Tourism Studies: MASTER THESIS

Political Ecology: Local Community on Water Justice

(A case study at Kiwengwa Community-Zanzibar Island, Tanzania).

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TO GOD BE THE GLORY
Abstract

Tourism is often promoted as growing industries that make an important economic contribution especially to marginalized communities in rural areas. But taking a Political Ecology approach, what sort of contribution does tourism really make? Why are its benefits spread unevenly? And have communities necessarily need to give up access and use rights to certain natural resources? This study provides an insight on understanding the different dimensions of justice on water access by local community from a tourism perspective. In understanding the issues of justice on water, environmental justice has been a central focus of this research. Justice issue related to water access is still a complex phenomenal due to the truth that it’s embedded to historical and socio-cultural context and linked to integrity of ecosystem. However, justice can be viewed differently from different people in relation to different perspectives.

Therefore, Schlosberg framework of justice is adopted in this research to understand and explore water issue in three realms of justice i.e distributive, recognition and participation. Qualitative research method was employed in data collection and findings were presented based on three realms of Schlosberg’s theory. However, researcher concluded that there are mixed feelings and perceptions on understanding the sense of justice to local people in water access.

Lastly, due to the fact that researches related to justice in tourism studies are very limited, further research need to be done in investigating the access rights local people have on accessing their natural resources for instance water.

Keywords: Water access, justice, distribution, recognition and participation, political ecology.
Declaration

I, the undersigned, hereby declare that this thesis, submitted for the Master’s degree in Tourism and Sustainability, themed on “Political Ecology in Tourism Perspective” at Linnaeus University, is my own work and has not previously been submitted to any other institution of higher education for award of any degree. All sources that I have used or quoted have been indicated or acknowledged by means of a comprehensive list of references.

Neema J. Kinyagu

Date: June, 2019.
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<td>EU</td>
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CHAPTER ONE

1.0 Introduction

Water is one of tourism’s most precious resources as it powers all tourism industries, from hotels to restaurants, leisure activities and transport (UNWTO, 2013a). The issue of water use by tourism industry has been attracting attention in recent years, exemplified by the fact that the theme for 2013 UN World Tourism Day was “Tourism and Water”. The water use becomes critical when one notes that, tourism businesses tend to be located in areas of environmental sensitivity such as national parks, coastal zones or islands, which are exposed or sensitive to water shortages, pollution and conflicts (Moyle and Weiler, 2010).

As highlighted by Knox and Wearherhead (2007), Tourism demand for fresh water is growing and the sector can add considerable pressure on available fresh water resources. These pressures are especially visible when these are concentrated in regions with few or no fossil water resources, low aquifer renewal rates and few or no surface water sources, such as many coastal zones. Scholars for instance Gossling,2001; Essex,2004 found that the water issues are primarily experiences in tourism destinations and most commonly the islands because water use when one is on holiday is added while there is possibly a concomitant reduction of water use at home.

Additionally, as elaborated by Stonich (1998) that consumption of the island’s finite water supply by tourists raise issues of both cost and access to clean water for local community. Tourists at destinations consume water when washing, using toilets, when partaking in activities such as ski or golf tourism after using swimming pools, spas and wellness (Gossling et al., 2012) on the other hand, local communities are struggling to fetch water for their domestic use.

Cole (2012) highlighted that, local communities are usually the first ones who feel the impacts of water over-consumption from tourism activities especially in the peak season over stresses the water supply, making it difficult to achieve an equal water distribution between all the tourism stakeholders in the high season. Many islands destinations are struggling with tourism water demand (Stroma, 2012). In this context, Cole (2012) pointed out that in Bali, Indonesia, tourism is reportedly consuming 65% of local water resources and questions about equity have been raised. While some
parts of the islands are forced to work up to 3km to obtain water, in contrast the island golf’s course use around 3 million liters of water daily.

Inequality in water consumption and the resulting environmental injustices have been sporadically reported in Zanzibar, where weighted average water use in villages on the east coast of Zanzibar island was found to be in order of 48L per capital per day, whereas weighted average water use in accommodation in this area was 685L per tourists per day Gossling,(2001). This problem has been most commonly in islands as argued by (Gossling, 2010; Essex 2004).

Tourism growth and increased number of tourists in Zanzibar contributes to water problems in Zanzibar. This lead also to decrease total water consumption and increased demand for water which also affect local community access to clean water. Islands destinations have increased attention on water issues, as tourism compete with local needs for water demand, this is the reason of choosing Zanzibar as a case in investigating different justice dimensions related to water access by local community as the island depend heavily on tourism as the main source of revenue.

This study employs the concept of water justice to understand how local community of Kiwengwa perceives their water right in relation to other tourism stakeholders. The Schlosberg’s framework of environmental justice has been adopted to frame local water issues as the issue of justice. Schlosberg’s (2014:521) claim that justice demands focus on distribution, recognition and participation as they are three overlapping circles of justice concern.

Therefore, discussion of this study will focus on water justice, water access, water rights and water management with regards to three afore mentioned justice dimensions proposed by Schlosberg (2014) i.e distribution, recognition and participation. The framework further elaborated that water justice focus on access, recognition of water rights and participation in water decision making. Water justice according to the Environmental Justice Strategy, (1995) can be defined as the “fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin or income with respect to the development, implementation and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations and policies”. Issues of water justice is complex and demand for more just socio-economic distribution but better cultural and political recognition Schlosberg (2004) and Fraser (2000). Additionally, environmental justice refers to the conceptual connections and causal relationship between environmental issues and social justice, Figueroa (2006). Environmental justice has been a leading scholarly idea concerning unequal distribution of environmental burden, benefits and resources
The concept emerged in the African-American waste site protests in the 1980s and while it originally focused on misdistribution of environmental costs and ethnic minority communities (Bullard and Jonson, 2000), it was later widely applied to relations of power in different environmental context (e.g. Figueroa, 2006; Schlosberg, 2007 and Whyte, 2010).

However, it’s obviously understood that water is considered a positive human right. Miller (2009) suggests that human rights should not be comparative, that is, it is not about how one person is treated relative to others, but should be about how they are being treated without any caveats or comparisons, hence in all other circumstances justice is comparative and is about getting one’s fair share. In understanding the sense of justice in which the local community of Kiwengwa has towards water access, this political ecology study will discuss various dimensions of justice in relation to water.

Issues of justice are complex and can be understood in numerous ways depending on the context and may vary depending on the perspective. However, the question of how to fairly distribute material water, access rights and political water decision making rights still deserves more attention not only on distributive justice but also on issues of cultural recognitions and participation i.e. political decision making process.

1.1 Background of the Study

Zanzibar is an island that relies on tourism as its primary source of foreign exchange earnings (Gossling et al., 2009). International tourism arrival in Zanzibar islands have increased from 149,586 in 2012 to 307,819 in 2017 and tourism earnings also increased from USD 175.4 million in 2012 to USD 489.0 million in 2017 (Tanzania Tourism Sector Survey, 2017). Like any other island community, Zanzibar is almost entirely dependent on groundwater for its freshwater needs, due to absence of rivers or lakes big enough to supply adequate amount of water (Hansson, 2010).

A large part of Zanzibar is facing a fresh water shortage which has been primarily attributed to population increase, deterioration of water infrastructure, and climate change (Zanzibar water authority, 2015). Also, deforestation at water sources due to unplanned extension of human settlements is also a cause of continuous shortage of water. Zanzibar needs production of more than 200 million liters of fresh water for residents but in reality only less than 50% of the requirement is distributed to local residents.
While the right to water constitute one of the most fundamental human rights (Miller, 1999) this right has been compromised by tourism development (Ben Crow, 2014). Most islands including Zanzibar struggled to uplift economic status of its residents through tourism but neglected basic rights of those residing there such as access to clean water. A study by Gossling (2001) showed that, average per capital daily use in hotels in Zanzibar corresponds to around 15 times the daily per capital demand from the local population. Similarly, tourists use more water when on holidays, here estimated at an average of 300L per day (direct water use), than at home (160L per day) pointed out by Gossling (2001). Within small islands, coastal regions often have comparatively low precipitation total compared to areas at higher altitude (Kent et al., 2002).

Thus, tourism can be seen as another factor contributing to water shortage in Zanzibar. In fact, its rapid growth is accompanied with fixed tariffs that allow for unrestrained use of fresh water by hotels at a minimal cost (Slade, 2012). Most water in hotels has been used for continues irrigation of gardens (50 percent or weighted average of 465L per tourists per day (Gossling, 2001). As mentioned above, increased number of tourists in island with an influx of immigrants from mainland Tanzania, Zanzibar’s population has steadily been growing by 3% annually (Hansson, 2010). This increase in consumers has led to an overuse of wells which can lead to salt contamination, if not properly managed.

Increasing for water demand in tourism may lead to sense of injustice within communities where tourism-related water consumption competes with local demand, whilst, tourism stakeholders have the financial resources to invest in private infrastructure while many households cannot afford the cost of public water connection (Strauss, 2011; Phillips & Khaddr, 2013). The issues of water justice in Zanzibar is complex indeed, there have been cases of conflicts between villagers and hoteliers, which sometimes resulted in demonstration and in severe cases the cutting of pipes (Slade, 2012). Conflicts have emerged because villagers and hoteliers shared a water source that is perceived to be finite and the government sometimes gives preference to the needs of large hotels (Slade, 2012).

As clearly elaborated by Barbara, R. (2004). that, water scarcity not only reflects the relative aspects of supply (the conditions and actions that affect quantity and quality) and demand (intended and projected use), but the relative aspects of how water is valued (the cultural meanings as well as economic values), relative levels of access and patterns of use, and the relative degrees of control over water resource management and distribution. Thus, scarcity might reflect the economic ability to pay for water, or the customs, social conditions, and relationships that privilege access to some while withholding access to others.
In this case, water justice in future is likely to escalate into conflicts between tourists, tourism businesses, residents and environment in many destinations where unsustainable water use accelerated by climate change threaten access to water as a basic human right. In this regard, government’s responsibility is to ensure that marginalized group and communities are empowered and various forms of justice applied (e.g. distributive, recognition justice) in order for local to actively engage in water management.

1.1.1 Geographical location of the study area
Zanzibar comprises of two main islands of Unguja and Pemba and several other smaller islets. It’s located between latitude 4 degrees and 6 degrees south and 39 degrees and 40 degrees east. The Island which is the part of United Republic of Tanzania lies on the Indian Ocean about 35 kms from the City of Dar es Salaam. (Tanzania Mainland).

The study was carried out in the North of Region of Unguja at Kiwengwa East Coast. Kiwengwa rural ward is located 37 km North from Zanzibar Town. According to the National Bureau of Statistics Tanzania (2012), Kiwengwa population is estimated to be 3,575 with area coverage of 24 km square. This area is very well developed for tourism, approximately 90 hotels. (Zanzibar Commission for Tourism, 2014) with a series of huge luxurious beach resorts due to its natural white sands beaches, The major economic activities for the local residents is mainly fishing, agriculture, commerce and tourism business i.e. tour guiding, supplying products to hotels and other tourism related activities.
Figure 1: Map of Zanzibar showing the study area (Kiwengwa)

Source: www.lonelyplanet.com

Figure 2: Map of Tanzania showing location of Zanzibar Island

Source: www.expertafrica.com
1.2 Research Gap

Political ecology has been assigned little attention in tourism studies, despite its broad and critical interrogation of environment and politics (Thompson-Carr, 2016). While fair amount of research has been published linking tourism and justice e.g Jamal, T and Camargo (2010); Bramwell and Lane, (2008); Whyte (2010); but still there are limited studies linking justice issues related to water. Justice, in the realm of contemporary political theory has been almost exclusively concerned with the question of equity of the distribution of social rights and goods. However, Rawls’ classic A justice, for example defined justice as a “standard whereby the distributive aspects of the basic structure of society are to be address” (Rawls, 1971:19). Additionally, Brian Barry (1999) differentiates is issue of justice from those of rights and wrong along these lines justice is referred to only cases where some distributive consideration comes into play.

