

**ASSESSING THE PERFORMANCE OF
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATIONS IN
SOME DONOR-ASSISTED PROJECTS IN NIGER
STATE, NIGERIA**

BY

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M.TECH/SSSE/2005/1366

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MINNA

OCTOBER, 2008

DEDICATION

I dedicate this Thesis to my family and you.

DECLARATION

I declare that this Thesis titled **Assessing the Performance of Community Development Associations in some Donor-Assisted Projects in Niger State, Nigeria** is my own work and has not been submitted for whatever reason before. Information derived from published and unpublished works of others have been duly acknowledged.



.....
Ahmed Mohammed
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6/10/2008
.....

Date

CERTIFICATION

This thesis titled: Assessing the Performance of Community Development Associations in some Donor-Assisted Projects in Niger State Nigeria by Ahmed, Mohammed (M.Tech/SSSE/2005/1366) meets the regulations governing the award of the degree of M.Tech of the Federal University of Technology, Minna and is approved for its contribution of scientific knowledge and literary presentation.

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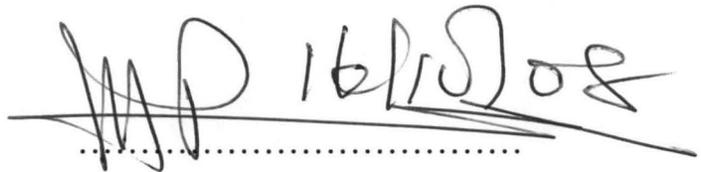
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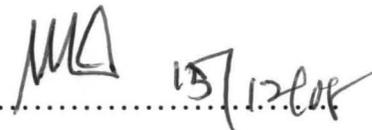
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ABSTRACT

The pathway to the attainment of Sustainable Human Settlement Development requires developing nations, particularly Africa, to empower rural areas through their Development Associations with basic skills for both resources mobilization and management. There are also the needs to develop other necessary manpower which are required for infrastructural developments, for the provision of adequate portable water for human consumption, healthcare facilities, sustainable agricultural developments for food security and socio-economic activities to enhance standards of living for the rural populace. Supposedly, this has been the motivation behind all donor-agency support in all sectors of the nation's economy, especially since the adoption of the Millennium Development Goal (MDG). This study assessed the performances of three donor-agency-supported community development projects in selected intervention Local Government Areas and communities in Niger State. The results of questionnaire administration, interviews, field survey and projects record reviews, revealed very poor performances due to the top-bottom project design and implementation approach adopted by two of the agencies. For example, poor implementation resulted in basic skill deficits in community organization, mobilization and facility maintenance. A blue print is suggested which would facilitate the attainment of the intervention objectives according to international best practice standards.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

In the year 2000, Nigeria joined other 180 countries to sign the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) declaration, which sets targets in 8 core areas which includes provision of adequate health schemes, good education for its citizens, provision of portable water, food security and poverty reduction scheme to accelerate socio-economic status of its citizens and these targets are to be met before the year 2015 according to Iwere's (2007) on Community Development.

In reality now, Nigeria supposed to have reduced, by half, the proportion of people whose incomes are less than I dollar (US&I) a day and those who suffer from hunger, but with about 8 years to 2015, it is estimated that over 70% of the people in Nigeria are still living bellow poverty line and Nigeria is ranked among the poorest 20 countries in the world and the most poorest people are confined to the rural area, Iwere (2007).

Sustainable Human Settlement by definition, refers to a well organized human settlement, where all the basic needs, such as provision of water, education, energy, housing, health care facilities and socio-economic activities, are to the standard, that, rural standard's of living is high with out compromise to the quality of the natural resources such as

land, vegetation, water and the atmosphere. Sustainable settlement keeps a balance between the usages and sustainability of these resources.

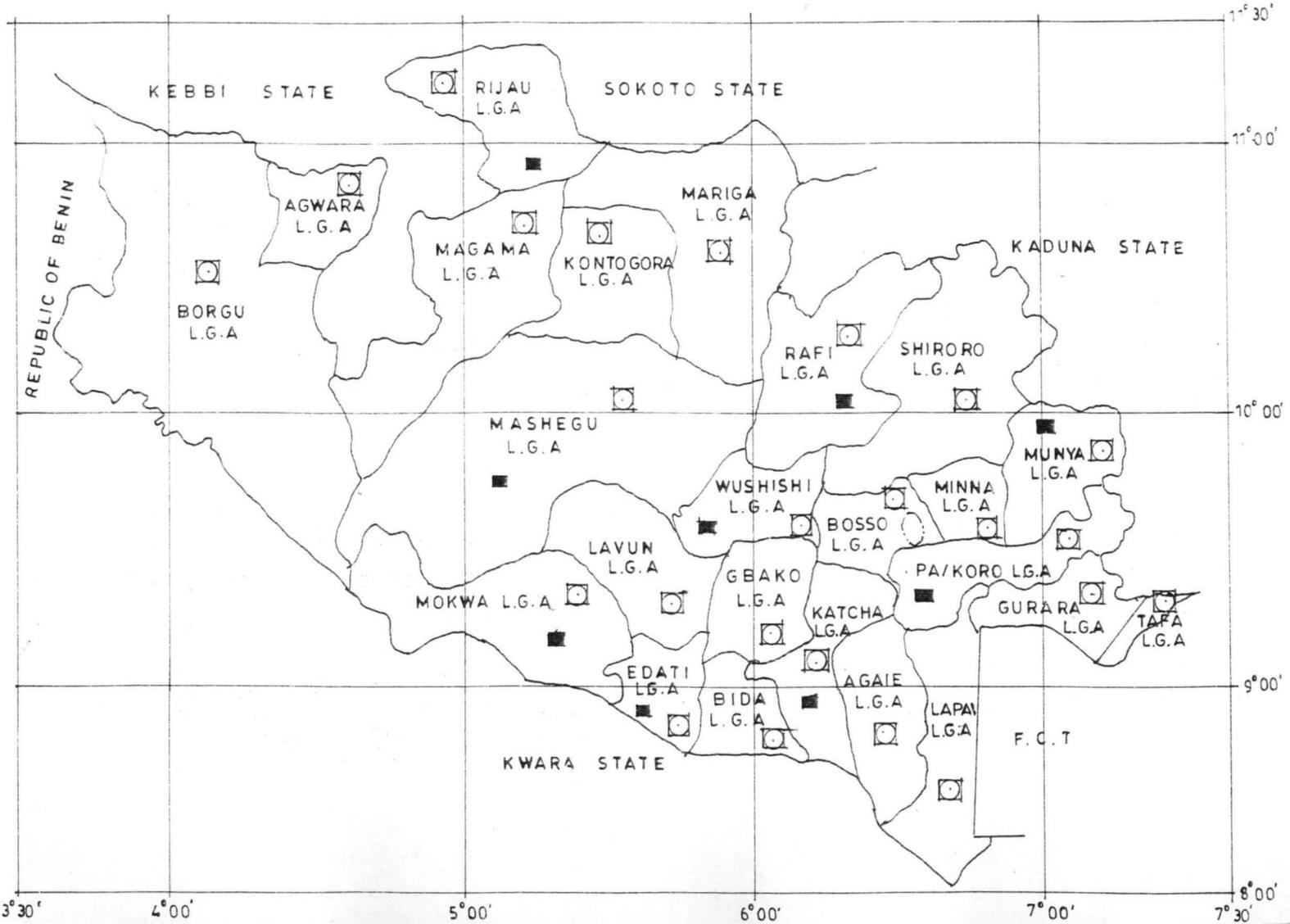
One of the stepping –stone of sustainable settlement rests on the quality of participation. Community participation refers to the efforts employed by a group of people, or families, in an area, Village or community, that undertakes a responsibility to collectively discharge a duty that the resultant outputs, are beneficial to the entire community.

The efficiency of participation is measured by the quality and quantity of the out puts, which is also is a function of degree of involvement in the management and implementation of decisions by the members. As such, community association should be empowered with basic skill knowledge for organization, for efficient participation and service delivery, Thomas (1995).

1.1 THE STUDY AREA:

1.2 LOCATION OF THE STATE

Niger State is centrally located within the Federal Republic of Nigeria. The State lies within longitude $3^{\circ} 30'E$ to longitude $7^{\circ} 30'E$ and latitude $8^{\circ} 00'N$ to latitude $11^{\circ} 30'N$. Niger State shares common boundary with Kwara State to the south, Republic of Benin to the south west, Kaduna to the north west and Federal Capital Territory to the south East, while Kogi State is to the eastern part and Sokoto to the northern part and Birnin Kebbi State to the north west part.



KEY

- STUDY AREA
- L.G.A. HEAD QUARTERS

Niger State is made up of 25 Local Government Areas of these, nine Local Government Areas were randomly selected for the study of post-experiences of donors agencies projects by the Development Associations as detailed in chapter 3 of the research work.

1.2.1 CLIMATE

According to Niger State Agricultural Development Project (NADP) 1995 statistical records shows that Niger State experiences a mean monthly temperature of which the highest is in the month of March at about $30^{\circ}.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ (85°F) and the lowest temperature of $22^{\circ}.30^{\circ}\text{C}$ (72°F) in the month of August. This results in two distinct seasons, dry and wet seasons respectively. The dry season is experienced in the month of November to the month of March, while the wet season is experienced in the month of April to October.

The State experiences a mean annual rainfall of about 1.33mm which it lasts for about 200 days from April to the month of November. The State and records its highest rainfall in the month of September with about 300mm (11.7 inches).

1.2.2 POPULATION

The National Population Commission (2006) Publication of 2005 Census's results in page 1 of New Nigeria Newspaper on January, 10th 2006 puts Niger State population to about 3.9 million people.

1.2.3 OCCUPATION

In the area of occupation, 70% of the people of the State are predominantly farmers. As such, agricultural activities forms the main occupation. For example, farmers statistic obtained from Niger State Agricultural Development project (ADP) shows the following by 1995 records:

- i) The entire farmers population in the rural areas are 2.54 million
- ii) Cultivated land = 2292592 592 hectares
- iii) Numbers of farmers families = 362351
- iv) Average Family size = 7.0
- v) Arable area = 7323 sq km
- vi) Fedama area = 140.16 sq km

1.3 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS BEFORE INTERVENTION

Before the intervention of some international Donors Agencies projects, the rural communities suffered absolute neglect, by both the State and local government councils. In ideal situation, the State

headquarter of community Development and the local Government Council's Community Development Officer (CDO), who is responsible for the rural development activities, suppose to partner for the provision of basic needs such as Agricultural assistance to support farmer's socio – economic activities, provision of water, health care and functional educational schemes, but were all in vain, until the intervention of Directorate for Food Road and Rural Infrastructure (DIFRRI), Rural Water and Sanitation (RUWATSAN) and current Local empowerment and Environmental Practices (LEEMP's) Projects, which turned a new leaf of life for the rural dwellers, with provision of V.I.P latrines, bore holes, rural electricity project to many communities, drugs and health care structures, educational facilities and socio –economic assistance for small scale industries .

1.4 BRIEF ON THE DONOR PROJECTS

1.4.1 DIRECTORATE FOR FOOD ROAD AND RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE (DIFRRI)

The Directorate of Food Road and Infrastructure (DIFRRI) is a World Bank Scheme, implemented in all the states of Nigeria between 1986 to 1994.

