

**STAKEHOLDERS PARTICIPATION IN WATER RESOURCES PROJECTS
PERFORMANCE IN SOUTH UNGUJA DISTRICT, ZANZIBAR**

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**A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE
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NATURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT (MANRAM)**

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2024

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned certify that have read and hereby recommend for the acceptance by The Open University of Tanzania a thesis entitled: “*Stakeholders Participation in Water Resources Projects Performance in South Unguja District, Zanzibar*” in part fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of the Master of Arts in Natural Resources Assessments and Management of The Open University of Tanzania.

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DECLARATION

I, **Ali Moh'd Pandu**, declare that, the work presented in this dissertation is original. It has never been presented to any other University or Institution. Where other people's works have been used, references have been provided. It is in this regard that I declare this work as originally mine. It is hereby presented in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the Degree of Master of Arts in Natural Resources Assessments and Management (MANRAM).

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DEDICATION

I would like to dedicate this work to my two wonderful children, AFRAH MOH'D PANDU and ATIF MOH'D PANDU for their patience, support and understanding during the long periods of absence from home as I embarked on field research for this thesis.

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ABSTRACT

The study aimed to investigate the influence of stakeholder participation in water resources project performance in South Unguja District, Zanzibar. This was done through the examination of the levels of stakeholders' participation in water-related project management; ways in which they participate and impediments experienced. The study used the ladder of citizen participation theory as guidance. Furthermore, a descriptive qualitative cum quantitative research approach was used as a framework to analyse the study. Data collection involved 175 respondents using a set of questionnaires analysed using IBM SPSS version 24 to establish simple frequencies and percentages while cross-tabulation tables were used for comparing opinions. Study findings reveal that stakeholders involved in the project area were the local community, three NGOs of Jamabeco, ZOP and Rotary and the government-funded organization called ZAWA. Levels of participation are very limited and local communities do not have a clear sense of project ownership as they operate in the peripheral areas. Secondly, stakeholders' contribution to the performance of water project development is also limited because of the impeding challenges conceived ranging from technical and managerial. Thirdly, Corruption, budgetary constraints, obsolete infrastructures and low sensitization were the limiting factors behind water projects' performance. To improve the water sector performance through stakeholder participation the study suggests for deliberate removal of the highlighted impediments.

Keywords: *Stakeholders Participation, Stakeholders, Water Resources, Performance.*

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CBO	Community-based organization
HIPZ	Health Improvement Project in Zanzibar
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management
JAMABECO	Jambiani Beach Conservation Organisation
NAWAPO	National Water Policy
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
UN	United Nations
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Scientists
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
URT	United Republic of Tanzania
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WRM	Water Resource Management
WUA	Water Users Association
WWAP	World Water Assessment Programme
ZAWA	Zanzibar Water Authority
ZMC	Zanzibar Municipal Council
ZOP	Zanzibar Outreach Program

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

This chapter covers briefly the background of the research problem. It also defines the research problem in a way of a statement of the research problem. It further provides the rationale of the study and outlines research objectives and questions. At the end, a brief explanation of the scope of the study structure is given.

1.2 Background to the Research Problem

During the 1960s, economic development in some African countries was impacted by the population increase which created demands for large amounts of water. Large populations also produced huge wastewater discharges, which ultimately resulted in serious problems of water pollution. Additionally, it also resulted in the depletion of the available natural water resources (Hipólito and Vaz, 2011). The created imbalances between water supply and demand resulted in big challenges to handle by the newly emerging governments. It was under these stressful conditions that the need for a new paradigm for water resources management arose.

The concern for holistic water resources management became an agenda of the Mar de la Plata International Conference on Water that was held in 1977. The paradigm arose with the need to consider water management from a holistic perspective. It stressed the importance of considering different water resource users for ensuring equitable and sustainable use of the resources. This consideration was important as it paved the way for the promotion, coordination and collaboration among resource users and stakeholders (United Nations, 1992; UNESCO – WWAP, 2006). This was

the beginning of the so-called Integrated Water Resources Management (United Nations, 1992; UNESCO – WWAP, 2006; Antunes, et al. 2008; Global Water Partnership, 2000 and 2009; Allen and Rieu-Clarke, 2010).

UNESCO and the United Nations (UN) supported the Integrated Water Resources Management paradigm to achieve a balance between the natural water resources availability and water users' demands. It was anticipated that this new approach would prevent scarcity of water resources. The idea behind hinged on the concern that hydraulic resources, being finite, should be used carefully since their overuse by one sector (i.e. agriculture) means the amount of water remaining may not be adequate to fulfil the demands from other sectors (Global Water Partnership, 2009).

The role of stakeholder engagement in formulating and implementing solutions to the world's critical water challenges emerged alongside the evolution of integrated water resources management. Over the past years, United Nations organizations, the World Bank, the Global Environmental Facility, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), and other organisations joined hands with governmental, academic, professional associations, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO), and other private sector representatives to explore efforts to improve water governance. These efforts and water projects at multiple geographic scales point to the value of sharing experiences and lessons learned for the transfer of good practices. They also point to the criticality of engaging stakeholders in deliberations on alternative approaches to addressing water scarcity, water quality, and water sanitation issues (Simpungwe, 2006).

Considering the importance of stakeholder participation in water resources management, Tanzania revamped its legal and institutional frameworks for the governance of freshwater resources in the past fifty years of independence (Kabogo et al, 2017). The 2002 National Water Policy (NAWAPO) and its subsequent Water Resources Management Act No. 11 (WRM Act) of 2009 maintained natural hydrological boundaries (basins) as units for management, designated order for decision-making on water allocation that prioritizes basic human and ecosystem water needs. It also formalized community participation in freshwater resources management. Institutionally, freshwater resources management follows a nested approach, with the Tanzanian Ministry of Water and Irrigation operating at a national scale, nine basin water boards responsible for water allocation at a basin scale, catchment water committees operating at a catchment scale, and formally recognized WUAs as mechanisms for public participation at sub-basin levels (Kabogo, et al. 2017).

The structural organization of water resources management in the country shows the multiplicity of different stakeholders considered in the management of water resources from the national to the local levels. However, levels of stakeholder participation in the management of water resources have not yet been explored empirically in localities like urban and peri-urban localities like South Unguja Zanzibar.

In connection with this discrepancy, Mokiwa (2015) showed that there is a need for the understanding of the levels to which local communities are fully involved in taking care of the water source, which includes among others participation in

decision-making, and undertaking some activities, which would not destroy the water source. The study also emphasizes over the need for the stakeholders to take greater control of the resources rather than leaving the same to outsiders.

In Zanzibar, this need is high because of the existing mismatch between the supply of water and the growing population noted by Said back in 2010, which is still growing (see URT, 2022). To respond to this challenge, the government of Zanzibar has made deliberate efforts to handle it and the conception of the Zanzibar Water Authority (ZAWA) is one of such efforts. Since its inception, ZAWA has provided many initiatives that aim to rectify the problem at hand. For example, in the year 2021, the ZAWA office in the South District of Unguja projected to meet the demand for water in all 21 villages of South District, Unguja comprising a population of 48,857 people that would need 8,661,000 litres.

In its implementation, the authority managed to produce only 6,839,980 litres of water leaving behind a gap of 1,821,000 litres, which was equal to 21 per cent of the projection (ZAWA mid-term report, 2021). Further efforts are in progress and by developing two (2) wells under the sponsorship of Ras Al Khaimah. The extent to which these efforts comply with the IWRM principles that demand full involvement of the stakeholders in the project conception, development and management is not yet established. This study aimed to contribute to this line of inquiry.

1.3 Statement of the Research Problem

South district Unguja has recently attracted many water project funders from the government and different donor communities in terms of water resources

development and Management. As of current, different water, projects are in implementation. The aim is to offset the existing mismatch between water demands and water supply in the locality. The success of the water project's objectives under the IWRM principles depends on the extent to which stakeholders are fully involved. The present water supply situation shows that with the multiplicities of NGOs working in the area, the supply of water is still below the current demand. Zanzibar has subscribed to the IWRM principles since the 2000s. The nation has closely adhered to the IWRM principles (Kabogo et al. 2017).

However, available Statistics (ZAWA, 2021) show that the gap between supply and demand is yet to close. While this remains so, there is not enough empirical work to test existing relationships between water project development and levels of stakeholder involvement in the conception, development and management of water-related projects. This study tested this relationship.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

1.4.1 General Objective

The general objective of this study was to provide an understanding on the role played by the stakeholder's participation in water resources project performance in Zanzibar.

1.4.2 Specific Objectives

1. To examine ways in which stakeholders participate in the management of water resources projects in south Unguja district.
2. To assess the existing relationships between stakeholders' participation and

water resources project performance in the South Unguja District.

3. To evaluate out the impeding challenges towards stakeholders' participation in the water resources project conception, development and management in south Unguja District.

1.5 Research Questions

The following are the questions raised by the study with the intent of finding answers that would respond to the conceived specific objectives of the study;

1. How do stakeholders participate in the management of water resources projects in south Unguja district?
2. What are the existing relationships between stakeholder's participation in the conception, development and management of water resources projects in the South Unguja District?
3. What are the challenges that impede stakeholders' participation in the water resources project conception, development and management in south Unguja District?

1.6 Significance of the Study

The policy for water resources management in Zanzibar has shifted from requiring the government to be the chief provider of water to its citizens to the so-called community involvement in the conception, development and management of water resources. Such paradigm change provides room for different stakeholders to get involved in the management of water. Since this approach was initiated, empirical evaluation of the achievements and successes of the approach toward achieving sustainable water resources management for districts like the Unguja South has not

been conducted.

This study intended to contribute to the body of knowledge on the role played by different stakeholders in the management of water resources in the study locality. It is also intended to show the extent to which the current water resources management philosophy is successful or not. The findings of the study were thus conceived to help ZAWA, an institution involved in the development and management of water resources in Zanzibar to make an informed evaluation and apply the acquired knowledge to solve the problems of water in Zanzibar.

For that much, the study findings were anticipated to influence donors, governmental institutions, NGOs, and individuals to participate in water resources management either directly or indirectly, financially or ideally so that the goal for sustainable water resources utilization for improving living standards is attained. Furthermore, the knowledge acquired was thought to be useful in providing additional knowledge to researchers, students and other government bodies interested in finding solutions to the existing water resources management challenges as well as providing information to stakeholders for their concerns, promotions, and support. As for policymakers, the study findings would help them to consider useful intervention processes, strategies, and initiatives that would help to harmonize participatory processes and sustainable water resources management for the benefit of societies, Districts, and the Nation at large.

1.7 Scope of the Study

The approach of integrated water resources management requires the total

involvement of different water resources stakeholders from the project conception, development and management. It was envisaged that if stakeholders were fully involved in the management and conservation of water resources then the resource would be sustainable. Integrated water resources management has thus influenced the Zanzibar national water resources management and for that, it is instituted in the whole Island.

It is thus obvious that making a meaningful evaluation of the impact of the approach to water resources would require wider catchments of respondents, time and large capital outlay. Therefore, because of the complexity and coverage costs, it will not be possible for the study of this nature to attain its objectives. As such, this study had to limit itself to the south Unguja district. This being the case, the generated findings apply largely to the conceived study area although the same can be applied beyond the study scope for comparison purposes.

1.8 Organisation of the Study

This dissertation report has five chapters. Chapter 1 covers the introduction by explaining the historical trends of the research problem and the empirical context in which the study is situated. It shows the problem magnitude globally, regionally, nationally, and locally. From the empirical background, the research problem is defined. Other aspects of the chapter include a statement of the research problem, the objective of the study and research questions, the significance of the study, and finally the study scope.

Chapter 2 begins by presenting a review of concepts, theories, and past empirical works on the problem of study. It goes further to review the guiding theory and

associated literature across the African continent and Tanzania in particular. Theoretical and empirical reviews together unveil the knowledge gap from which the conceptual framework that guided the study was constructed.

