ASSESSMENT OF FACTORS AFFECTING COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION TOWARDS WATER PROJECTS SUSTAINABILITY IN KINONDONI MUNICIPAL

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A DISSEERTATION SUBMITTED IN PARTIALFULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF PROJECT MANAGEMENT OF THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA

2017

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned certifies that he has read and hereby recommends for acceptance by the Open University of Tanzania, a dissertation entitled ***"Assessment of factors affecting community participation towards water projects sustainability in Kinondoni Municipal"*** in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Degree of Master of Project Management (MPM) of the Open University of Tanzania.

…….

Dr. Salum S. Mohamed

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…….

Date

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DECLARATION

I, **Rosemary Haule**, do hereby 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 the similar or any other award.

…….

Signature

…….

Date

DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to my lovely mother Elima Nsemwa, Father Thobias Haule and my husband Fredrick J. Shangali .

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

An accomplishment of this work is a result of valuable contribution of many individuals who have in one way or another supported me materially, financially, morally or intellectually. Therefore, I honestly feel I owe much thanks to them. I am particularly very grateful to Dr Salum S. Mohamed my research supervisor. His intellectual guidance, research experience and moral support were my major help in this study. I honestly appreciate his efforts and close collaboration that led to the accomplishment of this research.

My husband, in law Herbert, sister Luciana and their family deserves warm appreciation for patience, moral and financial support throughout the period of support that enabled me to do the program and the research. My sincere gratitude should go to Kinondoni Municipal offices and Care International staffs that were ready to provide me with data timely without delay.

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ABSTRACT

This study focused on assessment of factors affecting community participation towards water project sustainability in Kinondoni Municipal. Different data collection methods were used including a sample of 60 questionnaires, focus group discussions and interviews. The data collected was more qualitative which were analyzed using the SPSS and content analysis. The findings of the study showed that there are various factors that affect community participation towards water projects sustainability. This study pinpoints three important groups of factors that affect community participation: community related factors, personal related factors and project related factors. The factors relating to community like Community leaders and magnitude of the problem in a community affects community participation in a way that; if community leaders strongly and fully participates will influence the community to participate. If the magnitude of the problem is high may attract a large number of community member to participate. One's attitude, the longer the distance from one water project to another and level of education have positively influenced community participation in water projects. Basing on the findings the study recommends that, there is need for government and non-government organizations to increase awareness to the public on projects that are to take off and invite them to participate so that they can feel ownership of the started water projects. High degree of community participation in turns brings about water project sustainability.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CDD	Community-Driven Development
IMF	International Monetary Fund
LVEMP	Lake Victoria Environmental Management Project
NGOs	Non-Government Organizations
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Science
UNRISD	United Nations Research Institute on Social Development
VTTP	Village Travel and Transport Project

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.2 Background to the Problem

The provision of adequate and suitable infrastructural facilities is a sin-qua-non for rapid economic development (Akinbile et al., 2006). Facilities such as water supply, refuse and sewage disposal services, housing and electricity greatly affect the health, well-being and general quality of life of individuals in a society (Oludimu, 1984). Sustained services are more likely to result from project interventions when they respond to the demands of all potential users the poor, better off, women, and men and empower the users to take greater control over their services throughout the cycle, from design to operation and management that is community participation (Gross, Wijk and Mukherjee (2010). The United Nations refers to community participation as the process that unites the efforts of the people themselves with those of the governmental authorities (Curtis, 1995; Ekong, 2003). The goal of this unity of effort is to improve the economic, social and cultural conditions of communities, to integrate these communities into the life of a nation and to enable them contribute fully to national progress (Curtis, 1995; Ekong, 2003).

Most of the literatures on community participation suggests that it leads to development projects that are “more responsive to the needs of the poor . . . more responsive government and better delivery of public goods and services, better maintained community assets, and a more informed and involved citizenry” (Mansuri and Rao 2003). Stone (1989) argues that people's participation in development projects may help bring effective social change rather than impose an

external culture on a society. Similarly, referring to the experience of rural development programs, Shrimpton (1989) states that community participation in the design and management of a project greatly enhances the likelihood of project success due to improved goodness of fit and increased sustainability.

People's participation is not a new phenomenon as far as project development is concerned; it has been talked and written about since the 1950s or even before (Guijt and Shah, 1998; Nelson and Wright, 1995). In recent years however, there has been a convergence of opinion as to the importance of participation in rural development and there now exists a widely shared set of community participatory approaches and methods. Community Participatory approaches have been widely incorporated into policies of organizations from multilateral agencies like the World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF), bilateral agencies, to the smallest people's organizations (Blackburn and Holland, 1998; Dalal-Clayton *et al*., 2003; Holmes, 2001; Kumar, 2002;White, 1996). Indeed, some observers have argued that, in terms of thinking and practice about development, we are currently in the 'age of community participation' and it is the 'paradigm of people' (Muraleedharan, 2005; Oakley, 1991).

The past several decades of development funding (e.g., World Bank in Africa) demonstrated the failures of top-down approaches to development. Not only does the provision of public goods remain low in developing nations, most projects suffer from a lack of sustainability. A possible reason for these failures is attributed to the lack of local community participation. Since the 1980s the new development slogan has been "participatory or community-led development" and there has been a rush to

jump on the community participatory bandwagon. Such community-based approaches to development “are among the fastest growing mechanisms for channeling development assistance (and) according to conservative calculations, the World Bank’s lending for CDD (community-driven development) projects has gone up from $325 million in 1996, to $2 billion in 2003” (Mansuri and Rao 2003). This trend is supported by anecdotal and empirical evidence suggesting community participation is an unquailed good in terms of project outcomes and sustainability (Narayan 1995; Isham, Narayan, and Pritchett 1996).

1.2 Statement of Research Problem

Community participation has of recent assumed an increasingly important role in rural and urban water management as a whole (IRC; 2004). Community participation fosters closer relationships between government water authorities and the people and encourages people to select water projects in relation to their priorities (IRC; 2004).

Community participation and involvement in a project is one of the key elements in project sustainability. By proactively and systematically working towards improving the levels of involvement in the various stages of a water project, the outcomes are more likely to suit local circumstances, ensure community 'ownership', and increase the sustainability of water projects. However, the outcome or the result of community participation in projects may be differing from one area to another.

Ofuoku A.U (2011) in his article, it was concluded that there is a positive relationship between participation and sustainability of the water projects. It is therefore concluded that the level of participation influenced the sustainability of the water projects in the in Nigeria. Water projects will remain more sustainable when

the beneficiaries are involved right from the beginning. When the people are actively involved in projects, they see it as their property and as such guard it jealously. Communities should be involved right from the onset in water and other projects meant to solve the problems of the communities (Ofuoku A.U (2011).

(Mimrose, Gunawardena1 and Nayakakorala, 2011) the community water supply projects to provide water to rural area of Kandy district have been a success since 14 out of 20 schemes were found to be sustainable indicating that the strategies followed during the project implementation have succeeded. The issue that prompts the need for this research is that while many authors and development agencies argue that genuine community's participation can increase the efficiency, effectiveness, self-reliance, coverage and sustainability of development projects and programmes (Kumar, 2002). Ngujiri (1998) comments that, "despite the increase in the number of community participatory methodologies, and after many years of poverty alleviation, poverty continues to be rife and communities continue to languish in it".

In the view of the above it seems despite the aims of community participatory in different water projects that's; to involve people in projects that affects them directly, quite often, the reality of participation differs from the rhetoric, on many counts (Chambers, 1997; Nelson and Wright, 1995). This shows that community participation in project development could have either a positive outcome (long term sustainability) or a negative impact (short life of a project). The study therefore intended to assess the factors affecting community participation towards water projects sustainability in Kinondoni Municipal to prove if what most authors have written holds water.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

1.3.1 General Objective

The general objective of the study was to assess the factors affecting community participation towards water projects sustainability in Kinondoni Municipal.

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

(i) To determine the extent of Kinondoni Municipal's community participation in water projects.

(ii) To examine personal related factors that encourages community participation in Kinondoni Municipal as determinant to water projects' sustainability.

(iii) To assess community related factors that encourages community participation in Kinondoni Municipal as determinant to water projects' sustainability.

(iv) To assess project related factors that encourage community participation in Kinondoni Municipal as determinant to water project sustainability.

1.4 Research Questions

(i) What is the extent of community participation in water projects in Kinondoni Municipal?

(ii) What are the personal related factors that encourage community participation at Kinondoni Municipal as a way to water projects' sustainability?

(iii) What are the community related factors that encourage community participation at Kinondoni Municipal as a way to water projects' sustainability?

(iv) What are the project related factors that encourage community participation at Kinondoni Municipal as a way to water projects' sustainability?

1.5 Significance of the Study

The study was expected, in additional to meeting the above objectives, provide correct information governments officials and Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) for identifying and improving their approaches to community participation as a way to project sustainability. Also the findings from this study were expected to act as a catalyst to help government officials and NGOs to know the challenges facing community involvement and how to minimize them so as to attain project sustainability.

More specifically, the study has been done to enable the researcher to fulfill the requirement for the Masters of Project Management of Open University of Tanzania. Finally, it has made other researchers to identify viable areas for further research and also be used as an additional reference to researchers who might be interested in this study.

1.6 Scope of the Study

In Dar es Salaam, there are three municipals which include Kinondoni, Temeke and Ilala. In Kinondoni there are various projects which include health projects, road projects, energy and other. However, this research paper focused only one municipal that is Kinondoni Municipal and specifically on water projects. This research focused on Kinondoni Municipal due to the fact that currently there are a number of water projects (donor funded and government initiated).

1.7 Organization of the Study

Chapter one is on introduction which includes background to the problem, statement of research problem, objectives of study, research questions, significance of the

study, scope of the study and organization of the study. Chapter two is on literature review which contains an over view, conceptual definitions, theoretical analysis, empirical analysis, research gap, theoretical framework and a brief summary. Chapter three is on research methodology contains the following overview, research designs/strategies, survey population, area of the study, sample design and procedures, variables and measurable procedures, method of data collection, data processing and analysis and expected result of the study. Chapter four contains discussion of the findings and chapter five contains summary, conclusion and recommendations.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

Community participation like any other factor affecting the project's life need to be considered in developing a project as mentioned earlier, it's argued that genuine people's participation can increase the efficiency, effectiveness, self-reliance, coverage and sustainability of development projects and programmes.

