DETERMINANTS AND BENEFITS OF COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN TASAF PROJECTS: A CASE OF TEMEKE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

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CERTIFICATION

The undersigned do certify to have read and recommended for acceptance by the Open University of Tanzania in a research *titled* "**The Determinants and Benefits of Community Participation in TASAF Project. A case study Temeke Municipality.**" in partial fulfillment of the academic requirements for the award of Master's Degree of Arts in Monitoring and Evaluation (*M&E*) of the Open University of Tanzania.

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DECLARATION

I Selestini Blandes Ngimbwa do hereby declare that this thesis is a product of my original personal research, not presented to any other University for a similar or other degree award.

Signature_____

Selestini Blandes Ngimbwa

(Student)

Date _____

DEDICATION

This Dissertation is especially dedicated to my wife Abela Zakayo Twino Mujuni and children Happiness Selestini Blandes Ngimbwa, Joan Selestini Blandes Ngimbwa and Blessing Anastazi Blandes Ngimbwa for their hearty encouragement. You are all the hidden treasures!!!

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ABSTRACT

The specific objectives of this study are; to find out the factors affecting the community involvement in planning and implementation of TASAF development projects; to identify the benefits of community participation in TASAF projects; and to examine the challenges faced by the project managers in ensuring community participation in project execution. The study used sample unit of 79 respondents who were selected using purposive and simple random sampling techniques. The study used interview and questionnaire to collect data and all data were analyzed by using scientific methods of data analysis such as SPSS. The findings indicated that, beneficiaries are not full involved in the planning and implementation of the project. Education level, gender issues, political issues, management attitude, information sharing, local community's perception and other approaches used to sensitize community participation were identified as the determinants of community participation in TASAF projects. Furthermore, the results indicated different benefits of community participation including; community sense of ownership, clear identification of community needs and solutions, sustainability of the project, combating exclusion of marginalized population, empowers people and mobilize resources ,increases accountability and responsibility. The results also revealed different challenges including; low budget, lack of clear understanding of the project benefits, old age of beneficiaries, long process of identifying the beneficiaries, delay of cash transfer, reduction of the beneficiaries from the project, the needy are not included, small benefits which do not cover the needs, illiteracy of the beneficiaries, lack of receiving information on time.

Community Participation in Planning and Implementation of Development Projects

LIST OF ABREVIATIONS

CAP - Community Action Plans

CMC - Community Management Committee

REPOA - Research on Poverty Alleviation

SPSS - Statistical Package for Social Sciences

TASAF - Tanzania Social Action Funds

WHO - World Health Organization

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURE

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Background of the Study

Participation is considered as a process by which people in the local community influence and share power over development initiatives, decisions and resources which affects them (World Bank, 2014). Cleaver et al. (2006) is critical that participation has turn out to be an act of faith in development; something the local community believe in and rarely question. It is said that participation started long time ago and since the early 1970s community participation was seen as an advanced approach which not only improves the success of the project but also makes projects more efficient and effective and was regarded as one of solutions to the problem of project sustainability (Mc Geeand Norton, 2002).

Though community participation is important since in increasing the capability of community to be able to fulfill their own needs and maintain the benefits of the project there are various barriers that hinder the achievements such as lack of awareness among people or ignorance on local community participation, lack of transparency, poverty, communication and information problem, corruption, fraud and lack of sensitization (Mselle, 2013).

In tackling the above mentioned barriers Tanzania government established Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) as an instrument to empower communities, facilitate their participation in planning and implementation of interventions that would improve their livelihood and make them benefit from macro level achievements. The

first phase of the project (TASAF-I) was implemented for four years from 2000. The coverage was 40 districts on the Mainland as well as Unguja and Pemba islands in Zanzibar. The second phase of TASAF (TASAF-II) was a five year project implemented in all 121 Local Government Authority in Tanzania Mainland, Unguja and Pemba islands (TASAF II Operational Manual, 2005).

The main objective of TASAF is to empower the community to demand, implement, and monitor services and access to opportunity that contribute to improve livelihood linked to sustainable development goals (SDG). The target is population with poor service, vulnerable and food insecure groups. TASAF II was an important intervention at community level within the national framework for poverty reduction with the aim of achieving the millennium development goals. The project development objective of TASAF II was to improve access of beneficiary households to enhanced socio-economic services and income generating opportunities. The focus of the project was at the lowest level of the LGA, that is, the village in rural areas, the Mater in urban areas and the Shehia in Zanzibar. All projects supported were implemented at the community level. Special attention was given to vulnerable groups including: orphans, HIV/AIDS affected and infected older people, widows, and chronically ill persons (TASAF Service Guideline, 2005: 11).

Moreover, the national village fund is the main instrument under TASAF II which responds to community requests for investments that assists specified beneficiary groups to take advantage of opportunities that can improve their livelihoods. National village fund resources for support of implementation of community sub projects were allocated to all district councils in Tanzania mainland and islands in Zanzibar. The

allocation was done based on three criteria – population which account for 40%, geographical size which account for 20% and poverty counts that account for 40%. Since using these criteria alone could cause vast differences between councils' allocations, 25% of national village fund was first deducted and distributed equally to all councils. The remaining amount was then distributed using a calculated composite index that combined population, geographic and poverty indices (Schouten and Moriarty 2003).

Tanzania has put in place policies and strategies on poverty reduction. These include the poverty reduction strategy (PRS) which was finalized in the year 2000. The strategy has enabled the government to make some achievements in reducing poverty particularly to non-income issues such as education and water. The government through TASAF has been providing funds amounting to 80% of the total costs per sub project. The funds have been released in time to meet deadline for project implementation, which is one financial year. But these projects have been delaying due to low community participation in contributing 20% of the budget (URT, 2009).

1.1 Statement of the Problem

Despite the efforts demonstrated by the government on eradicating poverty in local communities by ensuring the availability of adequate socio-economic services via Tanzania Social Action Fund still there is gradual improvement of development in local communities. Most councils in Tanzania have been experiencing poor community participation in the project preparation and implementation in terms of financial and labour contribution (TASAF II Operation Manual, 2005). This situation

has caused dissatisfaction and criticisms on poor performance of councils in social services and development activities.

For instance, Doreen (2016:3) in her study revealed that World Bank managed to provide 80% of funds to TASAF to implement sub-projects including water projects in Machimbo, Maguruwe, Moringe and Matumbi in Temeke Municipal Council but the projects failed to deliver due to low level of community participation in project preparation and implementation. Perhaps, the source of these challenges has been the lack of awareness among people on the importance of community to participate in development projects, lack of transparency, poverty, communication, corruption and fraud.

Several research studies have been conducted in Tanzania focusing on community participation in development projects. Example, Lazaro (2013) and Kushoka (2016) have identified the importance of community participation in development project in the country. Joel (2015) have tried to show the determinants of community participation in planning HIV and AIDS interventions under National Multi-sectoral strategic framework in Mtwara region. Based on the assessment of literature it is clear that there is a scarce research which explored the determinants of community participation in TASAF project, especially in Temeke Municipal Council. Hence, this study intends to fill that gap. The study will explore the determinants of community participation in TASAF project in Temeke Municipal Council.

1.2 General objective

To assess the determinants and benefits of community participation in TASAF projects at Temeke Municipal Council.

1.3 Specific Objectives

The following are the specific objectives of this research

i. To explore the factors affecting community involvement in planning and implementation of TASAF development projects in Temeke Municipal Council.

ii. To identify the benefits of community participation in TASAF projects in Temeke Municipal Council.

iii. To examine the challenges facing project managers in ensuring community participation on execution of TASAF project in Temeke Municipal Council.

1.4 Research Questions

i. What are the factors affecting community involvement in planning and implementation of TASAF development projects in Temeke Municipal Council.?

ii. What are the benefits of community participation in TASAF projects in Temeke Municipal Council?

iii. What are the challenges facing project managers in ensuring community participation on execution of TASAF project in Temeke Municipal Council?

1.5 Significance of the study

This research study is both important and useful to the government, policy makers, local community and academia as well.

To the government: The study will help the government to discover various ways of improving the participation of the community on various public projects.

To Policy Makers: This study will help the policy makers to formulate suitable policies, strategies and plans in order to achieve effective community participation among individuals in Temeke municipal and other areas in Tanzania.

To the Local community: This study will provide awareness, motivate and encourage Temeke municipal communities regarding participation on various projects such as TASAF funded development projects and also impart the sense of ownership on the public projects.

To Academia: This study will be used by academicians as a reference literature which will add value in other research studies concerning the determinants of community participation on various projects.

1.6 Limitation and Delimitation of the study

The study was conducted in Temeke Municipal Council at Dar es Salaam region were many TASAF projects are implemented to provide social services to households in the communities. The researcher concentrated in this area based on the reason that many TASAF projects in the council failed to deliver expectedly due to low level of community participation in the entire project cycle. Therefore, the situation in the council motivate the researcher to explore the determinant and benefits of community participation in TASAF projects.

The researcher faced challenge of respondents rejecting to fill the questionnaires fearing the study is associated with political agendas of stalking them. Perhaps, the researcher managed to handle the challenge by showing relevant permit from local government authorities, and TASAF organization. On top of that, the researcher was aided and accompanied by local leaders in field visitation of household which created

trust to the respondents and pave the way of explore relevant information. Finally, the researcher adjusted his schedules of data collection to compensate the days missed.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

The purpose of this chapter is to review literature by different scholars, definition of key concepts, theoretical framework, empirical research, research gap and the conceptual framework.

