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FACULTY OF ARTS

DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

**THE EFFECTIVENESS OF E-EXTENSION METHODS IN IMPROVING THE
PROVISION OF EXTENSION SERVICES AMONG RURAL SMALL HOLDER
FARMERS: A CASE OF MACHEKE AREA**

BY

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**DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE FACULTY OF ARTS IN PARTIAL
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DEDICATION

I do commit this work through the support of my mother Ms. M Mashiri and my two siblings Tinashe and Tinotenda Mashiri.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ABSTRACT

Community participation is a concept meant to ensure that community members are an integral part of processes that determine their destination in relation to their development needs. It is a means of empowering people by developing their skills and abilities to enable them to negotiate and make appropriate decisions for their development. Community participation, however, is not without its challenges. Most often, community members are consulted after decisions are made by government agencies with regards to the kind of development projects that need to be implemented. As a consequence, community development projects which are intended to improve the quality of life of the majority of communities in South Africa, do not meet this objective.

The aim of this study was to evaluate community participation in rural development projects and focuses on the Chimanimani Rural District specifically Shinja community (ward 9) in the Manicaland province of Zimbabwe as a case study. The research asks the following questions: What is the nature of and extent to which community members participate in rural development projects? What are the challenges to community participation in rural development projects and how can these challenges be addressed? An evaluative research design and qualitative and quantitative methodologies were used. The sample groups were the community members and the WVZ officials and semi-structured questionnaires as interview guides for data collection were used.

The study revealed that the majority of the respondents did not participate in the initiation and planning stages of the projects. And the study further revealed that no income and low-income, politics, favoritism, long working hours, illiteracy, low self-esteem, lack of training, lack of resources, lack of communication, lack of information and transparency about the projects are the challenges of participation. It is therefore recommended that, the government should support the community in all levels to ensure a strong commitment to participation in their development projects.

It is anticipated that this study will enable the community members and all role players involved in the Chimanimani Rural District development projects to realize the importance and advantages of community participation and that they will work through the challenges in order to increase community participation in development projects.

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CHAPTER 1-THE PROBLEM AND ITS SETTING

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The study focused on the evaluation of the significance of community participation as a tool for rural development using a case study of Chimanimani. Thirty-seven years after Zimbabwe's independence, most of the rural areas demonstrate features that indicate lack of prosperity. The previous attempt by the Zimbabwe government to spearhead national development has ended up dividing the country into two distinct socio-economic dichotomies that is the urban and the rural. The urban biased approach to development gave rise to decades of rural neglect because government initiatives for rural development were far from being successful.

The issue of rural development which has taken diverse arrangement measures at various circumstances in various nations of the world is accepting a place of distinction in the global socio-economic discourse. An issue which up to this point was viewed as unpredictable for country individuals who were prior viewed as unequipped for sharing in the specialty of diagnosing the rustic issues and outlining the arrangements, must take part completely in the matters that worry them (Smith, 1990: Draper III, 1990). The rural sector is pivotal to Zimbabwe's advancement motivation in light of the fact that 80% of the nation's populace live in the provincial zones and draw in predominantly in essential generation exercises. Almost 50% of the nation's work constrain is utilized there and creates no less than 33% of the national GDP yearly which represents near 15% of its total exports.

The peculiar socio-cultural setting in Zimbabwean cities and rural communities especially calls for an appropriateness of participation by the beneficiaries. Paternalistic approaches to community development projects in fact do bring about situations where people's needs are satisfied without allowing them any freedom or responsibility (Skinner, 1983). As a national policy, community involvement is as it is being conceptualized, a new approach to rural development. It implies total involvement of the people in the matters that concern them. It is against this background that this research attempts to examine community participation in rural development and the emphasis is on the forms, reasons and barriers for the people's participation in the rural development programs.

1.2 CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

The idea of community participation has turned out to be a standout amongst the most critical topics talked about in different controls that have and require human contribution to the improvement procedure, for example, in social strategy (Richardson, 1983; Croft and Beresford, 1992), wellbeing (Oakley, 1989; Rifkin, 1985), group arranging (Moser, 1989; Wandersman, 1979), brain research (Chavis and Wandersman, 1990; Zimmerman and Rappaport, 1988), tourism advancement (Aref, 2009) and group improvement and group work (Abbott, 1995; Lackery and Dershem, 1992; Goulet, 1989; Oakley and Marsden; 1984; Gilbert and Ward, 1984; Smith, 1981; Galjart, 1981a and 1981b; Wandersman, 1981).

The meaning of "participation" is a matter on which there is impressive contradiction among advancement researchers and professionals. Some utilization the term to mean dynamic cooperation in political basic leadership. For certain extremist gatherings, participation has no importance unless the general population included have noteworthy control over the choices concerning the association to which they have a place.

As a method, participation is considered as; "... a willful commitment by the general population to some of the general population programs expected to add to national improvement yet the general population are not anticipated that would partake in forming the program or scrutinizing its substance" (Oakley and Marsden, 1984). While the civil argument continues, for motivations behind this survey, I propose to characterize group cooperation as a dynamic procedure by which recipient/customer bunches impact the bearing and execution of an advancement extend with a view to improving their prosperity as far as wage, self-improvement, independence or different qualities they treasure. Most importantly, this definition infers that the setting of interest is the advancement extend/program. Individuals (recipients) are the question of improvement and it is their contribution toward the path and execution of ventures which is of worry here. CP can be said to happen just when individuals act in presentation to exhortation, choose or follow up on issues which can best be settled through such joint activity (e.g. where unbreakable qualities are available or sorted out gatherings are basic for responsibility creation, learning, certainty building, cost sharing, and so on). Henceforth the utilization of the qualifying term "community".

This research however, tries to bring out how this concept can be instrumental in achieving rural development. Rural areas are large and isolated areas of an open country with low population density. Rural development in general is used to denote the actions and initiatives taken to improve the standard of living in non-urban neighborhoods, countryside, and remote villages. These communities can be exemplified with a low ratio of inhabitants to open space. Agricultural activities may be prominent in this case whereas economic activities would relate to the primary sector, production of foodstuffs and raw materials. In this literature, rural development is the process of improving the quality of life and economic wellbeing of people in relatively isolated and sparsely populated areas.

The need for rural communities to approach development from a wider perspective has created more focus on a broad range of development goals rather than merely creating incentive for agricultural or resource based businesses. Education, entrepreneurship, physical infrastructure, and social infrastructure all play an important role in developing rural regions in this case Chimanimani Rural district. Rural development is also characterized by its emphasis on locally produced economic development strategies. This has necessitated this research area as it tries to unearth the link between community involvement and rural development. Rural areas are highly distinctive from one another hence the need for using distinctive development approaches. There are a variety of rural development approaches but for this research, the focus will be on community participation as a rural development mechanism using Chimanimani rural district as a case study.

1.3 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Nationally, resources for development are dwindling. Population pressures, changing priorities, economic competition and demands for greater effectiveness are all affecting the course of development (Bens, 1994). The utilisation of non-professionals through citizen involvement mechanisms to address social, political, environmental and economic problems has become more common (Kaufman and Poulin, 1996). In their modern form, the concepts of community (rural) development and community participation took shape in the 1950s (Chowdhury, 1996). From the situation of the 1950s, when community development was perceived to be synonymous with community participation, the situation has drastically changed to one in which there appears to be no clear understanding of the relationship between the two (Abbott, 1995). This clearly

impacts or changes the perception of what constitutes community participation and rural development.

Chimanimani is a mountainous resort town in the Eastern Highlands of Zimbabwe. This town is also regarded as a rural district when it comes to economic zones in the country. It is unique in the sense that it is home to two different agricultural regions namely region 1 and 2. This means that the development agenda of Chimanimani rural district should not be one size fit all but should be tailor made to suit the different regions. In the past, Government and NGOs have spearheaded development in the rural areas by installing electricity, constructing roads, drilling boreholes, building educational and health facilities. The non-involvement of citizens or community in these development projects led to the neglecting of infrastructure prompting to a collapse of those facilities. Clearly, this prove that there is need for community participation in rural development.

Figure 1: CHIMANIMANI MAP



Source: ATLAS ZIMBABWE

1.4 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

There has been a shortfall in terms of rural development in Zimbabwe. This is owed to the urban-biased development mechanisms that are being employed to “rescue” the national development agenda leading to rural neglect. The little efforts that have been put to place like rural electrification and borehole sinking among other projects have not been in conjunction with

the people hence their defects. The continued alienation of community involvement in community projects has to be arrested to pave way for development. Despite two decades of tireless effort and adoption of several approaches to raise the development and economic growth of rural areas in Zimbabwe by integrating the rural population, who are largely peasants, into mainstream rural development (through community involvement and participation in rural development projects) development projects and conditions of living of the rural poor are still deteriorating. This has led to a number of people probing or interrogating the role community participation in rural development.

In Chimanimani, poverty has manifested itself in the form of hunger, illiteracy and lack of access to basic education, drinking water, minimum health facilities and shelter. Finding creative solutions to cope with poverty is one of the greatest challenges facing rural development in Chimanimani. Without urgent prioritization of community participation in rural development initiatives, it will be difficult to achieve sustained rural growth in the study area. Therefore, due to the employment of unorthodox (urban-biased) development practices, the research focused on investigating the impact of community participation in Chimanimani by evaluating on whether it has a bearing on the social, economic, political and environmental setup of development and how community participation can be a turning point towards rural development. To assess the role of community participation in rural development initiatives to enhance democratic, service accountability, sustainability and promote local-driven rural development in Chimanimani. The following are specific objectives that guide discussion in this research or study;

1. To assess level of community participation in rural project cycles
2. Examine the factors that promote and hinder community participation
3. Recommend various strategies through which effective community participation could be facilitated in rural development.

1.5 RESEARCH AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- To evaluate the significance of community participation as a designed strategy to promote rural development.

1.5.1 Objectives

- To examine the knowledge that communities in Chimanimani have on community participation as an approach of alleviating poverty in rural areas.
- To establish whether there are any gaps in skills, knowledge or attitudes of key stakeholders in communities which can harbour rural development.
- To establish the experiences or perceptions of people in Chimanimani regarding community participation as a driver to rural development.
- To establish barriers to community involvement in community projects.
- To give recommendations in improving the implementation of community participation as a strategy for rural development.

1.5.2 Research Questions

- What are the people's perceptions and understanding of community participation in the context of rural development?
- Does the community understand CP?
- What is the nature and extent of CP in Ward 8, Chimanimani Rural District?
- What community resources are utilized to cater for the community's needs?

1.6 JUSTIFICATION OF THE STUDY

The research gathered information on the challenges and barriers to community participation in Chimanimani. The information is important to stakeholders in rural development. These stakeholders include policy makers, farmers, Government, quasi government institutions such as the Ministry of Health and Child Welfare, Ministry of Local Government and Non-Governmental Organisations.

These institutions will see the importance of redistributing rights and benefits to rural communities and the value of involving beneficiaries of rural development initiatives in the planning and implementation stages of development projects. The current level of participation is not conducive for sustainable rural development. The continued alienation of community

involvement in planning and execution of rural development initiatives is the breeding ground for poverty, household food insecurity and economic torpor.