2.2 Conceptual Definitions

2.2.1 Participation

Participation as adopted by the World Bank's Learning Group on Participatory Development is a process through which stakeholders influence and share control over development initiatives and the decisions and resources which affect them" (World Bank, 1996). The major aim of participation in development is to actively involve people and communities in identifying problems, formulating plans and implementing decisions over their own lives (DFID, 2002; Guijt and Shah, 1998).

2.2.2 Community Participation

Community participation concerns the engagement of individuals and communities in decisions about things that affect their lives. Community participation means that communities are playing an active part and have a significant degree of power and influence (Burns et al., 2004). UNDP (1993:21) has defined community participation to mean that the people are closely involved in the economic, social, cultural and political processes that influence and concern their lives. As clearly put

up by Hanchett (1997:278) community participation should be seen as an artificial opening up of communication between two or more levels of a social hierarchy, a mutual commitment of unequal partners to speak to and listen to each other.

2.2.3 Project

UNDP (1993) has defined a project as a temporary in that it has a defined beginning and end in time, and therefore defined scope and resources. And a project is unique in that it is not a routine operation, but a specific set of operations designed to accomplish a singular goal. So a project team often includes people who don't usually work together – sometimes from different organizations and across multiple geographies.

2.2.4 Sustainability

In the context of development programmes and projects, sustainability can be defined as "the continuation of benefits for an extended period of time after financial, managerial and technical assistance from a donor has been withdrawn" (Au said, 2000). This means that there must be a flow of projects' benefits into the future which need to be appropriate, owned by stakeholders and supported on an ongoing basis with locally available resources.

2.3 Theoretical Literature Review

Community participation is an important component of project and programmes' sustainability and reflects a grassroots or bottom- up approach to project development. In social work, community participation refers to the active voluntary engagement of individuals and groups to change problematic conditions and to influence policies and programs that affect the quality of their lives or the lives of

others". To have a sustainable project, one needs to encourage participation of the community as a whole which brings about community development. Community development has been defined as a social process resulting from citizen participation.

2.3.1 Participation as Means or as End

Different authors have distinguished 'participation as a means' and 'participation as an end' (see for example Burkey, 1993; Cooke and Kothari, 2001; Dalay-Clayton *et al*., 2003; Kumar, 2002). Participation as means implies the use of participation to achieve some pre-determined goals. It is a way of using people's physical, economic and social resources to achieve the aims and objectives of a project more efficiently, effectively or cheaply (Nelson and Wright, 1995; Oakley, 1991).

Table 2.1: Comparative Analysis: Participation as Means vs. End

Participation as Means	**Participation as End**
• It implies use of participation to achieve some predetermined goals or objectives.	• Attempts to empower people to participate more meaningfully.
• It is an attempt to utilize the existing resources in order to achieve the objectives of programmes/projects.	• The attempt is to ensure the increased role of people in development initiatives.
• The stress is on achieving the objective and not so much on the act of participation itself.	• The focus is on improving the ability of the people to participate rather than just in achieving the predetermined objectives of the project.
• It is more common in government programmes, where the main concern is to mobilize the community and involve them in improving of the delivery system.	• This view finds relatively less favor with the government agencies. NGOs in principle agree with this viewpoint.
• Participation is generally short term.	• Viewed as a long term process.
• Appears to be a passive form of participation.	• Relatively more active and long term.

Source: Adapted from Kumar (2002)

On the other side, Participation as an end is as an active and genuine process which unfolds over time and whose purpose is to develop and strengthen the capabilities of the community to intervene more directly in development initiatives (Oakley, 1991; Cooke and Kothari, 2001;). As an end, participation is seen as the empowerment of individuals and communities in terms of acquiring skills, knowledge and experience, leading to greater self-reliance (Burkey, 1993; Karl, 2000). Table 2.1 provides a summary of the differences between these two concepts.

2.3.2 Approaches to Community Participation

Although there is no consensus, on the approaches to community participation mostly used approaches are as follows;

2.3.2.1 United Nations Research Institute on Social Development (UNRISD) Approach

The most important and original aspect of UNRISD is the focus on people power and organization of disadvantaged groups, hitherto bypassed in development. The significant factor in this approach was not that it concentrated on the poorest of the poor but that it emphasized questions of power and organization and also viewed the allies and adversaries of the hitherto excluded as included in the scope of investigation (Chowdhury, 1996, p. 10).

2.3.2.2 Norman Up off's Team: Framework on Participation

In 1976, USAID asked the interdisciplinary Rural Development Committee at Cornell University to come up with some practical concepts and measures of community participation in development (Uphoff, 1997). The committee focused on

participation and its framework. In fact, they gave a new thrust to old Community Development (CD) approaches (Chowdhury, 1996). The four kinds of participation they identified are: decision- making, implementation, benefits, and evaluation.

Even if these kinds of participation are distinguishable, there are usually connections and feedback among them; for example, participation in decision making is likely to contribute to participation in benefits. The more there is of any one kind, the more participation there is in total (Uphoff, 1997). Uphoff also emphasized that who participates (and how they participate) is as important to consider as to whether there is participation, and of what kind. Just saying, "there was participation" does not tell us very much. We want to know who participated, why they participated, and how they participated (Uphoff, 1997).

2.3.2.3 Self-reliance and Self- help Approach

During the development decade of the 1960s, self- reliance and self- help projects became the order of the day (Chowdhury, 1996). Chowdhury (1996) also notes that this trend is further developed by the social worker S. Tilakratna of Sri Lankain his participatory rural development strategy, which aims to combine the best of community development and UNRISD ideas. According to Tilakratna, the idea of people's participation in development means improving the potential of the previously neglected rural poor, enabling them to make decisions for their own welfare. Chowdhury (1996) also notes: Essentially, the main components of this developmental process are participation in taking initiatives to identify unmet needs, and self- reliance—breaking away from dependencies that suppress the creativity of the poor.

2.3.3 Objectives of Community Participation

People must be involved as participants if there's to be any sustainability. Since the people are the beneficiaries of development plans and projects, they have as take in it. If they have a stake, they must be partners in that process. They must be the key participants whose views, choices, needs and feelings must be taken into account if we are to have sustainable development.

According to Igboeli (1992), no matter the level of technical and financial assistance offered to self-help groups, the members should share actively in the decision to undertake certain projects. That is, rather than imposing development projects on a community, its members should be allowed to participate meaningfully in the planning and execution.

Development is meaningless if it does not harness the potentials of the beneficiaries who are the primary stakeholders. It is therefore important to find out what ways the people think they can participate in the process of achieving their vision. We should move from bringing government close to the people to bringing people closer to government. In other words, it is high time we imbibe the culture of bottom-up approach to development planning, otherwise, development may be a mirage.

The fact of the failure of many government projects and even abandonment of projects is failure of community participation in those different projects. With scarce resources and the ever increasing needs of the Tanzania poor communities; we cannot continue to plan for the people from the top or from the cities without their inputs any more.

The cornerstone of community based development initiatives is the active involvement of members of a defined community in at least some aspects of project design and implementation. When potential beneficiaries also make key project decisions, participation becomes self-initiated action-what has come to be known as the exercise of voice and choice or empowerment.

The benefits among others according to Mansuri and Rao (2004) are;

It will lead to better designed projects; Better targeted benefits; It is more cost effective; It will lead to more equitable distribution of project benefits; It will lead to less corruption; It strengthens the capabilities of the citizenry to undertake self-initiated development activities and It improves the match between what a community needs and what it obtains. This is because the project will be more consistent with the preference of the target group.

In conclusion, Okafor (2005) said the current emphasis on communities participating in the project that affect them include the following factors:

Decades of spending billions of dollars to eradicate poverty in Africa have given minimal results with over 300 million people in Africa living below less than $1 a day. These people are completely alienated, disempowered and vulnerable. World Bank evaluation of projects indicated that those projects that have community participation have succeeded and were rated satisfactory.

Evidence from donors and NGOs has shown that when the poor people are empowered with resources, voices etc., it really leads to sustainable development. When the poor were asked to indicate what make the greatest difference to their lives and what can make their projects sustainable, they responded:

(i) Organization of their own so that they can negotiate with government, traders NGOs.

(ii) Direct assistance through community driven programmes so that they can shape their own destinies.

(iii) Local ownership of funds so that they can end corruption. They want government and NGOs to be accountable to them.

2.3.4 Factors Determining Community Participation

A community or individual's decision to participate in the community development project/programme and plan is usually determined or influenced by a number of factors. These factors can be categorized into; community related and personal factors.

2.3.4.1 Community Related Factors

These factors generally include the following:

The magnitude of the problem: how big the problem affects them; if it affects them severely then they will participate fully. According to New Nigeria (1987), if a community or group has a genuine need for a health centre and work towards its establishment such a facility would be well protected and maintained by its members because it is their sweat.

A history of community support: This includes the existence of organization or agencies involved in the alleviation of the respective problem/issue, the presence of traditional systems for dealing with the issue, the amount of efforts and resources

expended on the issue in a defined period of time by any sources with the community.

The availability of resources related to the issue: These include the availability of information about the issue within the community, the presence of channels of communication that carry information about the issue, the amount of money and other resources available for the community to use in addressing the issue. According to (Nelson and Wright, 1995; Oakley, 1991), it is a way of using people's physical, economic and social resources to achieve the aim and objectives of a project more efficiently, effectively or cheaply.

Prior Community Action: This refers to the extent to which community participation has previously been resorted to in the community. This factor is sometimes referred to as "Collective. Efficacy "the belief that the group/community is capable of accomplishing a task by working together, According to the World Bank (2004), "In 1968, a community of 2000 people in Malawi started work on a novel water supply system. Community members began the panning, construction and operation of their own water supply and distribution. Field staff for the project was recruited locally, traditional community groups formed the basis for water communities, and government support was limited.

2.3.4.2 Personal Related Factors

These typically include one or more of the following factors:

Personal Involvement: refers to the degree to which one has direct personal experience with the issue or problem being addressed. Perceived self-efficacy: a

person's belief that she/he is personally capable of performing a particular task. Prior personal participation in community activities that refers to the number of times/frequency that an individual has been involved in group activities. Strength of identification with the community: the degree or extent to which people recognize or feel they belong to the group or community that is affected by the issue in question. It is important at this stage to accentuate that each of the above personal factors may be positive or negative, strong or weak in any given situation. The stronger and more positive they are, the more likely will people in the community be willing and/or want to participate.