The scheme, which is a partnership with UNICEF, World Bank, Federal, State and the benefiting community, is aimed at fulfilling the concept of United Nation (UN) provides the rural community with basic

facilities for sustainability of the settlement. The facilities which include provision of bore-holes for portable water for both human and animal consumption, construction and rehabilitation of feeder roads to aid communication facilities and provision of electricity for rural energy needs. The scheme also assisted farmers with inputs to accelerate agricultural activities and yields, as well as assistance for both animal rearing and fish farming.

1.4.2 RURAL WATER AND SANITATION BOARD (RUWATSAN)

The first phase of the intervention started in 1987 and ended in 1991, while the second phase started in 1991 and ended in 1995.

The initial programmer of provision of good water through bore-holes was free to communities. At the start in 1987, the UNICEF provided machines and inputs, the State Government provide staff. While the beneficiaries communities provided lodging facilities and feeding of the staffs.

1.4.3 LOCAL EMPOWERMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROJECT (LEEMP)

The Local Empowerment and Environment Management Project (LEEMP), which is Development agency of the World Bank currently executing its project in Nigeria, of which Niger State is a beneficiary, started its rural development programme in Niger State in 2004 and the project would expire in the year 2009.

The LEEMP programme is to provide the rural community with basic needed facilities, such as portable water for human and animal needs, access roads to facilitate economic venture, provisions of health structure and drugs for health care, educational facilities, agricultural assistance for farmers, small scale industries and socio economic assistance to petty traders, environmental management projects like soil and forestry conservation scheme, forestation and capacity building, as part of sustainable settlement project components.

With reference to financial data obtained from LEEMP's office in Minna, the LEEMP programme is a partnership scheme, that involve the Federal Government, the World Bank, the Global Environmental facility and the benefiting community pay for the projects. A total of \$80 million is being used for LEEMP project in Nigeria.

The LEEMP's data shows that a total of N608,067.00 is being invested in 96 communities of 10 Local Government in Niger State, which include Edati, Mokwa, Paikoro, Wushishi, Munyan, Rafi, Katch, Rijau Mashegu and Borgu Local Government areas.

1.5 POST -DONOR AGENCIES PROJECTS EXPERIENCE

Immediately the Donors Agency projects expired, this triggered a new chapter in the rural communities. As poverty, illiteracy, lack of skill and experience by most of the community members, became major

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSIONS OF THE RESULTS

This chapter presents the past Donor-Agencie's Projects, the data analyses and discussed the results.

The first part contains the full details of the projects of the Directorate of Food, Road and Rural Infrastructures (DFRRI) that of the Rural Water and Sanitations (RUWATSAN) with that of Local Empowerment and Environmental Management Project (LEEMP), while the second part presents the data analyses and the discussions of the results.

4.1 DETAILS OF PROJECTS EXECUTED BY THE DIRECTORATE FOR FOOD AND RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE (DFRRI)

4.1.1 Rural Feeder Roads

Between 1986 to 1994 a total of 2,257.92km different roads were either constructed or rehabilitated in all the 24 Local Government Areas. The full detail is conveyed in appendix II the summary of roads distance constructed in each local government Area as follows.

Local Government Ares	Road project Distances
1. Manama /Rijau	187km
2. Mariga	202 km
3. Gurara/Suleja	82.3 km
4. Lavun	377.3 km
5. Bida / Gbako	386.12 km
6. Lapai	216.3 km
7. Agaie	210 km
8. Rafi	92.4 km
9. Chanchaga	700.3 km
10. Shiroro	310.2 km
Total	<u>2,257.92km</u>

4.1.2. Rural Electrification Projects

In the area rural electrification, a total of 15 communities got electrified as are as follows:-

S/N	LOCAL GOVERNMENT	NAME OF COMMUNITY	PROJECT
1	Bosso	Maikunkele	Rural Electrification
2	Shiroro	Kanpani Danjuma	” ”
3	Gbako	Katcha	” ”
4	Borgu	Katcha/Sabon Pegi	” ”
5	Wushishi	Maito	” ”
6	Lapia	Cheche	” ”
7	Magama	Kura	” ”
8	Rafi	Yakila	” ”
9	Gurara	Lambata	” ”
10	Suleja	Bwari	” ”
11	Lavun	Doko	” ”
12	Paikoro	Tungan Mallam	” ”
13	Kontagora	Wushishi	” ”
14	Magama	Rajau	” ”
15	Gbako	Badegi	” ”

4.1.3 Provision of Portable Water

In effort to provide the rural settlement with portable water, a total of 2500 bore holes, were provided for different communities, in all Local Government Areas of the State, for domestic and animal use.

4.2 DETAILS OF PROJECTS EXECUTED BY THE RURAL WATER AND SANITATION BOARD (RUWATSAN)

The first phase of the intervention started in 1987 and ended in 1991, while, the second phases started in 1991 to 1995. For the period of nine years of the programme, a total of 2,198 bore holes, were dug to different communities in all the 25 local government at areas of the state.

The detail is as follows:-

S/N	LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA	PROJECT
1.	Mokwa	99 Bore Holes
2.	Lavun	99 Bore Holes
3.	Gbako	98
4.	Katcha	90
5.	Agai	90
6.	Lapai	106
7.	Tafa	88
8.	Gurara	97
9.	Paikoro	129
10.	Shiroro	120
11.	Rafi	103
12.	Wushishi	80
13.	Mariga	85
14.	Magama	90
15.	Mashegu	82
16.	Edati	70
17.	Agwara	86
18.	Borgu	100
19.	Bida	37
20.	Bosso	80
21.	Suleja	67
22.	Munyan	45
23.	Kontagora	79
24.	Bangi	77
25	Chanchaga	35
	Total	2,198

4.2.1 General Sanitation

For the improvement of general sanitation, for the well being of the community members, a total 678 V.I.P latrines were built in various communities across the state, with strong emphasis to GIRLSSCHOOLS, Primary Schools, as well as Secondary Schools, and market places.

The list of all built V.I. P Latrines are as follows:-

S/N	LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA	PROJECT
1.	Mokwa	30
2.	Lavun	30
3.	Gbako	35
4.	Katcha	25
5.	Agai	30
6.	Lapai	30
7.	Tafa	20
8.	Gurara	30
9.	Paikoro	30
10.	Shiroro	35
11.	Rafi	30
12.	Wushishi	30
13.	Mariga	30
14.	Magama	28
15.	Mashegu	30
16.	Edati	25
17.	Agwara	25
18.	Borgu	30
19.	Bida	30
20.	Bosso	30
21.	Suleja	30
22.	Munyan	25
23.	Kontagora	35
24.	Bangi	25
25.	Chanchaga	30
	Total	678

4.2.2 Hygiene Education

The scheme introduced community hygiene education through a water sanitation and Hygiene (WASH COMMITTEE) at each community level and headed by a female. The committee members received a training of general sanitation through a pictorial method and demonstration. The committee members further trained the community members and ensure that the standard of hygienic awareness is accelerated.

Any community that responses and found to have improved well by the state WASH community committee, during it follow-up visit is rewarded with additional project e.g additional construction of V.I.P latrine, primary School.

The result, through, intangible to be quantified, has raised the general level of awareness, of preventive against diseases at community level.

4.2.3 Environmental Health Clubs

Environmental Health Clubs were initiated and formed in some schools, where 30 pupils are given hygienic awareness in the communities.

4.3 DETAILS OF PROJECT EXECUTED BY LOCAL EMPOWERMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROJECTS (LEEMP)

4.3.1 Qualification for Leemp's Projects

A local government area is selected, based on its reputation of rural development achievements, while 10 communities were randomly selected, based on strict rule in accordance to LEEMP guidelines.

Each community selected got N6.5 million for its project, but must have fulfilled the following:-

- (a) The community contributed 10% of its total projects cost.
- (b) The community project management committee (CPMC) are elected from members
- (c) The community produced action plan of the projects
- (d) Projects are being selected based on priority and selection involving all members of the association and LEEMP's experts, to ensure Bottom-up principle of the LEEMP.
- (e) Each community must open bank account for the scheme
- (f) All members must agree on issues before implementation.

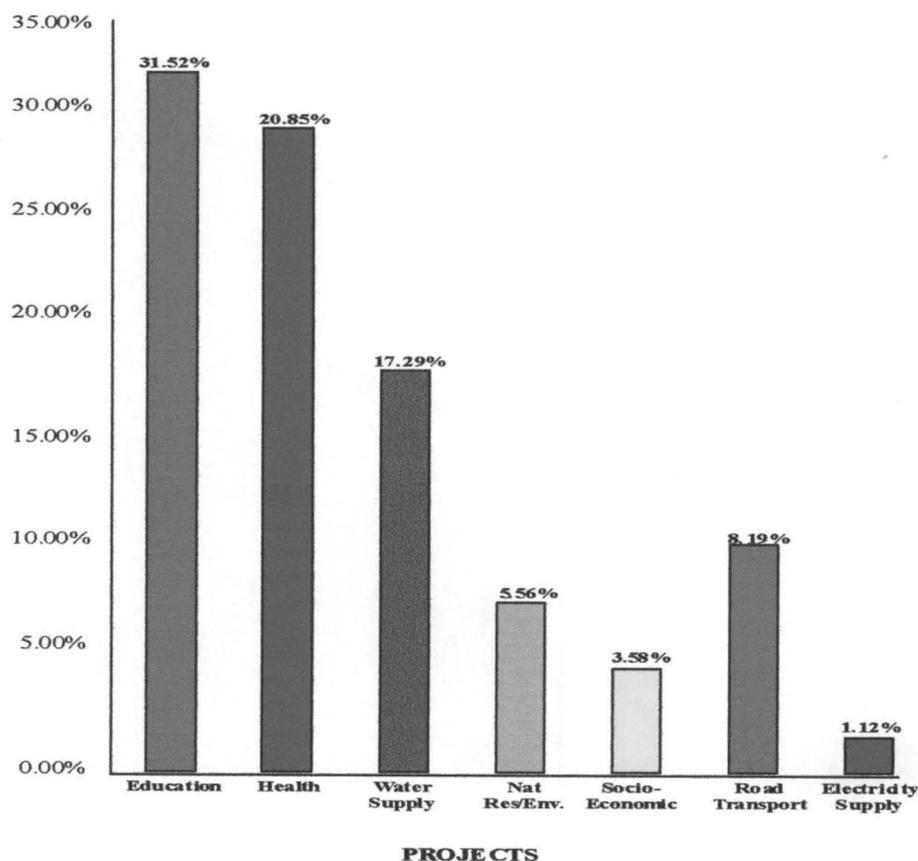
4.3.2 Summary of all Leemps Project currently being executed in the Local Government Areas of Niger State.

The table below shows the break down of all LEEMP'S Projects being executed, with the breakdown of various sector's projects cost implications and percentages.

