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### INFLUENCE OF PARTICIPATION IN COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS ON BENEFICIARIES' INCOME IN ONDO AND KWARA STATES, NIGERIA

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#### ABSTRACT

The study determined the influence of participation in community social development projects on household income among beneficiaries in Ondo and Kwara states, Nigeria. Specifically, it determined the extent to which respondents were aware of community-driven development projects, the level to which respondents participated in the community-driven development project and influence of CDD approach on the income of beneficiaries in the study area. A simple random sampling was used to select 6 households in each of the non-benefiting communities, thus making a total of eighty-four (84) non-beneficiaries in the two states. Primary data was collected and analysed using both descriptive and inferential statistics. The results show that 54.2 % of the respondents who benefitted from CSDP projects were males while 45.8% of them were females. The findings also show that 56.0% and 36.9% were aware and very much aware of education projects respectively while only 4.8% were not aware. The CSDP projects implemented among the respondents include majorly health facility (64.3%), water facility (55.9%), education (52.9%), electricity (51.2%) and socio economic (47.0%). Other CSDP projects implemented in the communities were transported (36.9%), environment (35.1%) and gender and vulnerable group's projects (27.9%). The study also revealed that the majority (86.3%) respondents had a very high level of participation water project with a mean value of ( $\bar{X}$  = 3.77) while only 2.6% had a very low level of participation. Furthermore, majority (70.6%) of the respondents had a very high level of participation in health projects ( $\bar{X}$  = 3.58) but the level of participation was low 5.2% of them. There was a 33.4 % increment in the mean annual income among the CDD beneficiaries ( $\bar{X}$  = ₦166542.8). The findings showed that there was a significant difference in income of beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries before and after the implementation of CDD projects in the study areas with a p-value Of 0.000. The study concluded that the CDD approach to community social development projects ensured positive outcomes of the community driven development projects.

**Keywords:** Income, community, development, poverty.

#### INTRODUCTION

The CSDP or second Community-based Poverty Reduction Project (CPRPII) is designed to build on the portfolio of existing CDD projects in Nigeria in both scope and magnitude through a two-fold strategy. It further integrates project elements into local governance structures and enhances partnerships between communities and the local government. This is the first time that as much as 85% of financial disbursements are being made directly to the communities in Nigeria (World Bank, 2006; African Development Bank (ADB,

2009). The objectives of the CSDP are to build on the Community-based Poverty Reduction Projects (CPRP) through expanded project coverage within the participating States of the two projects and enhanced project integration using the broad framework of a Community-Based Poverty Reduction Strategy in conjunction with the Local Empowerment and Environmental Management Program (LEEMP). Project design stresses transparency, the autonomy of the State agencies responsible for allocating funds at the local level, and the use of a fully participatory approach. Sectors currently targeted for capacity enhancement include water and sanitation, natural resource management, safety nets, transportation, health and

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social services, and education (World Bank, 2006). The CSDP was to combine the efforts of the five existing CDD operations in Nigeria, and aimed at implementing these changes in the existing CPRP, FADAMA and Local Empowerment and Environmental Management Project States. The basic institutional structures will remain the same as in CPRP I, independent State agencies will be responsible for implementing the project, assisted by stronger linkages to the State and Local Government Authorities. Project changes are embedded in institutional structures to ensure that Local Government and communities are empowered to use and manage resources (World Bank, 2011).

Moreover, CSDP projects are motivated by their trust in people and hence it advocates people changing their own environment as a powerful force for development (Petr, 2013). General and more localized studies have revealed that significant development has taken place in the attitude of scientists, planners, donor agencies and other development professionals. The development has been towards the recognition of the facts that local communities have a tremendous amount of knowledge and information about their environments that can form the baseline of sound and sustainable development (World Bank, 2013). People have a right to partake in actions and plans which affect their lives as non-participatory approaches to development have failed to significantly alter the quality of life and resource of the poor worldwide. Since the mid-1990s, community driven development has emerged as one of the fastest growing investments by Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), aid organizations and multilateral developments banks. This continued investment in CSDP projects has been driven mostly by a demand from donor agencies and developing countries for large-scale, bottom-up and demand-driven, poverty reduction projects that can increase the institutional capacity of small communities for self-development (World Bank, 2013).

Past developmental efforts by Government to improve the wellbeing of citizens have been geared towards the construction and rehabilitation of roads, schools, hospitals, civic centers, skill acquisition centers, health centers, and provision of potable water, irrigation water and a host of others. However, these projects have not yielded the maximum desired results, largely because improper focus and direction. Many of the supposed

beneficiaries did not benefit reasonably, neither did they have the feelings of ownership of the projects.

Most projects also had low survival rate and lacked accountability. Even though communities members have potentials to contribute to, identify, implement and sustain projects; they lack the requisite skills and funds. Majority of these developmental projects and services embarked upon by governments in the past to aid community development and livelihood among the citizenry never yielded desired results because of the top-down supply-driven and non-participatory mode of delivering services to communities (Agwu & Abah, 2009). This study attempted to answer the following research questions:

- what are the socio-economic characteristics of the respondents in the study area?
- to what extent were respondents aware of community-driven development projects?
- to what level did respondents participate in the community-driven development projects ?
- does CDD Approach have an influence on the income of beneficiaries in the study area?