2.1 Definition of key concepts

2.1.1 Community participation

Wasilwa (2015), defines community participation as the process by which individuals, families, or communities assume responsibility for their own welfare and develop a capacity to contribute to the community's development by being involved in the decision-making processes in determining the goals and pursuing issues of importance, for example, the direction of services and the allocation of funds.

Community participation can also be described as a social process in which the groups with shared needs living in a certain geographical area actively identify needs, make decision and set up mechanisms to achieve solution (Bichman et al, 1989). However, heterogeneous groups and individuals can become a community which collectively takes action to attain shared and specific goals.

2.1.2 Impact

Impact is defined as the immediate effect that programs have on people, stakeholders and settings to influence the determinants of health. Promotion programs may have a range of immediate effects on individuals and on social and physical settings.

2.2 Theoretical Framework

2.2.1 Stakeholder Engagement Theory

The theory of this study is based on the stakeholder engagement theory developed by Pretson (1984) in United States of America. The theory proves to be appropriate in gathering the data which assisted the formulation of research questions, Theory help in exploration of stakeholder identification, categorization and understanding their behavior for the purpose of management (Aaltonen et al, 2008). According to Freeman (1984), Pretson traced by mentioning the word Stakeholder in relation to research conducted by Stanford Research Institute (SRI) which define stakeholder as "those group without whose support the organization would cease to exist." Freeman (1984), he also expands this notion by including any group or individual that can affect or be affected by the achievements of the corporation purpose.

Stakeholder engagement theory has the complexity of interaction between different interested groups in a corporation which can be viewed easily through firm owners, customers, employee and suppliers. The theory has been divided into three perspectives which are; descriptive, normative and instrument perspective.
Descriptive perspective, is a perspective that one can clearly delineate the stakeholder characteristics involved in the system and how an organization interact with its stakeholders (Brenner and Cochran 1991), descriptive help in understanding the relationship between organization and its stakeholders.

Normative perspective, is a perspective which view stakeholder based on the principal of fairness that is all human being are affected by any decision posed because we all have an equal and legitimate interest in a stable life. As it has been

exemplified by (Chamber, 1994) in his work on Raid Rural Appraisal which emphasized on understanding and addressing stakeholders' needs in development by conducting interview with stakeholders and inviting solutions from the community. The theory is relevant in this research on the ground that community members are one of the important stakeholders who should be involved in the entire phases of projects.

2.2.2 Community Participation Theory

The theory of community participation called "a ladder of citizen participation" which was introduced by Sherry R. Arnstein in the year 1969 in America. Arnstein (1969) explained that this classification is necessary to reveal the manipulation of people in the course of community participation in the projects by authorities and policy holders. The ladder has eight rungs each matching to a different level of participation that is manipulation, therapy, informing, and consultation, placation, and partnership, delegation of power and citizen control. The rungs at the bottom of the ladder are the ones with minimum citizen participation or non-participation which include manipulation and therapy. Informing, consultation and placation are in the middle rungs of the ladder and edge between manipulation at the bottom and citizen control at the top and is called a "tokenism" whereby people are permitted to participate only to the extent of voicing their views but have no real say that matters.

The last three rungs, partnership, delegated power and finally citizen control are at the top of the ladder and are termed equal to citizen power and this is where true and meaningful participation takes place. This categorization of the various types of people involvement is actual vital in clarifying the mix-up between non-participation and true citizen power, also to identify the real reasons behind participatory projects,

which are often used by critics as a short coming of the concept of participation (Arnsten, 1969). The theory is relevant in this thesis whereby there is a manipulation done by local authorities and local leaders about community participation development projects funds which leads to communities' loss of interest towards participating in development projects.

8.CitizenControl
7.Delegate power
6. Partnership
5. Placation
4. Consultation
3. Information
2. Therapy
1. Manipulation

Figure 2.1 Ladder of Community Participation

2.3 Empirical Research

REPOA (2002) conducted research titled "the importance of community participation" in Tanzania. The research used In-depth interview and secondary data which derived from the 2003 citizen development survey. The research found that community participation is an education exchange of knowledge takes place in the interactions between communities. Community participation can influence, implement and control activities which improve the life of people, community participation is a process of empowerment which require adequate time. Meaningful participation cannot be manipulated within the context of pre-established time limits.

Progress can only be made gradually if the changes are to be permanent or sustainable.

Problems and needs are identified by the intended beneficiaries and not assumed to exist by the agencies. Only when problems and needs are recognized by the community is where the participation in programmes becomes feasible; the community bears responsibility for planning managing and assessing their actions in the whole process of the project. This will also ensure maximum self-reliance and continuity of activities when outside support is withdrawn. Collective action is necessary to address collective problems. This is undertaken through an organizational structure which is broadly-based, flexible and ensures continuity of action independent of individual leadership.

Carazzai (2002), in her study of community participation in water supply projects and the use of GI in informal settlement upgrading Programme in Brazil, views participation as a very important approach since the community's residents know more about their needs and the issues inside the community. One example is the Cities Alliance initiated by the World Bank (2001b) and UNCHS (2001) which observed two of the basic assumptions made by the program, were that communities are equal decision-making partners in the process of upgrading and that they are the ones who know their community and its issues. Another interesting statement made by the project is that 'there is no magic solution: each community must be addressed on its own merits'. This has an important meaning since each community has its own problems and the degree of needs for each of these problems can vary from community to community.

Mukherjee (2002) presents a good example of the need for the community to identify their problems in the early stage of water project design using the Bangladesh case study. He shows how the community was active in the first stages of the project by asking the community their problems and how they perceived these problems. This could be one of the solutions to avoid misunderstanding the community's needs and considering solutions provided by them to their own problems, which could help the different stakeholders in finding the right solutions to the problems present in informal settlements.

Phnuyal (1998) has observed that in many projects community participation was restricted to the implementation phase of an upgrading program which led the community to feel as they were imposed to some decisions made by the governors. Instead, if authorities would actually make community part of the whole process of the project, starting from the early phase of design would motivate community participation and they will feel that their needs were understood and that their ideas and point of view influenced the process.

According to Smith (2006), there are several reasons which account for the individuals and community reluctance in community participation. These include; an unfair distribution of work or benefit amongst members of the community, a highly individualistic society where there is little or no sense of community participation, the feeling that the government or agency should provide the facilities and the agency treatment of community members as being helpless which make them act as if they are.

Likewise, Narayan (2002) mentions some of the community participation demerits as they relate to programme planning as time and financial costs with no guaranteed end product impact, an irrelevant and a luxury in situations of poverty which does not justify expenditure. Peter et al., (2013) the study asserted that, for project to be sustainable, a multidimensional attribute such as social, cultural, economic and environment pillar have to be considered during the project design. Report formulation and community involvement should be an integral part of organization in needs to maintain the sustainability of the project.

The study recommended that, it is important to have community members who can identify their own needs and draw up community action plans, the study also emphasized the use of community inherent knowledge and capacity to allow them to cultivate an innovative approach to address their own problems. Therefore, study emphasis was on community involvement resulting to sustainability of donor funded project, though the emphasis was neither sufficient in outlining how their involvement and at what stage of project life cycle could bring sustainability nor the role played by the involved stakeholder. Chizimba (2013) stated that, the project is said to be sustainable if only it has an in build exit strategies and also if sustainability is to be achieved the intervention should engage the community and build capacities of local government for effective delivery of project benefits to achieve this, working in partnership is not an option is a must in any intervention.

According Mnaranara (2010), in her study on the Importance of community participation in an ongoing construction of school in Tanzania. The study was conducted in Mlali and Mzumbe ward at Morogoro. The study was both Qualitative

and quantitative with help of triangulation methods of data collection, the study concluded with the following findings: For a project or intervention to be sustainable collaborative participation play an important role, the study found that, participation by material giving was an important leading to community ownership hence sustainability of the intervention, the study also emphasize on importance and usefulness of expertise knowledge if only the community people were also capacitated in taking over the intervention even if in minor activities.

Kuyini (2011) The Ghana Community Rehabilitation program for people with Disabilities, what happened at the end of donor support? The study found that, for sustainability of disability donor funded project, the government should develop a framework for action on disability which outline the role and responsibility each stakeholder involved in the disability issues and a well funding regime that are necessary for sustainability. Tiffow (2013) "A quantitative descriptive study" found that, sustainability is a sector issue requiring interdependent action of many stakeholders at all levels including national, regional government, private sector development partner and community itself in increase their participations in project lead to sustainability.

Zacharia et al., (2008) the qualitative study found that, community participation" in the study programmes takes different forms in different stages of the project cycle. Despite the time difference between the old and new programme, the nature and extent of participation for the majority of local communities is generally limited to information giving, consultation and contribution. Local communities are generally

not actively involved in decision-making, planning, monitoring and evaluation processes.

Nour (2011), conducted research in Egypt titled the challenges and advantages of Community Participation as an approach for Sustainable Urban Development in Egypt. The researcher used questionnaire method and found out that community participation is most important in the areas of service provision and public space development. Simple measures of public space improvement which can be implemented quickly are more likely to succeed than complex interventions with individual components depending on each other for their success.

O'Mara-Eves et al (2013), conducted research titled community engagement to reduce inequalities in health: a systematic review, meta-analysis and economic analysis in UK, using secondary data method such as documentation and found out that from 131 studies included in a meta-analysis indicate that there is solid evidence that community engagement interventions have a positive impact on health behaviors, health consequences, self-efficacy and perceived social support outcomes, across various conditions.