S/O	SECTOR	PROJECT	ESTIMATES	PERCENTAGE
1	Education	77	N 192,242,280	13.52%
2	Health	74	N 182,035,491	29.85%
3	Water supply (Boreholes)	2 137	N 105,482,324	17.29%
4	Nat, Res/Env.	74	N 34,504,816	5.56%
5	Socio Economic	49	N 21,874,760	3.58%
6	Road Transport	24	N 49,961,034	8.19%
7	Electricity supply	1	N 6,879,746.80	1.12%

Source: LEEMPS Headquarters Minna

Fig. 4.2: TOTAL ESTIMATE OF ALL LEEMP'S PROJECT IN NIGER STATE



4.3.3 Summary of all Projects in the Education's Sector

Summary of all Educational sectors projects in the (Primary Block's Projects)

L.G.A	PROJECTS	ESTIMATED	
Munya	4 Blocks	N	11,191,427
Mashigu	5 Blocks	N	10,267,632
Mokwa	7 Blocks	N	11,506,236
Edati	10 Blocks	N	31,818,890
Paikoro	9 Blocks	N	25,366,800
Rafi	10 Blocks	N	28,114,5030
Katcha	8 Blocks	N	23,352,650
Wushishi	7 Blocks	N	18,170,090
Rijau	10 Blocks	N	21,486,000
Borgu	7 Blocks	N	10,968,055
Total	<u>77</u>	N	<u>192,242,280</u>

4.3.4 Summary of all Water Supply Sectors Projects in each Local Government Area

L.G.A	PROJECTS		ESTIMATED
Munya	26 Boreholes	N	18,957,500
Mashigu	11 Boreholes	N	7,500,000
Mokwa	11 Boreholes	M	10,345,824
Edati	21 Boreholes	N	12,177,000
Paikoro	18 Boreholes	N	14,022,000
Rafi	20 Boreholes	N	11,754,000
Katcha	15 Boreholes	N	9,795,000
Wushishi	12 Boreholes	N	7,465,000
Rijau	15 Boreholes	N	9,466,000
Borgu	-	-	-
Total	<u>149</u>	N	<u>105,482,324</u>

4.3.5 Summary of all Health Centre's in each Local Government Area

L.G.A	PROJECTS		ESTIMATED
Munya	5 Centre's	N	17,227,470
Mashegu	5 Centre's	N	13,193,240
Mokwa	6 Centre's	N	10,578,620
Edati	8 Centre's	N	11,626,080
Paikoro	8 Centre's	N	25,838,138
Rafi	10 Centre's	N	30,923,880
Katcha	8 Centre's	N	21,274,800
Wushishi	6 Centre's	N	18,554,280
Rijau	7 Centre's	N	21,819,700
Borgu	11 Centre's	N	10,999,363
Total	<u>74</u>	N	<u>182,035,491</u>

4.3.6 Summary of all Natural Resources / Environmental Management Projects in each Local Government Area

L.G.A	PROJECTS		ESTIMATED
Munya	10	N	7,550,000
Mashegu	22	N	10,990,666
Mokwa	20	N	8,633,550
Edati	4	N	1,200,000
Paikoro	NIL		-
Rafi	NIL		-
Katcha	9	N	2, 143,000
Wushishi	6	N	2,597,000
Rijau	3	N	1, 390,600
Borgu	0	-	-
Total	74	N	34,504,816

4.3.7 Summary of all Socio Economic Services in each Local Government Areas

L.G.A	PROJECTS		ESTIMATED
Munya	10	N	5,788,000
Mashegu	30	N	12,001,320
Mokwa	9	N	8,633,550
Edati	NIL	N	4,035,440
Paikoro	NIL	-	-
Rafi	NIL	-	-
Katcha	NIL	-	2, 143,000
Wushishi	NIL	-	2,597,000
Rijau	NIL	-	1, 390,600
Borgu	NIL	-	-
Total	40	N	21,874,760

Source: LEEPMS Headquarters Minna,

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

4.4.0 The discussion of the results were made on different factors that contributed to poor performances of the Development. The findings which are contained in table 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3 are graphically represented on fig. 4.2, 4.3 and 4.4 while references were further made on some photographs of projects on plates 4.1 to 4.18.

Further references were made to some reputed author's works on different factors for the improvement of performance of the Development Associations.

4.1.1 Assessment of Performance of the Development Associations after DIFRRI, RUWATSAN and the Current LEEMP's Projects

4.4.2 On the quantity of Projects executed by Development Associations.

The respondents' results in Table 4.1 and Figure 4.2 revealed that only 15.62% showed that few projects were executed, while 83.71% could not execute any project after the DIFRRI intervention period.

Similarly, Table 4.2 and Figure 4.3 shows that only 11.68% of the Development Associations only provided few bore holes for their community water needs after RUWATSAN intervention.

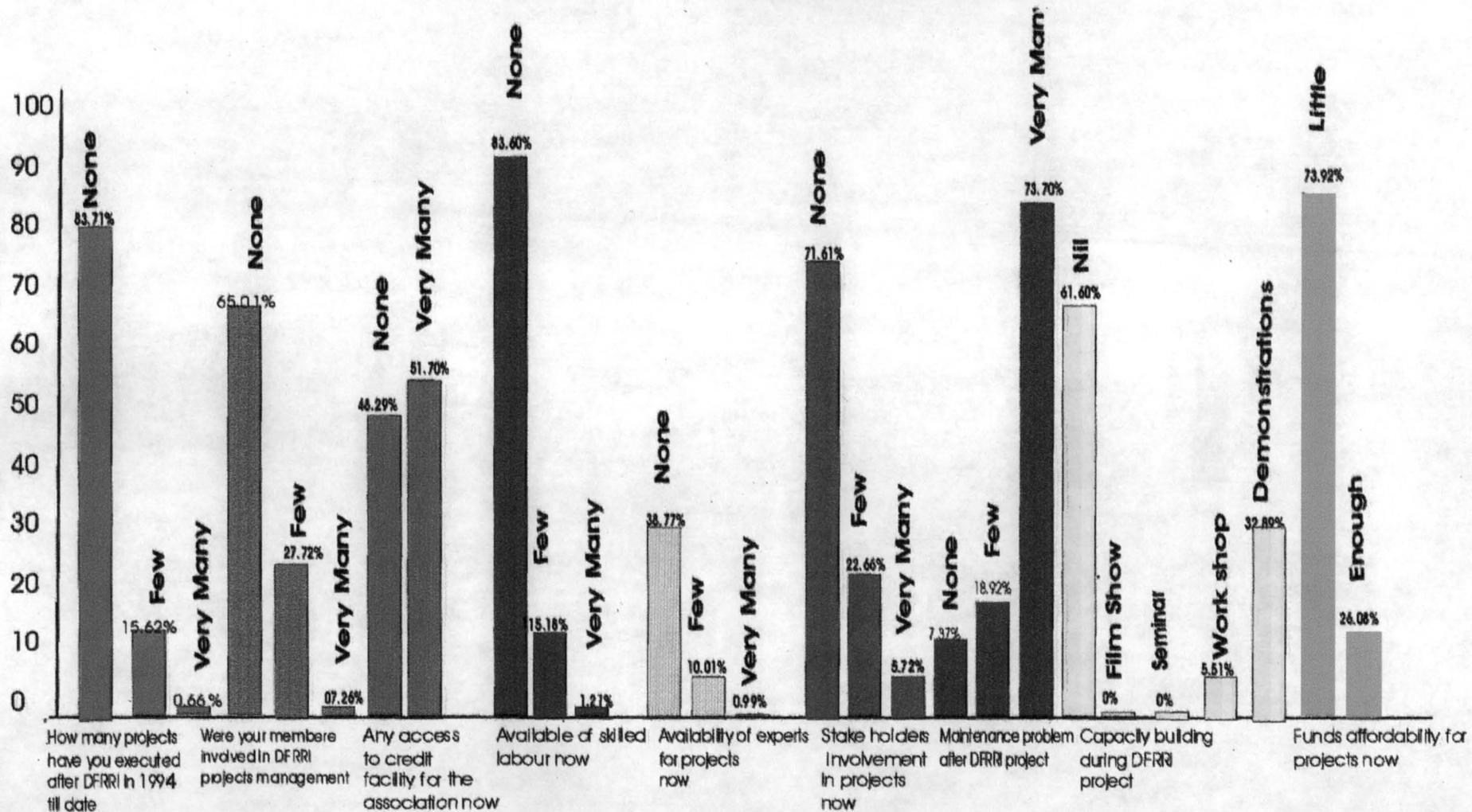
These developments showed that the poor performances of the Associations after these Donor Agencies, are because of the top-bottom policies adopted which were not participatory in design and also the handicap in skill and experience. A community which is not skillful enough for both organization and resource mobilization, would find it difficult to organize self help projects as shown in plates 4.1, 4.3, 4.5 and 4.6 successfully.

Table 4.1: SUMMARY RESULTS OF ASSESSMENT OF PERFORMANCE AFTER DIFRRI INTERVENTION

S/NO	ITEMS	%	FACTORS				
			NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1.	How many projects have you executed after DFRRI in 1994 till date?	%	None 83.71	Few 15.62	Very many 0.66		
2.	Were your members involved in DFRRI project's management	%	None 65.01	Few 27.72	Very many 07.26		
3.	Any access to credit facility for the association now?	%	None 48.29		Very many 51.70		
4.	Availability of skilled labour now?	%	None 83.60	Few 15.18	Very many 1.21		
5.	Availability of experts for projects now?	%	None 38.77	Few 10.01	Very many 0.99		
6.	Stakeholders involvement in projects now?	%	None 71.61	Few 22.66	Very many 5.72		
7.	Maintenance problem after DFRRI projects?	%	None 7.37	Few 18.92	Very many 73.70		
8.	Capacity building during DFRRI	%	Nil 61.60	Film show 0	Seminar 0	Work shop 5.51	Demonstration 32.89
9.	Funds affordability for projects now?	%	Little 73.92	Enough 26.08			

Source: Field Work 2007

Fig. 4.3: SUMMARY RESULT OF ASSESSMENT OF DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATIONS PERFORMANCES AFTER DFERRI INTERVENTION IN 1994



Source: Field Work 2007

It would be significant to make reference to a best practice example of participatory bottom-up concept with design and execution, which was carried out in 1994 for the United Nations Centre for Human Settlement (UNCHS) as demonstration participatory project, the Sustainable Ibadan Project (SIP) where community members were grouped into committees e.g. project identification committee, planning, monitoring and evaluation, resource mobilization and management committees, which executed so many project which include water supply and waste recycling firms at Bodija, Ayorinde (1994).



**Plate 4.1: Showing Road Construction Work
in Ghati-Lati Community of Edati L. G. Area**



**Plate 4.2: Showing LEEMP's Project of Borehole
in Bafu Community in Edati L. G. Area**



**Plate 4.3: Showing LEEMP's Project of School Classroom Block
under Construction in Rokota Community in Edati Local Government Area**

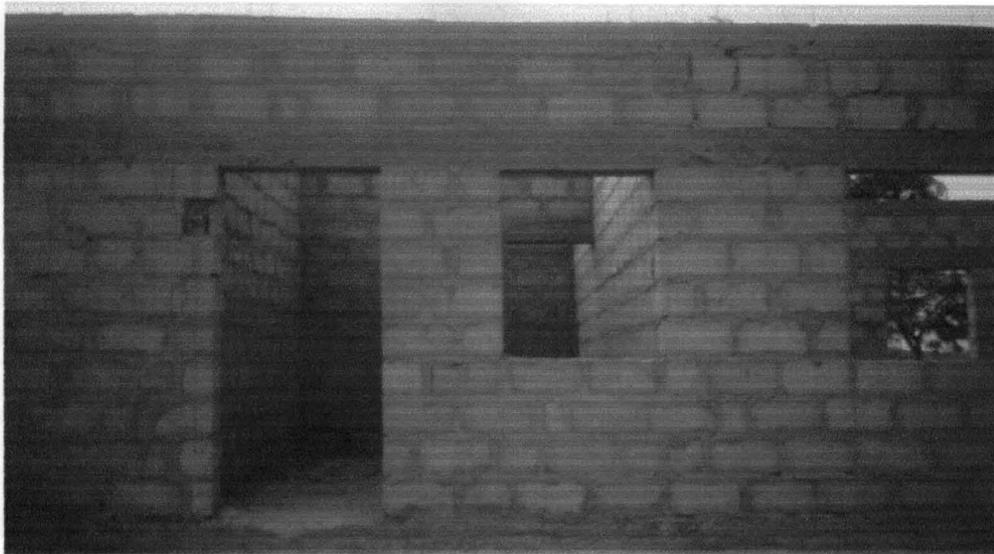


Plate 4.4: Showing LEEMPs Project of Classroom Block under construction in Ebbah Community of Katcha L. G. Area



Plate 4.5: Showing LEEMPs Project of Borehole in Lafiagi Kulu of Katcha L. G. Area



Plate 4.6: Showing LEEMPs Project of

Also, Iwere (2007) highlighted how the members in Isolo Community Lagos, were grouped into different committees according to their professions, co-ordinated for the identification, prioritisation, planning, resource mobilization and capacity building, which resulted in constructions of more boreholes, waster recycling industries and trainings for tailors, vulcanaisers, carpentries, plumbers and masons successfully.