**Objectives of the Study:** The broad objective of this study was to determine the influence of participation in community & social development projects on household income among beneficiaries in Ondo & Kwara states, Nigeria. The specific objectives are to:

- ascertain the socio-economic characteristics of the respondents in the study area
- determine respondents' level of awareness about community-driven development projects
- determine respondents' level of participation in community-driven development projects
- determine the influence of CDD projects on the income of beneficiaries in the study area

Ho4: there is no significant difference between the income of those who benefited from CDD projects and those who did not benefit before (2013) and after (2017) CSDP projects.

#### **METHODOLOGY**

This study was carried out in Ondo and Kwara States, Nigeria. Ondo state is located on 7010'N 5005'E and has a land area of about 15,500 km<sup>2</sup> with a population of about 3,440,000 (NPC, 2006). Similarly, Kwara State covers an area of 34,467.5 square kilometres and lies at latitude 8°30' north and longitude 5°00' east. It has a population of 2,365,353 (NPC, 2006). A multi-stage sampling technique was used to select the respondents for the study. At the first stage, two (2) states (Kwara

and Ondo) which have implemented the CSDP projects were chosen purposely because of the vegetation differences which have effects on types of projects that were implemented in the states. The selection of communities for CSDP was sector-based and it included communities that have benefited from CSDP projects and communities that have not benefited from CSDP Projects (control communities). It should be noted that CSDP micro projects cut across eight (8) different sectors including health, education, electricity, water, transport, socio-economic, environment and natural resources and gender and vulnerable. Seven of the sectors were chosen for the study randomly. The stratified sampling procedure was used to select communities for the study based on completed and functional CSDP micro-projects from all the sectors. Two (2) CSDP communities per senatorial district were selected from each of the sectors making a total of fourteen (14) CSDP communities from each state and a total of twenty (28) CSDP communities from the two states. Lastly, six (6) households were randomly selected from each community making a total of one hundred and sixty-eight (168) respondents in benefiting communities that were for the study. For the selection of non CSDP communities, the same simple random sampling procedure was used to select one (1) community that did not have a particular micro project, thus seven (7) communities which did not have health facility, education, electricity, water, road, market, drainages/VIP toilets and gender/vulnerability respectively were chosen for the study in each of the two states, thus we have fourteen (14) communities and two control communities per micro project. A simple random sampling was used to select 6 households in each of the non-benefiting communities, thus making a total of eighty-four (84) non-beneficiaries in the two states.

A well-structured, validated and pre-tested interview guide containing both closed-ended and open-ended questions were developed to collect relevant information from respondents through personal efforts and the help of trained enumerators. The use of a combination of methods was necessary to have greater insight into the situation of the communities through the generation of qualitative and quantitative data. Primary data were collected and used for this study. The data were collected with the use of an interview guide. Secondary sources of information such as published articles, journals, conference proceedings, textbooks,

internet and reports were also used to collect relevant information for the study. The data analytical tools that were used in this study comprised of both descriptive and inferential statistics. Descriptive statistics such as frequency distribution, means, range, and percentages were used in the analysis of some socio-economic variables and other relevant variables. The double difference was used to test the hypothesis of the study.

The Double Difference Estimator also known as Difference in Difference method has the formula:

$$DD = (Y_{p1} - Y_{p0}) - (Y_{n1} - Y_{n0})$$

Where:

$Y_{p1}$  = Outcome (e.g. income) of beneficiaries after the project started

$Y_{p0}$  = Outcome of beneficiaries before the project started

$Y_{n1}$  = Outcome of non-beneficiaries after the project started

$Y_{n0}$  = Outcome of non-beneficiaries before the project started

To establish causality between a program and an outcome, impact evaluation method that rules out the possibility of any factors other than the program of interest was used to explain the impact. The impact or causal effect ( $\alpha$ ) of a program (P) on an outcome of interest (Y) is given by:

$$\alpha = (Y | P=1) - (Y | P=0)$$

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Socio-Economic Characteristics of the Respondents:

The results in Table 1 show that 54.2 % of the respondents who benefitted from CSDP projects were males while 45.8% of them were females. The study also shows that the majority (67.8%) of the non-beneficiaries were males while 32.2% of the non-beneficiaries were females. This representation of both males and females in CSDP projects reinforced the fact that CDD is built on a premise which permits and promotes the active participation of both males and females. The results also support the assertion by Akangbe *et al.* (2012), that the CDD approach encourages the inclusion of both male and female beneficiaries in its implementation. The findings from the study reveal that the mean age of the respondents was 44.4 years as shown in Table.1. The results show that the majority (70.7%) of the CSDP beneficiaries were below 50 years. This implies that CDD approach to community projects supports the inclusion and involvement of people of different age categories thereby encouraging the active participation of children,

