

**COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN MONITORING AND EVALUATION
AND ITS IMPLICATION IN VILLAGE LAND USE PLAN
SUSTAINABILITY: A CASE OF KIGOMA DISTRICT, TANZANIA**

ELIKANA MANUMBU

**A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE
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CERTIFICATION

The undersigned certifies that he has read and hereby recommends for acceptance by the Open University of Tanzania, a dissertation entitled: **“Community Participation in Monitoring and Evaluation and its Implication in Village Land Use Plan Sustainability: A Case of Kigoma District, Tanzania”**, in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the degree of master of Arts in Monitoring and Evaluation of the Open University of Tanzania.

.....

Dr Hamidu A. Shungu
(Supervisor)

.....

Date

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DECLARATION

I, **Elikana Manumbu**, do hereby declare that this dissertation is my own original work and that it has not been presented to any other University or Institution of Higher Learning for a degree or similar award.

.....

Signature

.....

Date

DEDICATION

To my children Evarist and Joel and to my father late Mr. Mathias Manumbu and mother Keflen Mulongo

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I appreciate the cooperation showed by village government leaders Bitale, Mkongolo and Kagongo where this study was conducted. To the respondents, without respondents no research was going to be carried out. I am also acknowledging assistance and cooperation rendered to me.

ABSTRACT

Community participation in Monitoring and evaluation of village land use plan has been shown to bring village land use plan sustainability. However, villages do not participate full to monitor and evaluate their land use plans as a result land use plan lack sustainability and boundary conflicts among the community members and villages continue to exist in Tanzania and Kigoma district in particular despite the land use plan multiple benefits. This study examined community participation in Monitoring and evaluation of village land use plan and its implication on sustainability in Kigoma district. Three villages of Bitale, Mkongolo and Kagongo were selected. The study employed a sample of 74 respondents: 45 community members, 10 village conservation committees, 5 village leaders, 2 district officers and 2 M&E staff. Primary data were collected through questionnaires, interview and observation. Secondary data were obtained from published and unpublished materials. Quantitative data collected were analysed descriptively using SPSS and qualitative data were analysed through content analysis. The Findings revealed that community participation is higher during introduction of the Village land use process to the village government members and village assembly and low during monitoring and evaluation stage. Community is not adequately participated in all stages. Capacity building was found to be insignificant, which includes inappropriate training of community. It is recommended that district council and development partners need to invest in community knowledge, working gears and governance. This can be achieved through increased community awareness campaign for the betterment of the studied area.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATION AND ACRONYMS

CDD	Community Driven Development
COSTECH	Commission for Science and Technology
CPM&E	Community Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation
DED	District Executive Director
DLNRO	District Land and Natural Resource officer
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FM	Forest Monitor
GMU	Gombe Masito Ugalla
GNP	Gombe National Park
JFM	Joint Forest Management
JGI	Jane Goodall Institute
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NGOs	Non-Government Organizations
NLUPC	National Land Use Planning Commission
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation Development
PFM	Participatory Forest Management
PIM	Participatory Impact Evaluation
PLUM	Participatory Land Use Management
PM&E	Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Science
TACARE	Tanganyika Catchment and Reforestation

TASAF	Tanzania Social Action Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
URT	United Republic of Tanzania
VLUM	Village Land Use management
VLUP	Village land use Plan

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Problem

Participation in development has become a critical concept in assessing needs and implementation of policies or projects. Participatory development is not new idea. Considerable experiences exist around the world in participatory development process (Shah *et al* 2004, Lai 2003). It is a social and political process that uses new ways to bring project stakeholders together to ensure appropriate effective and efficiency of the project management (World, 2003).

Participatory Development emerged in the 1970s, often in NGO work and in connection with new participatory approaches to development research. Since then, it has gained momentum in various donor and government initiatives. As a result, donors, government and international organizations are advocating integration of participatory approaches with the integration of people's knowledge as the basis for planning and change (Estrella and Gaventa, 1997).

Over the years, many of development efforts aimed at reducing the poverty level have not included local people at the conception, implementation and monitoring and evaluation. This has often resulted in non-sustainability of many development efforts leading to voices of the poor not to be heard adequately (Estrella *et al.*, 2000). However, Estrella, (2000) asserted that participating communities in monitoring and evaluation is a relatively new approach that many development agencies are still learning.

Community participation in monitoring and evaluation promotes ownership of the development projects such as LUP through their active participation. Based on the level of involvement, community participation aims at satisfying economic and social welfare (FAO, 1985). It also improves performance and outcomes increases accountability and transparency (Sirker, 2002). Community participation in monitoring and evaluation brings stakeholders' empowerment, democratization, partnership and sustainability.

In 2009, United Nations Development Program (UNDP) noted that community participation has been part of development policy, program and projects in both developing and developed countries. This is due to the fact that community participation improves quality, effectiveness and sustainability of development actions. By placing people at the centre of such actions, development efforts have a much greater potential to empower and lead to ownership of the results (UNDP, 2009, Bayer and Water-Bayer (2002).

Practitioners and donors in development indicate that in order to achieve pre-determined goals of the program, community should be actively involved including monitoring and evaluation (Dube, 2009). In Tanzania, currently there is growing interest of involving target beneficiaries in all process of development activities including monitoring and evaluation of village land use plan (VLUP). The government of Tanzania has entailed aspect of monitoring and evaluation in national strategy, national planning, policies and programs (Estrella and Gaventa, 1997). LUP process one of the tools for natural resources conservation and sustainable rural development is better addressed through participatory and integrated approaches.

The government of Tanzania uses various policies and guideline in participatory community management. The land use plans so as the Participatory Forest Management (PFM) describes community involvement in planning, implementation and management of forests; Joint Forest Management (JFM) is a form of PFM. This kind of community involvement takes place in areas of high value biodiversity (URT, 2013). Since 1994 the Jane Good all Institute (JGI) is implementing natural resource conservation project in Kigoma district to secure the critical ecosystems in Western Tanzania that is inhabited by the endangered species of the chimpanzee. Likewise focusing on improving the livelihoods of community in the program area. GMU has recognized community-driven approaches through which local people are involved in conception, execution and monitoring and evaluation in conservation projects.

This study is based on assessing challenges of community participation in monitoring and evaluation and its implication in sustainability of land use plans. This chapter presents the background of the study, statement of the problem, purpose of the study, objectives of the study, research questions and significance of the study.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Land is the basic resources for human being livelihood, animal food and habitat. Since most Tanzanians live in rural areas and undertake faming, livestock keeping, charcoal making, timber extraction, and hunting village land use planning is very vital tools for allocating various uses which reduce and eliminate use conflicts. Land use planning is a democratic process of allocating uses in village, district or national land. In Tanzania the National guidelines for Participatory Village land Use management identify community members to participate in all the six stages of land use planning process.

This helps community ownership and sustainability of the plan. However, according to the 2018 whole Project Evaluation (WOPE) report there is evidence that this is not working the way it is expected by the guideline of the Participatory Village Land Use Planning. Communities do not have sense of ownership of these plans, thirty six (36) out of fifty two (52) were subdivided into two or more without considering the availability of such plans hence nullifying land use plan implementation even without going to the district to seek support after subdivision. Furthermore, the sustainability of these plans is questionable regardless of incorporation of aspect of community participation in project initiation, execution/implementation, monitoring and evaluation and project closure.

Possible explanation could be that the level of community participation in these plans is very minimal and the communities seem to be too dependent on the district and JGI. Therefore, this study seeks to investigate the underlying issues of community participation in monitoring and evaluation and its implication in village land use plan sustainability.

1.3 Objective of the Study

1.3.1 General Objective of the Study

The main objective of this study is to assess community participation in monitoring and evaluation and its implication in village land use plan sustainability.

1.3.2 Specific Objective of the Study

This study is guided by the following specific objectives

- (i) To examine the extent of community participation in monitoring and evaluation plan for village land use
- (ii) To assess the impact of community participation in monitoring and evaluation of village land use plans
- (iii) To examine the challenges facing community participation in monitoring and evaluation of village land use plans

1.4 Research Questions

- (i) To what extent is community participating in monitoring and Evaluation of village land use plans?
- (ii) What is the impact of monitoring and evaluation of village land use plan?
- (iii) What are the challenges facing community participation in monitoring and evaluation of village land use plans?