1.7 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The study intended to provide a detailed account of community participation or involvement as a concrete development paradigm. Specifically, the findings are expected to raise the responsiveness of communities on the benefits of investing in the projects and also participate in their formulation and implementation as a mechanism of steering rural development and subsequently national development. In addition, the findings are expected to contribute knowledge to the existing works about development paradigms as devices to arrest stagnation in development especially rural development in Chimanimani. Moreover, the research also intends to stimulate researchers to conduct further researches on different strategies which can be employed to promote rural development in Zimbabwe and also to provide recommendations to policy formulators on some possible methods to promote rural development such as effective community involvement.

1.8 SCOPE AND DELIMITATION OF THE STUDY

The researcher covered Chimanimani rural district specifically in its ward 8 which has the following villages; Bvumbura, Chikukuti, Chayamiti and Shinja. These areas were the ones used to source data, therefore, this being the case, the sample of this study was all rural areas in Zimbabwe. The researcher is aware of many rural areas which could provide information concerning the importance of community participation in development initiatives. The researcher limited this research to Chimanimani rural district so as to get data concerning community participation in development initiatives at a local level.

1.9 LIMITATIONS TO THE STUDY

In the course of conducting this research, the researcher faced some challenges categorized in finance, poor responsiveness and distance. The cost of transportation to go to the field to collect data and to pay some respondents who demanded cash for their input in the research made the study difficult. There was also need to print material (documents) that helped in writing this research area. The process of acquiring permission from the Chimanimani District Council to the

local leaders before getting into the community is time consuming as confirmation letters to collect data took almost two weeks to get to the researcher.

1.10 ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

These are norms in research used for conduct that distinguish between acceptable and unacceptable behavior. The researcher will make use of informed consent in this research as the researcher will make his intentions known to the people in area of case study, hence thus observing all protocols involved. There was no deception as participants were verbally informed about the overall purpose of this research.

Furthermore, the research will be carried out on voluntary basis such that no participant will be forced to be part and parcel with this research. Protection of the participants will be of paramount importance this means that participants will be protected from all forms of physical and psychological harm in as far as this research will be concerned. This will be possible since the researcher will employ the ethic of privacy as its invasion may cause harm.

Confidentiality will be a significant ethic that will be observed in this research to ensure participants to share their information freely without fear or favor. This will be achieved through reinforcement with the upholding of anonymity as their identity will not be known if they desire so. Their names will not be taken down, neither will their phone numbers shall be and the questionnaires will be numbered for the sake of data analysis.

1.11 CHAPTER SUMMARY

This chapter outlined the background of the problem which explained the history of the problem under investigation and highlighted the statement of the problem. The chapter justified the study of community participation in its different forms and its role to rural development in Chimanimani rural district. Delimitations and limitations were also articulated in this chapter. The objectives of this research and questions will review the impact of community participation to the rural development discourse. This chapter also gave a literature conception of community participation and rural development so as to give clarity of the concepts in the research. Thus this chapter gave direction to the research.

CHAPTER 2-LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the researcher identifies the types of community participation in the development discourse. These types of participation are analysed to show the merits and demerits of community participation in rural development initiatives. This research also tries to look at different approaches to rural development and explain the correspondence between community participation and rural development. The researcher also tries to examine the work by other scholars on the issue of community participation and put their findings into scrutiny and unearth possible gaps. The researcher will therefore try to cover those gaps in relation to the link between community participation and rural development.

2.2 DEFINITION OF TERMS

The previous chapter gave a contextual definition of community participation and rural development as used in this research. Samuel Paul (2001), seconds that definition when he asserts that, “in context of development, **Community participation** refers to the active process whereby beneficiaries influence the direction and execution of development projects rather than merely receive a share of project benefits. It is in this regard that the researcher has adopted this definition as the meaning of community participation in this research.

Rural Development: It is part of general development that embraces a large segment of those in great need in the rural sector. Taylor (2010) perceived rural development to involve creating and

widening opportunities for (rural) individuals to realize full potential through education and share in decision and action which affect their lives. He also viewed it as efforts to increase rural output and create employment opportunities and root out fundamental (or extreme) cases of poverty, diseases and ignorance. It is according to this background that the researcher has adopted this meaning as the definition of rural development in this research.

2.3 WHAT DO PREVIOUS RESEARCHERS SAY ABOUT COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION?

The issue of community participation is not a new phenomenon when it comes to developmental approaches. Many other researchers have explored into this phenomenon linking it to many other different development dichotomies such as community participation and health, community participation and development planning, community participation and sustainable development and community participation and education. With so many scholars preying on community participation, there seem to be no one who has looked at the dichotomy of community participation and rural development thereby necessitating this research using a case study of Chimanimani rural district. The United Nations refers to community development as the process that unites the efforts of the people themselves with those of the governmental authorities (Curtis, 1995). The goal of this unity of effort is to improve the economic, social and cultural conditions of communities, to integrate these communities into the life of a nation and to enable them contribute fully to national progress (Smith, 2003).

2.3.1 Community Participation and Sustainable Development (FRI, 1992)

There are wide districting views on how to satisfy the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of the future generations to meet their own needs (Fri, 1992; Chifamba, 1998). It is generally accepted that sustainable development implies a better integration of economic, environmental and social goals (UNRISD, 1999). Sustainable development can therefore be said to be the designing and execution of projects that can be kept alive even after intervention, while its development strategies must be based on investment in future growth and not only on quick fixes to meet immediate demand (Steven-Hagen, 2000). There is therefore the

need for major institutional reforms that will ensure people centred development and more participatory and responsible engagement by all actors in the developmental efforts to ensure sustainability.

Participation of communities in development initiatives leads to capacity building which enables the community to be more effective and efficient in the process of identifying, implementing, monitoring and evaluation of development initiatives (Davids et al, 2009). According to De Beers (1998), by continuously fulfilling their needs, people learn to realise their objectives more easily. It is a mechanism that enables people to determine their values and priorities and act on their own decisions. This relationship i.e community participation and sustainable development is vital as it brings development that is essential for both present and future generations.

2.3.2 Community Participation and Health (Preston et al, 2010), (Waugh, 2010)

Community participation is considered important in primary health care development and there is some evidence to suggest it results in positive health outcomes. Through a process of synthesizing existing evidence for the effectiveness of community participation in terms of health outcomes there are different benefits exposed. Community participation and health have widely reputed benefits including;

- a) health outcomes
- b) equity
- c) service access
- d) relevance
- e) acceptability
- f) quality
- g) responsiveness

Despite the rhetoric surrounding community participation and health, evidence of tangible impact of community participation is unclear. A comprehensive literature review was conducted to locate and evaluate evidence of the impact of CP in primary health care on outcomes. There is a limited body of evidence that CP is associated with intermediate outcomes such as service access, quality and responsiveness that ultimately contribute to health outcomes. The relationship or the dichotomy is however critical in the development paradigm as it covers the role of people

involvement in achieving one of the most fundamental development characteristics in the form of health.

2.3.3 Community Participation and Education (Bausch, 1994)

Community participation is a vital cog in the development of education discourse. This is so because there is a close relationship between education and development. The community must be involved in the building of these institutions so as to precipitate development for the current and future generations. The community must also participate in the education of their children so as to create a skilled and knowledgeable human capital. Taking into account opportunities and challenges posed by conditions of rural life, educators can work to involve parents by setting up programs that include features with well documented positive results (Bauch, 1994). Recommended community participation features in education are;

1. Parent enrolment in adult education and parenting education programs.
2. Cooperative strategies for extending the school curriculum beyond the school walls.
3. Efforts to help parents provide learning experience at home.
4. Home visits by personnel trained to facilitate home-school communication.
5. In-classroom involvement of parents and the community leaders.
6. Holiday enrichment programs for both parents and children.
7. Use of school facilities for community activities.
8. University participation in an advisory and supportive role.

Programs that combine these features are indeed extensive, recognizing the strengths and weaknesses that community may bring in the education sector to partnership with schools. It is according to this background that one can argue that a vibrant education system can only be fostered with the inclusion and involvement of the community and education stakeholders.

2.4 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

1.4.2 Burn's Ladder of Citizen Empowerment Theory (1994)

Burn developed a paradigm shift towards understanding participation in terms of the empowerment of individuals and communities. This has stemmed from the growing prominence of the idea of the citizen as a consumer, where choice among alternatives is seen as a means of access to power. Under this model, people are expected to be responsible for themselves and should, therefore, be active in public service decision making. In this context, Burns et al (1994)

modified Arnstein's ladder of participation and proposed a more qualitative ladder of citizen power. This theory is sub divided into three levels of participation namely:

- a) Citizen Non-Participation
 - i) Civic hype
 - ii) Cynical consultation
 - iii) Poor information
 - iv) Customer care
- b) Citizen Participation
 - v) High quality information
 - vi) Genuine Consultation
 - vii) Effective advisory boards
 - viii) Limited decentralised decision making
 - ix) Partnership
 - x) Delegated control
- c) Citizen Control
 - xi) Entrusted control
 - xii) Independent control

It is of paramount magnitude to note that the ladder of participation is critical to this research as it unearths steps which community participation takes as a mechanism of development. This theory however has its own gaps that need to be covered so as to have a sustainable rural development. The involvement of the community in the decision making process of the project has to be increased from the planning phase to the implementation of the project. This type of involvement has greater advantages in the long run as the community will participate willingly because of the involvement. Also the information should not be only of high quality but the flow of information should be of high quality so that there will be trust and transparency between the project expropriators and beneficiaries. There should be community or citizen empowerment not delegated control so as to have efficiency and high quality participation of the program. It is thus according to this background that one can choose to work with this theory but also bearing in mind its loopholes which this research intends to cover.

2.5 UNRAVELING CONCEPTUAL GAPS IN COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION RESEARCHES

Despite the phenomenon of community participation being a popular development mechanism, there seem to be a lack of acumen on the part of researchers when it comes to rural development. The development dichotomies that have been associated with community participation have all fall short of the characteristics of rural development as a whole. Although some of the primary aspects in rural development have been looked at, a lot of aspects have been left behind thereby necessitating this piece of literature.

Past researches focused on community participation and health, community participation and education, community involvement and sustainable development and community participation in development planning. It must be noted that these aspects are critical in attaining rural development but are not meticulously done. The full package of rural development in respect to community participation is as follows;

1. infrastructure
2. economic empowerment
3. resilience
4. nutrition
5. health
6. education

2.5.1 Rural Infrastructure Development and Community Participation

Traditionally, development has to be tangible or rather physical. So the first port of call should be the establishment of physical infrastructure as development. The infrastructure should be in tandem to the rural setup and should be placed subject to transforming lives the rural areas. It has to be noted that the community should take the front seat in driving these infrastructures. It is in this regard that this research will focus on the development of infrastructure in rural areas taking note of the role of communities in that development.