Chapter 3 is on research methodology. It covers the area of the study in terms of geographical location, and ecologic, and demographic conditions. It also captures the research methodology, which is a framework under which this study was conducted. Chapter 4 is about a discussion of the findings in line with the research questions addressed. It begins with a brief elaboration of the socio-demographic factors of the respondents and then progresses to discuss findings as per the research questions addressed. In the end, a summary of the key findings is provided. Chapter 5 is all about the conclusion and recommendations based on the key findings of the study.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Overview

This chapter reviews literature related to the specific objectives of the study. The organisation of the chapter is sub-sections mainly the concepts of the study, theoretical and empirical reviews and finally the conceptual framework, which is the roadmap to be taken by the proposed study.

2.2 Conceptual Definitions

According to Bailey et al. (2010), the conceptual definition is a working definition specifically assigned to a term or concept. This method of definition is used in cases of disagreement or confusion on the meaning of a term. It simply means. It simply means what the study exactly measures or observes. In this study three, conceptual definitions were used namely stakeholders, stakeholder's participation and sustainable water resources management.

2.2.1 Stakeholders

According to Mitchell et al. (1997), a stakeholder is a person; neighbourhood; institution; group; organizations; society and the environment. It is an individual or a group of people who can affect the achievement of an organization's objectives (Freeman and Reed, 1983). Both definitions agree in principle that a stakeholder is an individual, group of people or institutions that affects and/or is affected by the project. This study defined stakeholders as perceived by the two definitions.

2.2.2. Stakeholders Participation

According to the World Bank (1996), stakeholder participation is the process where

people, either individual or in a group setup such as a community or family take responsibility for their welfare and for the development of capacity for them to make contributions to the development of their community. This study perceived stakeholders' participation in the context provided by the World Bank stipulated above.

2.2.3 Sustainable Water Resources Management

The World Bank (2022) describes Water Resources Management (WRM) as the process of planning, developing, and managing water resources, in terms of both water quantity and quality, across all water uses. The concept thus covers a whole range of different activities including but not limited to monitoring, modelling, exploration, assessment, design of measures and strategies, implementation of policy, operation and maintenance, and evaluation (Savenije et al. 1992). This study considers water resources management in the context described by the World Bank.

2.3 Theoretical Literature Review

The ladder of citizen participation theory guided this study. The basis of this theory is on the principle of the total involvement of the local community and other stakeholders in the creation of content, implementation of programs and development of policies that intend to change the lives of people. According to it, shaping and changing the future of the community and the people involved ought to be left in the hands of the local community themselves (Carpentier and Dahlgren, 2014). It believes that for any changes to occur there is a need to ensure the full participation of the local community members in the decision-making process and guide the interventions. It thus suggests the need to recognize the efforts, capacities

and contributions of the local community as engaging those leads to higher chances of the project to attain its targets (Fischer, 2012).

The theory itself is based on six principles which include equal partnership by all stakeholders; transparency in the sense of openness in handling all project activities and having open communication that is power-sharing which allows balanced sharing of authority among the different project stakeholders; sharing responsibilities in the project; empowerment and cooperation (Fischer, 2012). Li et al. (2018) contend that participatory theory looks at stakeholder engagement and its collaboration with all stakeholders and the interest they have in a given project.

Stakeholders include donors of the project, staff, managers and community members. Their ability to work together increases their capacity and competence which leads to a successful project. Stakeholder engagement is also a tool used to educate local communities on the maintenance of the project easily manage any dissent and create synergy. It is through the total inclusion of all stakeholders in the project cycle that ensure project sustenance.

Although the theory was initially developed for use in strategic management functions, it has been applied in different contexts involving different methodologies, concepts, types of evidence and evaluation criteria. For that, much of the theory has helped identify stakeholders to be considered in the given project (O'Halloran, 2014). However, it was criticized on several grounds including among others its inability to offer guidance for understanding settings and how they are to be implemented. This leads to the existence of many frameworks of the stakeholder theory and there lacks a standard way of applying it (Adan, 2012). The theory also

focuses more on the differences across groups and fails to appreciate the differences that exist within groups that may have significant impacts on a project. This often leads to a misunderstanding of group members (Wolfe & Putler, 2012).

Another weakness noted is the multiple inclusions in which stakeholders may belong to more than one group. This may result in stakeholders with different roles across different groups within a project ending up influencing the project multiple times within the various stages (Meridith, 2009). It is also subjective in its categorizations where analysis groups have the potential to be affected by their backgrounds as well as their interaction with their colleagues and the environment (Morrow, 2006). Together with all the above-mentioned weaknesses, the approach remains relevant for this study as it offers many avenues to look into how the stakeholders are to be involved. It also highlights how the lack of stakeholder involvement may adversely affect water-related project performance.

2.4 Empirical Literature Review

Nakano and Muniz (2018) describe an empirical literature review as a scrutiny of the previous related research which is correlated with the methods used in the research that ought to be used as the reference for the development of the methods and for solving the problems in the research. In this study, the empirical review was done in light of this definition. The study used conceptual terms derived from the specific objectives to guide the review process.

2.4.1 Stakeholder Participation in Water Project Development and Management

Literature has shown that there are milliard ways in which stakeholders can participate in the conception, development and management of water-related

projects. One such way is through contribution. Bazimya (2018) argues that stakeholders' contributions may be in the form of cash form, labour, and materials. Contribution enables stakeholders to own the project (Paddock, 2013; Dongier, *et al.*, (2003). This is because; when stakeholders donate, they develop a sense of ownership. The same helps them to utilize local resources which results in reducing dependency on outside resources.

Studies done by Isham and Kahkonen (1999) in Asia, Khwaja (2004) and Polak (2008) in Pakistan all attest to this fact. In El Salvador Paddock (2013) reports how the community contribution in terms of cash and kind enabled the success of the bridge project. In the case of the Honduran wastewater project, Kelly (2001) reports that project success was made possible by the beneficiary cash contribution and provision of equipment made by the government. In short, one learns that the contributions made to the local communities were the ones that made it possible to project sustainability.

Secondly, stakeholders can be involved in the water-related project through project review. It has been established empirically by scholars that a project that has elements of stakeholder participation during the initiation, planning and implementation has likelihood to succeed (Mulwa, 2008). Participation ensures project continuity as stakeholders feel to own it and have committed to it. Stakeholder participation in initiation, planning, implementation monitoring and evaluation is thus important and vice versa is true (Kumar, 2002).

According to Philip et al. (2008), participatory project monitoring and evaluation allows a mechanism for receiving feedback and ideas for corrective actions. It also

makes the project adaptable thereby strengthening ownership; leading to learning by all actors and widening the knowledge base that is necessary for assessing and taking corrective actions if need be (Bazimya, 2018). Briefly, studies demonstrate that cash and in-kind contributions are effective in ensuring project sustainability. However, project success is the product of the different interplay factors that are beyond contributions, which need to be empirically established.

2.4.2 Contribution of Stakeholders in Water Resources Projects Management

Various empirical studies reveal numerous ways in which stakeholders contribute to the management and sustainability of water-related projects. Lorika et al. (2015) study that was done on stakeholders' participation and project sustainability about the influence that stakeholders had on the project sustainability in Moroto District in Uganda revealed that when all the major stakeholders concerned participated in the project management the project performance was better. However, when not all pertinent stakeholders were involved in a project, the outcomes were limited. In another case, Li, Ng and Skitmore's (2018) study on the engagement of stakeholders in the evaluation of green buildings in China came with results, which indicated positive stakeholder contributions resulting from their participation in the construction project. The study also indicated that stakeholder integration helped the organization's design team to improve their building design.

In a study conducted by Mojtahedi (2017) on how stakeholder attribute influences the organization's performance of the project, the outcome revealed that stakeholder that has more power; attribute and legitimacy effectively managed their disaster problems. Similarly, Di Maddaloni and Davis's (2017) findings from the study

conducted in Canada on the influence stakeholders had on the public infrastructural mega-project findings indicated that stakeholder management enabled the stakeholders themselves to effectively manage control project resources while the engaging of the local opinion on in the initiation phase increasing the project performance.

The study findings were consistent with the findings by Kamalirad, et al., (2017) on primary stakeholder communication and complex project outcomes. The study findings revealed that project characteristic increases effective communication. The study concluded that several designs; financial approval authorities and project scope clarification had a positive influence on the internal communication for the project stakeholders.

2.4.3 Stakeholder's Water Resources Management Challenges

Critics of the stakeholder's participation in project management and development contend that the participation discourse draws attention away from the very real social and economic differences between people and the need for redistribution of resources, entitlements, and opportunities (Wester, et al., 2003). Their claims were in line with several empirical findings established in different parts of the world. For example, a study conducted by Cullet (2009) reports on the challenges associated with project control. Cullet (2009) asserts that stakeholders' participation in project management may create the impression that providing landowners greater control is synonymous with creating a truly participatory system. The study defines stakeholders as water users with water rights that tend to divert attention away from the needs of some segments of the community.

The same assertion is evident in the Lise (2000) study of the Haryana forest management. Lise (2000) observed that although they are among the project stakeholders, the landless could not benefit from the dam water project though, in principle they had the right to the same amount of water from the dam as the landowners. The mechanism was such that the landless could sell their water rights to landowners but the more powerful landowners disregarded that mechanism. Echavarria (2002) also reports a challenge of a similar nature. In the study that was conducted in the Cauca Valley in Colombia on large-scale agricultural water use, the author argues that, although water users were involved in the planning and implementation of the management plans in the protection of watersheds such involvement ended in creating social inequity between the large-scale producers and the small-scale producers. In some instances, some relevant stakeholders were left out of the decision-making bodies of river basins.

In the case of Wester, et al., (2003) study conducted in the Lerma-Chapala River Basin in Mexico, it was concluded that the sub-basin water user committees, which were to represent all water users ended up representing, only, water users with licenses. The majority of water users in the basin were unrepresented and hence voiceless. This was also the case in the Zimbabwean Farmers Union (Kujinga, 2002; Dube and Swatuk, 2002). The central issues reported by both cases were that the government and the development agencies in the project locality ignored locals in the decision-making or planning of projects.

In Chile Garande and Dagg's (2005) findings reveal that the inhabitants of the Molinos River basin project were not fully integrated in the water project, especially

in the decision-making. Because of that, local communities that were key stakeholders had no confidence in the project. Shortfalls in the stakeholder's water projects involvement in the designing in the Koro District of Mali rendered the boreholes with pumps plundered as they lacked community proper patronisation.

Stakeholders' conflicting interests were reported in Chile as a bottleneck to the success of the conceived water project (Garande and Dagg (2005). The conflict was between the upper stream and downstream water users. Secured irrigation water was the main concern of the people downstream, as their drinking water was not affected by arsenic contamination whilst the community upstream was concerned with arsenic contamination and therefore accepted the provision of a water treatment plant. Lack of resources in the form of time, human and finance to carry out participatory processes are other difficulties that contributed to water-related project failures in third-world countries. It was established by WMO (2006) all water supply projects relied on foreign donor funds. There are inadequate financial resources for catchment councils to use in water management.

The Save Catchment and Odzi sub-catchment Councils in Zimbabwe had difficulties in developing their sources of income that could enhance self-reliance, decision-making autonomy and participatory democracy. As such, they had to rely on donors, and funds from developed countries, which could not be, sustained (Kujinga, 2002). In the same locality, the Manyame catchment and the Upper Manyame sub-catchment councils did not have the financial resources needed to undertake an inclusive catchment planning process and to publicise the functions of the councils

(Mabiza, et al., 2006). Only one person in the Odzi Sub-Catchment and the Save Catchment was suitable as a training officer to carry out an outreach programme aimed at educating stakeholders about the water management reform (Dube and Swatuk, (2002).

Such challenges are, however, absent in developed countries because of having a strong and well-established base of multidisciplinary specialists who engage in water resource management and other actions. They also have a strong economic and technological state and tend to be more competent in the participatory processes (Funke et al., 2007). The participatory literature from these countries reveals that the gains of stakeholder participation are more in improving the quality of the decision-making processes (De Stefano, 2010; Reed, 2008; Videira et al., 2006; Mostert, 2006). The involvement of stakeholders is likely to bring about open and transparent governance, accountability, conflict reduction, legitimacy and social learning.

2.6 The Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework used in this study was modified from the stakeholder participation theory (Figure 2.1). It was conceptualised by a study that project performance is influenced by the extent to which the project implementers (government, NGOs, CBOs and other donor communities involves fully the local communities are the key stakeholders.