1.5 Significance of the Study

The study findings will be beneficial to the stakeholders involved in implementation of participatory initiatives, including community projects, policy makers. Government and project leaders at all levels i.e. village, district and national. Likewise, the study findings will also allow inclusion of corrective measures for community improvement in participation in implementation of ongoing conservation projects in the study area and Kigoma District as a whole.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter deals with various studies related to community involvement in participatory monitoring and evaluation. The literatures aim search for the current state of information on community participation in monitoring and evaluation of village land use plans to enable sustainability of the plans. The information is obtained from various publications including books, reports journals and Internet sources.

2.2 Definitions of the Key Terms

2.2.1 Community Participation

Theron (2005) defined community participation as involvement of people in a community in project to solve their own problems. Community participation is a means of empowering people by developing their skills and abilities so that they can negotiate with the development delivery system and can make their own decisions in terms of their development needs and priorities. Consequently, community can participate during needs assessment, planning, mobilization, training, and implementation of the programs or project and monitoring and evaluation, in the appraisal of the work done, recognizing improvements that can be made and redefining needs (World Bank, 2006).

During participation community influence and share control over priority setting, policy making, resource allocation and or program implementation

2.2.2 Monitoring

Monitoring is the systematic assessment of the progress of a program/project in the framework of original goals in order to regulate activities and to undertake corrective actions. It is an internal project activity designed to provide feedback on project progress, efficiency and problems it is facing when it is being implemented (Michael and Eleano, 1986; MOEC, 1996; Bartle, 1998).

In order to achieve the intended results, progress need to be monitored. Additionally, monitoring seeks to understand if the predetermined outputs are being produced, what are the issues, risks and challenges that the project face, understand the decisions that are needed to be concerning changes to the already planned work and relevance of achievement of envisioned outcome and document learning during implementation (UNDP, 2009).

2.2.3 Evaluation

According to EU (2011), evaluation is defined as “the periodic assessment of the efficiency, effectiveness, impact, sustainability and relevance of a project in the context of the stated objectives”. Additionally, contends that, evaluation is used as a management tool in assessing systematically and objectively an ongoing or completed project, program or policy, its design, implementation and results (Gudda, 2011).

In this study, evaluation meant an assessment which is done before a project starts, while it is progressing, and when it is completed. The aim of evaluation is to determine the significance, attainment of the predetermined objectives, efficiency, impact and sustainability. The World Bank (2000) identifies three types of evaluation depending

on the stage in which the evaluation is done and how evaluation is done. The three types are *ex-ante*, *mid-term* and *ex-post evaluation*. Baker (2000) adds that, ex-ante evaluation is done at the initial project planning stage; midterm evaluation is an assessment done in the mid of implementation to review progress and make any major adjustment needed; and ex-post evaluation takes place at the end or three or more years after the completion of the project focusing on the sustainability of the project and lessons learnt.

2.2.4 Village land Use Plan

GIZ (2011) citing from FAO/UNEP 1999) explain village land use plans as a systematic plan that shows sustainable development of village land resources which meets people's needs and demands. During planning the assessments is done on physical, social economic, institutional and legal potentials and constraints with respect to an optimal and sustainable use of land resources and empower people to make decisions about how to allocate resources.

According to the NLUPC (1998), land use planning in this perspective Village land use planning is defined as a branch of village planning encompassing various disciplines which seek to order and regulate land use in an efficient and ethical way for optimal use of resources in order to improve the living condition of villagers. Furthermore, the optimal use of natural resources depends mainly on the potential of the people to utilize and manage them; their priorities; the social economic condition and the carrying capacity of the natural resources. URT (2007) defines the term village land use plan as any plan prepared or adopted by a planning authority under the land Act.

2.2.5 Sustainability

Emas (2015) pointed out that although there are many definitions of sustainability, but there is definition, which do not limit the scope of sustainability and touches intergenerational equity. Therefore, sustainability, is a dynamic equilibrium in the process of interaction between a population and carrying capacity of its environment such that the population develop to express its full potential without producing irreversible, adverse effects on the carrying capacity of the environment upon which it depends (Ben-Eli 2015). However, although the definition emphasizes cross – generation equity, which is clearly, an important concept but possess difficulties, as the future generation needs are not easy to determine or define.

2.3 Conceptual Framework

Reichel and Ramey (1987) define conceptual framework as a set of broad ideas and principles taken from relevant fields of inquiry and used to structure a subsequent presentation. A research tool that intended to assist a researcher to develop awareness and understanding of the situation under the study (Guba and Lincoln, 1989). The figure below represents a framework that shows Village land use plan as independent variable and community participation as dependent variable.

The involvement of community in PM&E including M&E framework, management commitment to PM&E, financial resources for M&E, community interest in participation and human power capacity in M&E increases community participation in project cycle which result integration of local knowledge in project, ensure transparency and accountability in resource use, promotes ownership and sustainability of projects. Effective PM&E requires a commitment to empowering

local people, relinquishing some control, using simple data collection methods and immediate sharing of results with all key stakeholders. Likewise, project sustainability, sharing results with communities, project ownership, transparency and accountability and integrating local knowledge to the project increase community participation in the project.

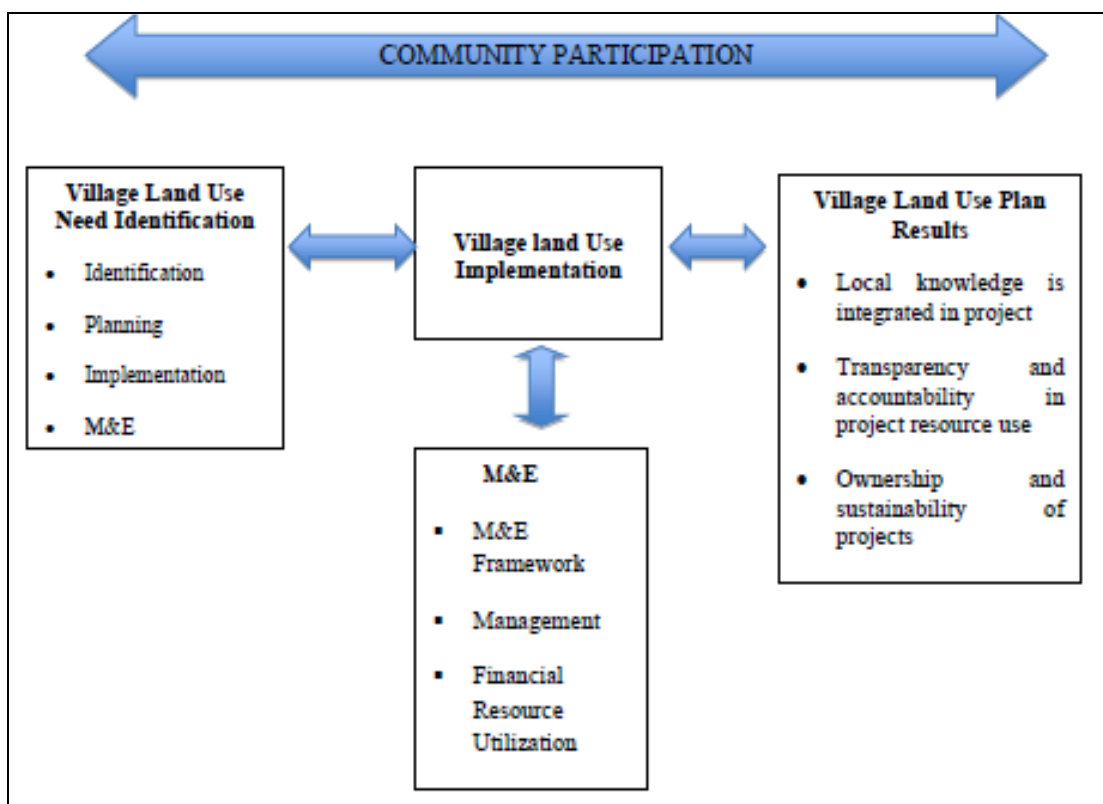


Figure 2.1: Conceptual Framework of Community Participation in Village Land Use

Source: Developed by Researcher, 2018

2.4 Theoretical Review of the Study

2.4.1 Theories Related to the Study

This study is guided by two interrelated theories: community participation and monitoring and evaluation theory.

Community participation theory is involvement of communities in making decisions about their own future (Hubley, 1990). This involvement can start from understanding the problem or challenge, developing implementation plan, monitoring its implementation and evaluating successful or failure of the plan. In all these, community choose priorities that seem more meeting their needs, (*Ibid*).