youths and adults in the implementation of CDD projects (World Bank, 2006). The results further show that majorities (90.0%) of the non-beneficiaries were below 50 years. These findings imply that the majority of the beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries were still within their active age. The active age category of most of the non-beneficiaries also implies that if they take adequate steps, have access to necessary information, they have the chance to also participate and benefit from CDD projects in future. The study shows that the majority (76.2%) and (61.9%) were married in the beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries groups respectively. Marriage promotes the tendency for a husband and wife to share information about community driven development with each other (Angela & Wiley, 2006). The study shows that more than half (52.4 %) of beneficiaries were Christians while 45.8 % of them were Muslims. Half (50.0%) of the non-beneficiaries were Muslims while 47.0 % were Muslims. The findings from the study show that 67.9 % of the beneficiaries had a formal education with 32.1 %

having no formal education. The majority (78.6 %) of the non-beneficiaries had no form of formal education while only 21.4% had formal education. The findings show that the respondents are literate but the level of formal education differs among the respondents as presented in Table. Literacy has an influence on access to information about developmental projects and also aids involvement in community-driven development projects (Dulle & Aina (1999). The study showed that majority (99.4%) of the beneficiaries belonged to one community association or the other while only 1.2% claimed they didn't belong to any community associations. The majority (90.5%) of the non-beneficiaries also belonged to community associations while only a few (9.5%) of them didn't belong to any community groups or associations. This result implies that the respondents were members of different groups and associations in their communities which could have positive effects on community members' involvement in developmental projects in their communities.

Table 1. Socio-economic Characteristics of the Respondents.

<b>Socio-economic Characteristics</b>	<b>CSDP n= 168, F (%)</b>	<b>Non CSDP n = 84, F (%)</b>
Male	91 (54.2)	61 (72.7)
Female	77 (45.8)	23 (27.3)
<b>Age</b>		
≤30	38 (22.6)	25(29.8)
31-40	34 (20.2)	13 (22.8)
41-50	47 (27.9)	23 (27.4)
51-60	20 (11.9)	6 (7.1)
≥61	29 (17.4)	17 (20.2)
<b>Marital Status</b>		
Single	21 (12.5)	16 (19.0)
Married	128 (76.2)	52 (61.9)
Divorced	2 (1.2)	8 (9.5)
Widowed	4 (2.4)	2 (2.4)
Separated	13 (7.7)	6 (7.1)
<b>Religion</b>		
Christianity	88 (52.4)	40 (47.6)
Islam	77 (45.8)	42 (50.0)
Traditional	3 (1.8)	2 (2.4)
≤5	91 (54.2)	52 (61.9)
6-10	77 (45.8)	32(38.1)
≥11	-	-
<b>Educational Level</b>		
Non Formal	54 (32.1)	66 (78.6)
Formal	114 (67.9)	18 (21.4)

Attempted Primary School	-	2 (11.1)
Completed Primary school	18 (15.8)	1 (5.5)
Attempted Secondary School	24 (21.1)	6 (33.3)
Completed Secondary School	48 (42.1)	5 (27.7)
Attempted Tertiary School	4 (3.5)	4 (22.7)
Completed Tertiary School	20 (17.5)	-
Socio organization		
Member	167 (99.4)	76 (90.5)
Non Member	1 (0.6)	8 (9.5)

### Beneficiaries' Level of Awareness of Community Social Development Projects:

The study showed that majority (61.3%) of the beneficiaries was very much aware of health project while 28.6% and only 8.9% of them were aware and just aware respectively. Furthermore, more than half (56.0%) of the beneficiaries were very much aware of water projects, 36.3% were aware while only 2.4% were not aware. The findings also show that 56.0% and 36.9% were aware and very much aware of education projects respectively while only 4.8% were not aware. Electricity projects gained very much awareness among 61.3% of them, 22.0% were aware, 10.1% were just aware while only 6.5% were not aware. Other projects that majority of the beneficiaries were so much aware include; socio-economic projects (52.4%) such as markets, town hall and civic centre, transport (64.3%) and environmental projects (51.8%) such as VIP toilets and drainages. The high level of awareness obtained for the CDD projects could be attributable to the forms of information dissemination adopted which included a combination of both mass media, group and inter personal

communication methods (Figure 4.1). Communication is an essential ingredient in community development projects which would go a long way in fostering community participation through the process of self-help (Adedokun, 2010). Awareness is central to the success of any developmental effort as it helps people to better appreciate and understand how to negotiate their local contexts and design and implement interventions that are more contextually adapted, thereby leading to more efficient use of resources and more functional outcomes, including, but not limited to reduced capture and/or corruption by local elites (Sheree & Alyoscia, 2014). It also increases the level of participation by community members in developmental projects in their communities. The People will feel a better sense of belonging when they have information about the happenings in their communities and they feel more concerned and be able to contribute better towards the accomplishment of such efforts. Findings by Echeme & Nwachukwu (2010), also affirmed that community sensitization and participation have positive effects on the implementation of CDD project.

Table 2. Beneficiaries' Level of Awareness of Community Social Development Projects.