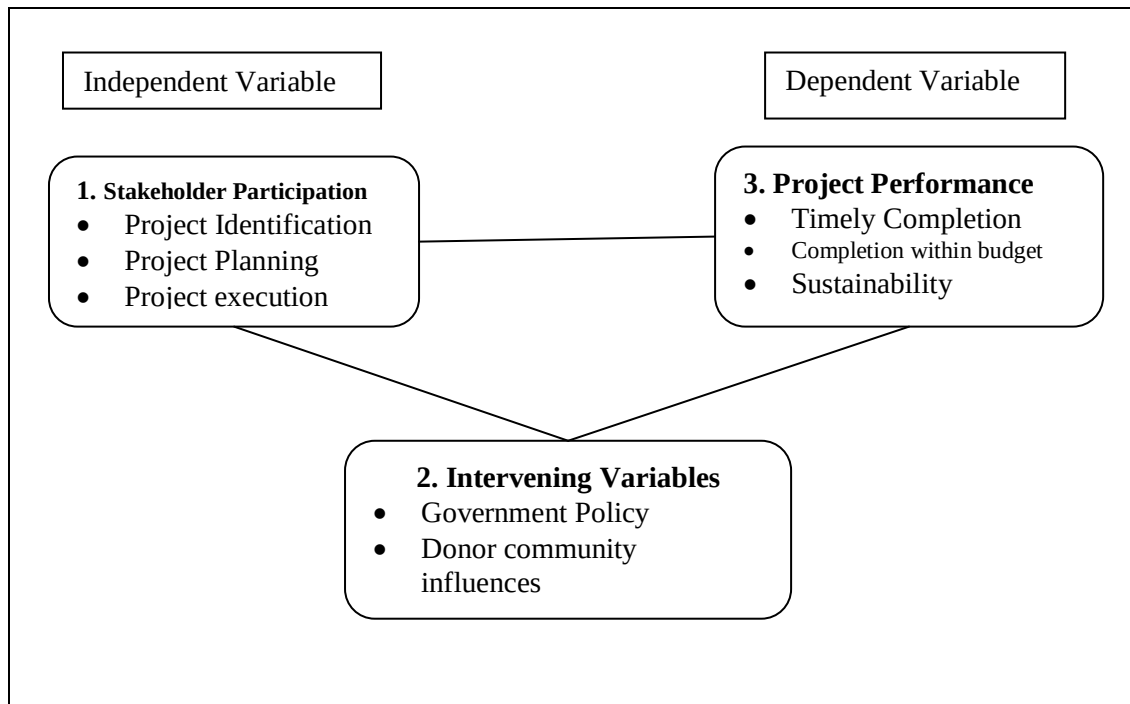


Figure 2.1: The Conceptual Framework

While local communities are central to the development any water-related project, their efforts are also perfected by the local government and the donor communities support. Therefore, where stakeholders are fully involved in the conception, development and management of the water project the successes will be very high and projects completed within the set time and under the budget limitation. It will also be sustainable because all stakeholders own it. The results will be negative if vice versa is true.

2.7 The Research Gap

From the literature reviewed, it is clear that the success of water-related projects is dependent on the contribution made by stakeholders in the form of participation. Participation aims to meet the expectations of the stakeholders. While great involvement of the community in the water project conception, development

and management has been high in the developed world, the same is not well documented in third-world countries in general and Tanzania in particular and specifically in Zanzibar.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Overview

This chapter presents the methodology carried out by this study to accomplish the study. The research methodology addressed are the research design, the target population and sample population, data collection methods and tools, data analysis techniques, validity and reliability of the data and ethical considerations of the study.

3.2 Research Design

This study employed a descriptive survey design to identify and find the characteristics of study population. The choice of the design was influenced by its ability to allow data collection from the sample that demonstrates the influence of stakeholder participation on the performance of water-related projects in the study area.

3.2.1 The Study Area

The study was carried out in the South Unguja District in South Unguja Region–Zanzibar. The district is one of the two (2) administrative districts (Kati and Kusini District) of the South Region. It was established by the Local Governance in Zanzibar Legislative Regulation; Article 128, Chapter 12, Section 2 of the 1984 Zanzibar Constitution which specifically called for the establishment of local Governments in 2014. The Southern District of Unguja is found at latitude 6°16'02.64" South and longitude 39°25'30.00" East with a total population of 48,857 (Figure 3.1).

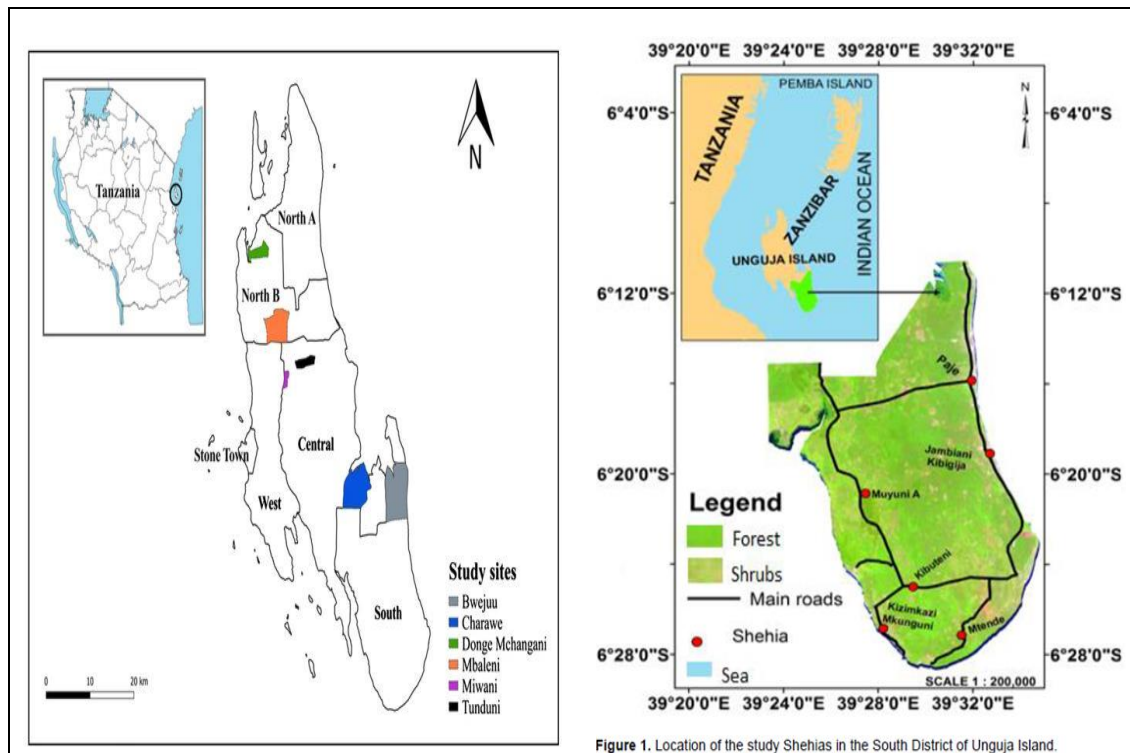


Figure 3.1: Location of the Study Area

Source: District Executive Director- South District Unguja (2022).

The annual rainfall ranges from 600-1200mm with uneven distribution. Monthly temperature averages 32°C and ranges between 18°C and 37°C annually. This study took place in the south District to assess the way different stakeholders are involved in the conception, development and management of water-related projects.

The rationale for the choice of the study area is attributable to the existence of poor water supply amidst the existence of many donor-funded water projects. Since the year, 2000 the district water demands have been increasing in comparison with other districts in Zanzibar. Agriculture and Tourism activities are among the higher abstractors of water in the locality. Their demands are mismatched with the efforts deployed to develop the resources. Given the different government initiatives and donor, support to improve water resources in the locality, one would expect higher

improvements of the same. However, the situation is rather different. The need for stakeholder involvement in the conception, development and management of water resources is stipulated clearly in the national water policy documents. With the stakeholder's approach theory, the study sought to establish where the mismatches between the planning and execution of water resources in the study area have gone wrong causing a water resources deficit amidst huge water project funding by both government and donor communities.

3.2.2 Study Population

The study population comprised the government of Southern Region employees employed by ZAWA and committees of Shehia that are responsible for the construction of wells and boreholes and the supply of water in the South District. Private sectors specifically Hotels, Universities, colleges, and NGOs. The target population comprised the entire aggregation of respondents who met the designated set of criteria. They comprised all adults within the age range of between 18 and 60 years chosen from the local communities involved in the construction of wells in South Districts Zanzibar. The study population in the locality was very useful in providing relevant, reliable and appropriate information regarding the stakeholder participation in the development and management of water resources.

3.2.3 The Sample Size

The researcher utilised a mathematical formula suggested by Yamane (1967) to determine the required sample size as presented here:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$$

Where e = margin acceptable error value. For this study, the confidence level is 95 per cent, which gives a margin error of 0.05. N is the total number of determined participants in the population and n is the number of selected participants.

$$n = 310 / (1 + 310 (0.05)^2)$$

$$n = 310 / (1 + 310 \times 0.0025)$$

$$n = 310 / (1 + 0.775)$$

$$n = 310 / 1.775$$

$$n = 175$$

Thus, the sample size for this study comprised 175 respondents. The proportion of the sample size was established from the population source list presented in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1: The Sample Frame and the Calculated Sample size

SN	Institution(Stakeholders)	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Sample Size
1	Zawa Office, Staff In South Region	143	46	80
2	Water Distributary Committees (Shehias)	58	19	32
3	University & College	6	2	6
4	Hotel & Bungalows	25	8	12
5	Ngo- (Water-Charity)	20	6	8
6	ZMC	18	6	12
7	Schools Health Centres	40	13	25
TOTAL		310	100	175

Source: South Unguja District Council

3.2.4 Sampling Techniques

This study applied both probabilistic and non-probabilistic sampling techniques. Purposive sampling was used to select staff based on the knowledge and experiences in the conception, development and management of water resources-related projects.

It was thus designed with the aim in mind of approaching respondents capable of providing rich information on the subject matter. The technique was helpful as it enabled the researcher to get information capable of capturing one's experience on the stakeholder's participation in the development and management of water-related projects in the locality. For that much, purposive sampling was used to determine respondents' perceptions of the subject investigated.

Seven (7) respondents were purposely chosen from each sampled quota to be involved in the in-depth interview. Possession of required knowledge was thus a criterion much considered for one to be involved in the in-depth study. Furthermore, a simple random sampling technique was used to get 176 respondents who participated in this study. A table of simple random numbers was applied to a list of all households kept at the Sheha office. Heads of households depicted were thus the ones that the questionnaire was administered.

3.3 Data Collection Methods

According to Kombo and Tromp (2006), data collection refers to the gathering of scientific information aimed at getting facts about the population of interest to the study. As for this study, both qualitative and quantitative data were collected. This was done to maintain triangulation. According to Hussein, (2009), triangulation is a combination of two or more methodological approaches, theoretical perspectives, data sources, investigators and analysis to study the same phenomenon, which aims at increasing study credibility. Collection of both primary and secondary data sources was done with this in mind.

3.3.1 Primary Data Collection

Primary data was obtained using the questionnaires and the semi-structured interview schedules. In-depth interviews using the semi-structured interview schedules largely involved the 17 selected key informants. It was used to collect in-depth qualitative opinions on the extent to which the local communities are involved in the conception, development and management of water resources-related projects. The collected data was thus used to complement information collected using questionnaires. Key informants were purposively chosen from project beneficiaries.

On the other hand, a researcher used a questionnaire tool as the principal data collection tool. It was administered to 175 randomly sampled respondents who were heads of households. According to Blaikie, (2010), a questionnaire is a self-administered tool, which is prepared in a way that the respondent, responds to it without seeking assistance externally other than the written instructions. The main purpose of using a questionnaire is to give respondents adequate freedom to respond to the set of items at their convenience. The method is also good because it enables the researcher to reach a large number of respondents easily and economically. Finally, it is relatively easy for the researcher to analyse answers from respondents. For that, the socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents, their participatory roles in the water-related project development and management, the impacts of their involvements and perceived impending challenges were thus collected using the questionnaires.