Examples of infrastructure that can be created with the involvement of people are road networks and bridges for trade and market linkages. They can also construct dams for water preservation and irrigation schemes for continuous or non-stop food production in the rural areas. They can

also build schools for educating present and future generations. These schools will also produce human capital that is well equipped with skills and knowledge which can help the community and country in terms of development. The community can also construct clinics for primary health care which is essential for any development. A healthy person can produce more than that of a person who is ill (Michael Todaro, 1976). It is thus according to this background that one can argue that health infrastructure has to be put in place to pave way for rural development.

2.5.2 Economic Empowerment and Community Participation

For a community, to be regarded as developed, there is a certain measure of economic development that has to be seen. It is thus pragmatic to note that for a community especially rural community, to be regarded as developed there is need for people to be economically empowered. The burning question is: how can a rural community be economically empowered? This question can only have meaningful answers if the community itself is involved or rather pro-active in initiatives that benefit them economically.

The rural community can be economically empowered through initiatives such as animal husbandry. This where the people will rear or breed animals for meat and sell. The sale will provide money which can help in starting small-medium enterprises and cover household expenses. The community can also practice farming. They will farm to provide for the household and sell the excess. That will give them extra money to cater for other household needs. The communities especially women can start small village savings and lending groups (MUKANDO). These groups save and lend money to people with interest which means the savings will grow. This growth can help one to start a business and maintain family upkeep. The rural community can also have market linkages where they will sell their produce (grains and livestock) from the field. This will directly give the community access to money thereby empowering them economically. It is according to this background that one can argue that rural development is synonymous to economic empowerment of the community hence putting in place initiatives that can empower the rural community is very critical to rural development.

2.5.3 Community Participation in Resilience against Disasters, Climate Change and Hunger

2.5.3.1 Resilience against Disasters and Climate Change

Climate change is a change in the typical or average weather of a region or city. This could be a change in a region's average annual rainfall, for example. Or it could be a change in a city's average temperature for a given month or season. Climate change impacts are expected to rise the severity, frequency, or scale of extreme, droughts, floods and the spread of life threatening diseases (SFI, 2012). Therefore, there is great need to prepare, mitigate and reduce physical and economic harm from disasters. This can be achieved in three (3) primary ways namely;

- a) Mitigating, preparedness, response and recovery.
- b) Resiliency of critical infrastructure like road networks, dams, houses and various economic assets.
- c) Reduction of displacements, migration and health risks.

It is therefore incisive for communities to setup Emergency Management Committees (EMCs) which will plan for future possible disasters. The EMCs will be the field of practice responsible for preparing for, preventing, protecting against, mitigating the effects of, responding to and recovering from all threats and hazards i.e disasters and climate change. The intertwined relationship of disasters and climate change require the vision and foresight of communities to participate fully and effectively in their management. It is thus pragmatic to note that the participation of community is critical from the detection of future disasters, mitigation, response and recovery.

2.5.3.2 Hunger Resilience

The fundamental basis of resilience in hunger is to provide and diversify agricultural production and seasonal income options, reducing dependency on rainfall in a way that is sustainable during the dry season spells and be managed by the community. This can be accomplished by the provision of agricultural support i.e irrigation pumps, land levelling, supply of fruit and vegetable seeds and agriculture tools like wheelbarrows. By giving the community these inputs, one will be empowering them to be resilient against hunger because they will have the ability to produce during in both the rainy season and dry season.

There is also need to build capacity of rural communities particularly those in the Chimanimani rural district to support and sustain both livelihood, water and sanitation components and thus improve skill in the community of drought affected areas in Chimanimani Rural District (CRD) in order to mitigate the effects of hunger. Therefore there is dire need for trainings to be conducted in agricultural technical areas such as planting, weeding and chemical spraying. It against this background that one can argue that the people have a very significant role to play

2.6 TYPES OF COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Community participation as a phenomenon has a variety of forms. It is therefore pragmatic to uncover all the types in order for a comprehensive type of community participation to be employed in rural development.

Sarah White (2010), distinguishes four forms of participation namely nominal, instrumental, representative and transformative. She reasons that each form has different functions and argues that actors at the top (more powerful) stakeholders and at grassroots (less powerful) have different perceptive and interests in each form.

2.6.1 Forms of Participation

2.6.1.1 Nominal Participation

This is often used by more powerful actors to give legitimacy to development plans. Less powerful actors become involved in it through the desire for inclusion but it is little more than a display and does not result in change

2.6.1.2 Instrumental Participation

This model sees community participation as a means towards a stated end. It offers efficient use of the skills and knowledge of community members in project implementation.

2.6.1.3 Representative Participation

This involves giving community members a voice in the decision making and implementation process of project or policies which affect them. For more powerful actors, representative

participation increases the chances of tier intervention being sustainable. For less powerful actors, representative participation may offer a chance for leverage.

2.6.1.4 Transformative Participation

This results in the empowerment of those involved and as a result alters the structures and institutions that lead to marginalization and exclusion. The work of Sarah White (2010), makes it clear that transformative participation as the only model that there is solidarity between the more powerful actors and the less powerful actors to take actions and shape decisions. It is according to this background that one can argue that transformative participation is the most effective way of community participation in rural development initiatives.

2.7 WHAT IS THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT?

The concept of community participation is not entirely a new spectacle as far as rural development is concerned. It has been talked about and written about since the development decade of the 1960s or even before (Nelson and Wright, 1995). Many authors and development agencies argue that genuine people's participation can increase efficiency, effectiveness, self-reliance, coverage and sustainability of development projects and programs (Kumar, 2002). Despite the aims of participatory rural development through the involvement of people in development that directly affect them, quite often, the reality of participation differs from the rhetoric on many counts (Nelson and Wright, 1995, Chambers, 1997).

According to Pretty (1995), the dilemma for many development agencies is that they both need and fear people's participation. They need people's agreements and support, but they also fear that this wider involvement is less controllable, less precise and so could slow down the development process i.e planning and implementation.

This discrepancy in thinking has opened a wider spectrum of debate as to the impact of community participation in rural development initiatives. Below is a synchronization of community participation to rural development in a bid to uncover the efficacy of this relationship.

2.7.1 Self-Reliance and Self Help

According to Chowdhury (1996), self-reliance and self-help projects became the order of the day during the development decade of the 1960s. He also notes that this trend is further developed by the social worker. The main components of this developmental process are participation in taking initiatives to identify unmet needs and self-reliance, breaking away from dependencies that suppress the creativity of the poor.

2.7.2 Identification of Suitable Stakeholders

Fundamentally, the public involvement of stakeholders in development projects is extensively recognised as an important component of the process. According to UNEP (1996), timely, well planned, and well implemented programs have contributed to the successful design, implementation, operation and management of projects. It is therefore important for the people in Chimanimani Rural District to identify stakeholders that they deem vital to their development needs so as to facilitate a community driven development.

2.10.3 Needs Identification and Goal Determination

Community participation in development activities implies enhanced capacity to perceive their own needs. Through participation, the community can identify their needs and set relevant goals of a project or program. This entails participating in decision making and implementation of activities so as to help project authorities in identifying their (community) needs, strategies to meet their needs and the necessary requirements to implement their various strategies (Yadama, 1995). The people in Chimanimani rural district are the ones that know what is essential in terms of their need that is hunger alleviation. It is therefore pragmatic to have the community participating fully in rural development initiatives so as to have a comprehensive needs assessment and subsequently successful initiatives.

2.7.4 Information Dissemination

This entails the flow of information from the proponents of the development project to the community. People have to be made aware of the benefits of the project to the beneficiaries, cost of implementation, and potential for financing and possible risk factors. Lack of transparency often fosters mistrust and misunderstanding between project authorities and the community at large (UNEP, 1996).

2.7.5 Consultation and Frequent Interactions

This involves inviting people's views on the proposed actions and engaging them on a dialogue. It is a two-way flow of information between the proponent and the community. This includes education, information sharing and negotiating with the goal being a better decision making process through organizations consulting the general public. This process allows the neglected people to have a voice in the future undertakings.

2.7.6 Accountability

Agencies involved in a project management and implementations are procedurally and periodically answerable to the community in a project area, in this case Chimanmani. All people should know their role in a project planning and the project implementation. This will provide the community with checks and balance of the project.

2.7.7 Ownership, Control and Partnership

Ownership and control of resources have a profound bearing on participation in development projects (Mathbor, 1990). Ferrer (1998), looked at four areas that can complement each other in a participatory resource program. He put much focus on greater economic equality, greater social equality, and greater participation in decision making process and deeper involvement in the implementation process resulting from the empowerment of the people. Partnership in development process allows concerned stakeholders to work, talk and solve problems. It is according to this background that one can argue that for a successful project or rural development initiative, ownership, control and partnership issues have to be addressed.

2.7.8 Sharing of Benefits

It is evident that without sharing the benefits of a project, participation will be a frustrating process for the poorer people. Zachariah and Soorynmoorthy (1994), note that there should be a fair and equitable distribution of benefits as well as redistribution of goods and services to enable the poorer people to have a fairer share of the society's wealth and participate fully in the development initiatives.

2.7.9 Involvement of the Public in Decision Making

The project must encourage a maximum number of people in the participation of development projects. Such involvement should give the participants full inclusion in designing, organizing

and implementing activities and workshops in order to create consensus, ownership and action in support of rural development initiatives. Public involvement is a process for involving the people in the decision making of an organisation (Becker, 1997). According to the researcher, community participation can take place at several stages in the establishment and management of rural development initiatives:

- a) The recognition of a need.
- b) Discussions with various parties and integration with the community.
- c) Baseline studies and monitoring.
- d) Education.
- e) Core group building and formation of reserves
- f) Enforcement

2.8 CHAPTER SUMMARY

The chapter focused on the literature of previous scholars. The researcher looked at the past researches on community participation and unraveled most of the conceptual gaps in the research area. Different forms and functions of community participation were explored in a bid to look for a more applicable one in terms of rural development. Rural development approaches were also meticulously reviewed in an assessment of which one can be best applied with community participation. The two concepts were then synchronized to look at their relationship and how development can be achieved with those concepts.

CHAPTER 3-RESEARCH METHOD

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Methodology is defined as the process used to gather information and analyze data needed to answer the research questions (O'Leary, 2004). The chapter focuses on the methods which were employed by the researcher to gather information in relation to the impact of community participation in rural development. Both qualitative and quantitative research methods were used to discover the actors and factors that promote and inhibit people's involvement in the rural development initiatives. This chapter presents key methodological issues to be covered. It covers research paradigm, population, data collection mechanisms and data analysis. It also focuses on the research instruments used and the data presentation procedures.

3.2 RESEARCH PARADIGMS/ DESIGN

According to Churchill (1987), research design or paradigm is the tool of networking the collection of data that is used as a guide in collecting and analyzing data. It basically identifies and deals with methods of collecting data, instruments to be used, how the research instruments will be used and the way in which the gathered data is to be organized, presented and analyzed. The researcher then employed both the qualitative research method and the quantitative research method in this research. A combination of both methodologies had advantages such as being able to tackle the multiple purposes of evaluation research, bringing new insights that either approach alone may not be able to provide and overcoming biases. Therefore, the two methodologies are considered complementary rather than antagonistic. This helps in validating the claims and assumptions that might arise from the study. For example, the causes and frequency of participation in rural development initiatives which may give an insight on the actors or factors that promote and hinder community participation in rural development initiatives.