Project	Level of Awareness	CSDP n= 168, F (%)	Mean ( $\bar{X}$ )	SD
Health	Not aware	2 (1.2)	3.58	0.77
	Just aware	15 (8.9)		
	Aware	48 (28.6)		
	Very much aware	103 (61.3)		
Water	Not aware	4(2.4)	3.77	0.64
	Just aware	9 (5.4)		
	Aware	61 (36.3)		
	Very much aware	94 (56.0)		
Education	Not aware	8 (4.8)	3.45	0.83
	Just aware	4 (2.4)		
	Aware	94 (56.0)		
	Very much aware	62 (36.9)		
Electricity	Not aware	11 (6.5)	3.56	0.68
	Just aware	17 (10.1)		

Socio- Economic (Market/town hall /civic center	Aware	37 (22.0)	3.29	0.90
	Very much aware	103 (61.3)		
	Not aware	4 (2.4)		
	Just aware	6 (3.6)		
Transport (Road)	Aware	70 (41.7)	3.26	0.81
	Very much aware	88 (52.4)		
	Not aware	8 (4.8)		
	Just aware	5 (3.0)		
Environment (Drainages/ Toilets)	Aware	47 (28.0)	3.34	0.75
	Very much aware	108 (64.3)		
	Not aware	22 (13.1)		
	Just aware	27 (16.1)		
VIP	Aware	46 (27.4)		
	Very much aware	87 (51.8)		

**Beneficiaries’ Sources of information about CDD projects:** The findings from the study shown in Figure 4.1, indicate that project committee (94.6%), community leaders (69.0%) and project facilitators (27.9%) were the major sources of information for those who benefitted from CSDP projects. The involvement of local leaders, project facilitators and committees in disseminating information about CSDP to community members aided the participation (Table 3 and Figure 2)

and contributions of community members towards CSDP projects ( in their communities as most community leaders are held to the high esteem and command the trust of their people. Adetimehin, Okunlola and Owolabi (2018), found out that interpersonal sources such as community leaders, friends, family members and neighbours have all the time become the main providers of information especially agricultural information among rural dwellers due to their credibility and reliability.

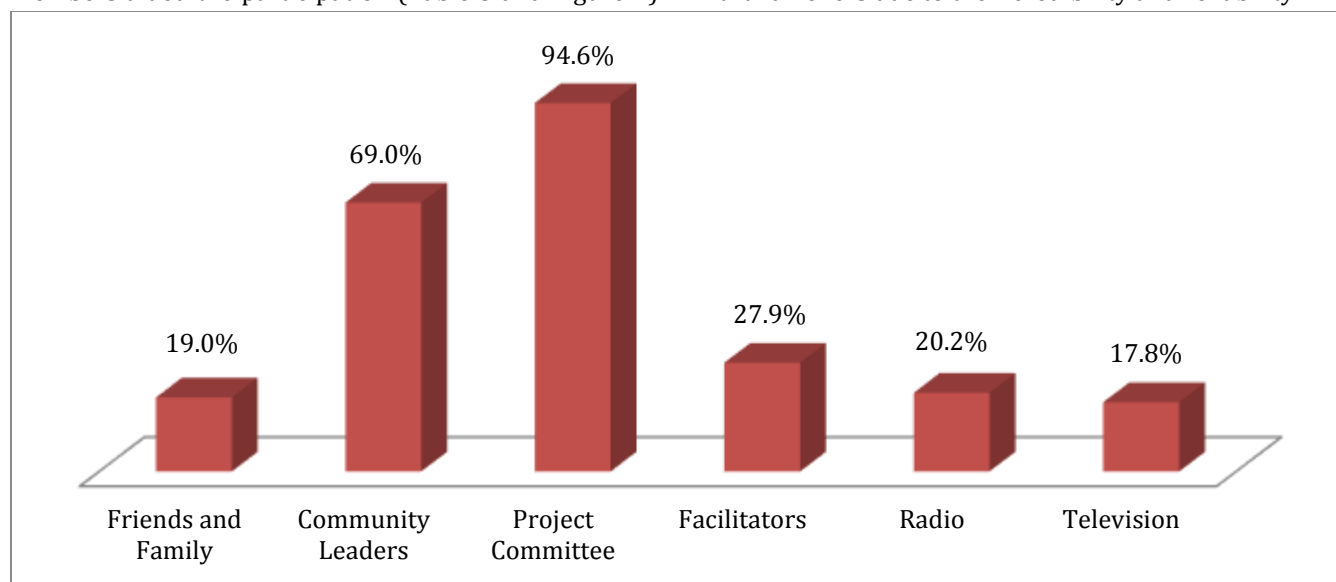


Figure1. Beneficiaries’ Sources of information about CSDP (Multiple Responses).

**Participation in CDD Projects, Mode of Participation and Reasons for Non-Participation:** The study showed that only a few (4.5%) of them didn’t participate in CSDP Projects although they benefited. The modes of participation in CDD projects as shown in Figure 2 were major as a community member (97.2%), a volunteer (75.4%) and a member of an association or a group

(5.6%). Only a few claimed they participated through election and appointment (1.5%). Furthermore, Figure 2 shows that the major reasons for non-participation by some of the respondents in the benefitting communities range from being unavailable/busy (56.8%), unaware (10.4%) to being a non-indigene (5.8%). This implies that the majority of the community members

participated in the CSDP projects that were implemented in their communities. This level of participation was attainable because of the CDD approach to developmental projects which encouraged and entrusted decision making power to the hands of community members allowing them to see the projects as theirs and not an enforced project which most of the times may not be in tandem with their felt needs in the communities. The results support the assertion that CDD approach encourages voluntary participation of community members and gives room for both community indigenes and non-indigenes to see the projects as to the benefit of all (Okwera, 2014).