Traditionally, environmental justice literatures focused on injustice related to disadvantaged population, people of color and poor exposed to environmental harm. But the trend of environmental justice in both theory and practice has expanded into new spaces and across many boundaries and now the greater emphasize is on issues relevant to rural, natural resources-dependent communities and residents of the global south (Schlosberg, 2013; Schroeder, 2008).

However, nowadays environmental justice can be understood in numerous ways, depending on context (Wenz, 1988:313). Likewise, Philip and Sexton (1999) noted that definitions of environmental justice vary substantially depending on perspective. Environmental justice was traditionally splint into distribution justice and procedural justice (Bramwell, 2008). Distributional justice focuses on how environmental costs and benefits of actions fall disproportionately on a certain community often differentiated by race and class, (Dom’ech et. 2013). While Procedural justice on the other hand, considers who is left out of the decision-making process and the impact of this (Lane, 2008). Everyone perceives justice in different dimensions. According to Jamal, T. and Camargo (2013) the issue of fairness, equity and justice for disadvantaged local groups including poor minority and indigenous population has been neglected. There are few researches which focused on residents’ sense of justice under condition of unequal distribution of water between tourism business operators and local community. This has been highlighted by Crase and Lin (2010) that, there is lack of technical information between the various dimensions of water consumption and tourism, limiting knowledge base for policy makers.

Despite of growing literatures on environmental justice there is still very little empirical research on environmental justice in tourism studies (Jamal, 2018). Very few researchers examined
environmental justice in tourism studies, example sex tourism and injustice related to exploitation of local cultures and local groups including poor minorities and indigenous population has been neglected (Cole and Morgan, 2010; Jamal and Camargo, 2013). But far less is understood about injustice and disproportion of natural resources such as water to marginalized population.

Similar stand has been presented by scholars in tourism, for instance Gossling et al., (2012) noted that, there are remain limited knowledge concerning the impact tourism has on water withdraw and distribution. Additionally, Miller et al., (2010) added that, there is a level of ignorance related to water management which can be observed by all the tourism stakeholders’ i.e tourists, hotels, restaurants and government. The issue is even more important as tourism is a substantial contributor to local water demand at local and regional levels (Bos and Caudil, 2015; Gossling, 2011).

A growing body of research has emerged with respect to inferior access to environmental benefits e.g. (fresh water, clean air, and open space) for some diverse, ethnic populations as examined by Byrne et al., (2009); Floyd and Johnson (2002). Therefore, this study adds to understanding on the different dimensions of justice on water access to local community of Kiwengwa. However, discussion on the issues of water access, water rights and water management in relation to Schlosberg theory of environmental justice will help understand justice into the realms of distribution, recognition and participation.

Recently, little research focused on community’s perceptions on water justice in the context of tourism as highlighted by Crase and Lin (2010) that, there is lack of technical information between the various dimensions of water consumption and tourism, limiting the knowledge base for policy makers. Similarly, pointed out that, tourism is dependent on an adequate water supply of sufficient quality and quantity but there is little research on the significance of water in tourism development (Essex, Kent and Newnham, 2004). Therefore, research on issues of water, tourism and sense of justice that local residents feels remain limited and this is the knowledge gap that need to be filled by this study.

1.3. Purpose Statement

Lack of equity in water consumption between tourists and the local community is an ever-increasing problem. Tourist water consumption is between two and three times the local water demand in developed countries Garcia and Servera, (2003) and up to 15 times in developing countries (Gossling, 2001). According to Cashmnanet et al., (2011) equity concerns emerged around water access within
the tourism sector, because smaller and often locally owned operators cannot compete with larger hotel chains that use most of the water and can invest into water infrastructure e.g. their own wells.

Thus, understanding the water issues, scholars have proposed that, water needs its own form of justice, as water differs from other natural resources, it has universal needs and demand (Mclean, 2007; Strang, 2004). While, tourism appears to have negligible impact on resources, as with global figures suggesting that international tourism account for less than one percent of national water use in the majority of countries Gossling et al., (2012) suggest the problem in reporting water consumption in tourism organizations tend to focus on average use which masks the regional and seasonal inequalities.

Given the limited knowledge on water justice issues in tourism context, it is crucial to continue examining water issues arising at local scale. Thus the study aims at expanding knowledge on understanding sense of justice that local community of kiwengwa in Zanzibar have towards unequal access to water use between them and other tourism stakeholders who are highly favored in water supply. In better understanding this sense of justice, concept of distributive, recognition and participation developed by Schlosberg’s will help explore the subject guided by the following research objectives.

**General Objective.**
- To examine different dimensions of justice in water access by local community in tourism destination.

**Specific Objective.**
- To access local community perception regarding water use by tourism stakeholders.
- To examine water management in dimensions of justice.
- To identify the justice challenges in accessing water by local community.

It’s important however to understand that justice issues vary between the case studies, they also change within the case studies as they progress. What is clear from all articles is that justice needs to be explicitly included in water resources decision-making. (Neal, M.J.et al, 2014) pg.13.

Although past researchers and at very last predicts that, water justice (equity) issues will escalate future conflicts between tourists, tourism businesses, residents and environment in many destinations, where unsustainable water use accentuated by climate change threatens access to water as a basic human right (Phipps and Alkhaddar, 2013).
1.4 Disposition of the Thesis

The thesis is organized into eight chapters (8). Chapter one (1) provides a general overview through Introduction, background of the study, geographical location of the study, research gap, objectives and disposition of the thesis are described in this chapter. Chapter two (2) includes the Literature Review of the related past studies on water use, water right and management or water justice issues. Chapter Three (3) covers the Conceptual Framework related to this study while Chapter four (4) is the Methodology that covers; methodological positioning of the research, research methods, methods of data collection and data analysis; however this chapter includes also study population, sample size and ethical consideration. The following Chapter five (5) comprises results of the study. Chapter six (6) includes the discussion of the result. Chapter seven (7) includes the conclusion remark of the study and last Chapter eight (8) highlighted the limitation of the study.
CHAPTER TWO

2.0 Literature Review

In this chapter issues of water justice from tourism perspective, water consumption in tourism, local community rights on water access and management will comprehensively presented as discussed by previous scholars in order to understand the sense of justice in which local community of Kiwengwa have regarding water access.

2.1 Tourism sector consumption on water

Water consumption and resource conflicts between tourists and residents have been well documented (Holden, 2000; Salem, 1995 and Stonich, 1998). It has been proved that, tourists can use considerably more water than residents-up to 15 times the rate of a daily use by residents (Gossling et al., 2010). It has been estimated that by 2020, tourism’s contribution to water use is likely to increase with (i) increased tourist number, (ii) the increased water-intensity of tourism activities (UNWTO, 2008). As elaborated by Gossling, 2006 and Hall, 2009 many forms of tourism are also indirectly dependent on water including, for instance, winter tourism (white winter landscape), agric tourism or wildlife tourism. That’s growth of tourism is associated with a water demand multiplier effect because of close linkage between tourism and other sectors of the economy (Emanuel and Spence, 2009). Fresh water is also needed to hotel garden, golf courses and is embodied in tourism infrastructure and development, laundry, food and fuel production (Chapagain and Hoekstra, 2008). Moreover, Cremona and Saliba (2012) estimated that water consumption for personal use namely for (i) toilets (ii) washing hand basin and (iii) showers or bath and other amount to about 38 per cent of the total consumption in five star hotels with the remaining percentage relating to other usage such as swimming pools and spas.

With regards to water use categories and shares, various factors are found to influence water use including the geographical and accommodation establishments (climate zone, urban-rural) as well as the hotel structure (high-rise, resort style) and comfort standard(e.g campsite, 1 to 5 star hotel). Contrary, guest houses, the second dominant accommodation category, irrigation accounted for only 15 per cent of the total water use (37 L per tourists per day). The major proportional of water in guesthouses tourism-related water consumption may also compete with the local demand.

For instance, weighted average water use in villages on the east coast of Zanzibar was found to be in order of 48L per capital per day, whereas weighted average water use in accommodation in this area
was 685L per tourists per day (Gossling, 2001). Similarly, higher water use by tourists than residents have also been reported for Lanzarote, Spain, where tourist water consumption is four times that of residents (Medeaizza, 2004).

Furthermore, one study of hotels in a tropical environment Zanzibar, Tanzania most water in hotels was used for continuous irrigation of gardens (50 per cent or weighted average of 465L per tourists per day. (Gossling, 2001). This is also the case for the non-climatic drivers such as population growth, economic development, technological advances and lifestyle changes are also likely to have a huge impact on water withdrawals and the way in which we manage this precious resource UN-Water, (2010) possibly to an even greater extent compared to climatic changes.

Statistics from different areas for instance, Cyclades island group in Greece and Costa Brava in Spain show that the population in tourist resort can increase more than tenfold during certain times of the year (Stefano, 2004). As a result, water demand often surpasses water availability during the summer months (Gikas and Angelakis, 2009). Hence, tourism on a global level tends to shift water consumption from water-rich to water-poor areas (Gossling, 2006). It is the added stress on water resources at the destination which really matters, as the water saved in the source regions cannot compensate for over-use of local water resources in the destination regions. Although water demand from the tourists industry is characteristically seasonal in nature, tourism can often lead to permanent increase in water demand for facilities and leisure structures.

Therefore, the overall water use in tourism can be considered higher than currently assumed in the literatures as elaborated by Becken and Hay, 2007. There is probably high and rising tension on endemic water scarcity for many popular destinations between local communities and tourists as explained by Perry (2005). This is likely to increase stress for both tourism and local communities although on the other hand climate change also could eventually make certain destinations extremely water stressed, to the extent that further growth in their tourist industries will not be possible.

Water crisis have been one of the most pressing challenges that people have been and continue to be facing, especially in developing countries and in densely populated arid and semi-arid regions where rapid population growth and associated rising water demand will occur over the next few decades (Ostrom et al.,2011). Water usage has been increasing at more than twice the rate of population growth in the twentieth century, so that many regions of the world.
2.2 Water consumption and tourism in Small Islands States (SIS)

Consumption of the island’s finite water supply by tourists raised issues of both cost and sustainable access to clean water, the inequality is exacerbated by the higher quality hotel being equipped with purification system that provided safe drinking water to their wealthy inbound visitors, which the poor islanders could not afford (Stonich, 1998). The problem is even worse in places where local residents also tend to live along the coast. This is very common in Caribbean islands such as Jamaica and Barbados (Goodwin and Walters, 2007).

It is known that small islands states tend to depend on tourism heavily to generate income and employment more than larger states do (McElroy and UNCTAD, 1999). Although tourism can sustain high levels of employment and income in the economies of many regions, many tourist destinations around the world are still struggling to overcome the detrimental effects they suffered from the rapid and uncontrolled expansion of mass tourism and short term profit oriented mentality (Dimitriou, 2007). Tourism can be responsible for up to 16.9% of domestic water use in island states like Cyprus Gossling, 2006) which corresponds 5% of the total means annual water use (Savvides et al.,2001).

In Mediterranean islands, where reliance on the tourism industry is high, the problem is of major importance as they have limited water resources and experience water scarcity during the dry summer months (Mangion, 2013). Estimates of tourist water use in Mediterranean range from 300 to 850L/capita/day. Some countries, in particular islands such as Bahamas, Antigua, Mallorca and the Greek islands import fresh water on tank ships (UNESCO, 2009:25). Moreover, population centers in small islands of the Pacific for instance, have water supply problems that are amongst the most critical in the world. At the same time the pacific islands are experiencing the increasing demand for fresh water from a fast growing population, the expanding tourism sector and sometimes also industries (Weber, 2007).