3.3 TARGETED POPULATION

Target population refers to a particular set of units to which research findings are to be aimed at in relation to specific criteria chosen by the researcher to help find the answers. According to Cox (2013), target population explores the outcomes of the units that the research is to generalize. The target population of this study will be chiefs, headmen, residents and world vision representatives in ward 8, Chimanimani. The ward has a total population 12 543 people with 7587 being women and 5066 being men (WVZ Caption Area Stats).

3.3.1 Sampling

The research used systematic, and yet purposive type of sampling when it comes to the qualitative aspect. Purposive sampling method groups respondents according to pre-selected criterion which were deemed relevant to a particular research question. The researcher hand-picked the respondents on the basis of specific attribute which includes a rich extensive knowledge of issues of community participation. Both sexes were picked. For instance, opinions and views of beneficiaries, government agencies representatives from Ministry of Health and Child Welfare and DDF as well as chiefs and kraal heads are significant in the study behind promoting community participation as a catalyst for rural development. For quantitative, the researcher used stratified random sampling. The target population still included forty (40)

beneficiaries. The ward has four villages which were equally represented in terms of respondents basing on their ability. This was the most preferred sampling technique because it gives each member a chance of being selected and removes the element of bias (Frerichs, 2008).

Table 1: Population Sample

Respondents	Number of Male Respondents	Number of Female Respondents	Total Number of Respondents
Chiefs	1	1	1
Headmen	1	0	1
NGO representatives from WVZ	2	1	3
Chikukuti Dam	4	4	8
Bvumbura Irrigation	4	4	8
Gardening Project	4	4	8
VSL Project	0	8	8
Water and Sanitation	6	2	8
Livestock Production	5	3	8
			53 participants

Source: field survey 2017

The researcher used purposive sampling in selecting respondents so that all villages will be represented. This was also to choose people who are intellectually equipped with the above discussion. Purposive sampling eliminates gender bias as some matters might include gender

issues. The researcher also chose six projects in the ward with each project having 8 representatives, the WVZ officials, Chief and Headman. The community had more respondents as they are the beneficiaries while the WVZ officials are the initiators.

1. Dam Construction

This was a project done in Chikukuti village. It sought to construct a weir dam which would be used to conserve and supply water to the village. The dam would also be the source of water supply to the Chikukuti irrigation scheme which was to follow the construction of the dam. Livestock will also benefit from the project as the animals also need water on a day to day basis. In this project, there were 170 beneficiaries thus the researcher used purposive sampling to choose 8 participants to this study.

2. Irrigation Canal Construction

This was a project undertaken in Bvumbura village. It constituted the construction of irrigation canals in the Bvumbura irrigation scheme. These canals were to supply water to the subdivided farms which needs water for different agricultural activities in the irrigation scheme. The scheme has 80 beneficiaries thus the researcher used systematic sampling to choose 8 of the participants in this research.

3. Gardening Project

This was a project undertaken in Shinja Village. This project was aimed at growing fresh produce especially fruits and vegetables for sale. This empowered the beneficiaries economically and in terms of skills and knowledge. The project was aimed at improving hunger resilience in the community and to give the community economic means to feed their households thus poverty alleviation. The project has 80 beneficiaries and the researcher used purposive sampling to choose 8 of the participants to this research from that project.

4. Livestock Production Project

This project was being undertaken in all the four villages in ward 8. This project was aimed at increasing livestock to the community so that they can sell excess. This project empowers the community economically thus resilience against hunger. The more the livestock they have the more they can sell and the more their families eat. This project

had 200 beneficiaries in the ward and the researcher used purposive sampling to pick 2 participants in each village to make it a total of 8 participants to this study.

5. Water and Sanitation Project

This project was being undertaken in all the villages of ward 8. This project was aimed at improving access to clean and safe water by drilling protected wells and boreholes in and around the community. It also aimed at improving the issues of sanitation and hygiene in the community by constructing toilets and latrines and also holding campaigns against bush dropping. There were 200 beneficiaries and the researcher used systematic sampling to choose 8 participants to this study from 4 villages.

6. Village Savings and Lending Project (Mukando)

Village savings and lending is a project aimed at saving money in groups so that it grows in value. The money grows in value when the VSL group lends money to the business community with interest. The constant lending and borrowing will bring interest and the group will share the profits at a given time. All the villages had this project and they managed to raise \$15 967 in the last 4 months. The project has 60 beneficiaries which means that each individual got an approximate figure of \$266. This means that the project economically empowers the community as they would have money to sustain their households. This project had only women thus the researcher used purposive sampling to pick 8 participants to this study.

3.4 DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

Data collection is the process of gathering information from different sources whether primary or secondary sources. According to Kumar (2011), primary data is defined as the original data thus firsthand data. Primary sources were used to gather information relevant to the field of study which is community participation and rural development. Secondary data is the data that was obtained for use in the study but was not originally intended for the research and was used as a complementary source. Four (4) instruments that are focused group discussions, questionnaires, in-depth interviews and observation were used to gather information from different respondents.

3.4.1 In-Depth Interviews

According to Taylor and Bogdan (2011) defined, interviews as a face to face encounter discussions whereby the researcher ask questions aimed at generating answers relating to the views, opinions and beliefs relating to the subject manner in their own thinking in this case community participation as a catalyst for rural development. The main task in interviewing is to understand the meaning of what the interviews say as attributed by Kael (1996). Since it is a qualitative research, interviews seek to cover both factual and meaning level, though it is usually more difficult to interview on a meaning level thus according to Kael (1996). Interviews are as imperative as they explore different angles in articulation of the manner based on the participant's experiences. The interviewer can peruse in-depth information around the topic. Interviews may be useful as follow-up to certain respondents to questionnaires for example to further investigate their responses attributed by McNamara (1999). The interviewer is free to choose from the possible list of questions to ask the interviewee depending with the respondents' response to the questions brought forward. This thus then gives a chance to the interviewer to obtain all relevant information since the conversation is focused on the interviewer's research objectives and explanation. Interviews were conducted to four councilors, two WVZ representatives and project committee members (6).

3.4.2 Questionnaires

This is a tool that is used for collecting data by asking questions in a sequential manner relating to a specific area of concern. It is chronologically arranged with questions providing specific reference to clear instructions and the space to fill in the answers or administrative details. The researcher used face to face questionnaires. According to Turney and Robb (1971) they define a questionnaire as an instrument that consists of a series of questions of statements to which individuals are asked to respond. In addition to the definition Carman (2004) attributes that a questionnaire is data collection tool which is in written form, in which questions are written down presented and answered by the respondents. Kumar (2011) stresses that in a questionnaire respondents read the question and interpret it and write down the answer. The questionnaire age group target was of 18-65 years of age both male and female residents in ward 8, CDR. This was done in a bid to gather information prior to the reasons why people do and participate in community development initiatives. These were also administered so as to get an insight on the understanding of the concept of community participation in the context of rural development. So

information was collected from the residents and councillors. The researcher administered 48 questionnaires to the permanent residents of CDR include both male and female residence and three for WVZ officials.

3.4.3 Participant Observations

Observation is one type of data collection method typically used in qualitative research. It is done in phases and the phases are as alluded below:

Table 2: Participation Observation Phases

Phases	Description of the phase
Establishing Rapport	Get to know the members, visit the scene before study. Howell states that it is important to be accepted into the community so as to obtain quality data.
In the Field	Do as locals do: It is important to connect or show connection with the population in order to be accepted as a member of the community. DeWalt and DeWalt (2011), call this form of rapport ‘walk the walk’ and ‘talk the talk’. Fit in the community by moderating language and participation. This sets the stage for how the research blends in the field and the quality of observable events s/he experiences.

Recording Observations and Data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Field notes. • Interviews <p>Researchers must be aware of biases and enter the study with no misconceptions about not bringing in any subjectivities into the data collection process, Ambert et al (1995)</p>
Analyzing Data	<p>Thematic analysis is the organizing of data according to recurrent themes found in interviews or any other type of qualitative data collection.</p> <p>Narrative analysis which is categorizing information gathered through interviews, finding common themes and constructing a coherent story from data.</p>

Source: Howell (1972)

3.5 CHAPTER SUMMARY

The chapter looked at the research methodologies which were used in acquiring data for the research on the role of community participation in rural development. In this chapter, the researcher discussed the research design, sampling and sampling methods. The researcher also explored the data collection tools he used in gathering data, their advantages and disadvantages. This reflects that the researcher used both qualitative and quantitative research methods. The targeted population comprised of 55 people in ward 8, CRD. The following chapter will present and analyse data gathered using the research methodology discussed above.

CHAPTER 4-PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION OF THE FINDINGS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter showcases the presentation of the findings and discussion. As alluded to in Chapter 1, the main objectives of the study were to explore the community's perceptions and understanding of community participation in the context of rural development; to determine the nature and extent of community participation in community development initiatives in Chimanimani Rural District, Ward 8 and to identify the community resources utilized to address the needs of the community. Basing on the structure of questionnaires and participant observations, the content was categorized into two groups namely; participation in development initiatives and project resources.

4.2 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results are presented in the following way:

Responses from the community members first then followed by responses from WVZ officials where necessary and relevant. It should be however noted that, there is only one set of responses presented thus the results should be regarded and read as the responses from the community members.

4.2.1 Age of Respondents

The data in the questionnaires show that the largest number of respondents were 46 years and above which constituted to 38% of all respondents. The second largest group of respondents was constituted by people aged 26-35 years old (24%). People aged 18-25 years constituted 22% of respondents while those aged 36-45 years constituted a paltry 16%.

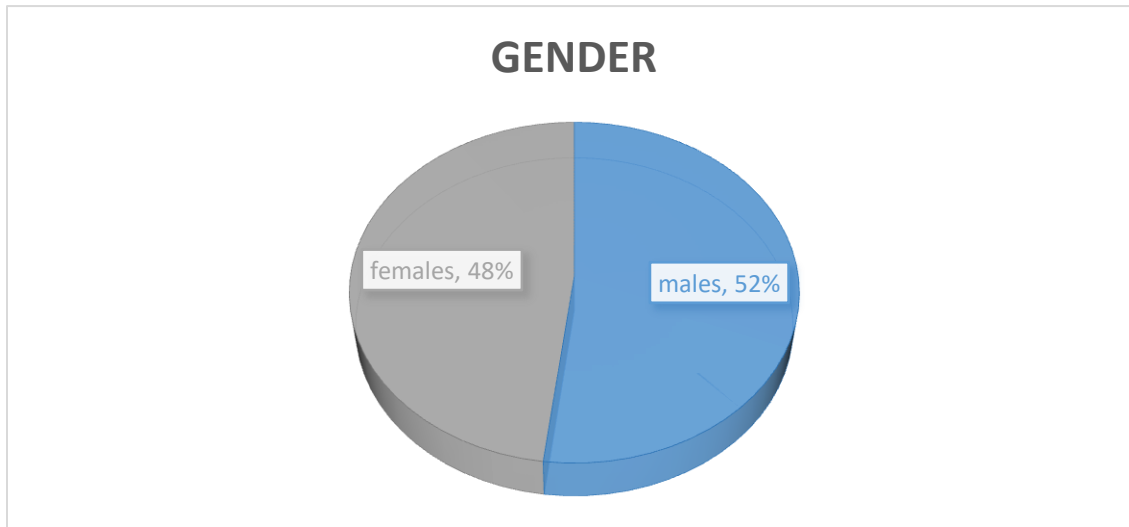
The pattern above shows that the majority of people who are cited as respondents are above the official youth group (18-25 years). According to Robinson and Green (2010), actively engaging youths in the community development projects can implicitly acknowledge the youths as viable and efficient members of the community and has the potential to result in deeper rooted and

sustainable community change. Therefore, it is prudent for youths to participate actively in rural development initiatives.