Pimoljinda and Siriprasertchok (2017) conducted research in Thailand, titled Failure of public participation for sustainable development: A case study of a NGO's development projects. Using questionnaires method of data, the results show that lack of impact of landscape analysis on the spatial distribution or density of the target population had become a significant intervening obstacle in promoting public participation.

Nkonjera, (2008) conducted research with the title "Community Participation in Water Development Projects in Mbeya District, Tanzania". The study used interview and focus group discussion and come up with the results that the level of participation in selected rural water development projects undertaken was low. The findings further show that, the reasons for lack of participation were individual, technical and leadership related problems.

Akumu, and Onono (2017) conducted researcher titled "Community Participation and Sustainability of the Kenya Comprehensive School Health Program in Kajiado County, Kenya". The researchers used standardized questionnaire, focus group discussions and key informant interviews and found that there was low community participation during the project cycle management stages. The methods of participation that were highly used in the project were non participation and tokenism partnership.

2.4 Research Gap

Different authors in their literatures have written about the issues of community participation in development projects which are of essence in the field of monitoring and evaluation. For instance, Lazaro (2013) in his study revealed the importance of community participation on TASAF sub-funded project in Babati town council like project ownership but he did not show the benefits of community participation in relation to the importance he revealed. In addition, Isaiah (2016) in his systematic observation he explored the factors influencing community participation in rural development project such as social economic factors but the results did not reveal in detail the factors affecting the community participation social development programs.

Therefore, to fill the loopholes of knowledge in the literatures, researcher decided to explore the determinants and benefits of community participation on development projects specifically TASAF projects in Temeke Municipal Council.

2.5 Conceptual frameworks

The conceptual frameworks explain the relationship between the independent and dependent variable. In the study the independent variable is the resource mobilization, political Issues, local Leaders activeness, education level, Information Sharing, Management Attitude while the dependent variable is service delivery improvement, project sustainability, and life improvement in communities include strengthen the relationship between community and project holders.

Independent Variable   **Dependent Variables**

Determinants and Benefits	**TASAF Projects**
• Age • Leadership • Education level • Gender • Information sharing • Resource sharing • Accountability • Co-monitoring	• Service Delivery Improvement • Project sustainability • Life improvement in communities • Strengthen relationship between community and project holders
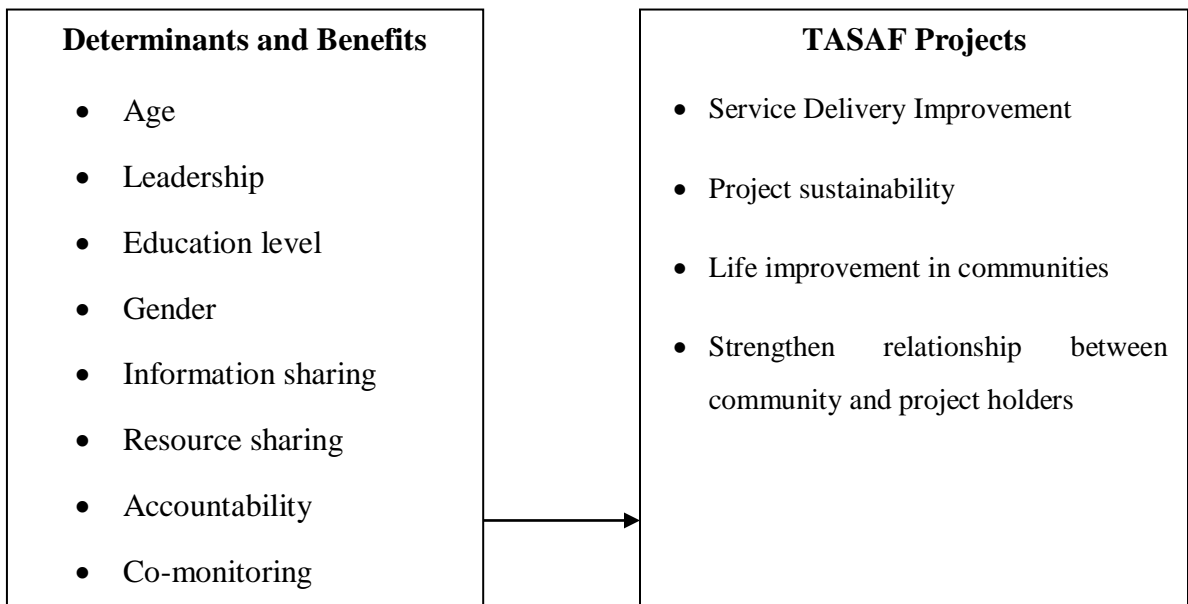
Source: Researcher's Own Construction, 2019

Determinants and benefits of community participation as independent variables affect the implementation of TASAF project as dependent variable. For example, age of the

respondents have a great effect on the implementation of project as the project need people who are capable of carrying activities of the project. Again, leadership have major impact on the project service delivery if leaders are competent, honest, accountable, transparent on making sure that service are delivered to the community as planned and all resources are available as they were allocated contrary to that it will affect the improvement of service delivery and lives of people in the communities. On top of that, information sharing, resource sharing and co-monitoring of projects results have great impact on sustainability of the project and build of strong bonded relationship between service deliverers and project stakeholders.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

Research methodology is a systematic way of solving research problem. It may be understood as a science of studying how research is done scientifically (Kothari 2004). Therefore, this chapter presents research design, the study area, study population and sample size. Also the chapter include; sampling techniques, types and sources of data, data collection methods, and data analysis.

3.2 Area of Study

The study was conducted at Temeke municipality in Dar es Salaam. Temeke Municipal council was established in 1999 under the Local Government Authority Act 1982. It is among the five municipal councils of Dar es Salaam city. It is located in the south of Dar es Salaam city and it borders the Coast region in the south, Ilala municipal in the north, and west, while it stretches to the coast line of Indian Ocean at the East. Temeke municipal council is divided into two divisions namely Mbagala and Chang'ombe which comprise 23 wards and 142 mitaa (URT, 2017). However, the study area have 8750 beneficiaries in 22 wards covered by TASAF. This made the study area suitable for researcher to get the desired information.

3.3 Research design

The research design is a plan of collecting and utilizing data so that the desired information can be obtained with sufficient precision so that a hypothesis can be

structured. It constitutes the blue print for the collection, measurement and analysis of data (Kothari, 2003)**.** This study used descriptive research design.

Descriptive research design by definition is the design used to clarify data and features of the variables of population in a brief and systematic manner (Dudlock 1999). The design can also be used to examine the link or association between variable. Several types of descriptive research include descriptive longitudinal study, descriptive and correlation study, descriptive survey and case studies (Dulock, 1993). This study adopted descriptive design to study the determinants of community participations in community development projects. The descriptive study was chosen based on several advantages, including no manipulation of variable which may result to more than one result, giving clear explanation of relationship between two or more variables, another advantage was that it was best in studying the existing situations.

3.4 Study Population

Kothari (2004) describes a population as the totality of the objects from which a sample is obtained. It is a complete set of elements (persons or objects) that possess some common characteristic defined by the sampling criteria established by the researcher. Furthermore, Cohen (2001) emphasizes that population is a large group of people possessing one or more common characteristics, which a research study focuses. Therefore, this study included the population of 794 beneficiaries under TASAF projects in Temeke Municipality from two wards namely Chamazi and Kilungule.

3.5 Sample Size

According to Kothari (2004), sample size can be defined as the number of items to be selected from the universe to constitute a sample. It is a process of selecting a number of individual or objects from population such that the selected groups contain elements representative of the characteristics found in the entire group (Orodho and Kombo, 2002). The proposed research was conducted in two wards; Chamazi and Kilungule of Temeke Municipality which counts of 794 beneficiaries out of 8750 served by TASAF in the 22 wards of the program. The two wards were purposefully selected to avoid the selection of the ward which is not currently covered by TASAF. The sample size of 79 beneficiaries was selected from two wards of TASAF projects as 10% of the population.

3.6 Sampling Techniques and Procedure

Sampling techniques refers to the process of selecting the sample from the population (Kothari, 2004). This study therefore used purposive and simple random sampling.

3.6.1 Purposive Sampling

According to (Patton, 2002), Purposive sampling is a technique widely used for the identification and selection of information-rich cases for effective use of limited resources. It actually recognizing and picking individuals or groups of individuals that are knowledgeable and experienced with a phenomenon of interest (Cresswell & Plano Clark, 2011). This sampling technique was used because of its prominence of availability and willingness to participate, and the ability to communicate experiences and opinions in an expressive manner (Bernard, 2002). This was the reason why the

purposive sampling was used to select local leaders, TASAF employees as key Informant interviewee from the respective population of the study.

3.6.2 Simple Random Sampling

Simple random sampling is a sampling technique which gives each element an equal and independent chance of being selected. An independent chance means that the draw of one element will not affect the chance of another element being selected (Krishna swami, 1993). Simple random sampling was used due to the following advantages such as it is the simplest type of probability sampling, all the elements in the population have an equal chance of being selected, and it does not require a prior knowledge of the composition of the population. The study also used random sampling to pick households heads. Seventy seven (79) beneficiaries were picked to generalize the large population and at the same time each household had equal and independent chance of being selected as a member of the sample.

3.7 Data collection method

The researcher used both primary and secondary data, the primary data were collected by using the questionnaire and interview methods whereby the secondary data were collected by reviewing documents found at TASAF and in other documentary sources such as empirical and theoretical studies.