Furthermore, islands like Zanzibar are often completely dependent upon groundwater for their freshwater needs (Zanzibar Water Authority, 2016). Islands of this size rarely have rivers or lakes big enough to meet the needs for freshwater from the local communities. This makes them even more vulnerable to misuse of this limited resource. Groundwater in fact represents one of the major problems experienced on islands and coastal areas when large amounts of groundwater is withdrawn and saltwater intruding into the aquifer (Drangert,2016). Desalination has become of major importance in many small islands and islands states (Blank and King,2009:40).
Studies show that, excessive salinity due to over-extraction and the excessive nitrates 90 per cent of Malta’s aquifers no longer meet the Maltese and EU standards for safe drinking water (EU LIFE, 2012). As Pulicino (2011) pointed out that the average consumption of water per local residents in Malta accounts to 150 litres per day while Sapiano (2007), stated that consumption per local residents was 136 litres per day. This is the effects of tourism on water usages.

Hence, part of the reason why tourist use of water resources can create stress and conflict is proven by studies which have calculated average daily per capital consumption in tourists accommodation, which have shown tourists tend to use considerably more water on average compared to the domestic population (Essex et al., 2004; Gossling, 2005). As a means of comparison, the global average in domestic water consumption is around 161 per capita per day but this varies widely between countries and also tends to vary seasonally (FAO, 2009).

Water resources management is a critical issue in small islands, as usually water resources are limited and demand is high thus planning is essential for water appropriation, as well as for resource conservation and protection (Falkland, 1991). According to the latest IPPC Report, it is the islands areas which are already suffering from water scarcity where precipitation is expected to decrease and evaporation to increase the most (Kundzewicz et al., 2007). Similarly, elaborated by Kent et al., (2002) that, within small islands, coastal regions often have comparatively low precipitation total compared to areas at higher altitude.

Many small island states are highly economically vulnerable as they are exposed to external shocks, including “high degrees of trade openness, exacerbated by high degrees of export concentration and dependence on strategic imports Briguglio, (2014). They also face social and environmental problem due to their fragile ecosystem (Nath et al., 2010) as have limited territory and natural resources (Cardoso, 2004; Sharma and Brimble, 2012), such as drinkable water, arable land, forests (which offer food and kindling resources), rivers (which offer fish, fresh water and irrigation resources), minerals and conventional energy sources (Silbert, 2011).

However, several studies demonstrate that the viability and sustainability of any tourists’ destination is ultimately dependent upon adequate water supply, both in quantity and quality (Essex et al., 2004; Kent et al., 2002).
2.3 Justice in tourism research

It’s quite correct to point out that, debates on tourism and political ecology have developed separately, and fusing them together provides an excellent way to develop critical interrogation of tourism. (Mostafanezhad, 2016). A political ecology frame produces a nuanced understanding of the uneven effects of tourism across the world. Since political ecology is not a strictly unified theoretical approach, it allow for a rich and detailed exploration of a range of issues that are often overlooked and hence under-researched by scholars of tourism as well as tourism focused scholars (Rosaleen, 2016).

Tourism is one of the biggest industries in the world and demands a much greater degree of theoretical and empirical interrogations that it is given at present. Tourism has continued to grow, despite the ongoing injustice on culture, environment and local communities Roger (2016). On the other hand, Sustainable tourism calls for environmental conservation and socio-economic well-being (WTO, 2004), but it does not clearly address the issue and challenges related to fair distribution of environmental cost and benefits among stakeholders. It says little about how to ensure equitably between social group, class or gender. (Jamal, T. and Camargo, B. 2008).

There is a need for inclusion of environmental justice framework in tourism studies to better address environmental impacts of tourism development for instance, equitable access to natural resources and environments among social groups and communities. (Geisler and Lesoalo, 2000; Lee and Jamal (in press) emphasize the discussion of environmental justice in the context of sustainable tourism. Despite a rich and growing literature on environmental justice, there is a paucity of research on this subject area in tourism studies emphasized by Jamal, T. (2008). In the context of tourism, increasing attention is being directed towards the sustainability of destinations and their resources as travel and tourism continues to grow in many domestic and international markets but little attention has been devoted to environmental justice literatures.

Hence Lee and Jamal argued that its essential to incorporate an environmental justice framework into planning for sustainable tourism and ecotourism (such framework provides important direction and guidance for addressing injustices related to human-environmental relationship, particularly with respect to disadvantaged, low-income and minority communities (Lee and Jamal in press).

Only few studies have addressed issues of inequality across diverse groups when it comes to distribution of environmental benefits or negatives due to tourism development (Akama, 1999). For instance, consumption of the island’s finite water supply by tourists raised issues of both cost and
sustainable access to clean water; the inequality were exacerbated by higher quality hotel being equipped with purification system that provided safe drinking water to their wealthy inbound visitors, which the poor islanders could not afford (Stonich, 1998).

However, from tourism perspective, Social justice and related environmental issues examined within tourism studies include sex tourism (Jefferys, 1999; Williams, 2012) reproductive tourism (Aitchison, 2005) and employment and development studies (Ferguson, 2011). Further research was carried by Ritcher (1995), concluded that, if women were to fill upper management roles in the private and public sector of tourism, just decisions over such issues such as health, social welfare and environment offers examples of research related to environmental equity in tourism (Lee and Jamal, 2008). Also, social justice issues such as sex tourism and injustice related to exploitation of local cultural rituals are being addressed (Cole and Morgan, 2010).

Far less is understood of injustice related to tourism and the distribution and use of ecological resources, especially with respect to the disproportionate impacts of environmental risks and harms on marginalized populations and people of color. The environmental justice literature has expanded the conception of social justice, as Schlosberg (2013:15) puts it, “into a whole new realm of inequality, misrecognition and exclusion-that of environmental disadvantage”. An environmental justice framework can help tourism destinations by identifying and monitoring potential environmental injustices or inequalities and ensure equitable distribution of environmental costs and benefits as well as fair procedures and policies for decision-making and participation, unfortunately both environmental justice and sustainable tourism lack a well-developed concept of cultural sustainability (Weaver, 2005).

A growing body of research has emerged with respect to inferior access to environmental benefits (e.g. fresh water, clean air, open space) for some diverse, ethnic population (i.e environmental inequality; Byrne et al., 2009; Floyd and Johnson, 2002). Most of the environmental justice literatures have traditionally focused on injustices related to disadvantaged populations, people of color and the poor being exposed to environmental harms and hazards such as exposure to toxic waste and industrial pollution due to inequitable environmental policy applications, a number of new trajectories have arisen recently. (Pezzullo, 2007).

Recently, European policy-makers have in fact acknowledged the notions of environmental justice and environmental inequalities, which have been part of the US policy arsenal for almost two decades. Yet, challenges to equality and fairness in the environmental domain are many and growing
within the European Union. (Laurent, 2011). However, on the other side, developing countries have been pointed out to be often more vulnerable to some of the issues related to water inequality as a result of power differences between stakeholders, way has been paved for future tourism scholars to examine the relationship between tourism and unequal access to natural resources especially water (Cole and Stonich, 2015).

2.4 Sense of justice in the context of water management
The distribution of rights to water and participate in decision making on water management and governance is extremely skewed in many countries of the world. (Boelens, 2012). This has always been so, but risks worsening because of growing competition caused by increasing water demand and decreasing water availability (because of ecosystem degradation and climate change). In particular, the water rights and water based livelihood of smallholder communities in many countries in global south are under constant threat by bureaucratic administration, market-driven policies, desk-invented legislation and top-down projects intervention practices, which tend to steer water flows in the direction of supposedly more productive uses and users (Zwarteveen, Wester and van Koppen, 2012).

Water is considered a positive human right. Miller (2009) suggests that human rights should not be comparative, that is it is not about how one person is treated relative to others, but should be about how they are being treated without any caveats or comparisons. In all other circumstances justice is comparative and is about getting one’s fair share. There is no doubt that, growing water demand in tourism destinations is a burning issue for humanity as fresh water resources in tourism destinations are rapidly dwindling due to overuse and short-sighted practices. The excessive consumption of water by tourism industry deepens poverty and creates additional hardships for many local residents (UNWTO, 2013).

Many of the global declarations have included other principles of justice and extended them beyond the use of water for human consumption and sanitation. For example the ‘the Dublin principles of 1992 stress the need to involve all affected people, in particular women in water management. Without grasping these perceptions, water professionals, officials and even practitioners may misapprehend local villagers as ignorant and conservative; may neglect the importance of local contexts in addressing these problems, or may even implement programs which are locally inappropriate and thus highly unlikely to work or be enforced as planned (Scott, 2005).

In line with our definition of water justice, we base our understanding of water rights instead on the explicit acknowledgment of their historical specificity and embeddedness in particular ecological and
cultural settings. In this understanding, locally existing norms and water control practices, and the power relations that inform and surround them, are deeply constitutive of water rights (Boelens and Zwartveen, 2005). The question of water justice combines, in complex and sometimes paradoxical ways, demands for more just socio-economic distribution and for more or better cultural-political recognition (Fraser and Schlosberg, 2004).

Furthermore, the question of how to fairly distribute material water access rights and political water decision-making rights therefore deserves attention. We suggest therefore that definitions and understandings of justice cannot be based only on abstract notions of ‘what should be’, but also need to be anchored in how injustices are experienced. They need to be related both to the diverse ‘local’ perceptions of equity and to the discourses, constructs and procedures of formal justice. Schlosberg, (2004). The terms ‘equity’ and ‘equitable distribution’ are common parlance in water strategies, policies and laws but mostly they are used without clarification of their specific meaning or intended outcomes. The term justice is a more encompassing concept than equity and to add further confusion to the use of these terms, justice is often used interchangeably with fairness (Finkel et al., 2001).

Therefore, to sum up, more research is needed to employ different notions of justice to study water justice issues. We are aware that water justice will not happen as a result of accurate theories and well-intentioned philosophies, and that it cannot be ‘legally engineered’ or ‘donated’ by policy makers. It instead calls for the trans-disciplinary co-creation of knowledge, involving mutuality and reciprocity among water users, policy makers, activists and scientific communities. Water justice demand that all communities be able to access and manage water for beneficial uses, including drinking, waste removal, cultural and spiritual practices, reliance on the wildlife it sustains, and enjoyment for recreational purposes (Wabner, 2005). However, the question on how to strike the balance between local and global arrangements and how to distribute the responsibilities (between states and between the different management levels) is one of the pressing challenges for water governance at this time (Hoekstra and Chapagain 2008).
CHAPTER THREE

3.0 Conceptual Framework

3.1 Water justice as Environmental justice

This chapter provides a framework for understanding justice issues in water resources, by drawing a focus on environmental justice. The idea of environmental justice has been a central concern for academics in a range of disciplines and both the concept and its coverage have expanded substantially in the past two decades (Low, 1988). The concept of environmental justice has pushed boundaries since its inception has expanded both spatially and conceptually. Much of the environmental justice work in the past few years done by Dobson, (1988 and (1999), Low and Gleeson, (1988) in which environmental justice focus exclusively on theories of distributional justice. Additionally, Young and Fraser on environmental justice movement extend the theme beyond distributive realm.

In fact, the environmental justice movement simply demonstrates what Young and Fraser, among others, have argued: that movement for social justice articulate justice in terms which include not only distribution, but cultural identity, recognition, and participation in political processes which affect them (Young and Fraser, 1999). The movement gathered momentum with rising awareness and unrest over unfair practices and adverse impacts of development on disadvantaged people, low income earners and minority communities in western societies (Cole and Foster, 2000.)