**Exact Projects Executed and Stages of involvement in the Project cycle:** The CSDP projects implemented among the respondents include majorly health facility (64.3%), water facility (55.9%), education (52.9%), electricity (51.2%) and socio economic (47.0%). Other CSDP projects implemented in the communities were transported (36.9%), environment (35.1%) and gender and vulnerable group’s projects (27.9%). These projects cover the building of basic health centres, construction of boreholes, deep wells, rural electrification and

installation of transformers, building of blocks of classrooms, rehabilitation of dilapidated school buildings, provision of information technology and science laboratories centres for schools, building of civic centres, community halls, markets stalls, lock up shops, skill acquisition centers, construction of bridges, drainages, culverts and grading of roads. Furthermore, the findings show that 83.3% of the respondents participated in project identification, 67.8% of them participated in project monitoring and evaluation while 54.4% and 41.1 % of were involved in project planning and sensitization respectively. This implies that CDD projects in the benefitting communities were not left in the hands of the donors but the community members were involved at every stage of the projects that were implemented in their communities. The trend of results shows that the project beneficiaries participated in all the phases of the developmental projects implemented in their communities. This supports the assertion that the CDD approach builds local capacity, improves the sustainability of developmental projects by encouraging the full involvement of participants in the entire project cycle (World Bank, 2013).

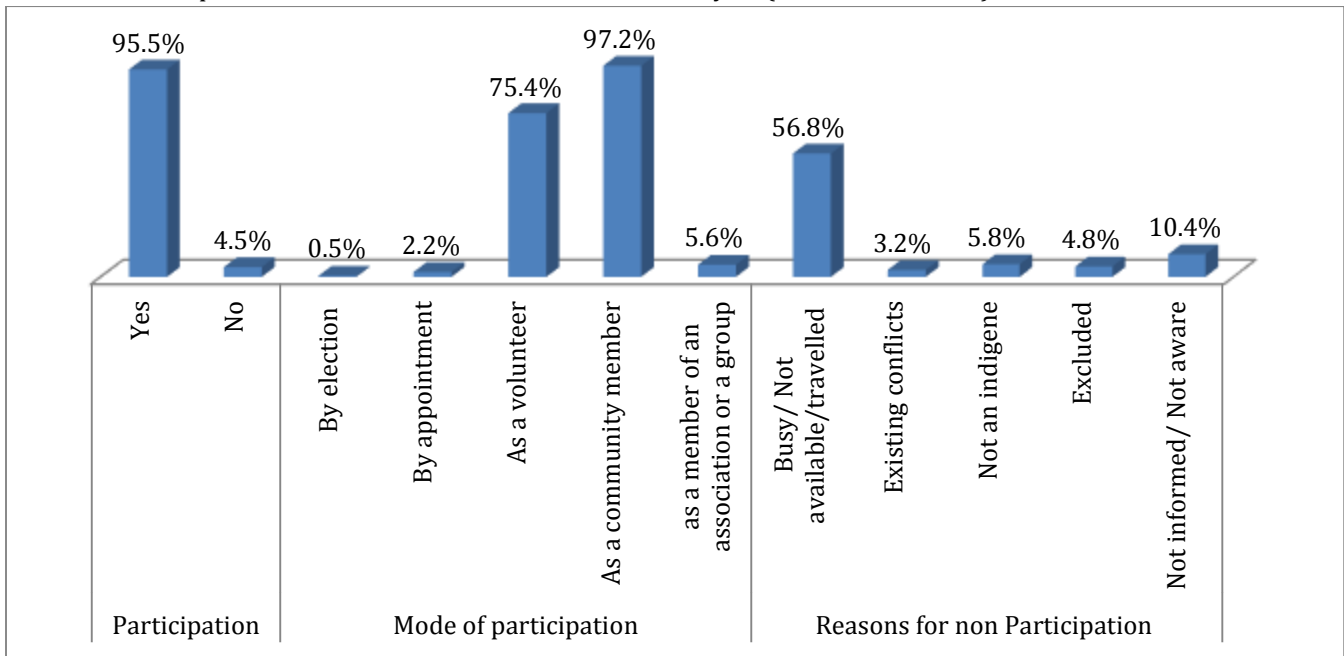


Figure 2. Participation in CSDP Projects, Mode of Participation and Rea Participation (Multiple responses).