3.3.2 Secondary Data

Secondary data was collected to augment the primary data and this was done through

analysis of the documents. The type of data collected focused on the past and present state of stakeholder's involvement in water-related projects. Various policy and other related documents obtainable from donors and local government records were scrutinised for knowledge purposes. The aim was to establish commitments of all stakeholders regarding the project development in question. Collected information was used to complement those already collected using the questionnaires and semi-structured interview schedules. By being additional to the primary data, the secondary data helped in situating the study in the proper historical perspectives.

3.4 Data Analysis

Data analysis is a body of methods that help to describe facts, detects patterns, develop explanations and test hypothesis. It is thus the systematic examination of the collections of observations to answer raised questions, search for a pattern or otherwise make some sense out of the examinations (Dunn, 2001). In this study, data analysis was done on two levels that is an analysis of data in the field and a post-field data analysis. Field data analysis involved mostly qualitative data wherein every evening all information collected during the day was closely examined to find out if the information collected was responding to the demand of the research questions. All questions ambiguous questions were reframed by the trends indicated by the previous filled questionnaires. Additionally, opinions provided by the key informants over the day in the form of field notes were compared to classify daily to establish the pattern of the collected information.

The post-field data analysis involved cleaning and coding the collected data with the SPSS data template. All the coded information was run on the IBM SPSS computer program software version 24 and EXCEL. The use of the statistical package was

essential as it helped a great deal in analysing large masses of data in the shortest possible time and in a more accurate way. Multiple responses obtained from respondents were analysed using descriptive statistics whereby frequencies and percentages were generated using charts, graphs and tables. Descriptive data were also analysed using cross-tabulation for comparative purposes by way of SPSS and EXCEL.

3.5 Validity and Reliability of the Research Instruments

Validity refers to the degree to which an instrument measures accurately what it has been intended to measure (Saunders et al. 2007). To meet this requirement, this study employed the triangulation method in which different data collected using different tools were compared. The aim was to get as much as possible true or valid information. On the other hand, reliability, which refers to the degree to which data collection techniques will yield consistent findings (Creswell 2005), was made possible through pre-testing the tools used in the data collection process and consistent refinement of the data collection tools during the fieldwork time. All these mechanisms helped ensure that the collected information was consistent.

3.6 Ethical Considerations

Ethics in research refers to compliance with the standards, code of ethics and conducts of a given profession, or group (Bhattacharjee, 2012). Research ethics involves the application of fundamental ethical principles to a variety of issues while conducting research. The researcher observed all the codes and conducts as stipulated in the University prospectus. Research clearance letters which introduced the researcher to the regional and district authorities in which this study commenced

were sought from The Directorate of Postgraduate Studies (DPS) of the Open University of Tanzania through a Permission letter from the respective officer (see Appendix 2). The secured permit letter was later introduced to the concerned official in Zanzibar where an official introduction letter was issued (Appendix 3).

While in the field, every precaution to maintain human rights including informed consent, the right to participate in the study, the right to privacy and confidentiality were strictly observed. The researcher informed the participants about the purpose of the study and the role they would have to play. In most cases, they were encouraged to provide the information sought voluntarily. Anyone hesitant was left free. The clarity in every stage of the research was maintained through tireless clarifications of the purpose of the study and the role respondents had. Confidentiality of the data was maintained by not exposing the information to individuals that were not required by the study except the researcher and supervisors. The same will be kept confidentially for a considerable time to be destroyed in due time.

CHAPTER FOUR

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Overview

This chapter presents and discusses the findings of the study and the research questions are addressed. It begins with the presentation of the socio-demographic conditions of the respondents just to introduce to the reader the kinds of respondents involved in this study. It further progresses to analyse and discuss findings in response to the research questions. The chapter ends with a summary of the key issues established by the study.

4.2 Socio-Demographic characteristics of the Respondents

Socio-demographic features relate to age, sex, marital status, educational level, occupation and the household composition of the respondents. These features are important in showing the nature of the respondents involved in the study. The socio-demographic features on which this study focussed included the age and sex of the respondents, marital status, household size, occupation and education. Although the focal study was south Unguja district the respondent's majority were from four wards of Kibigija (42 percent), Paje (15 percent), Kiongoni (11 percent) and Kikadini (8 percent). Almost 76 per cent of all the respondents were from these wards. This means that the information generated by this study applied more to these localities than to the rest.

A cross-tabulation of the Data in terms of external stakeholders' operation in the sampled wards indicated that the majority of these external stakeholders operated mostly in three wards of Paje (HIPZ and ZAWA), Kiongoni (HIPZ, Rotary and

ZOP) and Miuli (Jamabesco). This means that the rest of the sampled wards had no external stakeholders operating in their localities. It also shows the extent to which the reported experiences of the influences of stakeholders tend to differ from one area to another.

4.2.1 Age and Sex of the Respondents

Analysis of the data collected from the field depicts the distribution of the respondents as per Figure 4.1.

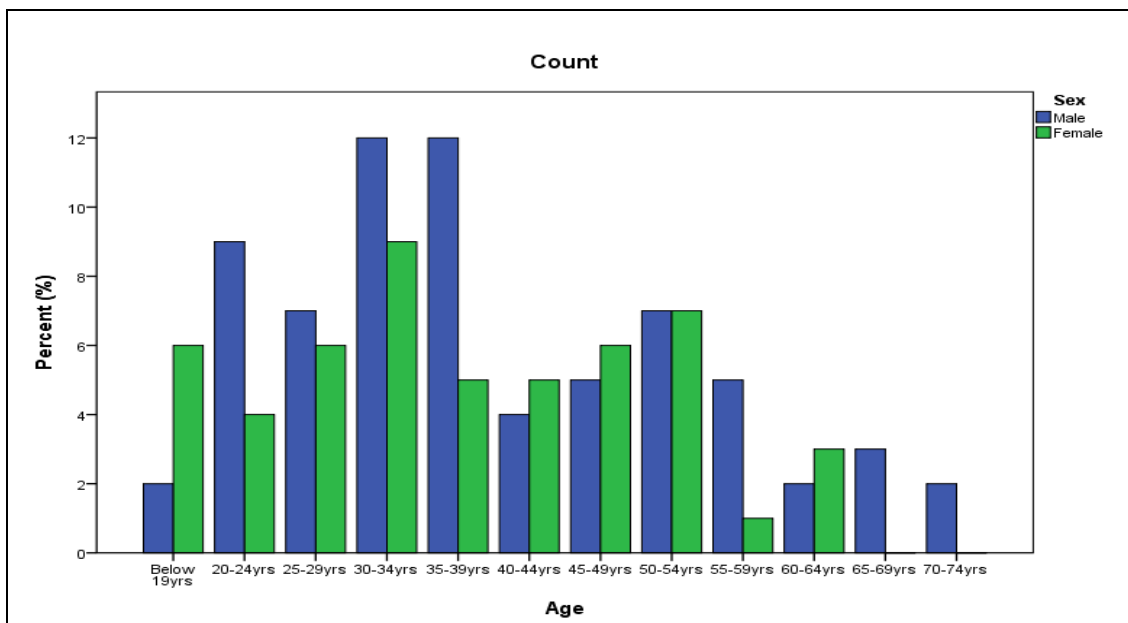


Figure 4.1: Distribution of the Respondents by Age and Sex

Source: Field Data, (2023).

Analysis of the data in terms of age and sex shows big disparities in respondent distribution across age and sex. The majority of the respondents (66.4 per cent) were below 40 years. Respondents aged between 40 and 60 years comprised 25.6 percent. Those above 60 years comprised only 8 percent. Further analysis shows that male respondents dominated (58.1 per cent) over female respondents (41.9 per cent). The concentration of the respondents in the age ranges between 20 years and 50 years

was decided by the nature of the sampling design in which much concentration was paid to the respondents that had a direct influence on different water projects performed in the study locality. The majority were those who were employed by the project in question and the project beneficiaries whose majority were the local communities living in the project area. For that much, the results displayed here were expected.

The distribution of the respondents in terms of sex shows the predominance of males over females. The proportion of males was 58.1 per cent against 41.9 per cent of the female respondents. This indicates that the sex ratio of the respondents was 138, which is well beyond the sex ratio of the study district which was 97 and the national average of 94 (see URT, 2022 census report). The displayed sex ratio usually indicates the predominance of female segments over the male segment in the population. The predominance of males over females in the study area would be a function of the methodological approach used by this study. First, the study did not take into consideration the proportionality of the respondents in terms of sex.

Secondly, the decision to use the head of households shows the possibility of having many male respondents over female. Third, the fact that 76.6 per cent of all the respondents were in conjugal relationships and given the fact that the majority of the Tanzanians follow the patriarchal family systems, it was obvious that males would still dominate. Fourth, the prevailing employment disparities between females and males and the prevailing Muslim culture in Zanzibar provided an advantage for the dominance of the male population. Therefore, by summing the above facts, one would conclude that the results displayed in terms of male versus female

proportionality were expected.

4.2.2 Education and Occupation of the Respondents

The distribution of the respondents in terms of the highest level of education attained is displayed in Figure 4.2.

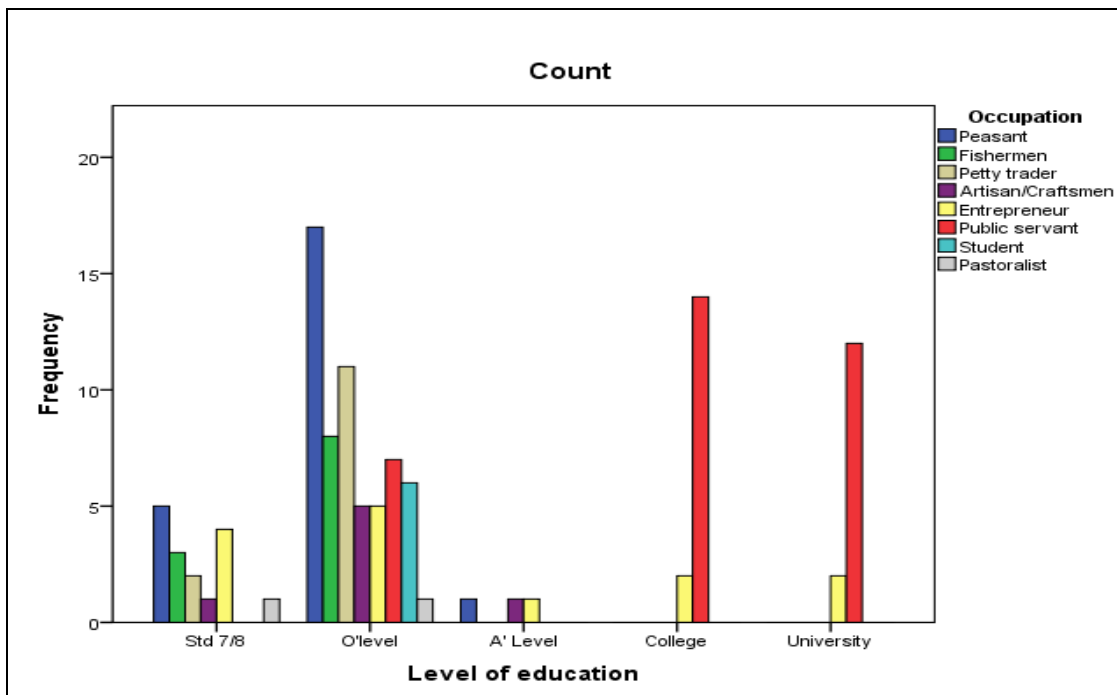


Figure 4.2: Respondents Distribution by education and occupation
Source: Field Data, (2023).

Learning from the information presented in Figure 4.2, one realizes that the proportions of the respondents who had attained ordinary level secondary education were dominant by 54.8 per cent while those with primary education comprised only 15.8 per cent. Additionally, respondents who had an intermediate college education were 14.3 per cent while those with education were 12.3 per cent. It was surprising to note that the proportions of the respondents with A-level education were significantly small (only 2.6 per cent). By inferring from this data results, one would conclude that the literacy level in the study area was significantly high. This would

however be contributed in part by the location of the study area and the nature of the sampling used by the study.

