

# Benefits Derived by Community-Driven Development Approach Beneficiaries of World Bank Assisted Projects in South Western Nigeria

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## ABSTRACT

*This study, focused on benefits derived by community-driven development approach beneficiaries of World Bank assisted projects in south western, Nigeria. Multistage sampling technique was adopted in the selection of two hundred and forty six participants each of Fadama and CSDP projects respectively making a pooled total of four hundred and ninety two (492) respondents for the study. Firstly, two States from the Southwest of Nigeria were purposively selected. These were Oyo and Osun States. Secondly, fifteen percent of Local government areas in each State were randomly selected. Finally, 25% of membership of each of the selected community associations was chosen. This resulted to 246 respondents each in respect of Fadama and CSDP and a pooled figure of four hundred and ninety two respondents were chosen for the purpose of this study. Data collected were analyzed using descriptive statistics. Participants earn an*

*average daily income of two (2) US dollars. This could imply that the participation of these community members in the World Bank assisted projects in question (Fadama and CSDP) provided a threshold of poverty reduction. Most (81.5%) of the respondents (pooled) concurred that land is availability is guaranteed for community development purposes. Most of the respondents engaged in farming. The benefits' derived by participants in the Fadama project include construction of culverts (78.5%), feeder road rehabilitation (41.1%), construction of drainage (32.5%), digging of deep well (7.3%), drilling of boreholes (63.8 %). Communities that participated in CSDP benefitted from one project or the other: 34.6% benefitted the construction of culverts while 32.1 % benefitted drainage construction. 17.9% and 6.1% benefitted rehabilitation of feeder road and digging of deep well respectively, while 51.2% benefitted drilling of borehole. 47.2% benefitted electricity project while 50.8% each benefitted school and health*

*centre projects respectively. Government should make infrastructural facilities adequate. Pipe borne water should be provided for farmers and rural dwellers as preference above borehole.*

**Keywords-** *Borehole, CSDP, electricity and feeder road.*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Services were failing poor urban and rural people in the developing world, and poverty remains concentrated in rural areas and urban slums (World Bank, 2000). This state of affairs prevails despite prolonged efforts by many governments to improve rural and urban services and development programs. It is important to find out how communities can be empowered to contribute to their own development and, in the process, improve infrastructure, governance, services, economic and social development—that is, ultimately, the broad range of activities for sustainable poverty reduction.

Countries and their development partners have been trying to involve communities in their own development since the end of World War II,

when the first colonies gained independence in South Asia (IFAD, 2003). Pioneers in both India and Bangladesh (then a part of Pakistan) developed a clear vision- of how it would be done: Local development should be planned and managed by local citizens, their communities, and their local governments within a clearly defined decentralized framework that devolves real power and resources to local governments and communities.

Several programmes, activities and projects are being executed at various levels including rural communities across the country; yet there is a lack of knowledge about how these services are sustained (Lerner,1995). Funding providers and the professionals who receive their funds are obligated to work towards sustaining programmes. Series of reasons might have been attributed to the cause of such scenario. Amongst is whether such programmes originated from the benefiting community or not. If communities were not carried along in the identification and subsequent implementation of such services to a significant

stage, the likelihood of failure is imminent (World Bank, 1996).

The objectives are to;

- Examine the socio-economic characteristics of the Fadama and CSDP participants (respondents) in the study area.
- Analyze the income generating activities of participants in the study area.
- Identify the specific projects benefited by respondents in the study area.

## 2. METHODOLOGY

The study was carried out in selected States (Oyo and Osun) of Southwest, Nigeria. Southwest Nigeria lies between latitude 5<sup>0</sup>N and 9<sup>0</sup>N of the Equator and longitudes 2.5<sup>0</sup> and 6<sup>0</sup> east of the Greenwich Meridian. It is bounded by the Atlantic Ocean in the south, Kwara and Kogi States in the north, Anambra State in the eastern Nigeria and Republic of Benin in the west. The study area has a land area of about 114,271km<sup>2</sup> representing about 12 percent of the country's total land area. The nation's population is put at about 140,003,542 with about 65 percent of this population living in the rural areas (National

