

UTILIZATION PATTERN OF COMMUNITY DRIVEN DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS (CDDP) IN SOUTHWESTERN, NIGERIA

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Abstract: Community Driven Development projects (CDDp) is aimed at enhancing the welfare of the people. The study therefore examined patronage pattern of Community Driven Development projects (CDDp) with the view to harnessing a good support of the community development officers at the local government levels in Southwest Geopolitical Zone of Nigeria. A total number of 5,106 questionnaires were systematically administered on the household heads in all the eighteen local government areas randomly selected from all the senatorial districts in the six states that make up the Southwest Geopolitical Zone of Nigeria. Data used for this study were analyzed with the use of Principal Component Analysis/Factor Analysis (PCA/FA) and Logit Regression Analysis. The study found that four factors which accounted for 63.86% of the initially extracted seven factors had significant influence on the decision to utilize Community Driven Development projects. Based on the eigen values, these factors assume order of importance as follows: quality (3.125; 29.33%), accessibility (2.776; 26.06%), affordability (2.574; 24.16%) and attitude (2.176; 20.43%). Quality and affordability of Community Driven Development project as obtained from the logit regression is negatively related to the probability of patronizing community driven development project and that as the quality and affordability of community driven development projects increase, the probability of patronizing government owned infrastructures decreases by -0.482 and -0.639 respectively at 1% level of significance. Conversely, attitude of personnel manning community driven development project is also positively related to the probability of patronizing government owned development project and that as the attitude of personnel manning of government owned development project becomes poorer, the probability of patronizing community driven project increases by 0.235 at 5% level of significance. The study concluded that identified Community Driven Development projects have had favorable socio economic impacts on the people and that community development association if given a proper management and administrative skill at the local government level or state could function very well in the provision of amenities for its populace. The study recommended that a blue print and a policy statement should be made at this expense so that activities of all the community associations in the community could be unified and monitored. It also recommended that statutory allocation should also accommodate community development association. Planning rules and regulations should be observed to the latter in the implementation of community-driven development projects. It also advocated that indigenous technology should be always be used so that maintenance cost could be affordable.

Keywords: Community; Community Development; Community Development Association; Community Driven Development projects; Development

INTRODUCTION

The inability of government to meet up in the provision of basic socio-economic needs of its populace led to the initiation of Community Development Associations with various Self Help Projects. George (2000) pointed out clearly that “the inability of government-sponsored programmes to induce expected development particularly in the rural areas of developing countries, brought about the thinking by the people of ‘helping themselves’ in form of community development. In Nigeria, Olowu et al., (1991) in their study confirmed that Self Help Projects are very pivotal to the socio-economic development of the local communities. Similarly, Oyedele (1998) and Apkomuvie (2010) concluded that community organizations and their programmes are indispensable and

that they play a major role in the management of community development projects. The Federal Government of Nigeria economic development policies; NEEDS (National Economic Empowerment Development Strategies) devised Community-Driven Development Programs (CDDp) as one of its strategies plan to effect socio-economic development in remote areas of the country. These programmes are intended to touch human life in areas of education, health, water supply, electrification and construction of public utilities. These programs are premised on the fact that government resources are limited, hence the need for the people to help themselves by coming together as groups to better their chances of success arises.

A community is essentially a social function; a body of people bound to a common social structure which functions as specific organism and which is distinguishable from other such organizations (Warner, 1941). According to Smith (1973) it is a behavioral system having consensual based internal regulation and a mutual recognition among the members of the behaviour system. Fatunde (1978) posited succinctly that it is a social group occupying a defined geographical area and based on the feeling that people have for one another.

Scholars have given differ opinions but similar meaning to the definition of development. Olayiwola (1990) cited in CASSAD (1992) defined it as an attempt aimed at "overcoming poverty and diseases as well as the provision of infrastructures such as bridges, hospital, schools, electricity and water in areas where there are lacking". Another attempt was that of Onokerhoraye and Okafor (1994) who defined it as "a multi-dimensional process involving changes in structures, attitudes, economic growth with the reduction in inequality and eradication of absolute poverty. It also refers to the conscious action to effect large-scale change in a desired direction by utilizing in a centralized or at least in a co-ordinated way the resources available to a given political unit (Bernstein, 1978). In a more recent time, Adepoju (2006) puts it as a stage of growth or advancement. That is, a means of improving the quality of life of a given people through the provision of infrastructures such as roads, electricity, potable water etc and services for their community.