Analysis of the respondent's traits in terms of occupation shed more light on the nature of the respondents. As displayed in Figure 4.2, the nature of occupation performed by the respondents was decidedly by the level of education one possesses. While farming, fishing and entrepreneurship were the principal occupations for standard seven leavers, these activities paved the way as one progresses in the education ladder. Respondents who hold form four education were employed more in petty trade, entrepreneurship and public services. For those with some college and university education, the principal occupation comprised public service employment with some being more entrepreneurs.

The location of the study area justifies the distribution of the respondents as most of the urban areas are resided more by business people and people in the public services than farming. However, the sampling designs, which were done in favour of the researcher's research objectives, had influenced the kind of results displayed by this study.

4.2.3 Marital Status and Households Size

The nature and characters of the respondents are indicated in Figure 4.3. The information displayed in Figure 4.3 reveals the status of the respondents in terms of marital status and household size. The key issue revealed by this information is the fact majority of the respondents enjoy stable marriages. The proportions of those who were in marital relations comprised 77 per cent while those who divorced were

2.4 per cent. The rest were either single or widowed. Marriage stability influences the household size. It was learned that 94.7 percent of all the respondents had a family size that ranged between one and nine members and the rest had over ten family members.

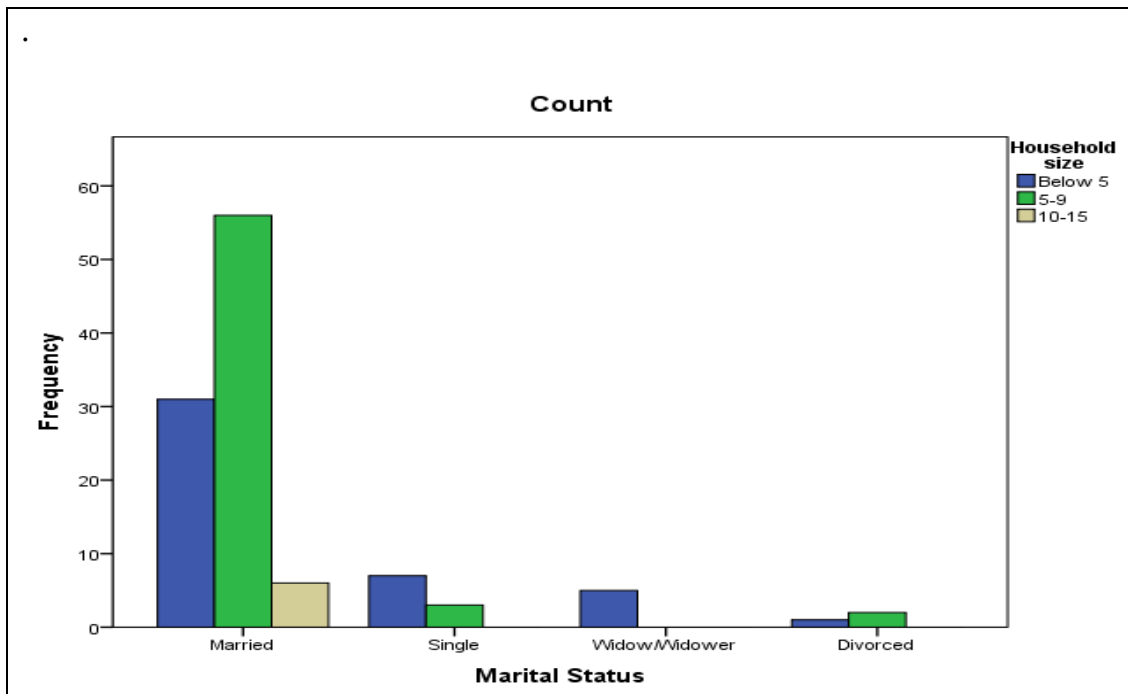


Figure 4.3: Respondent's Distribution by Marital Status and Household Size
Source: Field Data, (2023).

Generally, the marital status of the respondents and the corresponding family size were essential in the understanding of the population dynamics in the locality. In addition, an implication on the growing demands of the water resources. For that much, it is obvious that the big families consume more water than the small families. This would thus explain why there is a mismatch between water supply and demands of the same.

The growing population in Zanzibar (see for example Mwehe, 2011 and URT, 2022) has been an issue of concern in the locality and is now pushing many stakeholders

and the government to see the importance of working closer to the local communities to ensure that water services are improved. This means that a high number of people in the locality presses high demands on the available water resources, which also increases the sensitivity in matters related to water resources development and management that warrant the participation of all stakeholders (ZAWA, 2021). Therefore, given the current population growth rate in Zanzibar, the results of the study were in line with the current situation.

4.3 Stakeholders Participation in Water Project Management and Development

Analysis of the cross-tabulated data collected from the field reveals three kinds of stakeholders involved in the conception, development and management of water-related projects. These were the local communities or citizens, the government and various NGOs. The NGOs identified by the respondents were HIPZ, Rotary, Jamabeco, Juma Mabwe and ZOP. The state-funded organization was called as ZAWA (Table 4.1).

Table 4.1: NGOs Working In the Selected Wards of South Unguja

Name of NGOs	WARD			TOTAL
	Paje	Kiongoni	Miuli	
HIPZ	0	7	0	7
Rotary	0	7	0	7
Jamabeco	0	0	1	1
ZOP	0	1	0	1
ZAWA	1	0	0	1
Total	1	9	1	11
Percentages and totals are based on respondents.				

Source: Field Data, (2023).

The NGOs identified in Table 4.1 did not work all over the study area. They instead concentrated on three shehias of Paje, Kiongoni and Miuli. Water projects established in other shehias other than the above-identified ones were under the

control of the local communities. Furthermore, the water-related project activities performed by the NGOs were as well not uniform. Some shehias such as Kiongoni enjoyed the service of three NGOs while Paje and Miluli were each served by a single NGO. The study also noticed that Kiongoni enjoyed the service of HIP2, Rotary and ZOP. Paje was under the influence of a government-funded organization called ZAWA and Miuli by Jamabeco (Table 4.2).

Additionally, local communities operated water projects that fell under the Shehias with no influence from the NGOs. The study noticed that in such shehias managements and organization of water, projects were very problematic and the sector performance was as well very poor. Further analysis of the data revealed that even the water projects run in these wards were not properly coordinated as each NGO had its focus. In the Kiongoni shehias, a lack of proper coordination left these NGOs performing activities which almost similar.

HIP2, which concentrated on the conservation of watersheds, provision of social services, funding water projects and guarding water infrastructures performed activities, which were similar to those performed by Rotary. The Jamabeco also performed similar operational activities as that of HIPs and Rotary. Miuli, which was under the service of ZOP, enjoyed NGO support in the area of water project funding and material supply while ZAWA carried out more activities of renovating water-related projects in the Paje area.

The reason why reported NGOs working in the water project development and management did not have uniform influences over the study area could be the

function of the project timing. This study observed that the oldest NGOs were established in 2005 (Jamabeco) and 2008 respectively (HIP2). Other NGOs such as Rotary and ZOP had short operational periods in the study area.

The important issue of interest to this study was the level of the local community's participation in the conception, development and management. When asked to provide opinions on the issue, their opinions varied significantly. 13.8 per cent had good knowledge of the NGO's existence in their localities while 52 per cent did not know. The proportions of those with vague information comprised 34.1 per cent (Table 4.2).

Table 4.2: Respondents' Opinion on NGOs' Existence in their Localities

	Existence of Organizations working to improve water sanitation?			Total
	Yes	No	Don't know	
Paje	1	9	4	14
Kibigija	0	18	25	43
Kiongoni	8	0	2	10
Kikadini	1	7	0	8
Miuli	1	1	1	3
Dongwe	1	2	0	3
Shehia	0	0	1	1
Mwendawima	1	0	0	1
Kinazini	2	0	0	2
Bwejuu	2	0	0	2
Bondeni	0	3	0	3
Kiwandani	0	4	1	5
Mfumbwi	0	4	1	5
ZAWA	17	48	35	100
Total	17	48	35	100

Source: Field Data, (2023).

Learning from Table 4.2 and under the light of the level of community participation theory (Arnstein, 1969), it is obvious that levels of community participation were still in the lower citizen participation ladders which correlated to the first level of

tokenism. In this ladder, citizens end by being informed on what they should do without being fully involved. It was not astonishing to note that in localities with high influence of NGOs, community participation was only in the form of project funding (22.5 per cent) and causal labour supply (18.3 per cent) while participation was very low in areas such as project conception and information sharing (16.3 per cent and 16.5 per cent respectively).

Other essential activities such as project implementation; supervision and materials distribution were performed by the NGOs or Government staff and were noticeable in Paje where ZAWA. Doing things on behalf of the local communities is, however, a sign of community mistrust, which erodes the confidence of the community about project ownership. The problem of mistrusting the local communities is however a reflection of government perception in many projects in which the government has entered partnership with the local communities (see Goldman, 2003) and has been reported by some previous studies to be a problem.

The lack of sense of ownership in the water project development and management is reported in other areas to contribute to the destruction of the water resources project and which also contributed to hampering the 20 years water development plan (1971-1991) of availing water for every household within the 400m of walking distance. Other confounding challenges were connected to the water policy challenges (see Maduhu, 2002; Maduhu and Dungumaro, 2003) which in turn contributed to impeding full citizen participation in the water resources management.

Further analysis has shown that Shehias that were not covered by NGOs depended much on the government to solve many of their problems. Their participation in the

development and management of water projects was minimal playing their roles in funding projects (30 Percent) Ns guarding watersheds and project infrastructures (36 percent). Project activities such as materials distribution, implementation and supervision are still externally controlled (Table 4.3).

Table 4.3: Levels of the Local Community Participation in the Project Management

Project Activity	Management Types	
	With NGOs Influences (%)	With no NGO influences (%)
1. Funding	22	30
2. Materials Distribution	4	-
3. Development	31	17
4. Meetings	17	12
5. Project Conception	16	4
6. Implementation	2	-
7. Supervision	8	-
8. Guarding	-	36
Total	100.00	100

Source: Field Data, (2023).

What one learns in Table 4.3 is the fact that, although the government has full commitments to the Principles of IWRM, the aspects of stakeholder participation in the overall resources development and management are still limited. Arnstein (1969) asserts that full stakeholder participation occurs when citizen to which the water project apply have full control of the project activities and can govern them fully including full charge of policy and managerial aspects etc. In such a situation, the project benefits flow directly to the community in charge giving them full control of resource allocation.

As per these findings, it is obvious that stakeholder's participation in the management of water resources in the selected shehias is yet to attain the highest level of participation. As noted by Goldman (2003), the process of entrusting local communities full control of water-related project development and management is a

long way to go because of the low trust the government has in the ability to govern water resources projects. However, as earlier reported by Dungumaro and Madulu (2003), public involvement in the management of water-related projects is crucial for successful and sustainable water resources management. They also call for the review of water-related policies to include local knowledge in the resources conservation although they are silent on how this could be possible.

Bazimya (2018) argues also that the full participation of all stakeholders makes the project adaptable thereby strengthening ownership; leading to learning by all actors and widening the knowledge base necessary for assessing and taking corrective actions if needed. This is because, the water-related project that has elements of participation has the likelihood of success (Mulwa, 2008) and the vice versa is true. However, from what is learned in the preceding discussion, water projects conceived in the study area do not have elements of participation of all stakeholders. Where the participation is realized, the coverage is in only a few activities. The outcome is thus limited as was noted by Lorika et al. (2015) in the Moroto district of Uganda.

4.4 Stakeholders Contribution in the Management of Water Resources

The current water resources management paradigm requires interplay of stakeholders in all cycles of the water project development cycle. In the study area, I examined the contribution of the various stakeholders in the development and management of water projects by focusing on the local communities and the NGOs. In doing so, I noticed that the influence of the contribution of local communities was coordinated under the umbrella of water users associations (WUAs). Water users were under different organisations, which included among others Tunaweza, Tunangoma,

Twende pamoja, Umoja ni ushindi and KHMP. I also noted that almost all these WUAs were concentrated in two shehias of Kiongoni and Miuli and the majority of these organisations were new, being conceived between 2016 and 2018.