3.7.1 Questionnaire

According to Kothari (2004), A questionnaire consists of a number of questions printed or typed in a definite order on a form or set of forms. This is a systematically prepared form or document with a set of questions deliberately designed to elicit responses from respondents or research informants for the purpose of collecting data

or information. The aims of Questionnaires are: to collect the appropriate data, make data comparable and open to analysis, minimizes bias in formulating and asking question, and to make questions engaging. Therefore, the study questionnaires were distributed among the 79 TASAF beneficiaries who were reached through snow-bow sampling technique.

3.7.2 Interview

Interview is a method of collecting data which involves formal form of face-to-face conversation between the researcher and a respondent (Kothari, 2004). It is an interaction in which oral questions are posed by the interviewer to produce oral response from the interviewee. In this study interviews were adopted to help the researcher gather relevant information from 2 ward leaders and 2 TASAF officials from the respective research population.

3.8 Data Processing and Analysis

The term data analysis refers to the computation of certain measures along with searching for patterns of relationship that exist among data-groups (Kothari, 2004) while Kombo et al (2006) refers data analysis to the examination of data. Intact, Data gathered in this study were both quantitative and qualitative. Therefore, data collected from the field was edited first to eliminate the misplaced responses given during the collection of the data. The responses were then coded for analysis. Coding was done to summarize the responses given by the respondents for analysis. The coded items were analyzed with the aid of a by using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS).

In the other hand, Data collected through Interviews were analyzed by using themes and content approach. The responses information was first read by the researcher. Secondly, the data was placed in sub topics of the study as per the objectives of the study. Third step was to re-read the common patterns in each category, and decide which to take and which to leave out. Fourth, was to write and narrates in each category using quotes from interviewees. The fifth step was to interpret data from respondents to gain meaning out of it. All categories of data were led by the research questions.

3.9 Ethical Considerations

Ethics is defined as standard of behavior of people and their relationship (Blumberg et al., 2005). Research ethics requires a researcher to follow appropriate guidelines and rules for protecting participants' dignity as well as publishing relevant and ethical oriented information (Fouka and Mantzorou, 2011). In this study the researcher observed ethics guidelines including confidentiality, privacy, plagiarism anonymity and beneficence. This involved the acquisition of the introduction letter from the Open University of Tanzania. A written permission was also granted from the Temeke municipal council director to respective ward executive officers.

Before data collection process respondents were informed about the purpose of the study and were ensured that confidentiality would be maintained for any information they volunteered during data collection. Interview and questionnaires were distributed after making informed consent where no respondent who was force to participate. The tape recorded material was and will still be locked away at all times and damaged after submission and confirmation of the research report to the appropriate bodies.

3.10 Reliability of the Instruments

Reliability refers to the ability of an instrument to produce consistent results (Creswell et al, 2003). The method is reliable if yield similar results when repeated (Best and Khan, 2006). Also, it is concerned with the correlation of the findings given by similar respondents but in different times. Reliability is grounded in three major dimensions such as test and retest, equivalent forms and internal consistency of the data (Kothari, 2004). In this study the reliability was ensured by conducting a pilot study in which 25 questionnaires were administered to the researcher's colleagues. In one-week time the same procedure was done to the same respondents.

3.11 Validity

Validity refers to as a method for measuring how truthfully the research instrument can measure intended data and how openly research findings are (Joppe, 2000). To attain validity, the instruments were sent to the supervisor during proposal writing for more suggestion, advice and recommendation for improvement. Moreover, researcher conducted pilot study to ensure validity of the data tools where twenty (25) Questionnaires was distributed and administered to the respondents. This was done randomly to colleagues of the researcher. The purpose of piloting the instruments was to test the appropriateness of the items to the respondents in order to improve the instruments and enhance the validity of the instruments. After pre-testing, some corrections were done to make sure that questionnaires and interview guides suit the research objectives.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

4.0 Introduction

This chapter analyzes data and present findings according to specific objectives which are; to find out the factors affect community involvement in planning and implementation of TASAF development projects, to identify the benefit of community participation in TASAF projects and to examine the challenges faced by the project managers in ensuring community participation in project execution

4.1 Demographic Data

4.1.2 Sex of the Respondents

The researcher was interested with the sex of the respondents to understand the way TASAF is provide its services across the sexes. The findings show that 6 (7.6%) of the respondents were male and 73 (92.4%) of the respondents were female. The findings in table 4.1 signify that most of the TASAF programs are targeting the poor households which are characterized by being headed by females whereby some of the females are widows.

Table 4.1: Sex of Respondents

Gender	Frequency	Percent (%)
Male	6	7.6
Female	73	92.4
Total	**79**	**100.0**

Source: Field Data 2019

4.1.1 Age of the Respondents

The researcher also wanted to understand the distribution of the TASAF beneficiary across different ages. The findings show that the majority of the respondents aged 60 and above who were 38 (48.1%), and 22 (27.8%) were 46-59 while 9 (11.4%) were 36-45 and 18-35 were 10 (12.7%) as shown in table 4.2. The findings show that the beneficiaries of TASAF programs targeted elders who were 48.1% as they are most affected by poverty.

Table 4.2: Age of Respondents (Binned)

Age	Frequency	Percent
18-35	10	12.7
36-45	9	11.4
46-59	22	27.8
60 and Above	38	48.1
Total	**79**	**100.0**

Source: Field Data 2019

4.1.2 Education level of the respondents

The researcher measured the education level of the respondents to determine the level of literacy of the beneficiaries of TASAF. The findings show that 66 (83.3%) of the respondents had attained primary education and 10 (12.7%) secondary education while 3(3.8%) had a certificate as presented in table 4.3 below. These findings indicate that 83% is large number of beneficiaries with low level of education who are affected by poverty compared to those attained secondary and college education.

Table 4.3: Education Level of Respondents

Education Status	Frequency	Percent
Primary Education	66	83.5
Secondary Education	10	12.7
Certificate	3	3.8
Total	**79**	**100.0**

Source: Field data 2019

4.1.3 Marital Status

The researcher found that 28 (35.4%) of the respondents were married and 4 (5.1%) of the respondents were not married and 4 (5.1%) were divorced, however, 38 (48.1%) were widows and 5 (6.3%) were widowers respectively as presented in table 4.4. The results revealed that the large number of respondents in this study are widows who live in poor condition and depends in community aids. Therefore, these respondents are important to be involved in community issues as they are having experience of living in poor condition.

Table 4.4: Marital Status Distribution

Marital Status	Frequency	Percent (%)
Not Married	4	5.1
Married	28	35.4
Divorced	4	5.1
Widows	38	48.1
Widowers	5	6.3
Total	**79**	**100.0**

Source: Field data 2019

4.2 Factors affecting community involvement in TASAF projects.

The researcher aimed at examines the factors affecting community involvement in TASAF projects. Different questions were asked by the researcher and the findings are presented below: -

4.2.1 Community Involvement in Project Planning and Implementation

The researcher asked the respondents to give their opinions on the community involvement in project designing. The findings presented in table 4.5, shows that 45 (57.0%) of the respondents said NO and the rest 34 (43.0%) of the respondents said YES.

Table 4.5: Community Involvement in Project Designing

	Frequency	Percent
YES	34	43.0
NO	45	57.0
Total	**79**	**100.0**

Source: Field Data 2019

In supporting to these results above one TASAF Official had this to say:

> *"Most of our beneficiaries are involved indirectly at initial stage of designing when we are assessing their problems and needs so that we can be sure where we want to locate our grants but in other stage such project set up phase the beneficiaries are not involved because its' a technical stage and it need people who are professionals and skillful and in this sense most of our beneficiaries are illiterate or possessing low level of education which is hard to involve them. However, we later involve them in the implementation phase and in the end of project as key sustainers of the project."*

The respondents were further asked to give their opinions on the extent to which the community is involved in project designing. The results in table 4.6 showed that 33 (45.5%) of the respondents answered that community involvement in project design was in moderate extent, 21 (25.8%) of the respondents said that the involvement of community in project design was at low extent, 13 (16.7%) of the respondents said that the engagement of community in project was at very low extent, while 8 (9.0%) of the respondents said that the community engagement in projects it was at very high extent and 4 (3.0%) of the respondents said that the involvement of community beneficiaries was at high extent. This implies that the TASAF projects moderately involve the community to participate in some of the project phases of the project as 45.5% of respondents responded to the moderate level based on their experience. Therefore, these findings are relevant and resemble the comments of TASAF official provided in in-depth interview session.

Table 4.6: Extent to which the Community Involved

	Frequency	Percent (%)
Very high extent	8	9.0
High extent	4	3.0
Moderate extent	33	45.5
Low extent	21	25.8
Very Low extent	13	16.7
Total	**79**	**100.0**

Source: Field data 2019

These findings correlate with that of Kushoka (2016) which showed that 36 (48%) of the respondents participated in the planning and implementation of TASAF funded water project while 39 (52%) of the respondents did not participate on the project at

all. Community members participated through the use of CMCs, need assessment, identification of priorities and assessment of poor households. Some of the respondents did not participate because of their old age, political ideologies, and lack of project awareness.

In responding to the same question, during an interview one respondents stated that;

> *"I feel our participation and involvement is so low in planning and designing the small project we want. There is a committee run by TASAF, which usually decide many things for us without our involvement. Nevertheless, we sometimes participate but not at a very satisfactory level, so we would like to do more to get rid of this poverty epidemic; poverty distresses mheshimiwa"* **(55 Years Female TASAF Beneficiaries)**

When the local leader asked on the extent of beneficiaries' participation, he replied;

> *"citizens are involved to a greater extent when designing projects ... they are the people who choose the smallest project to get rid of poverty, beneficiaries are too involved even in the process of developing poor TASAF-assisted households..."* **(45 years Female Local Leader)**

The respondents were also asked to state who have the final say in deciding and selecting the small projects funded by TASAF. Finding in Table 4.13 indicates that 49.4% of TASAF management, 24.1% of Local leaders, 20.3% TASAF beneficiaries and 6.3% others. The findings resemble with the results from the study conducted in Singida by Mselle (2013) whereby 43.8% of the respondents said, project preparation and planning were done by officers at the council level, and 28.1% of the respondents said project preparation and planning was through village meeting.

