deprivation (Gurr, 1970; Saleh, 2013).

From the findings of this study, it can be noted that the Public Choice Theory does not consider some important aspects raised by the Relative Deprivation Theory implying that the use of the two theories together provides a good blend of research results.

4.7.7 Comparing the citizens' expectations with the expected development policy outcomes in oil and gas sector

Table 4.6 shows the comparison between the respondents' expectations with expected policy outcomes on oil and gas sector. The results indicate that out of 11 expectations of the respondents, six expectations were in line with the expected policy outcomes on oil and gas sector while five expectations were not in line with the expected policy outcomes. From the table, the results indicate that citizens expected oil and gas exploration would result in diversification of the economy that created jobs, raised peoples' income, expanded social services such as water, electricity and health as well as improved infrastructure such as bridges, roads and airport. Likewise, the oil and gas sectoral policy is promising to deliver these expected outcomes. This indicates that there is shared vision between the government and the citizens leading to collective satisfaction (Saleh, 2013).

On the other way around, the results depict that citizens expected oil and gas exploration would result in threat to the status of the environment while the oil and gas sectoral policy is promising the people to ensure environmental sustainability throughout the exploration exercise. Moreover, the results indicate that citizens were worried that their land would be taken in case oil and gas was to be found on their land while the oil and gas policy is devoted to ensure that there would be fair compensation mechanism with minimum social cost to the affected people. This implies that the mismatch between what citizens expected and what is actually

documented may result in relative deprivation among citizens as argued by Gurr (1970) and Saleh (2013).

From the findings of the present study, it was shown clearly that citizens' expectations with respect to oil and gas exploration are very broad and cut across different sectors of the economy such as environment, employment, land and health sectors. This implies that these expectations would not be met by independently operating policy alone such as Zanzibar Oil & Gas (Exploration and Exploitation) policy, 2015. This study calls for the need for establishment of coordinating unit among different policies in the oil and gas sector.

4.8 Policy options for harmonizing citizens' expectations with expected policy goals in the oil and gas sector

The respondents were requested to provide their suggestions on policy options that could be put in place for harmonization of the citizens' expectations towards the exploration of oil and gas with the documented goals of different development policies. The results are presented in Table 4.7. The Table shows that 60% of the respondents suggested the adoption of environmental mitigation strategies from the beginning of the process of the exploration of oil and gas to the final stage of the exploitation due to the fact that majority of the respondents expected that oil and gas exploration would result in threat to the status of the environment. Moreover, about 40% of the respondents recommended other policy options for harmonization of the citizens' expectations. About 15% of the respondents recommended contract transparency between the government and foreign investors. 14% of the respondents recommended capacity building program in oil and gas and dissemination of the accurate information to the citizens regarding oil and gas exploration and exploitation. while only 11% of the respondents recommended the strengthening of the institutional frameworks.

Table 4.8: Policy options for harmonizing citizens’ expectations with expected policy goals in the oil and gas sector

Policy options	Frequency
Environmental mitigation strategies	60
Strengthening of the institutional framework	11
Contract transparency	15
Dissemination of accurate information to the citizens and capacity building programmes.	14

Source: Field data (2018)

The findings of the present study indicate that citizens’ expectations are broad ranging from positive expectations to negative expectations. These expectations also cut across different sectors implying that they can’t be met by independently operating policy in oil and gas sector. This study argues for establishment of coordinating unit among policies for the purpose of solving the problem of policy coordination inadequacies. The presence of policy coordination inadequacies can result in mismatching between citizens’ expectation and the actual performance of the development policy goals (Makauki, 2017; UNEP, 2014). This is substantiated by World Bank report which indicates that there is mismatch between what citizens expect and actual performance of the development policies regarding to the oil and gas sector in Niger Delta (World Bank, 1995).

4.9 Conclusion

This chapter presented, analysed and discussed responses gathered through administration of questionnaires to citizens, interview with key informants and review of relevant literature. The questionnaire-collected data were analysed by using IBM SPSS software. The output analysis was presented on a five-point Likert scale in frequencies, percentages, mean and standard deviation in tables for the quantitative variables and short descriptions were provided to give clear interpretation of the findings for the qualitatively collected data.