**Level of Participation in CDD Projects:** The study also revealed that the majority (86.3%) respondents had a very high level of participation water project with a mean value of ( $X = 3.77$ ) while only 2.6% had a very low level of participation. Furthermore, the majority (70.6%)

of the respondents had a very high level of participation in health projects ( $X = 3.58$ ) but the level of participation was low 5.2% of them. The level of participation in electricity project by the majority (66.0%) of the respondents was very high with a mean value of  $X = 3.56$

while more than one quarter (26.8%) indicated a high level of participation while only few (2a .0%) indicated a very low level of participation. The results show that more than half (51.0%) and (61.4%) of the respondents participated at a very high level in socio economic and education projects respectively. The mean value of level the of participation in transport projects was  $X= 3.26$  while that of environment was  $X= 3.24$ . These findings imply that the respondents participated in the CSDP projects that were implemented in their communities. This high level of participation observed for most of the CSDP projects was as a result of high level the of awareness among the respondents (Table 4.2) and the design of CSDP projects which gives control, decision making and ownership of CDD projects to beneficiaries throughout the entire projects cycle with a resultant positive effects on involvement of the community

members this is because a feeling of ownership of community projects by community members encourages a higher level of involvement and contributions towards community projects.

Ejiofor (2007), explained that the CDD strategy makes it possible for beneficiaries to play leading roles in identification and prioritization of their needs; deciding and preparing micro- projects required to address the identified needs; co-financing the micro-projects; continue to operate and maintain the micro-projects thereby ensuring sustainability; learn to do things for themselves and in so doing their capacities are built; ownership of the micro- projects are guaranteed by active participation of beneficiaries in all the phases of the micro-projects cycle (identification, planning, prioritization, designing, implementing and maintenance of intervention measures).

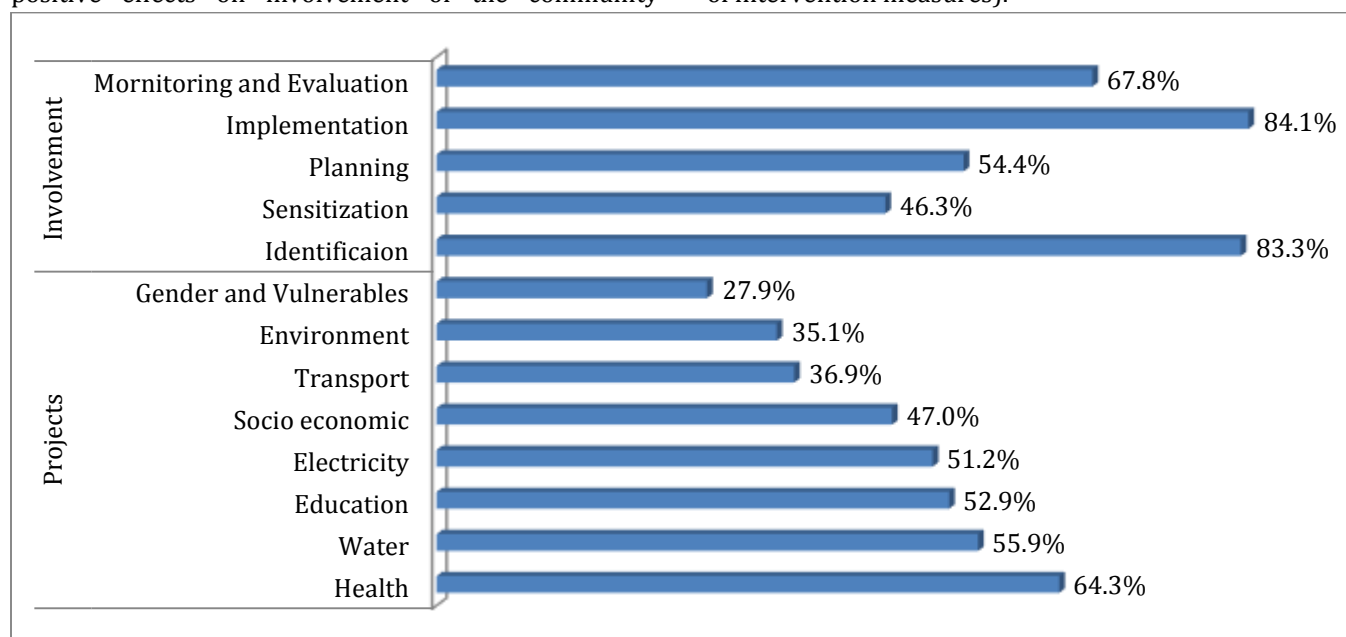


Figure 3 Exact Projects Executed and Stages of involvement in the Project cycle (Multiple Responses).

Table 3. Level of Participation in CDD Projects.

Project	Level of Participation	CSDP n= 153, F (%)	Mean	Standard Deviation
Electricity	Very low	3(2.0)	3.56	0.68
	Low	8 (5.2)		
	High	41 (26.8)		
	Very High	101 (66.0)		
Water	Very low	4 (2.6)	3.77	0.64
	Low	6 (3.9)		
	High	11 (7.2)		
	Very High	132 (86.3)		
Health	Very low	8 (5.2)	3.58	0.77
	Low	3 (2.0)		