Table 4.7: Who have the Final say in deciding the Small Projects

Final Decision Maker	Frequency	Percent (%)
TASAF Management	39	49.4
TASAF Beneficiaries	16	20.3
Local Leaders	19	24.1
Others	5	6.3
Total	**79**	**100.0**

Source: Field Data 2019

4.2.2 Local Leaders involvement during project startup

The researcher asked the participants to give their opinions on the involvement of the local leaders during project startup. The findings show that 73 (92.4%) of the respondents said Yes and 6 (7.6%) of the respondents said No. As presented in table 4.8, the findings tell us that TASAF recognized the local leaders as the important stakeholders who may hinder or support the project.

Table 4.8: Local Involvement during Project startup

Response	Frequency	Percent (%)
Yes	73	92.4
No	6	7.6
Total	79	100.0

Source: Field Data 2019

The researcher was interested to understand whether the local leaders were involved in sensitization and community awareness raising session of the projects. The findings show that 50 (63.1%) of the respondents said Yes and the rest 26 (36.8%) of the respondents said No. The findings as presented in table 4.9 imply that TASAF understand that local leaders can easily be understood if they are involved or used to sensitize the community members to accept a certain project agenda or development matter including awareness raising on development projects to the community.

Table 4.9: The Local Leaders Involved in Sensitizing and Awareness

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Yes	50	63.2
No	29	36.8
Total	79	100.0

Source: Field Data 2019

4.2.3 Community Contribution of the Project Resources

The research participants were asked on the contribution of the project resources by the community. The findings show that the majority 70 (89.8%) of the respondents said Yes that the community contributes the project resources. The rest 9 (10.2%) of the respondents said No because they did not have any resource to contribute based on their old age and economic status. This is also a sign of community involvement in the project especially when the community is sensitized to contribute resources of any kind towards the project implementation.

Table 4.10: Community Contribution of the Project Resources

Responses	Frequency	Percent (%)
Yes	70	89.8
No	9	10.2
Total	79	100.0

Source: Field Data 2019

The researcher's statistics on the type of the resources contributed by the community presented in table 4.14, show that 66 (83.5%) of the respondents said physical labor, 11 (13.9%) said funds, 2 (2.5%) of the respondents said equipment. The findings signify that the beneficiaries of the TASAF projects are members of poor households. So, they don't have funds to contribute to the project but their natural labor that is why the majority of the respondents show their participation by physical labor towards the implementation of the projects.

Table 4.11: Types of Resources Contributed

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Physical labor	66	83.5
Funds	11	13.9
Equipment	2	2.5
Total	**79**	**100.0**

Source: Field data 2019

4.2.4 Social Determinants to community participation

The research wanted to know the social factors which determine the community participation in TASAF projects where different questions were asked to the respondents. Through theme analysis from the beneficiaries' response, the social determinants included Gender of the beneficiaries, Education status, political issues, individual Age, Local community's perception.

The respondents were asked whether women are more likely to participate in the project planning and implementation than men. The findings in Table 4.31 reveals that, 48(60.8%) Strongly agree, 17 (21.5) Agree, and 7(8.9%) Disagree. These findings contradict with that of Bengesi (2015) who observed that 77% of male participate in the development project while only 23% of women participate in the development project. This can be due to the fact that the studies are conducted in different area with different socio-economic, demographic and cultural differences.

Table 4.12: Male Participation than Women

Response	Frequency	Percent (%)
Strongly Agree	48	60.8
Agree	17	21.5
Disagree	7	8.9
Strongly Disagree	7	8.9
Total	79	100.0

Source: Field Data 2019

Nevertheless, this finding concurs with the information extracted during unstructured interview where local authority key informant indicated that women have high participation in TASAF projects when he said;

> *"In these aspects most participants are women than men, this is because men t seem to be busy with their work and they do not show social attention as women do. However, the TASAF project has many female participants because many of them are poor widows and are unable to raise their grandchildren and children"***(51years Male Local Authority Key Informant)**

One of the TASAF official added;

> *"indeed our projects involves both women and men; but in Dar es Salaam, most poor families are headed by women, so we find that many participants*

are female than male. Many poor families are those in which either the wife lost the husband or was divorced by the husband…" **(37 Years Male TASAF Key Informant).**

Moreover, the respondents were asked to state whether Education of the household had influence of participation in TASAF projects. The findings in Table 4.30 reveals that, 43 (54.4%) respondents said Very Much because the projects are technical and complex phenomenon which need people with education which can help them understand why they are entitled to be involved in projects, 20 (25.3%) said Slightly because they don't understand the value of education in assisting them to participate effectively in development projects and 16 (20.3%) stated Not at all. These findings concur with the study conducted by Mading (2013) which exposed that about 66.7% of the respondents who had primary and secondary education participated more in program planning and implementation than the rest. The findings further link with the study conducted by Muyoka (2016) which revealed that 57 (98%) of the respondents indicated that the level of education of the household head influenced community participation in development projects.

Table 4.13: Influence of Education of the Household Head on Participation

Response	Frequency	Percent (%)
Not at all	16	20.3
Slightly	20	25.3
Very Much	43	54.4
Total	**79**	**100.0**

Source: Field Data 2019

The study also sought on finding whether political issues is the determinant of community participation in TASAF project. In responding to this, the respondents were asked to state if the political issues affect their participation in TASAF project

by responding YES, and NO. The findings in Table 4.31 indicates that 50 (63.3%) of the respondents said YES while 29 (36.7) said NO. Those who said yes believed that the projects carry political agendas which were contrary to their political beliefs and ideologies thus why they feel they are not willing to participate.

Table 4.14 Influence of Political Issue on Community Participation

Response	Frequency	Percent (%)
YES	50	63.3
NO	29	36.7
Total	79	100.0

Source: Field Data 2019

The same was also reflected in the interview with TASAF key informants;

> *"The system of many political parties in our country often contributes to our participation in projects. Sometimes citizens think that TASAF's money is donated by one party to bribe them and others go a long way and assume that the cash transfer intervention it tends to favor preferences of political parties. Thus it is clear that politics plays a major role in the participation of the people in our project." (**43 Years Female TASAF Key Informant**).*

4.2.5 Managerial Determinants

The researcher wanted to figure out whether there are management issues which affect community participation in the TASAF project. In responding to this, the respondents were asked to state the TASAF management attitude towards community participation in the project by stating positive attitude, negative attitude and I don't know. Findings in Table 4:17 indicate that, 43 (54.4%) said Negative attitude, 24 (30.4%) said Positive attitude while 12 (15.2%) of the respondents said they don't

know. The findings imply that; the management have negative attitude of not value respondents as important to participate in project activities based on the level of their education, age and living condition.

Table 4.15: TASAF Management Attitude Towards Community Participation

Response	Frequency	Percent
Positive attitude	24	30.4
Negative attitude	43	54.4
I don't know	12	15.2
Total	**79**	**100.0**

Source: Field Data 2019

Respondents were also asked to indicate whether Transparency and accountability by the TASAF leaders has a significant influence on community participation in the projects in their area. The findings in Table 4.18 reveal that, 44 (55.7%) strongly agree, 11 (13.9%) strongly disagree, 9 (11.4%) were uncertain, 8(10.1%) Agree while 7 (8.9%) of the respondents disagreed. The findings correspond with that of Mohamed et al (2018) which indicated that, transparency and accountability in leadership influences the ability of the community in participation on community development projects implementation. According to the finding, transparence enables the beneficiaries to get feedback of the implemented activities while accountability enables them to one of the focal point in decision making.

Table 4.16: Transparency and Accountability of TASAF leaders influence

Community Participation

Response	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Agree	44	55.7
Agree	8	10.1
Uncertain	9	11.4
Disagree	7	8.9
Strongly Disagree	11	13.9
Total	79	100.0

Source: Field Data 2019

4.2.6 Feedback and Information Sharing

The researcher wanted to understand if the community receives feedback and information on the project progress about the selected beneficiaries, benefits of implemented activities and evaluation of the implemented project as the sign of community participation. The findings in table 4.17, show that 49 (62.1%) of the respondents said yes and 30 (37.9%) of the respondents said no. These findings suggested that most of the beneficiaries they get feedback from TASAF officials on the progress of the project based on monthly monitoring reports, including quarterly, semi and annual evaluation reports.

Table 4.17: Feedback to Community on Project Progress

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Yes	49	62.1
No	30	37.9
Total	**79**	**100.0**

Source: Field Data 2019

4.2.7 Duration The Community Receives Project Progress Feedback

The researcher asked the beneficiaries of the project on the duration the community receives feedback on the project progress. The findings as shown in table 4.18, show that 37 (51.5%) of the respondents said quarterly, 29 (28.8%) of the respondents said monthly, 9 (13.7%) of the respondents said annually and the rest 4 (6.1%) of the respondents said semi-annually. The findings imply that the duration of feedback to respondents was based on the plan and schedule of sharing information.