However, Hollnsteiner (1982) contends that people's participation is not to everyone in an identifiable community, because indigenous elites already have strong voice in decision-making but rather to the poor majority with little access to resources and power. Therefore, peoples' experiences of participating build up confidences that they can decisions over their own future (Hubley, 1990). Sarkissian (2002) points out rationales for community participation that is ethical and pragmatic.

There are several advantages of community participation community as pointed out by many authors. Hubley (1990) pointed out that, community participation leads to better relationship between communities and workers. Also, implementing program entails all people in certain locality living and working together and understand better challenges affecting few or whole community. Eventually, the process of involving can make them participate then contribute money and develop sense of self-reliance (*ibid*). Midgley (1986) considers that community participation involves participation of organized community rather than individual who should be regarded as the beneficiaries of participation. In this process community, usually, community gains power and build capacities to decide what has to be intervened and develop ways to address (Midgley, 1986).

Consequently, this study is guided by monitoring and evaluation theory. Monitoring is the systematic and continuous collecting and analyzing of information about the progress of a project or programme (Gosling and Edwards, 2003). Monitoring is a continuous assessment of the functioning of the project activities that allows early recognition of the social effects in particular, which are regressive or incompatible with equity objectives and enables one to institute the necessary corrective measures (Casley & Kumar in Oakley & Clayton, 2000; Kellerman, 1997; Randel, 2002). Monitoring is usually seen as an internal project activity, an essential part of good, day- to-day management practice.

Evaluation on the other hand is concerned with the objective periodic assessment of the relevance, performance, efficiency and impact of an on-going or completed project. An evaluation should provide information that is credible and useful enabling the incorporation of lessons learnt into decision making processes of both beneficiaries and donors (Kusek and Risk, 2004; OECD, 2002; Kellerman, 1997; Kaaria and Njuki, 2005; Casley and Kumar in Oakley and Clayton, 2000).

Gorgens and Kusek (2009) assert that monitoring and evaluation is powerful public management tools that can be employed to improve the way organization or government achieves results. Monitoring and evaluation is a participatory process that examines the progress, values, constraints and achievements of development projects, programs or policy by stakeholders. It recognizes the values of the contribution of local peoples empowers them and contributes to a nation's development process. Monitoring and evaluation are in fact, two distinct sets of organizational activities, related but not identical.

However, M&E have in common toward learning from what and how you are doing by focusing on efficiency, effectiveness and impact of the development program or project (Spaulding, 2008). Talukder *et al.*, (2001) and Guijt (1999) pointed out that conventional M&E is generally seen to assess project efficiency, effectiveness, relevance and causality. They argue further that traditionally, its purpose is to promote accountability and transparency to outsiders and that it is expected to yield objective information about project progress and accomplishments.

Similarly, Campilan *et al.*, (2001) observed that, PM&E has emerged as an approach that seeks to involve those that contribute to or are affected by the project such local communities, collaborating organizations, program field staff from planning M&E to using its results for learning and change. Participation needed to be an integral part of monitoring and evaluation and not just the development activities (Earle, L 2004).

Mozammel and Schechter (2005) and Kaaria (2005), contend that participatory community-based planning and monitoring and evaluation is critical for the community to collectively understand, learn from and reflect upon the design, management and implementation activities related to the local development plan. However, Guijt (1999) cautions that participatory monitoring and evaluation is not just a matter of using participatory techniques within a conventional M&E setting. It is about radically rethinking who undertakes and carries out the process, and who learns or benefits from the findings (Guijt, 1999).

PM&E can be identified depending on the function and purpose that they are intended to serve. This often depends on the needs of various stakeholders, which can range

from community-based organizations and NGOs, to researchers, consultants, government, the private sector and donors. It is therefore clear that participatory approaches to M&E are now gaining prominence in development literature and being employed more widely in the field (Coupal, 2001; World Bank; 2002; Eldis, 2005; Estralla *et al.*, 2000).

Estralla *et al.*, (2000) asserted that PM&E can include empowerment evaluation/community driven PM&E; participatory monitoring/ participatory evaluation; participatory impact monitoring (PIM); participatory planning monitoring and evaluation; self-monitoring and evaluation.

According to Republic of Liberia (2009), monitoring and evaluation should not end with the production of reports. Instead, there should be adequately sharing and dissemination of the reports to the stakeholders. This aims M&E to serve as an instrument for ensuring the achievement of program goals. Information technology has a substantial role to play in the dissemination of information in providing quality, relevant and timely data, information and knowledge in order to support M&E (Republic of Liberia, 2009).

Monitoring and evaluation are valuable tools which can identify problems and their causes; suggest possible solutions to problems; raise questions about assumptions and strategy; push you to reflect on where you are going and how you are getting there; provide you with information and insight; encourage you to act on the information and insight; increase the likelihood that you will make a positive development difference.

2.5 Empirical Review

2.5.1 Community Participation in Monitoring and Evaluation in Village Land

use plan the Global Context

In recent years, participation has become worldwide development approach (Lewis 2007). Community participation in monitoring and evaluation has emerged as a result of the limitations of conventional monitoring and evaluation. Community participation emerged first in agriculture and rural development in the 1970's and developed from various participatory traditions such as farming systems research, participatory action research and participatory learning and action, including participatory rural appraisal and rapid rural appraisal. Conventional M&E serves the interest of donors and implementers and ignores the interest of the local people (Richardson, 1983).

UNDP, (2004) and World Bank, (2002) have pointed out that community participation M&E is an integral part of community empowerment that allows communities themselves to set their own goals, strategies and indicators and to actively monitor and evaluate whether they are moving towards achieving them. In addition, they contend that community involvement in M&E will enhance transparency and accountability in resource use (Cars, 2006).

Hilhorst and Guijt, (2006) asserted that local people should be involved in monitoring and evaluation by focusing on activities that are really they act upon. It is pointed out that implementing agency should be ready to discuss findings that local people act on. CPM&E should actively involve grassroots in planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation.

The report of Cooksey and Kikula (2005) found that community applied data to adjust project activities, reflect and make decisions on various aspects of community initiatives. In addition, information used to ensure accountability to their priorities, through effective communication and feedback mechanisms.

Kaaria (2005) asserted that community participation in monitoring and evaluation systems enhance local learning, management capacity and skills in assessing the quality of service delivery. Besides tracking and monitoring government decision-making, the system involves communities in research and builds their capacity to bring about significant change and facilitates in-depth learning by large numbers of people on pertinent issues. However, Hollnsteiner (1982) as cited in Midgley *et. al.*, (1986), argues that peoples' participation is not to everyone in an identifiable community, since indigenous elites already have a strong voice in decision making, but rather to the poor majority with little access to resources and power.

2.5.2 Community Participation in Monitoring and Evaluation of Village Land

Use Plan: Tanzania Experience

NLUPC (2013) stipulate that community participation in land use planning takes place at all levels of the planning process. As part of the implementation of the operation and decentralization policy, villages and districts form the primary institutions for integration of land use planning and implementation.

The village land use guideline (2013) identifies village institutions and how are integrated in the village land use planning process. The village assembly: being the main decisional making and approval institution at village level constitutes every

member of the village. This institution identifies issues/problems and ways, which touches the village. The village council is the executive power and responsible for village land use planning and may have to delegate some of her responsibilities to Village land Use management Committee (VLUM) team. The VLUM team works hand in hand with PLUM team and receives on-the-job training to become sufficiently experienced to carry out the required tasks during and after the presence of PLUM team members in the village.

Cooksey and Kikula (2005) found that the community through Participatory Poverty Assessment (PPA) identifies their most felt needs. In addition, the report indicates that communities feel more responsible for monitoring and evaluation if they are actively involved. Otherwise, the feeling is that the project belongs to the government/donors and that they are responsible to come and fix whatever goes wrong.

This agrees with Hilhorst and Guijt, (2006) asserted that CPM&E should encourage primary stakeholders actively involve to the development interventions that affect their life. It is further noted that local people can take the lead in tracking and making sense of progress towards achievement of self-selected or jointly agreed results at the local level and drawing actionable conclusions. Estrella (2000) contends that CPM&E should be conducted by all stakeholders and for effectiveness, it is important to establish mechanism of giving feedback to all stakeholders involved in the whole process such as village authority, community, donor and national authority.