Environmental justice has been one of the leading scholarly ideas concerning unequal distribution of environmental burden, benefits and resources (Schlosberg, 2007). The concept emerged in the African-American waste site protests in the 1980s and while it originally focused on mal-distribution of environmental costs to ethnic minority communities (Bullard and Jonson,2000), it was later widely applied to relations of power in different environmental context (e.g. Figueroa,2006; Schlosberg,2007; Whyte,2010. Significant effort has been made to problematize environmental justice in terms of whose visions of the natural environment are recognized, who gets to participate and what decision-making, and what kinds of value matter (e.g. Figueroa et al.,2006 and Schlosberg, 2013).
Environmental justice as a discourse has rapidly expanded its influence, and has been applied to both a broadening range of issues and increasingly a global level, as this expansion goes beyond individuals’ human being, to conceptualization of community-level justice and justice beyond the human. Discourse of environmental justice has been broadening and expanding in scope far beyond its initial application to inequities in the distribution of environmental risk, there has been a spatial expansion of the use of the term, both horizontally into a broader range of issues and vertically into examinations of the truly global nature of environmental injustices (Sze and London 2008; Walker 2009). The vertical extension of an environmental justice framework is evidently illustrated by the use of environmental justice as an organizing theme by a number of global movements, such as food security, indigenous rights, and anti-neo liberalism (Schlosberg 2004).

3.2 Multidimensional Environmental justice

Past researchers had tried to elaborate justice from different angles. Justice, in the realm of contemporary political theory, has been almost exclusively concerned with the question of the equity of the distribution of social rights and goods. Rawl’s classic A Theory of justice for example, defines justice as a “standard whereby the distributive aspects of the basic structure of society are to be assessed (1971:9).

I found the theory of justice by Schlosberg relevant in understanding this complex issue of water and justice among tourism stakeholders with a focus to local residents of Kiwengwa due as it incorporates all the three circles of concern. These threefold of justice are further elaborated as equity in the distribution of environmental risk, recognition of the diversity of the participants and experiences in affected communities, and participation in the political processes which create and manage environmental policy.

Moreover, past researchers suggested that personal feelings and experiences need to be considered while exploring the sense of justice and several studies including Schlosberg have also made an effort to improve this theory, by adding recognition and participation rather than only distributive justice. Therefore, addressing water-justice issues require attention to not only issues of discrimination, racism, equity and distributive justice, but also issues of procedural justice and voice of disadvantaged individuals, communities and population (Schroeder, 2008). There is no doubt that one must be recognized and respected to be included in any community decision. To be precise: justice
demands a focus on recognition, distribution, and participation. They are three interlinking, overlapping circles of concern (Schlosberg, 2000)

3.2.1 Water justice: Application of Schlosberg’s Environmental justice framework

3.3 Distribution justice as economic justice

According to Rawl’s, the principles of justice are principles that determine a far resolution of conflicts of interest among persons in a society. The principles of justice are principles to regulate what Rawls call the “basic structure of society”, that is, the way in which the major social institutions distribute fundamental rights and duties and determine the division of advantages from social cooperation”.

Distributive justice in the environmental justice context has focused on issues such as water scarcity and water quality, environmental degradation; it is unequal distribution of resources and unequal access to natural resources (Bullard, 1983; Bullard and Johnson, 2000; Mohai and Bryant, 1992). However, Bojer (2003) considered responsible for the way in which the social and economic goods are distributed. The application of distributive justice in this study will help researcher understand if this ecological resource i.e water is fairly distributed and equally accessed among all community members in Kiwengwa, due to the truth that, this is the principle that is concerned with how good and benefits are distributed between the members of a society.

Supported by Maiese (2003:1) distributive justice is refers as economic justice, “distributive justice is concerned with giving all members of society a fair share of the benefits and resources available”. For
the case of Kiwengwa, everyone would want wealth or resources to be distributed evenly, there is a lot of disagreement about what amount to fair share, as it’s proved that hotel establishments uses large amount of water compared to the local residents, The issue of distributive justice is not taken into consideration as water in Kiwengwa community is not fairly shared among tourism stakeholders. (Mostly local community).

Moreover, distributive justice in the destination context relates closely to issues of equity, such as access to places and resources, distribution of economic benefits from the use of tourism goods and services Jamal, T. (2013). This is in line with Branca, A.(1993) together with theoretical and empirical insights corroborate the need for a justice-oriented framework that addresses the social and cultural wellbeing of disadvantaged populations, and attempts to ensure that the poor are better off through tourism development. Also “the right to equal treatment, that is, to the same distribution of goods and opportunities as anyone else has or is given” (Kuehn 2000). His definition of distributive justice is consistent with EPA’s notion of “fair treatment” and with Principles 6, 8, and 12 of the 17 Principles of Environmental Justice.

In order to make a genuine claim about distributive justice, Bell (2004) lists out three core questions that need to be addressed. This will also be checked to this research regarding water problems and justice issues in Kiwengwa community. These questions are, first who are the people that receive environmental justice? What is it to be distributed? What is the pattern or principle of distribution?

However, Walker (2012) argues that the issue of the recipients of environmental justice has to do with determining the people that matter in terms of the way environmental burdens and benefits are distributed. Dobson (1998) defines a community of justice (the people who matter when we think about the distribution of environmental goods and bad). All these questions provide a guideline in investigating water justice in Kiwengwa community in Zanzibar Island.

3.4 Recognition justice as Cultural Recognition

According to Greenberg (1987), recognition implies that unique socio-cultural and local identities of indigenous people are valued, respected and acknowledged. This requires a fair treatment for others in a way that acknowledges and accommodates their differences (Schlosberg, 1998). Recognition of societal and group differences equally means that the particular feeling of subordination is recognized as a way to tackle local problems. However, environmental policy decision-makers have often been unable to recognize these differences, as a result, have always excluded the marginalized groups. This
is the reason why environmental justice discourse has continued to strive for minority recognition and representation in environmental decision-making processes and procedures.

In understanding recognition justice, cultural recognition is certainly central to the attainment of social and environmental justice by indigenous movements (Pena, 1999:6) Recognition still plays a vital role in bringing participation and hopefully distributional justice as well. Hence, as articulated by these environmental justice movements, the first step towards justice is recognition. It is a situation in which community members are able to represent their views, consistently with their values, local and historical situation in places where they live, work and play (Kyle, 2011). The aspect of recognition justice is very crucial in understanding the sense of justice on water access to Kiwengwa community. As it’s not the fact of how water is distributed only but also how cultural values of local community are taken into consideration. Recognition is not just a “thing” to be distributed but a relationship and a social norm and it demands for cultural identity.

As pointed out by Young 1990, in moving toward justice, issues of distribution are essential but incomplete without recognition as it is the foundation for distributive injustice. There is direct link between a lack of respect and recognition and a decline in a person’s membership and participation in the greater community, including the political and institutional order. If you are not recognized, you do not participate. In this respect, justice must focus on the political process as a way to address both the inequitable distribution of social goods and the conditions undermining social recognition. This was also supported by Schlosberg’s in his theory, in which lay a foundation of this political ecology study that emphasize on participative and recognition justice. It concerns whether or not all parties are consulted in decision-making and whether they have given their consent. On the other hand, the idea of environmental justice reflected the lives experience of the reality of injustice, Its simply fit the conditions many communities were subjected to and expanded the conception of social justice into a whole new realm of inequality, misrecognition and exclusion that of environmental disadvantages.

Supported by Nancy Fraser’s, who focused on demonstrating that justice requires attention to both distribution and recognition; Young contends that a lack of recognition, demonstrated by various forms of insults, degradation, and devaluation at both the individual and cultural level, inflicts damage to both oppressed communities and the image of those communities in the larger cultural and political realms. Lack of recognition, in this view, is an injustice not only because it constrains people
and does them harm, but also because justice requires attention to both distribution and recognition; justice is ‘bivalent’ in this sense.

According to Rawl’s (1990) and other liberal justice theorists, justice must focus on the political process as a way to address both the inequitable distribution of social goods and the conditions undermining social recognition. As, Charles Taylor for instance explains the concept of recognition that, is based on the psychological necessity of the authentic recognition of others. (Recognition is vital human need). And for any form non-recognition, misrecognition or mal-recognition can inflict oppressive psychological harm and keep individuals from full participation in a community.

Contrary, Fraser (1997) focuses less to dependence on psychological state of individuals but rather focus on the social status of various individuals and communities. Hence, recognition needs to be treated as a “status” injury based on social relations rather that individual’s psychology. Additionally, as elaborated by Schlosberg that, the question of recognition as discussed in the movement both at personal level and at the community level, and misrecognition is experienced in both realms. And this can be the case also to local community of Kiwengwa.

Whyte (2011) pointed out that, Recognition justice requires that policies and programs must meet the standard of fairly considering and representing the cultures, values and situations of all affected parties. Distributive and procedural are corrective standards of justice however cannot be integrated into laws, policies and programs and institutions without respecting of local values and genuine acknowledgement of tribes particular situation. Recognition is about seeking equality between different ways of knowing the world (de Jonge, 2011) and put another ways, about being reflexive regarding where culture is privileged and respected.(Walker,2012).

Therefore, Environmental justice activists call for policy-making procedures that encourage active community participation, institutionalize public participation, recognize community knowledge, and utilize cross-cultural formats and exchanges to enable the participation of as much diversity as exists in a community. (Peters, A. 2015).
3.5 Participation justice as Procedural justice

Participation justice can also be understood as procedural justice as Maiese (2003) conceives procedural justice with formulating and enforcing decisions based on fair processes that lead to fair treatment. It ensures that those formulating the procedures should maintain elements of neutrality and those affected by the procedures should be well represented in the processes of decision-making.

This hypothesis supports the idea that if people can see some elements of fairness in a given procedure, they would likely accept the results. As such, fair procedures implementation is vital to dispute resolution. Additionally to the above, Democratic and participatory decision-making procedures are both an element of and a condition for, social justice Young, (1990). Rawls (1971) for instance, focuses on the fairness of the process of developing a scheme of justice, and concludes with the key principles that everyone would have the same political rights as everyone else, and the distribution of economic and social inequality in a society should benefit everyone, including the least well off.

Demands for full participatory democratic rights is integral demands for justice as well (Low, 1997) and meaningful participation or involvement means that: (1) people have an opportunity to participate in decisions about activities that may affect their environment and/or health; (2) the public's contribution can influence the regulatory agency's decision; (3) their concerns will be considered in the decision making process; and (4) the decision makers seek out and facilitate the involvement of those potentially affected. (Whyte, 2011). In understanding the justice issues related to water access by local community in Kiwengwa, the point above cannot be ignored as the ‘procedural justice’ concern that, all communities should have access to the information and mechanisms to allow them to participate fully in decisions affecting their environment.” and for this case “water”.

Schlosberg (1999) similarly argues that, lack of participation constitutes a lack of social power. In this sense, He maintains that the inability to recognize social differences and the unjust distribution of environmental risks can be countered by authentic participation of affected people in the political processes that lead to those harms. According to Walker (2010), environmental justice has shown that stakeholders’ involvement and participation in the processes of decision-making can lead to respect for groups and societal status across various differences. However, recognition and participation of disadvantaged local residents would ensure that their local experiences and knowledge are taken seriously, because they have the potential to affect the processes of decision making by providing a more accurate account of the problem.
Thus, procedures justice are viewed as important elements needed to help redefine the interrelationships within groups and as norms that regulate the social structure and decision-making processes among the groups (Lind and Tyler, 1988). Although procedural or participation justice is not directly linked to the way environmental resources, risks and quality is distributed but rather various processes involved in making decision.

According to Schlosberg (2004) it includes, fair distribution of environmental goods and bad, recognition of the socio-cultural differences of the local people as well as the experiences in those localities, and participation in the processes of environmental policy and management. The co-existence of these three dimensions of justice in environmental movement shows the plurality, and at the same time, the related procedures and practices of justice. The claim of this paper is that justice is a combination of three closely related elements (distributive, procedural and justice of recognition and participation).
CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 Methodology
In understanding research methodology, the focus is not only on research methods but also consideration is given to the logic behind the methods used in the context of research study and explain why that particular method or technique was used and why not using others so that research result are capable of being evaluated by the researcher himself or by others (Kothari, 2004).