Population Commission (NPC), 2006). The Southwest zone comprises six States namely: Lagos, Ogun, Osun, Oyo, Ondo, and Ekiti States (Shahib *et al.*, 1997). These states are situated mainly in the tropical rain forest zone with swamp forest in the coastal regions of Lagos, Delta, Ogun and Ondo states. The zone also covers the derived savannah in the extreme north of this region including Oyo, Osun, Edo and Ekiti states. The climate in southwestern Nigeria is predominantly humid with rainfall from 1500mm to 3000mm per annum. The mean monthly temperature ranges from 18<sup>0</sup>C to 24<sup>0</sup>C during the rainy season and 20<sup>0</sup>C to 35<sup>0</sup>C during the dry season (Shahib *et al.*, 1997).

The population of the study were beneficiaries of Fadama and CSDP projects in the selected states of southwestern Nigeria. Multistage sampling technique was adopted in the selection of two hundred and forty six participants each of Fadama and CSDP projects respectively making a pooled total of four hundred and ninety two (492) respondents for the study. Firstly, two States from the Southwest of Nigeria were purposively selected. These were Oyo and Osun States. They were selected because of their participation in the two projects in southwest Nigeria. Secondly, fifteen percent of Local government areas in each state were randomly selected, making five Local Government Areas from each state and ten Local Government Areas altogether. In the third stage, 50% each of total Fadama Community

Associations and Community Development Associations (for CSDP participants) were chosen from the number of community associations participating in the two projects within the selected Local Government Areas. Finally, 25% of membership of each of the selected community associations was chosen. This resulted to 246 respondents each in respect of Fadama and CSDP and a pooled figure of four hundred and ninety two respondents for the purpose of this study.

The tools and procedure that were employed elucidated the objectives of the study: this includes the following.

Descriptive statistics:

They are the mean, percentages and frequency distribution. These were used as tools to describe the socioeconomic characteristics of respondents, their income generating activities and specific projects benefited by respondents.

### 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

According to table 1, the average income generated by pooled participants per annum was ₦118,000.00. This indicates that majority of participants earned at least 2 dollars income per day. This could imply that the participation of these community members in the World bank assisted projects in question (Fadama and CSDP) provided a threshold of poverty reduction. This thereby made the main objective

of the projects substantially realized. Conventional wisdom and past studies suggest that household with higher incomes would be more likely to participate in community empowerment projects than those with lower incomes since the former would even hire labour if they are constrained in that direction and subsequently enhance sustainability of community projects (Thangata, Hildebrand and Gladwin,2002).

Every World Bank assisted projects using Community Demand –driven Approach involves the formation of community groups with well defined participation elements. In fact, the basis for benefiting from project resources is for prospective beneficiaries to come together in the name of a legally registered group . Table 1 shows dispersed and varying categories of group sizes for the two projects. For Fadama respondents, community groups were described by 6.5 % members as less than 20in size, 76.8% mentioned between 20 and 29, 8.9% mentioned 30-39 while 7.7% mentioned 40-49. None of the Fadama groups were more up to 50 in size. However , most (43.7%) of CSDP respondents described their community group sizes as between 40 and 49 members with 38.4% describing their group size as between 20-29. The mean for fadama participants was 27 while that of CSDP was 44 respectively. Comparing the size of community groups for the two projects, membership of CSDP groups is fairly larger than fadama community groups.

Result presented in Table 1 also shows respondents' mode of land availability for community project purposes. Majority (81.5%) of the pooled respondents concurred that land is availability is guaranteed for community development purposes . This implies that most of the sampled participants have access to

landed property. This finding is in conformity with the finding of World Bank (1994) that the majority of the people in rural communities in Nigeria have land in excess that could be freely donated for developmental purposes for their benefit.

**Table 1: Socio –economic characteristics of respondents**

Socio Economic/Personal Characteristics	FADAMA		CSDP		POOLED PARTICIPANTS	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
<b>Average Income (₦)</b>						
Less than 60,000	128	52.0	16	6.5	144	29.3
60,000-89,999	62	25.2	69	28.0	131	26.6
90,000 – 119,999	24	9.8	31	12.6	55	11.2
120,000 – 149,999	18	7.3	7	2.8	25	5.1
150,000 & above	14	5.7	123	50.0	137	27.8
Mean = 67,780				168,00		118,000
<b>Community group size</b>						
Less than 20	16	6.5	0	0.0	16	3.3
20-29	189	76.8	0	0.0	189	38.4
30-39	22	8.9	19	7.7	41	8.3
40-49	19	7.7	196	79.7	215	43.7
50 and above	0	0.0	31	12.6	31	6.3
Mean = 25				45		
<b>Land availability</b>						
Yes	212	86.2	189	76.8	401	81.5
No	34	13.8	57	23.2	91	18.5

Field survey, 2013.