It is not noted that, CPM&E, community members themselves identify their own objectives and initiate activities to achieve these objectives. They develop their

indicators for measuring progress towards achievement of the objectives; indicators to assess change. Communities are also in charge of the data collection and analysis, and finally use the PM&E results to adjust their activities. Performance indicators that are identified by community should base on local experiences, perceptions and knowledge.

2.5.3 Level of Community Participation and Monitoring and Evaluation

Community participation entails active involvement of local people (farmers, field staff, and other local stakeholders) in the design, elicitation, analysis and utilization of M&E information (Cramb and Purcell, 2001). Nkonjera (2008) citing from Pretty and Scoones (1995) and Hawlett and Nagu (2001) also, Iddi and Nuhu citing from Raniga and Simpson (2002) categorized participation into passive, manipulative, consultation, material incentive or contributing resources, functional, interactive and self-mobilization.

Passive participation is where people participate by being told what is going to happen or has already happened through announcements by the administration or project management without listening to people's responses. Manipulative participation is simply a pretending representative on official boards who are unelected and have no power in final decision making (pretty and Scoones, 1995).

Participation by consultation is the type of participation where communities are involved in answering questions using questionnaires. It involves seeking views of the target groups. The external agents define the problem, information gathering process and control analysis, there is no sharing decision –making. Profession official

representatives have no power on the final decision – making (Pretty and Scoones, 1995).

Participation for material incentive or contributing resources involves people in providing resources e.g. labour in return for food, cash or other material incentives, e.g. peasants may provide field and labour but have yet not been involved in experimentation (Pretty and Scoones, 1995, Hawlett and Nagu, 2001, Rulinga and Simpson 2002).

Functional participation tends to occur only after major decisions have already been made by external agencies. People are co-opted to achieve external project goals within minimal costs. Here people participate both interactive and shared decision-making (Hawlett and Nagu, 2001).

Interactive participation is the types of a recommended participation where people are actively involved in analysis, planning, implementation and evaluation stages in the whole process and ensure the identified community needs and objectives are attained for sustainable development. The process involves interdisciplinary methodologies that seek multiple perspectives using structured learning process (Hawlett and Nagu, 2001).

Self-mobilization is when people participate by taking initiatives independent of external agencies to change their lives through resources and technical advises they need, but retains control over how resources are uses (Hawlett and Nagu, 2001). Despite the classification of participation, sustainable development of programs

cannot be achieved by using the above type of participation. Pretty and Scoones (1995) contends that participation in terms of manipulative, Passive, Consultative and material incentive-driven forms are just superficial and fragments. Therefore, community participation on interactive and self-mobilization have best results as people are involved in decision making during all stages of the project from design to maintenances, Nkonjera, 2008, cited from Narayan 1995).

2.5.4 Impact of Community Participation in Monitoring and Evaluation of Village land Use Plan

Development practitioners recognize the importance of beneficiaries' participation in designing implementation, analysing and understanding changes and learning from their own development experience. Peoples' participation is progressively being recognized as being vital section of the M&E process. Participation offers opportunity to collaborate, assess, learn and understand changes that crop up and are more inclusive and more responsive to the needs and ambitions of those most directly affected.

Participatory monitoring and evaluation is meant to increase project ownership and measuring effectiveness and empowering beneficiaries, building accountability and transparency and taking corrective actions to improve performance and outcomes. It also, provides responsive feedback from community stakeholder and to change circumstances (Maeda and Wickama, 2008). The approach gives voice to local people since they can share experience and action in the process; promote community cooperation, solidarity, and involvement and follow up on the agreed action.

2.5.5 Challenges of faced by Community in Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation

The communities face several challenges in PM&E in development projects and sustainable development. The challenges are linked to organization values, structures and professional modes of practice. According to Aibel (2004), Introduction of PM&E needs discussion on how the approach can be widely adopted due to its complexity than generally assumed. Additionally, community lacks skills for handling PM&E, time consuming, and high cost for conducting PM&E (Ekodeu, 2009). Iddi and Nuhu (2018) citing from Estrella *et al.*, (2000) argued that PM&E as a process of learning, it becomes more complex, since more stakeholders within the entire program become involved in PM&E.

Also, Earle, (2004) shows that lack of time and resources denies opportunity to address other important issues in PM&E. Different power relationship among stakeholders is one of the challenges imposed to evaluators, as may affect putting PM&E into practices. Therefore, there is great deal in choosing which tool is most appropriate for understanding the impact of various interventions, (Goyder, 1998). The kind of indicators to monitor is another area that need discussion between the program implementers and the community.

2.2.6 Knowledge Gap

Many researchers have researched about community participation in different perspectives such as challenges of community participation by Omunu (2008) revealed that numerous challenges range from community to organizational levels that

affected the sustainability, ownership of and accountability in community managed projects.

In depth assessment of challenges and opportunities for community participation in monitoring and evaluation of government projects in Tanzania by Iddi et al., 2018, shows that community participation face with challenges and not adequately done. Omuu (2008) and John (2015) indicated that community participation in community managed projects is affected by social economic background beneficiaries, gender, influence of powerful elite villages, rigid accountability requirements at organization level and poorly trained staff who facilitate projects.

Kasuka (2011), assessing community participation in district agriculture sector investment project in Shinyanga district showed that community participation and ownership of projects is influenced by education level, main occupation, previous experience, livestock possession and awareness of community on government emphasis. However, most of the literatures suggest that community participation should be done at all levels of the project i.e. from project idea formulation, planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and re-planning and project closure.

This study reviewed literature on participatory monitoring and evaluation, globally, regional and local level (Tanzania). However, little has been documented on how community participation in M&E is practiced and its implication on sustainability. Therefore, this study aims to fill the gap by assessing community participation in participatory M&E in the implementation of conservation projects through Village Land Use Plans in Kigoma district as case study.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents and discusses the research methodology used in collecting and analysing data of the study. It includes research design, study area, study population, sample size and sampling technique. In addition, it covers sources of data, collection techniques; explain how data were analysed and observation of research ethics.

3.2 Research Design

This study employed case study research design. Ndunguru (2006) explained a case study design as a small inclusive and extensive study of an individual(s) or area whereby an investigator uses all his/her skills and methods to allow systematic gathering of enough information about phenomenon, to permit one understands on how it functions as unit of society. The aim of using this research design is that it allows the collection of data at one point in time. The research employed both quantitative qualitative methods in investigating community participation in monitoring and evaluation by systematically collecting enough information, conceptualize and understand the social changes and raw inferences and maintain continuity of the research process as proposed by Chambua (2003).

3.3 Description of the Study Area

3.3.1 Study Area

The study was done in Kigoma district, Kigoma region. The aim of conducting this study is to understand the way community are participating in monitoring and

evaluation of VLUP and how that participation contributes to sustainability of the village land use and hence minimize land conflicts among users. The selected district villages forms part of habitat for critically endangered wild chimpanzee (*Pan troglodytes*) and is where wildlife community conservation programs are ongoing and human activities such as farming, tree cutting for charcoal and construction, cutting grass for fetching roof, setting wildfire, cutting timber and poles have been ranked as on the threat for chimpanzee population and their habitants. Kigoma district is one of the six of districts in Kigoma region Tanzania (URT, 2015). Other districts include Uvinza, Buhigwe, Kasulu, Kibondo and Kakonko. It is bordered to the North by the country of Burundi, to the West by Lake Tanganyika, to the East by Buhigwe and Kasulu districts and to the South by the Uvinza district. Kigoma district is located at 4°53'S 29°38'E about 10kms from Kigoma town.

3.3.3 Target Population

Administratively, the district is divided into 11 wards, which are Bitale, Kagongo, Kagunga, Kalinzi, Mahembe, Matendo, Mkigo, Mkongoro, Mungonya, Mwamgongo and Mwandiga. According to NBS report (2012) the district has a population of 211,566 people (101,499 males and 110,067 females). By tribes the population of the district are the “Ha”, ‘Bembe’, Bwari, and Tongwe. By climate the district is divided into two major zones, namely the highland and lowland areas (Rusomyo 2014).

3.4 Study Population

The population of this study included community members, village land use management team (VLUM), forest monitors (FM), GMU staff and district council staff from DLNR office. This population provided the researcher with appropriate

information on the contribution of community participation in monitoring and evaluation in the implementation of chimpanzee conservation program.