Some observers are apt to label any and all attempts to intervene in community affairs as community development. Williams (1978) defined it as coming together of people to exert their own efforts, joining with government authorities to improve their economic, social and cultural condition. Okafor (2002) objectively defined it as an attempt to raise the level of living of the masses of the people to provide all human beings with the opportunity to develop their potential. It is a social movement, a process, a method and a programm, (Wahab, 2006). Lapping et al (1989:284) concluded that the success of a community development programme depends on three related factors: leadership, consensus and planning. Sander (1958) gave a rather succinct definition of community development as the summation of economic development and community organization. It is an attempt through some kind of collective actions, to improve the community materials or spiritual life, (Dove and Mars 1981).

It is worrisome to note that Community-Driven Development Programs (CDDp) devised in NEEDS since the second political dispensation had not effected a commensurate development in local communities in Nigeria. Most local communities in Nigeria could still not access basic human needs in spite of the formation of various Community Development Associations with various Self Help Projects which are expected to initiate development. For instance, most local communities and districts are still lacking basic necessities of life (good shelter, potable, water supply, motorable roads, electricity and good delivery among others (Olayiwola 1990; Akinola 1997; Alaba 2001; Adeyinka, 2005; Adetosio 2007; Oguzor 2011). The concern of this paper therefore is to examine utilization pattern of Community Driven Development projects (CDDp) in Southwest Geopolitical Zone of Nigeria with the view to harnessing a good support of the community development officers at the local government levels.

The study area

Southwestern part of the country is made up of six states namely Lagos, Ogun, Oyo, Osun, Ondo and Ekiti States. It is also being referred to as the Southwest geopolitical Zone. The zone is within Longitude $2^{\circ} 31'$ and $6^{\circ} 00'$ East and Latitude $6^{\circ} 21'$ and $8^{\circ} 37'$ North, (Agboola, 1979). As revealed in Table 1, a total land area of southwest geopolitical zone is $78,505\text{km}^2$ (NPC, 2010) with a projected population of **34,561,231** for the year ending 2013. It is bounded in the north by Kwara and Kogi states. To the south, it is bounded by gulf of guinea. Republic of Benin bounded it to the west and to the east by Edo and Delta states.

Table 1: Southwest Geopolitical Zone Population Distribution

State	Land Size (km ²)	Population (2006)*			Projected population (2013)**			
		Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	
Ekiti	EK	5,333	1,215,437	1,183,470	2,393,957	1,515,271	1,475,418	2,984,518
Lagos	LA	3,496	4,719,125	4,394,480	9,113,605	5,883,278	5,478,547	11,361,825
Ogun	OG	16,981	1,864,907	1,886,233	3,751,140	2,324,958	2,351,545	4,676,502
Ondo	ON	15,195	1,745,057	1,715,820	3,460,877	2,175,542	2,139,093	4,314,635
Osun	OS	8,700	1,734,149	1,682,810	3,416,959	2,161,943	2,097,940	3,923,277
Oyo	OY	28,245	2,802,432	2,778,462	5,580,894	3,493,759	3,463,876	6,957,635
South West	SW	78,505	14,081,157	13,641,275	27,722,432	17,554,814	17,006,418	34,561,231

Source: *National Population Commission 2010;**Author computation (2013)

Note: based on 3.2% annual growth rate

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study area was firstly stratified to state. Secondly, each state in the study area is re stratified to senatorial districts. Then a local government area is randomly selected from each senatorial district in southwest geopolitical zone. In all, a total number of eighteen local government areas (18) were selected for questionnaire administration as depicted in Table 2. The larger the sample frame, the smaller the sample size. Owing to this, 0.1% of the sample frame for the entire southwest is considered sufficient for study. As revealed in Table 2, a total number of 5,106 questionnaires were administered on the household heads in all the selected local government areas. Every 1000th building in the selected government areas was systematically selected. Data used for this study were obtained via two means. For primary sources, questionnaire, interview and social survey were used. For secondary, both published and unpublished sources were used. The obtain data were analyzed with the use of Principal Component Analysis/Factor Analysis (PCA/FA) and Logit Regression Analysis