2.3.5 Community Participation in Projects and Sustainability

When communities are involved in project initiation and implementation, there is the assurance of sustainability subject to some conditions unlike when they have no idea about the project or when it is imposed on them. There ought to be genuine demand by a community or groups within it for all projects whether aided or non-aided by the government or any international agency. This eliminates the tendency to abandon the projects when they are half-way completed and sustains the interest of communities or groups within them in maintenance and protection of those projects. The project is not seen on a stranger.

Development assistance is not eternal or indefinite. In most cases, they are for a period between five and ten years after which the beneficiaries are expected to continue the funding, maintenance and eventually sustaining the projects. Necessary machineries must therefore be put in place before the funding is over. They either put

in place a community management organization to manage the projector contribute for the funding of the sustainability. Most communities, once they are involved in project initiation, design and implementation will see to the actualization, maintenance and sustenance of the project. If however they are not consulted, the success of such a project is doubtful.

According to the New Nigeria (1987), if a community or group has a genuine need for a health centre and work towards its establishment, such a facility would be well protected and maintained by its members because it is their sweat. Local institutions are the key to sustainability. When local groups are actively involved in project design and implementation they take on ownership and are more likely to continue the project when donor funding ends, compared with externally imposed projects (Ford, 1993).

Supporting this view Ohiani and Oni (1987) said a community centre which is built exactly on the European Pattern is likely not to be patronised in an African village where the community is already closely knit. Rather a village centre to be used for communal purpose such as funeral ceremonies, dances and social gathering will be acceptable to the village.

According to the World Bank (2004), “In 1968, a community of 2000 people in Malawi started work on a novel water supply system. Community members began the panning, construction and operation of their own water supply and distribution. Field staff for the project was recruited locally, traditional community groups formed the basis for water communities, and government support was limited. Virtually, all

of the more than 6000 standpipes installed nationwide are still in working order. More than 1million Malawians have high quality reliable and convenient water through systems that they themselves built, own and maintain.

An analysis of rural and urban development over thirty years found high correlation between project performance and level of participation. The bank concluded by saying that a survey of 25 World Bank agricultural projects evaluated five to ten years after completion found that participation was an important determinant in project performance and sustainability*".*

In the evaluation of another World Bank project, it was also found out that during a ten year period in the Philippines, the National Irrigation Administration shifted from a top down government approach to heavy reliance on the local farmers in the design, operation and maintenance of local irrigation systems. It was discovered that the canals and structures worked better, rice yields were 20% higher and the irrigated area 35% greater than in control groups without participation (World Bank, 1991).

In another report by the Research Observer (1991) on the evaluation of community development projects funded by the Agha Khan Rural Support Programme in Northern Pakistan, it was found out that community managed projects are better maintained than projects managed by the local government. For projects to be sustainable there must be community participation. This is because, according to Musa (2000), through participation, the community develop skills for collective action, maintenance and sustainability. This is evident in the community Development Works done by the Takete-Ide Community in the Mopamuro Local

Government Area of Kogi State, Nigeria. They built schools, health centres, community centres and constructed roads. These activities have strengthened the potentials of the people. The development association formed have been upgraded into local societies with their own initiatives to address the people's needs to strengthen their position and to put forward their case to the decision making body particularly the local and state governments.

2.3.6 Criteria for Achieving Sustainability through Community Participation

Having seen the need for communities to participate in the conception, design and implementation of projects that affects them in order to achieve sustainability, there are certain conditions that must be fulfilled for the sustainability to be achieved.

2.3.6.1 Government Support

Government support is a key condition for achieving sustainability through community participation. It could be state or local government. Adamolekun (1983), local governments arouse local citizens to contribute financially to the management of local affairs, get involved in local management as elected or appointed officials or participate on a voluntary basis within community development committees engaged in self-help projects.

The assistance from the government can be in cash or in kind. For instance, after the completion of a project like a school or health centre, a community would normally need teaching and non-teaching staff and also health workers. The community may not be in a position to provide them except with government support. Kleemeier (2000) found out from an examination of a Malawian rural piped water project that

half the schemes are performing poorly, with the newest ones performing best. The weak sustainability, it was discovered stems largely from the weak institutional support from external agencies.

In his own contribution, Mosse (1992) in anin depth study of tank management in India found out that the maintenance of community infrastructure is crucially dependent on external agents. The need to making participation work therefore is to create forms of downward accountability and simultaneously to maintain close links between the higher levels of government and the community.

2.3.6.2 Material Resources and Connections

According to Mansuri and Rao (2004), even if communities are initially successful in creating the project, they may lack the material resources and connections to sustain their efforts. Therefore, the need for a well functioning state apparatus does not disappear with active community involvement. The communities must therefore lobby for continuing support for inputs and training so that they can sustain such projects. Put differently, Igboeli (1992) said that beneficiary communities, often too poor to find their own teachers, doctors, desks and medicine remain in need of government support for inputs, maintenance investment and trained staff to sustain project benefits. Thus, the need for a responsive state apparatus may increase when community participation projects are implemented.

2.3.6.3 Community Leadership

The community must have leaders who must accept the challenge for project sustainability and carry the whole community along. The leaders must be out rightly

accountable and answerable to beneficiaries rather than to political and bureaucratic superiors (Mansuri and Rao2004). Their records should be well kept in simple language and accessible to every members of the community. The leaders should be transparent in their dealings with members of the community and call for regular meetings where the people are briefed on the sustainability efforts of the community and the challenges ahead.

2.4 Empirical Literature Review

A number of researchers and professionals in community participation and project sustainability have addressed the issues. A few of them which are pertinent to this study are discussed below:

2.4.1 Empirical Literature Review in the World

Khwaja (2004) in his paper of the impact of community participation on outcomes of development projects in Northern Pakistan; is increasing community participation always good? The findings showed that while community participation improves project outcomes in nontechnical decisions, increasing community participation in technical decisions actually leads to worse project outcomes.

Furthermore, Mitsue (1999), in the study of *community participation in education* it was argued out that, Community participation itself is a process that facilitates the realization of improving educational quality and the promotion of democracy within society. Through its projects, the World Bank aims at involving communities in various stages; preparation, implementation, and evaluation. Communities are also expected to develop and strengthen these capacities so that they can take over the

work the Bank has initiated and continue to carry on. In this sense, the Bank's job is to facilitate the process, providing communities with the necessary knowledge and skills, and making sure communication takes place effectively among different stakeholders, including parents, community members, teachers, and government officials.

Assessment of Sustainability of Community Water Supply Projects in Kandy District (Sri-Lanka) by D.M.C.S. Mimrose, E.R.N Gunawardena1and H.B. Nayakakorala (2010) the results showed that the community water supply projects to provide water to rural areas of Kandy district has been a success since 14 out of 20schemes were found to be sustainable indicating that the strategies followed during the project implementation have succeeded.

In the World Bank Report by Jennipher and Travis (2008); Making rural water supply sustainable it was generally concluded that; systems performed best in communities where the projects were truly demand-responsive and involved the entire community, rather than just the leaders. Greater flexibility and more management options are needed so that traditional roles and responsibilities are not ignored and that it is easier to ensure equity and accountability with gravity piped systems than with dug wells.

Dube, (2009) in his study on the *evaluating community participation in project development in Stelenboch;* it was argued that, for projects to be sustainable there is a need to involve the community. The analysis was done by identifying indicators to

community participation where the qualitative and quantitative indicators were adopted.

2.4.2 Empirical Literature Review in Africa

Alli and Emery (2007), in their study of *community participation in development project with emphasis to road industry;* found out that most of the road projects in South Africa were not successful due to challenge to the roads industry had on how to involve the "community" in the process of decision making in order to better ensure effective implementation of development initiatives in the roads arena.

(Ofouko A. U (2011) he concluded that there was significantly relationship between participation and sustainability of water projects (r-cal =0.652 and r-critical = 0.632). In most communities, the water projects were funded by the respective communities and other bodies. Those counter partly funded were highly sustainable than those solely funded by governments. The various communities were mostly organized through formation of community development committees, weekly meetings and formation of social groups. It is recommended that the level of participation in projects should be increased; and the communities should continue with their methods of organization with more emphasis on regular conference and institution of sanctions/rewards to encourage citizens to participate in development projects.

Olukotun (2008) in her study of achieving Project Sustainability through Community Participation she concluded that for projects to be sustained, the communities must be carried along during conception and implementation. More importantly, however

there must be government support either in cash or in kind. Community leaders must also accept the challenge for project sustainability.

According to Igboeli (1992), no matter the level of technical and financial assistance offered to self-help groups, the members should share actively in the decision to undertake certain projects. That is, rather than imposing development projects on a community, its members should be allowed to participate meaningfully in the planning and execution.

Alli and Emery (2005) in their research of Community Participation in development project with emphasis on the Road industry in South Africa it was found out that, a prominent feature of public life since the mid eighties has been an increasing demand by people to participate in and influence the formulation and making of decisions directly affecting the quality of their living environment. The unique nature of the historical process in South Africa makes the adoption of previous solutions to community participation wrong, and a new approach of joint control is proposed.

2.4.3 Empirical Literature Review in Tanzania

In an analysis of community participation in projects managed by Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) in Central Tanzania by *Masanyiwa* and *Kinyashi(2008)* the study concluded that participation of local communities in WVT interventions is generally limited to ‘contribution’ and therefore not ‘empowering’ to the local communities to take control of the development process. The researchers recommend some changes in terms of management structures and human capacity to help widen the scope of participation for local communities.

Community Participatory Strategy in Lake Victoria Environmental Management Project (LVEMP) by Musoke and Nyirabu (2004) it was recommended that, stakeholders and staff of LVEMP be exposed and trained on the following key participatory tools: Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA), Rapid Rural Appraisal (RRA), Self-esteem, Associative Strength Resourcefulness Action planning and Responsibility (SARAR), conscientization, group organization, gender mainstreaming/ consideration and beneficiaries assessment so that they can be able to promote community participation in the project.

In the project research of community participation in traditional irrigation scheme rehabilitation in Tanzania of 2001 by Koopman, Kweka, Mboya and Wangwe; it was found out that the Irrigation Section of Tanzania's Ministry of Agriculture is increasingly adopting participatory methods in projects to rehabilitate traditional irrigation schemes.

The research aimed at learning how government and NGOs can better support community participation in the rehabilitation projects and in the formation of irrigators' organizations. Towards genuine participation for the poor a Critical analysis of Village Travel and Transport Project (VTTP) Morogoro, Tanzania of April 2006 a study by George Frank Kinyashi; the study has demonstrated that the practice of the VTTP Morogoro as examined in the light of these conditions comes closer to the process of genuine participation. However, the findings of this study suggests that it is difficult to conclude that these conditions have caused the poor to participate in the VTTP mainly because of two reasons; one, the decision of the

project to intervene the village community as a whole without disaggregating it into different classes.