3.5 Sample Size

Schindler (2008) asserts that carrying a valid and reliable study requires a sample of not less than 30 and not more than 500 respondents. This study the sample size is 74 respondents who generated information required for this study. The distribution of respondents is 20 from community conservation committees, officers from DLNRO office 2, GMU staff 2, Village leaders 5 and community members 45 youth (aged 15-29 years) and 30 years and above. Table 3.1 shows the distribution of respondents.

Table 3.1: Distributions of Respondents

SN	Category	Population	Sample	Method employed
1	Village conservation committees	20	20	Purposive sampling
2	DLNRO officers	2	2	Purposive sampling
3	GMU Officers	2	2	Purposive and random
4	Village Leaders	5	5	Purposive and random
5	Community members (Youth and Adult)	Various	45	Simple random sampling
Total			74	

Source: Research data (2019)

3.6 Sampling Techniques

The study used simple random, purpose and stratified sampling techniques.

3.6.1 Simple Random Sampling

The study used simple random sampling technique to community members youth (15-29) and adult (30 years and above) as each member of the population will have an equal chance of being selected to participate in the study. The research ensured that

the data collection instruments have age category and therefore no bias in selecting respondents.

3.6.2 Purposive Sampling

Purposive sampling used to select 20 members from community conservation committees, 2 DLNRO, 2 GMU officers and 5 village leaders of which personal experiences of each respondent with report to community participation was sought. The researcher assumes that respondents selected using this method have key information on the community participation in monitoring and evaluation of VLUP and objectives of the study.

3.7 Data Source

The study used two types of data sources: primary data sources and secondary data sources and data collected are largely base on qualitative research.

3.7.1 Primary Data

Primary data refers to data collected afresh and for the first time, therefore appear to be original in nature (Kothari, 2004). The researcher collected primary data using questionnaires, observation method and key informant interview in data collection.

3.7.2 Secondary Data

The study used data from available sources that have been collected and compiled for other purposes. The secondary data were collected through reviewing and analysing relevant literature from village offices, DLNRO office, GMU office including

published and unpublished reports, books and journals, online information and electronically stored information.

3.8 Data Collection Instruments

3.8.1 Observation

Observation relies on the researcher seeing, hearing, testing, and smelling things. It describes data that are collected regardless of the technique used in the study (Enon, 2004). Through observation, the researcher did not observe M&E frameworks of monitoring of VLUP. During key informant interview the body language of some respondents showed that M&E is not done. The researcher used this method in order to avoid report bias from someone else and observation naturalistic environment of projects.

3.8.2 Key Informant Interview

An interview is a set of questions structured or semi-structured used to collect information through oral or verbal communication in a face-to-face contact between the researcher and respondent (Kothari, 2004). This technique allowed the researcher to collect data and information basing on interaction between researcher and the respondents.

The research interviewed village leaders, community environment committee members, DLNROs officers and GMU officers based on their engagement in VLUP. This interview tool is very powerful essential source to get detailed information and it is helpful in handling case study related matters as it is indicated by the research design (Yin, 2003).

3.8.3 Questionnaires

The study employed questionnaires method to collect information from community members. The questionnaire used unstructured and semi-structured questionnaires that were distributed to the community members. The researcher pretested questionnaires before using in sampled villages. This enabled the researcher to adjust questions in order to get the intended information from the respondents. The researcher organized and supervises a total of respondents in filling the questionnaires. The questionnaire instrument consists of several questions on paper that a respondent reads and answers.

Nevertheless, copies of questionnaires were prepared basing on essential of a good questionnaire that has been suggested by various scholars. This includes being short and simple and organized in logical sequence moving from relatively easy to more difficult concern. This will avoid use of ambiguous expression and difficult technical terms that might affect emotions of the respondents, (Yin, 2003).

3.8.4 Documents Review

This is data collection technique, which uses the available information that is related to the study, which has already been collected by others (Krishnaswami, 2003). In this study the researcher reviewed village land use plan documents for Bitale, Kagongo and Mkongolo villages, DLNRO's report, conservation program reports, village meeting minutes, training and monitoring and evaluation plans. The research also reviewed published and unpublished online documents on VLUP.

3.9 Data Analysis

The data collected were systematically cleaned coded and analysed in the direction of the research questions and objectives. The analysis involved checking collection

forms for omission, legibility and consistency as well as removing any incomplete responses with missed data. The implication of missed responses checked and discussed so that minimize or reduce effect on the study. This method allowed open handed questions to be analysed systematically while data being entered into a retrievable and user-friendly database.

Furthermore, data collected were analysed both quantitatively and qualitatively. Quantitatively, data were summarized, coded entered into Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) database version 20. Therefore, frequencies, percentage distributions as major variables were obtained. This involved recording the verbal discussions and non-verbal expression from respondents followed by breaking the recorded information into meaningful smallest units of information, subjects and tendencies and were presented as a text however, coding employed.

Being an interpretive technique, it organizes the data and provides a means to introduce the interpretations of it into certain quantitative methods. Coding generally serves on interpreting the meaning of the context. Content analysis was used for analysis of qualitative data obtained from researcher observation of the respondent.

3.10 Ethical Observation

The researcher observed all ethical issues including getting permission from District Executive Director (DED) who oversees the area. The permission given was shown through the villages that were involved in this study to clear out the fears that might cause poor participation of respondents and village leaders.

Individual consents were requested from the respondents thereby being assured of high degree of confidentiality. The respondents could withdraw from the study as and when they do not feel to continue.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESEARCH FINDINGS, ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents results and discussions regarding community participation in Monitoring and Evaluation and its implication in village land use plan sustainability in Kigoma district. The results and findings are four sections namely, the demographic characteristics of respondents, the social economic characteristics of community involvement in monitoring and evaluation of village land use plans, level of community participation, sustainability of village land use plans and challenges facing community participation in monitoring and evaluation of land use plans.

4.2 Characteristics of Respondents

4.2.1 Sex of Respondents

The study was interested to know the sex of respondents because community participation in monitoring and evaluation is gender sensitive in the involvement in land use planning. The result indicates that most respondents about 49 out of 74 equivalents to 66.2% of all respondents were male while 25 respondents out 74 equivalents to 33.8% were female. This indicates that males are around home Table 4.1 summarizes the sex of respondents who were involved in the study.

Table 4.1: Sex of Respondents

Sex	Number	Percentage
Male	49	66.2
Female	25	33.8
Total	74	100

Source: Research Data, 2019

4.2.2 Occupation of Respondents

Community participation in monitoring and evaluation for land use plan was influenced by occupation of respondents. Therefore, the study wanted to know occupation of the respondents and found that 29.7% of respondents are engaged in petty business, 68.9% farming activities, 1.4% are bodaboda driver. Figure 4.1 shows summary the occupation of the respondents in the study area.

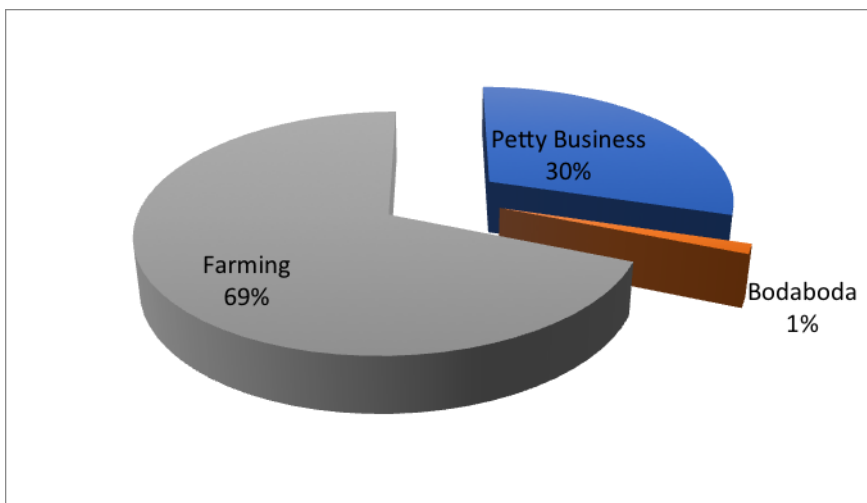


Figure 4.1: Occupation of Respondents

Source: Research Data, 2019

4.2.3 Age of the Respondents

Community participation in monitoring and evaluation for village land use plan involve different age group. Based on this study, it was interested to know age of respondents who participate in monitoring and evaluation of village land use plan and find out whether youth and adults are involved. The study found out that, respondents age ranged between less than 15 years to above 30 years. The findings indicated that less than 15 years were 6.8%, 15-29 years were 29.7% and above 30 years were 63.5%. This shows that monitoring and evaluation involved different age groups. The Figure 4.2 shows age group of respondents in summary.