The next chapter summarises the study, draws the overall conclusion about the study and provides policy recommendations.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

Chapter Four presented and analysed the research findings. Discussion of the findings focused on responses gathered through returned questionnaires, responses from interview with key informants and review of relevant literature. This chapter aims to summarise the study, draw the overall conclusion about the study and provides policy implications. In order to achieve the above-mentioned aims, this chapter presents a detailed summary which provides the main objective of the study and the findings of the study. Furthermore, this chapter outlines the conclusion of the study. Lastly the chapter provides policy implications and proposes areas for further studies.

5.2 Summary of the study findings and major conclusions

With reference to the problem statement in Section 1.4, this study was designed to assess the citizens' expectations towards the achievement of development policy goals with respect to oil and gas exploration in Zanzibar. Specifically, the study intended to identify the perceptions of citizens about the expected benefits emanating from the exploration of oil and gas in their ordinary life. It also intended to identify anticipated challenges to be faced by the citizens because of the on-going exploration of oil and gas, to compare citizens' expectations with the national policy arrangements in the oil and gas sector, and lastly to explore policy options for harmonising citizens' expectations with the expected policy goals in the oil and gas sector.

To achieve the aforementioned aims of the study, this study used a cross sectional research design employing mainly quantitative data collected by administering a structured questionnaire to 100 citizens, supplemented by qualitative data from 10 key informants in order to enrich the quality of the findings. The objectives of the

study justified the use of the selected design. Documentary review was also applied in collection of the secondary data that informed the study. The questionnaire-collected data were analysed by using IBM SPSS software and the frequency analysis outputs were subjected to further analysis by using Yeh's Index of perception (YIP). This index was used to estimate the magnitude of perception of the respondents along a three point Likert scale and hence aided in ranking the citizens' expectations.

Regarding the perceptions of the citizens about the expected benefits emanating from the exploration of oil and gas in their ordinary life, the findings revealed that the majority of the respondents expected good outcomes. For example, 77% of the respondents expressed their expectation for the economy to be diversified and help to create direct or indirect employment opportunities from the oil and gas sector. The findings also revealed that citizens expected oil and gas exploration would result in expansion of social services such as water, health and electricity; improving and maintaining infrastructure such as roads, bridges and airport. However, the results indicated that there was no perceived expectation with respect to oil and gas exploration would result in liberation of the country from donor dependence.

Regarding the anticipated challenges to be faced by the citizens because of the ongoing exploration of oil and gas, the findings revealed that despite the good outcomes expected, the respondents anticipated that resource curse might occur leading to the occurrence of the political disappointment among citizens. For example, 77% of the respondents were worried that their land would be taken in case oil and gas was found on their land. In addition to that 85% of the respondents were worried that oil and gas exploration would lead to political disappointment resulting from many development challenges such as environmental pollution, unemployment, conflict within the country and eruption of diseases. The perceived expectation that oil and gas exploration would result in threat to the status of the environment was very high compared to other anticipated development challenges.

With regard to comparison between citizens' expectations and national policy arrangement in oil and gas sector, the results showed that some of the citizens' expectations were in line with documented development policy goals, indicating the shared vision between the narrow interest of government and broad interest of the citizens leads to collective satisfaction (Saleh, 2013). Others were not in line with documented development policy goals, indicating mismatching between the narrow interest of the government and broad interest of the citizens leading to relative deprivation as argued by Saleh (2013) and Gurr (1970). However, other studies indicated that there is mismatch between what the citizens expected and the actual performance of the development policies regarding to the oil and gas sector (World Bank, 1995).

Lastly, this research explored the policy options for harmonising citizens' expectations with the development policy goals in oil and gas sector. The findings revealed that respondents suggested the adoption of the environmental mitigation strategies from the beginning of the process of the exploration of oil and gas to the final stage of the production of oil and gas. They also suggested the strengthening of the institutional frameworks, contract transparency between the government and foreign investors, capacity building programmes and the dissemination of the accurate information to citizens regarding to the oil and gas sector.