Planning in Local Government Authorities in Tanzania: Bottom-up Meets Top-down By Odd-Helge Fjeldstad, Lucas Katera and Erasto Ngalewa concluded that while the objectives of participatory planning as embodied in O &OD may be laudable, the study found little evidence that the methodology has provided a basis for community participation in planning and budgeting. This conclusion is in line with findings reported by Cooksey and Kikula (2005). In theory, the O&OD approach is supposed to underpin bottom-up planning by LGAs but in reality the rule of the game is still top-down.

2.5 Gaps in the Literature

From the theoretical and empirical literature review that has been elaborated above, it can be argued that various studies have been conducted on community participation in project development and sustainability, but some studies for example community participation in traditional irrigation scheme rehabilitation in Tanzania of 2001 by Koopman, Kweka, Mboya and Wangwe and analysis of community participation in projects managed by Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) in Central Tanzania by *Masanyiwa* and *Kinyashi (2008)* were done in different environment in terms of geographical location and different environment of the institution where researches were undertaken. Few studies that were done in related topic were not exhaustive; hence more is still needed to be done so as to gain wide understanding of the field hence the need to assess the factors affecting community participation towards water projects sustainability in Kinondoni Municipal.

2.6 Theoretical Framework

Community participation means some form of involvement of people, with similar needs and goals, in decisions affecting their lives. Abrams (1971) defines community participation as, "[t]he theory that the local community should be given an active role in programs and improvements directly affecting it". The seminal theoretical work on the subject of community participation was by Arnstein (1969).

The particular importance of Arnstein's work stems from the explicit recognition that there are different levels of participation, from manipulation or therapy of citizens, through to consultation, and to what we might now view as genuine participation, i.e. the levels of partnership and citizen control (Community Participation) Community participation is often a requirement for planners/project developers however; it is always optional for citizens. Citizens choose to participate because of several factors which include; government support, community leadership, magnitude of the problem, history of community support, resources available, self-efficacy and collective efficacy.

Generally, they expect a satisfying experience and hope to influence the planning process. Participation can offer a variety of rewards to citizens. These can be intrinsic to the involvement (through the very act of participation) or instrumental (resulting from the opportunity to contribute to public policy). The planner's/project developer's expectations are also important in that an effective public participation program can lead to a better planning process and product as well as personal satisfaction hence sustainability.

Community participation can be influenced socially, politically and economically depending on the community. Politically it may be influenced by government support and community leadership. Socially it may be magnitude of the problem, history of community support, self-efficacy and collective efficacy while economically it may be influenced by availability of resources for the project.

Therefore, to have sustainable projects all these factors should be considered. Community participation is attractive to policy makers because it holds out the possibility of improving social outcomes more effectively, through means that are more legitimate and cheaper hence sustainability rather than traditional public service delivery alone which has proved failure in most cases.

Factors to promote community participation in governance are concerned with a particular kind of social capital. The theory is that, by being involved in the governance of services, participants build relationships with public institutions or officials, which give their community access to valuable external resources like money, support or political leverage hence feeling of project ownership which brings about project sustainability.

2.7 Conceptual Framework

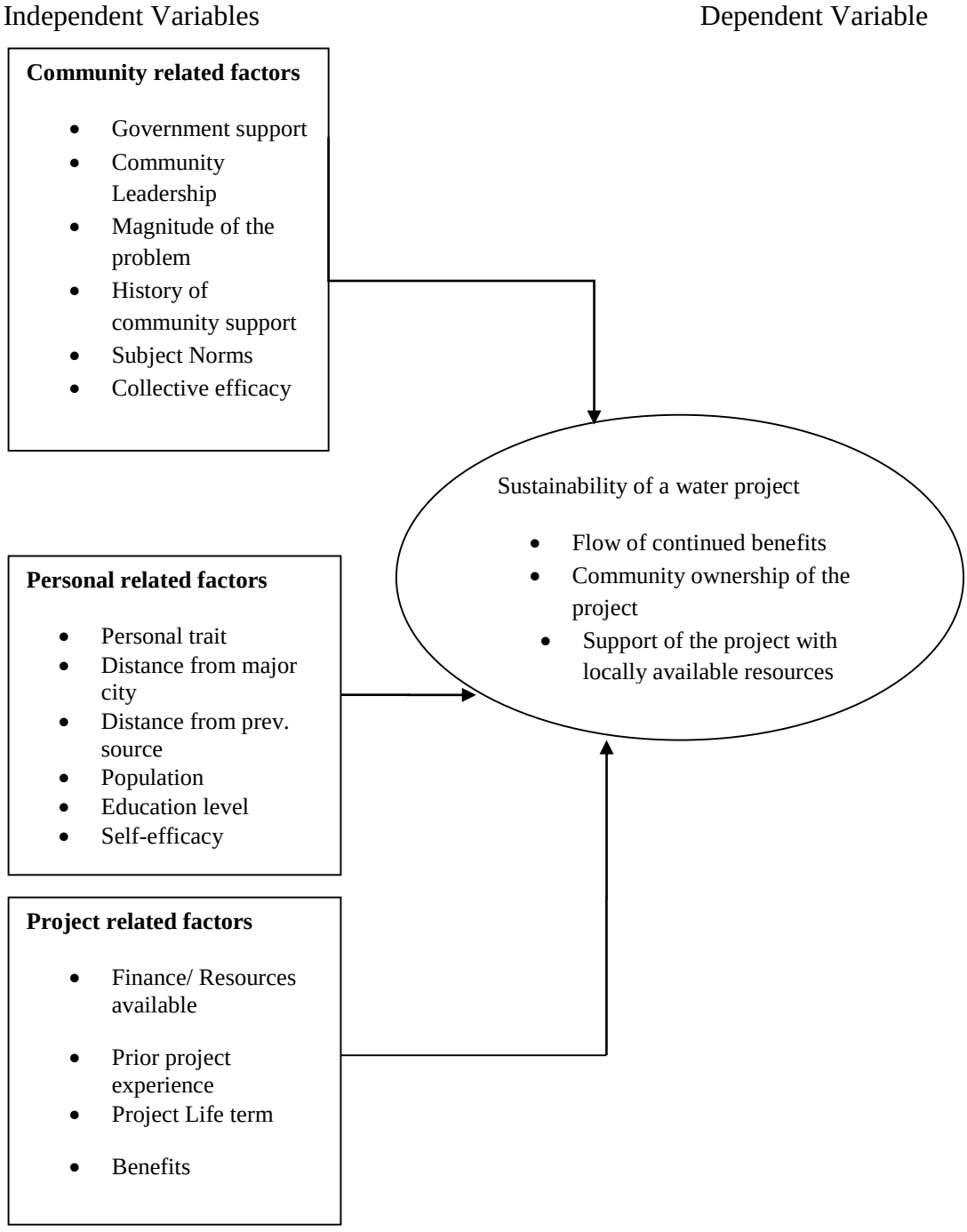

Figure 2.1: An Integrative Model of Community Involvement

Source: Researcher (2016)

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This part presents the methods which were adopted by this study to ensure that quality data are collected. The assessment of factors affecting community participation towards water projects sustainability in Kinondoni Municipal was well studied by explaining the necessary variables under the phenomena that were considered by employing appropriate research methodology. According to Kothari (1990), a research methodology refers to a sustentative way to solve the research problem.

3.2 Research Design

Research design is the plan showing the approach and strategy of investigation aimed at obtaining relevant data that fulfils the research objectives and answers the research questions (Cohen et al, 2007). Research design refers to the structure explaining how data is to be collected, measured and analyzed. Additionally, the design highlights intensity of the study, research approach technique chosen, methods of data collection, measurement and analysis (Cooper & Schindler, 2003).

It is evident that decisions regarding what, where, when, how much, by what means concerning an inquiry or research study constitute a research design. However, the research design constitutes the blueprint for the collection, measurement and analysis of data. Consequently, a good research design is essential for a successful research process because researcher has to plan in advance the study area, type of research to

be carried out, methods of obtaining required data, a sample from which data is to be collected, methods to use in collecting and analyzing data and lastly but not least duration and funds required to complete the study (Adam, 2008: 74-75).

According to Saunders (2007:109), there are various types of research design and these include, case study design, survey design and experimental design, grounded theory design, ethnography design, action research, cross sectional and longitudinal studies and lastly but not least descriptive and explanatory studies. In this research both the qualitative and quantitative research approaches has been used. The qualitative approach was concerned with subjective assessment of opinions and understandings. This approach resulted in non-quantitative form which was not be subjected to rigorous quantitative analysis.

Generally the techniques of focus group discussion and depth interviews were used. The quantitative approach was based on measurements of the number of respondents in form of percentages, numbers or even mean and averages. Qualitative approach was the most appropriate research design for this study because it had the capability to determine the opinions, altitudes and behavior of a large population. Also, quantitative approach was used to collect some statistical information.

According to a case study refers to in-depth comprehensive study of a person, a social group, an episode, a process, a situation, a programme, a community, an institution or any other social unit. A case study strategy was adopted by this research. The case study was Kinondoni Municipal where the researcher intensively assessed the factors affecting community participation towards water project

sustainability. A case study was chosen so as to enable the researcher to study it as a whole to bring a better understanding of the factors affecting community participation towards water projects sustainability in Kinondoni Municipal.

3.3 Study Area

The Study was conducted in Kindondoni Municipal. Purposive sampling was used to select Kinondoni as the study site because; Kinondoni has several water projects but the scarce of water as an important resource still exists. Additionally, the researcher works with communal projects so was able to access data easily due to time limit and financial constraints more to that also a large sample can be formed due to different water projects at Kinondoni.

3.4 Population of the Study

It's from a population that a sample is chosen, a population is the group of individuals, objects or items from which the samples are taken for measurement. Population refers to an entire group of persons or elements that have at least one thing in common (Donald and Delno, 2006). The population of this study are water experts, community members who are water users and water committees. Community members involved the beneficiaries of water projects in Kinondoni Municipal.