Table 2: Questionnaire Administration

States	Senatorial Districts	Local Governments	Population*	Population**	Samples Sizes***
Ekiti	Ekiti North	Ikole	170,414	212,453	212
	Ekiti Central	Efon	87,187	108,695	109
	Ekiti South	Ikere	148,558	185,206	185
Lagos	Lagos Central	Apapa	222,986	277,994	278
	Lagos East	Kosofe	682,772	851,204	851
	Lagos West	Agege	461,743	575,650	576
Ogun	Ogun Central	Ewekoro	55,093	68,684	69
	Ogun East	Shagamu	255,885	319,009	319
	Ogun West	Ado Odo/Ota	527,242	657,306	657
Ondo	Ondo North	Owo	222,262	277,091	277
	Ondo Central	Ifedore	176,372	219,881	220
	Ondo South	Irele	144,136	179,693	180
Osun	Osun Central	Odo Otin	132,078	164,660	165
	Osun East	Oriade	148,379	184,982	185
	Osun West	Ejigbo	132,515	165,205	165
Oyo	Oyo Central	Atiba	168,246	209,750	210
	Oyo North	Iseyin	255,619	318,677	319
	Oyo South	Ido	104,087	129,764	130
Total			4,095,574	5,105,904	5,106

Source: *National Population Commission 2010;**Author computation (2013);***Sample size @ 0.1%

Note: based on 3.2% annual growth rate

Discussion of findings

The study employed Principal Component Analysis/Factor Analysis (PCA/FA) to collapse twenty two variables explaining factors influencing community driven development project utilization to seven factors. The need to ascertain adequacy of measure of sampling informed the Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin test. Sampling adequacy for this study as indicated in Table 3 is 0.622 as compared to the minimum recommended value of 0.6 (Neill, 1994). Based on

this, it is conclusive therefore that the data used for the analysis are adequate and sufficient. Bartlett's test of sphericity was also significant ($\chi^2_{(231)} = 2932.131, p < .01$) which further reaffirmed that the data were adequate. The communalities of all the variables were above .3 as indicated in Table 4 which further confirmed that each item shared some common variance with other items, (Neill, 1994). Given these overall indicators, factor analysis was conducted with all 22 items. A Varimax rotation was conducted where seven factors explaining 75.802% of the total variance. Recall the rule of thumb suggested that variables with loadings 0.32 and above may be interpreted, (Tabachnick and Fidell, 1996). In same vein, the rule of thumb as opined by Comrey and Lee (1992) suggested that loading in excess of 0.71 (50% overlapping variance), 0.63 (40% overlapping variance), 0.55 (30% overlapping variance), 0.45 (20% overlapping variance) and 0.32 (10% variance) are considered excellent, very good, good, fair and poor respectively.

Table 3 KMO and Bartlett's Test

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		.622
	Approx. Chi-Square	2932.131
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Df	231
	Sig.	.000

Source: SPSS OUTPUT 2012

Thus, all items with primary loadings over 0.55 were observed for factor analysis in this study. This is hinged on the premise that similar study such as Adeyinka (2005) and Adetosio (2007) used this same cut off point.

The factor loading matrix is presented in Table 4. Seven factors had significant influence on various latent factors determining community driven development project utilization in Southwestern Nigeria. The rotated component matrix revealed that **Factor Five, Factor Six and Factor Seven** failed to have more than two variables loaded on it and are consequently excluded from interpretation. This is in line with Velicer and Fava (1998).

Model One

Three variables collapsed on *factor one* as indicated in Table 4. The eigen value is 3.125 which accounted for 14.205% of the entire seven factors. These variables as collapsed on *factor one* had a loadings pattern that informed that *Factor One* connotes **Quality Factor**. Variables such as Quality of community constructed culvert (**0.891**), Potability of community sunk bore holes (**0.786**) and Quality of community initiated health care facilities and service Quality of community initiated health care facilities and service (**0.712**) collapsed on factor one. Thus, it is inferred that one of the influencing the use of community initiated project in Southwestern Nigeria is **quality of infrastructure**. It is revealed that respondents do have preference for utilization of any infrastructure whatsoever so far the quality is there.