5.3 Policy Recommendations

The policy recommendations are made in relation to establishing the practicability of how citizens' expectations would be harmonised with documented development policy outcomes with respect to the oil and gas sector for the purpose of reduction of political disappointment to citizens. These are made in relation to the last objective of the study which intended to provide policy options for harmonisation of the citizens' expectations with the expected policy goals in the oil and gas sector. From the literature review on citizens' expectations towards the achievement of the development policy goals and comparison of the objectives of the relevant development policies with citizens' expectations gathered through administration of

questionnaire and interview, the following recommendations are made in relation to harmonisation of citizens' expectations emanating from the on-going exploration of oil and gas with documented development policies goals in Zanzibar.

- Both long term and medium term development strategies should be reviewed from time to time in order to accommodate new aspirations of the people that revolve from new developments such as oil and gas development. Currently, both Zanzibar Development Vision 2020 and Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (ZSGRP) III give little attention to oil and gas sector.
- It is recommended to establish a coordinating unit among different policies in oil and gas sector. It was observed that the mismatching between citizens' expectations and objectives of the development policy goals is caused by lack of coordination among sectors.
- It is recommended that dissemination of the accurate information regarding to the exploration of oil and gas in Zanzibar should be done. This study indicates that a great proportion of the citizens do not have access to accurate information regarding oil and gas exploration. Hence, they suggested the dissemination of the accurate information regarding to oil and gas sector. This will help to control the optimism of the people in the community.
- Adoption of the environmental mitigation strategies is another recommendation made with respect to this study. The findings from the citizens indicate that a greater proportion of the respondents anticipated that oil and gas exploration would result in threatening the status of the environment. Hence, it is recommended to adopt environmental mitigation strategies from the beginning of the process to the final stage.
- It is recommended to ensure that government decisions are in line with citizens' expectations in order to avoid relative deprivation among the citizens in the community. The best way to ensure this suggestion is to establish regular programmes to involve citizens in policy initiatives.

5.4 Proposal for Further studies

The main objective of this study was to identify and assess the citizens' expectations towards the achievement of development policy goals with respect to oil and gas exploration in Zanzibar particularly in Mjini District. This study demonstrated the need to conduct similar studies in other geographical areas of Zanzibar for the purpose of getting a big picture of what citizens expect from the ongoing exploration of oil and gas. Furthermore, this study is suggesting some other areas that require future research. These includes, expectation management strategies; comparing the actual performance of the development policy outcomes or objectives with citizens' expectations; and assessment of the knowledge, attitudes and practices (KAP) in the on-going oil and gas exploration in order to document a broader evidence of the validity of citizens' expectation.

5.5 Conclusion

This chapter summarised the study, drew overall conclusion about the study and provided recommendations. The summary and the major conclusions presented the main argument of each chapter based on research objectives. The chapter further provided recommendations for further research in the area of citizens' expectations towards the achievement of development policy goals.

REFERENCES

- Adam, J and Kamuzora, F. (2008) *Research Methods for Business and Social Studies*. Mzumbe Book Project, Mzumbe University, Tanzania.
- Allen, T and Thomas, A. (2000) *Poverty and Development in 21st Century*, The Open University in Association with Oxford University Press, U.K.
- Anderson, J. (2002). *An Introduction to Public Policy Making*. Houghton, Mifflin.
- Anwar, H., Ullah, P., Fatima, T., Maqsood, N. and Parveen, S. (2013) *Measuring Community Perception Regarding Betterment of Basic Education Made in Poor Urban Areas of Faisalabad*, *International Journal of Education*, 3(2), 1-10.
- Audrey, M. (2012) *Do Natural Resources Condition the Aid-Governance Relationship? Evidence From Africa*, *Research Report*, p 43. University of Strasbourg, France.
- Bategeka, L., Kiiza, J. and Ssewanyama, S. (2008). *Oil Discovery in Uganda: Managing Expectations*. Economic Policy Research Centre and Makerere University.
- Ben, S. (2013). *Exploring Political Disappointment. Paper Presented at an Annual Conference of the Elections, Public Opinion and Parties' sub-group of the PSA, Exeter*. Lancaster.
- Bhattacharjee, A. (2012). *Social Science Research: Principles, methods and Practices* (Vol. 2). Florida: USF Scholar Common.
- Buchanan, J. M and Musgrave, R.A. (1999) *Public Finance and Public Choice. Two Contrasting Visions of the State*, The MIT Press, Cambridge, London.
- Chamber, R. (2004) *'Ideas for the Development: Reflecting Forward'* IDS Working Paper, Brighton, University of Sussex, U.K.