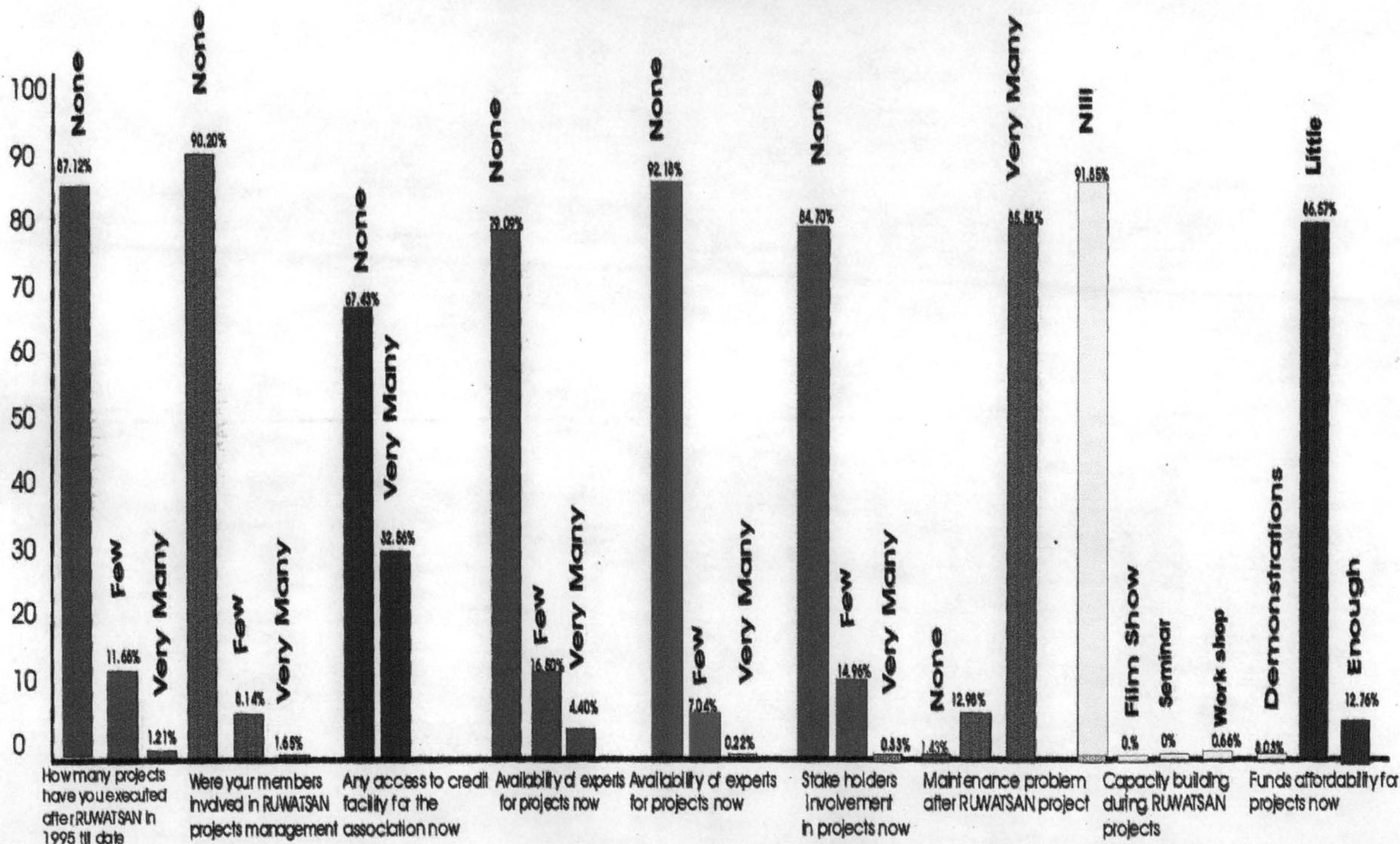
For the study area, the same methods with holistic bottom-up approaches, need to be used for the enhancement of community participation, where, the State's Community Development Office and the Local Government's Community Development Officer (CDO) will partner with the Development Associations for the formation of working committees, such like project identification, prioritisation, planning, resource mobilization, monitory and evaluation committees as detailed in chapter five. These Committee if properly trained, would enhance the Development Association's performance to best practice level for service delivery.

Table 4.2: SUMMARY RESULTS OF ASSESSMENT OF PERFORMANCE AFTER RUWATSAN INTERVENTION

S/NO	ITEMS	%	FACTORS				
			NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1.	How many projects have you executed after RUWATSAN in 1995 till date?	%	None 87.12	Few 11.66	Very many 1.21		
2.	Were your members involved in RUWATSAN project's management	%	None 90.20	Few 8.14	Very many 1.65		
3.	Any access to credit facility for the association now?	%	None 67.43		Very many 32.56		
4.	Availability of skilled labour now?	%	None 79.09	Few 16.50	Very many 4.40		
5.	Availability of experts for projects now?	%	None 92.18	Few 7.04	Very many 0.22		
6.	Stakeholders involvement in projects now?	%	None 84.70	Few 14.96	Very many 0.33		
7.	Maintenance problem after RUWATSAN projects?	%	None 1.43	Few 12.98	Very many 85.58		
8.	Capacity building during RUWATSAN	%	Nil 91.85	Film show 0	Seminar 0	Work shop 0.66	Demonstration 8.03
9.	Funds affordability for projects now?	%	Little 86.57	Enough 12.76			

Source: Field Work 2007

Fig. 4.4: SUMMARY RESULT OF ASSESSMENT OF DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION PERFORMANCES AFTER RUWATSAN INTERVENTION IN 1995



Source: Field Work 2007

With reference to the best practices standard, Thomas (1995) showed how members of communities are given adequate capacity building to be able to execute community work and for sustainability. Also, Iwere (2007) showed how in Port Harcourt Refinery Community the Eleme and Okrika Communities built and equipped two skill acquisition centres, this augmented the self help projects which resulted to construction of more classroom blocks, health centres, town halls and maintenance of bore holes for water supplies in their communities.

The situation in the research area calls for urgent capacity building schemes, particularly, in carpentry, electrical, masonry and plumbing, in the various local government areas so as to be able to execute projects like these on plates 4.7, 4.8, 4.9, 4.10 and 4.11 after LEEMP's intervention in 2010.

4.4.3. Maintenance Problems

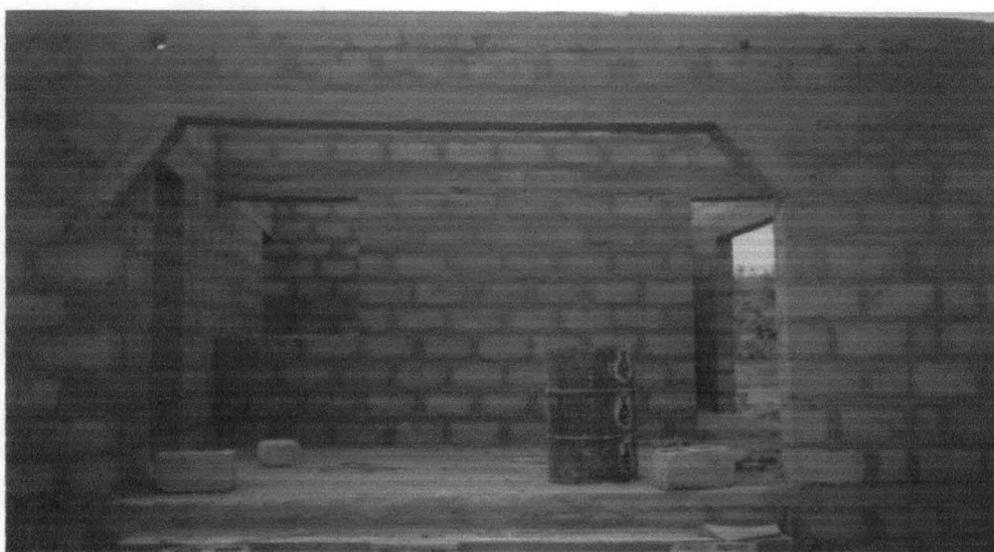
The respondents' result after DIFRRI intervention showed that there are numerous maintenance problems of the bore holes, roads, structures provided by the DIFRRI Projects, for example, the results in Table 4.2 and Figure 4.3 show that 73.70% of the Development Associations had many maintenance problems.



**Plate 4.7: Showing LEEMP's Project of Borehole
in Ebba Community of Paikoro L. G. Area**



**Plate 4.8: Showing LEEMP's Project of Road Construction
in Aboroso Community of Paikoro L. G. Area**



**Plate 4.9: Showing LEEMP's Project of Health Centre under Construction
in Gwalu-Kasun Community of Paikoro L. G. Area**