3.5 Sample Size and Sampling Design

3.5.1 Sample Size

A sample is a finite part of statistical population whose properties are studied to gain information about the whole (Webster, 1985). According to Kothari (2003) sample

design is a definite plan for obtaining a sample from a given population. Sample size refers to the number of items to be selected from the universe to constitute a sample. An optimal sample is the one that fulfills the requirements of efficiency, representative ness, reliability and flexibility (Kothari, 2004). Somekh and Lewin (2005) argue that a representative sample is one in which the same range of characteristics or attributes can be found in similar proportions and that it's only to the true sample that one can generalize the research findings to the whole population.

The sample size was 100 (80 respondents selected purposely and 20 conveniently) because according to Somekh and Lewin (2005) the larger the sample size the smaller the error was in estimating the characteristics of the whole population but the more will cost to administer a survey and analysis of data. Having 100 as a sample size did not cost much and also the error were limited to a certain extent.

Table 3.1: Sample Size

Types of Respondents	**Number of Respondents**	**Percentage**	**Sampling Techniques**
Water project experts	20	20	Purposive
Community members	40	40	Purposive
Water committes	20	20	Purposive
Other members	20	20	Convenience
Total	**100**	**100**	

Source: Researcher, (2016)

The sample included 20 respondents from water project experts who were able to give their views on the extent to which the community are involved in water projects, 40 respondents from community members (water beneficiaries) who were able to give their experiences on the community participation in Kinondoni municipal, 20 respondents from Water committees who gave their experiences on the sustainability of water projects in Kinondoni, 20 from other members.

3.5.2 Sampling Design

This refers to the technique or the procedure the researcher would adopt in selecting items. In selecting a sample, considerations were put in the information content of the sample selected. The sample and sampling frame were determined according to the needs of the study and for this study purposive sampling design was used where the researcher found out the selected categories of respondents for the purpose of illustration and explanation. The researcher used extreme case sampling type of purposive sampling technique to be able to have cases with rich information for in-depth community participation and project sustainability. This technique enabled the researcher to select sample on the basis of his or her knowledge of the population, its elements and research aims. It is based on researcher judgments and purpose of study.

3.6 Data Collection Methods

According to Saunders, there are many ways in which data can be collected: performing interviews, using questionnaires, or conducting experiments (Saunders et al (2007). Furthermore, Sekaran Indicates another technique called projective tests,

where respondents are asked to write a story, complete a sentence, or describes their reaction to pictures (Sekaran, 2000). Every method has its unique assignation and its appropriate use leads to sufficient results. Thus, it is important to pay much attention to the choice of data collection method. The data collected included both primary and secondary data.

3.7 Data Collection Tools

3.7.1 Interview

The interview as one of the primary data collection tool is technique for gathering data in qualitative methodologies (Coopers and Schindler, 2006 p.204). It involves presentation of oral-verbal stimuli and reply in terms of oral-verbal responses (Kothari, 2004 p. 97) Collecting data using the interview method requires the researcher to identify respondents and request them to answer certain questions. The form of interview was semi-structured.

When choosing people to interview, their views and opinions were likely to represent those of others in the community. During the interview process, the researcher got the opportunity to probe on some leading issues that emerged and also clarified questions for respondents. Some of the advantages of interviews is to allow the researcher to establish rapport, explain the purpose of the study and clarify issues and secondly, allows for possible triangulation or the application of other validity enhancing instruments (Krishnaswami, 2003). This tool helped the researcher to gain greater understanding of the issues. However it is subjected to researcher bias and consumes time.

For the primary data collection, semi-structured interviews were conducted which enabled the researcher to get data. The researcher used focused interviews to enable intensive investigation so as to get a complete and detailed understanding of the factors affecting community participation and project sustainability. A sample of questions were prepared by the researcher to have consistent and asked to the respondents while noting down the responses. For the face to face interview, the researcher established a rapport to the interviewees to ensure that they provided as much information as possible in addition they were insured of the confidentiality of the information released.

3.7.2 Questionnaire

A questionnaire consists of a number of questions printed or typed in a definite order on a form or set of forms (Kothari, 2004:117). The questionnaires were used to collect primary data. The questionnaires were prepared with a variety of closed ended questions and very few open ended questions in cases of explanations. The instruments were distributed to the respondents by the researcher herself and they were later collected at the agreed time and date. To test if the questions could work in the field, a pilot study was done where the questionnaire were distributed to a few Municipal Project staffs for pre-test and incase of difficulties, corrections were made before they are distributed.

It is advantageous in terms of economy, lack of interviewer bias, and possibility of anonymity (Kidder, 1981). However some of the disadvantageous includes incomplete questionnaire, slow response and return rates (Kothari, 1999). Questionnaires were structured; standardized and including both open and close

ended questions. Both structured and unstructured questions were used in this research so as to increase reliability of the responses.

3.7.3 Focus Group Discussions

According to Kombo&Tromp (2006:95), focus group discussion is a special type of group in terms of its purpose, size, composition and procedures. The focus group discussion enabled the researcher to obtain in-depth information on concepts, ideas and perceptions on the whole issue of community participation in projects for enhancement of sustainability of the group. The Focus Group Discussion was more than a question-answer interaction. The researcher was a moderator leaving the group members to discuss the topic among themselves and the researcher was taking records during the sessions.

The focus groups were three and each group had a number of six up to ten respondents. The respondents were a mix of community members and some of the beneficiaries of the water projects mainly. The researcher prepared a predetermined list of open ended thematic questions which obtained information on the participants' ideas, concepts and perceptions on the factors affecting community participation and project sustainability.

Since the groups were all at the same level the open-ended questions did not vary depending on their knowledge or attitudes and the manner. The researcher summarized the main issues brought up, checked whether or not all agreed and asked for additional comments.

3.7.4 Documentary Review

Documentary review for collecting secondary data was also used and this involved the use of different materials from Non-Government Organizations, reports relating to community participation and project sustainability especially from the sample size of respondents, text books, journals and other researcher's works. These data are advantageous as they are cheap and most of time easy to access (Churchill, 1995).

3.8 Variables and Measurement Procedures

3.8.1 Independent Variables

3.8.1.1 Community Related Factors

Government support: If support from the government of any kind that is financially and non-financially is more than 90% the researcher considered that the projects could be sustainable. This was judged by asking participants including water committee member if the government supports by 100% the water projects.

Community Leadership: If the community leadership is able to take the projects as their own then the project was considered sustainable. This was judged by looking at the percentage of respondents who would agree that their leadership is strong in accepting and taking over a complete water project the proposed projects. If the response is more than 90% it was concluded that there would be a positive result of the project.

Magnitude of the problem; A community does not want to involve in a project that is not beneficial. The higher the magnitude of a problem, the more the benefits hence more community members will be into the water project. This was measured by asking participants if water is a scarce resource in Kinondoni. If there are more than

95% then the magnitude is said to be high hence more participation thus sustainability.

History of community support: If more than 95% of the respondents say that there is a good history of people's involvement into projects then it was considered that the impact of community involvement is positive hence sustainable projects.

Subject Norms: If each and every individual personally has a positive attitude towards community participation into different projects, he/she will be fully involved hence sustainability. This will be found out in the group discussions and interviews.

Collective Efficacy: The belief that the group/community is capable of accomplishing a task by working together was found out during the discussions and interviews.

3.8.1.2 Personal Related Factors

Distance house-holds: If the project is far away from the community then community participation will be less. This was measured by asking the participant if the water projects are located in appropriate areas. If 95% of the participants agreed that the projects are located in appropriate areas then could be among the factors that contribute to community participation.

Distance from another project: If the water project is very close to another water project then participation was assumed to be less. This was measured by 95% of participants agreeing that the project is less than 2 kilometers from another project which assumed less participation.

Education level/awareness: The less awareness the less participation in community development issues. If 95% of the participants agreed that they were not aware of the projects hence did not participate then this would be a factors affecting community participation.

3.8.1.3 Project Related Factors

Finance/Resources available: If the project is 100% funded by a donor or government the participation was considered to be less much. This was measured by asking participants the projects which involve a lot of participation between 100% donor/government funded and one that they need to also contribute. If 95% of participants agreed that's 100% donor/government funded then this was considered as one of the factors that determines community participation.

Prior Project Experience: If the experience of prior projects was fruitful to the community then participation was assumed to be high. So if around 90% of the participants agreed that the prior project experience was challenging and was not fruitful then prior project experiences was considered to be one of the determining factors of community participation.

Project Life Term: This was determined by asking participants if there are some projects that they had already participated have lasted for more than 10 years. If 90% of the participants agreed that most were long term projects then this was considered to be one of the determinants of community participation in water projects.

3.8.2 Dependent Variables

3.8.2.1 Flow of Continued Benefits

One of the signs of project sustainability is the continued flow of benefits, in case of water projects sustainability participants were asked if the problem of water in that

particular area has been solved after the project intervention if more than 95% of the participants agreed then the water projects were considered successful.

3.8.2.2 Community Ownership of the Project

Where the community members agreed to manage the water projects by themselves then the research assumed that the said projects are sustainable. This was measured by asking community members if there are water projects that are managed by themselves and if 95% agreed then the projects are considered successful.

3.8.2.3 Support of the Project with Locally Available Resources

Most of the projects that are supported with locally available resources were assumed to be sustainable and it was assume that the community would participate as they their resources are involved. This was found out from the focus group discussions and interviews.

3.9 Validity and Reliability of Data

The credibility for a good measurement tool of the research findings relies on the attention paid to two particular emphases on research design: validity, and reliability (Cooper and Schindler, 2006:318). In this research work, these two aspects validity and reliability were given much attention so as to avoid ending up with incorrect answers to the research question and objectives.

3.9.1 Test of Validity of Data

Validity is the most critical criterion and indicates the degree to which an instrument measures what it is supposed to measure. In other words it is the extent to which

differences found with a measuring instrument reflect true differences among those being tested (Kothari, 2004:73). The validity of measures was assured by analyzing data and testing it before, during and after the fieldwork. The validity of data was also measured by using multiple data collection, the instruments was distributed to the research fellow students to read and make any corrections. Additionally, the supervisor refined the instruments.

3.9.2 Test of Reliability of Data

A measuring instrument is reliable if it provides consistent results. A reliable measuring instrument does not contribute to validity but valid instrument is always reliable (Kothari, 2004:74). According to Kothari (2004:111), the reliability can be tested by finding out such things about the said data: (a) who collected the data? (b) What were the sources of data? (c) Were they collected by using proper methods (d) at what time were they collected? (e) Was there any bias of the compiler? (t) What level of accuracy was desired? Was it achieved?