Socio- Economic (Market/town hall/civic center)	High	34 (22.2)	3.29	0.90
	Very High	108 (70.6)		
	Very low	13 (8.5)		
	Low	7 (4.6)		
Education	High	55 (35.9)	3.45	0.83
	Very High	78 (51.0)		
	Very low	10 (6.5)		
	Low	4 (2.6)		
Transport (Road)	High	45 (29.4)	3.26	0.81
	Very High	94 (61.4)		
	Very low	7 (4.6)		
	Low	15 (9.8)		
Environment (Drainages/ VIP Toilets)	High	62 (40.5)	3.34	0.75
	Very High	69 (45.1)		
	Very low	5 (3.3)		
	Low	11 (7.2)		
	High	63 (41.2)		
	Very High	74 (48.4)		

#### Primary Livelihood Activities of the Respondents:

The study showed that the majority of the beneficiaries (48.8%) and non-beneficiaries (56.0%) were farmers by primary occupation. The study showed that 16.7% of the beneficiaries were traders while 7.1% of the non-beneficiaries were traders. Furthermore, 8.3% of the beneficiaries were artisans while 11.9% of the non-beneficiaries were artisans. The study showed that 7.7% of the beneficiaries were into livestock production and rearing while 7.1% of the non-beneficiaries were livestock farmers. The findings imply that the major source of livelihood among the respondents was farming; however, the respondents were also involved in several non-farming livelihood activities as their source of income. Crop production include the cultivation of yam, maize, cassava, pepper, rice, tomatoes, vegetables, the agro-processors were into oil palm processing, pepper grinding, maize milling, rice milling, gaari/cassava/starch processing, palm kernel oil extraction, food drink processing – soymilk ‘sobo’, ‘kunnu’, etc. we also have other non-agricultural livelihood activities such as shoemaking, rental services, computer service centres, catering services, etc for vulnerable groups, especially the physically challenged and the aged). The research finding supports the assertion that farming is the major livelihood activities of the people in rural areas of Nigeria (Abimbola, 2013). Several studies have reported a substantial and increasing share of off-farm income in total household

income (Ruben & Van, 2001; de Janvry & Sadoulet, 2001; Haggblade *et al.*, 2007). Reasons for this observed income diversification of livelihood activities was a result of declining farm incomes and the desire to ensure against agricultural production and market risks (Matsumoto *et al.*, 2006).

#### Respondents' Household Income before and after CDD Projects:

The findings from the study show that majority (94.2%) of the beneficiaries had an average annual income which was below ₦200,000.00 while only a few (5.4%) had an average annual income that was above ₦200,000.00 before the implementation of CDD projects in their communities with a mean income of  $X = ₦124,860.1$ . Furthermore, the findings show that majority (89.5%) of the non-beneficiaries also had an average annual income which was below ₦200,000.00 with a mean income of ₦105,940.4 for the period before 2013. In 2017, which was four years after the implementation of CDD projects, there was 33.4 % increment in the mean annual income among the CDD beneficiaries ( $X = ₦166,542.8$ ). The mean ( $X = ₦118,452.3$ ) income of non-beneficiaries also increased by 11.8 % which was lower as compared to the CDD beneficiaries, the increase in the income of non-beneficiaries is attributable to spill over effects from nearby benefitting communities. The result implies that the beneficiaries enjoyed an increased annual income; this is attributable to a reduction in their daily expenditure as a result of increased access to basic facilities and infrastructures

(Table 4, 8) thereby increasing their total savings. The results support the findings of Nkonya *et al.*, (2009), who found out a 60.0% increase in the income of CDD projects beneficiaries in Nigeria. The reasons for the higher level of increment obtained by the beneficiaries as compared to the non-beneficiaries are not farfetched,

one important reason was because beneficiaries of CSDP projects needed not to pay for most rural infrastructures again unlike before the implementation of the projects as there was an observed increase and improvement in access to and utilisation of infrastructural facilities such as water, health center, electricity, schools markets e.t.c.