The youth need skills, knowledge and different personal and social characteristics (Robinson and Green, 2010). This means that youths should actively participate in the community development initiatives so as to gain relevant skills and knowledge. The more the youths participate, the easier it becomes for the transfer of skills to the next generation thereby promoting sustainable rural development.

4.2.2 Gender of Respondents

Fig 1 Gender distribution of respondents



Source: *Field survey 2017*

The above diagram show that there was a gender discrepancy in terms of respondents chosen to take part of the study as males constituted a dominant 52% while females constituted 48% of all respondents. This is owed to the inapt participation of women in community development projects in ward 8, Chimanimani Rural District. However, the pattern above shows that there is an increase in the participation of women in rural development initiatives hence giving credibility towards the governmental goal of gender equality and women empowerment. Ward 8 is a patriarchal community just like any other community in Zimbabwe thus women were previously eliminated in construction and agricultural projects which restrained their economic gain and barricaded their potential. In recent times, women have been more involved so as to share equal economic gain, skills and knowledge between all genders.

4.2.3 MARITAL STATUSES OF RESPONDENTS

The findings in the field showed that 27 people of all the respondents were single, 21 were married and only 2 were divorced. The high unemployment rate in the country which is estimated at 73% can be credited for late marriages and divorces as there will be no means to cater for the families.

4.2.4 Educational Level of Respondents

The findings from the field shows that 40% of the respondents managed to reach ordinary level, with 20 % reaching the advanced level and 24 percent having accessed the form 1-3 level of education. From the respondents, 10 % only managed to access primary school education. Four percent are degree holders and 2% are post degree holders. It is however critical to note that the degree and post degree holders are officials from WVZ which were used in the study.

It is pragmatic to note that 90% of the respondents accesses secondary education and above which translates that the majority of the respondents can read and write and they completed their questionnaires without assistance. However, 10% (5 respondents) needed assistance in answering the questionnaires and interviews which was aptly rendered to them by the researcher and research assistants (WVZ Officials). The education level was necessary to be looked at since it has a bearing in the results and findings of this study. The higher the education levels mean that the results and findings would be credible. The findings above are a testimony of high unemployment rate as O' Level and A' Level holders are not employed thus participating in these projects.

Having 10% as illiterate, this gives a particular insight on what they deem 'community participation' as well as the issues they see as the obstacles inhibiting their participation in community development initiatives. Therefore, this has impacted on their participation rural development initiatives. According to Theron (2005), illiteracy is an inhibiting factor in participation. However, rural development initiatives are very useful in empowering people with skill and knowledge while allowing them economic gain.

4.2.5 Questionnaire Response Rate

Response rate for residents, WVZ Officials and councillors

Table 3

Target Group	Questionnaires administered	Total Response	Response percentage %
Community	50	44	88
WVZ Officials	4	4	100
Total	54	48	81

Source: primary data

As indicated in the table during the survey conducted by the researcher in the administration of the questionnaires to residents and WVZ Officials who were strategically handed the questionnaires. Out of the 54 questionnaires only 48 were successfully completed giving a response of 81%. All WVZ Officials successfully completed their questionnaires giving a 100% response rate. This helped the researcher to have a clear cut view of the issue pertaining as the response rate is reflective of the majority.

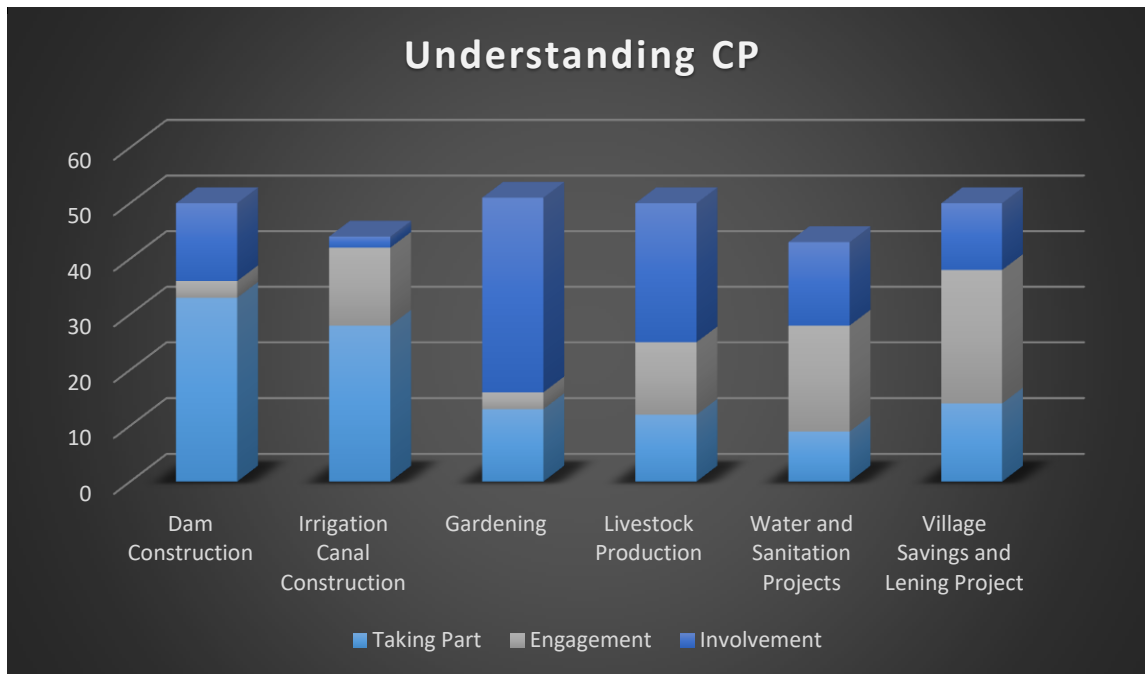
Category 1: Participation in Rural Development Initiatives

This category focuses on the level and extent of community involvement in development initiatives being undertaken in Ward 8, Chimanimani Rural District.

4.2.6 Understanding the Concept of Community Participation in Rural Development Initiatives

4.2.6.1 The Responses from the Community

Fig 2 Understanding of community participation



Source: *Primary Data*

Fig 2 shows how community members understand when it comes to community participation. The definition of CP is complex and tends to confuse a lot of people as everyone has his/her understanding whenever the concept is in discussion. Words like ‘taking part’, ‘engagement’ and ‘involvement’ were frequent during this research which show that the people in Ward 8, CDR, had an understanding of the concept although differently.

Some respondents cited that they had to bring large stones to the Chayamiti Dam Construction site which they viewed as participation. Using cheap labor and resources from community members to get certain activities accomplished can be seen as participation “as a means”. According to Burkey (1993), participation as a means to achieve effective rural development is still dominant in rural development practice. However, recent notions have illustrated participation ‘as an end’ to empower people to take charge or control of their development. Labor can therefore not be classified as participation because participation in development processes include the involvement of people in all stages of the development initiative which are identification, timing, planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and post implementation of the project (Imparato and Ruster, 2003).

4.2.6.2 Responses by WVZ Officials

World Vision Zimbabwe Officials had their own understanding of community participation and their responses were as follows;

- Removal of the top down approach and the allowance of the community of take an active role in development initiatives
- Engaging the community in decision making processes of the project
- Promote a people centred approach to development
- To empower the people to take part in all stages of the development initiative

The above explanations of community participation by the WVZ officials are in tandem with those of Mansuri and Rao (2004) and those of Theron (2005). In summary, the general agreement of the definition of community participation refers to the active involvement of the community in all project levels and give them an opportunity to take development in their own destination.

The above findings show that the WVZ officials have a deeper understanding of CP while a few community members are not well acquainted. However, the majority of the community members do know and understand the concept of CP.

4.2.7 Attendance of Initiation Meetings and Onset of Projects

The general attendance of the community was dismal in the initiation stages. This might be owed to the lethargic approach by WVZ officials in marketing the meetings. A paltry 30% attended the initiation of the Dam Construction Project while 70% did not attend. The same trend was also witnessed in the initiation meeting of the Irrigation Canal Construction as only 30% attended whilst 70% did not. The livestock project saw a 45% attendance of community members while 55% did not attend. The attendance had a drastic shift to the positive as 68% attended the Water and Sanitation Project and only 32% not attending. The Village Savings and Lending Project was the only project to have projected a 100% attendance.

The majority of the people who did not attend the initiation meetings claim not to have been informed or consulted of the meetings. This finding has observed that the many underprovided and needy members of the community are not consulted later alone be involved in the development process (Johnstone, 1984).

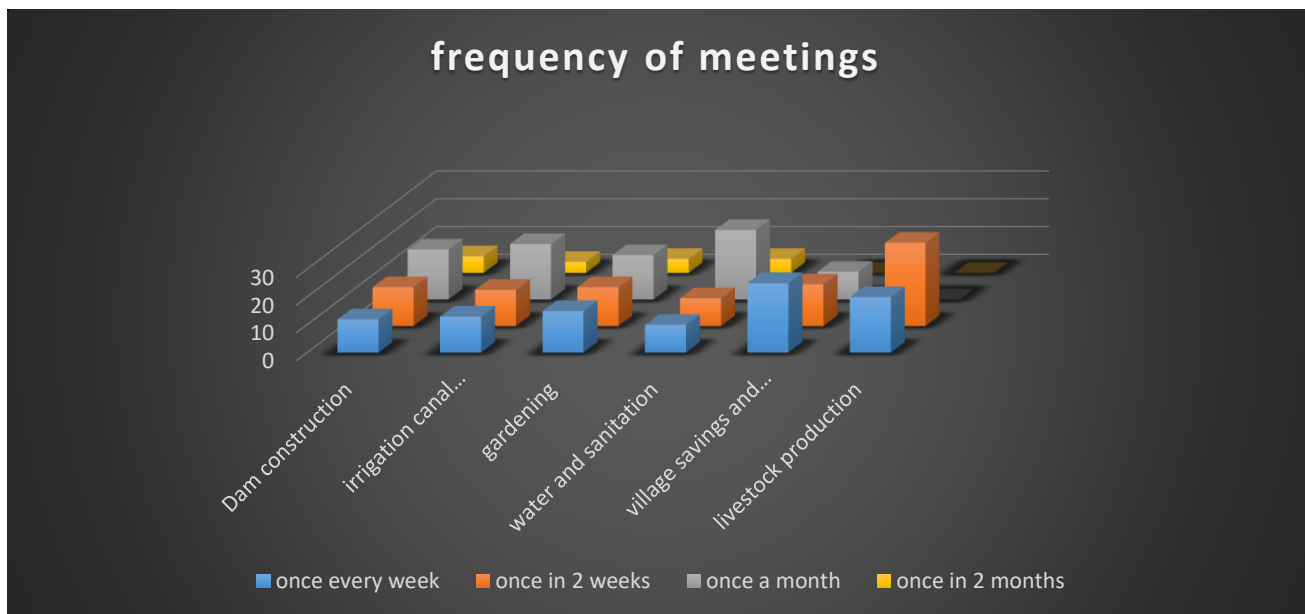
The poor attendance of the initiation meetings show that the development initiatives were designed with the exclusion of the community. According to Evarrat (2001), this may create problems when people feel like they have been excluded from the project design. These meeting give the community a platform to give inputs and comments about the project. Community members are the ones who know their needs so it will be prudent to include them in the initiation meetings so that they can prioritize the goals for the project. Most people did not attend citing poor information dissemination i.e the flow of information hence they did not get adequate information about the projects. One respondent is of the view that these projects could have had a meaning to the community had they been consulted. She said:

