

## Propositions

Attached to the thesis

### **Pathways in Local Economic Development in Tanzania. Institutionalisation of Collective Action. The Case of Mbulu and Karatu Districts**

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1. People feel motivated to act collectively if they would otherwise lack access to scarce resources they depend upon; if they would otherwise lack access to specific inputs or service delivery; and/or if they would otherwise face an external threat that they could not deal with individually. (this thesis)
2. Collective action based on imposed membership does not succeed. Effective checks and balances to enhance trust and guarantee quality service delivery are basic preconditions for collective action to achieve its intended results. (this thesis)
3. Growing interdependence on the same resources stimulates people to cooperate, to gain optimum benefit while simultaneously regulating free riding or misuse behaviour. (this thesis)
4. The success of collective action, as a household livelihood strategy, largely depends on its institutionalisation, which in turn depends on the continuous transformation of bottom-up and top-down structuring and processing and how people understand and deal with such transformations. (this thesis)
5. Human capital is key in institutionalising collective action, while any national or international institutional facilitation of collective action must be preceded by extension or education to enable people to cope with the changes envisioned. (this thesis)
6. In modern society, the institutionalisation of technical conditions for private sector operations (building construction, fabrication of equipment, etc.) has become too complex for the operators involved to understand and implement and consequently too expensive for government to inspect and maintain.
7. Delegation of authority from a higher level government to a lower level government (or other type of organisation) needs higher level government capacity to oversee and maintain, which – in practice – does not exist until after lower level government authority fails to fulfil its designated responsibility.
8. Community initiatives that depend on European Community funding may easily fulfil their objectives, but they will succeed in accounting for their expenditures only if community representatives are highly skilled in dealing with European bureaucracy, i.e. with Europe's institutionalised accountancy procedures.
9. Although the logical framework approach and the theory of change approach differ from a visionary viewpoint, they are functionally similar as both seek to envision the outcome or actually the impact of an intervention (or series of interventions) referring to an existing problem (or challenge) situation, an in-depth analysis of root causes, an understanding of the capacity of the stakeholders, a process description of activities to address the problem (or challenge) and/or its causes, and insofar as possible, a series of milestones defined as clearly as possible to identify intermediate results in order to know whether 'one is on track'.
10. However strong an organisation might be, its weakness becomes apparent when it is unable to grasp an opportunity and/or address a threat.
11. Monitoring and evaluation of our doing is essential for our learning in order to adjust (improve) our doing in the future. However, this process is fallible. For example, in Scheveningen, when the New Year's beach fires (2019) got out of hand, all stakeholders -- even knowing what could go wrong -- collectively took no steps to prevent the potential catastrophe.