The reliability of the measures were ensured by conducting a pilot study to ensure that the research instruments were consisted to enable the researcher to collect current, accuracy and desired data. The collected data was processed in a uniform way to ensure that conclusions reached are similar to any other study that would be conducted using similar approach. No research assistants were employed in this study. The different methods of data collection; questionnaires, interview and focus group discussions to a high level of data triangulation which in turn ensured the reliability of the collected data.

3.10 Data Processing and Analysis Plan

According to Kothari, (2004: 122), the data, after collection has to be processed and analyzed in accordance with the outlines laid down at the time of developing the research plan. The researcher pre-processed the data by eliminating the unused data, interpret ambiguous answers more to that, the researcher had to verify and reject the wrong responses in case of contradictory data from related questions.

For quantitative data, after correcting the errors that may influence data analysis the researcher formulated a coding system which created codes and scales from responses which was then summarized and analyzed. In cases of the missing data or a questionnaire that was not fully answered, and there were many missing items in a particular questionnaire, the researcher excluded the whole questionnaire from further analysis. If there are few missing data, special codes indicating why the data was not included were indicated and where possible, the researcher went back to the field to fill in the missing information. In order to process collected data, the researcher used statistical software computer package known asthe Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) in coding, tabulation of data and drawing inferences.

For qualitative data, the researcher organized the data and took a content analysis of the data collected. The content analysis method is the method which consists of establishing a number of different content categories and counting up the number of times items relevant to each of them occurs in a particular set of data (Powell, 1991). Content analysis consists of analyzing the content of documentary materials such as books, magazines and the contents of all other verbal materials which can be either

spoken or printed (Kothari, 2004:110). The researcher summarized the data in narrative form and interpreted the findings. Additionally the most useful quotations that emerged from the discussions/interviews were selected to illustrate the main ideas. This enabled the researcher to address the research problem and eventually recommended possible policy implications in a constructive manner.

After data analysis, then the researcher used both the combination of statistical and graphical methods to present the data. The graphics included the use of bar graphs, pie charts and tables. More so, simple diagrams were used to make the data clear and precise to the users. The Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS 16.0) was used to analyze the data collected because it has proved to be a powerful package frequently applied in data analysis in the Social Sciences.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION OF THE FINDINGS

4.1 Introduction

This particular chapter is concerned with the presentation, discussion and analysis of the findings. Four data collection methods were used which included Interview, Questionnaire, Focus group discussion and documentary review. A number of questionnaires were issued to respondents (see appendix II). Sixty (60) questionnaires were issued and fifty (50) were collected back forming 83% of the questionnaires. Interviews were conducted 5 water project experts who were able to give their views on the extent to which the community are involved in water projects, 10 from community members (water beneficiaries) who were able to give their experiences on the community participation, 5 Water committees who gave their experiences on the sustainability of water projects and focus group discussions were conducted to three groups.

4.2 Social Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

In the first part of the Questionnaire, the participants were asked to provide information on the following aspects: gender, age, marital status and educational qualification. This gave room to the researcher to understand the kind of respondents she was dealing with.

4.2.1 Gender Demographic Information

Data from the demographic part of the research revealed 66% of the respondents were females, while 34% were male (Table 4.1). These results are not accidental but

factual in that generally there are more females who are very much concerned about assess to water since it's their duty/role as a woman to make sure there is water in the house. This reflects the historical gender inequality that a girl child or a woman is the one to fetch water while a boy child or man has no responsibility of fetching water. This is in many countries south of the Sahara including Tanzania. A similar picture would be noted if the study was conducted among other parts of Tanzania or in South of Sahara countries.

4.2.2 Age of Respondents

The statistical data indicate that the majority of the participants in the current study were aged from 18-30 years **(**Table 4.1**).** Additionally, 61% of the total participants were aged between 18 and 30 years, 12% of the participants were aged between 31 and 40 years, 6% were between 41 to 50 and 2% were aged above 51 years.

Table 4.1: Age and Gender of Respondent

Age		**Frequency**	**Percent**	**Valid Percent**	**Cumulative Percent**
Valid	18-30	31	62.0	62.0	62.0
	31-40	12	24.0	24.0	86.0
	41-50	6	12.0	12.0	98.0
	Above 51	1	2.0	2.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	
	Female	33	66.0	66.0	66.0
	Male	17	34.0	34.0	100.0
	Total	**50**	**100.0**	**100.0**	

Source: Field Data, (2016)

Table 4:1 for Gender and age demographic information indicates that more females were interviewed than males in this research. There were 33 females and 17 males. Also, it indicates age of respondents that more respondents were aged between 18-30 (31 respondents out of 50), and very few respondents (2%) were aged above 51.

4.2.3 Marital Status of Respondents

Moreover, the sample consisted of single, married, widows, widowers and divorced respondents. Descriptive statistics indicate that 36% of the participants were single, 60% were married, and 4% were widower (Table 4.3). This means that most of the participants women who are married, this again shows how water is the woman's concern in most Tanzanian societies.

4.2.4 Categorization of Participants According to their Education

Furthermore, categorization of participants by their educational qualifications was as follows; majority (44%) had no education at all, 40% had completed their introduction courses and 16% of the participants had their degree and above. This implies that most of the participants are house wives between the age of 18years and 30 years as per the demographical data.

Accordingly to the findings it shows that the higher the level of education the lower the community participation, this is because with regard to water the housewives of whom majority have low level of education are the ones who suffer with fetching water hence high participation from this group of individuals.

Table 4.2: Categorizing Education Qualifications and Marital Status of Respondents

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No any qualification	22	44.0	44.0	44.0
	Introduction courses	20	40.0	40.0	84.0
	Bachelor's degree and above	8	16.0	16.0	100.0
	Total	**50**	**100.0**	**100.0**	
	Married	30	60.0	60.0	60.0
	Single	18	36.0	36.0	96.0
	Widower	2	4.0	4.0	100.0
	Total	**50**	**100.0**	**100.0**	

Source: Field Data, (2016)

4.3 Factors Perceived to Influence Community Participation in Water Projects

4.3.1 Community Related Factors

4.3.1.1 Government Support

Respondents were asked to answer the question as to whether the government supports water projects in Kinondoni. 34% of respondents strongly disagreed to the questions, 32% of respondents disagreed to the questions whereas, 8% of respondents strongly agreed and 26% of respondents agreed. This shows that to a certain extent the government supports water projects financially and non-financially as per the respondents, the 66% of who have disagree shows that the government does not fully support water project in Kinondoni and this affects community participation hence unsustainable water projects.

One of respondents said that, most of the water projects are funded by Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) mentioning CARE International and WaterAids as some of the NGOs. Also from the discussions in focus group, they said that the government always budgets for water projects but they wonder where the money goes as Ubungo Kibo up-date there is no government funded water project apart from a well that was constructed by NGO.

One of the respondents during the interview said,

> "*Most of the wells are privately owned and the cost of one Jerri-can of water is Tshs 100 up to Tshs 200 which is costly for us."*Respondent X

Table 4.3: Government Support

	Frequency (y)	**Percent**	**Valid Percent**	**Cumulative percent**
I disagree	33	66	66.0	66
I agree	17	34	34.0	100.0
Total	**50**	**100**	**100.0**	

Source: Field Data, (2016)

4.3.1.2 Community Leadership

The participants were asked if the community leadership is able to take the projects as their own. This factor was measured by asking the participants if the community leadership is strong enough to maintain a complete water project. The response was 28% of the participants negatively (strongly disagreed to be satisfied),32% of respondents disagreed to the item, 6% of them strongly agreed, whereas 32% of respondents agreed that the community leadership is strong enough to take up an already completed water projects. In the discussions, participants said that they have

water committees at each ward and also in case of a water project they have always had leadership in the different water projects.

Table 4.4: Community Leadership

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
I disagreed	30	60.0	60.0	60.0
I agreed	20	40.0	40.0	100.0
Total	**50**	**100.0**	**100.0**	

Source: Field Data, (2016)

4.3.1.3 Magnitude of the problem

A community does not want to involve in a project that is not beneficial. The higher the magnitude of a problem, the more the benefits hence more community members are involved in water project. This was measured by asking participants if water is a scarce resource in Kinondoni, 45 of participants of which is 90% of the responses agreed that water is a big problem in most parts of Kinondoni especially Bunju, Mbezi, Kibamba, Kimara and Ubungo. And only 10% disagreed to this. In the discussion also most of the respondents who were mainly females said that, water is real a problem to us, we spend most of our time in fetching water.

Additionally, one of the respondent to the interview said,

> *"sometimes we even have to wake up very early in the morning most likely at 4 or 5 to go fetch water."*

This means if a water project is started there will be high community participation because the community needs water.

Table 4.5: Magnitude of the Problem

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	I agree	45	90	90	90
	I disagree	5	10	10	100.0
	Total	**50**	**100.0**	**100.0**	

Source: Field Data, (2016)

4.3.1.4 History of Community Support

The history of community support in water projects was measured by asking participants they do support water projects in any way (financially and non-financially).

Table 4.6: History of Community Support

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	I agree	35	70	70	70
	I disagree	15	30	30	100.0
	Total	**50**	**100.0**	**100.0**	

Source: Field Data, (2016**)**

Only 75% of the participants agreed with the assumption that the community do support water projects. One of water committee member said that if you announce house-house of contributing funds to water projects only a few households will contribute willingly, others until they are seriously reminded and other even though reminded they will not contribute. The history of people's support to water projects is very poor, even though we say we are coming to build or clear a well together only a few females will appear.

4.3.1.5 Subject Norms

From the discussion groups the researcher found out that most of the women who are housewives have a positive attitude towards participation in water projects.

One of the woman said,

> *"Most of our husbands and working class women do not attending meetings in regard to development issues like water eventhough the meeting is on Saturdays or Sundays that are convenient to them they can never attend*." She continues, "*My husband if I inform him of the meeting he will always tell me go and represent me after-all the issue regarding water is for women so as you see it's only a few of us who are concerned with water issues".*

In this case there will be community participation which will mostly involve females leaving the males behind which will miss some of the males' advices hence unstable water projects.

4.3.1.6 Collective Efficacy

From the discussion groups the researcher found out that collective efficacy is not applicable among the community members in Kinondoni. One of the respondents said:

> *"There are various classes of people in Kinondoni so coming up together and working together becomes a problem."* She continues, "*Most of the high class people have their own wells and some of them are supplied with water by vehicles so they don't they don't feel the pinch of water scarcity."*

One of the woman said,

> *"Most of our husbands and working class women do not attending meetings in regard to development issues like water even though the meeting is on Saturdays or Sundays that are convenient to them they can never attend*."