“dai takataurirana zvakanaka mafambiro nemabatire aizoitwa pamaProjects aya pangadai paine kubatirana pamwe chete paikwanisa kuunza pundutso nemusiyano mukati mehupenyu wedu uye budiriro yemaProjects acho”

The participation in the initial stages could have improved the collective group esteem of community members which could have had positive implications towards the successful implementation of projects by involving people in decision making processes.

4.2.8 Frequency of Meetings

Fig 3 Frequency of the meetings.



Source: Primary Data

The fig above shows how frequently meetings were held at different projects. A number of respondents showed that they hold meetings once every week while others pointed out that they conduct their meetings once every month. Some respondents pointed out that they conduct their meetings once in two weeks and some saying that they hold their meetings once in two months. Meetings can be used as a tool towards the sustainability of the project and can often signal the problems and opportunities of a project at an early stage. Based on the findings above, the frequency of meetings was adequate.

4.2.9 Attendance of Meetings by Community Members

In Dam Construction 50% of the respondents indicated that they rarely attend meetings while 30 % indicated that they attended meetings in most of the time and 20% always attended. In Irrigation Canal Constructions 30% indicated that they rarely attended while 60% attended in most cases and a paltry 10% attending all the time. In gardening 90% of the respondents indicated that they always attended the meetings while 7% rarely attended and 3% never attended. Water and Sanitation Projects had 100% of respondents who always attended meetings so as the Village Savings and lending project. In the livestock production 34% rarely attended the meetings and the resounding 64% always attending the meetings.

A huge number of people said that they rarely attended the meetings because they would have not been informed of the meetings. Dissemination of information should be thoroughly done so as to maximize the attendance of people. According to Cleary (2008), a meeting involves a group of people spreading information, reaching decisions or resolving a particular problem through discussion. Meetings are the construction forum of stakeholders to communicate a project thus it is pragmatic for members to attend these meetings. Some members of the community suggested that it was not really necessary for them to attend meetings since there are people who can attend on their behalf. She said:

“There are structures such as committees that can attend these meetings on our behalf. They talk, listen and decide things on our behalf”

According to Makumbe (1993), lack of funding and incentives are some of the setbacks hindering the maximum participation and attendance of the community in development initiatives. One respondent said:

“Hapana mari pazvinhu zvavo izvi saka kutoita maricho mhuri yangu idye kutorinani”

The issue of incentives is attributed here as the major driver for community members to refrain from attending meetings at the expense of other activities which give them economic gain.

4.2.10 Meeting Initiators

WVZ Officials are the ones that initiate meetings for Dam and Irrigation Canals Construction while all other projects are initiated by the community members. The researcher asked this question so as to know who initiated the meetings so as to check if the community is interested in meetings and knowing the status and progress of their respective projects. The respondents from the community indicated that they participate in meetings so as to provide checks and balances of the project. This is one way of finding the level of participation of the community in development initiatives and the findings prove that the community participates well in community projects.

4.2.11 Knowledge of Committee Members

The majority of the community members professed knowledge of the existing committee members and how they were elected. They all indicated that they elected current committees by the mode of raising hands. The committees comprise of a chairperson and a deputy, secretary and a deputy and three additional committee members who assist in the day to day running of projects. However, some of the community members professed ignorance of any existing committee. He said:

“I didn’t realise we have a committee and how they were elected. If there is a committee am sure I would have been told about the elections but I wasn’t”

Committees are widely regarded as the body that drive the projects but it is of great concern when some of the community members were not involved in the election of the committees. Some have cited lack of transparency by committee member which has negatively impacted on the participation of the community in rural development initiatives.

4.2.12 Identification and Prioritisation of Projects

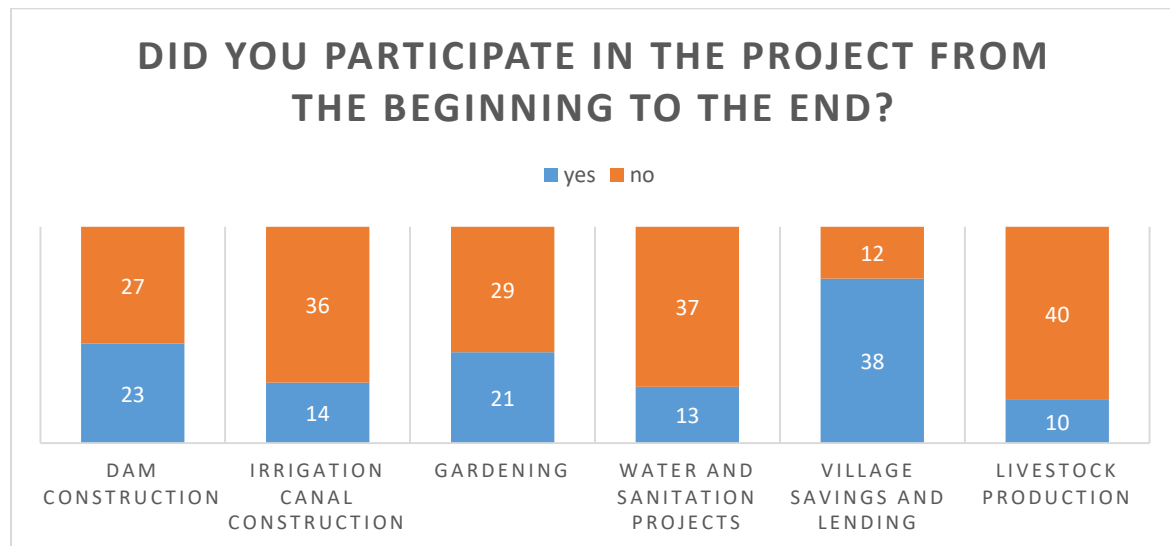
The participants were asked a question if they were given the chance to identify the projects that can fulfil their needs and prioritize them. The majority of the respondents (85%) indicated that they were never given that opportunity raising fears that the project was already decided by someone without the inclusion of the people. This is exactly what Pretty (1995) in his typologies refer to as “passive participation”. The following sentiments confirm this finding:

“By the time we were informed of the project meeting, some of the people were already up and running with the project. We asked if there was special preference to people who had already started but no one ever gave us an answer”

According to a study by Phologane (2016), there is low participation in rural development initiatives because they would have been sidelined during the identification process of the project. For example, 85% of ward 8, Chimanimani Rural District indicated that they were neither given a chance to identify their project nor prioritize them. This fueled the low participation that was experienced in the initiation meetings as alluded to in 4.2.9.

4.2.13 Participation from the Beginning to the Completion of the Project

Fig 5 Respondents participation from beginning to the end



Source: *primary data*

The fig above show that most of the people did not participate in the beginning to the end. 55% show that they did not start with the projects but later joined to the project in the middle to the end. Some even noted that some projects did not end but they only participated up until to where the projects stopped. They further stated that there was gross lack of communication and projects sustainability hence the project ceased to operate. This thus then show that the project either ceased to operate because of the lack of communication, poor leadership and lack of resources. Community participation can be fully successful where the community genuinely participates in community development initiatives (Mansuri and Rao, 2004).

4.2.14 Stages in which People Participated in and Level of Participation

Table 4 stages of participation

Stages	Total number of Respondents	Total number of respondents participated	Percentage
Initiation	50	13	26%
Planning	50	23	46%
Implementation	50	37	74%
Evaluation	50	7	14%

Source: *Field survey 2017*

Data collected were subjected to statistical analysis by the use of frequency counts, percentage and means derived from 4 and 5-point Likert's scale. The aforementioned hypothesis was tested with the use of Pearson product moment correlation (PPMC). The formula for PPMC which was used to come up with the following results is:

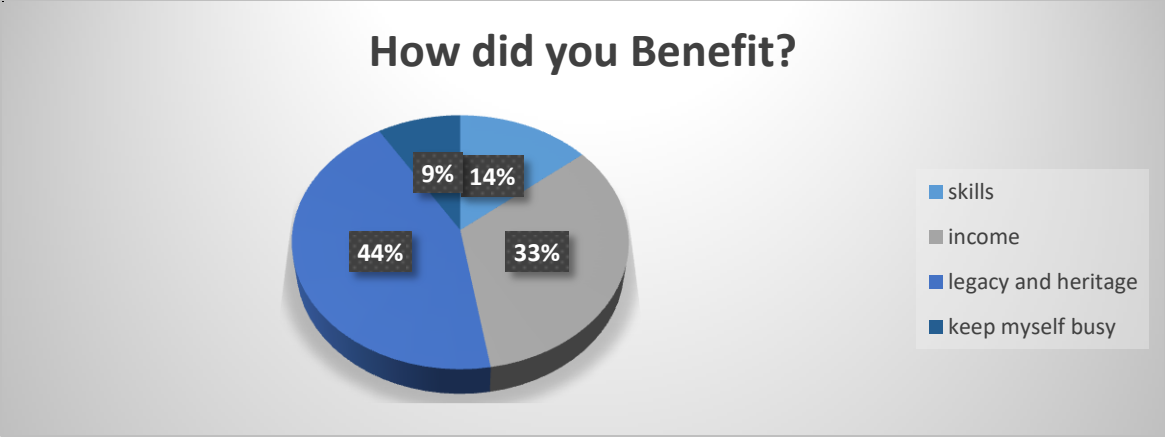
$$r = \frac{n(\sum xy) - (\sum x)(\sum y)}{\sqrt{[n\sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2][n\sum y^2 - (\sum y)^2]}}$$

The table 3 shows that 24% (mean=1.87) of the respondents participated in the in the initiation stages and 46% participated in the planning stage. A total of 74% (mean=2.99) participated in the implementation. This is the stage that many people participated because of the labor need in this stage. The people participated in the selection of the project site (mean=2.76), project site clearing (mean=2.89) and supply of materials (mean=2.56). Twenty-eight percent (28% mean=1.99) participated in the evaluation stages of the projects. It must be noted that some of the participants participated in more than one of the stages thereby raising the question on the level of participation that is partial and full participation. An average of 43.5%(mean=2.87) participated fully in all the projects and 46.5%(mean =2.90) had partial participation in the rural development initiatives.