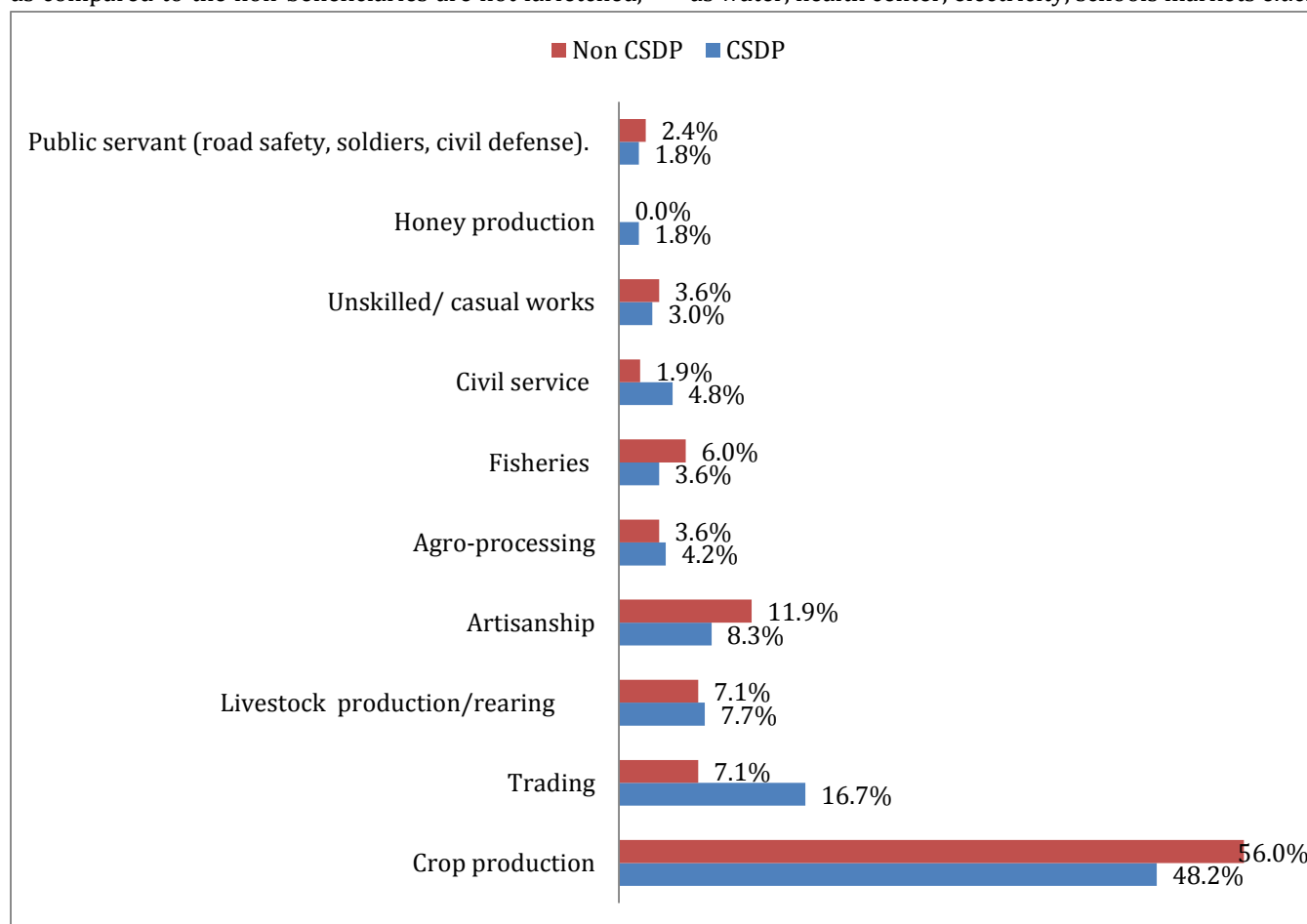


Figure 4. Primary Livelihood Activities of the Respondents.

Table 4. Respondents' Household Annual Income before and after CDD Projects.

Annual Income	Before CDD		After CDD		% Increase (Beneficiaries)	% Increase (Non-Beneficiaries)
	Beneficiaries	Non-Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries	Non-Beneficiaries		
≤ ₦100,000	(39.6)	(52.8)	(15.6)	(64.8)		
₦100,001- ₦200,000	(54.6)	(44.2)	(71.8)	(30.0)		
₦200,001- ₦300,000	(4.8)	(3.6)	(9.0)	(9.0)	33.4	11.8
₦300,001- ₦400,000	(0.6)	11 (3.3)	(2.4)	(8.0)		
≥ ₦400,001	(1.2)	7 (2.1)	(1.8)	-		

Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean	₦124860.1	₦105940.4	₦166542.8	₦118452.3
S.D	₦88431.2	₦42516.1	₦80186.86	₦55030.6

**Hypothesis four:** There is no significant Difference in the income of beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries before and after CDD Projects.

The findings showed that there is a significant difference in income of beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries before and after the implementation of CDD projects in the

Table 5. Results of Double Difference of the income of beneficiaries & non-beneficiaries before and after CDD Projects.

Variable	Paired Differences						
	Mean	Standard Deviation (SD)	Standard Error Mean (SE)	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	t-value	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
Pair 1. Total household income before CDD Projects	2917.08	67899.2	5329.6	14478.0 - 23466.1	3.439	83	0.000

**CONCLUSION**

The study concluded that the CDD approach to community social development projects ensured positive outcomes of the community. It promoted full awareness about projects and the involvement of beneficiaries at all stages of projects implementation. Community social development projects significantly increased the income of beneficiaries. This study proposed following recommendations;

1. Monitoring by government and donor agencies of completed and functional CDD projects should be continuous and should not be left entirely in the hands of community members; this will help users of such projects to overcome easily any difficulties that could be encountered while utilizing the projects. It will help serve as a feed- back mechanism for the government and donor agencies.
2. Community development agents and community leaders should continue to engage in clear communication with community members to ensure effective circulation of information among different participants by using communication tools and channels appropriate to the groups involved this so is to enlist the participation of everybody in the process of community development.
3. Developmental efforts by government and donor agencies should ensure continued interaction of economic, social, political, human, natural, cultural, technological, local government policies and other

study areas with a p-value Of 0.000. This implies that the income of beneficiaries of CDD projects differs significantly in the positive direction as indicated by a mean difference of 29170.8 before and after CDD projects, we, therefore, reject the non-hypothesis and accept the alternate hypothesis.

situational factors to actualize the objectives, this is because, rural development is a complex process.

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