- Daily News (2017, March 15). *UK Firm Starts Oil Exploration in Zanzibar. The Daily News.*
- Dalton, R. (2004) *Democratic challenges, Democratic Choices: The Erosion of Political Support in Advanced Industrial Democracies*, Oxford University Press, New York.
- Darkwah, A.K. (2010) *The Impact of Oil and Gas Discovery and Exploration on Communities With Emphasis on Women. Reseach Report. University of Ghana.*
- Dreher, A., Nunnenkamp, P. and Thiele, R. (2011) “ Are New donars different? Comparing the Allocation of Billateral Aid Between nonDAC and DAC Donor Countries” *World Development*, 39(11) pp 1950-1968.
- Elliot, J. (2015) *Conceptual Operational Frameworks: Workshop presented at the Association of International Agricultural and Extension Education Conference, San Antonio.*
- ESRF (2004) *Understanding Economic and Political Reforms in Tanzania. A report submitted to GDN Under the Understanding Reform Project.*
- George, A. B. (1998) *Public Choice Theory and Local Government, A Comparative Analysis of the UK and the U.S.A*, Macmillan Press LTD, London.
- Ghezjeljeh, T.N. and Emami, A. (2009). *Grounded theory: methodology and philosophical perspective. Nurse researcher*, 17(1):15-23.
- Graham, J. (2002) *Guiding Principles: Public Attitudes Towards Conduct in Public Life. London: National Centre for Social Research.*
- Gurr, T. R. (1970) *Why Men Rebel. Princeton University Press, Princeton. New Jersey.*
- Hibbing, J. and Elizabeth, T.M. (2002) *Stealth Democracy: Americans’ Beliefs about How Government Should Work*, New York: Cambridge University Press.

- Hill, M. (1978). *The Policy Process: A Reader*, London, Harvester Wheatsheaf.
- Hutchinson, E. (2016). Varieties of Disappointment: Why Has Decentralization not Delivered on its Promises in Southeast Asia? *Journal of Southeast Asia Economies*, 33(2), 125-138.
- Imam, P. (2007). Effect of IMF Structural Adjustment Programs on Expectations: The Case of Transition Economies. *International Monetary Fund WP/07/261*, 1-32.
- Itika, J. S. (2010). Nyerere's Philosophy and Staggering for New Hopes for African Development: Towards the Construction of Leadership Model for African Development. *Journal of Management and Development Dynamics, Nyerere Special Issue(2)*, 26-46.
- James, O. (2011). Managing Citizen Expectations of Public Service Performance: Evidence from Observation and Experimentation in Local Government. *Journal of Public Administration*.3(2), 123-140.
- Kaijage, F. and Tibaijuka, A. (1996) Poverty and Social Exclusion in Tanzania. Research Series 109, Geneva. International Institute for Labour studies, United Nation's Development Program.
- Kessy, F. A. (2015) Review of Poverty Reduction in Tanzania. In Msambichaka, L and Mashindano, O. *How can Tanzania Move From Poverty to Prosperity*, Dar es Salaam University Press, pp 83-98.
- Kibendela, E. (2013) Making Natural Gas Guarantee Sustainable Development: Plans and Progress by VETA to Prepare Tanzanians to Engage in the Natural Gas Value Chain Process, ESRF Discussion paper No 50. Economic and Social Research Foundation.
- King, A. (2000) 'Distrust of Government: Explaining American Exceptionalism', in Susan J Pharr and Robert D Putnam, eds, *Disaffected Democracies: What's Troubling the Trilateral Countries?* Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.