A trifling total of 14% (mean=1.34) participated in the evaluation stage was seen and it was the lowest in all the stages. This indicates that a small number of people participated in the evaluation stage. This confirm what Cohen and Uphoff (1980), described as community participation without evaluation. They are of the view that community participation is critical in evaluation but it rarely carried out. The findings therefore show that the community did not participate fully in the initiation, planning, implementation and evaluation stages of the development initiatives. Johnstone (1980), confirms this finding that where people have no share in the decision making but merely complying with predetermined plans by providing labor, materials and acceptance of specific conditions, is regarded to be lowest level of participation.

4.2.15 Ways in which Community Benefited from the Participation

Fig 6 Community benefit of a project



Source: *Field survey 2017*

The fig above shows that 44% of the respondents indicate that they benefited from participation by creating legacy and heritage that will be cherished by the present and future generations. This assertion confirms the findings:

“I believe this dam and irrigation facilities is going to be used by my people right now, tomorrow and the future generations. This a legacy that we as parents have left to the present and future people”

The statement above shows that Participant A felt that the community had benefited greatly because of the construction of assets or infrastructure in the community and it would benefit him and the next generation. The next generation will have a heritage and the present will leave a lasting legacy through those infrastructures. Pictures below show the researcher in the field at Bvumbura Irrigation where the community was constructing irrigation canals and at Chayamiti Wier Dam Site where the dam was being constructed.

Pictures 1 and 2



Heritage and Legacy: Picture 1, Bvumbura Irrigation and Picture 2, Chayamiti Weir Dam

Apart from the dam and irrigation scheme, the community benefited as heritage and legacy through the livestock production project. Livestock is considered a symbol of wealth hence the skills and knowledge they acquired in livestock production project furthered their 'wealth' which can also benefit the next generation thus sustainable development. It is pragmatic to note that the community benefited from a development that benefits the present and future generation thus sustainable development.

A total of 33% indicated they benefited through income that was provide monthly by World Vision Zimbabwe. One respondent says that she benefited from the monthly income that came in form of kind. She says:

“We were given 50 kilograms of sorghum for the 20 days that we worked for each month. Each day would see us work for 4 hours. In the end, we benefited because of the hunger and persistent droughts we are facing in the area”

However, most of the respondents were generally content with the income that came their way as the outputs from the gardening project were yielding results that show that the community was economically empowered. Those who were participating in the village savings and lending all agreed that the income that they acquired has economically empowered them to the extent that 50% started their own businesses which have made them resilient to hunger thus poverty alleviation.

Some of the respondents were quick to conclude that they had acquired different skills because of the different projects in the area. 14% are of the view that they benefited mostly in skills and knowledge. The Chief had this to say:

“tane mbhiridha munyika medu, tane varimi, vapfuyi nevatungamiri pakati penharaunda yedu”

This confirms different skills and knowledge that was imparted on the community members that is easy to transfer to the next generation so as to continue with development of the rural areas. The skills and knowledge that the community acquired have empowered them to do other jobs that require those skills for economic gain. It thus rational to credit the skills and knowledge that

were imparted to them through capacity building to have a lasting impression in the community as far as empowerment of the community is concerned.

Only 9% said that the participation did no good to them except keeping them busy. The fact that some people are content with being kept busy show how people are unemployed and any occupation can be a blessing in disguise to them. It is thus according to this background that one can argue that the community benefited in different ways than others.

4.2.16 The impact of Participation in Projects Sustainability

Table 5: The relationship between community participation and project sustainability

Variables	N	ss	df	r _{cal}	r _{critical}	Sig
Participation (X)	5	2487.00	8	0.652	0.632	0.05
Sustainability (Y)	5	605.33	8	0.652	0.632	0.05

Source: *primary data*

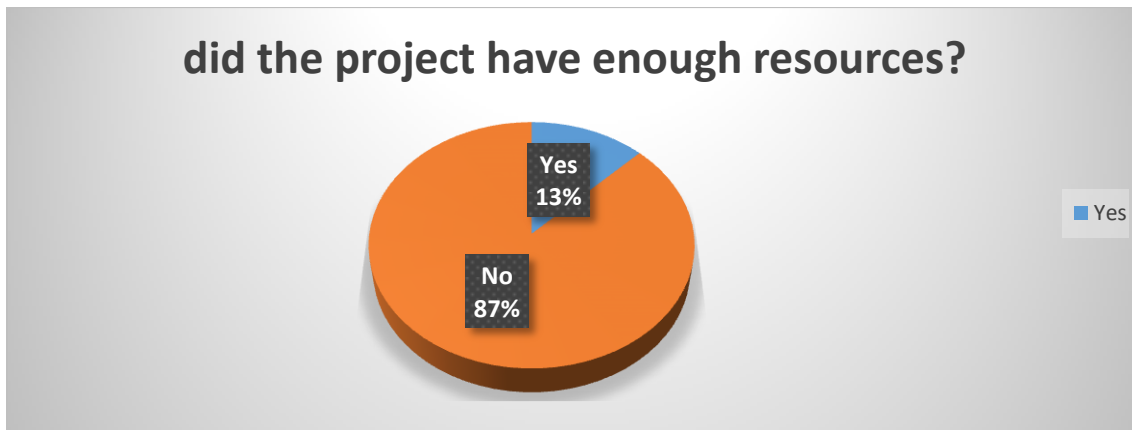
The results on Table 4 indicates that there is a significant relationship between participation and sustainability of water projects ($r = 0.652$, $r\text{-critical} = 0.632$; the r calculated is higher than the $r\text{-critical}$ this shows a positive relationship. This implies that the more the community citizens level of participation in such project the higher will be the sustainability of such project. This is because the people will see it as theirs and so will do everything to protect and maintain it. All the projects had different levels of completion but they started at the same period. This showed that there were groups which were more committed hence the completion of such projects. The dam construction was far from completion because of the number of people in the project. This supports the findings of this study which clearly outline that the higher the people in the project the higher will be the sustainability as the people will consider the project as theirs.

Hypothesis (Ho1): There is a very significant relationship between community participation and the sustainability of development initiatives.

Category 2- Resource Utilisation

4.2.17 Availability of Resources

Fig 6 Availability of resources



Source: *primary data*

Based on fig 6, 87% of the respondents indicated that the projects were not adequately funded resulting in the cessation of operations in most of the projects and only 13% indicated that the projects they participated in were well funded and resources were availed at their disposal whenever they needed them. The lack of resources can lead to the failure, lack of community participation and development in the area. According to Nunan (2006), community empowerment can be firmly established as an essential tool to enable marginalized people to claim rights for access and control of resources through existing and altered institutions. In order for rural communities to play an active role in development initiatives, there is need for community members to have access to resources. These resources include, funding, capacity building and education.

4.2.17 Human Resources Skills



Source: *primary data*

The fig above show that 39% trained for the project, 24% did not train, 31% have experience from previous projects and only 6% have a background of formal training. One of the officials who only agreed to comment on the back of anonymity said the community was competent hence there was no or little need to train these people. This was confirmed by another official in a telephone interview with the researcher. It is thus according to this background that only 39% were trained in the hope that they would transfer the skills and knowledge to the 24% who were never trained. Respondents mentioned that they only received training after the projects had already commenced. While others were trained, and have transferable skills, they still believed that the lack of training could be a serious hindrance to the success of rural community projects and subsequently rural development.

4.2.18 Community Participation Challenges as Stated by Respondents

Challenges to community participation often leads to the failure of projects and is often a factor that demotivate the community from participating from rural development initiatives.

- The main challenge raised by respondents is lack of money as income. Hussein (2003), argues that the high cost of living, reduced peace of mind on the citizenry and poor economic conditions are the greatest barriers to the realization of participation. Previous studies show that low income communities such as ward 8, Chimanimani Rural District do not participate in decision making and development processes of the project.

- Respondents also noted that lack of resources also play a very pivotal role in hindering participation. According to Dube (2004), most of the projects run or tend to operate in isolation and are challenged by lack of resources and networking.
- Deliberate exclusion of the community from initiation is a challenge. Respondents indicated that they were not involved in the beginning hence they do not feel the need to participate decision have already been made on their behalf. According to Evaratt (2001), some project face daunting challenges on community participation because they would have excluded the community in the planning and design of the project.
- Respondents also mentioned conflicts and mistrust as another factor that affects community participation. The conflicts do not create a conducive environment for development thus making effective participation difficult if not impossible. Oakley, et al (1991), mentions that the rural people might share poverty but there are many things that can divide them and breed mistrust such as conflicts and fights thereby inhibiting effective participation.
- Some of the respondents noted that lack of information and transparency are also challenges facing participation. They further noted that the committees do not transfer information to them hence they are constantly surprised with what happens at the projects. Some say that there had not been effective community participation because there is no information and transparency on how the project was even identified.
- Some respondents also noted that the long distances they walk to go to the project sites and the long hours also poses a threat to community participation. One of the respondents had this to say:
“I cannot walk 10-15 kilometres to come to work and work 4 hours so as to get 50 kilograms of sorghum”
- Other respondents cited favouritism or special treatment of other participants by the leaders and committee: people are not treated equally thus fuelling lack of participation.

As a result of the above mentioned challenges, the community has initiated the involvement of other stakeholders. They also decided to take charge of these problems and requested to be consulted and given regular feedback on the progress of projects. The challenges discussed above are an indication of huge administrative and financial management problems that WVZ has to address.

4.3 CHAPTER SUMMARY

This chapter looked at the variables of respondents namely age, gender, and marital status and education levels. It summarized the participation of communities in rural development initiatives by unearthing the understanding of the concept from both the community and the officials. The researcher had the liberty to discuss many variables that influence and hinder participation in RDIs. The study had a look on the attendance of meetings, frequency of the meetings, meeting initiators and knowledge of committee members. Other variables that were discussed include the involvement of people in identification process, participation from the beginning to the end, stages that the community participated in the projects and benefits the community have had because of the projects. The researcher also took a look at the availability of resources in the projects so as human resource skills and the challenges bedeviling community participation in rural development initiatives.

The next chapter summarizes findings and seek to suggest answers to the research questions posed in Chapter 1. It also addresses the challenges of participation and offers recommendations for future studies on this and other related topics.

CHAPTER 5-SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter summarizes the findings of this research and presents conclusions and recommendations to the study. The research asked questions:

- *What are the people's perceptions and understanding of community participation in the context of rural development?*
- *Does the community understand CP?*
- *What is the nature and extent of CP in Ward 8, Chimanimani Rural District?*
- *What community resources are utilized to cater for the community's needs?*

The focal point of this research is the conceptualization, extent and the level of community participation in rural development initiatives. In general, the key findings indicated that there was partial participation in all the projects in ward 8, Chimanimani Rural District. The respondents indicated that most of the participants only participated in the implementation stages where their labor was needed.