A close look at the data indicated that their conception corresponded with the advent of NGOs. The fact that some of the NGOs started to function in the area well before the conception of the water users associations (i.e. between 2005 and 2018). Given the fact that their activities were limited in the two wards of Miuli and Kiongoni, one would conclude that the test of IWRM principles was possible in Kiongoni and Miuli. In other sampled shehias the respondents, majorities knew little about the contributions of WUA and NGOs in the management of water resources. Only 14 per cent of the respondents had perfect knowledge of the influences of the NGOs and WUA associations in the development of water resources. Figure 4.4 presents response opinions on stakeholder's contributions to the management and development of water projects.

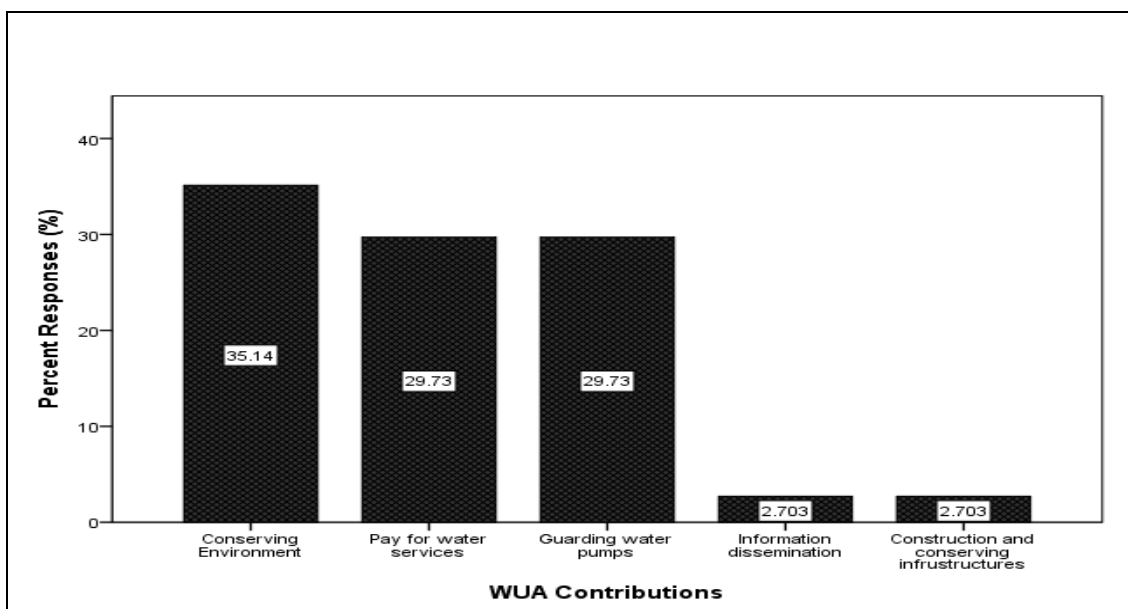


Figure 4.4: Perceived Influences of WUAs on Water Projects Management

Information presented shows that major areas in which local communities contributed to water project development and management were mostly in watersheds conservation, financial contribution and protection of water project infrastructures. A large proportion of the community contribution was in the form of labour. The government experts rendered the engineering aspects of the project development. As per the information provided, project supervision was also the government's responsibility. In the project area, manual works provided by local communities comprised trench excavation, site clearance, laying water pipes and guarding watersheds.

The contribution through manual work supply indicates that the projects conceived did not adequately involve all communities in the area of jurisdiction, as the activities performed could not allow every community member to participate. Activities such as guarding water projects, plumbing and piping and watershed conservation may only involve men than females. What was observed in this study was in line with other findings of studies done elsewhere in the world. It was for example consistent with Bazimya's (2018) findings, which indicated that in Rwanda, stakeholders' contributions were in the form of cash, labour and materials and that, it was such contributions which enabled stakeholders to develop a sense of project ownership (Dongier, et al., 2003) and project success (Paddock, 2013). Similar findings were reported in Honduras where in a wastewater project; the local communities contributed cash while the government provided equipment and expertise. The results were positive because it was these involvements, which made them, own the project.

The minimal contributions made by the respondents in terms of project running funds means that a large proportion of the money was coming elsewhere outside the community in question. This in turn raises doubts on the question of project ownership, which is central in the ladder of citizen participation theory. Thus, individuals with substantial contributions had a voice in the project development and management. The low financial contributions placed the local communities at the periphery of the project management, away from project ownership. Such a precarious position did not guarantee them decision-making autonomy, which is crucial for project sustainability. A low level of contribution in the project conception, planning, development and management does not guarantee project success.

Mojitahed and Oo (2017) in India they noted that stakeholders that had more power attributes noted the same observations and legitimacy influenced the organization, and performance of that project and effectively controlled the project. It was a case in Di Maddaloni and Davis's (2017) study in Canada where they observed that stakeholder management enabled them to effectively manage, and control the project resources while engaging the local opinions in the initiation phase of the project in question increasing the project performance.

Water project stakeholders in south Unguja did not enjoy this advantage because of the peripheral participation in the project cycle development which is similar to what Lise's (2000) study reports in the Haryana forests management project. The author noted that the landless could not benefit from the dam water project constructed

although in principle they had all the rights to the same amount of water from the dam as the landowners.

This situation could explain why is localities where these NGOs operate are still facing challenges in water supply. As argued by Kumar (2002), the contribution of the stakeholders in the water project initiations, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation improves stakeholder's commitments to it. Li, Ng and Skirtmore (2018) add by saying that the full contribution of all stakeholders always results in the project's success. Full contribution is possible when the community have a full mandate of deciding all cycles of the project development, which was not the case in south Unguja.

4.4 Stakeholders Participation Challenges in the Management of Water

Projects

During the fieldwork time, respondents were asked to comment as to why despite the prevalence of different water-related project stakeholders shehias in which they operate were still facing water supply problems. In the course of the analysis of the data provided, this study revealed several water management challenges that would pinpoint the profound challenges engrained in the stakeholder's participation in the conception development and management of water projects in the study area. The perceived challenges are shown in Figure 4.5.

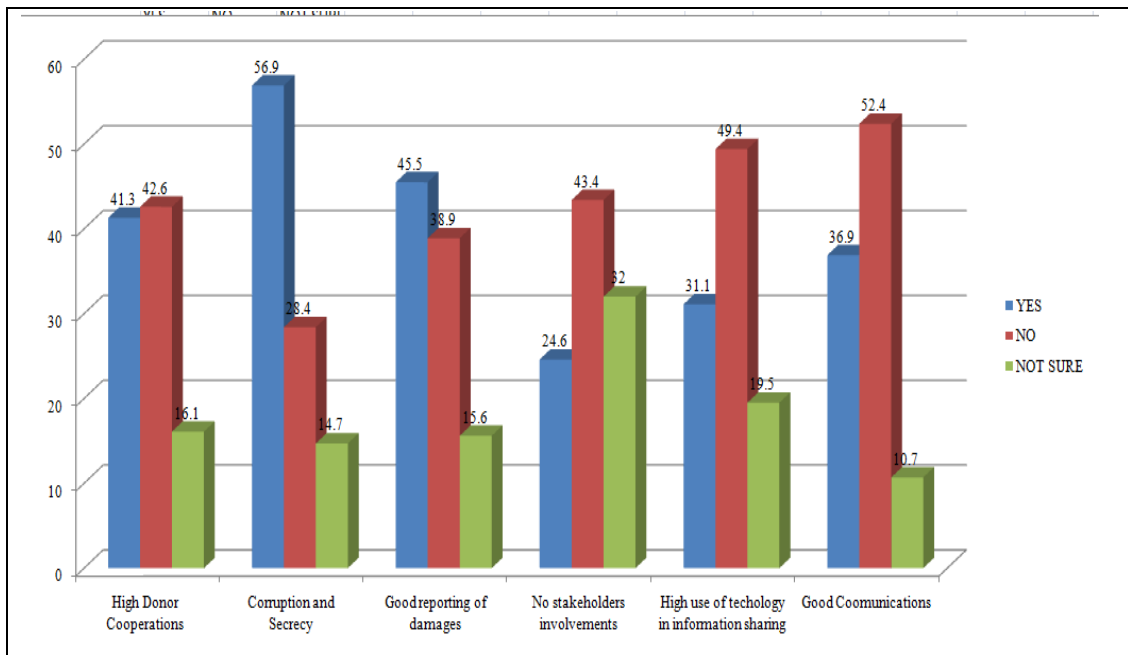


Figure 4.5: Perceived Impediments to Stakeholder's Involvement in Water Project Management

4.3.1 Corruption Prevalence

Justifying corruption as an impediment toward full involvement in the conception, development and management of water resources projects is not an easy task because the act is not being performed openly (Benjaminsen and Tar, 2000). Understanding the magnitude and severity of the corruption requires carrying an ethnographic research, which was well beyond the scope of this study.

When asked to comment on the cause of poor involvement of stakeholders in the resources projects management 56.9 per cent of the respondents connected poor water projects performances with corrupt practices. Lack of transparency in the operations of the projects together with the lack of regular stakeholder meetings were the indicators of corruption. Although respondents had mixed feelings about this challenge, at least 52.5 per cent justified the lack of regular meetings for information sharing. These meetings are capable of bringing together all

stakeholders including the local communities. Unfortunately, these meetings were absent. Respondents also reported on the problem of transparency. Information regarding financial collection had no proper platform and they perceived it as a sure sign of corruptive practices. For that much, 51.3 per cent of the respondents reported it as a challenge.

There is no doubt that what this study has noted is a pure indicator of corruptive practices. Cross-tabulated data on occupation and transparency indicated the differentiation of opinion between public employees and the local communities who were residing in the project area. Public employees did not see it as a problem but it was an issue for the rest, instead they openly implicated ZAWA officials as corrupt. Respondents also raised the lack of meetings as a sign of corruption. They claimed that officials that carried out the day-to-day project activities were so secretive without enough consultative meetings. Inadequate meetings meant that sharing information was limited. Generally, all issues raised portray corruptive practices reported by the World Bank (2010) as silent features of quiet corruption common to Africa. The findings of this study were as well consistent with those of Benjaminsen and Ba (2008), Mungure (2022) Brockington (2006) and Musana and Gwalema (2019). Although they differ in their focus, the general conclusion reached pinpoints corruption as responsible for the poor performance of public projects including water resources.

4.3.2 Poor Involvement of Stakeholders

The main objective of the stakeholder's participation in the development of a water project is to attain the level where project beneficiaries are in full control. According

to Arnstein (1969), Participation as community control occurs, when the same can govern a project in question, be in full charge of policy and managerial aspects, and be able to negotiate the conditions under which outsiders may change them. Analysis of the opinions provided by the respondents indicated that one of the challenges that impeded water project development in the study area was the poor or low involvement of the local communities in the water project conception, development and management. Levels of involvement sensed from the analysed data are depicted in Table 4.4.

Table 4.4: Respondents' Differentials Perceptions of Levels of Water Project Involvement

Opinion (S)	Levels Of Agreement(S)			Total
		Local Communities	Public Servant(S)	
1. There are good organizations involving communities in water project conception and management	Strongly agree	3	10	13
	Agree	4	14	18
	Neutral	2	5	7
	Disagree	10	4	14
	Strongly Disagree	2	0	2
Total		21	33	54
2. There is a good cooperation between stakeholders in regards to water projects in the locality	Strongly agree	3	8	11
	Agree	1	9	10
	Neutral	3	7	10
	Disagree	12	7	19
	Strongly Disagree	3	1	4
Total		22	32	54
3. Strategies for stakeholders' involvement in the conception, development and management of water projects are good	Strongly agree	2	6	8
	Agree	3	4	7
	Neutral	5	17	22
	Disagree	7	6	13
	Strongly Disagree	4	0	4
Total		21	33	54
4. There is a high success of stakeholders' involvement in new water project conception, development and Management	Strongly agree	2	2	4
	Agree	2	15	17
	Neutral	3	11	14
	Disagree	11	3	14
	Strongly Disagree	3	1	4
Total		21	32	53

Source: Field data (2023).