4.1 Methodological Positioning
Purpose of the study is to explore local residents of Kiwengwa sense of justice as the result of water disproportionate between local residents and tourism business operators. Given that the proposed research inquiry is exploratory in nature and that it seeks to understand how residents of Kiwengwa construct a sense of justice. This research subscribes to the philosophy of social constructivism and is based on the view that the world is socially constructed by people’s views, thoughts, perceptions and interactions (Brotherton, 2015). Moreover meanings are not imparted on individuals but are formed through social interactions with other members of the society (Lincoln, 1995) and also through cultural and social norms (Marshall and Rossman, 2010).

This study relies on the participants’ views in getting knowledge of how local community in Kiwengwa is undermined in accessing water resource. These subjective views are usually negotiated socially and historically as Kant, (1999) argued that we can obtain knowledge about the world, but it will always be subjective knowledge in the sense that it is filtered through human consciousness. (Harris 2000a; Best 2004; Strauss 1995; Travers 1999; Watson and Goulet 1998; Zimmerman and Pollner, 1970) argued that a constructionist researcher would tend to refrain from assuming that inequality is an obvious objective fact. Instead, they would bracket the existence of inequality in order to better study people’s diverse interpretations of inequality and the social processes involved in creating those interpretations. This will be an appropriate philosophy to study issues of water and justice.
Constructivist theory maintains that, individuals create or construct their own new understandings or knowledge through the interaction of what they already know and believe, and the ideas, events and activities with which they come in contact (Mogashoa, 2013). During interview, the researcher ensured that open ended questions are broader and general in constructing meaning on the water justice situation and listening careful to respondents about their perception, feeling and emotional.

Many qualitative researches follow a naturalistic approach that focuses on how people perceive their worlds and how they interpret their experiences. These researchers argue that people construct their own realities based on their experiences and interpretations. However; interpretative constructionists understand that people look at matters through distinct lenses and reach somewhat different conclusions (Rubin, 2012). The study was conducted in society in which researcher is familiar with, including language and other cultural setup, interpretation of the findings has increased the understanding of the sense of justice people of Kiwengwa have and feelings regarding water justice issues. With social constructionist the meaning are varied and multiple, leading the researcher to look at the complexity of views rather than narrowing meaning. (Creswell, 2005).

4.2 Research Methods

Qualitative method as elaborated by Marshal, (1996) is the best method to use when researchers wants to understand complex psychological issues and to answer question of how and why. It’s a type of research that produces findings not arrived at by statistical procedures or other means of quantification’. An example taken from the list provided by Merriam (1988) is the idea that researchers in the qualitative research approach have an interest in the nature of the phenomenon.

Additionally, Hennink, Hutter and Bailey (2011) provided a list on when to do a qualitative research under the following scenarios; (i) “ seek to understand the communities beliefs, opinions and their emotions (ii) clarify respondent’s views and their behaviors iii)when the researcher seek to understand the decision process of people (iv) need to comprehend the social interactions of community members by understanding what is valuable to such a community (v) and when perception about a certain population is sought. Hence, qualitative findings are far longer, more detailed and variable in content.
4.3 Data Collection

The way in which particular research techniques are applied can vary, depending on the goals of the research as well as the preferences and personality of the researcher (Rubin, 2005). Most of the naturalistic researchers including this research, explore complex situations and problems using variety of techniques including observation and interviews that includes semi-structured interviews and focus groups.

There was restriction based on age, meaning that the researcher had to choose adult respondents who were able to provide information about the study. There were no restriction on gender and occupation as long as the respondents were water users in Kiwengwa village. Respondents were grouped into four strata i.e. local residents, tourism business operators, members of village water committee and Zanzibar water authority. Three strata are the main users of water (demand side) and Zanzibar water authority are the supplier. As a naturalistic researcher, qualitative interviews examine the complexity of the real world by exploring multiple perspectives towards an issue. This approach to data gathering or collecting data allows one to see life in the round from all angles. Interviewing those involved in contending sides of a dispute or listening to different version of the same incident leads to more thoughtful and nuanced conclusions.

4.3.1 Semi-structured interviews

This research used semi structured interview due to the fact that, the specific topic to learn about (water justice) was prepared with a limited number of questions in advance in order to understand water justice issue in Kiwengwa community. However, follow up questions helped the respondents to answer in details. Berg (2007) argues that a particular strength of this type of interviewing is that participants may “develop ideas collectively, bringing forward their own priorities and perspectives, to create theory grounded in the actual experience”.

4.3.2 Focus groups

Additionally, focus groups were used in this research in the sense that group of individuals representatives of the population brought together whose ideas are of interest, and tosses out some few questions, in which the group discussed and come up with agreed conclusion. The major aim was to grasp enough information from different members of the community and understand their feeling with regards to water justice issues. However, direct participation with the community members increases cultural understanding on the situation, feelings and emotional as elaborated by Becken (2007) and Hares et al., (2010) that, to conduct research, though focus groups is good to get a cultural perspective through direct participation of community members.
4.3.3 Participant observation

Another method that often is used together with structured interview is observation. Participant’s observation was used in order to get sufficient information on the perception of local residents as the result of water use by tourism business operators. The researcher witnessed where and what distance do local residents get water for their home consumption. Observation helped to determine how much time is spent on various activities, verify nonverbal expression of feelings, and provided an opportunity to record that have been learned in the field. Through observations, the researcher learn about activities that participants may have difficulty talking about in interviews, because the topics may be considered impolite or insensitive for participants to discuss (Marshall and Rossman, 1995).

4.4 Process of Data Collection

Prior to my trip for data collection in Zanzibar, Kiwengwa, potential respondents were identified and contacted via phone. Two weeks before beginning of the data collection, respondents were communicated for their confirmation regarding venue and time for interviews and focus group discussion in order to minimize the risk of getting fewer respondents. However, further confirmation was done via the Kiwengwa Community leader (Sheha).

4.4.1 Focus group

The focus group discussions took almost one hour and half due to the number of respondents attended, and the discussions on this sensitive issue of water justice and the feelings that respondents had. Probe up questions consume a lot of time to respondents due to experiences and feelings on water justice issues. The a total of thirteen (13) participants attended the discussion, that includes, Chairman of Kiwengwa water committee and two representative from the committee, Head of the community (Sheha-local name), and representative from local community.

4.4.2. Interviews

The interview time lasted 15 to 30 minutes and the questions were divided into three categories depending on respondents. First category was questions to local community regarding water issues and justice. The essence was to understand different dimensions of water injustice in the community, water accessibility by locals and how locals are involved in water decision making. Second categories of questions were to Hotel Managers, in which three (3) individuals interviews were done in order to understand the whole process of getting water or installation procedures and if they play a role to provide water to Kiwengwa Community as a part of Social Corporate Responsibility. Lastly were the questions to Authorities responsible for water in Zanzibar (ZAWA-
Zanzibar Water Authority). Here, one (1) individual interview was conducted with ZAWA official on how water is distributed among community members in Kiwengwa, cost of installing water and how the community is involved in water decision making process.

This interview was done to collect the following information; the feelings that local residents have as the result of water use by the tourism business operators. This kind of information gave insight on how communities perceive the existence of tourism activities in their village. The researcher probed to get data on water use and their sense of justice. This information helped to understand better ongoing water crisis and if justice is prevail with regard to water access right. Many of the respondents were ready to participate in this interesting theme of water and justice as it touches the feelings of many participants. However, In-depth interviews was digitally recorded, this is upon recommendation from Cresswell (2013) that when undertaking in depth interviews a recorder should be used since much can’t be captured when the interviewer is taking notes.

4.4.3 Participant observation
This was one of the crucial methods with regard to this research on sense of justice on water access by local community, as feelings, emotions and perceptions can be easily understood. The researcher stayed at Kiwengwa community for a couple of weeks observing the subject matter while taking photographs, video, pictures and notes to various places while connecting with the discussion make with the local community regarding water justice issues at the community. Time used by researcher in east coast of Kiwengwa village also plays a significant role in understanding the subject matter. The major constraints to the study were time and cultural constraints i.e gender balancing to respondents. Kiwengwa is the Muslim society, whereby most of women didn’t show up for focus group discussion (while they are the ones affected in water-justice issues). This minimizes what exactly feelings and emotional researcher would get from those women; however there was a limited time to do this complex and expensive research regarding water-justice issues.

4.4 Study population and Sample size
The research was conducted on the East Coast of the Kiwengwa community, where there are concentration of luxurious beach resorts and tourists’ hotels, and probably most affected area with injustice issues related to water. In order to achieve the relevant sample of population the researcher used purposive sampling. The main aim of purposeful sampling is to select and study a small number of people or unique cases whose study produces a wealth of detailed information and an in-depth understanding of the people, programmes, cases, and situations. Head of the Kiwengwa Community
leader who is also a member of community water committee was used by a researcher to locate the most useful respondents who have experience and knowledge on history of water in Kiwengwa. Due to the fact that water issues are very sensitive and affects many people, therefore most of the participants are aware of several issues related to water issues at their locality. Most of respondents provided constructive ideas. The participants of this study were local residents, tourism business operators, village water committee and Zanzibar Water Authority. Total of 13 respondents attended the focus group discussion; this group of people was chosen due to their experience in water related issue.

Table 1. List of participants of focus meeting discussion at East Coast Kiwengwa on 4th April 2019.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Maulid Jumbe (Shekha)</td>
<td>Head of Kiwengwa Community and Chairman of water committee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Omari Said</td>
<td>Representative from water committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Khiza Hemed</td>
<td>Representative from water committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Juma Abdallah</td>
<td>Local representative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Mwajuma Issa</td>
<td>Local representative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Seif Khalid</td>
<td>Local representative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Khatibu Juma</td>
<td>Local representative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Miraji Kikwe</td>
<td>Local representative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Hawa Abdallah</td>
<td>Local representative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Shabibu Athuman</td>
<td>Local representative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Ramadhan Seleman</td>
<td>Local representative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Muhidin Nurdin</td>
<td>Local representative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Hamduni Khalifa</td>
<td>Local representative</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 2: List of Hotel Managers interviewed on 7th to 9th April, 2019 at Kiwengwa East Coast Village.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Haji Mwinyi</td>
<td>Kiwengwa Sea Breezes Hotel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Mohamed Faroukh</td>
<td>Tamily Beach Resort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Ismail Hassan</td>
<td>Shooting Star Beach Resort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Abdallah Mwinyimvua</td>
<td>Zanzibar Water Authority (ZAWA).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Therefore, researcher interviewed a total of 17 respondents: 13 for focus group discussion, 3 from Hotel Managers at Kiwengwa and one (1) official from Zanzibar Water Authority (ZAWA). Sample members were selected on the basis of their knowledge, relationships and expertise regarding a research subject (Freedman et al., 2007). Because, it is more appropriate for small samples, it is also risky for the results of qualitative research to be perceived as reflecting the opinions of a wider population (Bell, 2005).

4.5 Data Analysis

Data analysis is a process of bringing order and structure to the mass of collected data (Plooy, 2007:41). Similarly, as elaborated by Best and Khan (1993:203), the main task in data analysis is to make sense of the amount of data collected by reducing the volume of information, identifying significant patterns and constructing a framework for communicating the essence of what the data reveal. Creswell, (2013) elaborated that; data analysis is both inductive and deductive and establishes patterns or themes. Inductive is when coded information is from research participant while in deductive the information is prompted by a researcher from relevant theories and literatures. (Flick, 2007). In inductive coding, the researcher takes a bottom-up approach.