- Knafli, K., Deatrick, J., Gallo, A., Holcombe, G., Bakitas, M., Dixon, J. & Grey, M. (2007). The analysis and interpretation of cognitive interviews for instrument development. *Research in nursing & health*, 30(2):224–234.
- Kothari, C.R. (2004). *Research Methodology: Method and Technique* (Vol. 2). New Delhi: New Age International (P) Limited.
- Levin, K.A. (2006). Study Design III: Cross-Sectional Studies, University of Dundee, Scotland, UK 24-25.
- Likert, R. (1932) A technique for the Measurement of Attitudes. New York Archives of Psychology.
- Lindstadt, R.A. (2007). *Managing Expectations: When is it Profitable to Underreport Competence?* Department of Political science. New York: Stony Brook University.
- Makauki, A.F. (2017). *Developing a Competency Framework For Environmental Policy Implementation by Morogoro Municipal Council in Tanzania*. PhD Thesis, North West University, Potchefstroom.
- Mashindano, M. (2014). Addressing Chronic Poverty in Tanzania through Rural Industrialization. In M. A. Msambichaka, *How to Transform Tanzania From Poverty to Prosperity* (pp. 234-290). Dar es Salaam University Press.
- Maro, F. (2008) Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar Island Socio-Economic and Environment Study. Economic and Social Research Foundation.
- Meyor E., and Theron, T. (2002). *Concept of Citizenship: A review*. Institute of Development Study Briton, Sussex, Bn1.
- Morgeson, F. (2013). Expectations, Disconfirmation and Citizen Satisfaction With US Federal Government: Testing and Expanding the Model. *Public Administration Research and Theory*, 23(2), 156-180.

- Msambichaka, L.J., and Mashindano, M. (2015). Earlier Effort To transform Tanzania: Looking at the Past For the Future. *Journal of Political Science and Management*, 55-75.
- Ngowi, H.P. (2007) Economic Development and Change in Tanzania Since Independence: The Political Leadership Factor. 29th African Association for Public Administration and Management (AAPAM), Mbambane, Swaziland.
- Nkya, E.J. (2007) Handbook on Public –Private Sector Relationship in Economic Development: Search for Effective Balance. Mzumbe Book Project, Mzumbe University, Tanzania.
- Norris, P. (2011) *Democratic Deficit: Critical Citizens Revisited*, New York: Cambridge University Press.
- Nyerere, J.K. (1961). *Scramble for Africa: Address to the World Assembly of Youth*. Dar es Salaam. Government Printer.
- Oliver, J. (2009) ‘Evaluating Approaches to Citizen Satisfaction with Local Public Services’ *Journal of Public Administration Theory and Research*, 19:1, 107-23.
- Olsen, C. and St George, D.M. (2004) Cross Sectional Study Design and Data Analysis, The Young Epidemiology Scholars Program (YES) Supported by The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and Administered by College Board. p 50.
- Ostrom, V., and Elinar. O. (1971, March). Public choice: Different approach to the study of Public Administration. *31*, 203-216.
- Oxford Advanced Learning Dictionary. (2010). *Citizen*. Oxford University Press.

- Oyungi A.T and Makauki, A. F. (2010). The Economics of Window Dressing: Mwalimu Nyerere's Critique on Imitated Capitalist System in Africa. Uongozi, Journal of Management and Development Dynamics, Special Issue (2): 60-73.
- Ranney, M., Meisel, Z., Choo, E., Garo, A., Sasson, C and Guthrie, E. (2015). Interview-based qualitative research in emergency care part II: data collection, analysis and results reporting. Academic emergence medicine, 22:1103-1112.
- RGoZ (Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar) 2014. Zanzibar Intergrated Labour Force Survey, Office of Chief Government Stastician, Zanzibar.
- RGoZ (Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar) 2017. *Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty III*. Zanzibar Planning Commission.
- RGoZ (Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar) 2002. *Zanzibar Poverty Reduction Paper*. Ministry of Finance, Economic and Planning, Zanzibar
- RGoZ (Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar) 2005. Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty I. Ministry of Finance and Planning, Zanzibar.
- RGoZ (Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar) 2010. Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty II. Zanzibar Planning Commission.
- RGoZ (Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar) 2011. Revisted Zanzibar Development Vision 2020. Working document, p70.
- RGoZ (Revolutionary government of Zanzibar) 2015. Zanzibar Oil & Gas (Exploration and Production) policy. Ministry of Land, Housing, Water and Energy, Zanzibar.
- RGoZ (Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar) 2015 Urban District Profile of Unguja Zanzibar, Zanzibar Planning Commission.