5.2 SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS

The research uncovered that the community have a level of understanding on the concept of community participation with their definitions depicting participation 'as a means' by saying key terms, for example, engagement, partaking and inclusion in connection to CP. This is confirmation enough that the community has an understanding of the concept. Notwithstanding, the WVZ authorities have a superior and more profound comprehension of CP and its significance as a result of the hypothetical learning they have on the topic.

A small 48% of the members went to the initiation meetings while 52% did not go to. This was owed to poor dispersal of information and absence of trust between the project appropriators (WVZ) and the community. The community felt that there was a requirement for CP in distinguishing and organizing the objectives of all tasks which the WVZ intentionally

disregarded. With 75% of the members asserting not to have been given the chance to recognize and organize objectives for tasks there was no chance powerful interest could be figured it out.

The research affirmed that there was fractional interest by group individuals. This since they were forgotten in the start, identification, planning and evaluation just to be incorporated into the implementation stages where their work was viewed as crucial. 46.5% mostly taken part with the most noteworthy rate originating from usage organize where 74% took an interest. Other confirmation from the field demonstrate that poor participation was driven by absence of assets, absence of money motivations, poor dispersal of information, clashes and question, absence of honesty and transparency, long travelling distances and long working hours. The larger part of respondents communicated discontent with the absence of information on the criteria utilized as a part of the procedure of rural development initiatives and different issues identified with the projects. They felt that they were not engaged in the basic leadership procedures of the activities however they were enabled in different ways.

The findings in this research likewise uncovered the absence of manageability and poor development in community extends because of the disappointment of individuals to survey vital usage or project operations. Meetings which are viewed as a development or stage for trading thoughts, learning and arranging were marred by poor participation which ruined successful sustenance.

Amid information gathering, the researcher observed that individuals were just intrigued by creating territories that they live just which may appear like absence of duty. In any case, there could be profound and hidden motivations to this conduct design which described all **project** destinations in the ward. Responsibility likewise implies that the members need to surrender their time for the group advancement to be accomplished.

5.3 CONCLUSIONS

Community Participation assumes an exceptionally essential part in rural development. The contribution of the community being developed activities ought to begin in the brooding times of project identification, outline and planning stages. As indicated by Smith (2006), participation is synonymous to group strengthening. The difficulties going up against participation is an aftereffect of poor correspondence and coordination between the WVZ and the community. This is the primary test that has prompted absence of comprehension of the objectives of community activities and project operation whereby individuals didn't know about gatherings on many events. Interest exists in a wide assortment of structures, extending from government inclusion in rural development exercises to individuals' investment in government –directed administration capacities. These methodologies are not the slightest bit selective and regularly occur in the meantime (ADB, 2006). The starts of rural development initiatives are for the most part centered around neediness end by underlining food security for the larger part particularly the recipients of activities.

The disappointment of projects to address these set destinations prompts negative effect of the administrations create arrangement. The review has demonstrated that 75% of recipients don't get any reward from the rural development initiatives in this way unmistakably showing the absence of project arrangement to its primary target of neediness easing of groups. While development holds potential advantages for the community, it is impossible that the community will have any impact the length of they need "political instruments, for example, cash, power, data and education. For all around educated investment to happen, it is contended that straightforwardness is fundamental. It has been contended that those most influenced by a choice ought to have the most say while those minimum influenced ought to have the slightest say. Including the community in their own projects will likewise engage them to control development forms, particularly the basic leadership handle. In the event that the community completely takes an interest in the rural development initiatives, participation will stop to be negligible question of "who talks" however a veritable association of people in choosing and influencing their own development. Hussein (2003), stresses the requirement for inspiration and metro instruction with the goal for people to take part keenly in rural development issues/projects. Cohen and Uphoff

(1997) trust that participation is a method for creating points, belief systems and a conduct looking like fairness and popular government. They trust that people must have the chance of interest in all advancement forms, whatever they might plan, execution or potentially assessment. It is simply the general population who choose about the heading, change in, and pattern of improvement projects and ventures.

It is accepted that if training is given from the earliest starting point to the finish of the project then the project will be effective and it will likewise be simpler for the community people to take an interest completely in the activities. This will likewise enable people to increase delicate capacities, for example, correspondence and struggle determination abilities and connected to the establishment laid before all else. Additionally, it is likewise accepted that training is a strengthening instrument. The preparation is connected to supportability; in light of the fact that once members have finished preparing then it is accepted that the ventures are probably going to be manageable since venture individuals will apply picked up information frame preparing. The skills can likewise be exchanged to different parts of the community. The review embarked to assess the degree to which the community partake in rural development initiatives. This review presumes that people don't really take an interest in their own particular development since they are excluded in the undertakings from the earliest starting point of the procedure. The review additionally highlighted the difficulties to group interest and how these difficulties might be tended to.

The following are the outline of the proposals advanced by the respondents (both the community and authorities:

The WVZ authorities additionally specified that these difficulties can be tended to by enhancing better administrations and venture coordination from government; setting up legitimate correspondence channels to comprehend the group needs and expected arrangements to address those group needs; allowing the group individuals to organize the undertakings and build up the right venture arrange in business design that is adjusted to group needs and government arranges.

The people have started the contribution of different partners, for example, the neighborhood and locale district; be included in all phases of the venture; be furnished with legitimate preparing, great authority and assets. What's more, further asked for that, they ought to be counseled and given input on the advance of the ventures.

5.4 RECOMMENDATIONS

From the findings of the research, various proposals are made which expect to contribute towards the accomplishment of community participation in rural development initiatives and furthermore the comprehension of the idea of community participation and its significance. This might be appropriate not just in the tasks occurring at Ward 9, CDR however in other rural development initiatives also:

Government ought to bolster the community to guarantee a solid responsibility regarding participation being developed undertakings. Hussein (2003), says that the part of the legislature is to spread the thought regarding the base up way to deal with development; position its staff to the participatory approach and to for all intents and purposes include the community in basic leadership forms amid the plan, usage and assessment of the venture.

The formal gatherings(meetings) are essential for the manageability of community activities to survey the executed technique and the real yield versus the set yield. The present review uncovers that absence of gatherings is related with poor execution of the activities. Hence, to beat such findings of the review, it is prescribed the standard formal gatherings at the interim of two weeks be held in all community projects.

Another imperative component urgent to the attainment of CP is how much the community has been prepared and engaged to assume responsibility of the project. The community ought to be prepared, instructed and have mindfulness on the significance of their participation for their development. Along these lines, legitimate training is recommended.

The community and not the authorities ought to claim the project with the goal that they can assume liability as far as managing the initiative and guaranteeing support. Information with respect to the project ought to be straightforward to the community. There is need to enhance benefit conveyance particularly on the participation and help of rural development initiatives. Incentives ought to be presented for individuals who partake in the activities with the goal that

they can be encouraged to keep taking an interest in the development initiatives, enhance their way of life and level of participation.

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APPENDICES

Questionnaires Schedule

Appendix 1: A guide for community members

Section A- Demography

1. Gender/ Sikandudzi

Male	
Female	

2. Age/ Makore

18-25		26-35		36-45		46 and above	
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3. Marital Status/ Mamiro pakuroorana

Single		Married		Divorced	
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4. Educational Level/ Gwaro ramakagumira padzidzo

Primary only	
Form 1-3	
Form 4	
Form 5-6	
Degree Graduate	
Post Degree Graduate	

Section B-Participation in Community Projects

5.What do you understand by Community Participation in rural development projects?

Munonzwisisei maererano emubatira pamwe edunhu panhau dzebudiriro yekumaruwa?

.....

6.Which project are you Participating/Participated in?

Ndeipi Project yamurikushanda kana yamakamboshanda?

Project	Tick
Dam Construction	
Gardening	
Water and Sanitation	
Irrigation Canal Construction	
Livestock Production	
Village Savings and Lending	

7.What are your goals as a community for these projects?

Ndezvipi zvinangwa zvamunazvo senharaunda pamaProject?

.....

8.Have you attended the Project Initiation meetings?

Makambopinda misangano yekuvamba/kutanga maprojects here?

Yes		No	
-----	--	----	--

9. What processes were followed to Initiate these Projects?

Ndeapi matanho akatorwa kuti maprojects aya atange?

.....
.....

10. Do you have a steering Committee?

Mune hutangamiriri here hunofambisa mabasa emaproject?

Yes		No	
-----	--	----	--

If your answer is Yes, how were your committees formed?

Kana aripo, akagadzirwa sei?

.....
.....

And were you part of the selection or election process of this committee?

Manga muripo here pakaitwa sarudzo yehutungamiri uhu?

Yes		No	
-----	--	----	--

Please elaborate further.

Tsanangurai zvizere panyaya iyi.

.....
.....

11. How often are meetings held with regards to the project?
 Maiwungana kuti muite misangano yema project zvakadii?

Once a week	
Once in 2 weeks	
Once a month	
Once in 2 months	
Other (Specify)	

12. Who Initiates the meeting?
 Ndiani anotungamirira misangano iyi?

The Community		WVZ Officials	
---------------	--	---------------	--

13. How often do you attend these meetings?

14. Did you participate in this project from the beginning to the end?

Yes		No	
-----	--	----	--

If not explain why not

.....

.....

Indicate which stage you participated in?

15. Were you as community members given a chance to identify and prioritize projects?

Yes		No	
-----	--	----	--

If yes, explain how it was done

.....
.....

If No, explain why not

.....
.....

16. How did you benefit from the projects?

Makabatsirikana nei pamaProject aitwa munharaunda menyu?

Skills		Income		Keeping myself busy		Other benefits	
--------	--	--------	--	---------------------	--	----------------	--

Please elaborate on your answer

Wedzerai tsanangudzo pamhinduro yamapa

.....
.....

17. What is your understanding of the concept of sustainability?

.....
.....

Do you see any sustainability in you projects?

Munoona yamuro yemaproject aya here kunevanhu vanhasi nevachatevera?

Yes		No	
-----	--	----	--

18 What is your understanding of the word empowerment?

.....
.....

Do you think the projects have empowered you?

Munofunga kuti makukwanisa kuzvimiririra here neruzivo rwamakawana pamaProject?

Yes		No	
-----	--	----	--

If yes, explain how

.....
.....

If no, why not?

.....
.....

19. What challenges did you encounter in participating in the projects?

Ndeapi matambudziko amakasangana nawo mukubwirana nevamwe muma Project enharaunda yenyu?

.....
.....

What do you consider as best ways of addressing these problems?

Ndedzipi nzira dzamunoona dzakafanira kugadzurisa matambudziko aya?

.....
.....

Section C- Project Resources

20. Does your project have enough resources?

Project yenyu ine zvishandiso zvakakwana here?

Yes		No	
-----	--	----	--

What resources are needed for this project?

Ndezvipi zvishandiso zvinodiwa paProject ino kuti ifambe?

.....

.....

21. Can the project manage to sustain its expenses?

Yes		No	
-----	--	----	--

22. Do you have adequate human resource skills for the project?

Trained for Project	
Not trained	
Have background from formal training	
Have experience	

Other

responses.....

.....

Thank you for Participating!!!!!!