Table 4.18: Duration the Community Receives Project Progress Feedback

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Monthly	29	28.8
Quarterly	37	51.5
Semi-annually	4	6.1
Annually	9	13.7
Total	**79**	**100.0**

Source: Field Data 2019

Nevertheless, the respondents were asked on the methods through which program information and feedback are shared. During an interview, a TASAF key informant replied;

> *"Project beneficiaries receive a lot of project information from TASAF through their local government, seminars and various workshops that we provide to them. Either we provide project information through the CMC who are on every street and are usually selected from the grassroots level, these help us to reach the people easily and quickly."* (**40Years Female TASAF Key Informant**).

4.2.8 The Extent in Which the Community is Satisfied the Way they are Involved

The researcher asked the respondents to describe the extent to which the community was satisfied with involvement. The findings show that 34 (43%) of the respondents said Low extent, 16(20.3%) said Very Low Extent, 13 (16.5%) of the respondents said to the Moderate extent and to the low extent respectively, 13 (19.7%) of the respondents said to the very low extent and the rest 9 (11.4%) said to the high extent, while 7(8.9%) Very High Extent. The researcher found that majority of 43% and 20.3% (Low extent and very low extent respectively) of the respondents were dissatisfied on the way TASAF involves the community in project planning and implementation.

Table 4.19: The Extent of Community Satisfaction on Participation

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very High Extent	7	8.9
High Extent	9	11.4
Moderate Extent	13	16.5
Low Extent	34	43.0
Very Low Extent	16	20.3
Total	**79**	**100.0**

Source: Field Data 2019

In the open ended questions, respondents revealed to be dissatisfied because they are not involved in deciding the amount to be given, their opinions are less considered, and they are not trusted by the project personnel's. One respondent stated;

> *"I am not really happy with how the benefit of the poorer household project is decided, because we do not share our opinions about a budget that meets our needs but they themselves TASAF tend to plan for us ... now how is it*

possible to plan for us when they do not know our needs, but we appreciate the little we get" **(63 Years Female TASAF beneficiaries)**

4.2.9 Ways used to sensitize Community Participation in The Project Planning And Implementation

The researcher wanted to uncover the strategies used to ensure that community members are sensitized in order to be involved in the project planning and implementation. The respondents were therefore asked to state ways used. Several themes were identified including the use of public work project, community management committee, sensitization and training, public meeting, telephone calling and SMS, and the use of Public announcement. This was also reflected during unstructured interview with local leaders where one leader stipulated that;

> *"Citizens or beneficiaries are called to a meeting by the local government and some are sent a short text message or phone call. We also use PA to ensure that citizens participate in various meetings related to the project. Sometimes we use the trunk members to give project beneficiaries information"* **(50 Years Male Local Leader)**

Another respondent argued;

> *"You cannot implement a project without mobilizing the project beneficiaries, so we do our best to mobilize citizens through the Community Management committee (CMC), and local government Authorities like WEOs. Sometimes when the budget allow we do seminars and these committees together with local government officials and project Area Authorities (PAA) often hold public meetings in project areas."* **(45 Years Female TASAF Key Informants).**

In fact, the strategies used in the sensitization process determine the level of community participation in the project. Although different strategies were identified

by the local leaders and TASAF key informants, but the identified strategies seem not to be that effective in ensuring community participation in the project.

4.3 The Benefits Of Community Participation in the Project

The third specific objective of this study was to identify the benefits of community participation in development projects at local levels based on different questions. This study highlights different benefits including; the community sense of ownership of the project is realized, community members contribute resources and physical labor for the project implementation, community members contribute on security of the project items as they feel their own and community needs and solutions are identified by the community members themselves. Other benefits identified include sustainability of the project is highly appreciated, Increased democracy and combating exclusion of marginalized and disadvantaged population, Empowers and mobilize people and resources as well as Community participation increases the high level of accountability and responsibility.

4.3.1 Rating The Benefits of Community Participation

Likert scale was used to rate the benefits, whereby the respondents were required to rate every benefit presented by putting a tick in the appropriate area. Table 4.20 indicates the rating results where respondents perceived differently on the benefits of community participation in development projects at local level where 1 stands for **Strongly disagree**, 2 for **Disagree**, 3 for **Uncertain**, and 4 for **Agree**, 5 for **Strongly agree**.

Table 4.20: Rating the Benefits of Community Participation

	Benefits Indicators	Frequency in %				
	N=79	1	2	3	4	5
1	Community members understand the benefits of participating in community project	20	52.1	8.6	11.2	8.1
2	The community sense of ownership of the project is realized	25.4	48.2	7.5	8.3	10.2
3	The community members contribute resources and physical labor for the project implementation	16.3	22.4	4	37	20
4	The community members contribute on security of the project items as they feel their own	47	24.3	4.3	13.3	11
5	The community needs and solutions are identifies by the community members themselves	56.1	18	7	11	7.8
6	The sustainability of the project is highly appreciated	43.1	25	8	11.7	12.2
7	Increased democracy and combating exclusion of marginalized and disadvantaged population,	21	32	10.6	19	17
8	Empowers and mobilize people and resources	14	49	7.5	14	15
9	Community participation increases the high level of accountability and responsibility	43.3	16.7	10	17.1	13

Source: Field Data 2019

The findings reveal that 52.1% of the respondents agreed on Community members understand the benefits of participating in community project, 20% strongly agreed, 11.2% Disagreed, 8.6% uncertain, while 8.1% strongly disagree. The findings continue indicating 48.2% of the respondents Agree, Strongly Agreed by 25.4%, Strongly Disagreed by 10.2%, Disagreed by 8.3% and uncertain by 7.5% with community sense of ownership of the project is realized when community members are involved in the development project implemented in their area. It implies that the community will feel that the project is their own when they are allowed to participate in every stage of the program. So that is why TASAF involved the community to participate in the development projects.

It is also revealed that 37% of the respondents Disagree, 22.4% Agree, 20% strongly agree, 16.4 strongly agree while 4% were uncertain on the view that community participation enables the community members contribute resources and physical labor for the project implementation. According to the findings, 47% of the respondents strongly agree that community participation enables the community members contribute resources and physical labor for the project implementation, while 24.3% Agree, 13.3% Disagree, 11% Strongly Disagree and 4.3% were uncertain.

Furthermore, 56.1% of the respondents Strongly Agree, 18% Disagree, 7% uncertain, 11% Disagree while 7.8% Strongly Disagree on the view that community participation enables the community needs and solutions are identifying by the community members themselves. On the benefit of sustainability of the project is highly appreciated; 43.1% strongly Agreed, 25% Disagreed, 12.2% strongly Disagreed, 11.7% Disagreed and 8% were Uncertain.

Moreover, the findings indicate that community participation Increases democracy and combating exclusion of marginalized and disadvantaged population. 32% of respondents Agree, 21% Strongly Agree, 19% Disagree, 17% Strongly Disagree, 10.6% uncertain. Nevertheless, 49% Agree, 15% strongly Disagree, 14% strongly Agree, 14% Disagree, 7.5% Uncertain on the community participation that it Empowers and mobilize people and resources. Lastly, the findings reveal that Community participation increases the high level of accountability and responsibility 43.3% Strongly Agree, 17.1% Disagree, 16.7% Agree, 10% Uncertain, 13% Strongly Disagree. These findings implies that the community participation have many benefits in TASAF projects including sense of ownership, sustainability, and successful implementation.

During the interview, one respondent said;

> *"What I am saying is, community participation should always be made a part and parcel of these projects because it empowers the community members and the project beneficiaries. It makes the beneficiaries to feel included and valued in the project. It also smoothens the implementation of the project. In some instances, when there is poor participation we encounter a lot of dissatisfaction and complains which disturb the project"* ***(36 Years Male Local Leader Key Informant).***

Another respondent added;

> *"Community participation in project planning stage is very important because it gives the beneficiaries knowledge, experience and greater commitment on implementing the projects for the aim of achieving its objective as such they could take responsibilities for managing themselves for long term sustainability. On the other hand, community participation in projects preparation and planning makes the community to have a sense of*

ownership of the projects; therefore, the project will be sustainable." (47 Years Male TASAF Key Informant)

This finding was also stipulated by Lancaster (2002), who stated that the participation of the community adds to the sustainability of the project as they learn how to correct and adopt project changes. The people's interest is also protected as they are able to get and do activities independently thereby enabling self-reliance and dignity. Muyoka (2016) also reveals that, Participation promotes project ownership in some sense thereby project maintenance and protection becomes easy even after the exit of the donor(s) as in the case of school buildings. Participation enables self-reliance even after the exit of the donor(s) because it builds capacity amongst the members of the community to handle the implemented projects.

4.4 The Challenges Faced in Ensuring Community Participation in Project

The researcher was aimed at examining the challenges faced by the project managers in ensuring community participation in project execution. The results of this research objective are as presented below: -

4.4.1 Reaching Consensus From Diverse Background and Needs

The researcher wanted to know if the respondents understand the fact that reaching consensus from diverse backgrounds and needs is one of the challenges facing managers in ensuring community participation in project implementation. The findings presented in table 4.29 show that 49 (62%) of the respondents said YES, 30 (38%) of the respondents said NO. The findings therefore imply that; people's background is the challenge towards participation process.