Model Two

In addition, from the rotated component matrix in Table 4, it equally revealed that four variables collapsed on *Factor Two*. The eigen value is 2.776 which accounted for 12.2619% of the entire seven factors and in cumulative term 26.825%. Variables such as Access to community school (**0.756**), Access to community initiated water supply (**0.731**), Access to community town hall, (**-0.702**) and Access to community constructed market stalls (**0.630**). This loadings pattern as depicted in rotated component matrix in Table 4 informed that *factor two* connotes **accessibility Factor**. These variables as revealed in the Table 6 suggested that apart from quality of infrastructure, accessibility of infrastructure is another factor determining community driven development project utilization in Southwestern Nigeria. It further established the fact that the level of accessibility and its proximity encourages not only government owned infrastructures but also that of community initiated one.

Model Three

Table 4 revealed that three variables also loaded on *factor three*. It produces an additional factor explaining utilization pattern of community driven development projects in Southwestern Nigeria. Its eigen value is 2.574 which is account for 11.700% of the entire seven factors and 47.926% cummulatively. These variables are Affordability of community initiated health care facilities and service (**0.769**), Affordability of community constructed market stalls (**0.655**) and Affordability of community initiated health care facilities and service (**0.773**) as revealed in the Table 6. This pattern of variables loading informed the label "**affordability factor**" which by simple inference is another factor influencing the pattern of utilization of community driven development projects in

southwestern Nigeria. So apart from quality of the infrastructure and its accessibility, it has to be affordable before it could attain optimal utilization.

Table 4 Rotated Component Matrix^a

Variables	Components							communality
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Access to community initiated water supply	-.369	.731	.075	.216	-.070	.095	-.003	.737
Income per month	.215	.545	.190	.122	.484	-.325	-.134	.752
Access to community school	.212	.756	.100	-.115	.158	.180	-.162	.722
Occupation	-.067	.139	.024	-.057	.265	.853	-.035	.826
Consistency of water supply from community sunk bore holes	.025	-.053	.236	-.217	-.477	.539	-.191	.661
Access to community constructed market stalls	.242	.630	-.258	-.255	-.079	.508	.077	.856
Consistency of electricity voltage by the community procured transformer	.484	.094	.302	-.025	.054	.611	.189	.747
Affordability of community initiated health care facilities and service	.030	-.260	.769	.174	-.033	-.058	-.040	.697
Quality of community initiated health care facilities and service	.712	.059	.540	-.137	-.020	-.100	.029	.831
Affordability of community constructed market stalls	-.171	.332	.655	-.262	.215	.266	-.025	.755
Quality of electricity voltage supplied by the community procured transformer	.056	-.150	.064	-.015	.885	.135	.074	.837
community initiated health officer and patient relationship	.202	.192	.169	-.791	.320	.046	.095	.846
education background	.514	-.294	.342	-.221	.257	.225	.395	.789
Affordability of community initiated health care facilities and service	.078	.134	.773	-.039	.117	.109	.063	.653
housing quality	.339	.056	.344	.037	.583	.211	.125	.638
attitude of teachers in community school	-.246	.174	-.031	.652	.110	-.237	.410	.754
Attitude of personel manning community initiated infrastructures	.126	.027	.114	.826	.222	-.037	.084	.769
Access to community constructed postal agency	.099	-.150	-.202	.219	.116	-.171	.733	.702
Access to community initiated co operatives programmes	.221	-.117	.220	-.021	.025	.161	.808	.791
Access to community town hall	.296	-.702	.061	.046	.259	.063	.144	.679
Potability of community sunk bore holes	.786	.071	-.150	-.153	.282	.010	.205	.791
Quality of community constructed culvert	.891	-.184	-.039	.089	.016	.079	.055	.846
Eigen Value	3.125	2.776	2.574	2.176	2.148	2.130	1.748	
% of Variance	14.205	12.619	11.700	9.889	9.761	9.683	7.943	
Commulative %	14.205	26.825	38.525	48.414	58.175	67.859	75.802	

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis. Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.

a. Rotation converged in 7 iterations.