Figure 1 shows that 70.7% of Fadama respondents engage in farming as their income generating activity as against 34.1% of CSDP respondents. 11.4 % of Fadama respondents engage in trading while 30.9% of CSDP respondents do so. Civil servants constitute 12.2% of Fadama respondents as against 15.9% of CSDP respondents. Percentages of 5.7 and 19.1 of Fadama and CSDP respondents

respectively engage themselves in other various means of income generating activities other than the ones mentioned. The modal frequency for the two sets of participants was farming. However, far more of respondents in the Fadama project engage in it than those in CSDP .This further confirms the adherence of the Fadama Project in terms of targeted beneficiaries which are principally farmers at the

rural areas. The result for CSDP participants shows that their economic background is unskewed to a particular income generating activity. This supports the finding of (NFDO, 2005) which asserts that local people predominated by farmers make their choice of activities in a direction which they consider desirable and favorable in terms of improved crop and livestock production, disease control of plants and animals, improved processing activities, better farming systems with average income, low risks and favorable climatic

condition provided it can help them to achieve their own goals successfully and profitably. This finding therefore has economic implication for community people because their participation in all forms of income generating activity may probably lead to financial buoyancy and help them to minimize risk low standard of living . Also, the fact that majority of the respondents engage in farming attest to the reality that this study was carried out in typical rural communities' setting.