Table 4.21: Reaching Consensus from Diverse Background is a Challenge

Response	Frequency	Percent
YES	49	62.0
NO	30	38.0
Total	79	100.0

Source: Field Data 2019

The finding concurs with that obtained through interview where one respondent stated;

> *It is really a challenge to involve people of very different background, because you find the time to plan each and every one of his or her own issues, which in turn often causes people to spend longer to reach collective decisions.(**42Years Male TASAF Key Informant**)*

Nevertheless, another respondent was contrary to the former one by saying;

> *"personally I do not see that background differences as a problem in community participation, because Tanzania has similar environment, the social structure is similar and we always interact in many aspects, not only in TASAF; say on TASAF, there is no clear procedure for people to be involved…."(**35 Years Male Local Authority Leader**)*

4.4.2 Accommodating Interests when Feasible and Within the Goals

The researcher was interested on the degree of the respondents on the argument that one of the challenges facing project managers in ensuring community participation is accommodation of the interests when feasible and within the goals. The findings resented in table 4.30 show that 34 (45.6%) of the respondents agree and 32 (41.7%) of the respondents strongly agreed, while 7.6% Disagree and 5% strongly disagree.

The findings show that the majority (45.6%) of respondents agree on the existence of the challenge of accommodating different interests in a single project.

Table 4.22: Accommodating Interests when Feasible and within the Goals of the Project

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Agree	36	45.6
strongly agree	33	41.7
Disagree	6	7.6
Strongly disagree	4	5
Total	**79**	**100.0**

Source: Field data 2019

4.4.3 Competing Priorities

Another challenge that was agreed by the respondents was competing priorities. The findings in table 4.31, shows that 31(39.2%) of the respondents strongly agreed, 17 (21.5%) Agreed, 13 (16.5%) Strongly disagreed, 10(12.7%) Disagree while 8(10.1%) of the respondents were uncertain. This signify that majority of the respondents strongly agreed that there are competing priorities among the beneficiaries of the project in which it is a big challenge for the project managers to accommodate these competing priorities.
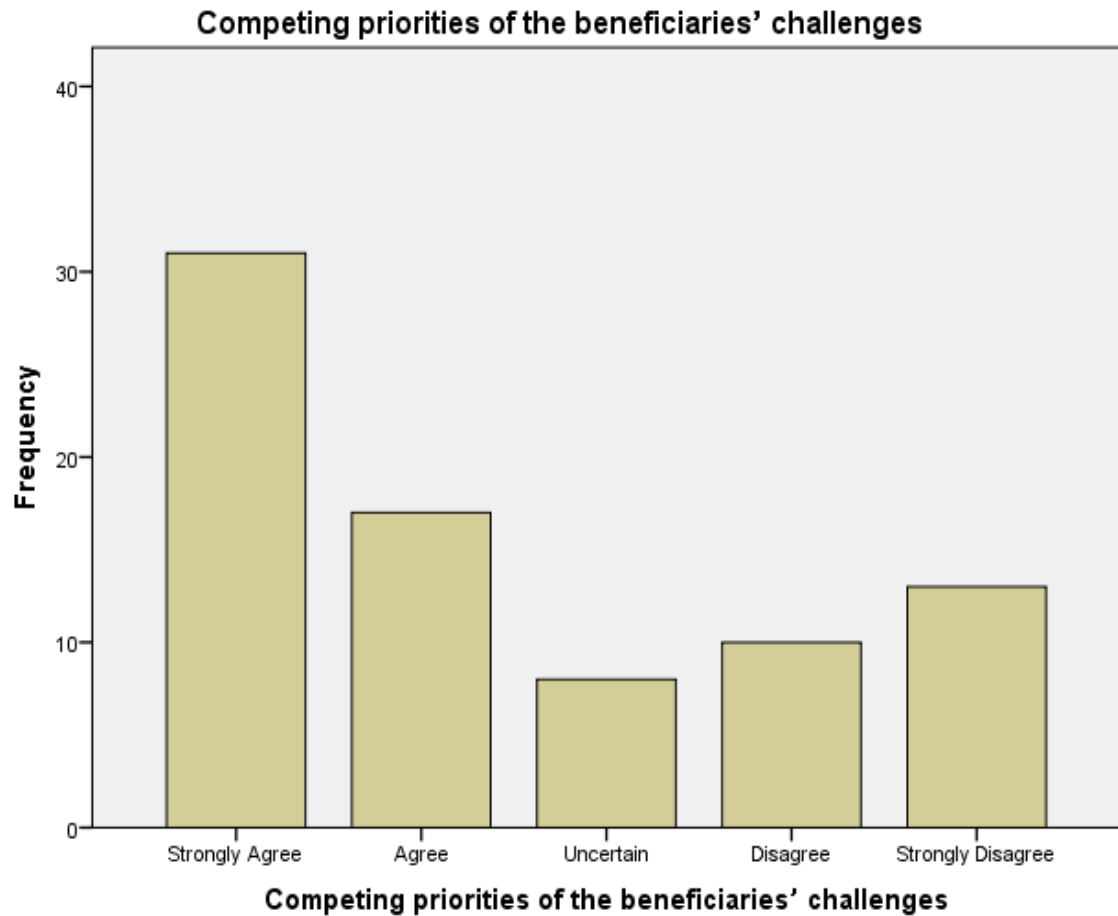
Source: Field Data 2019

During the interview, one respondent in responding to the above question said;

> *"The challenges we face when engaging citizens in our projects are many; sometimes you find the beneficiaries vary greatly in priorities, some want accommodation and others want food, so it gives us difficulty. Also the beneficiaries of our projects are mostly older, so you find many even called on forums do not come or even when they come may not be able to offer alternative ideas."*(**50 Years Female TASAF Key Informant**)

4.4.4 Other Challenges for Community Participation

Respondents were asked the challenges of community participation in the TASAF project. Findings in Table 4.30 reveals that 29 (36%) of the respondents indicates Managerial negative attitudes towards local Community members, 16 (20.3%) indicates Level of education of community members, 11 (13.9%) Shortage of financial resources, 9 (11.4%) Language barrier, 7 (8.9%) Cultural beliefs of the community members. These findings imply that; managerial negative attitude is one of the most factors which obstruct community participation in TASAF project.

Table 4.23: Other Challenges of Community Participation

Respondents	Frequency	Percent
Cultural beliefs of the community members	7	8.9
Language barrier	9	11.4
Political Issues and Ideologies	7	8.9
Managerial negative attitudes towards local Community members	29	36.7
Level of education of community members	16	20.3
Shortage of financial resources	11	13.9
Total	**79**	**100.0**

Source: Field Data 2019

When respondents asked on the challenges during interview, different themes were identified including; low budget, lack of clear understanding of the benefits of the project, old age of beneficiaries, lack of education and awareness of the project, long process of identifying the beneficiaries, delay of cash transfer, reduction of the beneficiaries, low consultation of community members, the needy are not included, small benefit which do not cover the needs, illiteracy of the beneficiaries, lack of

prompt information in time, and lack of enough allowances to the CMC. One respondents stated;

> *"The age of the project beneficiaries is also very small, as most of the beneficiaries are older and it poses a great deal of difficulty in actively participating in the development of small needs and projects. Many of them do not participate well while claiming that they will receive whatever is ordered"*
> **(43 Years Female Local Leader)**

Another respondent added;

> *"For me I see the biggest challenge is the long process of processing and classifying the beneficiaries until they come to get benefits, it takes a long time until you find people are desperate with the benefits ... now this is making the community members less involved in the TASAF project, for it is very disappointing. If it only took a little time then people would be more engaged. There is also lack of access to important information about the beneficiaries. I advise TASAF to be quick to provide services as soon as they have identified the needs"* (**37 Years Male Local Leader**)

Another respondent replied during an interview;

> *"The biggest challenge for us is the limited education of community members. Sometimes they have a negative perception about participation, they do not consider it very important for them to participate in projects that affect them, and this makes it very difficult for us to make sure the participation is to the extent we would enjoy. However, budgeting is also a problem, because participation requires many things like following community members in their areas, information sharing, doing work shops and having enough seminars."*
> **(46 Years TASAF Key Informant)**

The identified results above were also revealed in the study conducted by Kushoka (2016) in Matumbi ward which indicated low consultation, lack of knowledge on the project and poor access to information concerning the project lead to poor community participation in TASAF project in the area. The study conducted by Ali (2013) in Garissa also revealed that inadequacy of resources to facilitate participatory planning and conflicts of interest among different social groups, cultural, and political constraints emerged in the course of the project were the great challenges in planning and implementation of the project.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Chapter Overview

This chapter comprises summary of the findings, discussion of the findings, conclusion and recommendations. The summary, discussion and conclusion will be written down according to the specific objectives of this study such as to find out the extent to which citizens are involved in decision making process in development projects, to identify the benefits of community participation in development projects at local level and to examine the challenges faced by the project managers in ensuring community participation in project execution.

5.1 Summary of the Findings

The general objective of this study was to assess the determinants and benefits of community participation in TASAF project in Temeke Municipality. This general objective was supported by three main objectives including exploring the factors affect community involvement in planning and implementation of TASAF development projects, to identify the benefit of community participation in TASAF projects and to examine the challenges faced by the project managers in ensuring community participation in project execution. The study employed a descriptive research design. The sample size unit obtained through simple random sampling and purposive sampling techniques. Data were collected through questionnaire and interview.

The findings showed that TASAF beneficiaries are not involved in project planning and implementation as 57% of the respondents revealed. 45.5% of respondents said they are involved in the moderate extent. Also the findings indicated that 39% of the TASAF management has the final say in decision on the small projects undertaken by the beneficiaries. The study further found that 93.9% of local leaders were involved during the project startup.