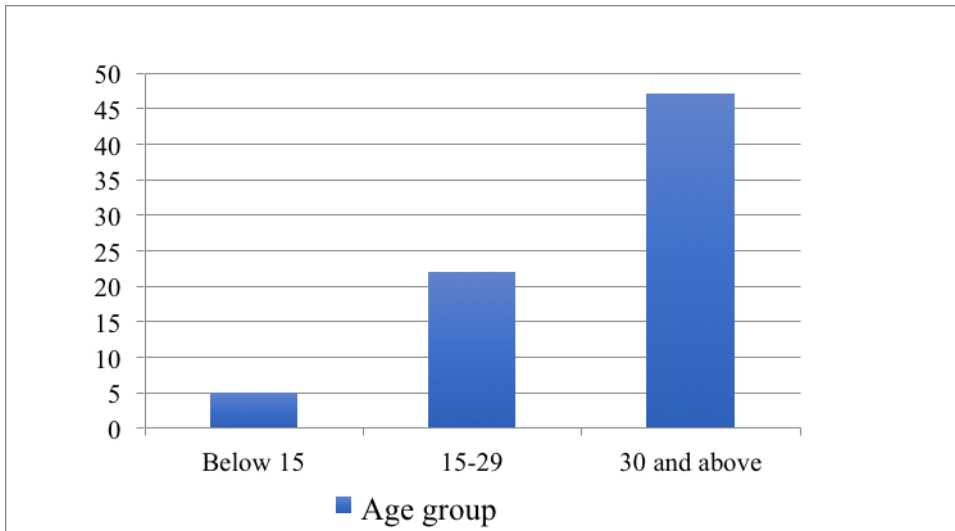


Figure 4.2: Age of the Respondents

Source: Research Data, 2019

4.2.4 Education Level of the Respondents

During this study, the researcher was interested to know the education level of respondents. Understanding of monitoring and evaluation for village land use plan involve people who are trained and understand monitoring and evaluation process. The field data indicated that about 77.0% of all respondents have primary education, 18% attended secondary education and 55 attended technical college. This indicates that village land use plan target community that really need to be empowered in understand importance community participation in monitoring and evaluation. The Table 4.2 indicates the summary of the occupation of the respondents.

Furthermore, the study wanted to find out the relationship between education level of the respondents and sex. The research revealed that 77% of respondents who attained primary school education 51% were male, 26% were female, secondary education 11% were male while 7% were female and technical collage 4% were male and 1% females.

Table 4.2: Sex and Educational Level of the Respondents

Education level	Sex of Respondents				Total	
	Male		Female		Number	Percent
	Number	%	Number	%		
Primary Education	38	51	19	26	57	77
Secondary Education	8	11	5	7	13	15
Technical Collage	3	4	1	1	4	8
Total	49	66	25	34	74	100

Source: Research Data, 2019

This shows that there is gender imbalance in education in the study area since men are more educated than women. This would also affect the decision making in community participation in monitoring and evaluation of village land use.

4.3 Extent of Community Participation in Monitoring and Evaluation of Village Land Use

The first objective of the study examined the extent of community participation in monitoring and evaluation of the village land use plan in Kigoma district. Respondents were able to answer questions asked from their understanding that was based on the six stages of village land use planning.

Table 4.3: Steps of Land Use Planning

S/N	Step of land use plan	Number of People	Percentage
1	Getting Ready	4	5.4
2	Sensitization meeting	34	46.0
3	Field data collection	5	6.8
4	Village Sketch Map	10	13.5
5	LUP Drafting	15	20.3
6	Consolidation	6	8.1
	Total	74	100.0

Source: Field Data, 2019

The steps include getting ready, community sensitization meeting, Field data collection, village land use plan (village sketch map), Land use drafting and consolidation of the plan. The summary of results is presented in Table 4.3.

4.3.2 Respondent understanding of Land Use Plan Monitoring and Evaluation

The researcher wanted to know whether project implementers/key informants understand monitoring plan for VLUP. According to the study, their understanding will indicate their involvement in the whole process hence creates sense of ownership of the VLUP. Also, understanding of framework will give snapshot of its implementation. The researcher interviewed five officials: 1 from GMU M&E person and four district officials from district land and natural resources office. Seventy five percent (75%) out of 5 officers do not understand the Monitoring plan, while 25% of respondents show to understand the plan.

For those who said not understand argue that they were not facilitated to develop monitoring plan for VLUP implementation. Other respondents lamented that the facilitation of VLUP only reached at the fourth stage and not at the sixth stage as indicated in the national guidelines for land use plan.

While for the officers who understand the plan showed that monitoring is done at every stage of the VLUP development process. It should be noted that understanding of monitoring plan by few officers is not enough in itself in the process of employing participatory monitoring and evaluation. The monitoring plan should be understood by all important stakeholders in the implementation of VLUP including village councils, VLUM and community members.

Monitoring plan promote active community participation, transparency and accountability. Therefore, promoting active community participation, transparency and accountability were important targets of VLUP.

4.3 Community Participation in Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation

In understanding how community participate in monitoring and evaluation of village land use plans, the researcher found it is important to review guideline for VLUP monitoring and evaluation framework its components, extent framework entails participation, extent community involve and make decision, data collection and discusses method used to involve community and make decision. According to national guidelines for VLUP M&E is done at every stage of land use plan process. The framework aims to ensure optimum community participation and management of land use plan is owned by community.

4.3.1 Respondent understanding of VLUP Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

The researcher wanted to know whether community members understand M&E. Their understanding will indicate whether community are knowledgeable and participate in manage their VLUP. Also, the researcher interviewed five technical officers: one district land officer, one district land and natural resources officer, one PLUM team leader, one M&E GMU officer and one VLUM chairperson. Sixty percent (60%) out of 5 technical officers do not understand the M&E plan while 40% of the respondent indicates to understand the plan.

For those who said that do not understand argued that the plan is not clearly stipulated in the VLUP document. One VLUM team leader said during land use planning

exercise in the village the M&E component was not exhaustively facilitated to its required weight. Other respondents lamented that they did not attend training in land use plan therefore they lack skills in M&E plan of VLUP.

It should be noted that understanding of the M&E plan by few officers and VLUM team it is not enough to itself in the process of employing participatory monitoring and evaluation. The M&E plan should be understood by all important stakeholders in the process of project including village council members and community members.

4.3.2 Impact of Community Participation in Monitoring and Evaluation of Village Land Use Plan

The second objective of this study assessed the impact of community participation in village land use plan in Kigoma district. Respondents were able to answer questions asked from understanding of benefits stipulated in the guidelines for participatory village land use management in Tanzania (URT, 1998) based on scale of strongly disagree, disagree, uncertain, agree and strongly agree. The summary of results is presented in Table 4.4.

Table 4.4: Impact of Community Participation in Village Land Use Planning

Impact	Strongly disagree		Disagree		Uncertain		Agree		Strongly agree	
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
Strengthen Local Institution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	75.7
Reduce land Conflicts	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	94.5	-	-
Benefits community	-	-	-	-	-	-	69	93.2	-	-
Increase Land use sustainability	-	-	-	-	-	-	64	86.5	-	-

4.3.2.1 Strengthen Local Institution

The results in Table 4.4 show that 56 (75.7%) out of 74 respondents strongly agree that community participation in village land use plan strengthen local institutions from the fact that village government and VLUM teams are trained during land use planning process. This increase knowledge and understanding of the village area and resources found in the village land. One of the key informants was of the following view:

“I remember during the land use planning we were trained for 14 days, and they facilitators showed us how to select leaders among ourselves. This has made us to be trusted by the community for the knowledge we have on our land and how we continue education the community”

4.3.2.2 Reduce Land Conflicts

The results in Table 4.4 show that 70 (94.5%) out of 74 respondents agree that community participation in village land use plan reduce land conflicts. It was found that land use plan identifies and establish clear land boundary between neighbouring villages and among community members in the same village. Once boundary have been identified village can install permanent signs of the village to alert community members on the boundary. One of the key informants from environmental committees has the following view:

“the existed land conflict with our neighboring village is no longer existing after the land use plan because resolution committees from each village met and agreed where the boundary has to pass. And the VLUM we were there so there is no more conflict”

4.3.2.3 Benefits Community

The results in Table 4.4 show that 62 (83.8%) out of 74 respondents agree that community participation in village land use plan benefits community. The training provided to village government, VLUM team and community members remain in the village. Also, a book of village land use plan, bylaws that safeguard better utilization of resources provide benefits.