**Plate 4.10: Showing LEEMP's Project of Borehole
in Kamache Community of Munya L. G. Area**



**Plate 4.11: Showing LEEMP's Project of Health Centre
Zindna Community of Munya L. G. Area**

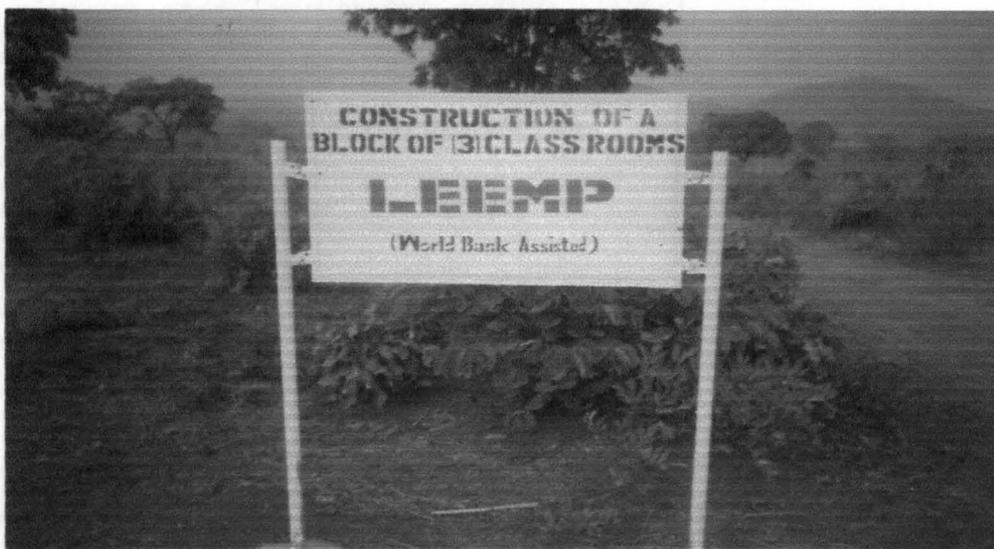
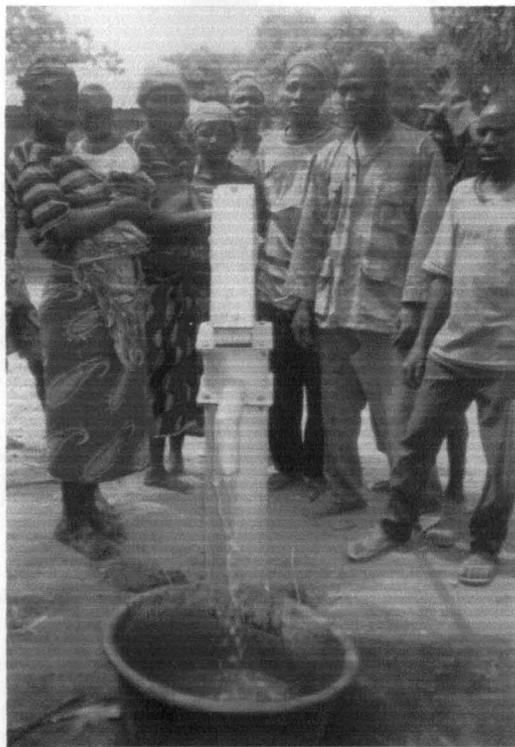


Plate 4.12: Showing LEEMP's Project of Classroom Block

Furthermore, Table 4.2 and Figure 4.3 also showed that there were many similar maintenance problems after the RUWATSAN Projects as 85.58% of the Developments Associations have many bore holes provided by the RUWATSAN Project without maintenance, these results from the handicap of skilled man power for maintenance and lack of capacity building schemes for the manpower developments as stated earlier.

4.4.4 Funds for Project

The results in Table 4.1 and Figure 4.2 showed that the Development Associations major problems were finance. The table showed that 73.92% of the Development Associations had no funds to execute projects, after the DIFRRI intervention. This is because the Associations were handicapped with the skill and experience for mobilization of funds. Also, the results of Table 4.2 and Figure 4.3, show that only 12.76% of the Development Associations were able to provide funds for provision of bore holes after RUWATSAN intervention. This poor performance too, is the result of lack of skill and experience and lack of mobilization committee to source for funds for the Associations' projects. This is necessary to be able to execute projects such as shown on these plates 4.13, 4.14 and 4.15 without intervention.



**Plate 4.13: Showing LEEMP's Project of Borehole
in Dabbe Community in Wushishi L. G. Area**



**Plate 4.14: Showing LEEMP's Project of Classroom Block
in Nagenu Community in Wushishi L. G. Area**

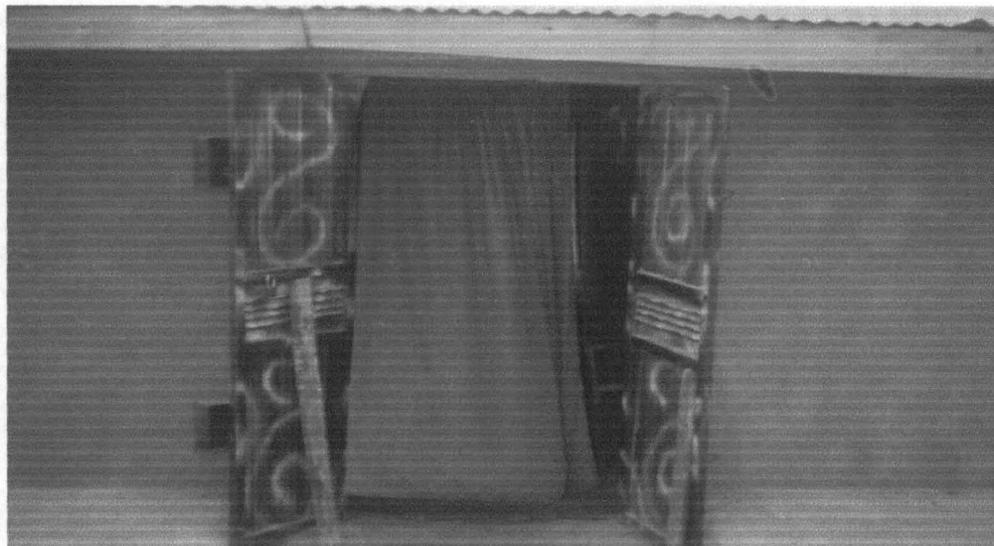


Plate 4 15: Showing LEEMP's Project of Dispensary

4.4.3 Capacity Building Medium for Skilled Labour

In the area of capacity building which is vital for service delivery, the results of Table 4.1 and Figure 4.2 show that DIFRRI programme was not implemented with capacity building concept for the sustainability of the programme beyond intervention period, as only 32.89% of the Development Associations received demonstration of practical work as training, while, film show, seminar and workshop which are very important for enhancement of productivities, were not undertaken.

Similarly, the results of Table 4.2 and Figure 4.3 showed that the RUWATSAN Project too was not designed with capacity building concept, as the results showed that only 8.03% had demonstration for general hygiene to schools, while the only 0.66% that had work shop and 0.33% for film show were for the hygiene clubs and market women, leaving the entire members of the association without any training for enhancement of service delivery, thus, resulting into poor performance after the intervention. While the LEEMP's project which adopted fairly participatory schemes, provided a practical demonstration training to the Community Project Committee and film show to some school hygiene clubs. The LEEMP's project too, like DIFRRI and RUWATSAN did not give much emphasis to introducing skill acquisition centres for the sustainability of the projects facilities beyond intervention period.

Furthermore, the experience exhibited by Sustainable Ibadan City Project (SIP) where the resource mobilization Committee got substantial funds from members of the community who are also beneficiaries of the projects and other Donor Agencies is of great importance (Ayorinde, 1994).

Also, Iwere (2007) showed how the same resource mobilization committee which liased with government agencies, Donor Agencies, public-spirited individuals and stakeholders for the success of the (CLP) projects in Isolo Community, Lagos.

The importance of resource mobilization committee is again highlighted where some communities in Britain got Rural Enterprises Scheme (RES) grants, for micro community transport scheme, agricultural schemes, minor infrastructures for remote communities, electricity schemes and water supply, Uphoff (2000).

Creation of resource mobilization committee with adequate training as recommended in Chapter Five would improve the performance of the Development Associations for service delivery.

4.4.5. Stake Holder Involvements:

The involvement of stake holders, as shown in Table 4.1 and Figure 4.2 for projects is very low, the 22:22% of the Associations that involved few, are again confined to semi-urban areas, like the Local Government Headquarters, where awareness level is a little higher than in interior communities. Since, the **Bottom-up** approach was not initiated during **DIFRRI** projects, generally, this reflects on poor performance. Again, Ayorinde (1994), highlighted how stakeholders like the manufacturers, Water Board Ibadan, Oyo State Urban Development Board (OSUDB) were involved in both Waste Recycling Industries and Water Supply Schemes. This means it would be difficult for the Development Associations to perform after intervention, judging from plates 4.16 for road, plate 4.17 and plate 4.18 would need the involvement of stakeholders for sustainability.

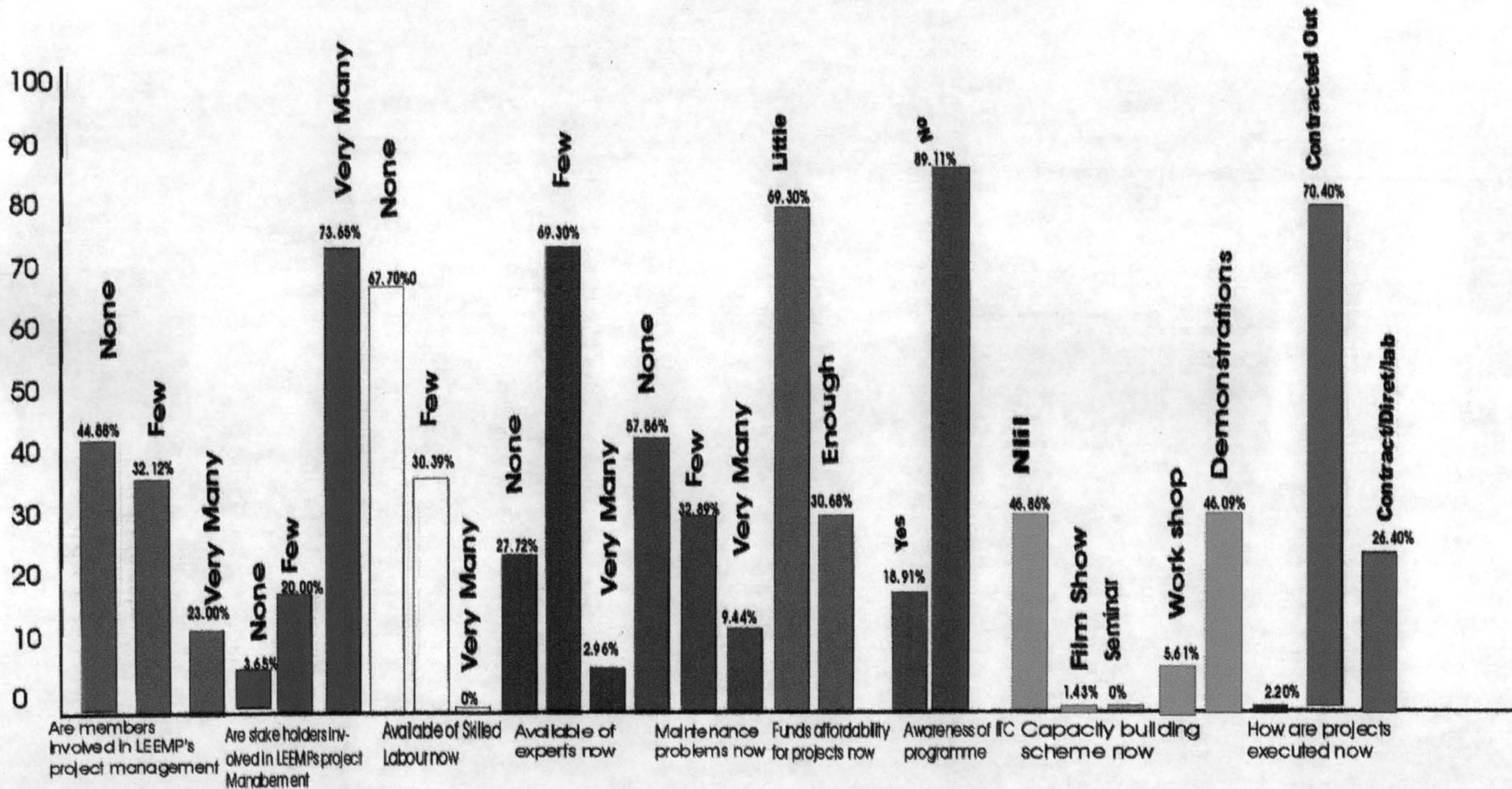
Again, after the RUWATSAN intervention, the results in Table 4.2 and Figure 4.3 showed that only 0.33% of the Development Associations involved stakeholders in project execution, which is contrary to best practices standard for service delivery.