For the purpose of analysis, both interviews and discussions from focus group meeting were transcribed, and codes were developed. After digitally recorded the interviews and conversations during focus group discussions were both transcribed carefully to understand the meaning by listening repeatedly to understand the respondents were trying to make while writing notes. Thereafter I arrange the related phrases and comments into themes and group them those with similar ideas based on objective of the study. I ended up with three major themes in relation to water justice.
issues that will help to add understanding the sense of justice in which local residents have on water access and their perception on the presence of tourists in their community.

During coding, the corpus of data has to be divided into segments and these segments are assigned codes which relate to analytic themes being developed (Fielding, 2002). In exploring the water justice issues in Kiwengwa community, the study used thematic qualitative analysis in order to understand widely the water justice issue. Thematic coding is a form of qualitative analysis of data which involves recording or identifying passages of text or image that are linked by a common theme or idea allowing you to index the text into categories and therefore establish a framework of thematic ideas about it (Gibbs, 2007). Additionally, thematic coding is used when the research issue encompasses wide socially constructed behaviors’ or perspectives on a certain phenomenon (Clarke, 2006).

The goal of thematic analysis is to identify themes and patterns in the data that are important or interesting and use these themes to address the research or say something about an issue. Additionally, Braun and Clake (2006) suggest that, it’s the first qualitative method that should be learned as it provides core skills that will be useful for conducting many other kinds of analysis. Thereafter I arrange the related phrases and comments into themes and group them those with similar ideas based on objective of the study. I ended up with three major themes in relation to water justice issues that will be discussed to results and will help to add understanding the sense of justice in which local residents have on water access. Human error is highly involved in content analysis, since there is the risk for researchers to misinterpret the data gathered, thereby generating false and unreliable conclusions (Krippendorff and Bock, 2008), However researcher tries to minimize errors by reading repeatedly transcriptions so as to remain focused on research objective.

4.6 Ethical Consideration

Every society has values, cultural settings and ethics that need to be considered when doing a research. These values varies from one society to another depend on the research to be undertaken. According to Hennink et al., (2011) ethical consideration is different depending on the topic under research. For the case of Kiwengwa community in Zanzibar, most if not all of the ethical issues were observed. Participants were informed on the purpose of conducting a research and they were voluntarily participated and assured that their answers to be treated as confidential and used only for academic purposes and only for the purposes of the particular research.

Majority of the people in Kiwengwa are Muslim hence an issue of dress code was followed by a researcher. During interview names of the participants were not written anywhere (names used in this
research are not real names) so that they express their feelings freely regarding this complex issue of water in their society. Personal names were avoided, blaming others by mentioning names were also prohibited during this research.

However, their views, opinion were respected while minimizing any risk that will be related to research and participants. Furthermore the research was fairly conducted with respect to secret keeping on personal feelings and emotions during water justice discussion. However, all aspects of justice were taken into considerations. Interviews are considered an intrusion into respondents’ private lives with regard to time allotted and level of sensitivity of questions asked a high standard of ethical considerations should be maintained Cohen et al., (2007).
CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 Results

This chapter gives the results of analysis and findings obtained after data collection process. It’s the respondents’ discussion, ideas, view and perception with regards to water justice issues in Kiwengwa community. The respondents were purposely sampled to have a wide coverage of each important segment or representative for the study. These segments include, local people representatives, Hotel Managers, representatives from village water committee and Zanzibar Water Authority official.

However, Schlosberg’s framework was adopted for this research will also help to interpret the results based on his three realms of justice i.e. Distribution, Recognition and Participation. Furthermore, findings and results were grouped into three themes in relation to the objective of the research which was to investigate different dimensions of justice in relation to water for local community. The themes includes, (i) investigate perception of water use by tourism sector in the lens of distribution, recognition and participation. (ii) Water management issues related to distribution, recognition and participation will further be discussed in this chapter and lastly, (iii) challenges identified in accessing water by local community in dimensions of distributive challenges, misrecognition and participation challenges will be highlighted and discussed.

5.1 Water use by tourism stakeholders from the perspective (distribution, recognition and participation lens)

5.1.1. Distribution

Their main sources of water for Kiwengwa community are natural springs, underground drilling well or buying water from some people who supply them. However, tourism business operators can afford to drill their own wells and some of them get water from the caves found in Kiwengwa. These caves are believed to have plenty of water. Water obtained from these caves are treated read for human consumption. Therefore, some of hotels supply water to local community that are from these caves. Tourism business operators especially hotels need much water for their customers and they have different ways of accessing water in order to operate smoothly. This is different from the local residents who depend on seasonal springs and tourism business operators to distribute water to them.
Researcher had an opportunity to see one of the water treatment plants at Tamily Beach Resort from which the hotel helped to distribute water to local residents free of charge. Hence as elaborated by Mohamed who is a human resources Manager at this hotel said that: *We know that there is problem of water to the community and that’s why we are trying our level best to intervene so that we reduce the problem. Our Hotel pumped water from reserves caves for our guest to use and also helping the community around. We are doing this as a part of our Social Corporate Responsibility. However, I must admit that local residents demand large amount of water that we are unable to supply.*

This hotel went far by deciding to connect water pipe to supply water to the house of primary school teacher which is public school. He continued: *We have three pumps that supply water to our hotel, teacher’s house and local residents. But the one that supply water to local residents operates almost twenty four hours and this explains that there is high demand of water to villagers.*

Despite the truth that, Kiwengwa is having four (4) large water reserves or caves but water in community is unevenly distributed among community stakeholders. ZAWA may quickly support Hotel Operators to install water but when it come to distributing that water to community there are bureaucracy, corruptions and many of water projects are unimplemented. (researcher in field). There is perception of injustice regarding water use by tourism stakeholders in Kiwengwa. This was also supported by Schlosberg (2003) that, it is true that the most often cited, and most obvious, evidence of environmental injustice is in the realm of distribution specifically the inequitable share of environmental ills that poor communities, indigenous communities, and communities of color live with.

Contrarily, reported by *(Sea breeze-Hotel Manager, Mr. Haji Juma)* had different perspective regarding water use or distribution by tourism stakeholders. He elaborated that, *Zanzibar water authority are doing a very good job in distributing water among community members. Previous in Kiwengwa people had to travel long way fetching for clean water but after discovering of the big caves of water his Hotel with assistant of Zanzibar Water Authority decided to use those water directly from the reserves and one pump was connected for local residents to supply them. Hence, he said Zanzibar Water authority did a very great job in connecting and distributing water for his business which also assisted local residents to access. But due to increased number of people that water is not sufficient for all community. This is contrary to what local residents said that, there is no*
any commitment in which Zanzibar Water Authority made in order to reduce the problem of water access to Kiwengwa residents.

Some respondents had a rather positive view about the presence of tourism in the community and especially hotels establishment. They believe that their presence had nothing to do with water problems. According to them existence of investors in their village had positive impacts. One of the respondent Omar Saidi said: Some hotels owners are good people, they supply us water that somehow reduced the burden of going far to fetch water. In other words, hotels provide infrastructure for water in which otherwise there won’t be any.

“The argument supported by Khiza Hemed who stressed that; Public wells that available for the community have very salty water which are not good for domestic use and when you are thirsty you can’t even drink this water .Thanks for the tourism investors who supply us good water.

Similarly, Jumbe Abdallah said that “These people (hotel owner) helped us a lot by carrying our burden of supplying us water which is not their responsibility. You can imagine how much cost them to pump water to locals and these are the cost they incur by themselves. They don’t impose us any charges but supply us water free of charge. But I must say that water being supply to us by investors is not sufficient to all of us. But what we get so far we are grateful.”

Furthermore, Maalim Shekha, an owner of a small local hotel in Kiwengwa said “I can tell you that investors brought no problem at all but reduce to some extent water problem. I have small hotel here in Kiwengwa and used to get water for my customers from one of the big hotel by paying them and now they stopped to supply me because it’s too much for them. Population increases every day in Kiwengwa and they can’t satisfy everyone. I don’t complain because I am in the same industry I know what they are going through, it’s hard for them they are tired. This is contrary to previous studies that showed tourism business operators are responsible for water scarcity in Kiwengwa.

Some respondents believe that population growth along the East Coast of Zanzibar particularly in Kiwengwa has been the major cause of limited access and distribution of water to them. Since the introduction of tourism in island many people have been attracted to settle in Zanzibar. Large number of migrants looking for employment in Zanzibar comes from Mombasa, Tanga, Uganda and Tanzania Mainland to settle in Zanzibar. This migration led to population influx and therefore increased competition on water resources to local residents of Kiwengwa. This was main concern for the some respondents in Kiwengwa as Seif Khalid had this to say: Sometimes back when we used to be small in number there was no big problem of getting water. Water sources available were match for us because we were few. Tourism brought so many people in our village as results water sources are no
longer sufficient for all of us. This situation will persist because people are still coming and no any intervention has been taken.

Some respondents highlighted that, increased number of hotel establishments in Kiwengwa had increased water access problems to local residents and caused a lot of injustice. They perceive that tourism operators are highly favored by responsible (Water authority) in getting them water compared to local residents of Kiwengwa. They believe that investors have influence even to the higher authorities and therefore it’s easy to be listened to. Khatib had to say this; *I have never seen any hotel which complains about access to water. This means that they don’t have the same problem that we are facing. I know because they have connection to the government and that’s why they have water while we don’t. This situation sometimes creates tension between investor and communities as to who has the right to access water easily than the other.* Karim stressed that; *Hotels are using a lot of water for leisure purposes while local residents cannot even access water for domestic use and they have to buy or for those who cannot afford to buy, they are supposed to use public wells which have salty water that are not good for drinking.*

In this case the researcher concluded that there were mixed feelings and perception on water access and justice issues by tourism stakeholders in Kiwengwa. Currently, the situation is different compared with the past researchers because some of local residents appreciate the efforts being done by tourism business operators particularly for those hotels that supply them water. They are of view that the presence of tourism business operators at Kiwengwa is blessing to their village.

**5.1.2 Recognition**

Looking at justice dimensions local residents of Kiwengwa are not involved or left behind (unrecognized) and not participating in any form of water decision making process, despite of the village water committee being available. A good number of respondents blamed Zanzibar Water Authority due to their irresponsibility and Bureaucratic way of distributing water among tourism stakeholders. This is also supported by Peña and Boelens, (2012); Mollinga and Wester (2009); Swyngedouw, (2005) that water rights and water-based livelihoods of smallholder communities in many countries in the global South are under constant threat by bureaucratic administrations, market-driven policies, desk-invented legislation and top-down project intervention practices, which tend to steer water flows in the direction of supposedly more productive uses and users.

However, researcher had discussion with official from Zanzibar Water Authority (ZAWA) who claimed that government recognized Kiwengwa villagers by saying that: *Government has plan of*
reaching out its entire people including those of Kiwengwa by supplying them clean water. We understand that there is big demand of water by local residents and still we need to utilize little resources that we have wisely. Furthermore Sheia said that: Our ruling party (CCM) manifesto pointed out that by 2020 large number of people will have access to clean water and now we can see government efforts as already started to bear fruits because water projects are near to Kiwengwa.

As elaborated by Nancy Fraser that, an individual cannot be participated in anything if he or she cannot be recognized. Local residents’ of kiwengwa faces misrecognition in water use which also lead to be less involved in water decision making process (non-participated). The lack of recognition, in this view, is an injustice not only because it constrains people and does them harm, but also because it is the foundation for distributive injustice. Supportably, Schlosberg added that distribution, recognition and participation are interrelated and interconnected but for the case of Kiwengwa this is not the case, that had caused misunderstanding between local residents and the Zanzibar Water Authority as further elaborated by Ahlers, (2010); Vos et al., (2006).Some injustices never produce open disputes or struggles but instead consist of the silent sufferings.