Source: SPSS OUTPUT 2012

Model Four

Three variables as contained in Table 4 loaded on *factor three*. It produces an additional factor explaining utilization pattern of community driven development projects in Southwestern Nigeria. Its eigen value is 2.176 which is account for 9.889% of the entire seven factors and 47.926% cumulatively. These variables are community initiated health officer and patient relationship (**-0.791**), attitude of teachers in community school (**0.652**) and Attitude of personnel manning community initiated infrastructures (**0.826**) as revealed in the Table 6. By the nature of the variables loaded on factor four, this pattern of variables loading could be labeled *attitudinal factor*. The inference here is that satisfaction derivable from an infrastructure may be of good quality, easily accessible and reasonably affordable, the attitude of man power or personnel manning these infrastructures also determine to an extent its

utilization pattern. It means that another factor influencing the pattern of utilization of community driven development projects in southwestern Nigeria is attitude of personnel manning the infrastructures.

Hypothesis Testing

In summary, the extracted four factors influencing community driven development project accounted for 63.86% of the initially extracted seven factors as indicated in Table 4. Based on the eigen value these factors assume order of importance as follows: quality (3.125; 29.33%), accessibility (2.776; 26.06%), affordability (2.574; 24.16%) and attitude (2.176; 20.43%)

Table 5 One-Sample Test Analysis of Infrastructure utilization pattern factors

	T	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Test Value = 0		
				Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
					Lower	Upper
Infrastructure utilization pattern factors	13.473	3	.001	2.66375	2.0346	3.2929

Source: SPSS OUTPUT 2012

$H_0 =$ There is no significant variation in factors influencing infrastructures utilization pattern

$H_1 =$ There is significant variation in factors influencing infrastructures utilization pattern.

As it is indicated in Table 5 where computed *t value* is 13.473, $p > 0.05$ significance levels, the null hypothesis that there is no variation in the community driven development project utilization pattern in southwestern Nigeria is rejected. Hence it is held that there significant variation. And that while quality of these community driven development projects is of paramount important to almost 30% of the sampled respondents, 26% of the sampled respondents affirmed that accessibility is of importance. It is also deducible from the table that 24% and 20% of these sampled respondents give it to affordability and attitude of manpower manning these community driven development projects.

The factor scores for the four factor extracted are further subjected to logit regression analysis to determine the likelihood of respondents patronizing community driven development project at the expense of government owned ones. Owing to the nature of the dependent variable, logit model was applied to the study.

The model as opined by Ajani (2008) postulates that the log likelihood that a respondent will use community driven development project is a function of an index Z_i which is also the inverse of the standard logistic cumulative function of P_i , i.e. $P_i (y = 1) = z_i$, where $z_i = \beta_0 + \beta_i X P_i$. The (cumulative) logistic distribution function is expressed as: $P_i = 1/1 + e^{-z_i} = e^z/1 + e^z$ where $Z_i = \beta_1 + \beta_2 X_i$.

The logistic regression model is a type of generalized linear model that extends the linear regression model by linking the range of real numbers to the 0-1 range start by considering the existence of an unobserved continuous variable Z , which can be thought of as the propensity towards the event of interest (Ajani, 2008). In this case the probability of community driven development project is given by: $P_i = 1/1 + e^{-z_i} = e^z/1 + e^z$ and the probability of not using community driven development project is given by: $1 - P_i = 1/1 + e^z$. Now $P_i/(1 - P_i)$ is simply the odds ratio in favor of adoption of community driven development project. The logit model for the utilization of community driven development project is defined as: $Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + v_i$, where Y = infrastructure utilization, 1 if respondents uses community driven development project and 0 if otherwise, β_0 = constant, β_1 = partial slope coefficients, X_1 = quality factor, X_2 = accessibility factor, X_3 = affordability factor, X_4 = attitudinal factor, and v_i = error term. The model was used to determine the probability that a respondent will use community driven development project.

The result of the logit model is given in Table 6. The logit regression reveals that only two explanatory variables, accessibility of community driven development project (X_2) and attitude of personnel manning community driven development project (X_4), are significant at 1%. However, attitude of personnel manning community driven development project is significant at 5%. Only accessibility of these community driven development projects is not significant. This suggests that irrespective of place of location, community dwellers will still patronize it.