Table 4.3: ASSESSMENT OF PERFORMANCE IN THE CURRENT LEEMP'S PROJECT

S/NO	ITEMS	%	FACTORS				
			NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1.	Are members involved in LEEMP's project management?	%	None 44.88	Few 32.12	Very many 23.00		
2.	Are stakeholders involved in LEEMP's project management	%	None 3.65	Few 20.00	Very many 73.65		
3.	Availability of skilled labour now?	%	None 67.70	Few 30.39	Very many 0		
4.	Availability of experts now?	%	None 27.72	Few 69.30	Very many 2.96		
5.	Maintenance problems now?	%	None 57.86	Few 32.89	Very many 9.44		
6.	Funds affordability for projects now?	%	Little 69.30	Enough 30.68			
7.	Awareness of ITC programme	%	Yes 18.91	No 89.11			
8.	Capacity building schemes now?	%	Nil 46.86	Film show 1.43	Seminar 0	Work shop 5.61	Demonstration 46.09
9.	How are projects executed now?	%	Direct labour 2.20	Contracted out 70.40	Contracted/direct. Lab. 26.40		

Source: Field Work 2007

Fig. 4.5: SUMMARY RESULT OF ASSESSMENT OF DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION IN THE CURRENT LEEMP'S PROJECT



Source: Field Work 2007

Using the example of Scott and Amber, (2008) on Best Practice, "In order to be successful in all projects, stakeholders must actively work with all the teams in a project. This is because, they have the skill, and information for the system being built. As such, they make pertinent, prioritization and timely inputs for decision for positive results.

It is then pertinent that for Development Associations to be able to embark on projects such as those on plates 4.16, 4.17 and 4.18 after LEEMP's intervention in 2010 would need active involvement of women's group in water projects, teachers and parents in all educational developments, while, health workers are involved in all health issues, as agricultural extension workers should be involved in agricultural activities, further more, environmental managers should be involved in all environmental issues and Area Engineers should be involved in all infrastructural developments activities to maintain sustainability.

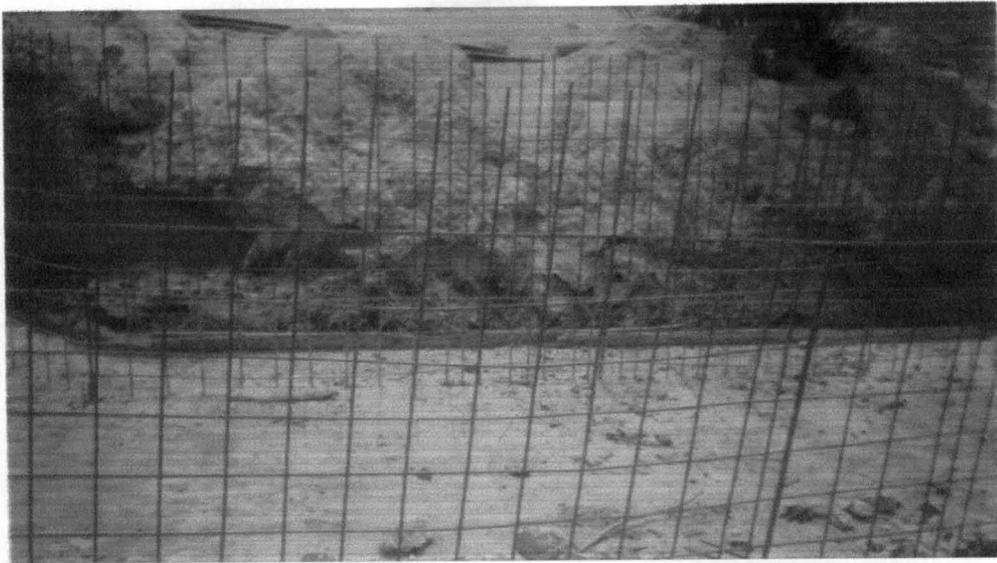


Plate 4.16: Showing LEEMPs Project of Road Culverts at Dube Community of Mashegu L. G. Area



Plate 4.17: Showing LEEMP's Project of Health Centre in Magogo Community in L. G. Area



Plate 4.18: Showing LEEMP's Project of Borehole

4.4.6 The use of Information Technology Centre (ITC) to learn Best Practices on Community Participation for Development

The results showed that 89.11% of the respondents have no access to internet, as such their awareness and productivity could not be improved.

The researcher recommended how ITC could be introduced in the various local government areas headquarters and communities in Chapter Five, in line with how Bridges (1995) outlined how the ITC was used for the transformations of rural women in Uganda and this augmented their socio-economic status as part of rural development strategy successfully.

This scheme, if successfully implemented as detailed in Chapter Five would not only go a long way in widening the scope of the rural communities of how best practices on rural development is performed on the internet but would raise their socio-economic status for efficiency in community participatory projects.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The research revealed that 80% of all development Associations performed very poorly in project execution from 1995 till date because of the following factors, which, if well addressed, could reactivate the efficiency of the Development Associations to international best practices standards. Prominent among the factors are as follow:-

Finance, which plays a strong factor in developmental issues, have contributed greatly in the poor performance of majority Development Association. Lack of mobilization skill, illiteracy, lack of exposure for external assistance for funds and for credits facilities, lack of internal revenue generations sources and poverty among the members, further contributed to the low performance. To address these, the various Development Association has to be equipped, with skill for divers revenue generation sources, to be able to stand the test of action. For enhanced performance for service delivery.

The research discovered that, 80% of most of the Community Development members, are illiterates, as such, for progress to be made, for qualitative participation, steps has to be taken to provide them with,

education, so as to be able to communicate effectively, with outside world and for development.

Lack of skilled labour and experts, also compounded to the issue of poor performance. The complete confinement to farming with out, diversification to other skillful professions by the members, had negative impacts on most community areas, as most projects undertaken had to be contracted out. Minor projects, like renovation of clinics, which, the members could have been able to undertake, by direct labour, if they had skilled labour, has to be delayed because of finance and skilled labour.

5.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

To realize the year 2015 Millennium Development Goal (MDG) the following steps has to be taken, to enhance the Development Associations participation and performance.

1. **Skill Acquisition Scheme:-** The researcher would suggest that, the state's Community Development headquarters, in conjunction with the department of local Government, the various Local Government Council's CDO's and the community Collaborate with the following agencies for the training of at least 10 members of each Development Communities in these various fields.

State's Ministry of works, Work-shop for the training of

- (a) Masons,
- (b) Carpenters.
- (c) Welders
- (d) Electricians.
- (e) RUWTSAN Agency could train at least 3 members of each Community for the maintenance of bore holes
- (f) Local Government CDO's should arrange an adult literacy teachers for each of the community, as illiteracy is great enemy to developmental activities.

2. Creation of Working Committees:

For the enhancement of participation to accelerate execution schemes. There is the need to introduce a working group committees, which all members are involved in different committees, this would enhance mutual understanding among members, enhance experiences, promote consultative principle and enhances participation for service delivery and sustainability of schemes. The working groups are as follows.

(a) **Resources Mobilization Committee.**

The task of this committee includes;

- (i) To Mobilize funds from individuals, organizations, stake holders, members and Donor Agencies.
- (ii) Verify for possible accesses for credit facilities for projects.
- (iii) Explores other ways to generate revenue for self reliance such as.
- (iv) Initiation of Community farm, Community orchard for production of large scale crops, for export to other state, such as mangoes, orange, sheabutter nuts which are very lucrative.
- (v) To initiate the ideas of animal rearing, such as cows for the Association to generate revenues as practiced in other African countries.

(b) **Enlightenment Committee:** The task of enlightenment Committee are as follows:

- (i) Publicize the activities of the Community Association
- (ii) Liaise with relevant Institutions for the training, for skilled labour, adult classes for members.
- (iii) Mobilising members for direct labour work, meeting, etc.

- (c) **Community Project Committee:** The task of this committee is as follows:
- (i) Arrange modalities for the execution of projects execution e.g. for the selection of priority projects, planning to execution level, with the consensus of all the members.
- (d) **Monitory and Evaluation Committee:-** This committee ensures the project implementation is in compliance with agreed procedure and standard.
- (e) **Purchase and Supply Committee:** This committee is charged with responsibilities of purchasing and supply of all equipment and materials as well as the custodians of these materials.
- (f) **Maintenance Committee:** This Committee will carry out maintenances of facilities for the Community Associations.
- (3) **Stake holder Involvement:** For a meaningful development activities to succeed, Stakeholders have to be involved. Involvement of public Health Staff, Community Members, Volunteers Associations, Civil Engineering Staff, Teachers, Agricultural Extension Staff, Environmental Development Officer in projects and policy matters are very important, because, they hold solution to key issues with various professional input in matters.

Therefore, it is pertinent to cultivate the policy of involving stake holders in all future developmental matters, particularly, in rural areas, where, exposure and experience are major short coming.

(4) **Introduction of Information Technology Centre (ITC):** The result of respondents shows that very small percent percentage of members are aware of ITC. Programme, and about 100% of respondents showed acceptance of introduction of the training, to enable the rural populace benefit the advantage of using internet to learn best practices for, rural development, best practices of participation, business activities and other moral populace. To this end, the following suggestion is advanced for implementation.

(a) The State's Community Development Headquarters, the Local Government Councils, through their various CDO's to take the responsibilities of scouting for a reputable organization that they could partner with, to train at least 5 members of each of the community, on how to use computer and internet to access credit facility, for a start. The result of the advantages gained, would motivate other members to request for training, in accordance of how the scheme was introduced practiced in Uganda and Mali successfully, Korten (1980) on rural development programme.

- (b) Local Government Headquarters, could be used as training venue, because of advantage of electricity, while, replication of such, could later be carried out later, to other rural areas that have electricity.
- (5) **Re-Introduction of Inter-Zonal Exchange of Community Project Committee of Share Practical Work Experiences:** The State Community Development Headquarters, should re-introduced the suspended scheme of inter zonal movement of Community Project Committee members, practical scheme, which involved moving CPC of Zone A to B and Zone C to Zone A, for practical work to share experiences of methodology of solving problems. This scheme, if re-introduced, would afford inter zonal experiences which would help in developmental project.
- (6) All the Local Government Councils, should create section for rural water supply and purchase a drilling machine for bore hole and then collaborate with RUWATSAN for the training of manpower, to maintain the section, so that, communities can easily request the services of that section as a subsidized amount, than going to Minna
- (7) The Local Government Councils, should re-activate their road sections of works department with tractors, so that communities in need, could apply

for the services of provision of access road, and road maintenance or rehabilitations.

With the above recommendation, if implemented fully, would not only go along way in transformation of lives of the rural populace, after two years of implementation, but, would reverse the realization of sustainable human settlement Millennium Development Goal (MDG) from a situation of being a mirage now to reality.