There also individual benefits and community benefits. One village leader said:

“As we are saying here women and youth are in the forest collecting mushrooms which they use at home and sell to other villagers. Community groups are handing beehives in the village forest and private forests for beekeeping activities. Before land use plan there was no such things. Therefore, participation in monitoring our land use is very important”

4.3.2.3 Increase Land Use Sustainability

The results in Table 4.4 show that 64 (86.5%) out of 74 respondents agree that community participation in village land use plan increase land use sustainability. The community continue to farm in their farmland, livestock keepers use demarcated are for livestock keeping and water sources continue to be protected. This statement is in line with URT (1998).

Findings reveal that all respondents were not involved in designing monitoring and evaluation system. It becomes difficult for the communities to manage their project as they lack skill and understanding in using this important management tool.

4.4 Challenges of Community Participation in Monitoring and Evaluation

The third objective of the study examined the challenges facing community participation in village land use planning in Kigoma district. Respondents were able to answer the questions asked from their understanding. About, 58 (78.4%) out of 74 of the respondents indicate that there are challenges in participating and implementing M&E while 14 (18.9%) of all respondents indicate that there are no challenges and 2 (2.7%) indicated don't know. However, respondents who indicate there are challenges vary their views as illustrated in Table 4.5.

Table 4.5: Challenges of Community Participation in Monitoring and Evaluation

Respondents' Views	Number	Percent
Poor community understanding of the importance of VLUP	42	56.8
Lack of Literacy Skills	17	23.0
Time needed	15	20.2
Total	74	100

Source: Field Data, 2019

The findings in Table 4.8 revealed that respondents agreed that there are challenges of community participation in monitoring and evaluation. More than a half (56.8%) out of 74 respondents argued that participation in M&E is low due to poor understanding of VLUP and M&E concepts. This is in line with Estrella (2000) who asserts that M&E is a new approach that many development agencies are still learning. Therefore, training for community members is very critical. One of the respondents lamented that:

“...this is a volunteer work Sometimes we spend the whole day doing as VLUP members to follow up and checking the agreed land uses and if there are no trespassers. This consumes our time that we could

have utilized doing other productive activities at home. Village, district and donor should think how to support with transport so that we can reach the whole area easily”

In line with this respondent's argument, one of the village government members confirmed that monitoring of VLUP needs resources such equipment that enable VLUM team to walk in the forest, motivation things and skills. Adams and Garbutt (2008) asserted that community participating in M&E is challenged with lack of time and resources to address fundamental issues and provide support to staff.

Experience from Central Asia indicate that that local CSOs are encouraged to employ monitoring and evaluation in a participatory way and give higher priority to the local community. However, there is problem of defining and understanding participation, with little thinking as to how it should be applied in practice (Adams and Garbutt, 2008). Therefore, debate on understanding and putting a participatory approach into practice is part of a wider issue on the context and focus of development, changing from a traditional approach focused on the delivery of services to one which builds the capacities of local actors.

Besides, about 23.0% of the respondents argued that lack of literacy skills in M&E is among of challenges in monitoring of VLUP. In addition to that they lamented that community skills in learning is very low. Therefore, this leads to poor performance of VLUP. In addition to that respondents pointed out that there is a challenge to reach an agreement with PLUM officers on what should be agreed and implemented. This is asserted by Adams and Garbutt (2008) who argued that field workers and

beneficiaries often have valuable insights on a situation as well as knowledge of previous work, which is a challenge to decide who should be ignored or accepted.

Lastly, 20.2% of the respondents pointed out participation in M&E of VLUP needs more time because it needs people to participate from planning, implementation and M&E. As this is volunteer work, they added that implementation and monitoring VLUP needs community members to volunteer provide their labor power and at the same time they are needed to engage in their daily activities.

4.4.1 Ways to Address Challenges Facing Community Participation in Monitoring and Evaluation

Based on the challenges encountered by community members in participating in M&E of VLUP, the researcher wanted to understand ways to address challenges. About, 33 (44.6%) out of 74 of the respondents argued that education on monitoring and evaluation and importance of village land use plan is needed, while 24 (32.4%) of all respondents indicate that need for getting equipment for implementation and monitoring of VLUP, 9 (12.5%) asserts that all village land need to be surveyed and distribute to people as this will reduce encroachment and 8 (10.%) indicated alternative firewood will reduce challenges associated with M&E of VLUP. The proposed ways to address challenges are presented in the Table 4.6.

The findings in Table 4.6 show proposed ways to address challenges that are associated with M&E of VLUP. A total of 33 (44.6%) asserted that more community education on M&E of VLUP will help to reduce challenges.

Table 4.6: Ways to Address Challenges Community Participation in Monitoring and Evaluation

Proposed way	Number	Percent
Education on Monitoring and Evaluation	33	44.6
Support equipment for VLUP	24	32.4
Survey all village land and distribute to people	9	12.5
Alternative fuel wood	8	10.5
Total	74	100

Source: Field Data, 2019

According to the URT (2013) guideline for participatory land use planning, monitoring is done at every stage of the land use planning. This do not provide enough time for theory and hands on training. One of the respondents suggested saying:

“.....M&E need to be taken alone; this will help participants to understand more on what it is about rather than including it as a topic in the LUP process, we villagers we learn and understand slowly.”

In line with respondent argument one of the district officer reveled that M&E is still new concept even to officers at the DLNR office; therefore, it needs enough time for one to understand and practices.

Moreover, about 24 (32.4%) of respondents asserted that there is need to support equipment that will help to address most of the challenges around implementation and M&E activities in the VLUP. Equipment mentioned include stationeries such as rim papers, box files, gum boots to enable walking around land parcels, transport such as bicycles and or motorcycles. Being a volunteer work, the transport equipment will facilitate easy reaching out all areas quickly and attend household responsibilities.

On the other hand, 9 (12.5%) of the respondents had the views of survey all the land and distribute to people, village government and private. The argument around here is that from respondents' experience areas that have no proper ownership lack management and become open to everybody.

Again 8 (10.5%) of the respondents showed that alternative village land will help to address challenges associated with implementation and M&E of VLUP. Defending this argument of the village government member from Mkongolo village lamented:

“.....Villagers have no specific land to collect firewood therefore they go everywhere even in other people's farms to search for firewood. The village government need to declare part of the forest become woodlot rather than declaring whole forest to be forest reserve. This will make our monitoring work easier”

From above respondent's view, according to URT (2013), VLUP is reviewed after 10 years of stay.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 Introduction

The previous chapter presented the findings and discussions of the data that were collected in the field regarding research objectives of the study. This chapter is aimed at providing general conclusion on the research. It also provides recommendations on how best community based participatory monitoring and evaluation systems can be structured in order to improve project management and decision making. Furthermore, the lessons learnt and areas for future research have been embedded in the recommendations and are all presented below.

5.2 Summary of the Research Findings

The study examined community participation in monitoring and evaluation and its implication in village land use plan sustainability in Kigoma district. The following subsections summaries' the research findings in responding to the specific objectives of the study.

5.2.1 Extent of Community Participation in Monitoring and Evaluation of Village land Use plan

It is indicated that most of respondents had inadequate understanding of Monitoring and evaluation system. It can be argued that inadequate community participation in all steps of village land use hampers effective participation of communities in monitoring and evaluation. Community participation in designing village land use plan monitoring and evaluation system seems to be not well implemented as proposed in

the participatory village land use guideline. It is evident that community participation in monitoring and evaluation is well defined and understood, inadequate system of sharing information with community.

5.2.2 Impact of Community Participation in Monitoring and Evaluation of VLUP

Despite challenges, it is indicated that respondents had adequate understanding of benefits of Village land use plan. Respondents argued that water resources have resumed, mushrooms, firewood and reduced land boundary conflicts. Furthermore, respondents indicate they have inadequate understanding in managing their land use plan. This is due to the fact that village land use plans in the study area have not reached to the final stage i.e. stage six.