This affects community participation in a way that there are only few participants who will be involved in water projects hence water projects will be lagging behind.

4.3.2 Personal Related Factors

4.3.2.1 Distance from House-Holds

Location of a water project matters a lot in its sustainability and community involvement; to measure this, the respondents were asked if water projects are situated in appropriate location in terms of house-holds accessibility to the water services. 90% of the participants (as per table 4.7) agreed that the water projects are situated in areas that most of the community members can easily access their services while only 5 of the respondents disagreed to this. This means that since the projects are situated in appropriate location, community participation will be high hence sustainable water projects.

Table 4.7: Distance from House-Holds

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	I agree	45	90	90	90
	I disagree	5	10	10	100.0
	Total	**50**	**100.0**	**100.0**	

Source: Field Data, (2016)

4.3.2.2 Distance from Another Project

If the water project is very close to another water project then participation was assumed to be less. This was measured by asking participants if the project is less than 2 kilometers from another project. 96% of the respondents disagreed with this. One of the participants said, "The water projects are far from one another that's why you see availability of water especially in Kimara, Mbezi, Kibamba and Ubungo is a problem." This means that since the projects are far from one another, the community will be much involved due to the benefits of not fetching water from far away.

Table 4.8: Distance from Another Project

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	I agree	48	96	96	96
	I disagree	2	4	4	100.0
	Total	**50**	**100.0**	**100.0**	

Source: Field Data, (2016)

4.3.2.3 Education Level/Awareness

The respondents showed that 22 of the participants have no education and 20 have attended introduction courses as per table 4.9 below. In the focus group discussions the participants agreed that awareness of development issues like water is not always there among the groups. They said that they are involved only after the completion or failure of a projects, one of the participant said, "The leaders never let us be aware of a certain water project at the start of the projects, we only hear rumors." The facts are only known by a few people around so this makes us not to effectively participate in these water projects.

Table 4.9: Education Level/Awareness

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No any qualification	22	44.0	44.0	44.0
	Introduction courses	20	40.0	40.0	84.0
	Bachelor's degree and above	8	16.0	16.0	100.0

Source: Field Data, (2016)

4.3.3 Project Related Factors

4.3.3.1 Finance/Resources available

This was measured by asking the participants if most of water projects are 100% funded by a donor or government. The respondents agreed that most of the water projects are most times financed by donor funds. As per the table 4.10, 48 of the respondents which is 96% agreed that most of the water projects in Kinondoni is financed by the donors.

This means that once the donors end their funds to the project the project will not be completed, this has discouraged most community members to participate as most donors do leave the project after completion and no follow-up by the government hence unsustainable. Once of the participants during the discussion mentioned an example of a failed project known as "*mradi wa wachina wa kulaza mabomba at Kibo"* She said, " this project failed because it was completely a donor funded project, when the funds were over the project couldn't even take off."

Table 4.10: Finance/Resources Available

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	I agree	48	96	96	96
	I disagree	2	4	4	100.0
	Total	**50**	**100.0**	**100.0**	

Source: Field Data, (2016)

4.3.3.2 Prior Project Experience

Participants agreed that most of the prior water projects were not that much fruitful to the community. 90% of the participants agreed that the prior project experience was challenging and was not fruitful. During the focus group discussions, participants said that since the community leaders are not very much responsible the water projects have not to every much extent been very useful as they just lust for every short period of time and since the community members did not participate at the project's initiations they become not responsible.

Table 4.11: Prior Project Experiences

	Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative Percent
I agreed	45	90.0	90.0	90.0
I disagree	5	10.0	10.0	100.0
Total	**50**	**100.0**	**100.0**	

Source: Field Data, (2016)

4.3.3.3 Project Life Term

This was determined by asking participants if there are some projects that have lasted for more than 10 years. According to the respondents, 90% of the participants disagreed that most of the projects have not lasted for more than 10 years. From the interview with the water committees and experts of the water projects they said,

"*Water projects in Kinondoni municipal do not last longer because of failure of the community to protect the sources of these water projects"* and added, *"even though the water wells have problems of lets a pump has failed to pump water, house-holds when requested to contribute funds to repair they will always refuse."*

One of the participant during the interview said,

"The reply to fund contributions to repair the wells has always been….the well is not in any way benefiting my family then why do I need to contribute"

4.3.4 Sustainability of Water Projects

4.3.4.1 Flow of Continued Benefits

One of the signs of project sustainability is the continued flow of benefits, for the case of water projects sustainability participants were asked if the problem of water in that particular area has been solved after the project intervention. Response to this was that most parts of Kinondoni the challenge of water still exist. This can be seen in the table 4.11 where 40 of the participants agreed that water is still a challenge in Kinondoni district where as only 20% of the participants disagreed. Since there is no continued flow of water project then there are unsustainable water projects.

Table 4.12: Flow of Continued Benefits

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	I agree	40	80	80	80
	I disagree	10	20	20	100.0
Total		**50**	**100.0**	**100.0**	

Source: Field Data, (2016)

4.3.4.2 Community Ownership of the Project

This was measured by asking the participants if there are some projects that are owned by the community. The response to this from one of the participant was that, "there is only one water project that is the Kibo, Mburahati and Makuburi wells that are handled over to their respective wards and are managed by the community". On the other hand, 66% of the respondents as per figure 4.4 below agreed that the water projects are owned by the community.

Table 4.13: Community Ownership of the Project

	Frequency	**Percent**	**Valid Percent**	**Cumulative Percent**
I agreed	33	66.0	66.0	66.0
I disagreed	17	34.0	34.0	100.0
Total	**50**	**100.0**	**100.0**	

Source: Field Data, (2016)

Ownership of the projects by the community signifies sustainability, but since ownership is only 66% then only a few water projects will be sustainable hence less participation by the community in water projects

4.3.4.3 Support of the Project with Locally Available Resources

Most of the projects that are supported with locally available resources were assumed to be sustainable. To determine this, water committee members were asked if the community voluntarily contributes funds for the maintenance and repair of water projects in their areas.

One of the water committee member in response to this said,

> *"even though the water wells need funds to service say the pumps house-holds when requested to contribute funds to service or repair they will always refuse."*

One of the participant during the interview said,

> "*The reply to fund contributions to repair the wells has always been….the well is not in any way benefiting my family then why do I need to contribute".* This shows that most of the projects will end-up not being sustainable.

4.3.5 Findings and Discussions on How to Improve Community Participation in Water Projects

In this section, respondents were asked to recommend improvements concerning effective community participation in water projects as a precursor to water project sustainability. Various improvements were mentioned which are: Increase community awareness of which participants said most of the projects take off without people's awareness, proper management of the already established projects one of the participant during the focus group discussion said, *"the problem is that when projects have been constructed the government just abandons them without servicing or even monitoring to seen their goings.*", stake-holders involvement participants said that all the people affected by the project should be involved from first stage of the projects and not the usual way of involving them at the middle of the projects, government support in such projects, conducting monitoring and evaluation, sufficiently and timely stakeholder's meetings. A great emphasis was to

continue increasing community awareness in all stages of water projects which was by 36% as it is believed participation brings about feeling of belonging, followed by proper management of already established water projects by 24%.

Table 4.14: How to Improve Community Participation in Water Projects

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Increase community awareness	18	36	36	36
	Proper management	12	24	24	60
	Stake holder involvement	8	16	16	76
	Government support	6	12	12	88
	To conduct monitoring and evaluation	4	8	8	96
	Timely stakeholder meetings	2	4	4	100.0
	Total	**50**	**100.0**	**100.0**	

Source: Field Data, (2016)

4.4 Discussion of the Findings

The findings of this study are similar to findings in the study conducted by *Masanyiwa* and *Kinyashi(2008)* where the conclusion was that participation of local communities in WVT interventions is generally limited to ‘contribution’ and therefore not ‘empowering’ to the local communities to take control of the development process.

Fjeldstad, Katera and Ngalewa (2004) their study found little evidence that the methodology has provided a basis for community participation in planning and budgeting which is similar to the findings of the study whereby due to poor community participation, water projects sustainability has always been a challenge.

The findings are also similar to the findings by Cooksey and Kikula (2005) whereby in theory, the O&OD approach is supposed to underpin bottom-up planning by LGAs but in reality the rule of the game is still top-down.

Khwaja (2004) in his paper the findings showed that while community participation improves project outcomes in nontechnical decisions, increasing community participation in technical decisions actually leads to worse project outcomes. This is different from the researcher's findings which generally show that increasing community participation in water projects leads to sustainability of the said projects.

Furthermore, Mitsue (1999), in the study of *community participation in education* concluded that World Bank aims at involving communities in various stages; preparation, implementation, and evaluation which they believe could increase education quality and sustainability. The findings are similar to the researcher's as it is through community involvement from the initial stage of the water projects that sustainability will be attained.

The findings are also similar to the findings in In the World Bank Report by Jennipher and Travis (2008) where it was generally concluded that; systems performed best in communities where the projects were truly demand-responsive and involved the entire community, rather than just the leaders. Similarly in this research the magnitude of the problem has to be high so as the community can fully participate.

As per the researcher, for water projects to be sustainable there has to be effective community participation which is similar to the research by Dube, (2009) in his

study on the *evaluating community participation in project development in Stelenboch;* which he argued that, for projects to be sustainable there is a need to involve the community.

The findings are also similar to Olukotun (2008) in her study of achieving Project Sustainability through Community Participation she concluded that for projects to be sustained, the communities must be carried along during conception and implementation.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This part presents the summary of the main findings, implications of the findings, conclusion, recommendations, limitation of the study and suggestion for further research.

5.2 Summary of the Main Findings

Looking back to the problem this study has been addressing, on assessment of factors affecting community participation towards water projects sustainability in Tanzania, taking a case study of Kinondoni Municipal, the findings show that there various factor that affect community participation towards water projects sustainability. This study pinpoints three important groups of factors that affect community participation: community related factors, personal related factors and project related factors.

Regarding community related factors, the research found out that community leaders are not strong enough to manage water projects, the magnitude of the problem is high that means water is a very scarce resource, community and the government do not fully support water projects, the females have a positive attitude towards water projects that males and there is no corporation of the community in regard water projects. All these have an influence to community participation in water projects.

Also the study found out that, personal related factors also affects community participation in water projects in a way that the water projects are located in appropriate locations and the longer the distance from one water project to another

and level of education have positively influenced community participation in water projects.