Logit regression as obtained in Table 6 revealed following results:

- Quality of community driven development project (X_1) is negatively related to the probability of patronizing community driven development project. The result indicates that as the quality of community driven development project increases, the probability of patronizing government owned infrastructures decreases by -0.482 at 1% level of significant.
- Affordability of community driven development project (X_3) is also negatively related to the probability of community driven development project. The result indicates that as the affordability of community driven development project increases, the probability of patronizing government owned infrastructures decreases by -0.639 at 1% level of significant
- Attitude of personnel manning community driven development project (X_4) is also positively related to the probability of patronizing government owned development project. The result indicates that as the attitude of personnel manning of government owned development project becomes poorer, the probability of patronizing community driven project increases by 0.235 at 5% level of significant.
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Table 6: Parameter Estimates

Parameter	Estimate	Std. Error	Z	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
LOGIT ^a REGR factor score quality	-.482	.120	-4.001	.000	-.718	-.246
REGR factor score accessibility	-.067	.095	-.705	.481	-.252	.119
REGR factor score affordability	-.639	.115	-5.544	.000	-.865	-.413
REGR factor score attitude	.235	.112	2.096	.036	.015	.454
Intercept ^b government owned	-1.039	.187	-5.564	.000	-1.225	-.852
community owned	-1.794	.159	-11.310	.000	-1.953	-1.635

a. LOGIT model: $LOG(p/(1-p)) = Intercept + BX$ b. Corresponds to the grouping variable patronage.

Conclusion

In factor analysis, four major factors were extracted. Quality, accessibility, affordability and attitude are the factor influencing the utilization of community-driven development projects in southwestern Nigeria. The extracted four factors influencing community driven development project in order of magnitude are quality, accessibility affordability and attitude. The study also concluded that there is significant variation in utilization pattern of community driven development project. While respondents would defile all odd against the utilization of community driven development project irrespective of distance; quality, affordability and attitude are strongly consider before utilization decision of community driven development project is taken.

The identified community-driven development projects have had favorable socio economic impacts on the people. This has proven that community development association if given a proper management and administrative skill at the local government level or state could function very well in the provision of amenities for its populace. This study has corroborated Olowu (1991), Oyedele (1998) George (2000) Apkomuvie (2010) and Oguzor 2011. That is, community-driven development projects are very pivotal to the socio economic development of the local communities. As rightly pointed out by Onibokun and Agbola (1994), development is of two stages namely reduction in societal poverty and human backwardness as well as economic development and its indicators.

The study also affirmed this concept of development identified by Onibokun and Agbola that derivable socio economic impact of community-driven development projects revolved around quality, affordability of these facilities and attitude of man power managing these facilities.

Planning Implication

In spite of the lofty advantages accruable from community development association, it is sad that government had not given it the necessary attention and recognition it deserves. The various national development plans have got no place for community development association. A blue print and a policy statement should be made at this expense so that activities of all the community associations in the community could be unified and monitored. A policy should be formulated in that respect.

Statutory allocation should also accommodate community development association. Just as it is constitutionally mandatory for federal government to remit certain amount of money to states and local government councils same should be done to all the federal government accredited community development associations. Commercial banks and other financial institutions should also partner with various communities and their community-driven development projects.

At the tertiary institution level, community development studies should be taught as a course. This will give room for research and the dissemination of latest information in the area of community-driven development projects execution, funding, management and implementation.

The constitution should also be amended to accommodate community development association. Its registration should be done at corporate affairs commission as it is being done to other companies and non-governmental organization. A large database should be made available community development association its offices at the federal, states, local government areas, development areas offices branches at different towns and villages should be instituted and as such be put under the direct supervision of department of town planning authorities in the respective local government areas.

Recommendation

Community Driven Development projects (CDDp) have been found to be of greatest importance not only to urban setting but to rural areas in the area of socio economic amenities provision. These laudable efforts if properly harnessed could go a long way in bridging the gap between the perceived infrastructures inadequacies. Therefore the following would improve its efficiencies if properly put into action:

- Community Driven Development projects (CDDp) should be of the people, for the people and by the people and as such the local people should be allowed to participate fully actively.
- Planning rules and regulations should be observed to the latter in the implementation of community-driven development projects
- Indigenous technology should be always be used so that maintenance cost would be affordable
- Banking services and facilities should be used strictly in the collection of development levies and the disbursement of money for community-driven development projects.
- Community development board should be institutionalized in villages, towns and cities
- Private-Public-Partnership (PPP) concept should be emulated as it was put forward in the ministry of education during the former minister of education under Chief Olusegun Obasanjo as this will allow community-driven development projects be open to public and private scrutiny.

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