5.2 Water management issues related to distribution, recognition and participation lens.

5.2.1. Recognition

Water allocation and management involve often contradictory and complex (or ‘wicked’) problems: that is, clusters of interrelated problems, characterized by high levels of uncertainty and a diversity of competing values and decision stakes. (Zwarteveen, 2014). However, from tourism perspective; little attention has been devoted to research on the distribution of environmental impacts among tourism stakeholders (residents) and between the social groups within them. (Jamal, T. 2018). And no before has looked water issues from justice perspectives in tourism studies. The distribution of rights to access water and participate in decision making on water management and governance is extremely skewed in many countries of the world. This has always been so, but risks worsening because of growing competition caused by increasing water demand and decreasing water availability because of ecosystem degradation and climate change (Zwarteveen, 2014). The problem of water access to local residents of Kiwengwa brought about some water management initiatives in order to reduce the problem. Water Village Committee has been formed as a first track to tackle the issue of water management and make sure water resources is easily accessed. During interview local residents admitted that the Committee plays their role of following up some water projects. Shahibu Athuman said that; we formed Water Village Committee which to some extent helps us to come up with projects that will reduce our problem. But the problem is that these projects don’t take off because of the
bureaucracy from the government. Water authority always demands to implement this project but we know they can’t because what they want is just money. There is less commitment of water authority to assist local residents’ access to water in Kiwengwa community.

5.2.2. Participation.

Water Committee Chairman added that; we do have village meetings and sometimes solicit fund from donors who want to implement water project by themselves, but the problem is that Zanzibar Water Authority don’t allow this, they want to be given the money and at the end they don’t implement the water project. They did this several times and donors are no longer interested to offer water projects assistance in our village. A good example is when the Embassy of Japan donate money for implementing water project but the money was handled to Zanzibar water authority, surprisingly the water project was poorly implemented with very low quality and narrow water pumps which just last for only three years (very short period).

The researcher revealed that, there are some people who are willing to finance water projects by themselves but there is problem of lack of recognition of credibility between them and Zanzibar Water Authority. Sponsors are ready to provide funds to water authority directly but once donated to water authority, nothing will be implemented or low standard water projects will be handled to local community. This situation discouraged water sponsors and has resulted to endless water problems in Kiwengwa. Hence, Sneddon and Fox, (2007) suggested that, an integrated water resources management is required to prescribe how water should be efficiently and effectively be used, managed and governed.

As the result of unfair distribution of water in Kiwengwa some respondents believe that tourism business operators and corrupt government officials sabotage their water projects. Hamduni Khalifa had this to say; Tourists hotels don’t face any problem on accessing water as compared to local residents which means they are highly favored by water authority because they can give money to these people. This is in line with Ramadhani Seleman who also said; Two years back (2017) we had donor who wanted to assist us by starting the project. We went to ZAWA office. Instead of assisting us they wanted money from the donor so that they start project by themselves. You know what happened? He said that you people you have problem. He decided to abandon the project and went to back to Italy added another member of the water committee.

Researcher also found out some local residents have feeling that some important people are not in Water Village Committee .This might sometimes hinders proper water management in the village.
Miraji said that; Local residents are not recognized or participate in some decision making regarding water projects. Only few members within the water committee are chosen to attend the meetings but they are not actual involved in implementation of water projects. According to researcher this situation can hinder water management initiatives and without authorities being responsible for an integrated water resource management as highlighted from past studies that “cultural norms that are unfairly biased against some groups (on the basis of class, ethnicity, gender, caste or a combination of those) tend to become institutionalized in the state and the economy, and serve to justify their lesser access to water”. Meanwhile, their economic disadvantage impedes equal participation in the making of water-allocation rules and laws, and in actual water-distribution decisions.

However, the researcher observed some initiatives taken by ZAWA for starting water project which is near to Kiwengwa village. This is one the project of its kind that might reduce water problems as elaborated by Figueroa, R (2005) that, in order to minimize injustice issues related to water, environmental benefits and burden should involve all stakeholders in greater participation in decision-making and obtaining political recognition for previously unrecognized group and respecting the environmental heritage of minority population.

5.3 Justice challenges/identified in accessing water by local residents (distribution, recognitions and participation lens)

5.3.1 Misrecognition

The justice challenges that local residents of Kiwengwa face can be related to what Schlosberg model of injustice highlighted i.e. distributive, recognition and participation. The injustice related to water is when policy elite disrespects traditional environmental practices and exclude the least empowered and most economically vulnerable groups from environmental decision-making. The study findings shows a lot of injustice challenges including misrecognition of local residents and less or un-participated in water decision making process.

There is a fact that politicians promise a lot to residents of Kiwengwa that they are the ones to solve their problems. During election politicians come up with promise of starting water projects. This is like a playing card to them and once election is done they disappear and become an empty promise. This was explained by Hawa Abdallah; there is no really government initiative and commitment to minimize water access problem to local community. Political leaders only come during elections and promise a lot on water and electricity but later nothing has been implemented. Majority of Kiwengwa residents still buy water for their domestic use, and those who are economically capable dig their
own well inside their residential compound and sometimes they distribute to those who cannot afford to dig private wells. Therefore one of the big challenges is lack of political will to recognize local community of Kiwengwa in solving water related issue.

Some respondents revealed that it reaches a point that when political leaders’ calls for village meetings to discuss water projects the turnout of local residents is very small. Regarding this situation Mwajuma said that: You (researcher) are luck that you are not from the government because otherwise we wouldn’t come if there were them to call us. We attended so many meetings and nothing has ever changed. We are tired to discuss the same problem every now and then. This was supported by Sen (2004) who argues that the problem of injustice and marginalization of greater population of the world from enjoying the world’s resources and taking part in decision on the way these resources should be distributed, are considered major challenges in recent times. Recognition justice concept means communities must have a voice on environmental policy and political recognitions and the voice of the affected people need to be heard.

5.3.2. Participation challenges

Maulid Jumbe, who is also a member of Kiwengwa water committee added that; In spite of having Water Committee at Kiwengwa, this committee doesn’t have any power to be recognized by Zanzibar Water authority, there is no flow of information regarding water issue, the committee is just there but it does have any power to implement water project either to be included in decision making. The problem of water access by local residents is very critical yet misrecognition in decision making process hinders this problem to be minimized or solved.

This was well elaborated by Walker (2010), environmental justice has shown that stakeholders’ involvement and participation in the processes of decision-making can lead to respect for groups and societal status across various differences. However, recognition and participation of disadvantaged local residents would ensure that their local experiences and knowledge are taken seriously, because they have the potential to affect the processes of decision making by providing a more accurate account of the problem.

In further discussion local residents showed their grievances; we are tired and fade-up with fake promises on water projects that Zanzibar water authority always made. A number of meetings had been done still nothing has been implemented. This also was observed by researcher that during focus group discussion three respondents said; we are tired of always people who come and ask us some questions about water then nothing has been taken into action till now. Another member said that; we
just came for this discussion because we just respect our Community Chairman otherwise you wouldn’t find anybody who would be able to provide information on water.

The argument was supported by Young (1996) that, justice must focus on the political process as a way to address a variety of injustices, including both the inequitable distribution of social goods and the conditions undermining social recognition. Schlosberg (1999) similarly argues that lack of participation constitutes a lack of social power. However, as Philips (2004) contends, mere representation without corresponding participation of the affected class, would not actually lead to real recognition. Sen (2004) laments that distributive justice movement has not been able to tackle the problems of the most disadvantaged section of the world and has equally demobilized the movements for socio cultural recognition.

Furthermore, Muhidin Nurdin had this to say: Several meetings have been done and many people come including researchers and ask about water and electricity but we can’t see any changes and nothing has been changed from our community. We are still struggling to access water while our fellow members of the community i.e. hotels establishment they cannot even think if there is such a problem at Kiwengwa, local residents are less valued and unrecognized. According to Greenberg (1987), recognition implies that unique socio-cultural and local identities of indigenous people being valued respected and acknowledged. This requires a fair treatment for others in a way that acknowledges and accommodates their differences (Schlosberg, 1998). Recognition of societal and group differences equally means that the particular feeling of subordination is recognized as a way to tackle local problems. However, environmental policy decision-makers have often been unable to recognize these differences, as a result, have always excluded the marginalized groups. This is the reason why environmental justice discourse has continued to strive for minority recognition and representation in environmental decision-making processes and procedures. The idea behind this is that, sometimes if not most of the times, the groups that are affected by a decision know best what particular problems such decision will likely lead to (Bovenkerk, 2003).
CHAPTER SIX

6.0 Discussion
Tourism has continued to grow despite the ongoing injustice in culture, environment and local communities (Roger, 2016). Although, WTO calls for sustainable tourism, environmental conservation and socio-economic wellbeing of the local communities, but still challenges related to distribution, recognition and participation among stakeholders is still inevitable. However, issue of justice can be viewed differently from different people in relation to different perspective, there are a number of environmental goods that are valued differently by different people, and would have to be counted as primary goods only by those who value them as such. In this case, in order to apply some principles of distributive justice, Miller argues that a form of cost-benefit analysis would be a crucial, if difficult, way to measure the desire, the losses, and the willingness of the public to pay for environmental goods. Justice itself is a concept with multiple, integrated meanings.

A singular focus on justice as distribution, and only distribution, is not only limited in theory, but it cannot encompass the broad and diverse demands for justice made by the global environmental justice movement (Schlosberg, 2004) Demands for the recognition of cultural identity and for full participatory democratic rights are integral demands for justice as well, and they cannot be separated from distributional issues. Therefore, further discussion will falls under the three realms of environmental justice from Schlosberg’s framework.

6.1 Distribution justice.
Theories of distributive justice offer models and procedures by which distribution may be improved, none of them thoroughly examine the social, cultural, symbolic and institutional conditions underlying poor distributions in this first place argued Schlosberg (2004). He critically argued the way distributive theories of justice simply take goods as static, rather than due to various social and institutional relations. Therefore in moving towards justice issues of distribution are essential but incomplete without social and cultural inclusion.

The discussion is drawn from the results of Kiwengwa community that, even though the problem of distribution or water access by local community could be solved or minimized but the issue was not
only water distribution but there was a big problem of power relations and institutional relations from the administrative systems as the Authority responsible for water supply (ZAWA) still have less commitment to solve the water problem to local community. There is less social and cultural inclusion of local residents of Kiwengwa in accessing and decision making process regarding their natural resources i.e water. Bell (2004) highlighted that, in order to understand the issues of water justice three questions need to be taken into consideration, these includes, who are the people that receive environmental justice, what is to be distributed and what are the principles or patterns of distribution. For the case of Kiwengwa community, people that were supposed to receive environmental justice were the local communities, and what is to be distributed, is water, but the question which still ambiguous is the pattern or the principles of distribution. Local community in Kiwengwa community still has a different perception (mixed feelings) regarding their rights in accessing water.

Philip and Sexton (1999) pointed out that, environmental justice can be understood in different ways depending on the context and the definitions of environmental justice vary substantially depending on the perspective. The same can be applied to justice, justice issues can be viewed differently by different people depending on the different perspectives. One category of local community in Kiwengwa still don’t see the important of their participation in water decision making as long as they still get or access water distributed by Hotel establishment. Another category who are abit elite they understand that ZAWA is the major obstacle towards the local community access to clean water and local community are less involved in water decision making process. But, above all, issues of water justice are still less understood by majority of local community in the area.

Furthermore, issues of equitable distribution are very complex, as there are some reasons why some people get more than others as elaborated by Young, (1990). For the sake of Kiwengwa, local community members found themselves in injustice issues related to water access in relation to other tourism stakeholders e.g. hotel establishment, But in other word it’s arguable that, hotels contributes a lot to the economy of a particular destination from employment of locals to foreign exchange, hence how quick they can be responded to the water issues may be different from the local residents. This automatic led to injustice challenge to the community, as clearly supported by Young that, if social differences exist, and are attached to privilege and oppression, social justice requires an examination of those differences to undermine their effect on distributive injustice. This is a complex phenomenal in understanding injustice issues, for instance, with respect to the distribution of
environmental costs and benefits, it says little about how to ensure that they are distributed equitably between social groups, particularly those that may be disadvantaged due to race, class, or gender. (Jamal, T. 2018).