5.2.3 Challenges of Community Participation in Monitoring and Evaluation

The study found that, community is faced with various challenges in participation in the monitoring and evaluation processes. Inadequate knowledge of monitoring and evaluation emerged as a big challenge to the community in the study areas. Inadequate community engagement i.e. VLUM team at the village level, lack of working gears, motivation and poor supportive supervision from PLUM team and donor in monitoring and evaluation. Also, the challenge is for PLUM team from the district who make participation as an inclusive process that is not restricted to dominant local stakeholders who have the loudest voices or most power.

5.2.4 Conclusion

Basing on the study findings discussed, it is indicated that there is inadequate community participation in M&E in Village land use planning process. Despite the existence of monitoring and evaluation stage in village land use plan guideline, still there is less participatory in information sharing, setting performance indicators and reporting system. This has been a major challenge resulting in low village land use plan implementation, few community members participating and therefore compromising the ownership and sustainability of the VLUP benefits to the whole community.

5.3 Recommendations

This study suggests the following recommendations that will help to ensure effective community participation in monitoring and evaluation in VLUP.

- (i) The government through NLUPC should review VLUP monitoring and evaluation system to ensure enough period for enough knowledge deliver to local communities are more active in decision making.
- (ii) It is recommended that district and NLUPC use appropriate participatory methods to ensure communities are actively participating throughout the project cycle.
- (iii) It is highly recommended for the government to formulate monitoring and evaluation policy in each sector rather than incorporating as an aspect in the policy and program. For example, Liberia government formulated monitoring

and evaluation policy in 2009 with the aim to pursue National Health Policy vision statement, which targets to improve health service and ensure equal access to health care.

- (iv) It is also important for the government through PLUM teams and facilitating organization to empower local government authorities (LGAs) especially village council members, VLUM teams to provide adequate support to effectively guide communities to implement and manage their VLUP. Building capacity to VLUM and village council members will ensure effective participation of the communities, proper record keeping and timely preparation of the reports.

5.3.1 Recommendation for Further Study

According to Village land use plan guideline VLUM team is responsible for managing VLUP including collecting data on implementation of the plan on behalf of the village council. The PLUM team at the district supports VLUM team in managing the plan including collecting data on implementation progress of the plan, surveying land parcels and guiding community members on monitoring of village land use implementation and managing land registry. Therefore, other study can assess participation of PLUM in the implementation of VLUP.

Village council frequently mentioned in monitoring and evaluations important institution in monitoring and evaluation. Other study can focus on the role of village council in monitoring and evaluation of VLUP.

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APPENDICES

Appendix I: Questionnaire Guide for Community Members

Dear respondent, I am Elikana Manumbu, a Master of Arts in Monitoring and Evaluation (MA ME) student at the Open University of Tanzania in Tanzania. I am conducting a study on community participation in Monitoring and Evaluation of and its implication in Village Land Use Plan Sustainability in Kigoma District as part of my M.A Monitoring and Evaluation program. I would like to invite you to participate in this study by filling this questionnaire. I will use this information only for the purpose of my study and not otherwise.

Name of the Village

I. Background Information of the Respondents

1. Sex (a) male
 (b) Female
2. Age group in years (tick where appropriate)
 - (a) Below 15
 - (b) 15-29
 - (c) 30- and above
3. Marital Status
 - (a) Single () (b) Married () (c) Widowed () (d) Divorced ()
4. Level of Education
 - (a) Primary () (b) Secondary () (c) Collage () (d) University ()
5. Occupation
 - (a) Petty business () (b) Bodaboda driver () (c) farmer () (d) None ()
 - (e) Livestock keeper ()

II: Exploring Community Involvement in Monitoring and Evaluation of VLUP

6. Do you understand if your village has Land Use Plan?
- a) Yes () (b) No ()
- If yes, how did you know?.....
- If no, why.....
7. Do you understand the meaning of monitoring and evaluation?
- (a) Yes () (b) No ()
- Please explain.....
8. Do you understand what is community participation in village land use planning?
- (a)Yes () (b) No ()
- If yes How community is involved
9. What criteria used by community to select members of village land use management team
- (a)Ability to read and write () (b) financial ability () (c) Community acceptance () (d) Donor proposal () (f) self motivation ()

III. Stages of Community Participation in land use plan

10. Did you ever participate in village land use planning?
- (a) Yes () (b) No ()
- If Yes, which stage did you participate (a) Community sensitization meeting (b) Village map drawing () (c) Draft village land use plan () (d) field data collection () (e) Preparation of land registry () (f) Preparation of detailed plan ()
- If no why?
11. Do you know the importance of community participation in village land use plan?
- (a) Yes () (b) No () If yes, mention some of the importance.....
- If no, why.....
12. Does your village have monitoring and evaluation plan for land use plan?

- (a) Yes () (b) No () If no, why?
13. Do you think it is important for the community to participate in village land use plan? (a) Yes () (b) No () If yes give reason
14. Which stage(s) that you think are important for community to participate? (a) Formulation () (b) Planning () (c) Implementation () (d) Monitoring () (e) evaluation () (f) All above () Give reasons.....
15. Do you see any results from village land use plan that relate with community participation? (a) Yes () (b) No () If yes, explain..... if no why
16. Do you think community will continue to implement even if donor will stop supporting village and use plan? (a) Yes () (b) No () If yes why? If no, why?
17. What are your suggestions on improving monitoring and evaluation of village land use plans?

IV. Challenges facing community participation in Village Land use plan

18. Do you see village land use plan important to the community? (a) Yes () (b) No () Give reasons
19. Does the community face challenge in monitoring and evaluation of village land use plan? (a) Yes () (b) No () If yes, how.....
20. Mention the challenges that community faces in monitoring and evaluation of land use plan.
21. Suggest solutions which can be used to overcome challenges

Appendix II: Interview Guide for DLNRO and GMU Monitoring and Evaluation**Officer**

1. Did GMU have Monitoring and Evaluation Framework? If yes, what did it entail? (Probe participation).
2. What is the level of community participation in monitoring and evaluation of land use plans? (Probe community decision making)
3. Which project stage of the village land use planning community participate more? (Why?)
4. Are there benefits realized in communities participating in monitoring and evaluation?
5. What challenges of involving communities in monitoring and evaluation of village land Plan?

Appendix III: Research Clearance Letter

<p>THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA</p> <p><i>DIRECTORATE OF POSTGRADUATE STUDIES</i></p>	
<p>P.O. Box 23409 Dar es Salaam, Tanzania http://www.openuniversity.ac.tz</p>	 <p>Tel: 255-22-2668992/2668445 ext.2101 Fax: 255-22-2668759 E-mail: dpgs@out.ac.tz</p>
<p>Our Ref: PG201702072/01</p>	<p>Date: 02nd August, 2019.</p>
<p>Director, JGI, P O. Box 1182, Kigoma.</p>	
<p>RE: RESEARCH CLEARANCE</p>	
<p>The Open University of Tanzania was established by an act of Parliament No. 17 of 1992, which became operational on the 1st March 1993 by public notice No. 55 in the official Gazette. The act was however replaced by the Open University of Tanzania charter of 2005, which became operational on 1st January 2007. In line with the later, the Open University mission is to generate and apply knowledge through research.</p>	
<p>To facilitate and to simplify research process therefore, the act empowers the Vice Chancellor of the Open University of Tanzania to issue research clearance, on behalf of the Government of Tanzania and Tanzania Commission for Science and Technology, to both its staff and students who are doing research in Tanzania. With this brief background, the purpose of this letter is to introduce to you Mr. MANUMBU, Elikana Mathias Reg No: PG201702072 pursuing Master of Arts in Monitoring and Evaluation (MA (Monitoring & Evaluation)). We here by grant this clearance to conduct a research titled <i>“Community participation in Monitoring & Evaluation and its implication in Village land use plan sustainability.”</i> He will collect his data at your organization from 05th August 2019 to 05th September 2019.</p>	
<p>In case you need any further information, kindly do not hesitate to contact the Deputy Vice Chancellor (Academic) of the Open University of Tanzania, P.O. Box 23409, Dar es Salaam. Tel: 022-2-2668820. We lastly thanks you in advance for your assumed cooperation and facilitation of this research academic activity.</p>	
<p>Yours sincerely,</p> 	
<p>Prof. Hossea Rwegoshora For: VICE CHANCELLOR THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA</p>	