Additionally, the findings revealed that 62.1% local leaders are involved in sensitizing the community members at the grassroots level in the process of planning and implementing the TASAF project. It further revealed that the 89% beneficiaries contributed the project resources and physical labour. The findings also indicated that, 60.8% female participate more than male in project planning and implementation because the majority beneficiaries are women and this determines the high percentage of participation in the TASAF project. The study showed that information sharing is another determinant of community participation agreed by 62.1% of the respondents. Moreover, the study revealed that project beneficiaries are involved in different strategies including public work, community management committee, sensitization and training, public meeting through telephone calling or messages.

Moreover, this study highlighted different benefits including; the community sense of ownership of the project is realized, community members contribute resources and physical labor for the project implementation, community members contribute on security of the project items and community needs and solutions are identified by the community members themselves. Other benefits identified includes sustainability of

the project is highly appreciated, Increased democracy and combating exclusion of marginalized and disadvantaged population, Empowers and mobilize people, resources and Community participation increases the high level of accountability and responsibility.

The study revealed different challenges faced by the project managers in ensuring community participation in project execution including low budget, lack of clear understanding of the benefits of the project, old age of beneficiaries, lack of education and awareness of the project, long process of identifying the beneficiaries, delay of cash transfer, reduction of the beneficiaries from the project, the needy are not included, small benefit which do not cover the needs, illiteracy of the beneficiaries, lack of prompt information in time, difficulty in accommodating different interests, and lack of enough allowances to the CMC.

5.2 Conclusion

Based on findings of this study it is concluded that in TASAF projects; community participation is not highly realized as community members are not considered as engine for the project development. Local leaders are involved during the start-up of the project and during sensitization. Awareness raising and the respondents show that the leaders were involved to the very high extent. The community participation is also very low in the startup though they participate by contributing different resources such as physical labor, items of the project, funds and security of the project items.

The researcher further concludes that the benefits of the community participation are well established in this study including community members will understand the

importance of their participation, contributing the resources for the development of the project, the realization of the community sense of ownership, security of the items of the project as the community feel their ownership, the community needs and solution are identified by the community members, it increases democracy and inclusion of the isolated population, the sustainability of the resources are identified. The researcher further concludes that the challenges facing the project managers are difficulty in reaching consensus from diverse backgrounds and needs, project language barrier, difficulty in accommodating different interests, competing priorities as well as building trust among various stakeholders is a challenge to the project managers.

5.3 Recommendations

Based on the research findings and conclusion reached, the study makes diverse recommendations specifically to the government, TASAF and other development partners. For the effective planning and implementation process of the development project, TASAF must first consult the local communities and more specifically the beneficiaries. this is because, looking the findings above, the majority of the beneficiaries in the selected wards (Kilungule and Chamazi) were not regularly involved especially in setting for the amount of the basic monthly and conditional transfer.

Furthermore, TASAF should provide a very detailed education on the implication of the benefits they offer as most of the community members relate the basic monthly and conditional money transfer with some political orientation. People should be educated that the project is not a political affiliated but it targets every citizen

especially the poor and it is the initiative of the government to ensure poverty is reduced in our country. In fact, the perception which is held by local communities that the money provided by TASAF aims at buying them to win their political support is identified in the findings to be an obstacle towards community participation.

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APPENDIX I: QUESTIONNAIRE

The questions have been divided into two sections based on the objectives of the study. Section A asks about the general information about the teacher's. Section B-Section asks question on the research objectives.

SECTION A: SOCIAL DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

S/n	Question/Statement	Choices	Responses
1.	Sex	1. Male 2. Female	1. ( ) 2. ( )
2.	Age		……………….
3.	Educational level	1. Secondary school 2. College 3. university 4. Primary School	1 ( ) 2 ( ) 3 ( ) 3 ( )
6	Marital status	1. Single 2. Married 3. Divorced 4. Widowed	1 ( ) 2 ( ) 3 ( ) 4 ( )

SECTION B: Factors influencing community participation in TASAF projects.

1. Are you aware of any TASAF funded small project?

   A) YES

   B) NO

   If yes, outline them;

   ……………………………………………………………………………………

   ……………………………………………………………………………………

   ……………………………………………………………………………………

   ………………………………………………

2. Were you involved in deciding these small projects funded by TASAF?

   A) YES

   B) NO

   If YES explain how;

   ……………………………………………………………………………………

   ……………………………………………………………………………………

   ……………………………………………………………………………………

   ………………………………………………

3. Were you involved in deciding the household need priority?

   A) YES

   B) NO

   If YES, explain how;

   ……………………………………………………………………………………

   ……………………………………………………………………………………

   ……

4. A) Were the community members involved during the project designing stage?

        A) YES   ☐

        b) NO   ☐

B) If NO, explain.

…………………………………………………………………………………

5. A) Were the local leaders involved during the project start up?

    A) YES

    B) NO

    C) I DON'T KNOW

    If YES, to what extent?

        A. To the very high extent   ☐

        B. To the high extent   ☐

        C. To the moderate extent   ☐

        D. To the low extent   ☐

        E. To the very low extent   ☐

6. Were the opinions of every one heard and respected during planning and implementation of TASAF project?

    A) YES

    B) NO

7. Were the local leaders involved in sensitizing and awareness rising in the community?

        A. Yes   ☐

        B. No   ☐

If YES, explain how

……………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………

…………………………………………

8. Have you ever been called for a meeting concerning TASAF program?

    A) YES   B) NO

9. Who have the final say in deciding the small projects funded by TASAF in your area?

    A) TASA management

    B) TASAF beneficiaries

    C) Local leaders

    D) Others,   specify

        …………………………………………………………………...

10. Does the level of education of the household head influence the participation of the household in TASAF projects in your area?

    A) Not all [ ]   B) slightly [ ]   C) Very much [ ]

11. Does the age of the beneficiaries affect their participation in TASAF project?

    A) YES   B) NO   C) I DON'T KNOW

12. Male members of the community are more likely to participate in planning and implementation of TASAF projects.

    A) Strongly Agree [ ] B) Agree [ ] C) Disagree [ ] D) strongly disagree [ ]

13. What is management attitude towards community participation in the TASAF project

    A) Positive attitude

    B) Negative attitude

    C) I don't know.

14. Transparency and accountability by the TASAF leaders has a significant influence on community participation in the projects in your area.

    A) Strongly Agree [ ] B) Agree [ ]   C) Disagree [ ]   D) strongly disagree [ ]

15. Did the community members contribute resources of the project?

    A. Yes   ☐

    B. No   ☐

16. Type of resources from the community

    A) Human resources   ☐

    B) Financial Resources   ☐

    C) Equipment   ☐

17. Do the community members receive information on the progress of the TASAF program?

    A. Yes   ☐

    B. No   ☐

If YES, explain ways used to get information

……………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………

18. To what extent are the community members satisfied with the way they participate in TASAF project?

A. To the very high extent ☐

B. To the high extent ☐

C. To the moderate extent ☐

D. To the low extent ☐

E. To the very low extent ☐

SECTION C: The benefits of community participation in TASAF projects at local level.

For Question 10-19 below tick where necessary for benefits of 1 (Strongly disagree), 2 (Disagree), 3 (I don't know), 4 (Agree), 5 (Strongly agree)

Benefits of community participation in development projects		1	2	3	4	5
10	Community members understand the benefits of participating in community project					
11	The community sense of ownership of the project is realized					
12	The community members contribute resources and physical labor for the project implementation					
13	The community members contribute on security of the project items as they feel their own					
14	The community needs are identifies by the community members themselves and the solution for their needs too					
15	The sustainability of the project is highly appreciated					
16	Community participation increasing democracy, combating exclusion of marginalized and disadvantaged population,					
17	Community participation empowers and mobilize people and resources					
18	Community members understand the benefits of participating in community project					
19	Community participation increases the high level of accountability and responsibility					

SECTION D: The challenges faced by the project managers in ensuring community participation in project execution

20. Is reaching consensus from diverse background a challenge to the use of community participation approach in the project?

   A)   YES

   B)   NO

   Explain

   …………………………………………………………………………………

   …………………………………………………………………………………

   ……………………

21. Which among of these factors are the challenges of community participation in the TASAF project

   A)   Cultural beliefs and norms of the community members

   B)   Language

   C)   Political Issues and Ideologies

   D)   Managerial negative attitudes towards local community members

   E)   Level of education of community members

   F)   Shortage of financial resources

   G)   Others,

      Specify………………………………………………………………

      ………………………………………………………………………

      ………………………………………………………………………

22. Competing priorities of the beneficiaries' challenges community participation approach

    A)   Strong Agreee

    B)   Agree

    C)   uncertain

    D)   Disagree

    E)   Strongly Disagree

    Explain how

    ……………………………………………………………………………………

    ……………………………………………………………………………………

    ……………………………………………………………………………………

23. I your opinion, what do you think are the most challenges which obstruct community participation in TASAF project? Explain

…………………………………………………………………………………………

…………………………………………………………………………………………

…………………………………………………………………………………………

For Question 10-19 below tick where necessary as challenges faced by the project managers in ensuring community participation in project execution.

1 (*Strongly disagree*), 2 (*Disagree*), 3 (*I don't know*), 4 (*Agree*), 5 (*Strongly agree*)

challenges faced by the project managers in ensuring community participation in project execution	1	2	3	4	5
20	Reaching consensus from diverse background and needs.					
21	Accommodating interests when feasible and within the goals of the project.					
22	Conducting community involvement or participating among the local residents, who					
23	Competing priorities/language barriers					
24	Building trust among various stakeholders					
25	Effectively conveying to local residents other stakeholders, involvement and support					
27	Educating residents about the goals of the project/process					