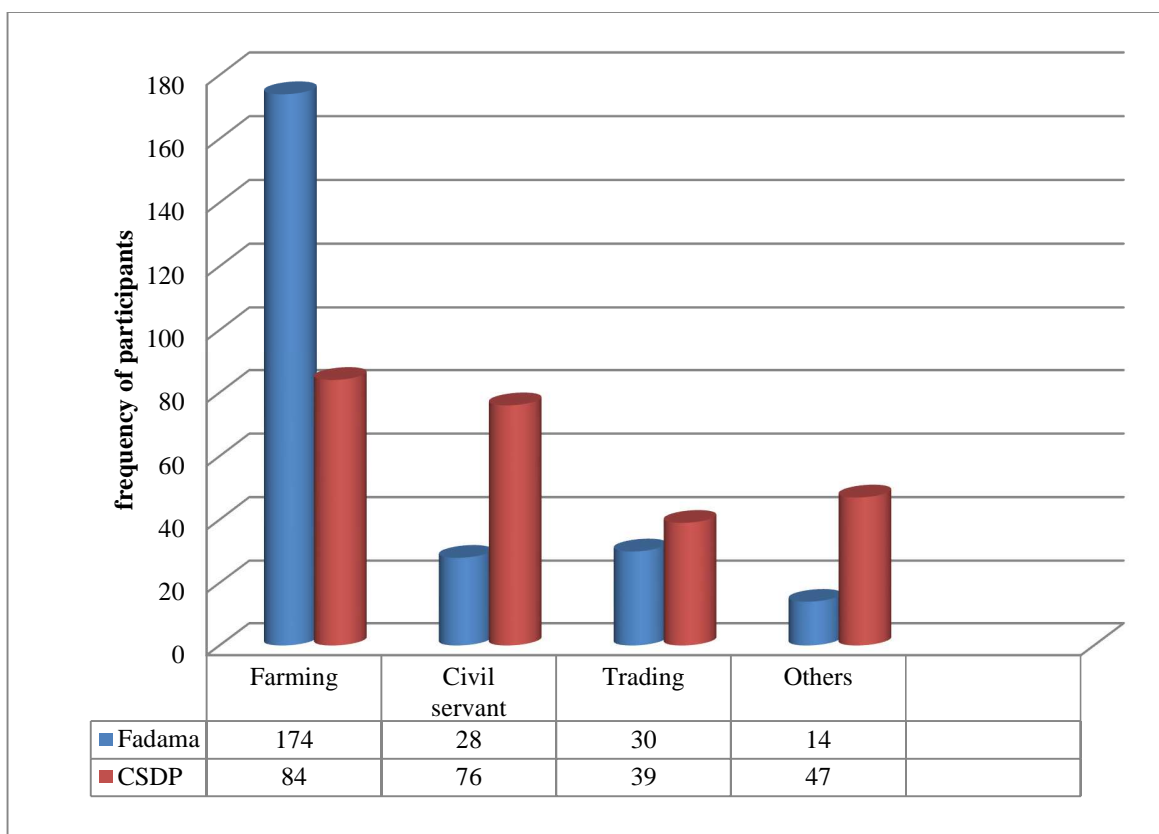


Figure 1: Distribution of respondents according to income generating activities

The benefits' derived by participants in the Fadama project include construction of culverts (78.5%), feeder road rehabilitation (41.1%), construction of drainage (32.5%), digging of deep well (7.3%), drilling of boreholes (63.8 %) . Another 4.9% and 5.3% benefitted construction of markets and VIP toilet respectively. Culvert and borehole projects were unarguably the most popular projects benefitted by Fadama respondents under this study. Fadama communities did not directly benefit from construction of town Hall/Civic center, electricity, health centre and school construction because they were all on the negative list. The implication is that the World Bank fund could not be used to finance such projects under Fadama implementation guidelines. It should be noted that the main objective of fadama was poverty reduction through economic emancipation of participants (NFDO, 2007).

Table 2 also shows the benefits' derived by communities as a result of their participation in CSDP. Virtually all communities under this study that participated in CSDP benefitted from one project or the other. 54.5% benefitted the construction of Town Hall/Civic Center , 34.6% benefitted the construction of culverts while 32.1 % benefitted drainage construction. 17.9% and 6.1% benefitted rehabilitation of feeder road and digging of deep well respectively while 51.2% benefitted drilling of borehole. 47.2% benefitted electricity project while 50.8% each benefitted school and health centre projects respectively. 4.9% and 8.1% benefitted construction of market and VIP toilet respectively. This result agrees with LEEMP (2008) that it aimed at reducing poverty through social infrastructural development.



**Table 2: Distribution of benefits’ derived by fadama and CSDP participants in their respective communities**

Derived benefits	Fadama				CSDP			
	Yes		No		Yes		No	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	frequency	%	frequency	%
Borehole	157	63.8	89	36.2	126	51.2	120	48.8
Culvert	193	78.5	53	21.5	85	34.6	161	65.4
Town hall/ civic centre	0	0.0	246	100.0	112	45.5	134	54.5
Drainage	80	32.5	166	67.5	79	32.1	167	67.9
Health centre	0	0.0	246	100.0	125	50.8	121	49.2
School construction	0	0.0	246	100.0	125	50.8	121	49.2
Electricity	0	0.0	246	100.0	116	47.2	130	52.8
Feeder road	101	41.1	145	58.9	44	17.9	202	82.1
VIP toilet	13	5.3	233	94.7	20	7.9	226	91.9
Market construction	12	4.9	234	95.1	12	4.9	240	95.1
Deep well	18	7.3	228	92.7	15	6.1	231	93.9

\*Multiple responses

Source : Field survey, 2013

#### 4. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Participants earn an average daily income of two (2) US dollars. This could imply that the participation of these community members in the World Bank assisted projects in question (Fadama and CSDP) provided a threshold of poverty reduction. Therefore, government and non-governmental organizations should implement new innovative interventions aimed at poverty eradication. Also the existing ones should be enhanced with funds and institutional support. Most (81.5%) of the pooled respondents concurred that there was land availability for community development purposes. This implies that most of the sampled participants have access to landed property. The

access to land were for community indigenes who owned the land by inheritance. The policy makers should therefore acquire large expanse of land available at no or low cost. This is to encourage both local and foreign investment in commercial agriculture. Most of the respondents engage in farming. Government and other stake holders should embark on poverty alleviation programs aimed at increasing food security and welfare of farmers. Government has made effort of given infrastructural facilities to the farmers. This should be made adequate. Pipe borne water should be provided for farmers and rural dwellers as preference above borehole.



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