Differences in the perceived levels of involvement in the conception, development and management of water-related projects were made clear through cross-tabulating opinions of the local communities who represented the local community's stakeholders and public servants who represented the working groups and members of the upper echelon. The majority of the local communities involved in this study disqualified the contention that all stakeholders were fully involved in the water-related project development cycle. They did not also ascribe to the contention that the cooperation among stakeholders was good. As to whether there were in place good strategies for involving all stakeholders the community majority vehemently disagreed but agreed in principles that the state government did not adequately involve all stakeholders in the water project development and management.

Therefore, in the eye of the public, the involvement of all stakeholders in the management of water resources projects was a nightmare. The ascribed position of the local communities did not tally well with those of the public servants who were engaged in this study. Differing perceptions held by different stakeholders presented a clear message that the performance of water resources projects did not comply with the principles of the IWRM nor did it comply with the theoretical claims subscribed by this study.

The overall results of such differences are reflected in the multiplicity of the water resources management problems experienced in the study locale as opined by the responses. The multiplicities of the problems, which ranged from degradation of water catchment areas, obsolete infrastructures and increased corruption all contributed to the persistent poor performance of the water sector in the locality. The

matter is complicated by the rapid development of the tourism industry and rapid urbanization. The perceived prevalence of corruptive practices in the water sector development was reported as a hindrance to the full realization of the water sector project objectives.

When asked to comment on the cause behind the inability to meet public expectations of adequate water supply in the locality ZAWA officers earmarked low fee contribution from the community as the cause behind poor performance. When the same question was asked to the local communities, the answer provided was the prevalence of corruptive practices.

The contradictory opinions indicate that the hindrances of the stakeholders in the development and management of water resources were multiple and complex. For example, corrupt practices interrelate with environmental pollution, obsolete water project infrastructures and the low communities' fees contribute to the development of the project in question. Although the local communities reported to engage in the water project development and management, their engagements were in the form of contributions in kind and money. However, the lack of transparency and clear communication channels work as impediments towards the sustainable development of these water resources projects. Obsolete infrastructures were connected to corruption because, wherever corruption prevails, problems of under-funding are common and it works to discourage stakeholders from injecting more funds into the project development.

The overall consequence is thus the public loss of trust in the project objectives whose consequence is underfunding which subsequently results in project failures.

Studies done on the subject of a similar nature by Musana (2018) and Musana and Gwalema (2019) reported observations of this nature as management challenges of natural resources in and around Rukwa Basin. Mungure (2022) also reported them as the contributing factors behind the prevalence of natural resource degradation in and around Serengeti National Park. This means that the findings of this study are empirically consistent with the findings done in other areas of natural resources development and management.

I think the key issue behind the poor performance of water projects in the study area is rooted in the policies, which govern the use of the resources. The government of Zanzibar is still dancing to the tune of the drums that sound differently from the melody of the songs sung. The policy sings the song of full stakeholder partnerships but when one looks at how the same is executed one notes different things. Policies problems were the cause of poor involvement of stakeholders and poor project performance in many areas of the world. In some areas ending in creating social inequalities (Echavaria, 2003); projects catering for the interests of the few (Waster, et al., 2003) and sometimes ignore the interests of the locals in decision-making (Kujinga, 2002). As Mulwa (2008) asserts, it is the water-related projects which have the elements of stakeholder participation during the initiation, planning and implementation that had the likelihood to succeed. However, when stakeholders are not involved in all stages of the water project development the odds of the project's success are minimal (Phillip et al, 2008 Kumar, 2002).

4.4 Perceived Solution To Stakeholders' Involvement Problems

Analysis of the opinion provided by the respondents in connection to the positive

contribution of the stakeholders in the development and management of water resources, the results reveals two types of solutions. These are the technical solution and managerial solutions. The technical solution comprises issues of water source protection improvements infrastructure improvements and periodic maintenance. Managerial solutions comprise increased local community sensitization and education, proper project supervision, full involvement of the local communities in the water project cycle development and management and proper budgeting for the water resources developments and management (Figure 4.6).

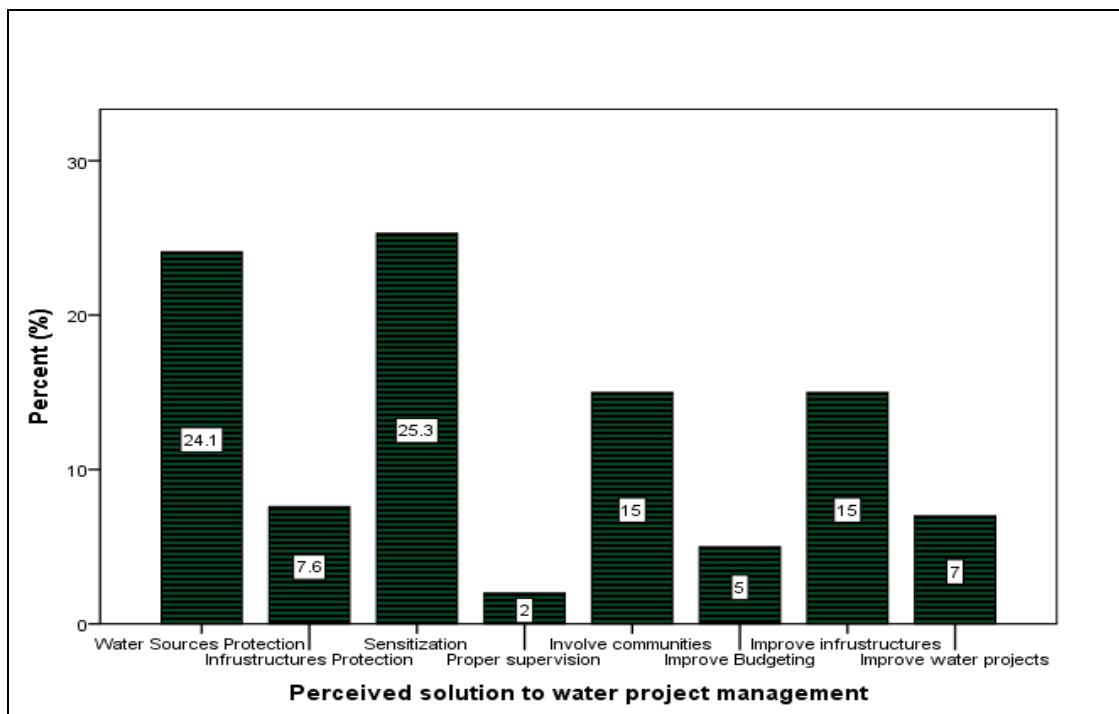


Figure 4.6: Perceived Solution to Stakeholders' participation in water project development

According to the respondent's perception, the mismatches between water supply and demands in the locality that warranted the need for full stakeholder participation in the development and management of water resources were in most cases connected to poor and obsolete water infrastructures incapable of supplying enough water to

meet the need of the growing population. Problems of rapid urbanization and the growth of the tourism industry contributed largely to the high demands for water, which could not match the ability of the present water resources infrastructures. Therefore, to end this problem, the respondents called for improvements in the budgetary allocation from the central government. They were also of the opinion of improving the contribution made by the local communities. As of current, the financial contribution made by the local communities is still very low.

Regarding the managerial issues raised, analysis of the opinion provided by the respondents indicated that the poor sector performances in the selected shehias of the south Unguja district were influenced by many factors including among others the management gap which ought to be closed. The observed gap was the function of several management issues caused by the information gaps. In their views, many managerial activities such as lack of regular meetings and the existence of secrecy in the use of project funds defined the managerial gaps. A close look at the matter shows that the local communities are still in the peripheral position in the sense that many project activities overlay the local communities. Such a situation made some respondents perceive the prevalence of high levels of corruptive practices, defined by poor reporting of the water infrastructure damages, low involvement of local communities in project conception development and management, irregular meetings etc.

4.5 Summary

In light of the ladder of citizen participation theory used in this study, both managerial and technical challenges define the minimal roles of the respondents in

the development and management of water-related projects. The observed challenges are identical to what other empirical studies have reported. Mwehe (2011) also reported the problem of placing the local communities at the project periphery and cautioned that unless the communities are properly integrated the chance of utilizing their local knowledge in the planning and management of water-related projects will be very narrow.

When properly integrated, local knowledge helps in addressing the limitation of the conventional water supply provisions in the informal settlements areas. It is also important in addressing the limitations of the conventional water supply planning approaches. Temba's (2015) study of the role of stakeholder participation in the sustainability of the donor-funded project in Tanga Tanzania reveals similar concerns and suggests the need to ensure effective stakeholder participation right from the project conception. The problem of improper management of the water-related project is evident in Walezak and Levine's study (2016). In conclusion, the study suggests the proper involvement of stakeholder groups to create integrated water-related project management.

Success in water-related project management depends on where you place stakeholders. In the light of the ladder of citizen participation theory, they should be placed at the centre right from the project conception development and management to enable them to create a sense of project ownership which is crucial for the sustainable water project development and management which is the cornerstone of IWRM principles.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Overview

This chapter presents a summary of the study and a conclusion made in light of the key findings established by this study. From the conclusion reached, the chapter presents recommendations for policymakers and further research.

5.2 Summary

This study provided knowledge on the influence of stakeholder participation in the water resources-related project performance in the south Unguja district. Three objectives guided the study. These were concerned with the examination of the various stakeholders that participated in the management of the water resources-related project in the study area; assessment of the relationships between stakeholders' participation and water resources project performances and finally an examination of the impeding challenges that limit water sector performance through the stakeholder's participation. Likewise, the study used the ladder of citizen participation theory as a guiding principle. The knowledge gap identified was pursued using quantitative data collected from 175 respondents using the statistical package for the social scientists or SPSS version 24 to generate frequencies and percentages essential for the data interpretation used in the report production

5.3 Conclusion

The conclusion for this study was stated alongside the addressed specific objectives as under.

5.3.1 Levels of Stakeholders Participation in the Management of Water Project In South Unguja

This study was conceived to find out the kind of stakeholders involved in the management of water-related projects. The motive behind this was to find justified reasons as to why there is a mismatch between the demand and supply of water in the locality irrespective of the multitudes of NGOs working in the area. The study results have identified three categories of stakeholders which are the local communities, NGOs and a government-funded organisation called ZAWA. Other NGOs are Jamabeco, ZOP, Juma Mabwe and Rotary. ZAWA is a government-run organisation that works with communities to sort out water needs by helping development of various water projects.

The local communities were also organised under the water user associations (WUAs). The study has also found that although water problems are rampant in the study areas, functions and activities of NGOs are limited to three shehias of Miuli, Paje and Kiongoni. Activities pursued by these NGOs overlap in Kingoni while Miuli and Paje receive the service of specific NGOs. Additionally, the study has established that even the water users association has operational functions only in areas served by the NGOs.

Based on the findings, the study concludes that the participation of the stakeholders in the management of water resources is only felt in localities that fall under the influence of NGOs namely Kiongoni and Miuli. This means that, although Zanzibar has signed to the principles of IWRM, which calls for the involvement of all

stakeholders in the management of water resources that involvement is limited to localities where NGOs work and local communities. Shehias in which local communities are involved, participation is at a marginal position. Their role is limited to financial and manual labour contributions. The position held by the local communities does not guarantee them a sense of project ownership as per the ladder of citizen participation theory subscribed by this study.

5.3.2 Relationships between Stakeholder Participation and Water Project Performance

In line with this objective, the study assessed the contribution made by stakeholders in the performance of the water project in question. While limited to the shehias falling under the influence of the NGOs, this study has found that stakeholders' contributions were polarised on different project activities. Apart from financial contributions, the local communities residing in the project areas provided required manual work such as digging trenches, site clearance, laying down pipes and guarding the project infrastructures. They also guard watersheds. These activities were accomplished under the umbrella of the Water Users Associations (WUA).

The study findings also found the contributions made by both the local communities and the NGOs working in the designated localities were not significant because the amount of the funds mobilised was very low to satisfy the project demands. Based on this observation, the study concludes that the poor performance of the conceived water projects is a function of the many interplay factors, which include among others poor funding, and lack of full involvement of the local communities.

5.3.3 Impeding Challenges towards Stakeholder's Participation in the Management of Water-related Projects in South Unguja District

This objective intended to find out justified reasons that impeded the full realisation of the water sector objectives in the selected shehias of the south Unguja district. The findings of this study have established the existence of technical and management challenges. Technical issues were the existence of obsolete old water infrastructures which, are poorly protected, and poor budget allocation that does not meet the demands of water resources in the study areas.