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FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY, MINNA
RESEARCHER: MOHAMMED AHMED
COURSE: M. TECH ENVIRONMENTAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING
CASE STUDY: VERIFICATION OF PROJECTS AND CONSTRAINTS OF ASSOCIATIONS AFTER DIFRRI, RUWATSAN AND LEEMP PROJECTS IN NIGER STATE

PART 1

1. SAMPLING POPULATION AREA (LGA) LGA Name Code
2. SAMPLING UNIT (Community)
3. SAMPLING UNIT ELEMENTS
- a. Community Development Officer (CDO) DIFRRI
- b. Community Development Officer (CDO) RUWATSAN
- c. Community Development Officer (CDO) LEEMP
- d. Local Government Area (CDO)
- e. Community Development Chairman, Sec. or Member
- f. Stakeholder Profession
- g. Sex M F Age
4. Which of these agencies have you been in partnership with?
 DIFRRI RUWATSAN LEEMP
5. What types of project is your agency undertaking or your community is in partnership with?
- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="text"/> Road | <input type="text"/> Agriculture Assistance |
| <input type="text"/> Health Center | <input type="text"/> School Block |
| <input type="text"/> Water Borehole | <input type="text"/> Socio-economic Activities |
| <input type="text"/> Environmental Management Practices | |
6. When did the programme start and end? From to
7. What is the stage of projects? Below 50% Above 50%
 Completed

FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTION

8. What percentage did your community contribute?
 Labour Cash Labour
9. How much did the International Agency contribute? Cash
10. Total cost of Project

**ASSESSMENT OF PERFORMANCE OF THE DEVELOPMENT
ASSOCIATIONS AFTER DIFRRI INTERVENTION IN 1994**

S/No	Items	Factors
1.	How many projects have you executed after DIFRRI in 1994 till date?	None <input type="checkbox"/> Few <input type="checkbox"/> Very Many <input type="checkbox"/>
2.	Were your members involved in DIFRRI Projects' management?	None <input type="checkbox"/> Few <input type="checkbox"/> Very Many <input type="checkbox"/>
3.	Any access to credit facility for the associations now?	None <input type="checkbox"/> Few <input type="checkbox"/> Very Many <input type="checkbox"/>
4.	Availability of skilled labour now?	None <input type="checkbox"/> Few <input type="checkbox"/> Very Many <input type="checkbox"/>
5.	Availability of experts for projects now?	None <input type="checkbox"/> Few <input type="checkbox"/> Very Many <input type="checkbox"/>
6.	Stakeholders involvement in projects now?	None <input type="checkbox"/> Few <input type="checkbox"/> Very Many <input type="checkbox"/>
7.	Maintenance problem after DIFRRI projects?	None <input type="checkbox"/> Few <input type="checkbox"/> Very Many <input type="checkbox"/>
8.	Capacity building during DIFRRI Projects?	Nil <input type="checkbox"/> Film show <input type="checkbox"/> Seminar <input type="checkbox"/> Workshop <input type="checkbox"/> Demonstration <input type="checkbox"/>
9.	Funds affordability for projects now?	None <input type="checkbox"/> Few <input type="checkbox"/> Very Many <input type="checkbox"/>

**ASSESSMENT OF PERFORMANCE OF THE DEVELOPMENT
ASSOCIATIONS AFTER RUWATSAN INTERVENTION IN 1995**

S/No	Items	Factors
1.	How many projects have you executed after RUWATSAN in 1994 till date?	None <input type="checkbox"/> Few <input type="checkbox"/> Very Many <input type="checkbox"/>
2.	Were your members involved in RUWATSAN Projects' management?	None <input type="checkbox"/> Few <input type="checkbox"/> Very Many <input type="checkbox"/>
3.	Any access to credit facility for the associations now?	None <input type="checkbox"/> Few <input type="checkbox"/> Very Many <input type="checkbox"/>
4.	Availability of skilled labour now?	None <input type="checkbox"/> Few <input type="checkbox"/> Very Many <input type="checkbox"/>
5.	Availability of experts for projects now?	None <input type="checkbox"/> Few <input type="checkbox"/> Very Many <input type="checkbox"/>
6.	Stakeholders involvement in projects now?	None <input type="checkbox"/> Few <input type="checkbox"/> Very Many <input type="checkbox"/>
7.	Maintenance problem after RUWATSAN projects?	None <input type="checkbox"/> Few <input type="checkbox"/> Very Many <input type="checkbox"/>
8.	Capacity building during RUWATSAN Projects?	Nil <input type="checkbox"/> Film show <input type="checkbox"/> Seminar <input type="checkbox"/> Workshop <input type="checkbox"/> Demonstration <input type="checkbox"/>
9.	Funds affordability for projects now?	None <input type="checkbox"/> Few <input type="checkbox"/> Very Many <input type="checkbox"/>

ASSESSMENT OF PERFORMANCE IN THE CURRENT LEEMP'S PROJECT

S/No	Items	Factors
1.	Are members involved in LEEMP's	None <input type="checkbox"/> Few <input type="checkbox"/> Very Many <input type="checkbox"/>
2.	Are Stakeholders involved in LEEMP's Project's Management?	None <input type="checkbox"/> Few <input type="checkbox"/> Very Many <input type="checkbox"/>
3.	Availability of skilled labour now?	None <input type="checkbox"/> Few <input type="checkbox"/> Very Many <input type="checkbox"/>
4.	Availability of experts now?	None <input type="checkbox"/> Few <input type="checkbox"/> Very Many <input type="checkbox"/>
5.	Maintenance problems now?	None <input type="checkbox"/> Few <input type="checkbox"/> Very Many <input type="checkbox"/>
6.	Funds affordability for projects now?	None <input type="checkbox"/> Few <input type="checkbox"/> Very Many <input type="checkbox"/>
7.	Awareness of ITC Programme now?	None <input type="checkbox"/> Few <input type="checkbox"/> Very Many <input type="checkbox"/>
8.	Capacity building schemes now?	Nil <input type="checkbox"/> Film show <input type="checkbox"/> Seminar <input type="checkbox"/> Workshop <input type="checkbox"/> Demonstration <input type="checkbox"/>
9.	How are projects executed now?	None <input type="checkbox"/> Few <input type="checkbox"/> Very Many <input type="checkbox"/>

APPENDIX II
DETAILS OF INTER-COMMUNITY FEEDER ROADS
CONSTRUCTED BY DIFRRI PROJECT
IN NIGER STATE

(1) MAGAMA RIJAU LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA FEEDER ROADS

S/NO.	NAME OF ROAD	LENGTH (KM)	COML. %	<u>PHASE</u>	REMARKS
1.	<u>Rijau-Genu-Ibeto</u>	85km	100%	I	New constr.
2.	Rijau-Garo	11km	100%	I	“
3.	Rijau-Sahoma	5km	100%	I	“
4.	Tungan Bunu-Genu	17km	100%	I	“
5.	Raba-Kura	10km	100%	I	Rehabilitation
6.	Warari-Inana	11km	100%	I	New constr.
7.	Raba-Wando-Kura	19km	100%	I	“
8.	Warari-Genu	15.1km	100%	I	“
9.	Anaba-Mamba	12km	100%	I	“
10.	Ibeto-Lagan	12km	100%	I	“

Total = 187km

(2) MARIGA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA FEEDER ROADS

S/N	NAME OF ROAD	LENGTH (KM)	COML. %	<u>PHASE</u>	REMARKS
1.	<u>T/Kawo-T/Nauku</u>	6km	100%	II	New constr.
2.	T/Wawa-Madangyen	13km	100%	II	“
3.	T/Wawa-Utachu/Kawo	9km	100%	II	“
4.	DSS. K'gora-Massalaci	10km	100%	II	“
5.	Sahorami-Ibbi	70km	100%	II	“
6.	Bori-Kasuwa Garba-Wamba	59km	100%	II	“
7.	Ibbi-Daja	25km	100%	II	“
8.	Rijiyar Nagwamatse-Gongo	10km	100%	II	“

Total = 202km

Source: DIFRRI Headquarters, Minna.

(3) GURARA / SULEJA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

FEEDER ROADS

S/N	NAME OF ROAD	LENGTH (KM)	COML. %	PHASE	REMARKS
1.	<u>T/Wada Kawo-Tungan Adaka</u>	18km	100%	II	New constr.
2.	Kaduna Junc. – Sulu-Daku	6.8km	100%	II	“
3.	Suleja-Zariyawa-Dikko Junc.	7.4km	100%	II	“
4.	Bwari-Kata Sarki	4km	100%	II	“
5.	Kwakuti-Tudun Wada	4.1km	100%	II	“
6.	Old Gawu-Tuna-Farin Doki	20km	100%	II	“
7.	Daku-Zabyidna-Shanu-Kabo	22km	100%	II	“

Total = 82.3km

4.0 LAVUN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

FEEDER ROADS

S/NO.	NAME OF ROAD	LENGTH (KM)	COML. %	PHASE	REMARKS
1.	<u>Kutigi-Dassun-Yeti-Charati</u>	38km	100%	II	New constr.
2.	Takuma-Edogi-Kpataki-Jangi	17km	100%	II	“
3.	Enagi-Guzan	15km	100%	II	“
4.	Nagya-Gbara	50km	100%	II	“
5.	Doko-Sacci	12km	100%	II	Rehabilitation
6.	Doko-Gaba	12km	100%	II	New constr.
7.	Zhiganti-Loop	2km	100%	II	“
8.	Doko-Mambe	14km	100%	II	“
9.	Mokwa-Ja'agi	28km	100%	II	Rehabilitation
10.	Moka-Raba	10km	100%	II	“
11.	Epa-Kusogi	14.1km	100%	II	“
12.	Gogata-Bologi	15km	100%	II	“
13.	Kudu-Ja'agi	14km	100%	II	“
14.	Gaba-Kashikoko	3km	100%	II	“
15.	Doko-Wasanti	8km	100%	II	“
16.	Angbasa-Ndarubu	16km	100%	II	“
17.	Kudu-Kpizhi	77.2km	100%	II	New constr.
18.	Muwo Junc.-Muwo-Gbajibo	17km	100%	II	Rehabilitation
19.	Batati-Dabban	10km	100%	II	“
20.	Panti Access Road	4km	100%	II	“

Total = 371.31km

(5) **BIDA/GBAKO LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA**
FEEDER ROADS

S/NO.	NAME OF ROAD	LENGTH (KM)	COML. %	PHASE	REMARKS
1.	<u>Badeggi-Bakeko-Katcha</u>	40km	100%	II	New constr.
2.	Wadata-Dakpan	25km	100%	II	“
3.	Eminiliman-Kusolukpa	20km	100%	II	“
4.	Wuyasuman-Lemu	40km	100%	II	New constr.
5.	Bida-Leje	11km	100%	II	“
6.	Sunkpata-Essan	6km	100%	II	“
7.	Wuyasuman-Kasanagi	9.8km	100%	II	“
8.	Badeggi-Kasanagi	10.5km	100%	II	“
9.	Gbado-Ganabigi	8km	100%	II	“
10.	Yinti-Ndagi Majaidu	5km	100%	II	“
11.	Dakun Sakun-Egbe	8km	100%	II	New constr.
12.	Lemu-Mantafyan-Diko	13km	100%	II	“
13.	Edokota-Magoyi	8km	100%	II	“
14.	Kwakwagi-Ndagbaci-Magoyi	9km	100%	II	“
15.	Ndabisan-Babi-Ekugi-Jibo-Ekugi	14km	100%	II	“
16.	Lemu Jnuc-Saganuwa Pachi	7.4km	100%	II	“
17.	Essa-Niwoye-E/Gaie-Ebba	20km	100%	II	“
18.	Kakakpangi-Bishe Tiawogi	3km	100%	II	“
19.	Kakakpangi-Wasagi	1.3km	100%	II	“
20.	Minna Junc.-Goyi-Dangi	9km	100%	II	“
21.	Kataeregi-Kparaka-Bisanti M.	11km	100%	II	New constr.
22.	Kataeregi-Cheche	26.2km	100%	II	“
23.	Dakpan-Yareg-Yakubu-Kedugi	14.4km	100%	II	“
24.	Esso Pry.-Magoyi/Edota Junc.	10.5km	100%	II	“
25.	Magoyi-Junc.-Emigi	14km	100%	II	“
26.	Chanchaga-Batagi-Ndakama	22.3km	100%	II	“
27.	Magiwooro-Wasagi-Edotsu	19km	100%	II	“
28.	Dzwafu-Eye-Kutigberi-Agaie Rd. Junc.	9.4km	100%	II	“