6.2 Recognition Justice.
There were several issues related to water injustice in Kiwengwa community, highlighted by respondents in which not only distribution can help to solve their water access right but they need to be recognized and their cultural value need to be respected. A poor social and institutional relation in Kiwengwa community greatly affects the sustainability and implementation of most of the water projects. Schlosberg (1999) similarly argues that, lack of participation constitutes a lack of social power. Level of participation at any level in water decision making is still a day dream in Kiwengwa that’s the reason why this problem of water justice persist for quite longtime. In this case, local community differences need to be recognized. As pointed out by Schlosberg, (2004) that, recognition of the diversity of the participants and experiences of affected communities is very crucial in minimizing the social conflicts. Local community need to be recognized in order to participate in any form of water decision, but failure to do so affects the local community’s rights to their natural resources. Similarly, added by Borrow (1997) that, bringing in indigenous ways of knowing nature would not only expand participation, but also demonstrate the “socially constructed notion of space” and the cultural contingency of these ways of knowing the land. In other words broadening participation would bring a recognition of and validity to diverse ways of understanding and valuing numerous sense of land. Result from the study showed how local community are less involved and “misrecognised in water issues in their community.

It is further argued by Fraser and other distributive justice theorists that, if distributional ideals were implemented – if, say, all communities were exposed to the same amount of environmental risk no matter what their race, class, or socio-cultural status – then those communities would not be demanding’ recognition’, as that recognition would be a precondition of the just distribution. The response to such a claim is that without recognition (and not just self-respect, but social respect), such an ideal distribution will never occur. Environmental justice activists call for policy-making procedures that encourage active community participation, institutionalize public participation, recognize community knowledge, and utilize cross-
cultural formats and exchanges to enable the participation of as much diversity as exists in a community. (Schlosberg, 2004).

This is still a big challenge as elaborated by Schlosberg (1998) that recognition of societal and group differences equally means that, the particular feeling of subordination is recognized as a way to tackle local problems. However, environmental policy decision-makers have often been unable to recognize these differences, as a result, have always excluded the marginalized groups. This is the reason why environmental justice discourse has continued to strive for minority recognition and representation in environmental decision-making processes and procedures.

Therefore, Lee and Jamal (in press) added for the inclusion of an environmental justice framework in tourism studies to better address environmental impacts of tourism development for instance, equitable access to natural resources and environments among social groups and communities. These efforts are laudable, but continue to miss a valuable dimension of culture.

6.3 Participatory or Procedural Justice.

There is a direct link between justice as equity, cultural recognition, and democratic participation. Again the issue is not equity only, but recognition and participation as well. There are numerous barriers to participation by local residents as from the findings; there is no point where local people are involved in water management meetings or political levels of making water decision. However, there is no mechanism in which local community views, opinion, or ideas can be presented to water authority or government. Focusing on one notion at the expense of others, or while ignoring others simply cannot satisfy the threefold nature of justice sought by the movement.

However, Low (1997) elaborated, justice demand participatory democratic rights in the sense that people have an opportunity to participate in decisions about activities that may affect their environmental and decision makers seek out and facilitate the involvement of these potentially affected. The public contribution can influence the regulatory agency’s decision and their concern will be considered in the decision making process. Procedural justice demand also all communities should have an access to the information and mechanisms to allow them to participate fully in decision affecting their environment especially water. This is not the case in Kiwengwa community.

Democratic and participatory decision-making procedures are then both an element of, and a condition for, social justice (Young, 1990: 23) they simultaneously challenge institutionalized exclusion, a social culture of misrecognition, and current distributional patterns. In line with our
definition of water justice, we base our understanding of water rights instead on the explicit acknowledgment of their historical specificity and embeddedness in particular ecological and cultural settings. In this understanding, locally existing norms and water control practices, and the power relations that inform and surround them, are deeply constitutive of water rights added by Boelens and Zwartveen, (2005).

Furthermore, lack of information flow from the water authority to local community expands the problem of local water access rights at Kiwengwa community. These forms of injustice are interlinked as elaborated by Schlosberg hence they should be addressed simultaneously. However, participation challenges are still rampant in Kiwengwa community with regard to the result. Participation in the context of social justice according to ESCWA-Policy (2013) means involving people in the decisions that govern their lives. This includes not only engaging them in decision-making processes on the kind of public services needed in their areas but also ensuring their full participation in political and cultural life. More specifically, the rationale for public participation is twofold: (1) achieving better distributive outcomes and (2) strengthening democracy. In this second respect, the notion of participation is linked to power, whereby participation is believed to shift existing power relationships as traditionally weak and marginalized groups and individuals move into a stronger position vis-à-vis other actors, including public and social institutions.

Understanding justice likewise requires insights into how water rights and rule systems are being shaped in everyday water-use practices; the complex and often divergent ways in which they interact with various socio-legal frameworks and power structures (at different scales); and the potential and actual conflicts among different rights systems (over water use, rules, authority, and discourses or ideologies).

Although, Walker (2010) argues that procedural justice is not directly linked to the way environmental resources, risks and quality are distributed, and rather, it is concerned with the various processes involved in making decision about the environment. This is poorly practiced to Kiwengwa community according to the result, Zanzibar Water Authority misrecognise the involvement or participation of the local community in the whole process of making decision regarding water, however as results showed also, most of the water projects are poorly implemented or are not sustainable due to the fact that, local community who are the ones to be the owners of the water projects are left behind, this top-down management in water projects are due to bureaucracy and less involvement of local community to the processes of decision making.
CHAPTER SEVEN

7.0 Conclusion

Political ecology helps us consider multiple answers and raise further question. Political ecology of tourism has to date been most clearly spearheaded that highlights the familiar dilemma that exists between simultaneously desire for much needed foreign exchange from tourism development and environmental sustainability (Stonich, 1998). In further exploring the issues of water justice in tourism discourse however, it’s crucial to investigate why political ecology has been assigned so little attention in tourism studies, despite its broad and critical interrogation of environment and politics.

This research aimed at exploring different dimensions of justice issues related water access by local residents of Kiwengwa community in Zanzibar. In understanding the issue of justice, environmental justice is central focus of the study guided by the Schlosberg’s theory of justice in which was the conceptual framework of the research. The theory found very relevant in understanding this complex water and justice phenomenal. It has three realms that are interrelated and interconnected i.e. distributive, recognition and participation.

From the findings, the study showed that, local residents are facing injustice challenges including misrecognition and non-participated in political process of water decision making. Majority of the residents are less valued, excluded and misrecognised in water management and water projects. However, from the study it was clear that local residents of Kiwengwa have different perception and mixed feelings regarding their access to water, although most of them blamed Zanzibar water authority for less commitment and unsustainable water projects of distributing water to the community.

It’s very clear from the respondents that the government is corrupt and had a lot of bureaucracy that hinders water projects to be implemented. It was surprisingly from the researcher that Kiwengwa has four big water caves but still local residents cannot access water and tourism stakeholders have different perception and feeling regarding their access to water. “Mixed feelings on water access”. Local residents in Kiwengwa face justice challenges including distribution challenges, misrecognition, exclusion and less or un-participated in water decision making process. Previous
study also highlighted that redistributing environmental benefits and burdens, reconfiguring the political arena for greater participation in decision-making, healing communities, obtaining political recognition for previously unrecognized group, shifting environmental values, and respecting the environmental heritage of minority population (Figueroa, R. 2015).

Due to the truth that, very few researches investigate justice issues related to water in tourism studies as elaborated by Jamal, T. (2015), I recommend for further research on water justice. Most understandings of environmental justice refer to the issue of equity, or the distribution of environmental ills and benefits. But defining environmental justice as equity is incomplete, as activists, communities, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) call for much more than just distribution.(Schlosberg, 2007). While calls for ‘environmental justice’ have grown recently, very little attention has been paid to exactly what the ‘justice’ of environmental justice refers to, particularly in the realm of social movement demands.

Therefore, given the limited knowledge on water justice issues, especially in tourism studies, the contribution of this research is to expand knowledge on understanding sense of justice towards unequal access to water use between tourism stakeholders. It’s important however to understand, justice issues vary between the case studies, they also change within the case studies as they progress. What is clear from all articles is that justice needs to be explicitly included in water resources decision-making. (M.J.Neal et al, 2014).
CHAPTER EIGHT

8.0 Limitation of the study

This research will make interesting contribution to a growing body of research on justice issues related to water from tourism perspectives; however, it was not without nominal limitations. To start with is the language barrier. Most of the respondents in Kiwengwa community speak the local language of Swahili. It was somehow difficult as all the interview questionnaires and guided questions during the focus group discussion were prepared in English. Hence a lot of translation was supposed to be made in order not to lose meaning to questions asked. Also, transcribed materials need to be translated from Swahili language to English this led to wastage of time. Surprisingly, all the discussion was made in Swahili from the Hotel Managers up to local community members of Kiwengwa.

Further limitation was time constraints to both researcher and respondents. To start with the respondent, less time was available to have a good number of respondents in this sensitive issue. Also issues of calling, confirmation and re-confirmation about their participation were not so easy. Additionally, due to the nature of the research, local community members of Kiwengwa were exhausted to be called for a meeting and discuss water issues that are always with no possible solutions. Thanks for the Chairman of Kiwengwa community who tried to convince participant to attend the focus group discussion otherwise the number of respondents would be very few.

Most researchers, politicians, government officials visit their community and call several meetings regarding water and electricity but nothing neither changed nor implemented. This was a big challenge to have a good number as respondent to this study on water. On the side of researcher, however, issues of water justice are complex and sensitive more time would be needed to explore more and understand on this issue of local community access to water.
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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1
A) Interview guide to local residents of Kiwengwa community.

1. What is your age?

2. What is your gender?

3. What is your highest level of education?

4. What is your occupation or primary source of income?

5. How do you benefit from tourism?

6. What do you think about the presence of tourists in your village?

7. a) How do you acquire water for your home?

    b) What is the process you need to go through?

8. What is the amount of water you need and how can you get? (Is it enough for your needs?)

9. What are the obstacles or problems of accessing water for you?

10. How is tourism impacting water access? can you tell me some stories from your life, give me some examples?

11. In your community, how is water distributed among community members?

12. When is water fairly distributed? What does that mean to for you?

13. a) How do you feel about water access in your community?

    b) How can you describe this situation?

14. a) How do you think Water Authority manages access to water by local residents is doing enough to make water available to local residents?

    b) What could you say about procedures?

15. How do residents manage water issues (village’s water committees? How does that work?

16. How do you engage in decision making about water in your community?

B) Interview guide to tourism establishments

1. What is your title?
2. What is your source of water supply?

3. Do you get sufficient water for your business? If No Why?

4. Do you think water is fairly accessed by all community members?

5. What can be done by water user stakeholders to improve water access to local residents?

C. Interview guide for Zanzibar Water Authority (ZAWA).

1. What is your source of water supply?

2. Is provision of water in Kiwengwa community adequate? Or how do you distribute water in society?

3. How affordable water is, to local people? (or how expensive is water in your village?)

4. Are you satisfied with water supply to community members? If no, what is alternative?

5. Do you have community water committees?

6. How do you involve community in water issues? Or decision making regarding water?

7. Does presence of tourism led to water shortage? If yes how?

8. How water is fairly distributed among community members?

9. Does the water authority aware of water crisis in Kiwengwa community?

10. What can be the cause of water shortage in the area?

11. Do you think the problem can be solved? How suggest?