- RGoZ (Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar). 2013. Zanzibar Environmental Policy. Zanzibar: The First Vice President's Office.
- Saleh, A. (2013) Relative Deprivation Theory, Nationalism, Ethnicity and Identify Conflict. *Geopolitics Quarterly*, 8(4) 156-174.
- Samuel, Y., Ernest, K and Ernest, K. (2012). Emperical Assesment of Expectation Associated with Recent Discovery of Commercializable Oil in Ghana. *International Review of Management and Marketing*, 2(3), 177-191.
- Services', *Journal of Public Administration Theory and Research*, 19:1, 107-23.
- Shaxson, N. (2007). *Poisoned Wells: The Dirty Politics of African Oil*. New York and Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Spreng, R and Page, T. (2003) ' A test of Alternative Measures of Disconfirmation, *Decision Sciences* 31-62.
- Sreejesh, S., Mohapatra S and Anusree, M. R. (2014). *Business Research Methods: In Applied Orientation*. London.
- Stretton, H and Orchard, L. (1994). *Public Goods, Public Enterprises, Public Choice, Theoretical Foundation of the Contemporary Attack on Government*, Macmillan Press LTD, London.
- Thornhill, C. and Van Dijk, G. (2010). Public Administration Theory: Justification for Conceptualisation. *Journal of Public Administration*, 45(1.1):95-110.
- Todaro, P and Smith, C. (2006). *Economic Development*, 11th Edition, Pearson Education Limited, Harlow Essex.
- Tull, D. (2006). "China's Engagement in Africa: Scope, Signficance and Consequences" *Journal of Modern African Studies*, 44(03), pp 459-479.

- Turner, T.E and Brownhill, S. L. (2005). The Curse of Nakedness: Nigerian Women in the Oil War” In *Feminist Politics, Activism and Vision: Local and Global Challenges*, edited By Luciana R, Angela, M and Margaret, H. Mc. Pp 169-191 London: Zed Books.
- UNEP (United Nations Environment Programme). 2014. Enforcement of environmental law: good practices from Africa, Central Asia, ASEAN Countries and China. Nairobi.
- URT (United Republic of Tanzania) (2000). *Tanzania Development Vision 2025*. President office Planning and Investment.
- URT (United Republic of Tanzania) 2005. The Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania 1977.
- URT (United Republic of Tanzania) 2012. Population and Housing Census, National Bureau of Statistics.
- URT (United Republic of Tanzania) 2016. National Five Year Development Plan, 2016/17 – 2020/21. Dar es Salaam: Ministry of Finance and Planning.
- URT (United Republic of Tanzania), 2013. The National Natural Gas Policy of Tanzania. Ministry of Energy and Mineral.
- URT (United Republic of Tanzania). 2010. National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty II. Dar es Salaam: Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs.
- URT (United Republic of Tanzania). 2012. National report for the United Nations conference on sustainable development, Rio+20. Dar es Salaam: Vice President’s Office.
- Wakabi, W. (2008). Sexual Violence Increasing in Democratic Republic of Congo. *Lancet*, 371 (9606), 15-16.

- Warioba, L and Gibai, E. (2003) *Public Policy Training Manual*. Research and Publication Department, Mzumbe University Tanzania.
- Weszkalnys, G. (2008). Hope & Oil Expectation in Sao Tome e Principe. *Review of African Political Economy*, 117, 467-521.
- World Bank. (1995). *Oil Companies and the Politics of Community Relation in Nigeria*. Boiling Point, p55.
- World Bank. (2006) *Experinces with oil Funds: Instituonal and Financial Aspects*, Washington, World bank.
- Zehe, T. (2012). *Dangers of High Expectations – Expectation Management Theory and Practice*. Friedrich Eberto Stiftung, Ghana

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: INDIVIDUAL RESPONDENTS' QUESTIONNAIRE

Dear respondents, my name is Omar Mussa Omar, a postgraduate student at Mzumbe University, Morogoro Tanzania pursuing Master of Science in Development policy. I am undertaking academic research as partial fulfilment of my master's degree. My research title is "Citizens' expectations towards the achievement of development policy goals in Zanzibar: A case of oil and gas exploration in Mjini District". I request for your participation and cooperation on answering the questionnaire. Kindly, I would like to assure you that, the data provided in this questionnaire will be confidential and useful only for academic purposes.