Regarding project related factors, the prior project experiences and project life time have been a challenge as the projects do not last long and mostly financed by donors who after the projects do not continue to finance for service and up keep of the projects. These factors have discouraged the community in participating in water projects.

In analyzing the sustainability Indicators, the research found out that the water projects at Kinondoni are not sustainable due to low flow of continued benefits from the projects, there is no community ownership of the projects and no support of the projects with locally available resources hence sustainability becomes a challenge. This study established that, for a sustainable water project, community related factors, personal related factors and project related factors must be looked at with a "*second eye."* Sustainability is enhanced by the mentioned factors.

5.3 Implications of the Findings

The findings imply that water project sustainability in Kinondoni Municipal is influenced by community participation which is indicated by; Community related factors, personal related factors and project related factors. The weakness of community leaders to manage water projects once the donors have completed their project implies that water projects will not be sustainable hence failure of different water projects which in turn discourages the community to participate in case of another water project. The lower the magnitude of the water problem the lesser the

participation in water projects in Kinondoni. If the community and the government do not fully support water projects it implies that the projects will stay without being serviced and will not be able to serve the intended goal.

Location of a water project has an influence in community participation; it implies that if the location is not appropriate or far from one's home then participation is most likely to be affected. Level of education also has a greater influence on community participation in water projects, without raising awareness to the community on the need to participate then the level of participation will be less.

Bad experiences of prior water projects in Kinondoni have had a greater influence on community participation. This implies that the community members have a negative thinking of the water projects since most of the previous water projects have not been sustainable. Project life time has been a challenge as the projects do not last long and mostly financed by donors who after the projects do not continue to finance for service and up keep of the projects which implies that the community do not get a long lasting solution for the water problem.

5.4 Conclusion

Considering the empirical findings, it is concluded that there are factors that influence community participation in water projects which in turn enhances sustainability of water projects. The following emerged as the main factors influencing community participation and sustainability enhancement in water projects; Community related factors, personal related factors and project related factors. It is evidenced that water projects at Kinondoni have not been sustainable

due to the above factors. This was also evidenced by the sustainability indicators which included low flow of continued benefits from the projects, no community ownership of the projects and no support of the projects with locally available resources. Though there is much research to be done in relation to community participation and water project sustainability.

5.5 Recommendations

Based on findings and conclusion, this report makes the following recommendation to respective community at large, community leaders at Kinondoni and the government at large:

5.5.1 Recommendation to the Community

The community should be a key player in these water projects as its for their own benefit that is should be able to attend meetings when called upon, should be able to contribute financially and non-financially to such projects and lastly should be a guard to these projects that is take action in case of any misuse of the water projects.

5.5.2 Recommendation to Community Leaders

The community leaders should be strong enough to take off the water projects when completed by donors. Additionally should create awareness to the community on the water projects that are about to takeoff in their community so that the people can participate from the start of the project. The leaders should make sure that the projects are serviced each time where need be so as to function well.

5.5.3 Recommendation to the Government

The government should make sure that it creates awareness to the community of any water project that is about to start. The government should also be responsible in

monitoring the already completed water projects for their sustainability. The government should also put a system where it contributed a certain percentage on any water projects though it may be donor funded so that the community leaders can feel the projects belongs to them.

5.6 Limitations of the Study

The time set for accomplishment of research was very limited for producing scholarly information hence it required a lot of commitment by the researcher. Financial constraint: It was very expensive to conduct the research. It required the researcher to read, visit different places, and visit the internet, buy stationeries, typing, printing and final copies of the report for submission hence a lot of money is needed. Also some respondent were hesitating to reveal the truth so as to protect themselves from their leaders' harassment on assumption that telling the truth will affect stay at their areas.

5.7 Suggestion for Further Study

The study found out that there are factors that can influence community participation in water projects that is community related factors, personal related factors and project related factors. Future studies should focus on establishing the relationship between community participation and water projects sustainability that is to what extent can community participation bring about water project sustainability.

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APPENDICIES

Appendix 1: Interview Guide for Respondents from Water Projects

A sample of Interview Guide

Dear Participants the researcher is a student of Open University of Tanzania. The researcher is currently conducting a research on ***the Assessment of factors affecting community participation towards water projects sustainability in Tanzania, taking a case study of Kinondoni Municipal.*** The study is carried out for academic purpose as part of the requirements to fulfill the programme of study. Your assistance is of great importance to make this study successful, hence you are kindly requested to participate actively to this brief interview and respond honestly to the questions. You are assured that the information you provide will be treated with **maximum confidentiality** and will be used for the purpose of this study only and that's why your names nor positions and places of work are not indicated anywhere in this guideline.

1. For how long have been in Kinondoni Municipality?
2. Do men participated in water projects?
3. Are you consulted before any water project is started in Kinondoni? If NO, why?
4. Are you consulted during water project implementation? If NO, Why?
5. What do you think are the benefits if a community member is consulted before the water project starts?

6. What do you think will happen to a water project when community member have not been involved at all?
7. What do you think hinders community participation in water projects development and implementation?
8. In your opinion, what do you consider to be the challenges in involving community in water projects?
9. In your opinion, what do you think water project developers should do to have a successive water project?
10. Are there water projects that have been sustainable in Kinondoni? If Yes Mention them
11. Are there water projects at Kinondoni that have ended-up half way? If Yes what do you think could be reasons for that?

Appendix 2: Questionnaire For Respondents from Water Projects

A Sample of Questionnaire

Dear Participants the researcher is a student of Open University of Tanzania. The researcher is currently conducting a research on ***the assessment offactors affecting community participation towards water projects sustainability in Tanzania, taking a case study of Kinondoni Municipal.*** The study is carried out for academic purpose as part of the requirements to fulfill the programme of study. Your assistance is of great importance to make this study successful; hence you are kindly requested to respond honestly to the questions. You are assured that the information you provide will be treated with **maximum confidentiality** and will be used for the purpose of this study only and that's why your names, positions and places of work are not indicated anywhere in this questionnaire.

Instructions: Please indicate your response by putting a check (V) in the appropriate box or writing short statement in the appropriate areas

Section A: Social Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

1. Gender: Male ☐ Female ☐

2. Age: 18yrs – 30yrs ☐ 31yrs-40yrs ☐ 41yrs-50yrs ☐ 51yrs and above ☐

3. Marital Status:

Married ☐ Single ☐ Widow ☐ Widower ☐ Divorced ☐

4. Educational Qualification**:**

No any qualification ☐ Introduction courses ☐ Bachelor's Degree and above ☐

Section B: Level/extent of Community Participation

Assumptions

i. All community members are consulted before the water project is started at Kinondoni Municipal

I strongly agree ☐ I agree ☐ I disagree ☐ I strongly disagree ☐

ii. Only community leaders are consulted before a water project is started at Kinondoni Municipal.

I strongly agree ☐ I agree ☐ I disagree ☐ I strongly disagree ☐

iii. Community members can make a decision regarding water project at Kinondoni Municipal

I strongly agree ☐ I agree ☐ I disagree ☐ I strongly disagree ☐

iv. Community member feel the ownership of the water project is theirs

I strongly agree ☐ I agree ☐ I disagree ☐ I strongly disagree ☐

Section B: Impact of community participation

Assumptions

i. Community member feel the ownership of the water project is theirs.

I strongly agree ☐ I agree ☐ I disagree ☐ I strongly disagree ☐

ii. Community members do take on the water project even though the donors have left

I strongly agree ☐ I agree ☐ I disagree ☐ I strongly disagree ☐

iii. The project community members have enough knowledge of the water project

I strongly agree ☐ I agree ☐ I disagree ☐ strongly disagree ☐

iv. Community members enjoy the benefits of the water project and still protects it

I strongly agree ☐ I agree ☐ I disagree ☐ I strongly disagree ☐

v. Water projects elapse before their life span time

I strongly agree ☐ I agree ☐ I disagree ☐ I strongly disagree ☐

Section C: Challenges of community participation

Assumptions

i. The community leadership does not take a step ahead in water project involvements

I strongly agree ☐ I agree ☐ I disagree ☐ I strongly disagree ☐

ii. Community members only participate in water projects with a magnitude problem

I strongly agree ☐ I agree ☐ I disagree ☐ I strongly disagree ☐

iii. The community has no history of taking participatory involvement in water projects

I strongly agree ☐ I agree ☐ I disagree ☐ strongly disagree ☐

iv. Community members only participates in water projects that involve huge sums of money

I strongly agree ☐ I agree ☐ I disagree ☐ strongly disagree ☐

Section C: Sustainability

i) All water projects in Kinondoni Municipal are sustainable

I strongly agree ☐ I agree ☐ I disagree ☐ I strongly disagree ☐

ii) Sustainability of water projects is influenced by personal related factors

I strongly agree ☐ I agree ☐ I disagree ☐ I strongly disagree ☐

iii) Water project sustainability in Kinondoni Municipal is influence by the community leaders

I strongly agree ☐ I agree ☐ I disagree ☐ I strongly disagree ☐

iv) Government support to water projects has brought about sustainability of several water projects at Kinondoni municipal

I strongly agree ☐ I agree ☐ I disagree ☐ strongly disagree ☐

v) Education levels of community members have influenced then to participate in water projects hence sustainability

I strongly agree ☐ I agree ☐ I disagree ☐ I strongly disagree ☐

Section D: Measures to improve

i) What measures do you think/propose should be taken to improve the community participation in water projects in order to ensure sustainability of those projects?

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Appendix 3: Focused Group Discussion Guide for Respondents from Water Projects

A Sample of Focus Group Discussion Guide

Dear Participants the researcher is a student of Open University of Tanzania. The researcher is currently conducting research on ***the assessment of factors affecting community participation towards water projects sustainability in Tanzania, taking a case study of Kinondoni Municipal.*** The study is carried out for academic purpose as part of the requirement to fulfill the programme of study. Your assistance is of great importance to make this study successful, hence you are kindly requested to participate actively to this discussion and respond honestly to the questions. You are assured that the information you provide will be treated with **maximum confidentiality** and will be used for the purpose of this study only.

1. Community members always do participate in water project designing, implementation and evaluation.
2. The water projects are always beneficial to the society for life and even though the donors no longer funds the community do take on with the water project as they have the skills and knowledge required and can even contribute financially to the water project
3. Sustainability of water projects at Kinondoni Municipal is influenced by the government leaders

4. Sustainability of water projects at Kinondoni is influenced by community members

5. What do you think hinders community participatory into water project designing, implementation and evaluation?

6. What do you propose or suggest should be done to improve on the whole system of community participatory to enhance water project sustainability?