On the managerial side, the study has established factors like corruption practices, perceived as the cause behind poor motivation behind local community project funding. Other factors were poor supervision from the ZAWA officials and low involvement of the community members in the project development and management, which in turn denied them the right of ownership. Findings have also indicated that where communities are involved like in Paje, Miuli and Kiongoni, they participate in the project without enough knowledge of what is expected of them. To rectify these challenges the study found it worth solving both technical and managerial issues.

Based on this objective the study concludes that the poor water project performance in the selected shehias of South Unguja District is the function of the prevailing challenges both technical and managerial, which in turn has made the local communities develop a sense of mistrust whose overall implications, is in poor performance of the projects conceived. In light of the respondent's perception, sorting the technical and managerial challenges could reverse the situation.

5.4 Recommendations

In light of the above findings, this study makes the recommendation as discussed below.

5.4.1 Recommendations for Policymakers

Findings in this study have indicated that although the revolutionary government of Zanzibar uses the IWRM principles in the management and development of water resources-related projects, these principles are yet to be visible. Therefore, to ensure that the country enjoys the benefits of stakeholders' participation in resources management and development the following issues need to be rectified.

1. Low funds contribution from the local communities which is made so by the perceived corruptive practices sends a clear message that the government needs to establish mechanisms for fighting the embezzlements of the public funds. Sorting out the problem of corruption will increase stakeholder's participation levels in funding water project activities.
2. The fact that stakeholders' involvement is limited to funds mobilisation and causal labour supply implies that the possibilities for attaining levels of citizen full ownership of the project which is very crucial for stakeholders' participation to influence the development of water projects call for the need of the policymakers to in the district to deliberately develop mechanisms that will enable this needs to be realised. The study suggests that policymakers establish local mechanisms that will involve all stakeholders in the project cycle.
3. Local knowledge is important in the management of water resources but the current water resources management paradigm does not subscribe to it. Use of the local knowledge is only possible when local communities are fully integrated

into the project conception, development and management. For that, the study suggests that policymakers devise mechanisms that will effectively tap community knowledge in the management of water resources.

4. The question of stakeholder sensitization in matters about participation in water project management is very important. This study suggests that policymakers adhere to this need by establishing mechanisms that will increase the knowledge of stakeholders of what is to be expected of them in the water-related project development cycle. This has been an area that stakeholders claimed to have low awareness of.
5. Since the problem of mismatching supply and demands of water resources affects the whole district and since different NGOs have shown interest in intervention in the matter, there is a need for the government to ensure that the NGO's services are widely spread all over the district instead of leaving them concentrates in only a few shehias.
6. Areas, which are not under the influence of stakeholders in their local communities need to be mobilised in the sense that the local communities have the potential to develop their own water resources projects. With effective sensitization, the community itself is capable of self-funding its projects. Policymakers need only to awaken them for take-off.

5.4.2 Recommendation for Further Research

This study was set out to provide knowledge on the influence stakeholders have on the water-related project performance in the south Unguja District. In the course of pursuing the objective of the study several issues that need further investigation have surfaced. Therefore, in the light of these findings, the study suggests for the

consideration of the following future research.

1. The question of local knowledge integration in the management of water projects is essential but in many projects, this aspect receives less consideration. The cause is a lack of enough information on the achievement mechanisms. Based on the importance of local knowledge in the management of resources, this study suggests that further studies dwell on this aspect.
2. There is also an issue of stakeholder participation education package, which is by the respondents as important but is not backed by enough empirical evidence. The study calls for the researcher's attention in the future.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: Data collection tools

SEMI-STRUCTURED QUESTIONNAIRE

Dear Respondent

I Ali, Moh'd Pandu, Master Degree student of FASS at the Open University of Tanzania. Currently, I am collecting data for my research project titled **Stakeholders participation on water resources management**. The overall objective of this study is to evaluate the impact of stakeholder's participation on water resource management of Southern District. You are kindly requested to fill this questionnaire as part of data collection process. Your participation is entirely voluntary and your responses will be kept confidential. In case of any question regarding the questionnaire, please feel free to ask for clarification through my contacts: Mobile No. +255 773 237 892; WhatsApp: +255 623 967 316; Email: mp_babaiye@yahoo.com.

PART A. Respondent background information (Please tick in appropriate box of your answer)

1. Gender 1= Male ☐ 2= Female ☐
2. Your Age (in Complete Years):
3. Highest Level of Education Attained:
4. Participation in water related Project Management is..... Years

**PART B: RESPONDENTS OPINION ON THE RELATIOSHIPS BETWEEN
STAKEHOLDERS PARTICIPATIONS AND WATER SECTOR
PERFOMANCES**

S/N	Independent variable: STAKEHOLDERS PARTICIPATION	1	2	3	4	5
5.	I always report to ZAWA South District Office when I see destruction of water resources					
6.	We have our group to conserve water for its sustainability in our area					
7.	We are encouraging ourselves in Planting trees and avoid deforestation near sources					
8.	We were strengthening on capacity building to manage community-based water projects effectively					
9.	There are frequently interaction among stakeholders					
10.	There are effective information sharing among stakeholders					
11.	There are good involvement strategy that help us to participate in all level of decision making					
12.	There are open system of management in water resources that enable us to send information or receive it timely					
13.	There are high advancement in using technology to report or solve a problem					
14.	There are a number of forum and meeting among stakeholders done in managing water resources					
15.	There are high effectiveness in creating new water projects in our area					
16.	There are timely response in reported cases of linkage and repair water pipes					

NB: 1= strongly agree; 2 = Agree; 3 = Disagree; 4 = Strongly Disagree; 5 = Neutral

17. How do you participate in water resources management today?

.....

.....

.....

18. What areas do you think the office also have to involve you?

.....

.....

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

19. How often are you participating in decision making process in process of ensuring your area have reliable water sources?

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

20. Have you ever working with other actors in the process to bring sustainable water resource? Please identify them

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

21. Have given any training on the level or your role in the process of effectively done in water resource management? If yes, state how training help you to improve your participation level?

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

22. Do ZAWA, South District Office participate you deciding in water resources management? If yes, state how

.....

.....Where do you think Office fail in the process encouraging participation or decision making concerning with water management?

.....

23. What level of decision do you involved? Do you satisfy with the level of involvement?

.....

24. What should be done to improve stakeholders participation process in your region

.....

26. What should be done to ensure water resource is sustainable in your region?

.....

END

Appendix II: CONSENT FORM

I Ali, Moh'd Pandu, Master Degree student of FASS at the Open University of Tanzania. Currently, I am collecting data for my research project titled **Stakeholders participation on water resources management**. The overall objective of this study is to evaluate the impact of stakeholder's participation on water resource management of Southern District. You are kindly requested to participate in this interview as part of data collection process. Your participation is entirely voluntary and your responses will be kept confidential. It will take you just 10 to 30 minutes to finish this interview.

Note that

You are free to ask any question in a need for clarification. You are free also to exit from this interview any time; however it is encouraged to provide full support for the benefit of this community. In case of any post question regarding to this interview, please feel free to ask for clarification through my contacts: Mobile No. +255 773 237 892; WhatsApp: +255 623 967 316; Email: mp_babaiye@yahoo.com.

Before starting with this interview, please sign your name and tell us how the happier and willing you are to participate in solving water resources problem in South District, Unguja, and Zanzibar.

My code (represent your name) is My position is

I amSign: **Date:**.....

Appendix III: Research Clearance Letters

THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA
DIRECTORATE OF POSTGRADUATE STUDIES

P.O. Box 23409
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
<http://www.openuniversity.ac.tz>



Tel: 255-22-2668992/2668445
ext.2101
Fax: 255-22-2668759
E-mail: dpgs@out.ac.tz

7th July, 2022

Our Ref: PG201802844

Katibu Mkuu,
Ofisi ya Makamu wa Pili wa Rais
wa Zanzibar,
P.O.BOX 239,
Vuga Street Zanzibar
TANZANIA

RE: RESEARCH CLEARANCE

The Open University of Tanzania was established by an Act of Parliament No. 17 of 1992, which became operational on the 1st March 1993 by public notice No.55 in the official Gazette. The Act was however replaced by the Open University of Tanzania Charter of 2005, which became operational on 1st January 2007. In line with the Charter, the Open University of Tanzania mission is to generate and apply knowledge through research.

To facilitate and to simplify research process therefore, the act empowers the Vice Chancellor of the Open University of Tanzania to issue research clearance, on behalf of the Government of Tanzania and Tanzania Commission for Science and Technology, to both its staff and students who are doing research in Tanzania. With this brief background, the purpose of this letter is to introduce to you **Mr. MOH'D PANDU ALI** Registration Number **PG201802844** pursuing **Master of Arts in Natural Resources Assessments and Management (MANRAM)**. We hereby grant this clearance to conduct a research titled **"The Role of Stakeholders in Water Resources Management in South Unguja District Zanzibar"**. He will collect his data at your area from **10th July, 2022 to 30th September 2022**. The candidate will solicit information from the residences of the above proposed study area and from state officials from the region, districts and localities. I therefore kindly request that you assist him to get access to and necessary assistance that will enable him get requested information that will enable him accomplish this noble and important stage of his academic life. In case you need any further information, kindly do not hesitate to contact the Deputy Vice Chancellor (Academic) of the Open University of Tanzania, P.O.Box 23409, Dar es Salaam. Tel: 022-2-2668820. We lastly thanks you in advance for your assumed cooperation and facilitation of this research academic activity.

Yours,

THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA

[Signature]

Prof. Magreth Bushesha
DIRECTOR OF POSTGRADUATE STUDIES



REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT OF ZANZIBAR

SECRETARY
ZANZIBAR RESEARCH COMMITTEE
P.O Box 2321, Mazizini, Zanzibar
Tel: 024 2231869
Fax: 024 2231742



RESEARCH/FILMING PERMIT (This Permit is only Applicable in Zanzibar for duration specified)

SECTION Reference No#: 62CE7C4555392

Name	MOH'D PANDU ALI
Gender	M
Date and Place of Birth	1990-06-26, JAMBIANI
Nationality	Tanzanian
Data Collection Duration	6 Month(s)
Research Tittle	ASSESSING THE STAKEHOLDERS ROLE ON MANAGING WATER RESOURCES IN SOUTH DISTRICT OF UNGUJA ZANZIBAR
Date of Issue	14-07-2022
Valid until	14-01-2023

Full Address of Sponsor

Name of the authorizing officer

Abdulla M. Denge

Signature and seal



Institution

Office of the Chief Government Statistician

Address

P.O Box 2321, ZANZIBAR

MWKU/F.2.W.12/VOL.V/27

4/08/2022

SHEHA
SHEHIA YA BWEJU

SHEHA
SHEHIA YA PAJE

SHEHA
SHEHIA YA JAMBIANI KIBIGIJA

SHEHA
SHEHIA YA JAMBIANI KIKADINI

KUH: RUHUSA YA KUFANYA UTAFITI.

Kwa heshima naomba uhusike na mada iliopo hapo juu.

Serikali ya Mapinduzi ya Zanzibar, imemruhusu Ndugu Moh'd Pandu Ali Mwanafunzi kutoka Chuo Huria cha Tanzania, ambae anasomea Shahada ya Uzamili katika Fani ya Usimamizi wa Maliasili kufanya utafiti katika mada inayohusiana na **"Assessing the Stakeholders Role on Managing Water resources in South District of Unguja Zanzibar"**

Utafiti huo utafanyika katika Shehia yako na utasimamiwa na Ndugu Moh'd Pandu Ali, kuanzia tarehe 14/07/2022 hadi tarehe 14/01/2023.

Kwa barua hii, tunaomba apewe kila mashirikiano ili afanikishe utafiti huo.

Ahsante,

(Mbaraka O. Kasongo)
 /MKUU WA WILAYA
 KUSINI UNGUJA.



Nakala :-

Ndugu Moh'd Pandu Ali.

Mawasiliano ya Moja kwa Moja: Mhe. Mkuu wa Wilaya Kusini