Therefore, your cooperation is highly appreciated.

SECTION A: DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

1. Name of the village.....

2. Sex

Mark only one option

Male

Female

3. Marital status

Mark only one option

Single

Married

Divorced

4. Level of education

Mark only one option

Primary

Secondary

University

None

5. Age in years.....

SECTION B: PERCEPTIONS OF CITIZENS ON THE EXPECTED BENEFITS EMANATING FROM OIL AND GAS EXPLORATION IN THEIR ORDINARY LIFE;

Please rate the questions below by using scale of 1-5 (1: strongly disagree 2: disagree 3: neutral 4: agree, 5: strongly agree

Exploration of oil and gas is expected to generate the followings public benefit to the ordinary people of Zanzibar

6. Improvement and maintenance of infrastructure (road, water, electricity)

Mark only one option

	1	2	3	4	5	
Strongly disagree	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Strongly agree

7. Expansion of social services

	1	2	3	4	5	
Strongly disagree	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Strongly agree

8. Job creation

	1	2	3	4	5	
Strongly disagree	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Strongly agree

9. Increase in per capita income

	1	2	3	4	5	
Strongly disagree	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Strongly agree

10. Diversification of the economy

	1	2	3	4	5	
Strongly disagree	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Strongly agree

11. Liberation of the country from donor dependence

	1	2	3	4	5	
Strongly disagree	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Strongly agree

12. Other (specify)

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

SECTION C: ANTICIPATED CHALLENGES TO BE FACED BY THE CITIZENS BECAUSE OF THE ON-GOING EXPLORATION OF OIL AND GAS;

Exploration of oil and gas is expected to generate the followings challenges to the ordinary people of Zanzibar

13. Political discontent

Mark only one option

	1	2	3	4	5	
Strongly disagree	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Strongly agree

14. Threat to the environment

	1	2	3	4	5	
Strongly disagree	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Strongly agree

15. Social evils

	1	2	3	4	5	
Strongly disagree	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Strongly agree

16. Income inequality among the citizens

	1	2	3	4	5	
Strongly disagree	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Strongly agree

17. Land grabbing

	1	2	3	4	5	
Strongly disagree	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Strongly agree

18. Other (specify).....
.....
.....

SECTION D: POLICY OPTIONS FOR HARMONISING CITIZENS' EXPECTATIONS WITH THE EXPECTED POLICY GOALS IN THE OIL AND GAS SECTOR

What long-term strategies do you recommend for successful exploration of oil and gas?.....
.....
.....
.....

APPENDIX II: INTERVIEW GUIDE

Dear respondents, my name is Omar Mussa Omar, a postgraduate student at Mzumbe University, Morogoro Tanzania pursuing Master of Science in Development policy. I am undertaking academic research as partial fulfilment of my master’s degree. My research tittle is “Citizens’ expectations towards the achievement of development policy goals in Zanzibar: A case of oil and gas exploration in Mjini District”. I request for your participation and cooperation on answering the questionnaire. Kindly, I would like to assure you that, the data provided in this interview guide will be confidential and useful only for academic purposes.

Therefore, your cooperation is highly appreciated.

- 1. Position.....
.....
- 2. What do you understand about exploration of oil and gas?
.....
.....
.....
- 3. From your experience, what do you think are the public benefit of the on-going exploration of oil and gas in Zanzibar?
.....
.....
- 4. From your experience. What are the anticipated challenges to be faced by the citizens because of the ongoing exploration of oil and gas in Zanzibar?
.....
.....
.....

5. What long-term strategies do you recommend for successful exploration of oil and gas

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