Total = 386.12km

(6) **AGAIE LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA**
FEEDER ROADS

<u>S/N</u>	<u>NAME OF ROAD</u>	<u>LENGTH (KM)</u>	<u>COML. %</u>	<u>PHASE</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
1.	<u>Jipo II-Takuti</u>	20km	100%	II	New constr.
2.	Essa-Etsugaie	22km	100%	II	Rehabilitation
3.	Takuti-Etsugaie	36km	100%	II	“
4.	Etsugaie-Legbosa	10km	100%	II	“
5.	Dokochi-Kusogi	10.5km	100%	II	“
6.	Etsugaie-Cheche	2km	100%	II	“
7.	Kpagi-Tagagi	28.1km	100%	II	“
8.	Atgaie-Zhipo	16km	100%	II	“
9.	Etsugaie-Mayaki	4km	100%	II	“
10.	Detoman-Loop	2km	100%	II	“
11.	Mayaki-Dokochi-Kapagi-Ejiko	12km	100%	II	New constr.
12.	Agaie-Etsugaie	20km	100%	II	Rehabilitation
13.	Nankokan-Evuti-Chete-E/gaie	18km	100%	II	New constr.

Total = 210km

(7) **RAFI LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA**
FEEDER ROADS

<u>S/N</u>	<u>NAME OF ROAD</u>	<u>LENGTH (KM)</u>	<u>COML. %</u>	<u>PHASE</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
1.	<u>Yelwa Kabutu-Ung. Gizo</u>	6.4km	100%	II	New constr.
2.	Katako-Ussah	10km	50%	II	“
3.	Kagara-Sambuga	13km	100%	II	“
4.	Garum Gaba-Jiwawa	33km	100%	II	“
5.	Kwana-Mahanga-Kagara	30km	60%	II	“

Total = 119.4km

(8) **LAPAI LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA**
FEEDER ROADS

S/N	NAME OF ROAD	LENGTH (KM)	COML. %	<u>PHASE</u>	REMARKS
1.	<u>Etsugi-Lapai</u>	24km	100%	II	New constr.
2.	Lapai-Etsugi	11km	100%	II	Rehabilitation
3.	Ewugi-Tumigi	13km	100%	II	“
4.	Duuma-Mayaki-Gulu	54km	100%	II	“
5.	B/Maza-Tashibo- Dangana-Sonfada	20km	100%	II	“
6.	Barwa-Mukugi II- Takuti	12km	100%	II	New Constr.
7.	Minna Junc.-Sudugi- Junc.	6.5km	100%	II	“
8.	Ceku-Egba-Muye Junction	10km	100%	II	“
9.	Etsugi-Achitukpa	4km	100%	II	“
10.	Gabi-Suleja-Minna Junction	8km	100%	II	Rehabilitation
11.	Kpada-Dobogi-Ekkan- Pelemi-Ebbo	27km	100%	II	New Constr.
12.	Muye junction-Jifu- Dagbaje-Favu	20km	100%	II	“
13.	Minna Junc.- Kpabisin-Mukugi	6.8km	100%	II	Rehabilitation

Total = 216.3km

(9) **CHANCHAGA/PAIKORO/BOSSO LOCAL GOVERNMENT**
AREA
FEEDER ROADS

S/N	NAME OF ROAD	LENGTH (KM)	COML. %	<u>PHASE</u>	REMARKS
1.	<u>Shata-R/Yashi-W/Byepass</u>	16.6km	100%	II	New constr.
2.	Shata-Shata Garatu	8km	100%	II	“
3.	Sessita-Nukuci-T/Mallam	20km	100%	II	Rehabilitation
4.	Pyata-Zinari	6km	100%	II	New Constr.
5.	Pyata-Ezim	5km	100%	II	“
6.	Guruso-Lokoto	6km	100%	II	“
7.	Nanati-Kadami	13km	100%	II	“
8.	T/Amale-Dokolo-Goto	13km	100%	II	“
9.	Kwakuti-Gangbi-Dako-Koro	29km	100%	II	“
10.	Beji-K/Giwa-New Goto	13km	100%	II	“
11.	Kangu-Mawe/Jita-Kochigbe	14.7km	100%	II	“
12.	Kangu-Mawe/Jitan Fulani	12km	100%	II	“
13.	Pyata-Rafin Bauna	8km	100%	II	“
14.	Sesita-T/Makeri-T/Uku	17km	100%	II	“
15.	Berger Junc. – Pyata-Shata-Mawek	12km	100%	II	Rehabilitation
16.	Kpakungu-Jangaru	7km	100%	II	New Contr.

(10) **SHIRORO LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA**
FEEDER ROADS

S/N	NAME OF ROAD	LENGTH (KM)	COMPL. %	<u>PHASE</u>	REMARKS
1.	<u>Erena-Shiroro</u>	18km	100%	II	New constr.
2.	Erena-Gurmana	17km	100%	II	“
3.	Erena-Chikuna	23km	100%	II	“
4.	Kuta-Oba-Kafa-Layi	27km	100%	II	“
5.	Kuta-Tuntum-Wana-Shata-Sabo	22km	100%	II	“
6.	Fuka-Gini	8km	100%	II	“
7.	Jibwapna-Wada	10km	100%	II	“
8.	Kuta-Dokovingo-Shiwadna	14.1km	100%	II	“
9.	Kuta-Pina-Maitumbi	32km	100%	II	“
10.	Kuta-Gijiwa	22.4km	100%	II	“
11.	Gunu-She	3km	100%	II	“
12.	Gbayi-Gusoro	5.5km	100%	II	“
13.	Gbayi-Baha	7km	100%	II	“
14.	Fuka-Guni/Kabula	29km	100%	II	“
15.	Udawa/Kurebe-Chikuba	59km	100%	II	“
16.	Gadan Jibwa-Zumba Road	8km	100%	II	“
17.	Dada-Daza-Dasu	9km	100%	II	“
18.	Dadaudu-Gini	7.8km	100%	II	“
19.	Shiwadna-Shata Sabo	6.4km	100%	II	“

Total = 310.2km

Source: DIFRRI Headquarters, Minna.

**FULL DETAILS OF RESPONDENTS
RESULTS AFTER DIFRRI PROJECT IN 1994**

Using the formular $\frac{na \times 100}{N}$

Where na is the factor e.g. None or Few, N is the total number of the respondents, as explained in chapter III, the results of responses are as follows:

no	Items	%	Factors					N
			Na	Na	Na	Na	Na	
1.	How many projects have you executed after DFRRI in 1994 till date?	%	None 761 83.71	Few 142 15.62	Very many 6 0.66			909
2.	Were your members involved in DFRRI project's management?	%	None 591 65.01	Few 251 27.72	Very many 67 07.26			909
3.	Any access to credit facility for the association now?	%	None 439 48.29	Few	Very many 470 51.70			909
4.	Availability of skilled labour now?	%	None 760 83.60	Few 138 15.18	Very many 11 1.21			909
5.	Availability of experts for projects now?	%	None 807 38.77	Few 91 10.01	Very many 9 0.99			909
6.	Stake holders involvement in projects now?	%	None 652 71.61	Few 206 22.66	Very many 51 5.72			909
7.	Maintenance problem after RUWATSAN projects?	%	None 68 7.37	Few 171 18.92	Very many 670 73.70			909
8.	Capacity building during RUWATSAN projects?	%	Nil 560 61.60	Film show 0 0	Seminar 0 0	Work shop 50 5.51	Demonstration 299 32.89	909
9.	Funds affordability for projects now?	%	Little 672 73.92	Enough 237 26.08				909

Source: Field Work 2007

**FULL DETAILS OF RESPONDENTS
RESULTS AFTER RUWATSAN PROJECT IN 1995**

Using the formular $\frac{na \times 100}{N}$

Where na is the factor e.g. None or Few, N is the total number of the respondents, as explained in chapter III, the results of responses are as follows:

S/no	Items	%	Factors					N
			Na	Na	Na	Na	Na	
1.	How many projects have you executed after RUWATSAN in 1995 till date?	%	None 792 87.12	Few 106 11.66	Very many 11 1.21			909
2.	Were your members involved in RUWATSAN project's management?	%	None 820 90.20	Few 74 8.14	Very many 15 1.65			909
3.	Any access to credit facility for the association now?	%	None 613 67.43	Few	Very many 296 32.56			909
4.	Availability of skilled labour now?	%	None 719 79.09	Few 150 16.50	Very many 40 4.40			909
5.	Availability of experts for projects now?	%	None 841 92.18	Few 66 7.04	Very many 2 0.22			909
6.	Stake holders involvement in projects now?	%	None 770 84.70	Few 136 14.96	Very many 3 0.33			909
7.	Maintenance problem after RUWATSAN projects?	%	None 13 1.43	Few 118 12.98	Very many 778 85.58			909
8.	Capacity building during RUWATSAN projects?	%	Nil 830 91.85	Film show 0 0	Seminar 0 0	Work shop 6 0.66	Demonstration 73 8.03	909
9.	Funds affordability for projects now?	%	Little 787 86.57	Enough 122 12.76				909

**FULL DETAILS OF RESPONDENTS
RESULTS OF CURRENT LEEMP'S PROJECT**

Using the formular $\frac{na \times 100}{N}$

Where na is the factor e.g. None or Few, N is the total number of the respondents, as explained in chapter III, the results of responses are as follows:

/no	Items	%	Factors					N
			Na	Na	Na	Na	Na	
1.	Are members involved in LEEMP's project management	%	None 408 44.88	Few 292 32.12	Very many 209 23.00			909
2.	Are stake holders involved in LEEMP's project's management?	%	None 6 3.65	Few 210 20.00	Very many 693 73.65			909
3.	Availability of skilled now?	%	None 625 67.70	Few 284 30.39	Very many 0 0			909
4.	Availability of experts now?	%	None 250 27.72	Few 299 32.89	Very many 84 9.44			909
5.	Maintenance problems now?	%	None 526 57.86	Few 299 32.89	Very many 84 9.44			909
6.	Funds affordability for projects now?	%	Little 640 69.30	Enough 269 30.68				909
7.	Awareness of ITC programme	%	Yes 857 18.91	No 52 89.11				909
8.	Capacity building schemes now?	%	Nil 426 46.86	Film show 13 1.43	Seminar 0 0	Work shop 51 5.61	Demonstration 419 46.09	909
9.	How are projects executed now?	%	Direct labour 20 2.20	Contracted out 640 70.40	Contract/direct lab. 240 26.40			909